

Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	test2	A. 3 B. 4 C. 2
2	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
3	M.D. of the values 4,4,4,4 is	A. 0 B. 4 C. 8 D. 12
4	First moment about mean is always equal to.	A. Standard deviation B. Zero C. 1 D. Variance
5	In the grouped data , the range is the difference between.	A. Two extreme class frequency B. Two extreme class limits C. Two extreme class boundaries D. None of these
6	Which set has the maximum variation?	A. 46,48,50 B. 30,40,50 C. 40,50,60 D. 48,48, 49
7	In a symmetrical distribution the coefficient of skewness is equal to.	A. -1 B. +1 C. 0 D. None of these
8	Quartile Co-efficient of skewness is also called as	A. Median co-efficient of skewness B. Pearson's 1st co-efficient of skewness C. Pearson's 2nd co-efficient of skewness D. None of these
9	A disadvantage of range is that it is based on.	A. Absolute deviation B. Square deviation C. Two extreme observation D. Upper and quartile
10	Co-efficient of standard deviation can be measured by the following formula	
11	Which measure of dispersion is considered as the best general purpose measure of dispersion.	A. Range B. Semi interquartile range C. Standard deviation D. Mean deviation
12	If Mean = 25 and $S^2 = 25$ the C.V is	A. 100% B. 25% C. 20% D. None of these
13	If $Y = X + A$, the range of Y =	A. Range (X) B. Range (X) + A C. Zero D. A
14	β is a letter	A. German B. Greek C. Latin D. Dutch
15	To compare the variation of two or more than two series, we use.	A. Mean absolute deviation B. Variance C. Coefficient of variation D. Corrected standard deviation

16	The measures of dispersion are changed by the change of.	A. Origin B. Scale C. Both a and b D. None of these
17	First central moment is always.	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
18	The distribution is mesokurtic if the moment coefficient of kurtosis b_2 is.	A. Equal to 0 B. Equal to 3 C. Less than 3 D. Greater than zero
19	The sum of absolute deviations is a minimum if these deviations are taken from the	A. Mean B. Mode C. Median D. All of these
20	First moment about mean is always equal to	A. One B. Negative C. Zero D. Positive
21	Mean deviation is always.	A. More than S.D. B. Equal to S.D. C. Less than S.D. D. None of these
22	Co-efficient of quartile deviation can be calculated by the following formula	
23	The mean deviation is least if deviations are taken from	A. A.M B. Mode C. G.M D. Median
24	The difference between largest and smallest observation is called	A. Interval B. Class interval C. Range D. Difference
25	Lack of symmetry is called	A. Kurtosis B. Skewness C. Normality D. All of them
26	For a moderately skewed distribution, which of the following empirical formula holds.	A. M.D. = $\frac{4}{5}$ (S.D) B. Q.D. = $\frac{2}{3}$ (S.D) C. Q.D. = $\frac{5}{6}$ (M.D.) D. All of these
27	Standard deviation is always calculated from:	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. All of the above
28	The value of quartile deviation is always	A. Positive B. Zero C. Negative D. None of these
29	The range of the values -2, -4, -6 and -8 is.	A. -6 B. 6 C. -10 D. -4
30	For a symmetrical distribution.	A. $B_1 = 0$ B. $B_1 = 3$ C. $B_2 = 3$ D. $B_3 = 3$
31	Pearson's co-efficient of skewness is positive when distribution is	A. Negatively skewed B. Positively skewed C. Symmetrical D. Leptokurtic
32	Which of the following is a relative measure of dispersion.	A. Standard deviation B. Variance C. Coefficient of variation D. All of these
33	In symmetrical distribution if $Q_1 = 4$, $Q_3 = 12$ then median is.	A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. zero
34	Dimensionless measure of dispersion is	A. Dimensional B. Dimensionless

34	β_1 is a quantity	C. Positive D. Negative
35	If the third moment about mean is zero ($m_3 = 0$), then the distribution is.	A. Mesokurtic B. Positively skewed C. Symmetrical D. Negatively skewed
36	The variance of constant is always	A. Constant B. One C. Positive D. Zero
37	If $Q_3 = 20$ and $Q_1 = 10$ the coefficient of quartile deviation is.	A. 3 B. $\frac{1}{3}$ C. $\frac{2}{3}$ D. 1
38	The lack of symmetry is called_____.	A. consistent B. skewness C. Equidistant D. Kurtosis
39	The variance of 5,5,5,5,5 is.	A. 0 B. 25 C. 5 D. 125
40	In measure of relative dispersion unit of measurement is.	A. Changed B. Vanishes C. Does not vanishes D. None of these
41	The value of standard deviation changes by change of.	A. Origin B. Algebraic sign C. Scale D. None
42	For symmetrical distributions the values of co-efficient of skewness is	A. Negative Number B. Positive Number C. Imaginary Number D. Pure Number
43	If $b_2 = 3$, then the distribution is:	A. leptokurtic B. Platykurtic C. Normal D. None of these
44	If X and Y are independent, then $\text{Var}(X - Y)$ is equal to.	A. $\text{Var}(X) + \text{Var}(Y)$ B. $\text{Var}(X) - \text{Var}(Y)$ C. $\text{Var}(X + Y)$ D. Zero
45	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 difference will be positive and some will be 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
46	If the values of a variable are -2, -3, -5, -10 then range is.	A. -12 B. 8 C. -8 D. 0
47	The main advantages of using the range as a measure of dispersion is that.	A. It is easy to calculate B. It is heavily influenced by extreme values. C. It can change drastically from one data set to the next D. It is determined by only two points in the data set
48	The S.D. of 8,8,8,8,8, is.	A. 8 B. $(8)^{2/2}$ C. zero D. 5
49	The sum of absolute deviation from median is.	A. zero B. negative C. least D. maximum
50	The sum of absolute deviations is a minimum if these deviations are taken from the	A. Mean B. Mode C. Median D. All of these

		D. None of these A. Variance B. Covariance C. Standard deviation D. Standard error
51	The positive square root of the mean of the squares of deviations of values from their mean is	
52	In a symmetrical distribution, the coefficient of skewness will always be.	A. Negative B. zero C. 1 D. -1
53	Mean deviation is always.	A. Less than S.D B. Equal to S.D C. More than S.D D. Negative
54	The mean deviation of dispersion can be negative.	A. Often B. Sometimes C. Always D. Never
55	Karl Pearson's 1 st co-efficient of skewness is given by formula	D. None of these
56	Moment ratios b1 and are.	A. Expressed in original unit of the data B. Dimensionless quantities C. Independent of origin and scale of measurement D. Both b and c
57	Relative depression is of types.	A. 1 B. 4 C. 3 D. 2
58	Which is a poor measure of dispersion in open-end distribution.	A. Range B. Standard deviation C. Variance D. A.M
59	The sum of the squares of deviations is the least when measured from.	A. A.M B. Median C. Mode D. Both A and B
60	The distribution is symmetrical if the moment coefficient of skewness b1 is.	A. Negative B. Positive C. 3 D. 0
61	The distribution is positively skewed if.	A. Mean < Mode B. Mean > Mode C. Mean > Median D. Both b and c
62	For Leptokurtic distribution.	A. $b_2 > 3$ B. $b_2 < 3$ C. $b_2 = 3$ D. $b_1 > 3$
63	First moment about origin is always equal	A. Mean B. Variance C. Zero D. 1 (One)
64	The variance of 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 is.	A. -4 B. $(4)^2$ C. 8 D. 0
65	The mean deviation can never be	A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. None of these
66	the standard deviation is independent of.	A. Change of origin B. Change of scale of measurement C. Change origin and scale of measurement D. None of these
67	The sum of squares of deviations is a minimum if these deviations are taken from the.	A. Mean B. Mode C. Median D. All of these
		A. 140 B. 137

68	The range of the scores 19,3,140,25,95,is	<p>A. 137</p> <p>C. 143</p> <p>D. 3</p>
69	Which of the following statements is correct.	<p>A. Every symmetrical curve is measokurtic</p> <p>B. Standard deviation is the mean squared deviations from the mean</p> <p>C. The standard deviation of a constant is constant</p> <p>D. Teh second moment about zero equals variance.</p>
70	The types of dispersion are.	<p>A. 2</p> <p>B. 3</p> <p>C. 4</p> <p>D. 5</p>
71	The variance expresses the variability of data in as unit of data.	<p>A. Square of unit</p> <p>B. Squaare root of unit</p> <p>C. Same unit</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
72	In a skewed distribution the three averages man, median & mode are.	<p>A. identical</p> <p>B. different&nbsp; ;</p> <p>C. 0</p> <p>D. equal 1</p>
73	For symmetrical distribution mega 3 is.	<p>A. zero</p> <p>B. 1</p> <p>C. 2</p> <p>D. 3</p>
74	Mean deviation = S.D	<p>A. 2/3</p> <p>B. 4/5</p> <p>C. 5/6</p> <p>D. 6/5</p>
75	The most popular measure of dispersion in industry and meteorology is.	<p>A. Range</p> <p>B. Quartile deviation</p> <p>C. Mean deviation</p> <p>D. Standard deviation</p>
76	Second moment about mean is called	<p>A. Standard deviation</p> <p>B. Mean deviation</p> <p>C. Variance</p> <p>D. Coefficient of variation</p>
77	The mean of the absolute deviations of observations from mean, median or mode is called	<p>A. Quartile deviation</p> <p>B. Absolute deviation</p> <p>C. Mean</p> <p>D. Mean deviation</p>
78	A data having least C.V is considered more_____.	<p>A. Consistent</p> <p>B. Skewness</p> <p>C. Equidistant</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
79	Range can be calculated in open-end classes.	<p>A. Never</p> <p>B. Always</p> <p>C. Often</p> <p>D. Seldom</p>
80	Second moment abut mean is.	<p>A. 0</p> <p>B. 1</p> <p>C. variance</p> <p>D. Standard deviation</p>