# THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES DEPARTMENT OF BASIC SCIENCES ACADEMIC YEAR 2018/2019 – SEMSETER I



## BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS IN NURSING BSU5335 – HEALTH STATISTICS - LEVEL 5 CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT I (NBT I)

DURATION: ONE HOUR
TIME: 09.00 AM – 10.00 AM

:	<b>REGISTRATION NO:</b>	***************************************

## IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS/ INFORMATIONS TO CANDIDATES

- This question paper consists of 10 pages with 10 Multiple Choice Questions (Part A) and 02 Structured Essay Questions (Part B).
- Write your Registration Number in the space provided.
- Answer ALL questions.

DATE: 15th NOVEMBER 2018

- Multiple Choice Questions (Part A): Indicate answers in the answer sheet provided by placing a cross (X) in INK in the relevant cage. (answers in pencil will NOT be marked)
- Structured Essay Questions (Part B): Write answers within the space provided.
- Do not remove any page/part of this question paper from the examination hall.
- Mobile phones and any other electronic equipment are <u>NOT</u> allowed. Leave them outside.
- Please fill the address sheet. (See last page)

## BACHELOR OF SCIENCE HONOURS IN NURSING BSU5335 – HEALTH STATISTICS – LEVEL 5 CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT I (NBT I)

<b>REGISTRATION NO:</b>	
MEGASTRATION NO.	

## ANSWER SHEET FOR PART A

Q. No.	(a)	(b)	(e)	(d)
1.				****
2.				
3,				
4.				
5.				******
6.				
7.				
8.				**
9.				
10.				

#### Part A – Multiple Choice Questions

#### (20 marks)

Choose the most suitable/best answer and indicate with a 'X' in the answer sheet.

1	Tea	Inform	antial	statistics,
1.	ın	inter	лнаг	statistics.

- a) sample data are summarized by using tables or graphs.
- b) conclusions are generalized to the population based on the data collected from the sample.

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- c) describe how to select a representative group of subjects from the entire population.
- d) sample data are described, but the inferences about the population are not made.
- 2. Which of the following/s is/are NOT an example for nominal scale variable?
  - a) Gender
  - b) Blood Group (A, B, AB, O)
  - c) Disease Severity (Low, Moderate, Severe)
  - d) Both (b) and (c)
- 3. Which of the following statement/s is/are FALSE?
  - a) The set of all possible outcomes of an experiment is called sample space.
  - b) Subset of a sample space is called an event.
  - c) Mutually exclusive events can occur together.
  - d) Both (a) and (b).
- 4. The probability of an event cannot be,
  - a) equal to zero.
  - b) greater than zero.
  - c) equal to one.
  - d) less than zero.
- 5. Which of the following statement is FALSE about probability distributions?
  - a) Bernoulli distribution and binomial distribution are discrete probability distributions.
  - b) Poisson distribution and normal distribution are continuous probability distributions.
  - c) Binomial distribution is an extension of Bernoulli distribution.
  - d) The Poisson distribution represents the probability of a given number of events occurring in a fixed time interval.

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- 6. Which of the following is not a property of binomial distribution?
  - a) Number of trials (n) is fixed.
  - b) There are two outcomes.
  - c) Trials are independent.
  - d) Probability of success varies from trial to trial

- 7. Which of the following statement/s is/are TRUE about the Normal distribution?
  - a) It is a discrete probability distribution.
  - b) Mean is zero and Standard deviation is 1.
  - c) It is a smooth bell-shaped distribution.
  - d) Both (b) and (c).
- 8. Any numeric quantity based on the population is called,
  - a) statistic
  - b) parameter
  - c) estimate
  - d) estimator
- 9. Population is first divided into homogenous groups and the sample drawn from each group. This sampling method is called,
  - a) simple random sampling.
  - b) stratified sampling.
  - c) cluster sampling.
  - d) systematic sampling.
- 10. Which of the following/s is/are a probability-based sampling method?
  - a) Cluster sampling
  - b) Quota sampling
  - c) Systematic sampling
  - d) Both (a) and (c)

REGISTRATION NO:	
B –Structured Essay Questions	
(80 marks)	

Write answers in the space provided.

Part

- 1. Age of 40 patients who were admitted to a certain hospital within one day, are given below.
- 8, 47, 22, 31, 17, 13, 38, 26, 3, 34, 29, 11, 22, 7, 15, 24, 38, 31, 21, 35, 42, 24, 45, 23, 21, 27, 29, 49, 25, 48, 21, 15, 18, 27, 19, 45, 14, 34, 37, 34
  - a) Prepare a frequency distribution table with equal class intervals, starting from 0-9.

Age	Frequency
0-9	

(10 marks)

b) Calculate class mid points.

Age	Midpoint
0-9	

(10 marks)

c) Calculate the mean age of the patients.

Age	Frequency (f)	Midpoint (x)	fx
0-9			

 $\sum f$ 

 $\sum fx$ 

(16 marks)

d) Calculate the cumulative frequencies by using frequency table in part I.

Age	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency
0-9		

(10 marks)

e) What is the median class?

(04 marks)

f) Calculate the median age. (Standard notations have been used)

$$Median = L + \frac{\left(\frac{n}{2} - F\right)c}{f}$$

(10 marks)

2.

- a) Write down the scale of measurements (Nominal/ Ordinal/ Interval/ Ratio) of these variables.
- i. Intelligence of a student -.....
- ii. Weight of a student -....
- iii. Education qualification (O/L, A/L, Degree) -.....
- iv. Gender -....
- v. Temperature -....

(10 marks)

- b) According to past data, 40% of the dengue patients had died in a certain hospital. A particular researcher has randomly selected five dengue patients from this hospital for his experiment and wishes to know the probability of 3 patients dying out of five randomly selected patients.
- i. What is the probability distribution according to this situation?
- ii. What is the probability of success according to the distribution in part i?
- iii. What is the sample size (number of trails)?
- iv. What is the probability that 3 patients will die out of the 5 randomly selected dengue patients? Clearly show your calculations.

$$P(X = x) = {n \choose x} p^x (1 - p)^{n-x}$$
 (Standard notations have been used)

$$\binom{n}{x} = \frac{n!}{x!(n-x)!}$$

$$n! = n(n-1)(n-2) \dots 1$$

(10 marks)

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