Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Quartile Co-efficient of skewness is also called as	A. Median co-efficent of skewness B. Pearson's 1st co-efficient of skewness C. Pearson's 2nd co-efficient of skewness D. None of these
2	For symmetrical distributions the values of co-efficent of skewness is	A. Negative Number B. Positive Number C. Imaginary Number D. Pure Number
3	β is a letter	A. German B. Greek C. Latin D. Dutch
4	β_1 is a quantity	A. Dimensional B. Dimension less C. Positive D. Negative
5	Pearson's co-efficient of skewness is positive when distribution is	A. Negatively skewed B. Positively skewed C. Symmetrical D. Leptokurtic
6	Co-efficent of standard deviation can be measured by the following formula	
7	Co-efficent of quartile deviation can be calculated by the following formula	
8	The difference between largest and smallest observation is called	A. Interval B. Class interval C. Range D. Difference
9	The value of quartile deviation is always	A. Positive B. Zero C. Negative D. None of these
10	The mean of the absolute deviations of observations from mean, median or mode is called	A. Quartile deviation B. Absolute deviation C. Mean D. Mean deviation
11	The mean deviation can never be	A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. None of these
12	The positive square root of the mean of the squares of deviations of values from their mean is	A. Variance B. Covariance C. Standard deviation D. Standard error
13	The variance of constant is always	A. Constant B. One C. Positive D. Zero
14	First moment about mean is always equal to	A. One B. Negative C. Zero D. Positive
15	Second moment about mean is called	A. Standard deviation B. Mean deviation C. Variance D. Coefficient of variation
16	Lack of symmetry is called	A. Kurtosis B. Skewness C. Normality D. All of the

		D. All of them
17	Karl Pearson's 1st co-efficient of skewness is given by formula	D. None of these
18	In the grouped data , the range is the difference between.	A. Two extreme class frequency B. Two extreme class limits C. Tow extreme class boundaries D. None of these
19	Which is a poor measure of dispersion in open-end distribution.	A. Range B. Standard deviation C. Variance D. A.M
20	The most popular measure of dispersion in industry and meteorology is.	A. Range B. Quartile deviation C. Mean deviation D. Standard deviation
21	In measure of relative dispersion unit of measurement is.	A. Changed B. Vanishes C. Does not vanishes D. None of these
22	The variance of 4,4,4,4,4 is.	A. -4 B. (4)² C. 8 D. 0
23	The lack of symmetry is called_____.	A. consistent B. skewness C. Equidistant D. Kurtosis
24	A data having least C.V is considered more_____.	A. Consistent B. Skewness C. Equidistant D. None of these
25	If Mean = 25 and S^2 =25 the C.V is	A. 100% B. 25% C. 20% D. None of these
26	Mean deviation is always.	A. Less then S.D B. Equal to S.D C. More than S.D D. Negative
27	In a symmetrical distribution the coefficient of skewness is equal to.	A. -1 B. +1 C. 0 D. None of these
28	First moment about mean is always equal to.	A. Standard deviation B. Zero C. 1 D. Variance
29	Fist moment about origin in is always equal	A. Mean B. Variance C. Zero D. 1(One)
30	In a skewed distribution the three averages man, median & mode are.	A. identical B. different C. 0 D. equal 1
31	The sum of absolute deviation form median is.	A. zero B. negative C. least D. maximum
32	The sum of the squares of deviations is the least when measured from.	A. A.M B. Median C. Mode D. Both A and B
33	If b_2 = 3, then the distribution is:	A. leptokurtic B. Platykurtic C. Normal D. None of these
34	Mean deviation = S.D	A. 2/3 B. 4/5 C. 5/6 D. 6/5

35	Standard deviation is always calculate form:	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. All of the above
36	test2	A. 3 B. 4 C. 2
37	Which of the following is a relatie measure of dispersion.	A. Standard deviation B. Variance C. Coefficient of variation D. All of these
38	The main advantages of using the range as a measure of dispersion is that.	A. It is easy to calculate B. It is heavily influenced by extreme values. C. It can change drastically from one data set to the next D. It is determined by only two points in the data set
39	Why is it necessary to square the difference from the mean when computing the standard deviation.	A. So that the extreme values will not affect the calculation B. Some of the differnece will be positive and some will e negative C. It can change drastically from one data set to the next D. It is determined by only two points in the data set
40	The sum of absolute deviations is a minimum if these deviations are taken from the	A. Mean B. Mode C. Median D. All of these
41	The sum of absolute deviations is a minimum if these deviations are taken from the	A. Mean B. Mode C. Median D. All of these
42	Range can be calculated in open-end classes.	A. Never B. Always C. Often D. Seldom
43	the standard deviation is independent of.	A. Change of origin B. Change of scale of measurement C. Change origin and scale of meaturement D. None of these
44	Which of the following measures of dispersion is independent of the units employed.	A. Standard deviation B. Quartile deviation C. _{Coefficient of variation} D. Variance
45	If X and Y are independent, than Var (X -Y) is equal to.	A. Var (X) + Var (Y) B. Var (X) - Var (Y) C. Var (X+ Y) D. Zero
46	For a moderately skewed dsitribution, whihc of the following emprical formula holds.	A. M.D. = 4/5(S.D) B. Q.D. = 2/3 (S.D) C. Q.D . = 5/6 (M.D.) D. All of these
47	The mean deviation is least if deviations are taken from	A. A.M B. Mode C. G.M D. Median
48	If the third moment about mean is zero (m3 = 0) , then the distribution is.	A. Mesokurtic B. Positively skewed C. Symmetrical D. Negatively skewed
49	Which measure of disperesion is considered as the best genereal purpose measure of dispersion.	A. Range B. Semi interquartile range C. Standard deviation D. Mean deviation
50	The compare the variation of two or more than two sereies, we use.	A. Mean absolute deviation B. Variance C. Coefficient of viariation D. Corrected atandard deviation
		A. Negative

51	The distribution is symmetrical if the moment coefficient of skewense b1 is.	B. Postive C. 3 D. 0
52	The distribution is measokurtic if the moment coefficient of of kurtosis b2 is.	A. Equal to 0 B. Equal to 3 C. Less than 3 D. Greater than zero
53	The distribution is positively skewed if.	A. Mean < Mode B. Mean > Mode C. Mean > Median D. Both b and c
54	Moment ratios b1 and are.	A. Expressed in original unit of the data B. Dimensionless quantities C. Independent of origin and scale of messurement D. Both b and c
55	The sum of squares of deviations is a minimum if these deviations are taken from the.	A. Mean B. Mode C. Median D. All of these
56	Mean deviationis always.	A. More than S.D. B. Equal to S.D. C. Less than S.D. D. None of these
57	Which of the following statements is correct.	A. Every symmetrical curve is measokurtic B. Standard deviation is the mean squared deviations from the mean C. The standard deviation of a constant is constant D. Teh second moment about zero equals variance.
58	The types of dispersion are.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
59	For a symmetrical distribution.	A. B1 = 0 B. B1 = 3 C. B2 = 3 D. B3 = 3
60	Second moment abut mean is.	A. 0 B. 1 C. variance D. Standard deviation
61	The variance of 5,5,5,5,5 is.	A. 0 B. 25 C. 5 D. 125
62	In symmetrical distribution if Q1 = 4, Q3 = 12 then median is.	A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. zero
63	A disadvantage of range is that it is based on.	A. Absolute deviation B. Square deviation C. Two extreme observation D. Upper and quartile
64	Relative depression is of types.	A. 1 B. 4 C. 3 D. 2
65	If Y=X + A , trhe range of Y =	A. Range (X) B. Range (X) + A C. Zero D. A
66	For symmetrical distribution mega 3 is.	A. zero B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
67	If the value of a variable are -2, -3, -5, -10 then range is.	A. -12 B. 8 C. -8 D. 0

		D. 0
68	The measures of disperesin are chaged by the change of.	A. Origin B. Scale C. Both a and b D. None of these
69	M.D. of the values 4,4,4,4 is	A. 0 B. 4 C. 8 D. 12
70	The mean deviation of dispersion can be negative.	A. Often B. Sometimes C. Always D. Never
71	For Laptokurtic distribution.	A. b2 > 3 B. b2 < 3 C. b2 = 3 D. b1 > 3
72	First central moment is always.	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
73	The S.D. of 8,8,8,8,8, is.	A. 8 B. (8)² C. zero D. 5
74	Which set has teh maximum varaition?	A. 46,48,50 B. 30,40,50 C. 40,50,60 D. 48,48, 49
75	In a symmetrical distribution, the coefficient of skewness will always be.	A. Negative B. zero C. 1 D. -1
76	If Q3 = 20 and Q1 = 10 the coefficient of quartile deviation is.	A. 3 B. 1/3 C. 2/3 D. 1
77	The value of standard deviation changes by change of.	A. Origin B. Algebraic sign C. Scale D. None
78	The range of the scores 19,3,140,25,95,is	A. 140 B. 137 C. 143 D. 3
79	Teh range of the value -2, -4, -6 and -8 is.	A. -6 B. 6 C. -10 D. -4
80	The variance expresses the variability of data in ..... as unit of data.	A. Square of unit B. Squaare root of unit C. Same unit D. All of these