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In one experiment on reading ability two techniques are compared, A
and B. The variable to be predicted is the reading score known as
'Degree of Reading Power'(DRP). The researcher used method A in a
group of 25 pupils and method B in a second group of 16 pupils.
Pupils were randomly assigned to one or the other group. Assume that
the population of all children of the relevant age follows a N(34,10)
distribution in the case of method A, and a N(37,12) distribution in
the case of method B.
    (a) What is distribution of the average DRP scores for method A in
        groups of 25 pupils? Assume that these group may be viewed
        as randomly selected samples.
    (b) What is the distribution of average scores for method B in
        groups of 16 pupils.
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    ad (a) means of \(n\)-size samples are distributed \(N(\mu, \sigma / \sqrt{n})\)
    samples of size 25 have mean \(=\mu=34, \mathrm{SE}=10 / \sqrt{25}=10 / 5=2\)
    ad (b) means of \(n\)-size samples are distributed \(N(\mu, \sigma / \sqrt{n})\)
    samples of size 16 have mean \(=\mu=37, \mathrm{SE}=12 / \sqrt{16}=12 / 4=3\)