QUESTION BANK

B SC PSYCHOLOGY

SEMESTER - 1

BASIC STATISTICS

Module - 1

Part – A

1. How will you draw a less than ogive?
2. Mention any two uses of Statistics.
3. Distinguish between variables and attributes.
4. Define statistical population.
5. Distinguish between bar diagram and histogram.
6. How will you construct a pie diagram?
7. How will you construct a histogram?
8. How is Statistics misused?
9. Define nominal scale with an example
10. What is classification?
11. What is meant by a cumulative frequency table?
12. What is enumeration?
13. Define Statistics.
14. Explain continuous data with examples.
15. Write down the difference between ordinal scale and interval scale.
16. Define statistical population.
17. Write down any two limitations of Statistics.
18. Define Attributes.
19. Write down the difference between ordinal scale and interval scale.
20. Distinguish between primary and secondary data.

Part – B

1. How will you construct a frequency curve for the following data?

Class	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 – 25	25 - 30
Frequency	4	15	24	9	2

2. Write the functions of statistics.
3. Briefly explain various scaling techniques in statistical analysis.
4. What is Primary data? What are its advantages and disadvantages?
5. What is meant by tabulation? What are the different parts of a table?
6. Explain the method of finding median using ogives.
7. Explain scope of Statistics.
8. Distinguish between ratio scale and interval scale with examples.
9. What are the advantage What are the points to be kept in mind while preparing a frequency table?
10. Distinguish between graphs and diagrams.

11. Define ogives. Explain its construction.
12. Explain scope of Statistics.
13. Distinguish between qualitative classification and quantitative classification.
14. Distinguish between grouped and ungrouped frequency distributions. Give examples.
15. What are the advantages of diagrammatical presentation of data?
16. Construct the two ogives and hence obtain median.

Class: 10-15 15-20 20-25 25-30 30-35 35-40 40-45
Frequency: 5 9 22 35 15 10 4

Part – C

1. Draw a histogram and frequency polygon for the following data:

Class	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
frequency	3	20	20	15	6

2. What are different types of frequency tables? Explain how they are constructed with Suitable example
3. Define primary data. State the various methods of collecting primary data and discuss their relative merits.
4. Explain different types of sampling techniques with example.
5. What are the aspects we should consider before choosing a secondary data?
6. What are the advantages and disadvantages of sampling?
7. What are the different types of classification
8. (a) Distinguish between census and sampling.
   b) Briefly explain various random sampling techniques.

Module - 2

Part – A
1. Write any two limitations of sampling.
2. Give an example of systematic sampling.
3. Distinguish between probability sampling and non-probability sampling.
4. Mention the requisites of a good sampling method.
5. What is sampling frame?
6. Define non probability sampling.
7. Define census in data collection. Mention a situation in which census has no other alternatives.
8. What is meant by systematic sampling.

Part – B

1. Explain different sampling techniques.
2. Explain Random sampling Techniques.
3. Distinguish between systematic and stratified random sampling.
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of sampling?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of sampling? Briefly explain simple random sampling with and without replacement.
6. Explain stratified sampling .Compare it with simple random sampling.

7. Distinguish between census and sampling methods of collecting data and compare their merits.
8. Explain different types of sampling techniques with example
9. What are the advantages and disadvantages of sampling?
10. Describe how lottery method is used to select random samples?
11. Explain stratified sampling .Compare it with simple random sampling.
12. Distinguish between census and sampling method of collecting data and compare their merits and demerits.
13. Distinguish between sampling error and non-sampling error.
14. Distinguish between random sampling and non random sampling. Explain different methods used in both types of sampling with suitable examples.

Part – C
1. What is meant by Sampling? What are the various methods for selecting samples?
2. Distinguish between census and sampling methods of collecting data and compare their merits.
3. Distinguish between random sampling and non random sampling. Explain different methods used in both types of sampling with suitable examples.

Module - 3

Part – A
1. Find the mean of first n even natural numbers.
2. What are positional averages? Give an example.
3. When will you say that mode is ill defined?
4. Find the mean of first ten even positive integers.
5. What are positional averages? Give an example
6. Define mode
7. What are the commonly used measures of central tendency?
8. What are the merits of median?
9. Give any 4 advantages of arithmetic mean.
10. Find the geometric mean of 1, 6 and 2.
11. If Mean = 20Kgs, Median =27 Kg find Mode.
12. Give any four advantages of mode.

Part – B
1. What are the properties of a good measure of central tendency?
2. What are the chief measurers of central tendency? Discuss their merits
3. Draw the less than ogive for the data given below. Also find the median of the data?

Class :	0-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30
30-35						
Frequency	2	5	9	15	4	3
2						

4. Define arithmetic mean. Find the simple and weighted arithmetic mean of first n natural numbers, the weights being the corresponding numbers.
5. What are the requirements for a good measure of central tendency?

Part – C
1. Explain the properties of arithmetic mean.
2. Define mode. Give the formula for grouped data. Mention its merits and demerits.
3. (i)Define mode. (ii)Calculate mode from the following data

Class:	10-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-79
Frequency:	14	20	42	54	45	18	7

4. Explain the properties of arithmetic mean.
5. Find median of the following distribution

Size :	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30-35	35-40	40-45	45-50	50-55	55-60
Freq:	8	10	20	25	30	26	24	20	18	14	10