



**NAVRACHANA
UNIVERSITY**
a UGC recognized University

School: School of Science
Program/s: Biomedical Science
Year: 3rd **Semester:** V
Examination: End Semester Examination
Examination year: December - 2021

Course Code: BM305 **Course Name:** Biostatistics
Date: 03/12/2021
Time: 11:30 am to 01:30 pm

Total Marks: 40
Total Pages: 02

Instructions:

- Start each session/question on a new page.
- Use of a calculator is permitted: Non-programmable calculator only.
- Any other relevant instructions if any: NA

Q. No.	Details	Marks	CO	BTL
Q.1	<p>Provide short answers to the following.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define data. 2. Define continuous dataset. 3. What is a fundamental advantage of an in-depth interview method for data collection? 4. Enlist two advantages of mode compared to mean. 5. What is the significance of secondary data collection? 6. Enlist essential sections of a table. 7. With reference to a normal distribution curve, define two types of skewness that can be observed in a database. 8. Write the formula of standard deviation. 9. Define sample variance. 10. What is the significance of an angular diagram compared to a histogram? 	<p>10 (1 x 10)</p>	<p>CO1 CO2</p>	<p>BT1 BT2</p>
Q.2	<p>Explain in brief.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Any 5</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Define measure of central dispersion with example. 2. Define normal distribution and its characteristics. 3. Tabular presentation of a dataset may not be a favorable type of representation during presentations in meeting but it is highly recommended in formulating case /comprehensive reports. Why? 4. Classification of data type is essential prior to statistical scrutiny. Why? 5. Enlist crucial differences between primary data and secondary data collection methods. 6. What are the advantages of survey questionnaire method compared to an interview method during data collection? 	<p>10 (2 x 5)</p>	<p>CO1 CO2 CO3</p>	<p>BT1 BT2</p>

	7. with reference to normal distribution curve, define the terms mesokurtic, platykurtic and leptokurtic.			
Q.3	Match A with B and C	10	CO1	BT1
	A	B		BT2
	Tabular representation	Data representation with columns	Secondary data	
	Histogram	Class-intervals	Primary data	
	Focussed group discussion	Peer-reviewed essential findings	Qualitative data	
	Ordinal data	Overall expression of the dataset	Compact representation of quantitative data	
	Frequency polygon	Expert-opinion	Qualitative and primary type of data	
	Compound bar diagram	Non-verbal communication	Quantitative data type	
	Publications	Complete expression of a data set	Angular diagram	
	Key-information interview	Multiple datapoints from multiple samples	Basic type of data representation	
	Discrete data	Data arranged in order	FSSAI, FDA, CPCB	
Graphical representation	Integer values	Quantitative data presentation		
Q.4	Explain in detail.	Any 2	10	CO1 BT1
	1. Provide a comprehensive note on data representation using tables.	(5 x 2)	CO2	BT2
	2. What are measures of central tendency? Explain each with a relevant example.		CO3	
	3. Mean represent the trend of an overall dataset, still in some cases it is not recommended for expressing an overall trend. Why? Enlist advantages and disadvantages of mean.			
	4. Enlist a comparative parameters of kurtosis and skewness.			

*****End of Question Paper*****