ECAT Pre General Science Statistics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A specific value of an estimator computed from the sample data after the sample has been observed is called	A. Point estimate B. Statistical Inference C. Statistic D. Parameter
2	An estimator is always is	A. Constant B. Variable C. Parameter D. Statistic
3	The statistical estimation of population is divided into	A. two types B. Three types C. cannot divided D. None of these
4	Population parameters are estimated from	A. Sample data B. Whole data C. Estimator D. Population interval
5	A sample statistic that is used to estimate the unknown true value of a population parameter is called	A. Point estimator B. Interval estimator C. Testing of hypothesis D. None of these
6	A procedure of making judgment about the unknown value of a population parameter by using the sample observation is called	A. Statistical Inference B. Parameter C. Testing of hypothesis D. Statistical estimation
7	The branch of statistics concerned with using probability concepts to deal with uncertainty in decision making is called	A. Estimation B. Statistical Inference C. Point estimate D. None of these
8	A point estimate is a single number that is used to estimate an unknown	A. Constant B. Parameter C. Variable D. None of these
9	Bias is	A. Non random error B. Option A & C C. Cumulative D. None of these
10	The difference between the expected value of a statistic and the true value of the parameter being estimated is called	A. Accuracy B. Error C. Precision D. Bias
11	We refer the difference between the sample result and the true value as	A. Accuracy B. Error C. Precision D. Bias
12	Probability sampling is also called	A. Random sampling B. Discrete sampling C. Continuous sampling D. Standard error
13	A descriptive measure on the sample observation is called	A. Statistics B. Statistic C. Survey D. None of these
14	The results obtained by rolling a die, is an example of	A. Infinite population B. Finite population C. Option A & B D. None of these
15	The heights of all the students enrolled at a college in a given year, is an example of	A. Infinite population B. Finite population C. Discrete sampling D. None of these

16	The collecting of information from a part of the population is called making a	A. Census B. Complete enumeration C. Discrete sampling D. None of these
17	Selecting a representative sample from a given population called	A. Finite population B. Sampling C. Infinite population D. None of these
18	A sample is a part of	A. Universe B. Mean C. Median D. Mode
19	A population consists of unlimited number of elementary units	A. Continuous population B. Finite population C. Infinite population D. Mix population
20	In normal probability distribution, all odd order moments about mean are	A. zero B. one C. maximum D. none of these
21	The total area under normal curve is	A. Infinity B. unity C. zero D. greater than one
22	The sum of probability of success and probability of failure in a binomial probability distribution is always	A. Zero B. One C. Less than 1 D. Greater than 1
23	The hypergeometric model is applied when samples are taken or selections are made, from a finite population	A. With replacement B. Without replacement C. With parameters D. None of these
24	Binomial distribution has two	A. Variables B. Constants C. Parameters D. None of these
25	The shape of binomial distribution depends upon the value of its	A. Constants B. Parameters C. Variables D. Integers
26	If "a" and "b" are constants, then E(ax + b) =	A. a B. a E (x) C. E (x) D. a E (x) + B
27	The sum of probabilities of a discrete random variable is always	A. 0 B. 1 C. Infinity D. None of these
28	In continuous distribution, P(y=a) and P(y= b) is always	A. Zero B. One C. Undefined D. Negative
29	The simplest form of the continuous distribution is the	A. Discrete uniform distribution B. Probability mass function C. Density function D. Continuous uniform distribution
30	The area under the probability density function is	A. 1 B. 0 C. Minimum D. None of these