

Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The distribution is measokurtic if the moment coefficient of of kurtosis b_2 is.	A. Equal to 0 B. Equal to 3 C. Less than 3 D. Greater than zero
2	First central moment is always.	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
3	The mean deviation of dispersion can be negative.	A. Often B. Sometimes C. Always D. Never
4	Lack of symmetry is called	A. Kurtosis B. Skewness C. Normality D. All of them
5	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
6	The mean deviation can never be	A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. None of these
7	Which measure of dispereson is considered as the best genereal purpose measure of dispersion.	A. Range B. Semi interquartile range C. Standard deviation D. Mean deviation
8	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
9	The value of quartile deviation is always	A. Positive B. Zero C. Negative D. None of these
10	For symmetrical distribution mega 3 is.	A. zero B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
11	If $Y = X + A$, trhe range of Y =	A. Range (X) B. Range (X) + A C. Zero D. A
12	The most popular measure of dispersion in industry and meteorology is.	A. Range B. Quartile deviation C. Mean deviation D. Standard deviation
13	The difference between largest and smallest observation is called	A. Interval B. Class interval C. Range D. Difference
14	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
15	Mean deviation = S.D	A. $\frac{2}{3}$ B. $\frac{4}{5}$ C. $\frac{5}{6}$ D. $\frac{7}{8}$

16	The sum of absolute deviation from median is.	A. zero B. negative C. least D. maximum
17	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
18	test2	A. 3 B. 4 C. 2
19	Which of the following statements is correct.	A. Every symmetrical curve is mesokurtic B. Standard deviation is the mean squared deviations from the mean C. The standard deviation of a constant is constant D. The second moment about zero equals variance.
20	Karl Pearson's 1 st co-efficient of skewness is given by formula	D. None of these