

Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 9 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	"P" or "q" can not be greater than	A. 1 B. 0 C. 2/3 D. 1/2
2	Binomial distribution has parameter	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
3	The parameters of binomial distribution one	A. p and q B. q and n C. n and p D. n,p,q
4	In binomial distribution trails are	A. Independent B. Dependent C. Both D. Discrete
5	The variance of binomial distribution is	A. np B. nq C. npq D. pq
6	A binomial random variable can assume the values	A. 1,2n B. 0,1,200 C. 0,1,2n D. 2,4,6,8,10
7	The binomial distribution is negatively skewed if	A. P⁢ 1/2 B. P = 1/2 C. P > 1/2 D. P = 1
8	In binomial distribution it is impossible to find	A. $P(x L)$ B. $P(x=0)$ C. $P(x \& gt; 0)$ D. $P(0 < span style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">\leq x < span > span style="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">\leq x < span > syle="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">\leq x < span > syle="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">\leq x < span > syle="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">\leq x < span > syle="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">\leq x < span > syle="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">\leq x < span > syle="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">\leq x < span > syle="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">\leq x < span > syle="color: rgb(34, 34, 34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-size: small;">\leq x < span > syle= small;">\leq x < span > span > syle= small;">> < span > syle small; sans > serif; font-size: small;">> $
9	In a binomial distribution	A. <span style="color: rgb(34, 34,
34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-
size: 16px,">μ = σ^2 B. <span style="color: rgb(34, 34,
34); font-family: arial, sans-serif; font-
size: 16px,">μ <μ <σ^2 C. <span style="font-family: arial,
sans-serif; font-size: 16px; color:
rgb(34, 34, 34);">μ > <span style="font-family: arial, sans-
serif; font-size: 16px; color: rgb(34,
34, 34);">σ^2 D. <span style="font-family: arial,
sans-serif; font-size: 16px; color:
rgb(34, 34, 34);">μ = 1σ^2 D. <span style="font-family: arial, sans-serif;
font-size: 16px; color: rgb(34, 34,
34);">σ^2</span </span </span </span
10	In binomial each trial has	A. One outcome B. Two outcomes

		C. Three outcomes D. Four outcomes
11	The hypergeometric distribution has parameters	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
12	The hypergeometric experiment has propeties	A. One B. Three C. Four D. Five
13	The hypergeometric distribution is used when trials are	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Equally likely D. Mutually exclusive
14	In which distribution the successive trials are with replacement	A. HypergeometricB. Binomial distributionC. Continuous distributionD. Discrete distribution
15	A fair coin is tossed four times the probability of getting four heads is	A. 1/4 B. 1/2 C. 1/16 D. 1
16	For positively skewed binomial distribution	A. P = 0 B. P < 0.5 C. P > 0.5 D. P = 0.5
17	Mean of hypergeometric distribution is	A. mV/k B. nK/N C. k/nN D. Nk/n
18	For a given binomial distribution with a fixed,if $p < 0.5$, than	 A. The binomial distribution will be skewed to the left. B. The binomial distribution will be skewed to the right C. The binomial distributio iwll be symmetric D. None of these
		A. Exactly three sucoseeson in seven trials
19	If the probability of success $p = 0.4$ for a parability Beronouli trial, the expression 7!/3!4! (0.4)2 (0.6)2 given the probility of getting.	 B. Exactlyfour successin seven trials C. Three or more successes in seven trials D. Four or more successes in seven trials.
19 20	If the probability of success p = 0.4 for a parability Beronouli trial, the expression 7!/3!4! (0.4)2 (0.6)2 given the probility of getting. The mean of a binomial distribution depends on.	 B. Exactlyfour successin seven trials C. Three or more successes in seven trials D. Four or more successes in seven trials. A. Parability of success B. Parababilyt of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c
19 20 21	If the probability of success p = 0.4 for a parability Beronouli trial, the expression 7!/3!4! (0.4)2 (0.6)2 given the probility of getting. The mean of a binomial distribution depends on. The mean of a binomial dristubution depends on	 B. Exactlyfour successin seven trials C. Three or more successes in seven trials D. Four or more successes in seven trials. A. Parability of success B. Parababilyt of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c A. Parability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Botha a and c
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19 20 21 22 23	If the probability of success p = 0.4 for a parability Beronouli trial, the expression 7!/3!4! (0.4)2 (0.6)2 given the probility of getting. The mean of a binomial distribution depends on. The mean of a binomial dristubution depends on The standard deviation of a binomial distribution depends on. Which of the following can never be described by a binomial distributions.	 B. Exactlyfour successin seven trials C. Three or more successes in seven trials D. Four or more successes in seven trials. A. Parability of success B. Parababilyt of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c A. Parability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c A. Probability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c A. Probability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c A. Probability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c A. The number of difective items produced by an assembly process B. The amount of water used by a single housheld C. the number of students in the class who can answer this questions D. All of these can always be described by a binomial distribution
19 20 21 22 23 24	If the probability of success p = 0.4 for a parability Beronouli trial, the expression 7!/3!4! (0.4)2 (0.6)2 given the probility of getting. The mean of a binomial distribution depends on. The mean of a binomial dristubution depends on The standard deviation of a binomial distribution depends on. Which of the following can never be described by a binomial distributions. the numebr of possible outcomes in a Bernoulli trial is.	 B. Exactlyfour successin seven trials C. Three or more successes in seven trials D. Four or more successes in seven trials. A. Parability of success B. Parababilyt of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c A. Parability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Botha a and c A. Probability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Botha a and c A. Probability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Botha a and c A. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c A. The number of difective items produced by an assembly process B. The amount of water used by a single housheld C. the numebr of students in the class who can answer this questions D. All of these can always be described by a binomial distribution A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
19 20 21 22 23 24 25	If the probability of success p = 0.4 for a parability Beronouli trial, the expression 7!/3!4! (0.4)2 (0.6)2 given the probility of getting. The mean of a binomial distribution depends on. The mean of a binomial dristubution depends on The standard deviation of a binomial distribution depends on. Which of the following can never be described by a binomial distributions. the numebr of possible outcomes in a Bernoulli trial is. A binomial random variable is a (an)	 B. Exactlyfour successin seven trials C. Three or more successes in seven trials D. Four or more successes in seven trials. A. Parability of success B. Parababilyt of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c A. Probability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c A. Probability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c A. Probability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c A. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c A. The number of difective items produced by an assembly process B. The amount of water used by a single housheld C. the numebr of students in the class who can answer this questions D. All of these can always be described by a binomial distribution A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four A. Constinuous random variable B. Discrete random variable C. Dependent variable D. Independent variable

26	A hypergometric random variable is a (an)	C. Discrete random variable D. None of these
27	In which distribution the probabiliyt of success remains constant from triam to triail	A. Hypergometric distribution B. Binomiial distribution C. Sampling distribution D. Continuous distribution
28	In which distribution the successive trails are with replacement.	 A. Hypergometric distribution B. Bionomial distribution C. Continuous distribution D. None of these
29	In which distribution the successive trials are without replacement.	A. Hypergometric distribution B. Bionomial dristribution C. Continuous distribution D. None of these
30	Both binomial and hypergeometric distribution are.	 A. Continuous probability distribution B. Discrete probability distributions C. Neither continous nor discrete probability distributions. D. Bivarieate distributions.
31	A fair coin tossed four times, the probability of getting four heads is.	A. 1 B. 1/4 C. 1/2 D. 1/10
32	A four die is rolled three times. the probabiliyt of getting three area is.	A. 1/4 B. 1/6 C. 1/216 D. 1/27
33	A fair coin is tossed five the times. The probability of getting zero head is.	A. 1/2 B. 1/32 C. 6 D. 1/5
34	In hypergometric distribution the trials are.	A. Independent B. Dependent C. Independent and dependent D. None of these
35		A. Dependent
	in a bionial experiment, the successive trails are.	C. Mutually exclusive D. Flxed
36	The bionomial probability distribution is symmetrical when	C. Mutually exclusive D. Flxed A. p = q B. p < q C. p > q D. np > npq
36	The bionomial probability distribution is symmetrical when The percentage of observations lying within the items X + 3S in the normal distribution.	C. Mutually exclusive D. Flxed A. p = q B. p < q C. p > q D. np > npq A. 68.26% B. 95.44% C. 70.00% D. 99.75%
36 37 38	The bionomial probability distribution is symmetrical when The percentage of observations lying within the items X + 3S in the normal distribution. In a hypergeometric distribution N = 6, n = 2, K = 3 Then mean.	C. Mutually exclusive D. Flxed A. p = q B. p < q C. p > q D. np > npq A. 68.26% B. 95.44% C. 70.00% D. 99.75% A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
36 37 38 39	 In a biomal experiment, the successive trails are. The bionomial probability distribution is symmetrical when The percentage of observations lying within the items X + 3S in the normal distribution. In a hypergeometric distribution N = 6, n = 2, K = 3 Then mean. In hyper geometric distribution n is. 	C. Mutually exclusive D. Flxed A. p = q B. p < q C. p > q D. np > npq A. 68.26% B. 95.44% C. 70.00% D. 99.75% A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 A. Changed B. Zero C. Fixed D. variable
36 37 38 39 40	 In a bionial experiment, the successive trails are. The bionomial probability distribution is symmetrical when The percentage of observations lying within the items X + 3S in the normal distribution. In a hypergeometric distribution N = 6, n = 2, K = 3 Then mean. In hyper geometric distribution n is. In a bionomial, n = 20, p = 3/5, then variance of this distribution is. 	C. Mutually exclusive D. Flxed A. p = q B. p < q C. p > q D. np > npq A. 68.26% B. 95.44% C. 70.00% D. 99.75% A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 A. Changed B. Zero C. Fixed D. variable A. 12 B. 60 C. 4.8 D. 0
36 37 38 39 40 41	In a biomial experiment, the successive trails are. The bionomial probability distribution is symmetrical when The percentage of observations lying within the items X + 3S in the normal distribution. In a hypergeometric distribution N = 6, n = 2, K = 3 Then mean. In hyper geometric distribution n is. In a bionomial, n = 20, p = 3/5, then variance of this distribution is. Binomial distribution is positive skewed when	C. Mutually exclusive D. Flxed A. p = q B. p < q C. p > q D. np > npq A. 68.26% B. 95.44% C. 70.00% D. 99.75% A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 A. Changed B. Zero C. Fixed D. variable A. 12 B. 60 C. 4.8 D. 0 A. p > q B. p = q C. p < q D. p = 1/2
 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 	 In a bional experiment, the successive trails are. The bionomial probability distribution is symmetrical when The percentage of observations lying within the items X + 3S in the normal distribution. In a hypergeometric distribution N = 6, n = 2, K = 3 Then mean. In hyper geometric distribution n is. In a bionomial, n = 20, p = 3/5, then variance of this distribution is. Binomial distribution is positive skewed when If p = q = 1/2 then distribution is called. 	C. Mutually exclusive D. Flxed A. $p = q$ B. $p \< q$ C. $p \> q$ D. $np \> npq$ A. 68.26% B. 95.44% C. 70.00% D. 99.75% A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4 A. Changed B. Zero C. Fixed D. variable A. 12 B. 60 C. 4.8 D. 0 A. $p \> q$ B. $p = q$ C. $p \< q$ D. $p = 1/2$ A. Postively B. Skewed C. Symmetrical D. Negatively

44	The probability of failure is equal to.	A. p B. 1 - q C. P - 1 D. 1 - P
45	In a binomial expreiment with three trials, the variable can take.	A. 2 Values B. 3 Values C. 4 Values D. 5 Values
46	The numebr of trial in bionomial distribution is.	A. Not fixed B. Fixed C. Large D. Small
47	In a hypergeometric distribution.	A. Mean > Variance B. Mean < variance C. Mean = variance D. Mean = Zero
48	The bionomial distribution is negatively skewed if.	A. p < 1/2 B. p = 1/2 C. p > 1/2 D. p = 1
49	If N = 40, n = 5, k = 4, then mean of hypergeometic distribution is.	A. 1 B. 1/2 C. 1/4 D. 1/3
50	For a binomial distribution with $n = 5$ prob ($X = -2$) is.	A. 0 B. Greater than zero C. Less than zero D. None of these
51	Binomial distribution is negatively skewed if.	A. p < q B. p > q C. p = q D. np = npq