



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

**FOURTH SEMESTER B.Sc. C.V.T./ B.Sc. R.T./ B.Sc. M.I.T./ B.Sc. RRT&DT / BOPT / B.O.T. / B.Sc. E.S.S./
B.Sc. H.I.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION - MAY/JUNE 2018
SUBJECT : GENERAL PSYCHOLOGY (PSYC 202)
(2016 SCHEME)
Thursday, May 31, 2018 (14.00 - 16.00)**

Answer ALL questions.

Marks: 50

Duration: 120 mins.

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| 1) | Define Intelligence. Explain any two theories of intelligence. | (10) |
| 2) | Discuss the various factors that influence attention. | (10) |
| 3A) | Maslow's hierarchy of needs | (5) |
| 3B) | Schools of Psychology | (5) |
| 3C) | Motor development | (5) |
| 3D) | Types of Conflict | (5) |
| 4A) | Shaping | (2) |
| 4B) | Introspection | (2) |
| 4C) | Algorithm | (2) |
| 4D) | IQ | (2) |
| 4E) | Rehearsal | (2) |

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SECOND SEMESTER BASLP & FOURTH SEMESTER B.Sc. C.V.T./ B.Sc. P.F.T./B.Sc. H.I.M. DEGREE
EXAMINATION - MAY/JUNE 2018

SUBJECT : RESEARCH METHODS & STATISTICS / BASIC BIOSTATISTICS & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY/
BIOSTATISTICS & RESEARCH METHODOLOGY/ BIOSTATISTICS
(STAT 402 - 2017 / 2016 SCHEME)

Saturday, June 02, 2018 (14.00 - 17.00)

Marks: 100

Duration: 180 mins.

- 1) What is the role of Statistics in clinical medicine? (5)
- 2A) Differentiate between Interval vs ratio scale (4)
- 2B) Differentiate between Simple random sampling vs convenience sampling (4)
- 3A) Briefly explain pure and applied research (4)
- 3B) Briefly explain advantages and disadvantages of sampling. (4)
- 3C) Briefly explain types of qualitative variables. (4)
- 4) What do you mean by central tendency? Give any two measures of central tendency with situations for their usage. (5)

5) The following data shows the age group and the corresponding number of patients who visited a hospital at a particular period of time.

Age of the patient	No. of patients
20-30	3
30-40	5
40-50	20
50-60	10
60-70	5

For the above data

- 5A) Compute relative frequencies and cumulative frequencies. (5)
- 5B) Sketch the graphs of histogram and frequency polygon. (7)

- 6A) Write a short note on the topic 'Graphical presentation of the data'. (6)
- 6B) The following data provides haemoglobin level (gm/dL) of 12 subjects. (8)
12 15 13 12 17 10 11 14 13 17 13 15
Calculate the values of median and interquartile range.
- 7) Suppose the systolic blood pressure of adult males is approximately normally distributed (6)
with mean 130 mmHg and standard deviation 10 mmHg. In a sample of 600 apparently
normal adult males, how many will be with systolic blood
pressure
a) More than 140 mmHg
b) In the range 120 - 150 mmHg

c) Below 130 mmHg
(2+2+2 = 6 marks)

- 8) Define correlation and give the formula of Pearson's correlation coefficient. State the properties of correlation coefficient. (8)
(4+4 = 8 marks)
- 9) List the three types of kurtosis. (3)
- 10) Interpret the terms slope and intercept used in simple linear regression. What does the term 'linear' refer to in simple linear regression? (5)

11) **Define the following:**

- 11A) Incidence rate (2)
- 11B) Maternal mortality rate (2)
- 11C) Crude birth rate (2)
- 12) Write a short note on demography. (6)
- 13) What is epidemiology? List the uses of epidemiology and explain case series study. (10)

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