2 0 2 1

(2nd Semester)

PSYCHOLOGY

Paper : PSY–UG–201

(Statistics in Psychology)

(PART : A—OBJECTIVE)

(*Marks* : 25)

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

SECTION—I

(*Marks* : 15)

A. Choose and write the correct answer from the options provided : 1×10=10

1. The purpose to organize and summarize observations is

   (a) inferential statistic

   (b) descriptive statistic

   (c) research conclusion

   (d) parameter

2. ____ shows a number of observation for possible categories or score values in a set of data.

   (a) Frequency distribution

   (b) Bivariate distribution

   (c) Variable

   (d) Cumulative frequency

3. The difference between the lowest score and the highest score in a distribution is

   (a) semi-interquartile

   (b) mode

   (c) median

   (d) range

4. Which of the following is a measure of central tendency?

   (a) Standard deviation

   (b) Variance

   (c) Mean

   (d) Range

5. Lack of symmetry refers to

   (a) skewness

   (b) kurtosis

   (c) standard error

   (d) standard score

6. Platykurtic, mesokurtic and leptokurtic are types of

   (a) normal curve

   (b) standard score

   (c) kurtosis

   (d) skewness

7. The symbol for correlation coefficient was first used by

   (a) Pearson

   (b) Galton

   (c) Spearman

   (d) Gauss

8. A linear relationship in which high scores on the first variable are generally paired with low scores on the second is called

   (a) multiple correlation

   (b) zero correlation

   (c) negative correlation

   (d) positive correlation

9. The intersection of two axes represents

   (a) abscissa

   (b) ordinate

   (c) zero point

   (d) None of the above

10. ____ is plotted at the upper real limit of the class interval.

(a) Frequency polygon

(b) Bar diagram

(c) Histogram

(d) Ogive

B. Match the following : 1×5=5

Column—I		*Column—II*	
1.	Variable that can be measured	*(a)*	Bar diagram
2.	Variable which occurs frequently	*(b)*	Product-moment method
3.	de Moivre	*(c)*	Dependent variable
4.	Pearson	*(d)*	Mode
5.	Ungrouped data	*(e)*	Normal curve

SECTION—II

(*Marks* : 10)

C. Answer the following questions : 2×5=10

1. Define sample and random sampling.

2. What is variability? Mention the measures of variability.

3. Mention two applications of normal curve in the field of psychology.

4. Write any two cautions concerning correlation coefficients.

5. Briefly explain the uses of cumulative frequency curve.

★★★