Mathematics 10th Class English Medium Unit 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The mean of the squared deviations of x_i (i = 1, 2, ----------,n) observations form their arithmetic mean is called:	A. Variance B. Standard deviation C. Range
2	The nth root of product of 'n' number of values is called:	A. Arithematic mean B. Geometric mean C. Harmonic mean D. Standard deriviation
3	The extent of variation between two extreme observations of a data set is measured by:	A. Average B. Range C. Quartiles
4	The observation that divide a data set into four equal part, are called.	A. Decites B. Quartiles C. Percentiles D. Mode
5	The measure which determines the middle most observation in a data set is called.	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. Rang
6	The most frequent occurring observation in a data set is called:	A. Mode B. Median C. Harmonic mean
7	A part of the circumference of a circle is called a/an :	A. angel B. are C. circumference D. radian
8	Harmonic mean for 1,2,5,8,4 is.....	A. 6.08 B. 5.08 C. 7.08 D. 4.08
9	In class (20-29), Midpoint or class mark is.....	A. 20.5 B. 24.5 C. 29 D. 49
10	The reciprocal of Arithematic mean of reciprocal of values is called:	A. Average B. Harmonic mean C. Geometric mean D. None of these
11	In the given set of data 5,7,7,5,3,7,2,8,2 mode is:	A. 9 B. 5 C. 2 D. 7
12	Types of dispersion are.....	A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 8
13	In a circle radius 10 what is the length of are intercepted by a central angle of 60°:	A. π/3m B. 3/10πm C. 10π/3m D. π/30m
14	The standard deviation is 6 then its variance is.....	A. √6<!--[endif]--><!--[endif]--><o:p></o:p> B. 36 C. 3

		D. 6
15	In the given set of data 5,5,5,5,5,5,5 the standard deriation is:	A. 5 B. 0 C. 7 D. None of these
16	In a cumulative frequency Polygon frequencies are plotted against:	A. Mid points B. Upper class boundries C. Class limits
17	A cumulative frequency table is also called:	A. Frequency distribution B. Data C. Less than cumulative frequency distribution
18	The spread or scatterness of observations in a data set is called:	A. Average B. Dispersion C. Central tendency
19	The measure of central tendency which is not affected by extreme values is called:	A. Median B. Arithmetic mean C. Geometric mean D. None of these
20	Mean is affected by change in:	A. Value B. Ratio C. Origin
21	The spread or scatierness of observations in a data set is called.	A. Average B. Dispersion C. Central tendency D. Quartile
22	A data in the form of frequency distribution is called.....	A. Grouped data B. Ungrouped data C. Histogram D. Dispersion
23	The positive square root of mean of the squared deviation of X,{1=1,2,3,.....n) observations from their arithmetic mean is called.	A. Harmonic mean B. Range C. Standard deviation D. Variance
24	To find the public opinion or trend the most suitable statistics is:	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. Variance
25	Tan 90 =_____.	A. √3/2 B. 1/√3 C. 0 D. undefined
26	D° M' S"form of 45.36° is:	A. 45° 21" 36' B. 45' 21'° 36" C. 45° 21' 36" D. 45'' 21' 36°
27	In a cumulative frequency polygon freqncies are plotted against.	A. Midpoints B. Upper class boundaries C. Class limits D. Frequency
28	The most frequent occurring observation in a set of data is called.	A. Mode B. Median C. Hamonic mean D. Mean
29	If θ lies in 2nd (second) quadrant then sin θ and cosecθ are:	A. negative B. positive C. zero D. undefined
30	∑▒ ⟦(x-⟧ x ̄)=.....	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
31	In a set of data 41,43,47,51,57,52 ,59 median is:	A. 51 B. 47 C. 52 D. None of these
32	If tan θ = √3 then θ =_____.	A. 30° B. 45° C. 60° D. 90°

33	The positive square root of mean of the squared deviations of x_i(i=1, 2----------,n) observations from their arithmetic mean is called:	A. Harmonic mean B. Range C. Standard deviation
34	A data in the form of frequency distribution is called:	A. Grouped data B. Ungrouped data C. Histogram
35	The spread of observations in a data set is called.	A. Average B. Dispersion C. Central tendency D. Mean
36	The n^{th} positive root of the product of the x_1,x_2,x_3.....x_n observations is called:	A. Mode B. Mean C. Geometric mean
37	A grouped frequency table is also called:	A. Data B. Frequency distribution C. Frequency Polygon
38	The mean of the squared deviations of X observations from their arithmetic mean is called.	A. Variance B. Standard deviation C. Range D. Harmonic mean
39	The average pocket money of 30 students is Rs.20/- , The total amount in the class is:	A. Rs.20/- B. Rs.30/- C. Rs.300/- D. Rs.600/-
40	Mean of a variable with similar observations say constant k is.....	A. Negative B. K- itself C. zero D. one
41	Median from the data 2.3,2.7,2.5,3.1 and 1.9 Is.....	A. 2.3 B. 2.5 C. 2.7 D. 2.9
42	Mean is affected by change in	A. Place B. Scale C. Rate D. None of these
43	In a set of data, the difference between highest value and lowest value is called:	A. Standard deriation B. Range C. Dispersion D. All of these
44	Formula /=rθ is true only when θ is in:	A. degree B. radian C. revolution D. minute
45	Sec^2 θ -tan^2θ =_____.	A. sec²θ B. cos²θ C. 1 D. sin²θ
46	The measure which determines the middlemost observation in a data set is called.....	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. Variance
47	The measures that are used to determine the degree or extent of variation in a data set are called measures of.....	A. Dispersion B. Central tendency C. Average D. Quartile
48	The positive square coot of mean of the squared deviations of x_1 (i = 1,2.....n) observation from their arithmetic mean is called.	A. Harmonic mean B. Range C. S.D D. Variance
49	Arithmetic mean of 34,34,34,34,34,34 is.	A. 0 B. 341 C. 6 D. 170
50	The class having maximum frequency is called..... class.	A. Model B. Median C. Lower D. Upper
51	A grouped frequency table is also called.....	A. Data B. Frequency distribution C. Frequency polygon

		D. Histogram
52	Sum of the deviations of the variable "X" from its mean is always:	A. Zero B. One C. Same
53	The square of standard deriation :	A. Standard deriation B. Range C. Dispersion D. Variance
54	Sum of deviations of the variable X from its mean is always_____	A. Zero B. One C. Same D. None
55	The circumference of a circle is divide into _____ degrees:	A. 180° B. 270° C. 360° D. 30°
56	During frequency distribution number of groups should be between.....	A. 5 and 10 B. 10 and 15 C. 10 and 20 D. 5 and 15
57	A group frequency table is called.	A. Data B. Frequency distribution C. Frequency polygon D. None of these
58	Standard deviation is denoted by	A. x B. S C. S² D. X²
59	A histogram is a set of adjacent.....	A. Squares B. Rectangles C. Circles D. Dots
60	A histogram is a set of adjacent.	A. Squares B. Rectangles C. Circles D. Closed figures
61	Geometric mean of 2,4,8 is.....	A. 2 B. 4 C. 8 D. 3
62	The nth positive root of the product of the $x_1, x_2, x_3, \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots x_{11}$ observation is called.	A. Mode B. Mean C. Geometric mean D. Median
63	The mean of the squared deviations of x1,(i = 1,2.....,n) observations from their arithmetic mean is called.....	A. Variance B. Standard deviation C. Range D. Mode
64	On the basic of types of variable of data, the types of frequency distribution are.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
65	A cumulative frequency table is also called.....	A. Frequency distribution B. Data C. Less then cumulative frequency distribution D. Histogram
66	The sum of 30 observations is 1500. Its average will be:	A. 1500 B. 150 C. 15 D. None of these
67	The concept of antilogarithm is used to find the value of.....	A. A.M. B. G.M. C. H.M D. Mode
68	The difference between upper limit of two consecutive classes is a frequency table is called:	A. Class limit B. Class interval C. Class mark D. All of these
69	In a class of frequency distribution 14 - 18, the 18 is:	A. Upper class limit B. Lower class limit

		C. Class interval D. All of these
70	In class (10-19) , upper class limit is.	A. 10 B. 19 C. 29 D. 14.5
71	The measures that are used to determine the degree or extent of variation in a data set are called measures of:	A. Dispersion B. Central tendency C. Average
72	The mode in the data 1,3,5,3,7,9	A. 1 B. 3 C. 5 D. 7
73	Variance is denoted by.....	A. V B. S C. S² D. X
74	The measure which determines the middle-most observation in a data set is called:	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean
75	Range for the data 110,109,84,89,77, 104,74,97,49,59,103,62 is.....	A. 41 B. 51 C. 61 D. 71
76	A frequency polygon is a many sides.	A. Closed figure B. Rectangle C. Circle D. Triangle
77	A histogram is a set of adjacent:	A. Squares B. Rectangles C. Circles
78	The number of time a value appears on a set of data is called:	A. Frequency B. Average C. Mode D. Median
79	Types of measures of central tendency are.....	A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
80	Mean is affected by change in;	A. Place B. Scale C. Rate
81	If the rotation of the ray is clockwise, the angle is _____ in measure:	A. positive B. negative C. initial D. terminal
82	One minute is denoted by:	A. 1' B. 1" C. 1° D. 60'
83	The size of class interval (6-10) is.	A. 4 B. 5 C. 8 D. 10
84	a deviation is defined as a difference of any value of the variable from a.....	A. Constant B. Histogram C. sum D. Frequency
85	Mean of a variable with similar observations any constant k is:	A. Negative B. k itself C. Zero
86	Rang =.....	A. X_m+ X_o B. X_{m-}X_o C. X_{m/}X_o D. _{ }X_{o/}X_m
87	In class (30-39), lower class limit is....	A. 39 B. 9 C. 30 D. 34.5

88	The radiance measure of an angle that forms a complete circle is:	A. 2π B. 3π C. 4π D. 6π
89	The arrangement of data is necessary to find the value of.	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. Range
90	Arithmetic means is a measure that determines a value of the variable under study by dividing the sum of all values of the variable by their...	A. Number B. Group C. Denominator D. Numerator
91	A cumulative frequency curve is also called:	A. Histogram B. Pie chart C. Ogive D. Frequency polygon
92	A data in the form of frequency distribution is called.	A. Grouped data B. Ungroup data C. Same D. None of these
93	Mode from the following data ,4.4,5.5,6.6,7.7,8.8,6.5,6.5,7 is.....	A. 4 B. 5 C. 5.6 D. 5.7
94	Mean is affected by change in_____:	A. Place B. Scale C. Rate D. Origen
95	The value obtained by reciprocating the mean of the reciprocal of x_1,x_2,x_3.....x_{11} observation is called.....	A. Geometric mean B. Median C. Harmonic mean D. S.D
96	An _____ is defined as the union of two non-col-linear rays with some common end point:	A. angle B. vertex C. initial side D. terminal
97	A Deviation is defined as a difference of any value of the variable from a:	A. Constant B. Histogram C. Sum
98	Sum of the deviations of the variable x from its mean is alwyas....	A. Zero B. One C. Same D. Negative
99	In a set of data 63,65,66,67,69, median is:	A. 63 B. 66 C. 67 D. 69
100	Arithmetic mean is a measure that determines a value of the variable under study by dividing the sum of all values of the variable by their:	A. Number B. Group C. Denominator
101	The most frequently occurring observation in a data set is called.	A. Mode B. Median C. Harmonic mean D. Mean
102	The extent of variation between two extreme observations in a data is called.	A. Average B. Range C. Quartiles D. None of these
103	The extent of variation between two extreme observations of a data set is measured by.....	A. Average B. Range C. Quartiles D. Mode
104	$1+ \cot^2 \theta$ = _____.	A. tan²θ B. cosec²θ C. cot² D. sec²θ
105	A cumulative frequency table is called.	A. Frequency distribution B. Data C. Less then frequency distribution D. None of these

106	A frequency polygon is a many sided:	A. Closed figure B. Rectangle C. Square
107	The observations that divide a data set into four equal parts are called:	A. Deciles B. Quartlies C. Percentiles
108	A frequency polygon is a many side.....	A. Closed figure B. Rectangle C. Square D. Circles
109	A value best representing a set of data is called:	A. Average B. Variance C. Standard deriviation D. None of these
110	median from the data 82,93,86,92 and 79 is.....	A. 82 B. 86 C. 92 D. 93
111	The observation that divide a data set into four equal parts are called.	A. Declies B. Quartiles C. Percentiles D. Harmonic mean
112	A deviation is defined as a difference of any value of the variable from a.	A. Constant B. Historgram C. Sum D. Product
113	In a set of observation. 5,5,7,9,9,9,9,11,11,11,11,12,12 the mode is:	A. 9 B. 11 C. Both 9 and 11 D. None of these
114	The formula of area of circular sector is:	A. l = rθ B. r²θ C. 1/2r²θ D. 2r²θ