

## Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

| Sr | Questions  | Answers Choice   |
|----|--|--|
| 1  | 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  |
| 2  | The mean deviation can never be  | A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. None of these   |
| 3  | 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  |
| 4  | The value of quartile deviation is always  | A. Positive B. Zero C. Negative D. None of these   |
| 5  | The difference between largest and smallest observation is called                              | A. Interval B. Class interval C. Range D. Difference   |
| 6  | Co-efficent of quartile deviation can be calculated by the following formula                   |  |
| 7  | Co-efficent of standard deviation can be measured by the following formula                     |  |
| 8  | Pearson's co-efficient of skewness is positive when distribution is                            | A. Negatively skewed B. Positively skewed C. Symmetrical D. Leptokurtic  |
| 9  | $\beta_1$ is a quantity  | A. Dimensional B. Dimension less C. Positive D. Negative   |
| 10 | $\beta$ is a letter  | A. German B. Greek C. Latin D. Dutch   |
| 11 | For symmetrical distributions the values of co-efficent of skewness is                         | A. Negative Number B. Positive Number C. Imaginary Number D. Pure Number   |
| 12 | 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 |