

**PSG COLLEGE OF ARTS & SCIENCE
(AUTONOMOUS)**

**BSc DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2025
(Fourth Semester)**

Branch – BIOTECHNOLOGY

BIOSTATISTICS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks (10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Which of the following best defines a population in statistics? a) A subset of a sample b) The entire group of individuals or items under study c) A randomly selected group from a sample d) A fixed number of observations	K1	CO2
	2	In simple random sampling, each element in the population has: a) A different chance of being selected b) An equal and independent chance of being selected c) A fixed and known probability of being selected d) A zero chance of being selected	K2	CO2
2	3	Mean is a measure of a) location (central value) b) dispersion c) correlation d) none of the above	K1	CO1
	4	If a constant value 5 is subtracted from each observation of a set the variance is: a) reduced by 5 b) reduce by 25 c) unaltered d) increased by 25	K2	CO1
3	5	The range of simple correlation coefficient is a) 0 to ∞ b) -∞ to ∞ c) 0 to 1 d) -1 to 1	K1	CO1
	6	If correlation is 1 then the angle between two regression lines of regression is a) 90° b) 60° c) 30° d) 0°	K2	CO1
4	7	Level of significance is the probability of a) type-I error b) type-II error c) not committing error d) any of the above	K1	CO3
	8	Paired t-test is applicable when the observations in the two samples are a) paired b) correlated c) equal in number d) all the above	K2	CO3
5	9	ANOVA utilizes a) Z-test b) F-test c) t-test d) Chi square test	K1	CO3
	10	Degrees of freedom for Chi Square test in case of contingency table of order (4X3) are: a) 12 b) 9 c) 8 d) 6	K2	CO3

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	List the difference between sampling and complete enumeration.	K1	CO2
		(OR)		
	11.b.	Discuss the non-probability sampling methods with an examples.		

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2	12.a.	Compute standard deviation from the following data: 29, 47, 38, 74, 65, 92, 56, 83, 101							K3	CO1
	(OR)									
	12.b.	Discuss on need of coefficient of variation with its properties and uses.								
3	13.a.	Discuss on types of correlation with examples.							K3	CO1
	(OR)									
	13.b.	Compute linear regression equation and find out the value of y when x=12								
		X	1	2	3	4	5			
	Y	2	5	7	6	8				
4	14.a.	Brief the following with an examples: i) types of hypothesis ii) types of errors							K3	CO3
	(OR)									
	14.b.	Discuss z-test in single mean and difference between two means.								
5	15.a.	Explain ANOVA one way with an example							K3	CO3
	(OR)									
	15.b.	The time taken by workers in performing a job by method I and method II is given below: Do the data show that the variances of time distribution from population from which these samples are drawn do not differ significantly.								
		Method I	20	16	26	27	23	22		
	Method II	27	33	42	35	32	34	38		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks (3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO																						
1	16	Explain the simple, stratified and cluster sampling with its merits and demerits.	K1	CO2																						
2	17	Discuss the measures of central tendency with its merits and demerits.	K3	CO1																						
3	18	Compute the correlation coefficient for the following data (in'000) and comment on it: <table><tr><td>Period</td><td>Jan</td><td>Feb</td><td>Mar</td><td>Apr</td><td>May</td><td>Jun</td></tr><tr><td>Advt</td><td>20</td><td>25</td><td>28</td><td>32</td><td>36</td><td>40</td></tr><tr><td>Sales</td><td>30</td><td>36</td><td>37</td><td>41</td><td>43</td><td>48</td></tr></table>	Period	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Advt	20	25	28	32	36	40	Sales	30	36	37	41	43	48	K3	CO1	
Period	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun																				
Advt	20	25	28	32	36	40																				
Sales	30	36	37	41	43	48																				
4	19	Memory capacity of 10 students was tested before and after training. State whether the training was effective or not from the following scores. <table><tr><td>Before Training</td><td>12</td><td>14</td><td>11</td><td>8</td><td>7</td><td>10</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>6</td></tr><tr><td>After Training</td><td>15</td><td>16</td><td>10</td><td>7</td><td>5</td><td>12</td><td>10</td><td>2</td><td>3</td><td>8</td></tr></table>	Before Training	12	14	11	8	7	10	3	0	5	6	After Training	15	16	10	7	5	12	10	2	3	8	K3	CO3
Before Training	12	14	11	8	7	10	3	0	5	6																
After Training	15	16	10	7	5	12	10	2	3	8																
5	20	1000 students at college level were graded according to their IQ and the economic conditions of their homes. Use Chi-Square test to find out whether there is any association between economic conditions at home and IQ. <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">IQ</td></tr><tr><td>Economic Conditions</td><td>High</td><td>Low</td></tr><tr><td>Rich</td><td>460</td><td>140</td></tr><tr><td>Poor</td><td>240</td><td>160</td></tr></table>		IQ		Economic Conditions	High	Low	Rich	460	140	Poor	240	160	K3	CO3										
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