

QP CODE: D3BST2403	(Pages: 2)	Reg. No : .....
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**THIRD SEMESTER FYUGP EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2025**

**Discipline Specific Core (DSC) Course - Minor**

**STA3MN205 : Inferential Statistics**

**(Credits: 4)**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 70**

**Section A**

**Answer the following questions. Each carries 3 marks (Ceiling: 24 marks)**

1.	What is a hypothesis? What is a statistical hypothesis?	BL1	CO1
2.	Define F statistic.	BL1	CO2
3.	Define the Chi-Square Goodness of Fit test. Give the test statistic and critical region.	BL2	CO3
4.	State the assumptions of ANOVA.	BL2	CO5
5.	What is a test statistic?	BL1	CO1, CO2
6.	Are type I error and $\alpha$ same? Explain.	BL2	CO1
7.	Find z such that $P(Z > z) = 0.0764$ .	BL2	CO4
8.	What is the purpose of a one-sample t-test?	BL2	CO3
9.	When should you use ANOVA instead of a t-test?	BL2	CO5
10.	Define standard normal distribution. Give its mean and variance.	BL1	CO4

**Section B**

**Answer the following questions. Each carries 6 marks (Ceiling: 36 Marks)**

11.	What is meant by best test and best critical region?	BL2	CO1
12.	The heights of adult men in a certain population are normally distributed with a mean of 175 cm and a standard deviation of 8 cm. a) What proportion of men are taller than 185 cm? b) What percentage of men are between 170 cm and 180 cm tall?	BL3	CO4
13.	A researcher wants to compare the average test scores of students taught using two different methods. Group A (n=20): mean = 75, SD = 8 Group B (n=25): mean = 78, SD = 6 Test at $\alpha=0.05$ is there a significant difference in the means?	BL3	CO3

**(PTO)**

14.	Explain One way classification of data.	BL2	CO5																				
15.	A diet program was tested on 12 people. The average weight loss was 3.2 kg with a standard deviation of 1.8 kg for the differences (Before – After). At the 1% significance level, test if the diet program was effective.	BL3	CO3																				
16.	Write down the steps in testing of hypothesis.	BL1	CO1																				
17.	Find the Z-values that separate the middle 80% of the standard normal distribution.	BL2	CO4																				
18.	<p>Given the following contingency table of two variables A (2 levels) and B (3 levels):</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="209 600 539 815"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>B1</th> <th>B2</th> <th>B3</th> <th>Row Total</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A1</td> <td>10</td> <td>20</td> <td>30</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A2</td> <td>20</td> <td>15</td> <td>5</td> <td>40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Col Total</td> <td>30</td> <td>35</td> <td>35</td> <td>100</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Perform a Chi-Square Test of Independence at 5% significance level and conclude if A and B are independent.</p>		B1	B2	B3	Row Total	A1	10	20	30	60	A2	20	15	5	40	Col Total	30	35	35	100	BL3	CO3
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A1	10	20	30	60																			
A2	20	15	5	40																			
Col Total	30	35	35	100																			

### Section C

**Answer any one question. Each carries 10 marks (1 x 10 = 10 Marks)**

19.	Discuss the properties of normal distribution.	BL1	CO4
20.	<p>A university psychologist measures test anxiety scores of students from three departments:</p> <p>Science: 15, 18, 16, 19, 17</p> <p>Arts: 22, 20, 21, 23, 24</p> <p>Commerce: 19, 20, 18, 21, 20</p> <p>Use one-way ANOVA to determine if test anxiety differs by department.</p>	BL3	CO5

**CO : Course Outcome**

**BL : Bloom's Taxonomy Levels** (1 – Remember, 2 – Understand, 3 – Apply, 4 – Analyse, 5 – Evaluate, 6 – Create)