

Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 3 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The third quartile is also called	A. 75 th percentile B. Upper quartile C. 5 th deciles D. Both (a) and (b)
2	The formula for the lower quartile is	
3	The 5 th decile is always equal to	A. 1 st quartile B. 2 nd quartile C. 3 rd quartile D. Both (a) and (b)
4	The median divides the data into	A. Two halves B. Four quarters C. Single unit D. Six parts
5	Which one of the following is not effected by extreme values	A. mean B. median C. mode D. both (a) and (b)
6	Geometric mean can be calculated by formula	
7	The letter used as a symbol for population mean is	A. μ B. Φ C. x D. σ
8	The median for the data 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 is	A. 5 B. 8 C. 7 D. 10
9	The letter μ is	A. German B. Latin C. Greek D. None of these
10	The estimate of population means is represented by	A. μ D. Ψ
11	Sample mean is an	A. Estimated statistic B. Updating statistic C. Biased statistic D. Unbiased statistic
12	The sum of square of deviations of the observations from their mean is	A. Minimum B. Maximum C. Zero D. None of these
13	The mid value of the arrayed data is called	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. Geometric mean
14	The most frequent value of the data is called	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. H.M
15	The median divides the data into----- equal parts	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
16	50 th percentile is also called as	A. Mean B. Mode C. Average D. None of these

		D. Median
17	For moderately positively skewed distribution the following relation hold	A. Mean > median > mode B. Mean=median=mode C. Mean < median < mode D. None of these
18	For an open end distribution, without assuming certain limits it is not possible to find:	A. A.M B. G.M C. Median D. Both A and B
19	The sum of the deviation from mean of a set of values is	A. least B. 0 C. positive D. None of these
20	In symmetrical distribution mean, median & mode are always.	A. zero B. negative C. Different D. Equal
21	$Q_2 = \text{Median}$	A. P_{25} B. P_{50} C. P_{75} D. P_{100}
22	The mean of a constant 'a' is.	A. 0 B. $a/2$ C. a^2 D. P_{75}
23	The mean of a constant 'a' is	A. 0 B. $a/2$ C. a^2 D. None of these
24	The sum of squared deviation is minimum, when deviation are taken from	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. None of these
25	The mode of letters in the word STATISTICS is:	A. S B. T C. I D. S & T
26	If $\bar{x} = 10$ and $Y = 5 + 2x$, then \bar{Y} is.	A. 5 B. 10 C. 25 D. 15
27	If any value in the data is zero, then it is not possible to have.	A. A.M B. Median C. Mode D. H.M
28	For the given data 2,3,7,0,-8 G.M will be.	A. Negative B. Positive C. Zero D. Impossible
29	Code method of calculation is only used in:	A. Median B. Combined mean C. A.M D. None of these
30	For a certain distribution if $\sum(x-10) = 5$, $\sum(x-20) = 18$ & $\sum(x-15) = 0$ then the value of \sum is.	A. 10 B. 15 C. 20 D. 25
31	Which of the following is not based upon all the observations.	A. A.M B. G.M C. H.M D. Mode
32	For positive skewed distribution mean _____ Median _____ Mode.	A. = B. < C. > D. None of these
33	For negatively skewed distribution mean _____ median _____ mode.	A. = B. < C. > D. None to these
34	In a symmetrical distribution $Q_1 = 20$, Median = 30 the Q_3 is:	A. 50 B. 40

34	In a symmetrical distribution $Q_1 = 20$, median = 30 the Q_3 is.	C. 30 D. 60
35	Third quartile $Q_3 =$	A. P_{33} B. D_{33} C. Median D. None of these
36	What is the major assumption we make when computing a mean from grouped data.	A. All values are discrete B. Every value in a class is equal to the midpoint C. No value occurs more than once D. Each class contains exactly the same number of values
37	When calculating the average rate of debt growth for a company, the correct mean to use is.	A. Arithmetic mean B. Weighted arithmetic C. Geometric mean D. None of these
38	Which of the following is the first step in calculating the median of a data set.	A. Average the middle two values of the data set. B. Array the data C. Determine the relative weights of the data values in terms of importance D. None of these
39	Departure from symmetry is called.	A. Kurtosis B. Skewness C. Dispersion D. None of these
40	When a distribution is symmetrical and has one mode, the highest point on the curve is called the.	A. Mode B. Median C. Mean D. All of these
41	When referring to a curve that tails off to the left end, you would call it.	A. Symmetrical B. Skewed to the right C. Positively skewed D. None of these
42	In which of these cases would the mode be most useful as an indicator of central tendency.	A. Every value in a data set occurs exactly once B. All but three values in a data set occur once, three values occur 5 times each C. All values in a data set occur 10 times each D. Every observation in a data set has the same value.
43	It is the reciprocal of the simple average of the reciprocal of all the values.	A. A.M B. G.M C. H.M D. Mode
44	When referring to a curve whose longer tail is to the right, you would call it.	A. Symmetrical B. Positively skewed C. Negatively skewed D. None of these
45	If the mean is less than mode, the distribution is.	A. Positively skewed B. Negatively skewed C. Symmetrical D. None of these
46	The mean is affected by	A. Change of origin B. Scale of measurement C. Both a and b D. None of these
47	Sum of squares of deviations of the values is least when deviations are taken from.	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. Harmonic mean
48	When all the values in a series occur the same number of times, then it is not possible to compute the.	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. Weighted mean
49	The most central value of an arrayed data is.	A. Mode B. Median C. Mean D. Harmonic mean
50		A. 2 B. 7

50	Mode 2, 10 and 7 is.	<p>A. 10</p> <p>C. 10</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
51	The mean of the first n natural numbers is.	<p>A. $n(n+1)/2$</p> <p>B. $(n+1)/2$</p> <p>C. $(n-1)/2$</p> <p>D. $n/2$</p>
52	The suitable average for the qualitative data is.	<p>A. Mean</p> <p>B. Mode</p> <p>C. weighted mean</p> <p>D. Geometric mean</p>
53	Mode of the series 2,2,2,3,3,3,2,3,3,4 is.	<p>A. 3</p> <p>B. 2 and 3</p> <p>C. 4</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
54	Coding method is used for calculation of the.	<p>A. Median</p> <p>B. Mode</p> <p>C. Mean</p> <p>D. Weighted mean</p>
55	Is a symmetrical distribution.	<p>A. $Q_1 = Q_3$</p> <p>B. $P_{25} = P_{50} = P_{75}$</p> <p>C. $A.M = G.M = H.M$</p> <p>D. $A.M = Med = Mode$</p>
56	The mean of 10 observations is 10. All observations are increased by 10%. The mean of the increased observations shall be.	<p>A. 10</p> <p>B. 11</p> <p>C. 20</p> <p>D. 100</p>
57	Which is appropriate average for finding the average speed of a journey.	<p>A. Mean</p> <p>B. Geometric mean</p> <p>C. Harmonic mean</p> <p>D. Weighted mean</p>
58	Which is the suitable average for calculating average percent increase in population.	<p>A. Median</p> <p>B. Geometric mean</p> <p>C. Mean</p> <p>D. Harmonic mean</p>
59	For a positively skewed distribution.	<p>A. Mean > Mode</p> <p>B. Mode > Mean</p> <p>C. Median > Mean</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
60	If any value in a series is zero, then we cannot calculate the.	<p>A. Mean</p> <p>B. Median</p> <p>C. Mode</p> <p>D. Harmonic mean</p>
61	If the values in a series are not of equal importance, we compute the.	<p>A. Median</p> <p>B. Mean</p> <p>C. Weighted mean</p> <p>D. Harmonic mean</p>
62	Which is the suitable average for calculating the average price at which articles are sold.	<p>A. Geometric mean</p> <p>B. Arithmetic mean</p> <p>C. Harmonic mean</p> <p>D. Mode</p>
63	Which of the following measures cannot be calculated for the numbers 5, 8, 12, 6, 9, 13, 10	<p>A. Median</p> <p>B. Mean</p> <p>C. Mode</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
64	The suitable average for shoe or collar size is.	<p>A. Geometric mean</p> <p>B. Arithmetic mean</p> <p>C. Mode</p> <p>D. Median</p>
65	Which pair of measures cannot be calculated when one of the numbers in the series is zero.	<p>A. G.M and A.M</p> <p>B. G.M and H.M</p> <p>C. H.M and A.M</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
66	If mean = 40, Mode = 42, then distribution is.	<p>A. 4 skew</p> <p>B. 2 skew</p> <p>C. Symmetrical</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
67	Which average cannot be computed if any value is less than zero.	<p>A. G.M</p> <p>B. Median</p> <p>C. Mode</p> <p>D. A.M</p>

A. Small values

68	The mean is based on.	A. Extreme values B. Extreme values C. All the values D. Large values
69	Median divides the data into	A. 2 parts B. 3 parts C. 4 parts D. 10 parts
70	If a distribution has two modes, than it is called.	A. Uni- model B. Bi - mdoel C. Tri-model D. Multi model
71	teh most frequent value of the data if it exists is.	A. A.M B. G.M C. Mode D. Median
72	Mean is affected by the change of.	A. Origin B. Scale C. Both a and b D. None
73	If $X = 0, 2, 2, 4, 8, 10$, then G.M is.	A. 4 B. 8 C. 10 D. zero
74	The median of - 3, 0, -5 , is.	A. -3 B. 0 C. -5 D. Does not exist
75	Which of the following average cannot be calculated from the observation 2,2,4,4,6,6,8,8,10,10	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. All of these
76	In case of positively skewed distribution the extreme values lie in the.	A. Middle B. Left tail C. Right tail D. Any where
77	Which of the following average is effected by extreme values.	A. Median B. Mode C. Arithmetic mean D. All of these