

Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Range can be calculated in open-end classes.	A. Never B. Always C. Often D. Seldom
2	The sum of absolute deviation form median is.	A. zero B. negative C. least D. maximum
3	The most popular measure of dispersion in industry and meteorology is.	A. Range B. Quartile deviation C. Mean deviation D. Standard deviation
4	If the value of a variable are -2, -3, -5, -10 then range is.	A12 B. 8 C8 D. 0
5	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
6	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
7	M.D. of the values 4,4,4,4 is	A. 0 B. 4 C. 8 D. 12
8	In a skewed distribution the three averages man, median & mode are.	A. identical B. different C. 0 D. equal 1
9	Karl Pearson's 1 st co-efficient of skewness is given by formula	D. None of these
10	First moment about mean is always equal to.	A. Standard deviation B. Zero C. 1 D. Variance
11	If Y=X + A , trhe range of Y =	A. Range (X) B. Range (X) + A C. Zero D. A
12	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
13	In measure of relative dispersion unit of measurement is.	A. Changed B. Vanishes C. Does not vanishes D. None of these
		A. Mean B. Median
14	Standard deviation is always calculate form:	C. Mode D. All of the above
15	Mean deviationis always.	A. More than S.D. B. Equal to S.D. C. Less than S.D. D. None of these

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16	The mean deviation is least if deviations are taken from	A. A.M B. Mode C. G.M D. Median
17	Mean deviation = S.D	A. 2/3 B. 4/5 C. 5/6 D. 6/5
18	The difference between largest and smallest observation is called	A. Interval B. Class interval C. Range D. Difference
19	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
20	First moment about mean is always equal to	A. One B. Negative C. Zero D. Positive