Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The types of dispersion are.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
2	Which is a poor measure of dispersion in open-end distribution.	A. Range B. Standard deviation C. Variance D. A.M
3	The S.D. of 8,8,8,8,8, is.	A. 8 B. (8)² C. zero D. 5
4	The mean deviation of dispersion can be negative.	A. Often B. Sometimes C. Always D. Never
5	A disadvantage of range is that it is based on.	A. Absolute deviation B. Square deviation C. Two extreme observation D. Upper and quartile
6	Teh range of the value -2, -4, -6 and -8 is.	A. -6 B. 6 C. -10 D. -4
7	If the value of a variable are -2, -3, -5, -10 then range is.	A. -12 B. 8 C. -8 D. 0
8	First moment about mean is always equal to	A. One B. Negative C. Zero D. Positive
9	The lack of symmetry is called_____.	A. consistent B. skewness C. Equidistant D. Kurtosis
10	test2	A. 3 B. 4 C. 2
11	For Laptokurtic distribution.	A. b2 > 3 B. b2 < 3 C. b2 = 3 D. b1 > 3
12	Second moment about mean is called	A. Standard deviation B. Mean deviation C. Variance D. Coefficient of variation
13	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
14	Co-efficent of quartile deviation can be calculated by the following formula	
15	For symmetrical distribution mega 3 is.	A. zero B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
16	Standard deviation is always calculate form:	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode

		D. All of the above
17	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
18	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
19	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
20	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