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(FYUGP)

(5th Semester)

EDUCATION

(MAJOR)

Paper Code : EDN C-11

(Statistics in Education)

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks
for the questions*

1. (a) What is educational statistics? Explain the importance of statistics in education. 5+10=15

Or

- (b) Enumerate the use of statistics in interpretation of educational data and discuss the sources of educational data. 5+10=15

(2)

2. (a) Calculate mean, median and mode for the following frequency distribution :

$$5+5+5=15$$

Scores	Frequency
40-44	2
35-39	3
30-34	4
25-29	5
20-24	10
15-19	15
10-14	6
5-9	5
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$N = 50$	

Or

- (b) Compute standard deviation (SD) from the following grouped data : 15

Class interval	Frequency
35-39	3
30-34	5
25-29	7
20-24	18
15-19	4
10-14	5
5-9	2
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$N = 44$	

3. (a) Distinguish between positive skewness and negative skewness. Explain the uses of normal probability curve in the interpretation of test scores. 5+10=15

(3)

Or

- (b) State the factors causing divergence in a normal curve. Explain the types of kurtosis along with diagram. 5+10=15

4. (a) What is zero correlation? Compute coefficient of correlation by rank difference method between the marks secured by 10 students in two tests and interpret the scores : 3+12=15

Students	Test X	Test Y
A	10	16
B	15	16
C	11	24
D	14	18
E	16	22
F	20	24
G	10	14
H	8	10
I	7	12
J	9	14

Or

- (b) Find the coefficient of correlation between the following two sets of scores using the product-moment method and interpret the result : 12+3=15

Subjects	Test X	Test Y
A	67	85
B	65	83
C	50	72
D	58	77

(4)

<i>Subjects</i>	<i>Test X</i>	<i>Test Y</i>
<i>E</i>	62	84
<i>F</i>	66	87
<i>G</i>	53	70
<i>H</i>	59	79
<i>I</i>	62	82
<i>J</i>	58	81

5. (a) What do you mean by graphical representation of data? Distinguish between grouped and ungrouped data with examples. 5+10=15

Or

- (b) What is a cumulative frequency curve? Compute the cumulative frequencies and cumulative frequency percentage/ogive from the following distribution : 3+6+6=15

<i>Class interval</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
65-69	1
60-64	3
55-59	4
50-54	7
45-49	9
40-44	11
35-39	8
30-34	4
25-29	2
20-24	1
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	$N = 50$

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