

NAT-IGS General Science Statistics Easy Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Two attributes are independent if	<p>A. $(AB) = (A)(B) / N$ B. $(AB) <sup>1</sup> (A)(B) / N$ C. $(AB) > (A)(B) / N$ D. $(AB) < (A)(B) / N$</p>
2	If $E(\hat{q}) = q$ then \hat{q} is called	<p>A. Biased estimator B. Unbiased estimator C. Positively biased D. Negatively biased</p>
3	In moving average method we can't find trend values of some	<p>A. Middle period B. Starting and can periods C. End periods D. Starting periods</p>
4	Which of the following cannot be null hypothesis:	<p>A. $q \sum q$ B. $q <sup>3</sup> q$ C. $q = q$ D. $q <sup>1</sup> q$</p>
5	Graph of times series is called	<p>A. Pie diagram B. Scatter diagram C. Histogram D. Historigram</p>
6	If any value is zero in the data then it is impossible to calculate:	<p>A. Arithmetic mean B. Geometric mean C. Mode D. Median</p>
7	Most frequent value of the data is called:	<p>A. Mean B. G.M C. Mode D. None of these</p>
8	G.M of three numbers 2,4,8 is:	<p>A. 2 B. 8 C. 4 D. 3,67</p>
9	If 'c' is a non-random variable then $E(c)$ is:	<p>A. Zero B. C C. Two D. None of these</p>
10	The best fitting trend is one for which the sum of squares of errors is:	<p>A. Zero B. Least C. Maximum D. Negative</p>
11	if $m = 130, \bar{X} = 150, s = 5, n = 10$, what test statistic is appropriate?	<p>A. Z B. t C. $X <sup>2</sup>$ D. F</p>
12	In a 2 x 2 contingency table degrees of freedom is:	<p>A. 4 B. 2 C. 1 D. 8</p>
13	The index numbers calculated by considering the relative importance of variables are called:	<p>A. Un-weighted B. Weighted C. Simple D. None</p>
14	The alternative hypothesis always contains the sign of	<p>A. Equality B. Inequality C. Ratio D. Proportion</p>
15	$E(x)$ is:	<p>A. G.M (x) B. H.M (x) C. A.M (x) D. Mode (x)</p>

16	Bias is	A. Cumulative B. Decumulative C. Decreasing D. None of these
17	The types of dispersion are:	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
18	The sum of the squares of deviation is least form:	A. Mean B. Mode C. Median D. Harmonic mean
19	Sum of random errors is equal to:	A. Zero B. 2 C. 3 D. None of these
20	A graph of a cumulative frequency distribution is called:	A. Frequency curve B. Frequency polygon C. Ogive D. Histogram
