Statistics Ics Part 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The third quartile is also called	A. 75th percentile B. Upper quartile C. 5th deciles D. Both (a) and (b)
2	The formula for the lower quartile is	
3	The 5th decile is always equal to	A. 1st quartile B. 2nd quartile C. 3rd 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	50th percentile is also called as	A. Mean B. Mode C. Average 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	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
19	For symmetrical distributions the values of co-efficent of skewness is	A. Negative Number B. Positive Number C. Imaginary Number D. Pure Number
20	β is a letter	A. German B. Greek C. Latin D. Dutch
21	β_1 is a quantity	A. Dimensional B. Dimension less C. Positive D. Negative
22	Pearson's co-efficient of skewness is positive when distribution is	A. Negatively skewed B. Positively skewed C. Symmetrical D. Leptokurtic
23	Co-efficent of standard deviation can be measured by the following formula	
24	Co-efficent of quartile deviation can be calculated by the following formula	
25	The difference between largest and smallest observation is called	A. Interval B. Class interval C. Range D. Difference
26	The value of quartile deviation is always	A. Positive B. Zero C. Negative D. None of these
27	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
28	The mean deviation can never be	A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. None of these
29	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
30	The variance of constant is always	A. Constant B. One C. Positive D. Zero
31	First moment about mean is always equal to	A. One B. Negative C. Zero D. Positive
32	Second moment about mean is called	A. Standard deviation B. Mean deviation C. Variance D. Coefficient of variation
33	Lack of symmetry is called	A. Kurtosis B. Skewness C. Normality D. All of them
34	Karl Pearson's 1st co-efficient of skewness is given by formula	D. None of these
35	Paasche's index is also called	A. Consumer price index B. Current year price C. Simple index D. Cost of consumption
		A. Quantity B. Quality

36	Importance of commodity is its	D. Quality C. Weight D. Price
37	While dealing with price we use ---------- as weights	A. Quantity B. Quality C. Volume D. Both (b) and (c)
38	Value of commodity can be calculate by the formula	A. P_o x P_n B. Price x volume C. D. Price x quantity
39	Index number of the year text to the base year can be shown as	A. Q_n B. Q_{on} C. Q₀₁ D. Q_{oi}
40	Price of commodity in current year can be represented as	A. P_{oi} B. P_{on} C. P_n D. P_i
41	The index numbers are generally classified into ---------- types	A. two B. Four C. five D. Three
42	Which index numbers are used to measure the buying power of the money	A. Wholesale Price index number B. Money index number C. Simple index number D. Price index number
43	The changes in whole sale or retail price are studies in	A. Price index numbers B. Volume index numbers C. Aggregate index numbers D. Chain index numbers
44	Which is the most useful average in chain base method	A. Arithmetic mean B. Median C. Geometric mean D. Weighted arithmetic mean
45	Commodities subject to considerable price variation should be best measured by	A. Quantity index B. Price index C. Value index D. None of these
46	If all values considered in calculating an index are of equal importance, the index is	A. Weighted B. Simple C. Un weighted D. None of these
47	The volume or quantity of goods are compared by	A. Price index numbers B. Relative index numbers C. Volume index numbers D. Paasche's index
48	The base period in fixed base should be	A. Current year B. Normal year C. Highest year D. Lowest year
49	Both quantities and prices are used in	A. Link relatives B. Chain relatives C. Average of relatives D. Aggregative index numbers
50	The weights used in a quantity index are	A. Percentage of total quantity B. Prices C. Average of quantities D. None of these
51	Question Image	A. The Laspeyres index B. The Paasches index C. The value index D. None of these
52	Probability of a sure event is	A. Zero B. Less than one C. Greater than one D. One
53	Probability of an impossible event is	A. Zero B. Negative C. Positive D. One

54	A non-orderly arrangement of things is called	A. Combination B. Permutation C. Collection D. Sample Space
55	P (A/B) can be evaluated by formula	A. P(A∩B)/P(B) B. P(A∪B). P(B) C. (A∪B)/P(B) D. P(A∩B)/P(A)
56	${}^{n}P_{r}$ can be solved by the formula	
57	${}^{n}C_{r}$ is calculated by formula	
58	Two events A and B are mutually exclusive if P(A∪ B) =	A. P(A) - P(B) B. P(A) + P(B) C. P(A)P(B) - P(A∪B) D. P(A) + P(B) - P(A∪B)
59	A set representing all possible out comes of a random experiment is called	A. Sample space B. Universal set C. Simple event D. Random experiment
60	An experiment which produced different outcomes even if it is repeated a large number of times, under similar conditions is called	A. Event B. Compound event C. Random experiment D. None of these
61	Subset of sample space is called	A. Event B. Simple event C. Compound event D. Experiment
62	If the occurance of one event is not effected by the occurance of other than these events are called	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Simple D. Compound events
63	If the chance of occurance of two events are same then such events are called	A. Independent events B. Dependent events C. Mutually exclusive events D. Equally likely events
64	If two events cannot occur together they are said to be	A. Independent events B. Dependent events C. Mutually exclusive events D. Equally likely events
65	If an event consist of more than one sample point it is called	A. Simple event B. Compound event C. Exhaustive event D. Likely event
66	A set containing only one element is called	A. Null set B. Universal set C. Subset D. Singleton set
67	Probability of an event cannot be	A. Negative B. Positive C. Zero D. One
68	When sample space S is partitioned into some mutually exclusive events such that their union is sample space itself. Then the events are called	A. Simple events B. Compound events C. Equally likely events D. Exhaustive events
		A. Zero

69	F(-∞) is always equal to	B. One C. Two D. Negative one
70	Question Image	A. y₁ = y₂ B. Y₁ > y₂ D. None of these
71	Variance σ^2 is equal to $E(y^2)$ - ----------	A. E(y) B. [E(y)]² C. E(y)² D. E² (y)
72	The simplest form of the continues distribution is the	A. Skewed distribution B. Kurtic distribution C. Binomial distribution D. Uniform distribution
73	The probability distribution of discrete random variable is called is	A. Frequency distribution B. Probability distribution C. Probability mass function D. Both (a) and (b)
74	The probability of a continuous random variable at x = a is ----------	A. One B. Zero C. Between 0 and 1 D. More than one
75	Var (3x + 2)	A. 3 Var(X) + 2 B. 3 Var X C. 9 var (x) + 2 D. 9 var (x)
76	Probability distribution of a continuous random variable can be presented by	A. tabular form B. Formula C. Curve D. None of these
77	If a is a constant then E(a) is equal to	A. a B. Square of a C. Zero D. 2a
78	E(y-μ) is equal to	A. E(y) B. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: 'Lucida Sans Unicode', 'Lucida Grande', sans-serif; font-size: 18px; line-height: 23.390625px;">μ C. zero D. y-μ
79	For a constant k, the variance of k is	A. zero B. k² C. k D. none of these
80	Question Image	A. 8 B. 0 C. 1/8 D. 3
81	If x is a random variable with E(x) = 5 then E(3x - 2) =	A. 0 B. 1 C. 13 D. All of them
82	If mean = 25 and variance is also 25, then coefficient of variation is	A. 100% B. 25% C. 20% D. 10%
83	Question Image	A. 4/10 B. 2/10 C. 1/10 D. 0
84	If the random variable x denotes the number of heads when three distinct coins are tossed, the x assumes values	A. 0, 1, 2, 3 B. 1, 3, 3, 1 C. 1, 2, 3 D. None of these
85	If x and y are independent random variables, then E(xy)	A. E(xy) B. xE(y) C. E(x) D. E(x)E(y)

86	Binomial distribution is used when n is	A. Large B. Small C. Negative D. Zero
87	Binomial distribution is positively skewed	A. P < 1/2 B. P > 1/2 C. P = 1/2 D. P < q < ¹/₂
88	Mean, Median and mode of binomial distribution can be equal if	B. P < q < 1/2 C. P > q < 1/2 D. P ≠ q
89	Variance of binomial distribution is	A. np B. √npq C. npq D. nq
90	Hypergeometric distribution is a	A. Continuous distribution B. Discrete distribution C. Simple distribution D. Normal distribution
91	Mean of hypergeometric distribution is	A. np C. np D. Nnk
92	N-K is classified as	A. Success B. Failures C. Parameters D. Range
93	The parameters of the binomial distributions are	A. x and n B. x and p C. p and q D. n and p
94	Which of the following is true for binomial distribution	A. Mean > variance B. Mean < variance C. Mean = variance D. Mean + standard deviation
95	The number of possible outcomes in Bernoulli trial is	A. Three B. Four C. Two D. One
96	A fair coin is tossed four times the probability of getting four heads is	A. 1/4 B. 1/2 C. 4/6 D. 1
97	A fair die is rolled three times. The probability of getting three "aces" is	A. 1/3 B. 1/6
98	Each trial of binomial experiment results in an outcome which can be classified in two categories	A. Head or tail B. Ace or six C. Success and failure D. None of these
99	The probability of success ---------- from one trial to another when trials are dependent	A. Remains constant B. Is changed C. One D. Zero
100	The repeated trials of binomial experiments are	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Fixed D. Variable
101	The binomial distribution is symmetrical if	A. p = 1/2 B. P > 1/2 C. p < 1/3 D. P ≠ q
102	The hypergeometric distribution has ---------- parameters	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

		D. Four
103	The data about the sex of new babies is called:	A. Continuous data B. Qualitative data C. Quantitative data D. Discrete data
104	The data about the weights of plants:	A. Discrete data B. Qualitative data C. Continuous data D. Quantitative data
105	The variable that takes numerical value is called_____ variable.	A. Quantitative B. Primary C. Qualitative D. None of these
106	First hand collected data are called:	A. secondary B. Primary C. Constant D. Discrete
107	$Y_3+y_4+.....+y_{15}$ =	A. Σ¹⁵ _{i=1} Y₁ B. Σ¹⁵ _{i=3} Y₂ C. ¹⁵Σ_{i=3} Y_i D. ¹⁵Σ_{i=3}Y_i ²
108	Proportion is the always _____ equal to 1.	A. Less then or B. Always greater C. Greater then or D. Zero
109	The procedure of inferring about the population characteristic using the sample is called_____.	A. Descriptive statistic B. Inferenitial statistics C. Statistic D. Science
110	Primary data are same:	A. Group B. Ungroup C. Random D. None of these
111	The word statistic was used first time by:	A. Yule B. Gottifried Achenwall C. E.A.W Zimmermann D. Baron
112	The whole issue of descriptive and inferential statistic can be described with the help of.	A. Statistical analysis B. Statistic C. Statistical problem D. Statistical steps
113	When statistics is applied in Biology then it is called:	A. Econometrics B. Statistical inference C. Statistical biology D. Biometry
114	The ratio of A to B is the fraction:	A. B /A + B B. A / B C. ^{B / A} D. A / A + B
115	If data is arranged in increasing order of magnitude that data is scald to be arranged in:	A. Descending order B. Ascending order C. Statistic order D. Both A and B
116	Any study in which the scientist can control the allocation of treatments to the experimental units is called.	A. Trial B. Analysis C. Experiment D. Survery
117	The purpose of the sample is to draw inference about:	A. statistic B. Population C. Parameter D. Primary
118	Σ(Yi +a) = ?	A. ΣY + na B. aΣYi C. aΣY D. Σa
		A. a₁ +a₂+ a₃ +..... B. na

119	Where 'a' is any constant.	B. na C. n₁x₁ + a₂x₂ +..... D. Σna
120	The process of systematic arrangement of data into rows and columns is called.	A. Classification B. Tabulation C. Bar chart D. Pie chart
121	In a table foot note and source notes are.	A. Same B. Different C. Identical D. None of these
122	A graph of cumulative frequency is called:	A. Histogeram B. Frequency polygon C. Ogive D. Frequency curve
123	Tabulation means, the process of arranging the date into.	A. Different classes B. Rows C. Columns D. Rows & columns
124	The smallest and larges value of any given class of frequency distribution are called.	A. Class limits B. Class interval C. Class marks D. Class Boundry
125	If we connect the mid points of rectangles in a histogram with a series of lines. we get.	A. Ogive B. Frequency Polygon C. Frequency Curve D. Bar chart
126	In construction of frequency distribution the first step is:	A. To calculate the calss marks B. To find range of the C. To find the class boundaries D. None of these
127	In construction a histogram which is to taken along x-axis.	A. Mid points B. Class limits C. Class interval D. Class boundaries
128	The difference between the upper and the lower boundaries of a class are known as:	A. class marks B. class intensive C. class frequency D. class limit
129	When a graph is made to show the total and part of the data, we draw.	A. Simple bar chart B. Multiple bar chart C. Component barchart D. None of these
130	Which of the following is written at the bottom of the table:	A. Sources note B. Foot note C. Prefatory note D. Both A and B
131	Which of the following is written at the top of the table.	A. Souce note B. Foot notte C. Prefatory note D. Title
132	In pie diagram, the sector of a circle is obtained by.	A. Component part / total x 300 B. Component part / total x 180 C. Component part / total x 360 D. None of these
133	The foot note are usually indicated by.	A. (.....) B. (***) C. (------) D. (_____)
134	The minimum classes may be determine by formula.	A. C = 1+3, log (n) B. c = √n C. X_m - X₀ D. Both A and B
135	Range of the ungroup data can be calculate by formula.	A. X_m - X_m B. X_m - X₀ C. X₀ D. X₀ - X_m
136	The fraph of the symmetrical distribution is	A. bell shaped B. U - shaped C. J- shaped D. None of these

137	For an open and distribution, without assuming certain limits it is not possible to find:	A. A.M B. G.M C. Median D. Boat A and B
138	The sum of the deviation form mean of a set of an value is	A. least B. 0 C. positive D. None of these
139	In symmetrical distribution mean, median & mode are always.	A. zero B. negative C. Different D. Equal
140	Q_2 = Median	A. P₂ B. P₂₀ C. P₅₀ D. P₇₅
141	The mean of a constant 'a' is.	A. 0 B. a/2 C. a² D. P₇₅
142	The mean of a constant 'a' is	A. 0 B. a/2 C. a² D. None of these
143	The sum of squared deviation is minimum, when deviation are taken form	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. None of these
144	The mode of letters in the word STATISTICS is:	A. S B. T C. I D. S & T
145	If $\bar{x}$ = 10 and Y = 5 +2x, then $\bar{Y}$ is.	A. 5 B. 10 C. 25 D. 15
146	If any value in the date is zero, then it is not possible to have.	A. A.M B. Median C. Mode D. H.M
147	For the given data 2,3,7,0,-8 G.M will be.	A. Negative B. Positive C. Zero D. Impossible
148	Code method of calculation is only used in:	A. Median B. Combined mean C. A.M D. None of these
149	For a certain distribution if $\Sigma(x-10) = 5$, $\Sigma(x-20) = 18$ & $\Sigma(x-15) = 0$ then the value of Σ is.	A. 10 B. 15 C. 20 D. 25
150	Which of the following is not based upon all the observations.	A. A.M B. G.M C. H.M D. Mode
151	For positive skewed distribution mean _____ Median _____ Mode.	A. = B. < C. > D. None of these
152	For negatively skewed distribution mean_____ median _____mode.	A. = B. < C. > D. None to these
153	In a symmetrical distribution Q_1 = 20, Median = 30 the Q_3 is:	A. 50 B. 40 C. 30 D. 60
154	Third quartile Q_3 =	A. P₃₃ B. D₃

154	Third quartile Q_3	C. Median D. None of these
155	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
156	Which is a poor measure of dispersion in open-end distribution.	A. Range B. Standard deviation C. Variance D. A.M
157	The most popular measure of dispersion in industry and meteorology is.	A. Range B. Quartile deviation C. Mean deviation D. Standard deviation
158	In measure of relative dispersion unit of measurement is.	A. Changed B. Vanishes C. Does not vanishes D. None of these
159	The variance of 4,4,4,4,4 is.	A. -4 B. (4)² C. 8 D. 0
160	The lack of symmetry is called_____.	A. consistent B. skewness C. Equidistant D. Kurtosis
161	A data having least C.V is considered more_____.	A. Consistent B. Skewness C. Equidistant D. None of these
162	If Mean = 25 and S^2 =25 the C.V is	A. 100% B. 25% C. 20% D. None of these
163	Mean deviation is always.	A. Less then S.D B. Equal to S.D C. More than S.D D. Negative
164	In a symmetrical distribution the coefficient of skewness is equal to.	A. -1 B. +1 C. 0 D. None of these
165	First moment about mean is always equal to.	A. Standard deviation B. Zero C. 1 D. Variance
166	Fist moment about origin in is always equal	A. Mean B. Variance C. Zero D. 1(One)
167	In a skewed distribution the three averages man, median & mode are.	A. identical B. different C. 0 D. equal 1
168	The sum of absolute deviation form median is.	A. zero B. negative C. least D. maximum
169	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
170	If b_2 = 3, then the distribution is:	A. leptokurtic B. Platykurtic C. Normal D. None of these
171	Mean deviation = S.D	A. 2/3 B. 4/5 C. 5/6 D. 6/5
172		A. Mean

172	Standard deviation is always calculate form:	B. Median C. Mode D. All of the above
173	The change is whole sale or retail are studied _____	A. Price index number B. Quantity index number C. Volume index number D. None of these
174	The volume or quantity of goods are compared by_____	A. Price index number B. Volume index number C. Quantity D. None of these
175	The base period in fixed bases should be_____	A. A normal year B. Abnormal year C. Special D. General
176	Geometric mean is a suitable average in _____ method.	A. Price index B. Chanin bases C. Quantity index D. Index mean
177	In the price relative, the given year price is divided by the _____.	A. Base year price B. Current year price C. Previous year price D. None of these
178	An index having a wide scope is called:	A. Price index number B. General purpose index number C. Special purpose index number D. None of these
179	The most suitable average for computing of index number is:	A. A.M B. G.M C. Median D. H.M
180	If all the value of have equal importance,then we have to assigned certain values is such index number are called.	A. Weighted index number B. Un-weighted index C. Both A and B D. Average
181	Laspeyres index number is also called as:	A. Base year weight index number B. Current year weight index number C. Ideal index number D. Fisher index number
182	Index number are called:	A. Mathematical barometer B. Economic barometer C. Statistical barometer D. Both A and C
183	Paasche's index number is:	A. Simple index number B. Weighted index number C. Un-weighted index number D. Composite index number
184	If Laspeyres index = 104.5, Paasche's index = 107.9, then, Fisher's ideal index is equal to:	A. 100 B. 104.1 C. 106.2 D. 110.2
185	Both quantities and prices are used in:	A. Link relatives B. Chain relatives C. Average of relatives D. Aggregative index number
186	The index number are generally classified into _____ types.	A. Two B. Four C. Five D. Three
187	If we went to compare the prices of wheat then we have to compute.	A. Price index number B. Quantity index number C. Volume index number D. Both B and C
188	The index number given by formula $\Sigma p_n q_n / \Sigma p_n q_n$ x100 is:	A. Laspeyres index B. The paasche's index C. The value index D. None of these
189	Geometric mean of the relative is.	A. Reversible B. None - Reversible C. Both A and B D. None of these

190	A fair aid is rolled, the sample space consists of:	A. 2 outcomes B. 6 outcomes C. 36 outcomes D. None of these
191	If E a and impossible event, then P(E) is.	A. 0 B. 0.5 C. 1 D. Impossible
192	The probability of sure event is:	A. 0 B. 0.5 C. 1 D. Negative
193	A coin is tossed 3 times then, then number of sample points in the sample space is:	A. 2³ B. 3 C. 8 D. Both A & C
194	The probability of vowel letters form the words STATISTIC is.	A. 2/10 B. 3/10 C. 0 D. 4/10
195	If a player well shuffles the pack of 52 playing card, then the probability of a black card form 52 playing cards is:	A. 1/52 B. 13/52 C. 26/52 D. 4/52
196	The probability of a 'Jack' Card form 52 playing card is:	A. 1/52 B. 4/52 C. 13/52 D. 26/52
197	The probability of drawing a "white" ball from a bag containing 4 red, 8 black and 3 with balls is:	A. 0 B. 3/15 C. 1/15 D. 2/15
198	When each outcome of a sample is as equally likely to occur as any other, the out come are called.	A. Mutually exclusive B. Equally likely C. Exhaustive D. Not mutually
199	P(A or B) = P (A∪B) = P(A) +P(B) then A and B are.	A. Mutually exclusive B. Independent events C. Not mutually exclusive D. Dependent
200	The conditional probability P(A/B) is given by.	A. (A∩B)/(B) B. P(A∩B)/P(A) C. P(A∩B)/P(B) D. (A∩B)/P(B)
201	The provability can never be,	A. 0 B. 1 C. 1/52 D. Negative
202	If two events cannot occur together they are said to be.	A. Independent B. Dependent C. mutually exclusive D. Equally likely
203	Subset of sample is called:	A. Simple event B. Compound event C. Experiment D. Event
204	"P_r can be solved by the formula.	A. N!/ r!(n-r)! B. (n-r)!/r! C. n!(n-r!) D. n!(n-r)!/r!
205	If A∪B = S then A and B are _____ events.	A. Equally likely B. Exhaustive C. Compound D. None of these
206	A non - orderly arrangement of thing s is called:	A. Permutation B. Equally likely C. Combination D. Equally likely
207	Var (3x+2)	A. 3Var(x) + 2 B. 9Var(x) +2 C. Var (x) + 0

		D. 3Var (X)
208	Variance of σ^2 is equal E to (Y^2) - _____?	A. E (y) B. [E(y)]² C. E(y²) D. None of these
209	$F(y_1) \leq F(y_2)$ if	A. y₁= y₂ B. Y₁>y₂ C. y₁≤y₂ D. y≥1/2
210	F(-∞) is always equal to.	A. Zero B. One C. Two D. Negative one
211	probability distribution of a continuous random variable can be presented by.	A. Formula B. Curve C. Tabular form D. None of these
212	E(x - μ) is equal to:	A. E(x) B. zero C. μ D. X - μ
213	Random variable is also called _____.	A. Chance stochasitc B. Coverges C. Random D. None of these
214	E(x) = Σxf(x) if it _____ absolutely.	A. Equal B. Converges C. Discrete D. None of these
215	If x and y are independent random variables, E(xy)	A. E(XY) B. xE(y) C. E(XY) D. E(X) . E(Y)
216	If the random variable x denotes the number of heads of when three distinct coins are tossed k the X assumes values.	A. 0,1,2,3 B. 1,3,3,1 C. 1,2,3 D. 1,1,1,1
217	Which one is not an example of random experiments.	A. A coin is tossed and the outcome is either a head or a tail B. A six sided aid is rolled C. All medical insurance clams received by a company in a given year. D. Some one of person will be admitted to a hospital emergency room during any hour.
218	For a constant K ,the variance of K.	A. Zero B. A⁻² C. K D. None of these
219	The simplest form of the continuous distribution is the.	A. Skewed distribution B. Kurtic distribution C. Binomial distribution D. Uniform distribution
220	The probability of continuous random variable at x = a is_____.	A. One B. Zero C. Between D. More then one
221	If x is a random variable with E(x) = 5 then E (3x - 2) =	A. 0 B. 1 C. 13 D. 15
222	A probability function is _____ function.	A. Mathematical B. Mathematical expectation C. Converges D. None of these
223	The sum of probabilities of events of a sample space is always.	A. Equal B. Discrete C. Continuous D. Always greater then oen
224	Which of the following is suitable for discrete probability distribution.	A. Frequency polygon B. Probability C. Ogive D. Histogram

		D. Histogram
225	A random variable is also called.	A. Chance variable B. Stochastic variable C. Discrete variable D. Both A and B
226	E(X ± Y) =.....	A. E(X) + E(Y) B. E(X) - E (Y) C. E(x) ± E (Y) D. None of these
227	Var (KY) = ...	A. KY B. K² Var(Y) C. K²Var (Y) D. None of these
228	For discrete random variable 'X' the expectation of X I-e E(x) is equal to:	A. Σp(x) B. Σxp(x) C. Σx²p(x) D. One
229	Coefficient of variation (C.V) is given below	A. Mean /S.D x10 B. Mean/S.D x 100 C. S.D/Mean x 100 D. S.D/ Mean
230	The Area of trapezoid is equal to:	A. sum of paralled sides x base B. sum of paralled sides x base/2 C. 2 x base x sum of paralled side D. Sum of paralled sides x base/4
231	The properties of discrete probability distribution are:	A. Σp (x) = 1 and Σx. (x) = 1 B. ΣP (x)= 1 and Σx. P C. ΣP(x) = 1 and 0 < P(x) ≤ 1 D. All of these above
232	If y =-7x then E(y) = ...	A. E(x) B. -7X C. -7E(X) D. Zero
233	E(Y2) -[E(y)]2 is the formula, and to compute.	A. Variance of the random variable B. Mean of the random variable C. Both A and B D. None of these
234	For two independent random variables, Var(x) = 14 and Var(Y) = 5, then var (X-y) is equal to.	A. 9 B. 70 C. 19 D. None of these
235	Hourly temperature recorded by weather brave is the example of:	A. Discrete variable B. Continuous variable C. Qualitative D. Both A and B
236	F (+∞) is always equal to:	A. 0 B. Two C. One D. None of these
237	Var (B/aX) =?	A. 1/aVar(X) B. b²/a² Var(X) C. b²/a Var(X) D. None of these
238	In binomial experiment successive trials are:	A. Dependent B. Independent C. May be independent or dependent D. None of these
239	In binomial distribution, the random variable has a range:	A. 0,1,2.....n B. 0,1,2,.....+∞ C. -∞ to +∞ D. ∞ to +0
240	The binomial distribution has the following parameters.	A. p & q B. n & q C. n, p & q D. None of these
241	Which of the following distribution(s) has 3 parameters.	A. Binomial distribution B. Hypergeometric distribution C. Both of the above D. None of these
242	The parameters of hypergeometric distribution are:	A. n,k & p B. n, k & q

		C. n, p & q D. n, k & N
243	For a binomial probability distribution: n = 10 & the probability of failure (q =0.6), then mean of the distribution is .	A. 0.6 B. 6.0 C. 10 D. 4
244	The probability of success changes from trial to trial, is the property of:	A. Binomial experiment B. Hypergeometric experiment C. Both A and B D. None of these
245	When we draw the sample with replacement (the first sample is replaced before the next draw), the probability distribution to be used is:	A. Binomial B. Hypergeometric C. Both Binomial & hypergeometric D. None of these
246	The binomial distribution is symmetrical when:	A. P > q B. p = 1/2 C. Probability of success & probability of failure are equal D. Both (B) and (C)
247	Which of the following case is true for hypergeometric distribution.	A. Probability remains constant for all trials B. Probability changes C. successive trials are dependent D. Both (B) and (C) but not (A)
248	The mean of binomial distribution is always:	A. Equal to variance B. Less than variance C. Greater then variance D. None of the these
249	When X denotes the number of success in binomial experiment, it is called.	A. Random variable B. Binomial random variable C. Continuous random variable D. Both (B) and (C) but not (A)
250	When x denotes the number of success in binomial experiment it is called.	A. Random variable B. Binomial random variable C. Continuous random variable D. Both (B) and (C) but not (A)
251	The binomial distribution deal with:	A. Discrete variable B. Continuous variable C. None of these
252	If in binomial distribution, μ = 6, p = 3/5, the number of trial are:	A. 18 B. 30 C. 10 D. None of these
253	The probability of even/odd number when a fair die rolled is:	A. 1/6 B. 2/6 C. 1/36 D. 3/6
254	If we do not replace the draw cards back into the pack before the next draw, the used probability distribution will be:	A. Binomial B. Hypergeometric C. Both binomial & hypergeometric D. None of these
255	In hypergeometric distribution, the successive trials are.	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Both (A) & (B) D. None of these
256	"P" or "q" can not be greater than	A. 1 B. 0 C. 2/3 D. 1/2
257	Binomial distribution has parameter	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
258	The parameters of binomial distribution one	A. p and q B. q and n C. n and p D. n,p,q
259	In binomial distribution trails are	A. Independent B. Dependent C. Both D. Discrete

260	The variance of binomial distribution is	A. np B. nq C. npq D. pq
261	A binomial random variable can assume the values	A. 1,2.....n B. 0,1,2.....00 C. 0,1,2.....n D. 2,4,6,8,10
262	The binomial distribution is negatively skewed if	A. P< 1/2 B. P = 1/2 C. P > 1/2 D. P = 1
263	In binomial distribution it is impossible to find	A. P(x L) B. P(x=0) C. P(x > 0) D. P(0≤ x≤∞)
264	In a binomial distribution	A. μ = σ² B. μ < σ² C. μ > σ² D. μ = 1σ²
265	In binomial each trial has	A. One outcome B. Two outcomes C. Three outcomes D. Four outcomes
266	The hypergeometric distribution has parameters	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
267	The hypergeometric experiment has propeties	A. One B. Three C. Four D. Five
268	The hypergeometric distribution is used when trials are	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Equally likely D. Mutually exclusive
269	In which distribution the successive trials are with replacement	A. Hypergeometric B. Binomial distribution C. Continuous distribution D. Discrete distribution
270	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
271	For positively skewed binomial distribution	A. P = 0 B. P < 0.5 C. P > 0.5 D. P = 0.5
272	Mean of hypergeometric distribution is	A. mN/k B. nK/N C. k/nN D. Nk/n
		A. 3

273	test2	B. 4 C. 2
274	In the plural sense, statistion mean.	A. Methods B. Numerical data C. Sample values D. Population values
275	In the signgular sense, statistics means.	A. Methodology B. Numerical data C. Sample values D. Count data
276	Data used by an agency which orginally collected them are.	A. Primary data B. Raw data C. Secondary data D. Grouped data
277	Registration is the source of.	A. Ogive B. Secondary data C. Primary data D. Histogram
278	Data in the population Census Reports are.	A. Ungrooped data B. Secondary data C. Primary data D. Arrayed data
279	Measurement usually provide.	A. Discrete data B. Continuous data C. Primary data D. Qualitative data
280	Countings or enumerations usualy privide.	A. Continuous data B. Qualitative data C. Discrete data D. Grouped data
281	Hourly temperature recorded by Weather Bureau repeaents.	A. Discrete data B. Continuous data C. Secondary datar D. Primary data
282	Numebr of accidents recorded yesterday n Lahore is a.	A. Discrete variable B. Continuous variable C. Qualitative variable D. Constant
283	The amout of milk given by a cow is a.	A. Qualitative variable B. Discrete variable C. Continuous variable D. Constant
284	Colour of hair is a	A. Continuous variable B. Discrete variable C. Qualitative variable D. Quantitative variable
285	Smoking habits of residents of a city are.	A. Qualitative data B. Quantitative data C. Discrete data D. Continuous data
286	Major area of statistics today is concerned with drawing conclusion from.	A. Complete study B. Samples C. Populations D. Complete universe
287	The phase of statistics that is concerned with the description and analysis of sample or population data is called.	A. Inferential statistics B. Deacriptive statistics C. Sample statistics D. Inductive statistics
288	the phase of statistics that is concerned with the procedures and methodology for obtaining valid conclusions is called.	A. Descriptive staticis B. Deductive statistics C. Inferential statistics D. Sample statistics
289	Continuous data are differentiated from discrete data in that.	A. Discrete data classes are represented by fractions B. Continuous data classes may be represented by fractions C. Continuous data take on only whole numbers D. Discrete data can take on any real number
290	Information recorded in its original form, whether counts or measurements in referred to as.	A. Continuous data B. Raw data C. Discrete data

		D. Arrayed data
291	Life of a T.V. tube is a.	A. Discrete variable B. Continuous varaible C. Constant D. Qualitative variable
292	A constant can assume.	A. Only one value B. More than one value C. Different values D. No value at all
293	A statistic which is not measurable is called.	A. A constant B. An attribute C. A variable D. A parameter
294	The number 4.50001 rounded off to nearest unit is.	A. 4 B. 5 C. 4.5 D. 4.01
295	The number 5.56500 rounded off to nearest hundredth is.	A. 5.57 B. 5.56 C. 6.00 D. 5.00
296	The numebr 143.9500 rounded off to nearest tenth is.	A. 143.9 B. 144.0 C. 143.0 D. 144
297	The number 5.0435001 rounded off to nearest thousandth is.	A. 5.043 B. 5.044 C. 5.050 D. 5.000
298	The number 136.500 rounded off to nearest unit is.	A. 136 B. 137 C. 136.5 D. 136.0
299	The data whiich have not undergone any statistical treatment are.	A. Primary data B. Secondary data C. Qualitative data D. Discrete data
300	Issuing a national identity card is an example of.	A. Census B. Registration C. Sampling D. Investigatin through enumerators
301	A collection of all elements in a group is called.	A. Sample B. Data C. Registration D. Population
302	A collection of some of the elements from a group is called.	A. Census B. Population C. Registration D. Sample
303	Continuous variable can be measured at.	A. Specific points B. Integer points C. All possibel points D. No points
304	Statistics is a characteristics calculated from.	A. Sample data B. Fictitious data C. Arrayed data D. Population data
305	The data which have already been collected by some one are called.	A. Secondary data B. Primary data C. Arrayed data D. None of these
306	A quantitative variable whose value are countable is called.	A. Categorical variable B. Continuous variable C. Discrete variable D. None of these
307	Weight of students in a class make	A. Discrete data B. Continuous data C. Constant data D. Qualitative data
308	The life time of fans, data is	A. Discrete B. Continuous

308	The life time of fans, data is.	C. Unchanged D. Qualitative
309	The word statistics is at present used in	A. Two senses B. Three senses C. Four senses D. None of these
310	Weight of whole earth is.	A. Discrete variables B. Qualitative variable C. Constant D. Continuous variable
311	Statistics came from the German word.	A. Status B. Statista C. Statistik D. Statistique
312	The mid point of group 5.5 - 7.5 is.	A. 6 B. 7 C. 7.5 D. 6.5
313	In 60- 70 , the lower limit is.	A. 50 B. 55 C. 60 D. 70
314	A portion of populatin selected for study is called.	A. Parameter B. Statistic C. Population D. Sample
315	If 'a' is a constant, then 5/2 a is equal to.	A. a1 + a2+ a3+ a4+ a5 B. a C. 52 D. None
316	Statistical laws are true.	A. On the average B. Always C. A and C D. In the long run
317	A numerical characteristics of a sample is called.	A. Parameter B. Variable C. Sample D. Statistics
318	The relative frequency multiplied by 100 is called.	A. Cumulative frequency B. Bivariate frequency C. Percentage frequency D. Sample frequency
319	A quantity calculated from a population is called.	A. Frequency B. Statitics C. Parameter D. Sample
320	How many methods are used for the collection of data.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
321	Statistics must be	A. Comparable B. Not comparable C. Qualitative only D. NOne of these
322	Classification is the provess of arranging data according to.	A. One characteristic B. Two or more characteristics C. Similar characterics D. Different characteristics
323	Important bases of classification are.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. More than four
324	Data classified by attributes are called.	A. Continuous data B. Quantitative data C. Qualitative data D. Grouped data
325	Data which have been arranged in ascending or descending order are called.	A. Raw data B. Grouped data C. Arrayed data D. Un grouped data
		A. Less than six classes

326	As a general rule, when arranging data statisticians tend to use.	B. Between six and fifteen classes C. Only fifteen classes D. More than twenty classes
327	Two methods of data arrangement are	A. Array and frequency distribution B. Frequency distribution and histogram C. Array and frequency polygon D. Histogram and array
328	Classification of data according to locations or areas is called.	A. Temporal classification B. Geographical classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
329	An Ogive is a	A. Frequency curve B. Frequency polygon C. Cumulative frequency polygon D. Frequency histogram
330	Title of a table should be in	A. Lower case letters B. Capital letters C. Italic and lower case letters D. Twenty letters
331	If a curve can be divided into two parts that are marror images,it is called a.	A. Skewed curve B. Symmetrical curve C. J-Shaped curve D. Frequency curve
332	The process of arranging data into rows and columns is called.	A. Freqeuncy distribution B. Classification C. Tabulation D. Array
333	Which of the following is an example of compressed data.	A. Array B. Frequency distribution C. Ogive D. Histogram
334	Mid poitns of top of the rectangular of historgram are joined to get.	A. Frequency curve B. Polygen C. Ogive D. Histogram
335	when constructing a frequency distribution, the first step is.	A. Divide the data into at least five classes B. arrange the dta into an array C. Decide on the type and number of classes for dividing the data D. None of these
336	As the numebr of observations and classes increase, the shape of a frequency polygon.	A. Tends to become increasingly asmooth B. Tends to become jagged C. stays the same D. Varies if data become more reliable
337	Which of the following statements is true of cumulative frequency polygons or ogives for a particular set of data.	A. Both less than and or more curves have the same shape B. Or more curves slope up and to the right C. Less than curve slope down and to the right D. Less than curve slope up and to the right
338	In constructing a frequency distribution for a sample, the numebr of classes depends on.	A. The number of data points B. The range of the data colelcted C. Teh size of the population D. Both a and b but not c
339	A relative frequency distribution presents frequencies in terms of	A. Fractions B. Whole numbers C. Percentages D. Both a and c but not b
340	Graphs of frequency distributions are used because.	A. they have a long history in practical applications B. They attract attenstion to data pattern C. They account for biased or incomplete data D. None of thses
341	Continuous data are differentitated from discrete data in that	A. Discrete data classes are represnted by fractions B. Continuous data classes may be represented by fractions C. Continous data take on only whole numebrs D. Discrete data can take on any real number
342	Which of the following statements is true	A. As a rule statisticians genereally use between 6 and 15 classes. B. As a rule, statisticians regards a frequency distribution incomplete if it has fewer than 20

342	Which of the following statements is true.	classes. C. Classes describe only one characteristics the data ebign organized D. None of these
343	a graph of a cumulative frequency distribution is called.	A. Histogram B. Ogive C. Frequecny polygon D. None of thesse
344	Classification of data by their time of occurrence is called.	A. Temporal or choronologicla classification B. Geographical classification C. Quantitative classification D. Qualitative classfication
345	Classification of data by quantitative characteristcs is called.	A. Qualitative classification B. Quantitative classificaton C. Geographical classification D. Temporal classification
346	Give classes, 1 - 6, 6 - 10..... class interval is.	A. 5.5 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
347	If a curve has a longer tail to the right , it is called a.	A. J - Shaped curve B. Negative skewed curve C. Positively skewed curve D. Symmetrical curve
348	If a curve has a longer tail to the left . it is called a.	A. Symmetrical curve B. Positive skewed curve C. Negatively skewed curve D. None of these
349	A chart in which total magnitude and its compnents are compared is called a	A. Component bar chart B. Pie chart C. Percentage compoent bar chart D. All of these
350	The grouped data is.	A. Primary B. Secondary C. Raw data D. None of them
351	Total angle of pie-chart is.	A. 270 ^o B. 300^o C. 320^o D. 360^o
352	A statistical table has at least.	A. Five parts B. Four parts C. Three parts D. Two parts
353	An arrangement of data to show the frequency of occurrence is called.	A. Freqeuncy distribution B. Probability distribution C. Data array D. Cumulative distribution
354	The average of lower and upper class limits is called.	A. Class boundary B. class frequency C. Class mark D. Class limit
355	Histogramis a graph of.	A. Qualitative data B. Time sereis C. Ogive D. Frequency distribution
356	The numebr of classes in a frequency distribution is obtained by dividing the range of variable by the.	A. Total frequency B. Class interval C. Relative freqeuncy D. Mid -points
357	Freqeucny is denoted by	A. f B. c C. q D. p
358	Mid poitn of the group. 5.5 - 7. 5 in	A. 6 B. 6.5 C. 7 D. 7.5
359	The secton of table that contains the column caption is called.	A. Stub B. Body C. Box plot D. Box head

		D. Box head
360	The smallest and the largest value of data are called.	A. Range B. Mid point C. Extreme value D. Arrayed value
361	When a distribution is symmetrical and has one mode,the highest point on the curve is called.	A. Mode B. Median C. Mean D. All of these
362	A frequency polygon is clsed figure which is.	A. One sided B. Two sided C. Three sided D. Many sided
363	The frequency of a class divided by total frequency is called.	A. Class frequency B. Cumulative C. Relative freqeuncy D. Total frequency
364	Brand of a soap is ..... variable.	A. Quantitative B. Qualitative C. Continuous D. Imaginary
365	What is teh major assumption we make when computing a mean from grouped data.	A. All values are discrete B. Eveery 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
366	When calculating the average rate of debt growth for a company, the correct mean to use is.	A. Arithmetic mean B. Weigheted arthmetic C. Geometric mean D. None of these
367	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 tems of importance D. None of these
368	Departure from symmetry is called.	A. Kurtosis B. Skewness C. Dispersion D. None of these
369	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
370	When referring to a curve that tails off to the left end, you would callit.	A. Symmetrical B. Skewed to the right C. Positively skewed D. None of these
371	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 valeus 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.
372	It is the reciprocal of the simple average of teh reciprocal of all the values.	A. A.M B. G.M C. H.M D. Mode
373	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
374	If the mean is less than mode, the distribution is.	A. Positively skewed B. Negatively skewed C. Symmetrical D. None of these
375	The mena is affected by	A. Change of origin B. Scale of measurement C. Both a and b D. None of these
		A. Median

376	Sum of squares of deviations of the valeus is least when deviations are taken fro.	B. Mode C. Mean D. Harmonic mean
377	When all the values in a sereis occur the same numebr of times, then it in not possible to compute the.	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. Weighted mean
378	The most central value of an arrayed data is.	A. Mode B. Median C. Mean D. Harmonic mean
379	Mode 2, 10 and 7 is.	A. 2 B. 7 C. 10 D. None of these
380	The mean of the first n natural numbers is.	A. n(n+1)2 B. (n+1)/2 C. (n-1)/2 D. n/2
381	Teh suitable average for the qualitative data is.	A. Mean B. Mode C. weighted mean D. Geometric mean
382	Mode of the sereis 2,2,2,3,3,3,2,3,3,4 is.	A. 3 B. 2 and 3 C. 4 D. None of these
383	Coding method is used for calculation of the.	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. Weighted mean
384	Is a symmetrical distribution.	A. Q1 = Q3 B. P25 = P50 = P75 C. A.M = G.M = H.M D. A.M = Med = Mode
385	The man of 10 observations is 10. All obvervations are increased by 10%. The mean of the increased observations shall be.	A. 10 B. 11 C. 20 D. 100
386	Which is appropriate averege for finding the average speed of a journey.	A. Mean B. Geometric mean C. Harmonic mean D. Weighted mean
387	Which is the suitable average for calculting average percent increase in population.	A. Median B. Geometric mean C. Mean D. Harmonic mean
388	Fora a positively skewed distribution.	A. Mean > Mode B. Mode > Mean C. Median > Mean D. None of these
389	If any value in a sereis is zero, then we cannot calculate the.	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. Harmonic mean
390	If the values in a sereis are not of equal importance, we compute the.	A. Median B. Mean C. Weighted mean D. Harmonic mean
391	Which is the suitable average for calculting the average price at which articles are sold.	A. Geometric mean B. Arithmetic mean C. Harmonic mean D. Mode
392	Which is the followig measures cannot be calculated for the numbers 5,8, 12,6, 9, 13, 10	A. Median B. Mean C. Mode D. None of these
393	The suitable average for shoe or collar size is.	A. Geometric mean B. Arithmetic mean C. Mode D. Median

394	Which pair of measures cannot be calculated when one of numbers in the seriesis zero.	A. G.M and A.M B. G.M and H.M C. H.M and A.M D. None of these
395	If mean = 40 , Mdoe - 42 , then distributiion is.	A. 4 skew B. 2 skew C. Symmetrical D. All of these
396	Which average cannot be computed if any value is less than zero.	A. G.M B. Median C. Mode D. A.M
397	The mean is based on.	A. Small values B. Extreme values C. All the values D. Large values
398	Median divides the data into	A. 2 parts B. 3 parts C. 4 parts D. 10 parts
399	If a distribution has two modes, than it is called.	A. Uni- model B. Bi - mdoel C. Tri-model D. Multi model
400	teh most frequent value of the data if it exists is.	A. A.M B. G.M C. Mode D. Median
401	Mean is affected by the change of.	A. Origin B. Scale C. Both a and b D. None
402	If X = 0,2,2,4,8,10, then G.M is.	A. 4 B. 8 C. 10 D. zero
403	The median of - 3, 0, -5 , is.	A. -3 B. 0 C. -5 D. Does not exist
404	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
405	In case of positively skewed distribution the extreme values lie in the.	A. Middle B. Left tail C. Right tail D. Any where
406	Which of the following average is effected by extreme values.	A. Median B. Mode C. Arithmetic mean D. All of these
407	Which of the following is a relatie measure of dispersion.	A. Standard deviation B. Variance C. Coefficient of variation D. All of these
408	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
409	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
410	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
411	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
412	Range can be calculated in open-end classes.	A. Never B. Always C. Often D. Seldom
413	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
414	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
415	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
416	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
417	The mean deviation is least if deviations are taken from	A. A.M B. Mode C. G.M D. Median
418	If the third moment about mean is zero (m3 = 0) , then the distribution is.	A. Mesokurtic B. Positively skewed C. Symmetrical D. Negatively skewed
419	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
420	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
421	The distribution is symmetrical if the moment coefficient of skewense b1 is.	A. Negative B. Postive C. 3 D. 0
422	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
423	The distribution is positively skewed if.	A. Mean < Mode B. Mean > Mode C. Mean > Median D. Both b and c
424	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
425	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
426	Mean deviationis always.	A. More than S.D. B. Equal to S.D. C. Less than S.D. D. None of these
427	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.
428	The types of dispersion are.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
429	For a symmetrical distribution.	A. B1 = 0 B. B1 = 3 C. B2 = 3 D. B3 = 3
430	Second moment abut mean is.	A. 0 B. 1 C. variance D. Standard deviation
431	The variance of 5,5,5,5,5 is.	A. 0 B. 25 C. 5 D. 125
432	In symmetrical distribution if Q1 = 4, Q3 = 12 then median is.	A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. zero
433	A disadvantage of range is that it is based on.	A. Absolute deviation B. Square deviation C. Two extreme observation D. Upper and quartile
434	Relative depression is of types.	A. 1 B. 4 C. 3 D. 2
435	If Y=X + A , trhe range of Y =	A. Range (X) B. Range (X) + A C. Zero D. A
436	For symmetrical distribution mega 3 is.	A. zero B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
437	If the value of a variable are -2, -3, -5, -10 then range is.	A. -12 B. 8 C. -8 D. 0
438	The measures of disperesin are chaged by the change of.	A. Origin B. Scale C. Both a and b D. None of these
439	M.D. of the values 4,4,4,4 is	A. 0 B. 4 C. 8 D. 12
440	The mean deviation of dispersion can be negative.	A. Often B. Sometimes C. Always D. Never
441	For Laptokurtic distribution.	A. b2 > 3 B. b2 < 3 C. b2 = 3 D. b1 > 3
442	First central moment is always.	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
443	The S.D. of 8,8,8,8,8, is.	A. 8 B. (8)² C. zero D. 5
444	Which set has teh maximum varaition?	A. 46,48,50 B. 30,40,50 C. 40,50,60 D. 48,48, 49
		A. Negative

445	In a symmetrical distribution, the coefficient of skewness will always be.	A. Negative B. zero C. 1 D. -1
446	If Q3 = 20 and Q1 = 10 the coefficient of quartile deviation is.	A. 3 B. 1/3 C. 2/3 D. 1
447	The value of standard deviation changes by change of.	A. Origin B. Algebraic sign C. Scale D. None
448	The range of the scores 19,3,140,25,95,is	A. 140 B. 137 C. 143 D. 3
449	Teh range of the value -2, -4, -6 and -8 is.	A. -6 B. 6 C. -10 D. -4
450	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
451	If an index numebr calculation over 8 years with a base value of 100 gave an index for 1992 of 110, what would be the percentage relative for 1993.	A. 90.0 B. 13.75 C. 880 D. 110
452	If all the values considered in calculating an inxed are of equal importance, teh index is.	A. Weighted B. Simple C. Un weighted D. None of these
453	When the base year values are used as weights, the weighted average of relatives price index is the same as.	A. the paache's index B. The laspeyres index C. The unweighted average of relatives price index D. None of these
454	If an unweighed average of revalives index pn/po x 100 is calculated for each product in the compostive, what is then done with these values to finish the calculation.	A. The values are multiplied together. B. The largest values is found C. The valeus are averaged D. None of them
455	The weights used in a price index are.	A. Percentage of total price B. Average of prices C. Quantities D. None of these
456	the base period can be described as a normal period if	A. it is neither the peak nor the trough of a fluctuation B. It is the most recent period for which we have data C. It is the average of several consecutive pariods D. None of these
457	Which ofthe following methods uses quantities consumed in the current period when computing a weighted index.	A. Laspeyres method B. Marshall -Edge worth's methods C. Peasche's method D. Fisher's method
458	Which of the following methods uses quantities consumed in the base period when computing a weighted index.	A. Laspeyree'method B. Paasche's method C. Fisher's method D. None of these
459	Which of the following indices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reveral tests.	A. Laspeyres' index B. Fisher's index C. Paasche's index D. Marshall -edge worth
460	Which of the following methods uses quantities consumed in the current period when computing a weighted index.	A. Laspeyres' method B. Paache's method C. Fisher's method D. Marshall -Edge worth's method
461	Which of the followingindices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reversal tests.	A. Fisher's method B. Paasche's method C. Laspeyres method D. None of these
		A. Fisher's method

462	Which of the followingindices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reversal tests.	A. Fisher's method B. Paasche's method C. Laspeyres method D. None of these
463	Which of the followingindices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reversal tests.	A. Fisher's method B. Paasche's method C. Laspeyres method D. None of these
464	Which of the followingindices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reversal tests.	A. Fisher's method B. Paasche's method C. Laspeyres method D. None of these
465	Circular test is satisfied by	A. Laspeyres index B. Paasche's index C. Fisher's method D. None of these
466	Commodities subject to considerable price variation should best be measured by	A. Quantity index B. Price index C. Value index D. None of these
467	To measrue how much the cost of some variable changes over time you would use.	A. A volue inxex B. An inflation index C. A quantity index D. None of these
468	Commodities subject to considerable price variation should best be measured by	A. Quantity index B. Price index C. Value index D. None of thes
469	Theoretically best average used in the construction of composite index in	A. The arithmetic mean B. The geometric mean C. The median D. The harmonic mean
470	Which of the following indices has an upward bias.	A. Laspeyres' index B. Paache's index C. Fisher's index D. None of these
471	Which is the most suitabel average in chain base method.	A. Arithemetic mean B. Median C. Geometric mean D. Weighted arithmetic mean
472	The price used in the construction of consumer price index numbers are.	A. The retail prices B. The fixed price C. Thw wholsale prices D. None of these
473	The consumer price index number is also called.	A. The cost of living index number B. The retail price index number C. The wholsale price index number D. Both a and b
474	Which method of construction of consumer price index number is the laspeye's index number.	A. Aggregate expenditure method B. Family budget method C. Both a and b D. None of these
475	Which of the following price indices are prepared by Federal Bureau of Statistics.	A. Wholesale price index B. Consumer price index C. Sensitive price indicator D. All of these
476	Which index number has a wide soope	A. Special B. General C. Price D. Quantity
477	In chain base method the base period is.	A. Fixed B. Changed C. Constant D. None of these
478	Base yar weighted index number are.	A. Laspeyre's B. Paasche's C. Fisher's D. C.P.I
479	Index for base period is always take as.	A. zero B. one C. 200 D. 100

480	Link relataives can be obtained dividing Pn by	A. Po B. P n-1 C. qo D. qn-1
481	If Laspeyre's index numebr is 200, Paasche's index numebr is 200 , then Fisher's index numebr is.	A. 100 B. 200 C. Zero D. 1000
482	Price relatives is a ratio of current year price and.	A. Base year quantity B. Previous year quantity C. Base year price D. Current year quantity
483	An index that measures the change for a fixed time period is called.	A. Chain base method B. Fixed base method C. Simple aggregative method D. Cost of living method
484	How many basic types of index numbers.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
485	In fixed base method, the base period should be.	A. Far away B. Normal C. Un reliable D. Abnormal
486	In a fixed base method which period is taken always 100	A. Preceding B. Following C. Base D. Current
487	When all the commodities are not of equal importance, the index numbers are called.	A. Simple B. Weighted C. Value D. Un weighted
488	CPI falls in the category of.	A. A simple index B. An aggregative C. An inflationary index D. Wholesale price index
489	For computing chain index , we compute	A. Price relative B. Link relative C. Weighted indices D. None of these
490	Consumer price indexis obtained by.	A. Paache's formula B. Marshall Edgeworth formula C. Fisher's ideal formula D. Family Budget Method formula
491	Composite inde numebr involves commodities.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. More than one
492	A person can choose a tie and a suit form 3 suits ad 5 ties in	A. 8 ways B. 15 ways C. 30 ways D. None of these
493	There sets on a sofa can be occupied by four persons in.	A. 12 ways B. 7 ways C. 24 ways D. None of these
494	The number of ways in which a person enters by oe door and leaves by a different door in a room with three doors is.	A. 6 B. 9 C. 5 D. None of these
495	The numebr of ways in whihc four books can be arranged on a shelf is.	A. 4 B. 6 C. 24 D. 12
496	How many possible permutations can be formed from the wood COMMITTEE.	A. 45360 B. 9 C. 6 D. None of them
497	In how many ways a team of 4 players be chosen from a total 10 persons.	A. 40 B. 210

		C. 5040 D. None of these
498	If n is the number of elements of a set. the total numebr of subsects of this set in	A. 2n B. n2 C. 2ⁿ D. n
499	The number of terms in the expansion of the binomial $(p+q)^n$ is.	A. n B. n-1 C. n+1 D. 2n
500	${}^4C_5$=	A. 5 B. 1/5 C. 0 D. None of these
501	A coin and die can be thrown together in	A. 2 ways B. 12 ways C. 8 ways D. None of these
502	${}^AP_3$is equal to.	A. 3! B. 4! C. 5! D. 6!
503	Arrangement of things without regard to order is called.	A. Raw data B. Arrayed data C. Permutation D. Combination
504	If one event is unaffected by the outcome of another event, the two events are said to be	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Mutually exclusive D. Both b and c
505	The simple probability of occurrence of an event in called the.	A. Joint probability B. Conditional probability C. Marginal probability D. Subjective probability
506	Why are the outcomes of a coin tossing mutually exclusive.	A. The outcome of any toss is not affected by teh outcome of those preceding it. B. Both a head and a tail cannot turn up on any one toss C. The probability of getting a head and the probability of getting a tail is the same. D. All of these
507	What is the probability that a value chosen at random from a particular population is larger than the median of the popultion.	A. 0.25 B. 0.5 C. 1.0 D. 0.67
508	Waht is the probability that a ball drawn at random from the bag is.	A. 0.1 B. 0.4 C. 1.0 D. Cannot be determined from given information
509	When two dice are rolled, the numebr of possible sample points is.	A. 6 B. 12 C. 36 D. 48
510	The probability of drawing a king of spade from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 1/4 B. 1/13 C. 1/26 D. 1/52
511	If a Vann diagram is drawn for events A and B which are mutually exclusive, which f the folloiwng would always be true of A and B.	A. Theire parts of the rectangle will overlap B. Their parts fo the rectangle will be equal in area C. Their parts of the rectangle will not overlap D. None of these
512	When two coins are tossed simultaneously, P (one head) is.	A. 1/2 B. 1/4 C. 3/4 D. 1.0
513	When three coins are tossed simulatneously, P(3 heads) is.	A. 3/8 B. 1/2 C. 1/8 D. 1/4
		A. 1/169

514	The probability of drawing two acea from apack of 52 cards with replacement is.	B. 1/10 C. 1/4 D. 1/256
515	The probability of red card out of 52 cards is.	A. 1/4 B. 1/2 C. 4/52 D. zero
516	When two coins are tossed simulataneously the probability of at most one head is.	A. 1/2 B. 1/4 C. 3/4 D. None of these
517	A lettter is chosen at random from the word STATITICS , The probability of getting a vowel is.	A. 1/5 B. 3/10 C. 1/2 D. 2/5
518	The probability of getting one red ball from a bag constaining 4 red, 3 white and 3 black balls is.	A. 3/10 B. 1/5 C. 2/5 D. 1/2
519	The probability of getting two red balls with replacement from a bag containing 4 red, 3 white and 3 black balls is.	A. 4/25 B. 1/25 C. 9/100 D. 2/25
520	The numbered balls are paced in an urn, Numbers 1- 4 are red and numbers 5 -10 are blue. the probability that a ball drawn at random from the run is blue is.	A. 0.1 B. 0.4 C. 0.6 D. 1.0
521	The probability of getting an odd number when a balanced die is rolled is.	A. 1/2 B. 1/3 C. 1/4 D. 1/6
522	The probability of drawan any one spade card is.	A. 1/32 B. 1/18 C. 1/4 D. 4/13
523	Is the tossing of two perfect coins the probability at least one head occur is.	A. 1/4 B. 1 C. 1/2 D. 3/4
524	The probability of an event connot be.	A. = 0 B. > 0 C. =1 D. < 0
525	If two coins are tossed, the probability of getting one head and one tail is.	A. 1/4 B. 2/4 C. 3/4 D. 2/3
526	a measure of the chance that an uncertain event will occur.	A. An experiment B. An event C. A probability D. A trail
527	When a die and a coin are rolled together all possible outcomes are.	A. 2 B. 6 C. 12 D. 36
528	A set of numerical values assigned to a sample space is called.	A. Random sample B. Random variable C. Random numbers D. Random experiment
529	Events with equal probabilities are called.	A. Mutually exclusive events B. Exhauative events C. Eqauily likely events D. Simple events
530	the collection of all possible outcome of a random experimnet is called.	A. Sample point B. Sure event C. sample event D. simple event
531	A student soved 25 questions from first 50 questios of a book to be solved. The prob, that he will solve the remaining all questions.	A. 0.25 B. 0.51 C. 1 D. 0

532	The result of no interest of an experiment is called.	A. Contstant B. even C. Failure D. Success
533	Which is the impossible event when a dice is rolled.	A. 5 or 6 B. 6 or 7 C. 2 or 3 D. 1
534	When two dice are rolled, the maximum totla on the two faces of dice will be.	A. 2 B. 6 C. 12 D. 36
535	The probability of an impossible event is.	A. Positive B. Zero C. Negative D. 1
536	The coins are tossed, the porbability of two tails is euql to.	A. 1/2 B. 1/4 C. 3/4 D. 1
537	The range of probability is between	A. 0 to 2 B. -1 to +1 C. 0 to 8 D. 0 to 1
538	Tossing two dice possble sampes are.	A. 2 B. 6 C. 12 D. 36
539	the term 'event' is used for.	A. Time B. Subaet of the sample space C. Total number of outcomes D. Probability
540	Which of the following cannot be probability of an event.	A. 0 B. 1 C. 0.32 D. 1.00
541	When a pair of dice is rolled, the sum of upperemost dots vary from.	A. 0 to 10 B. 1 to 11 C. 2 to 19 D. 2 to 12
542	Random numbers can be generated	A. Manually B. Mechanically C. Botha a and b D. None of these
543	Random number can be generated manully by	A. Dawing cards from numbered cards B. Roitaing or spinning numbered wheels C. Use of random numbers table D. All of these
544	Random numbers can be generated mechanically by	A. By use of digital computers B. Probgrammable calculators C. Ordinary calculators D. Both a and b
545	Its value cannot be exactly examined.	A. Ranodm variable B. Fixed varaible C. Mathematical variable D. Variable
546	the discrete probability distributio may be represented by.	A. A table B. A graph C. A mathematical equation D. All of these
547	A copntinuous probability distribution may be represented by.	A. A table B. a graph C. A mathmethical equation D. Botha b and c
548	If the random variable X denotes the number of heads when three distinet coins are tossed,then X assumes the value.	A. 0.1.2.3 B. 1,3,3,1 C. 1,2,3 D. None of these
549	If x is discrete random variable, then the function f (x) is.	A. A probability function B. A density function C. A probability density function D. A distribution function

		D. A distribution function
550	If x is a continuous random vriable, then the function f (x) is.	A. A probability function B. A probability denaity function C. A density function D. Both b and c
551	The expected value of a discrete random variable is.	A. Always an integer B. Always one of the values that the random variable can assume C. An interal of values D. None of these
552	If X and Y are random varaibes, than E (X - Y) is equal to.	A. E(X) + E (Y) B. E(X) - E(Y) C. X - E (Y) D. E(X) - Y
553	if X and Y are independent random varaibesl the S.D. (X-Y) is equal to	A. Var (X) - var (Y) B. Var (X) + Var (Y) C. E(X-Y)2 D. E(X + Y)2
554	If X and Y are independent random variables , the E (XY) is equal to.	A. E(XY) B. E(X) E(Y) C. XE(Y) D. YE(X)
555	If (E(X) = E than find arithmetic means will be.	A. 1 B. 4 C. 0 D. 8
556	If C is a non -random variabe than E (C) is.	A. c B. 0 C. 1 D. x
557	An expected value of a random variable is equal to its.	A. Variance B. B.D. C. Mean D. Co - Variance
558	The probabilyt that a continous random varaibe 'x ' takes on specific value of x is.	A. Greater thaan zero B. Less than zero C. Equal to Zero D. 0 to 1
559	Random numbers are generated from the single digit numbers.	A. { 1,2,3,..... 10 } B. { 0, 1,2,..... 10} C. { 0,1,2.....} D. {0,1,2,..... 9}
560	Probility density function is the probebilyt function of..... random variable.	A. Discrete B. Qualitative C. Continuous D. None
561	The probabilyt density function p (x) cannot exced.	A. zero B. One C. Mean D. Infinity
562	In a discriete probability distribution the sum of all the probabilities is alwyas	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 8
563	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
564	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.	A. Exactly three sucoseeson in seven trials B. Exactlyfour successin seven trials C. Three or more successes in seven trials D. Four or more successes in seven trials.
565	The mean of a binomial distribution depends on.	A. Parability of success B. Parababilyt of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c
566	The mean of a binomial dristubution depends on	A. Parability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Botha a and c

567	The standard deviation of a binomial distribution depends on.	A. Probability of success B. Probabiliyt of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c
568	Which of the following can never be described by a binomial distributions.	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
569	the numebr of possible outcomes in a Bernoulli trial is.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
570	A binomial random variable is a (an)	A. Constinuous random variable B. Discrete random variable C. Dependent varaible D. Independent variable
571	A hypergometric random variable is a (an)	A. Independent variable B. Continuous random variable C. Discrete random variable D. None of these
572	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
573	In which distribution the successive trails are with replacement.	A. Hypergometric distribution B. Bionomial distribution C. Continuous distribution D. None of these
574	In which distribution the successive trials are without replacement.	A. Hypergometric distribution B. Bionomial dristribution C. Continuous distribution D. None of these
575	Both binomial and hypergeometric distribution are.	A. Continuous probability distribution B. Discrete prbability distributions C. Neither continous nor discrete probability distributions. D. Bivarieate distributions.
576	A fair coin tossed four times, the probability of getting four heads is.	A. 1 B. 1/4 C. 1/2 D. 1/10
577	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
578	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
579	In hypergometric distribution the trials are.	A. Independent B. Dependent C. Independent and dependent D. None of these
580	In a bionial experiment, the successive trails are.	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Mutually exclusive D. FIxed
581	The bionomial probability distribution is symmetrical when	A. p = q B. p < q C. p > q D. np > npq
582	The percentage of observations lying within the items X + 3S in the normal distribution.	A. 68.26% B. 95.44% C. 70.00% D. 99.75%
583	In a hypergeometric distribution N = 6, n = 2, K = 3 Then mean.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3

		D. 4
584	In hyper geometric distribution n is.	A. Changed B. Zero C. Fixed D. variable
585	In a bionomial, n = 20, p = 3/5, then variance of this distribution is.	A. 12 B. 60 C. 4.8 D. 0
586	Binomial distribution is positive skewed when	A. p > q B. p = q C. p < q D. p = 1/2
587	If p = q = 1/2 then distribution is called.	A. Postively B. Skewed C. Symmetrical D. Negatively
588	The hyper-geometric distribution has..... parameters.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
589	The probability of failure is equal to.	A. p B. 1 - q C. P - 1 D. 1 - P
590	In a binomial expreiment with three trials, the variable can take.	A. 2 Values B. 3 Values C. 4 Values D. 5 Values
591	The numebr of trial in bionomial distribution is.	A. Not fixed B. Fixed C. Large D. Small
592	In a hypergeometric distribution.	A. Mean > Variance B. Mean < variance C. Mean = variance D. Mean = Zero
593	The bionomial distribution is negatively skewed if.	A. p < 1/2 B. p = 1/2 C. p > 1/2 D. p = 1
594	If N = 40, n = 5, k = 4, then mean of hypergeometic distribution is.	A. 1 B. 1/2 C. 1/4 D. 1/3
595	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
596	Binomial distribution is negatively skewed if.	A. p < q B. p > q C. p = q D. np = npq