18 NOV 2016

Subject Code : **V/EDN (vi)** Booklet No. **A** 1233

18 NOV 2016

V/EDN (vi)

2016

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

SIXTH PAPER

(Statistics in Education)

Full Marks : 75

Time : 3 hours

(PART : B—DESCRIPTIVE)

(*Marks* : 50)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. *(a)* What is statistics? Mention the advantages of statistics. 2+2=4

(b) Tabulate the following 40 scores into a frequency distribution using 20–24 as the lowest class interval : 6

40	21	32	37	54	46	62	55	67	47
34	45	51	43	60	26	36	42	54	36
23	28	45	59	38	30	42	56	46	41
51	49	30	44	68	45	39	48	25	53

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Or

(a) Explain the two types of statistics. 2+2=4

(b) Construct the histogram and frequency polygon on the same graph for the following frequency distribution : 6

Scores	*f*
85–89	1
80–84	2
75–79	4
70–74	6
65–69	7
60–64	5
55–59	3
50–54	2
	$N = 30$

2. *(a)* Explain the concept and uses of median. 2+2=4

(b) Calculate the mean from the following distribution of scores : 6

Scores	*f*
47–49	1
44–46	3
41–43	4
38–40	7
35–37	10
32–34	8
29–31	7
26–28	5
23–25	3
20–22	2
	$N = 50$

Or

(a) Give the meaning of mean. Mention its uses. 2+2=4

(b) Calculate the median from the distribution of scores given in Question No. **2***(b)* of Page No. (2). 6

3. *(a)* Explain the concept of measures of variability. 3

(b) Compute the standard deviation (SD) from the following distribution of scores : 7

Scores	*f*
45–49	2
40–44	3
35–39	5
30–34	9
25–29	6
20–24	4
15–19	1
	$N = 30$

Or

(a) What are the uses of range? 3

(b) Compute the quartile deviation (QD) from the distribution of scores given in Question No. **3***(b)*. 7

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Subject Code : V/EDN

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CAND

1. The Booklet No. of this scri quoted in the answer scrip descriptive type question versa.
2. This paper should be ANSW and submitted within 1 of the commencement Examination.
3. While answering the quest booklet, any cutting, er writing or furnishing mo answer is prohibited. Any if required, should be d the main Answer Book. given in each question followed for answering t only.

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4. What is normal distribution? Explain the characteristics of normal distribution curve with suitable diagram. 3+7=10

Or

(a) Discuss the concepts of skewness and kurtosis with suitable diagrams. 3+3=6

(b) Mention the applications of normal distribution curve in the field of education. 4

5. *(a)* Explain the concept of correlation. 3

(b) Compute the coefficient of correlation between Test–I and Test–II scores of 10 students by rank difference method and interpret your result. 5+2=7

Students :	*A*	*B*	*C*	*D*	*F*	*G*	*H*	*I*	*J*	*K*
Test–I :	44	21	33	48	40	25	46	28	38	20
Test–II :	61	39	45	58	55	32	50	47	52	34

Or

(a) Mention the uses of correlation. 3

(b) Compute the coefficient of correlation from the scores given above in Question No. **5***(b)* by using product moment method. Interpret your result. 5+2=7

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2016

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

SIXTH PAPER

(Statistics in Education)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—A

(*Marks* : 10)

Choose the most appropriate answer to the following by putting a Tick (✓) mark against it in the brackets provided : 1×10=10

1. Statistics that aims at learning characteristics of the population from a sample is

   (a) descriptive ( )

   (b) inferential ( )

   (c) estimation ( )

   (d) hypothesis ( )

2. When the data is organized into a frequency distribution, it is referred to as

(a) raw scores ( )

(b) ungrouped data ( )

(c) grouped data ( )

(d) geometrical image ( )

3. The measure of central tendency that divides the series into two equal parts is

(a) median ( )

(b) mode ( )

(c) mean ( )

(d) percentile ( )

4. The simplest and most useful measure of central tendency is

(a) range ( )

(b) mode ( )

(c) median ( )

(d) mean ( )

5. Measures of variability are also known as

(a) measures of equal value ( )

(b) measures of dispersion ( )

(c) measures of standard value ( )

(d) measures of error value ( )

6. The most stable and reliable measure of variability is

(a) standard deviation ( )

(b) average deviation ( )

(c) range ( )

(d) quartile deviation ( )

7. The cases in a normal distribution between the mean ±1 standard deviation is

(a) 64·26% ( )

(b) 68·66% ( )

(c) 68·26% ( )

(d) 72·36% ( )

8. The measure of flat-toppedness of a curve is

(a) central tendency ( )

(b) correlation ( )

(c) skewness ( )

(d) kurtosis ( )

9. Coefficient of correlation ranges from

(a) –1 through 0 to +1 ( )

(b) –1 through 0 to +3 ( )

(c) –3 through 0 to +3 ( )

(d) –3 through 0 to +1 ( )

10. Rank difference method of correlation is propounded by

(a) Karl Pearson ( )

(b) Charles Spearman ( )

(c) Skinner ( )

(d) McDougall ( )

SECTION—B

(*Marks* : 15)

Write on the following : 3×5=15

1. Piegram

2. Uses of mode

3. Concept of average deviation

4. Concept of NPC

5. Types of correlation

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