



23146028

QP CODE: 23146028

Reg No :

Name :

**B.Sc DEGREE (CBCS) REGULAR / IMPROVEMENT / REAPPEARANCE
EXAMINATIONS, DECEMBER 2023**

First Semester

B.Sc Psychology Model I

Complementary Course - ST1CMT21 - BASIC STATISTICS- PAPER I

2017 Admission Onwards

B84BDEEB

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Part A

*Answer any **ten** questions.*

*Each question carries **2** marks.*

1. Define Statistics.
2. Explain continuous data with examples.
3. Define interval scale with an example.
4. What is the importance of classification?
5. How will you construct a pie diagram?
6. How will you construct a histogram?
7. Give any 4 disadvantages of census.
8. Mention the requisites of a good sampling method.
9. Define judgment sampling.
10. What are positional averages? Give an example.
11. Write down the empirical relation connecting mean, median and mode.
12. Prove that the algebraic sum of the deviations of all the observations from the mean is zero.

(10×2=20)

Part B

*Answer any **six** questions.*

*Each question carries **5** marks.*





13. What are the uses and limitations of Statistics?
14. Explain any two method of collecting primary data. What are their advantages and disadvantages?
15. What are advantages of sampling over census?
16. Distinguish between discrete frequency table and continuous frequency table.
17. Define ogives. Explain its construction.
18. What are the advantages of sampling over census?
19. Distinguish simple random sampling and stratified sampling.
20. Explain stratified sampling. Compare it with simple random sampling.
21. What is meant by a measure of central tendency? What are the desirable properties of a good average?

(6×5=30)

Part C

Answer any **two** questions.

Each question carries **15** marks.

22. Explain the method of constructing Histogram and frequency polygon. Which, out of these two, is better representative of frequencies of (i) a particular group, and (ii) whole group.
23. Explain different types of sampling techniques with example.
24. Find the arithmetic mean, geometric mean and harmonic mean for the following data.

Class	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70
Frequency	6	13	20	31	18	15	7

25. Define mean. Give the formula for grouped and ungrouped data. Explain the merits and demerits of mean.

(2×15=30)

