Statistics Ics Part 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The variance of 4,4,4,4,4 is.	A. -4 B. (4)² C. 8 D. 0
2	A student soved 25 questions from first 50 questios of a book to be solved. The prob, that he will solve the remaining all questions.	A. 0.25 B. 0.51 C. 1 D. 0
3	The simplest form of the continuous distribution is the.	A. Skewed distribution B. Kurtic distribution C. Binomial distribution D. Uniform distribution
4	A statistical table has at least.	A. Five parts B. Four parts C. Three parts D. Two parts
5	Which of the following case is true for hypergeometric distribution.	A. Probability remains constant for all trials B. Probability changes C. successive trials are dependent D. Both (B) and (C) but not (A)
6	When three coins are tossed simulatneously, P(3 heads) is.	A. 3/8 B. 1/2 C. 1/8 D. 1/4
7	The smallest and larges value of any given class of frequency distribution are called.	A. Class limits B. Class interval C. Class marks D. Class Boundry
8	If X = 0,2,2,4,8,10, then G.M is.	A. 4 B. 8 C. 10 D. zero
9	The data about the weights of plants:	A. Discrete data B. Qualitative data C. Continuous data D. Quantitative data
10	When referring to a curve that tails off to the left end, you would callit.	A. Symmetrical B. Skewed to the right C. Positively skewed D. None of these
11	Code method of calculation is only used in:	A. Median B. Combined mean C. A.M D. None of these
12	The probability of sure event is:	A. 0 B. 0.5 C. 1 D. Negative
13	Statistics is a characteristics calculated from.	A. Sample data B. Fictitious data C. Arrayed data D. Population data
14	The probability of drawing a "white" ball from a bag containing 4 red, 8 black and 3 with balls is:	A. 0 B. 3/15 C. 1/15 D. 2/15
15	The base period in fixed bases should be_____	A. A normal year B. Abnormal year C. Special D. General

16	In symmetrical distribution if Q1 = 4, Q3 = 12 then median is.	A. 4 B. 6 C. 8 D. zero
17	Brand of a soap is ..... variable.	A. Quantitative B. Qualitative C. Continuous D. Imaginary
18	When a pair of dice is rolled, the sum of upperemost dots vary from.	A. 0 to 10 B. 1 to 11 C. 2 to 19 D. 2 to 12
19	The parameters of the binomial distributions are	A. x and n B. x and p C. p and q D. n and p
20	Which of the following statements is true.	A. As a rule statisticians genereally use between 6 and 15 classes. B. As a rule, statisticians regards a frequency distribution incomplete if it has fewer than 20 classes. C. Classes describe only one characteristics the data ebign organized D. None of these
21	The median divides the data into---------- equal parts	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
22	When two coins are tossed simulataneously the probability of at most one head is.	A. 1/2 B. 1/4 C. 3/4 D. None of these
23	The probability of getting one red ball from a bag constaining 4 red, 3 white and 3 black balls is.	A. 3/10 B. 1/5 C. 2/5 D. 1/2
24	If N = 40, n = 5, k = 4, then mean of hypergeometic distribution is.	A. 1 B. 1/2 C. 1/4 D. 1/3
25	teh most frequent value of the data if it exists is.	A. A.M B. G.M C. Mode D. Median
26	In a skewed distribution the three averages man, median & mode are.	A. identical B. different C. 0 D. equal 1
27	In a binomial expreiment with three trials, the variable can take.	A. 2 Values B. 3 Values C. 4 Values D. 5 Values
28	Var (B/aX) =?	A. 1/aVar(X) B. b²/a² Var(X) C. b²/a Var(X) D. None of these
29	Statistics came from the German word.	A. Status B. Statista C. Statistik D. Statistique
30	Data used by an agency which orginally collected them are.	A. Primary data B. Raw data C. Secondary data D. Grouped data
31	In construction of frequency distribution the first step is:	A. To calculate the calss marks B. To find range of the C. To find the class boundaries D. None of these
32	Weight of students in a class make	A. Discrete data B. Continuous data C. Constant data D. Qualitative data

		B. Qualitative data
33	How many methods are used for the collection of data.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
34	Binomial distribution is used when n is	A. Large B. Small C. Negative D. Zero
35	Geometric mean is a suitable average in _____ method.	A. Price index B. Chanin bases C. Quantity index D. Index mean
36	Σ(Yi +a) = ?	A. ΣY + na B. aΣYi C. aΣY D. Σa
37	For a given binomial distribution with a fixed,if p < 0.5 , than	A. The binomial distribution will be skewed to the left. B. The binomial distribution will be skewed to the right C. The binomial distributio iwll be symmetric D. None of these
38	The price used in the construction of consumer price index numbers are.	A. The retail prices B. The fixed price C. Thw wholsale prices D. None of these
39	A fair coin is tossed four times the probability of getting four heads is	A. 1/4 B. 1/2 C. 1/16 D. 1
40	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
41	Which one of the following is not effected by extreme values	A. mean B. median C. mode D. both (a) and (b)
42	A quantity calculated from a population is called.	A. Frequency B. Statitics C. Parameter D. Sample
43	Subset of sample space is called	A. Event B. Simple event C. Compound event D. Experiment
44	Which one is not an example of random experiments.	A. A coin is tossed and the outcome is either a head or a tail B. A six sided aid is rolled C. All medical insurance clams received by a company in a given year. D. Some one of person will be admitted to a hospital emergency room during any hour.
45	Which of the following is suitable for discrete probability distribution.	A. Frequency polygon B. Probability C. Ogive D. Histogram
46	The probability of a continuous random variable at x = a is ----------	A. One B. Zero C. Between 0 and 1 D. More than one
47	Which of the following average cannot be calculated from the observation 2,2,4,4,6,6,8,8,10,10	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. All of these
48	The most frequent value of the data is called	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. H.M
49	The word statistic was used first time by:	A. Yule B. Gottifried Achenwall C. E.A.W Zimmermann

		D. Baron
50	The relative frequency multiplied by 100 is called.	A. Cumulative frequency B. Bivariate frequency C. Percentage frequency D. Sample frequency
51	If E a and impossible event, then P(E) is.	A. 0 B. 0.5 C. 1 D. Impossible
52	The value of standard deviation changes by change of.	A. Origin B. Algebraic sign C. Scale D. None
53	$F(y_1) \leq F(y_2)$ if	A. y₁= y₂ B. Y₁>y₂ C. y₁≤y₂ D. y≥1/2
54	An arrangement of data to show the frequency of occurrence is called.	A. Freqeuncy distribution B. Probability distribution C. Data array D. Cumulative distribution
55	Mode of the sereis 2,2,2,3,3,3,2,3,3,4 is.	A. 3 B. 2 and 3 C. 4 D. None of these
56	If the random variable x denotes the number of heads of when three distinct coins are tossed k the X assumes values.	A. 0,1,2,3 B. 1,3,3,1 C. 1,2,3 D. 1,1,1,1
57	In constructing a frequency distribution for a sample, the numebr of classes depends on.	A. The number of data points B. The range of the data colelcted C. Teh size of the population D. Both a and b but not c
58	The distribution is measokurtic if the moment coefficient of of kurtosis b2 is.	A. Equal to 0 B. Equal to 3 C. Less than 3 D. Greater than zero
59	The change is whole sale or retail are studied _____	A. Price index number B. Quantity index number C. Volume index number D. None of these
60	Classification of data by their time of occurrence is called.	A. Temporal or choronologicla classification B. Geographical classification C. Quantitative classification D. Qualitative classfication
61	Pearson's co-efficient of skewness is positive when distribution is	A. Negatively skewed B. Positively skewed C. Symmetrical D. Leptokurtic
62	The simple probability of occurrence of an event in called the.	A. Joint probability B. Conditional probability C. Marginal probability D. Subjective probability
63	The foot note are usually indicated by.	A. (.....) B. (***) C. (------) D. (_____)
64	Random numbers are generated from the single digit numbers.	A. { 1,2,3,..... 10 } B. { 0, 1,2,..... 10} C. { 0,1,2.....} D. {0,1,2,..... 9}
65	Lack of symmetry is called	A. Kurtosis B. Skewness C. Normality D. All of them
66	When two dice are rolled, the maximum totla on the two faces of dice will be.	A. 2 B. 6 C. 12 D. 36
		A. Two senses B. Three senses

67	The word statistics is at present used in	B. Three senses C. Four senses D. None of these
68	Which is the followig measures cannot be calculated for the numbers 5,8, 12,6, 9, 13, 10	A. Median B. Mean C. Mode D. None of these
69	For symmetrical distributions the values of co-efficent of skewness is	A. Negative Number B. Positive Number C. Imaginary Number D. Pure Number
70	Sample mean is an	A. Estimated statistic B. Updating statistic C. Biased statistic D. Unbiased statistic
71	Which of the following cannot be probability of an event.	A. 0 B. 1 C. 0.32 D. 1.00
72	Median divides the data into	A. 2 parts B. 3 parts C. 4 parts D. 10 parts
73	If Laspeyre's index numebr is 200, Paasche's index numebr is 200 , then Fisher's index numebr is.	A. 100 B. 200 C. Zero D. 1000
74	Hourly temperature recorded by Weather Bureau repeaents.	A. Discrete data B. Continuous data C. Secondary datar D. Primary data
75	The median divides the data into	A. Two halves B. Four quarters C. Single unit D. Six parts
76	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
77	The mean is based on.	A. Small values B. Extreme values C. All the values D. Large values
78	The bionomial probability distribution is symmetrical when	A. p = q B. p < q C. p > q D. np > npq
79	Mean deviationis always.	A. More than S.D. B. Equal to S.D. C. Less than S.D. D. None of these
80	Continuous data are differentiated from discrete data in that.	A. Discrete data classes are represented by fractions B. Continuous data classes may be represented by fractions C. Continuous data take on only whole numbers D. Discrete data can take on any real number
81	The parameters of hypergeometric distribution are:	A. n,k & p B. n, k & q C. n, p & q D. n, k & N
82	If the random variable x denotes the number of heads when three distinct coins are tossed, the x assumes values	A. 0, 1, 2, 3 B. 1, 3, 3, 1 C. 1, 2, 3 D. None of these
83	The bionomial distribution is negatively skewed if.	A. p < 1/2 B. p = 1/2 C. p > 1/2 D. p = 1
84	In pie diagram, the sector of a circle is obtained by.	A. Component part / total x 300 B. Component part / total x 180 C. Component part / total x 360

		C. Component part / total x 100 D. None of these
85	The volume or quantity of goods are compared by_____	A. Price index number B. Volume index number C. Quantity D. None of these
86	F(-∞) is always equal to	A. Zero B. One C. Two D. Negative one
87	The difference between the upper and the lower boundaries of a class are known as:	A. class marks B. class intensive C. class frequency D. class limit
88	If the values in a sereis are not of equal importance, we compute the.	A. Median B. Mean C. Weighted mean D. Harmonic mean
89	Statistics must be	A. Comparable B. Not comparable C. Qualitative only D. NOne of these
90	The range of probability is between	A. 0 to 2 B. -1 to +1 C. 0 to 8 D. 0 to 1
91	The probability of getting two red balls with replacement from a bag containing 4 red, 3 white and 3 black balls is.	A. 4/25 B. 1/25 C. 9/100 D. 2/25
92	In the plural sense, statistion mean.	A. Methods B. Numerical data C. Sample values D. Population values
93	The probability of even/odd number when a fair die rolled is:	A. 1/6 B. 2/6 C. 1/36 D. 3/6
94	Probability of an event cannot be	A. Negative B. Positive C. Zero D. One
95	Why are the outcomes of a coin tossing mutually exclusive.	A. The outcome of any toss is not affected by teh outcome of those preceding it. B. Both a head and a tail cannot turn up on any one toss C. The probability of getting a head and the probability of getting a tail is the same. D. All of these
96	A copntinuous probability distribution may be represented by.	A. A table B. a graph C. A mathmethical equation D. Botha b and c
97	The variable that takes numerical value is called_____ variable.	A. Quantitative B. Primary C. Qualitative D. None of these
98	Random numbers can be generated mechanically by	A. By use of digital computers B. Probgrammable calculators C. Ordinary calculators D. Both a and b
99	In the signgular sense, statistics means.	A. Methodology B. Numerical data C. Sample values D. Count data
100	Index number of the year text to the base year can be shown as	A. Q_n B. Q_{on} C. Q₀₁ D. Q_{oi}
101	Numebr of accidents recorded yesterday n Lahore is a.	A. Discrete variable B. Continuous variable C. Qualitative variable D. Constant

102	When two coins are tossed simultaneously, P (one head) is.	A. 1/2 B. 1/4 C. 3/4 D. 1.0
103	Classification of data according to locations or areas is called.	A. Temporal classification B. Geographical classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
104	For a constant K ,the variance of K.	A. Zero B. A⁻² C. K D. None of these
105	Var (KY) = ...	A. KY B. K² Var(Y) C. K²Var (Y) D. None of these
106	It is the reciprocal of the simple average of teh reciprocal of all the values.	A. A.M B. G.M C. H.M D. Mode
107	CPI falls in the category of.	A. A simple index B. An aggregative C. An inflationary index D. Wholesale price index
108	The secton of table that contains the column caption is called.	A. Stub B. Body C. Box plot D. Box head
109	The lack of symmetry is called_____.	A. consistent B. skewness C. Equidistant D. Kurtosis
110	The letter μ is	A. German B. Latin C. Greek D. None of these
111	A binomial random variable is a (an)	A. Constinuous random variable B. Discrete random variable C. Dependent varaible D. Independent variable
112	The number 4.50001 rounded off to nearest unit is.	A. 4 B. 5 C. 4.5 D. 4.01
113	The probability of drawan any one spade card is.	A. 1/32 B. 1/18 C. 1/4 D. 4/13
114	A fair coin tossed four times, the probability of getting four heads is.	A. 1 B. 1/4 C. 1/2 D. 1/10
115	In how many ways a team of 4 players be chosen from a total 10 persons.	A. 40 B. 210 C. 5040 D. None of these
116	Life of a T.V. tube is a.	A. Discrete variable B. Continuous varaible C. Constant D. Qualitative variable
117	For symmetrical distribution mega 3 is.	A. zero B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
118	The probability of success ---------- from one trial to another when trials are dependent	A. Remains constant B. Is changed C. One D. Zero
119	As the numebr of observations and classes increase, the shape of a frequency	A. Tends to become increasingly asmooth B. Tends to become jagged

	polygon.	C. stays the same D. Varies if data become more reliable
120	Information recorded in its original form, whether counts or measurements in referred to as.	A. Continuous data B. Raw data C. Discrete data D. Arrayed data
121	$^4C_5$=	A. 5 B. 1/5 C. 0 D. None of these
122	The numebr of trial in bionomial distribution is.	A. Not fixed B. Fixed C. Large D. Small
123	Which of the following is the first step in calculating the median of a data set.	A. Average the middle two values of the data set. B. Array the data C. Determine the relative weights of the data values in tems of importance D. None of these
124	The hypergeometric distribution is used when trials are	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Equally likely D. Mutually exclusive
125	The hypergeometric experiment has propeties	A. One B. Three C. Four D. Five
126	If all the values considered in calculating an inxed are of equal importance, teh index is.	A. Weighted B. Simple C. Un weighted D. None of these
127	For a binomial probability distribution: n = 10 & the probability of failure (q =0.6), then mean of the distribution is .	A. 0.6 B. 6.0 C. 10 D. 4
128	The purpose of the sample is to draw inference about:	A. statistic B. Population C. Parameter D. Primary
129	A hypergometric random variable is a (an)	A. Independent variable B. Continuous random variable C. Discrete random variable D. None of these
130	Both quantities and prices are used in:	A. Link relatives B. Chain relatives C. Average of relatives D. Aggregative index number
131	Variance σ^2 is equal to $E(y^2)$ - ----------	A. E(y) B. [E(y)]² C. E(y)² D. E² (y)
132	If one event is unaffected by the outcome of another event, the two events are said to be	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Mutually exclusive D. Both b and c
133	The measures of disperesin are chaged by the change of.	A. Origin B. Scale C. Both a and b D. None of these
134	The probability of an impossible event is.	A. Positive B. Zero C. Negative D. 1
135	In the grouped data , the range is the difference between.	A. Two extreme class frequency B. Two extreme class limits C. Tow extreme class boundaries D. None of these
136	A random variable is also called.	A. Chance variable B. Stochastic variable C. Discrete variable D. Both A and B

137	When each outcome of a sample is as equally likely to occur as any other, the out come are called.	A. Mutually exclusive B. Equally likely C. Exhaustive D. Not mutually
138	The changes in whole sale or retail price are studies in	A. Price index numbers B. Volume index numbers C. Aggregate index numbers D. Chain index numbers
139	Which of the followingindices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reversal tests.	A. Fisher's method B. Paasche's method C. Laspeyres method D. None of these
140	If an index numebr calculation over 8 years with a base value of 100 gave an index for 1992 of 110, what would be the percentage relative for 1993.	A. 90.0 B. 13.75 C. 880 D. 110
141	A numerical characteristics of a sample is called.	A. Parameter B. Variable C. Sample D. Statistics
142	If mean = 25 and variance is also 25, then coefficient of variation is	A. 100% B. 25% C. 20% D. 10%
143	Which of the followingindices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reversal tests.	A. Fisher's method B. Paasche's method C. Laspeyres method D. None of these
144	The mean deviation can never be	A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. None of these
145	The phase of statistics that is concerned with the description and analysis of sample or population data is called.	A. Inferential statistics B. Deacriptive statistics C. Sample statistics D. Inductive statistics
146	Important bases of classification are.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. More than four
147	Mid poitns of top of the rectangular of historgram are joined to get.	A. Frequency curve B. Polygen C. Ogive D. Histogram
148	Subset of sample is called:	A. Simple event B. Compound event C. Experiment D. Event
149	"P_r can be solved by the formula.	A. N!/ r!(n-r)! B. (n-r)!/r! C. n!(n-r!) D. n!(n-r)!/r!
150	Mean deviation is always.	A. Less then S.D B. Equal to S.D C. More than S.D D. Negative
151	The mean deviation of dispersion can be negative.	A. Often B. Sometimes C. Always D. Never
152	Weight of whole earth is.	A. Discrete variables B. Qualitative variable C. Constant D. Continuous variable
153	In binomial experiment successive trials are:	A. Dependent B. Independent C. May be independent or dependent D. None of these
154	Classification is the provess of arranging data according to.	A. One characteristic B. Two or more characteristics C. Similar characterics

		D. Different characteristics
155	The conditional probability P(A/B) is given by.	A. (A∩B)/(B) B. P(A∩B)/P(A) C. P(A∩B)/P(B) D. (A∩B)/P(B)
156	A set of numerical values assigned to a sample space is called.	A. Random sample B. Random variable C. Random numbers D. Random experiment
157	The data which have already been collected by some one are called.	A. Secondary data B. Primary data C. Arrayed data D. None of these
158	In a binomial distribution	A. μ = σ² B. μ < σ² C. μ > σ² D. μ = 1σ²
159	Standard deviation is always calculate form:	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. All of the above
160	Which of the following distribution(s) has 3 parameters.	A. Binomial distribution B. Hypergeometric distribution C. Both of the above D. None of these
161	A coin is tossed 3 times then, then number of sample points in the sample space is:	A. 2³ B. 3 C. 8 D. Both A & C
162	Statistical laws are true.	A. On the average B. Always C. A and C D. In the long run
163	Base yar weighted index number are.	A. Laspeyre's B. Paasche's C. Fisher's D. C.P.I
164	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
165	Co-efficent of quartile deviation can be calculated by the following formula	
166	If the random variable X denotes the number of heads when three distinet coins are tossed,then X assumes the value.	A. 0.1.2.3 B. 1,3,3,1 C. 1,2,3 D. None of these
167	${}^{n}C_{r}$ is calculated by formula	
168	"P" or "q" can not be greater than	A. 1 B. 0 C. 2/3 D. 1/2
169	$Y_3+y_4+.....+y_{15}$ =	A. Σ¹⁵ _{i=1} Y₁ B. Σ¹⁵ _{i=3} Y₂ C. ¹⁵Σ_{i=3} Y_i

		D. ¹⁵Σ_{i=3}Y_i ²
170	The number of ways in which a person enters by oe door and leaves by a different door in a room with three doors is.	A. 6 B. 9 C. 5 D. None of these
171	If we do not replace the draw cards back into the pack before the next draw, the used probability distribution will be:	A. Binomial B. Hypergeometric C. Both binomial & hypergeometric D. None of these
172	If a is a constant then E(a) is equal to	A. a B. Square of a C. Zero D. 2a
173	E(x - μ) is equal to:	A. E(x) B. zero C. μ D. X - μ
174	The variance of binomial distribution is	A. np B. nq C. npq D. pq
175	Which ofthe following methods uses quantities consumed in the current period when computing a weighted index.	A. Laspeyres method B. Marshall -Edge worth's methods C. Peasche's method D. Fisher's method
176	When calculating the average rate of debt growth for a company, the correct mean to use is.	A. Arithmetic mean B. Weigheted arthmetic C. Geometric mean D. None of these
177	probability distribution of a continuous random variable can be presented by.	A. Formula B. Curve C. Tabular form D. None of these
178	Tabulation means, the process of arranging the date into.	A. Different classes B. Rows C. Columns D. Rows & columns
179	Data classified by attributes are called.	A. Continuous data B. Quantitative data C. Qualitative data D. Grouped data
180	Laspeyres index number is also called as:	A. Base year weight index number B. Current year weight index number C. Ideal index number D. Fisher index number
181	Continuous data are differentitated from discrete data in that	A. Discrete data classes are represnted by fractions B. Continuous data classes may be represented by fractions C. Continous data take on only whole numebrs D. Discrete data can take on any real number
182	A fair die is rolled three times. The probability of getting three "aces" is	A. 1/3 B. 1/6
183	Proportion is the always _____ equal to 1.	A. Less then or B. Always greater C. Greater then or D. Zero
184	F (+∞) is always equal to:	A. 0 B. Two C. One D. None of these
185	Teh range of the value -2, -4, -6 and -8 is.	A. -6 B. 6 C. -10 D. -4
186	Mean of hypergeometric distribution is	A. mN/k B. nK/N C. k/nN

		D. Nk/n
187	The mean of the first n natural numbers is.	A. n(n+1)2 B. (n+1)/2 C. (n-1)/2 D. n/2
188	A chart in which total magnitude and its compnents are compared is called a	A. Component bar chart B. Pie chart C. Percentage compoent bar chart D. All of these
189	The number of terms in the expansion of the binomial $(p+q)^n$ is.	A. n B. n-1 C. n+1 D. 2n
190	The data about the sex of new babies is called:	A. Continuous data B. Qualitative data C. Quantitative data D. Discrete data
191	For an open and distribution, without assuming certain limits it is not possible to find:	A. A.M B. G.M C. Median D. Boat A and B
192	A fair aid is rolled, the sample space consists of:	A. 2 outcomes B. 6 outcomes C. 36 outcomes D. None of these
193	if X and Y are independent random varaibesl the S.D. (X-Y) is equal to	A. Var (X) - var (Y) B. Var (X) + Var (Y) C. E(X-Y)2 D. E(X + Y)2
194	Waht is the probability that a ball drawn at random from the bag is.	A. 0.1 B. 0.4 C. 1.0 D. Cannot be determined from given information
195	The variance of 5,5,5,5,5 is.	A. 0 B. 25 C. 5 D. 125
196	Issuing a national identity card is an example of.	A. Census B. Registration C. Sampling D. Investigatin through enumerators
197	If a curve can be divided into two parts that are marror images,it is called a.	A. Skewed curve B. Symmetrical curve C. J-Shaped curve D. Frequency curve
198	The estimate of population means is represented by	A. μ D. Ψ
199	An Ogive is a	A. Frequency curve B. Frequency polygon C. Cumulative frequency polygon D. Frequency histogram
200	Mean deviation = S.D	A. 2/3 B. 4/5 C. 5/6 D. 6/5
201	Give classes, 1 - 6, 6 - 10..... class interval is.	A. 5.5 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
202	When statistics is applied in Biology then it is called:	A. Econometrics B. Statistical inference C. Statistical biology D. Biometry
203	A set representing all possible out comes of a random experiment is called	A. Sample space B. Universal set C. Simple event D. Random experiment

204	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
205	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
206	In construction a histogram which is to taken along x-axis.	A. Mid points B. Class limits C. Class interval D. Class boundaries
207	If x is discrete random variable, then the function f (x) is.	A. A probability function B. A density function C. A probability density function D. A distribution function
208	A fair coin is tossed four times the probability of getting four heads is	A. 1/4 B. 1/2 C. 4/6 D. 1
209	The index number given by formula $\Sigma p_n q_n / \Sigma p_n q_n$ x100 is:	A. Laspeyres index B. The paasche's index C. The value index D. None of these
210	When all the commodities are not of equal importance, the index numbers are called.	A. Simple B. Weighted C. Value D. Un weighted
211	The most popular measure of dispersion in industry and meteorology is.	A. Range B. Quartile deviation C. Mean deviation D. Standard deviation
212	P (A/B) can be evaluated by formula	A. P(A∩B)/P(B) B. P(A∪B). P(B) C. (A∪B)/P(B) D. P(A∩B)/P(A)
213	Third quartile Q_3 =	A. P₃₃ B. D₃ C. Median D. None of these
214	The third quartile is also called	A. 75th percentile B. Upper quartile C. 5th deciles D. Both (a) and (b)
215	Which is the impossible event when a dice is rolled.	A. 5 or 6 B. 6 or 7 C. 2 or 3 D. 1
216	The probability of a 'Jack' Card form 52 playing card is:	A. 1/52 B. 4/52 C. 13/52 D. 26/52
217	When x denotes the number of success in binomial experiment it is called.	A. Random variable B. Binomial random variable C. Continuous random variable D. Both (B) and (C) but not (A)
218	In a symmetrical distribution, the coefficient of skewness will always be.	A. Negative B. zero C. 1 D. -1

219	The coins are tossed, the porbability of two tails is euql to.	A. 1/2 B. 1/4 C. 3/4 D. 1
220	Geometric mean can be calculated by formula	
221	If the mean is less than mode, the distribution is.	A. Positively skewed B. Negatively skewed C. Symmetrical D. None of these
222	A portion of populatin selected for study is called.	A. Parameter B. Statistic C. Population D. Sample
223	If a player well shuffles the pack of 52 playing card, then the probability of a black card form 52 playing cards is:	A. 1/52 B. 13/52 C. 26/52 D. 4/52
224	When a graph is made to show the total and part of the data, we draw.	A. Simple bar chart B. Multiple bar chart C. Component barchart D. None of these
225	The ratio of A to B is the fraction:	A. B /A + B B. A / B C. ^{B / A} D. A / A + B
226	Hourly temperature recorded by weather brave is the example of:	A. Discrete variable B. Continuous variable C. Qualitative D. Both A and B
227	Measurement usually provide.	A. Discrete data B. Continuous data C. Primary data D. Qualitative data
228	In a table foot note and source notes are.	A. Same B. Different C. Identical D. None of these
229	In binomial distribution it is impossible to find	A. P(x L) B. P(x=0) C. P(x > 0) D. P(0≤ x≤∞)
230	A coin and die can be thrown together in	A. 2 ways B. 12 ways C. 8 ways D. None of these
231	The frequency of a class divided by total frequency is called.	A. Class frequency B. Cumulative C. Relative freqeuncy D. Total frequency
232	In a discriete probability distribution the sum of all the probabilities is alwyas	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 8
233	The mean of a constant 'a' is.	A. 0 B. a/2 C. a² D. P₇₅
234	Random variable is also called _____.	A. Chance stochasitc B. Coverges C. Random D. None of these
235	An index that measures the change for a fixed time period is called.	A. Chain base method B. Fixed base method C. Simple aggregative method D. Cost of living method

236	The man of 10 observations is 10. All obervations are increased by 10%. The mean of the increased observations shall be.	A. 10 B. 11 C. 20 D. 100
237	As a general rule, when arranging data statisticians tend to use.	A. Less than six classes B. Between six and fifteen classes C. Only fifteen classes D. More than twenty classes
238	Two methods of data arrangement are	A. Array and frequency distribution B. Frequency distribution and histogram C. Array and frequency polygon D. Histogram and array
239	The mid value of the arrayed data is called	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. Geometric mean
240	Is a symmetrical distribution.	A. Q1 = Q3 B. P25 = P50 = P75 C. A.M = G.M = H.M D. A.M = Med = Mode
241	The mean deviation is least if deviations are taken from	A. A.M B. Mode C. G.M D. Median
242	The result of no interest of an experiment is called.	A. Contstant B. even C. Failure D. Success
243	Probability of a sure event is	A. Zero B. Less than one C. Greater than one D. One
244	Which of the following methods uses quantities consumed in the current period when computing a weighted index.	A. Laspeyres' method B. Paache's method C. Fisher's method D. Marshall -Edge worth's method
245	The repeated trials of binomial experiments are	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Fixed D. Variable
246	What is the probability that a value chosen at random from a particular population is larger than the median of the popultion.	A. 0.25 B. 0.5 C. 1.0 D. 0.67
247	Data which have been arranged in ascending or descending order are called.	A. Raw data B. Grouped data C. Arrayed data D. Un grouped data
248	For discrete random variable 'X' the expectation of X I-e E(x) is equal to:	A. Σp(x) B. Σxp(x) C. Σx²p(x) D. One
249	Link relataives can be obtained dividing Pn by	A. Po B. P n-1 C. qo D. qn-1
250	Co-efficent of standard deviation can be measured by the following formula	
251	The suitable average for shoe or collar size is.	A. Geometric mean B. Arithmetic mean C. Mode D. Median
252	Mean of hypergeometric distribution is	A. np C. np D. Nnk
253	While dealing with price we use ---------- as weights	A. Quantity B. Quality C. Volume D. Both (b) and (c)
254	The probability distribution of discrete random variable is called is	A. Frequency distribution B. Probability distribution C. Probability mass function

		C. Probability mass function D. Both (a) and (b)
255	The probability of failure is equal to.	A. p B. 1 - q C. P - 1 D. 1 - P
256	The mode of letters in the word STATISTICS is:	A. S B. T C. I D. S & T
257	The standard deviation of a binomial distribution depends on.	A. Probability of success B. Probabiliyt of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c
258	Relative depression is of types.	A. 1 B. 4 C. 3 D. 2
259	Karl Pearson's 1^{st} co-efficient of skewness is given by formula	D. None of these
260	For a binomial distribution with n = 5 prob (X = -2) is.	A. 0 B. Greater than zero C. Less than zero D. None of these
261	A graph of cumulative frequency is called:	A. Histogeram B. Frequency polygon C. Ogive D. Frequency curve
262	The index numbers are generally classified into ---------- types	A. two B. Four C. five D. Three
263	${}^{n}P_{r}$ can be solved by the formula	
264	A disadvantage of range is that it is based on.	A. Absolute deviation B. Square deviation C. Two extreme observation D. Upper and quartile
265	If $A \cup B = S$ then A and B are _____ events.	A. Equally likely B. Exhaustive C. Compound D. None of these
266	When referring to a curve whose longer tail is to the right, you would call it.	A. Symmetrical B. Positively skewed C. Negatively skewed D. None of these
267	For positive skewed distribution mean _____ Median _____ Mode.	A. = B. < C. > D. None of these
268	If (E(X) = E than find arithmetic means will be.	A. 1 B. 4 C. 0 D. 8
269	Which is appropriate averege for finding the average speed of a journey.	A. Mean B. Geometric mean C. Harmonic mean D. Weighted mean
270	the standard deviation is independent of.	A. Change of origin B. Change of scale of measurement C. Change origin and scale of meaturement D. None of these
271	The probability of continuous random variable at x = a is_____.	A. One B. Zero C. Between D. More then one
272	For moderately positively skewed distribution the following relation hold	A. Mean > median > mode B. Mean=median=mode C. Mean < median< mode D. None of these
		A. G.M and A.M

273	Which pair of measures cannot be calculated when one of numbers in the seriesis zero.	A. G.M and A.M B. G.M and H.M C. H.M and A.M D. None of these
274	Var (3x+2)	A. 3Var(x) + 2 B. 9Var(x) +2 C. Var (x) + 0 D. 3Var (X)
275	There sets on a sofa can be occupied by four persons in.	A. 12 ways B. 7 ways C. 24 ways D. None of these
276	Which of the following is not based upon all the observations.	A. A.M B. G.M C. H.M D. Mode
277	The weights used in a quantity index are	A. Percentage of total quantity B. Prices C. Average of quantities D. None of these
278	Which method of construction of consumer price index number is the laspeye's index number.	A. Aggregate expenditure method B. Family budget method C. Both a and b D. None of these
279	Which of the following statements is true of cumulative frequency polygons or ogives for a particular set of data.	A. Both less than and or more curves have the same shape B. Or more curves slope up and to the right C. Less than curve slope down and to the right D. Less than curve slope up and to the right
280	Range can be calculated in open-end classes.	A. Never B. Always C. Often D. Seldom
281	Data in the population Census Reports are.	A. Ungrooped data B. Secondary data C. Primary data D. Arrayed data
282	The numebr of ways in whihc four books can be arranged on a shelf is.	A. 4 B. 6 C. 24 D. 12
283	The range of the scores 19,3,140,25,95,is	A. 140 B. 137 C. 143 D. 3
284	If X and Y are random varaibes, than E (X - Y) is equal to.	A. E(X) + E (Y) B. E(X) - E(Y) C. X - E (Y) D. E(X) - Y
285	Mean, Median and mode of binomial distribution can be equal if	B. P < q < 1/2 C. P > q < 1/2 D. P ≠ q
286	In hyper geometric distribution n is.	A. Changed B. Zero C. Fixed D. variable
287	A binomial random variable can assume the values	A. 1,2.....n B. 0,1,2.....00 C. 0,1,2.....n D. 2,4,6,8,10
288	The distribution is positively skewed if.	A. Mean < Mode B. Mean > Mode C. Mean > Median D. Both b and c
289	Which of the following indices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reveral tests.	A. Laspeyres' index B. Fisher's index C. Paasche's index D. Marshall -edge worth
		A. -3

290	The median of - 3, 0, -5 , is.	B. 0 C. -5 D. Does not exist
291	Commodities subject to considerable price variation should be best measured by	A. Quantity index B. Price index C. Value index D. None of these
292	The average of lower and upper class limits is called.	A. Class boundary B. class frequency C. Class mark D. Class limit
293	The probability of vowel letters form the words STATISTIC is.	A. 2/10 B. 3/10 C. 0 D. 4/10
294	Commodities subject to considerable price variation should best be measured by	A. Quantity index B. Price index C. Value index D. None of these
295	For positively skewed binomial distribution	A. P = 0 B. P < 0.5 C. P > 0.5 D. P = 0.5
296	Mean is affected by the change of.	A. Origin B. Scale C. Both a and b D. None
297	Probability of an impossible event is	A. Zero B. Negative C. Positive D. One
298	The sum of square of deviations of the observations from their mean is	A. Minimum B. Maximum C. Zero D. None of these
299	Binomial distribution is negatively skewed if.	A. p < q B. p > q C. p = q D. np = npq
300	The probabilyt that a continous random varaibe 'x ' takes on specific value of x is.	A. Greater thaan zero B. Less than zero C. Equal to Zero D. 0 to 1
301	For a certain distribution if Σ(x -10) = 5, Σ(x -20) =18 & Σ(x -15) = 0 then the value of Σ is.	A. 10 B. 15 C. 20 D. 25
302	Paasche's index is also called	A. Consumer price index B. Current year price C. Simple index D. Cost of consumption
303	The binomial distribution is symmetrical when:	A. P > q B. p = 1/2 C. Probability of success & probability of failure are equal D. Both (B) and (C)
304	A data having least C.V is considered more_____.	A. Consistent B. Skewness C. Equidistant D. None of these
305	In case of positively skewed distribution the extreme values lie in the.	A. Middle B. Left tail C. Right tail D. Any where
306	If all the value of have equal importance,then we have to assigned certain values is such index number are called.	A. Weighted index number B. Un-weighted index C. Both A and B D. Average
307	If Q3 = 20 and Q1 = 10 the coefficient of quartile deviation is.	A. 3 B. 1/3 C. 2/3 D. 1

308	The binomial distribution has the following parameters.	A. p & q B. n & q C. n, p & q D. None of these
309	If x and y are independent random variables, E(xy)	A. E(XY) B. xE(y) C. E(XY) D. E(X) . E(Y)
310	For computing chain index , we compute	A. Price relative B. Link relative C. Weighted indices D. None of these
311	The whole issue of descriptive and inferential statistic can be described with the help of.	A. Statistical analysis B. Statistic C. Statistical problem D. Statistical steps
312	The amout of milk given by a cow is a.	A. Qualitative variable B. Discrete variable C. Continuous variable D. Constant
313	If we went to compare the prices of wheat then we have to compute.	A. Price index number B. Quantity index number C. Volume index number D. Both B and C
314	Which average cannot be computed if any value is less than zero.	A. G.M B. Median C. Mode D. A.M
315	In binomial distribution, the random variable has a range:	A. 0,1,2.....n B. 0,1,2,.....+∞ C. -∞ to +∞ D. ∞ to +0
316	Which of the following can never be described by a binomial distributions.	A. The number of difective items produced by an assembly process B. The amount of water used by a single housheld C. the numebr of students in the class who can answer this questions D. All of these can always be described by a binomial distribution
317	In binomial distribution trails are	A. Independent B. Dependent C. Both D. Discrete
318	When two dice are rolled, the numebr of possible sample points is.	A. 6 B. 12 C. 36 D. 48
319	If a Vann diagram is drawn for events A and B which are mutually exclusive, which f the folloiwng would always be true of A and B.	A. Theire parts of the rectangle will overlap B. Their parts fo the rectangle will be equal in area C. Their parts of the rectangle will not overlap D. None of these
320	β is a letter	A. German B. Greek C. Latin D. Dutch
321	The probability of drawing two acea from apack of 52 cards with replacement is.	A. 1/169 B. 1/10 C. 1/4 D. 1/256
322	If C is a non -random variabe than E (C) is.	A. c B. 0 C. 1 D. x
323	If b_2 = 3, then the distribution is:	A. leptokurtic B. Platykurtic C. Normal D. None of these
324	If X and Y are independent random variables , the E (XY) is equal to.	A. E(XY) B. E(X) E(Y) C. XE(Y)

		C. XE(Y) D. YE(X)
325	For two independent random variables, Var(x) = 14 and Var(Y) = 5, then var (X-y) is equal to.	A. 9 B. 70 C. 19 D. None of these
326	Departure from symmetry is called.	A. Kurtosis B. Skewness C. Dispersion D. None of these
327	First central moment is always.	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
328	Which of the following indices has an upward bias.	A. Laspeyres' index B. Paache's index C. Fisher's index D. None of these
329	If Y=X + A , trhe range of Y =	A. Range (X) B. Range (X) + A C. Zero D. A
330	A set containing only one element is called	A. Null set B. Universal set C. Subset D. Singleton set
331	The hypergeometric distribution has ---------- parameters	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
332	Which of the followingindices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reversal tests.	A. Fisher's method B. Paasche's method C. Laspeyres method D. None of these
333	The number of possible outcomes in Bernoulli trial is	A. Three B. Four C. Two D. One
334	Which index number has a wide soope	A. Special B. General C. Price D. Quantity
335	When all the values in a sereis occur the same numebr of times, then it in not possible to compute the.	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. Weighted mean
336	Random numbers can be generated	A. Manually B. Mechanically C. Botha a and b D. None of these
337	A non-orderly arrangement of things is called	A. Combination B. Permutation C. Collection D. Sample Space
338	P(A or B) = P (A∪B) = P(A) +P(B) then A and B are.	A. Mutually exclusive B. Independent events C. Not mutually exclusive D. Dependent
339	Second moment abut mean is.	A. 0 B. 1 C. variance D. Standard deviation
340	Var (3x + 2)	A. 3 Var(X) + 2 B. 3 Var X C. 9 var (x) + 2 D. 9 var (x)
341	M.D. of the values 4,4,4,4 is	A. 0 B. 4 C. 8 D. 12
		A. -1 B. +1

342	In a symmetrical distribution the coefficient of skewness is equal to.	B. 1 C. 0 D. None of these
343	$^{A}P_{3}$is equal to.	A. 3! B. 4! C. 5! D. 6!
344	First hand collected data are called:	A. secondary B. Primary C. Constant D. Discrete
345	Which of the following price indices are prepared by Federal Bureau of Statistics.	A. Wholesale price index B. Consumer price index C. Sensitive price indicator D. All of these
346	In a bionial experiment, the successive trails are.	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Mutually exclusive D. FIxed
347	a graph of a cumulative frequency distribution is called.	A. Histogram B. Ogive C. Frequecny polygon D. None of thesse
348	A constant can assume.	A. Only one value B. More than one value C. Different values D. No value at all
349	If a curve has a longer tail to the right , it is called a.	A. J - Shaped curve B. Negative skewed curve C. Positively skewed curve D. Symmetrical curve
350	Probability distribution of a continuous random variable can be presented by	A. tabular form B. Formula C. Curve D. None of these
351	E(y-μ) is equal to	A. E(y) B. μ C. zero D. y-μ
352	the discrete probability distributio may be represented by.	A. A table B. A graph C. A mathematical equation D. All of these
353	The numbered balls are paced in an urn, Numbers 1- 4 are red and numbers 5 -10 are blue. the probability that a ball drawn at random from the run is blue is.	A. 0.1 B. 0.4 C. 0.6 D. 1.0
354	Teh suitable average for the qualitative data is.	A. Mean B. Mode C. weighted mean D. Geometric mean
355	Which of the followingindices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reversal tests.	A. Fisher's method B. Paasche's method C. Laspeyres method D. None of these
356	The weights used in a price index are.	A. Percentage of total price B. Average of prices C. Quantities D. None of these
357	The probability of getting an odd number when a balanced die is rolled is.	A. 1/2 B. 1/3 C. 1/4 D. 1/6
358	Coding method is used for calculation of the.	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. Weighted mean

359	The fraph of the symmetrical distribution is	A. bell shaped B. U - shaped C. J- shaped D. None of these
360	Arrangement of things without regard to order is called.	A. Raw data B. Arrayed data C. Permutation D. Combination
361	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
362	The Area of trapezoid is equal to:	A. sum of paralled sides x base B. sum of paralled sides x base/2 C. 2 x base x sum of paralled side D. Sum of paralled sides x base/4
363	Which of the following is written at the bottom of the table:	A. Sources note B. Foot note C. Prefatory note D. Both A and B
364	In a hypergeometric distribution.	A. Mean > Variance B. Mean < variance C. Mean = variance D. Mean = Zero
365	When sample space S is partitioned into some mutually exclusive events such that their union is sample space itself. Then the events are called	A. Simple events B. Compound events C. Equally likely events D. Exhaustive events
366	Geometric mean of the relative is.	A. Reversible B. None - Reversible C. Both A and B D. None of these
367	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
368	Events with equal probabilities are called.	A. Mutually exclusive events B. Exhauative events C. Eqauily likely events D. Simple events
369	E(Y2) -[E(y)]2 is the formula, and to compute.	A. Variance of the random variable B. Mean of the random variable C. Both A and B D. None of these
370	The provability can never be,	A. 0 B. 1 C. 1/52 D. Negative
371	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
372	When X denotes the number of success in binomial experiment, it is called.	A. Random variable B. Binomial random variable C. Continuous random variable D. Both (B) and (C) but not (A)
373	a measure of the chance that an uncertain event will occur.	A. An experiment B. An event C. A probability D. A trail
374	What is teh major assumption we make when computing a mean from grouped data.	A. All values are discrete B. Eveery value in a class is equal to the midpoint C. No value occurs more than once D. Each class contains exactly the same number of values
375	the term 'event' is used for.	A. Time B. Subaet of the sample space C. Total number of outcomes D. Probability

376	Its value cannot be exactly examined.	A. Ranodm variable B. Fixed varaible C. Mathematical variable D. Variable
377	The types of dispersion are.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
378	If x and y are independent random variables, then E(xy)	A. E(xy) B. xE(y) C. E(x) D. E(x)E(y)
379	Commodities subject to considerable price variation should best be measured by	A. Quantity index B. Price index C. Value index D. None of thes
380	Which of the following is true for binomial distribution	A. Mean > variance B. Mean < variance C. Mean = variance D. Mean + standard deviation
381	Which is the most useful average in chain base method	A. Arithmetic mean B. Median C. Geometric mean D. Weighted arithmetic mean
382	The most suitable average for computing of index number is:	A. A.M B. G.M C. Median D. H.M
383	The binomial distribution deal with:	A. Discrete variable B. Continuous variable C. None of these
384	If the third moment about mean is zero (m3 = 0) , then the distribution is.	A. Mesokurtic B. Positively skewed C. Symmetrical D. Negatively skewed
385	A lettter is chosen at random from the word STATITICS , The probability of getting a vowel is.	A. 1/5 B. 3/10 C. 1/2 D. 2/5
386	In a bionomial, n = 20, p = 3/5, then variance of this distribution is.	A. 12 B. 60 C. 4.8 D. 0
387	E(x) = Σxf(x) if it _____ absolutely.	A. Equal B. Converges C. Discrete D. None of these
388	Probility density function is the probebilyt function of..... random variable.	A. Discrete B. Qualitative C. Continuous D. None
389	A statistic which is not measurable is called.	A. A constant B. An attribute C. A variable D. A parameter
390	The probability of drawing a king of spade from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 1/4 B. 1/13 C. 1/26 D. 1/52
391	If two coins are tossed, the probability of getting one head and one tail is.	A. 1/4 B. 2/4 C. 3/4 D. 2/3
392	Countings or enumerations usualy privide.	A. Continuous data B. Qualitative data C. Discrete data D. Grouped data
393	The 5^{th} decile is always equal to	A. 1st quartile B. 2nd quartile C. 3rd quartile D. Both (a) and (b)

394	The difference between largest and smallest observation is called	A. Interval B. Class interval C. Range D. Difference
395	Hypergeometric distribution is a	A. Continuous distribution B. Discrete distribution C. Simple distribution D. Normal distribution
396	A collection of all elements in a group is called.	A. Sample B. Data C. Registration D. Population
397	Binomial distribution is positive skewed when	A. p > q B. p = q C. p < q D. p = 1/2
398	Second moment about mean is called	A. Standard deviation B. Mean deviation C. Variance D. Coefficient of variation
399	Which is the suitable average for calculting average percent increase in population.	A. Median B. Geometric mean C. Mean D. Harmonic mean
400	Title of a table should be in	A. Lower case letters B. Capital letters C. Italic and lower case letters D. Twenty letters
401	Question Image	A. 4/10 B. 2/10 C. 1/10 D. 0
402	The sum of squared deviation is minimum, when deviation are taken form	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. None of these
403	The number 136.500 rounded off to nearest unit is.	A. 136 B. 137 C. 136.5 D. 136.0
404	When a distribution is symmetrical and has one mode,the highest point on the curve is called.	A. Mode B. Median C. Mean D. All of these
405	If 'a' is a constant, then 5/2 a is equal to.	A. a1 + a2+ a3+ a4+ a5 B. a C. 52 D. None
406	A four die is rolled three times. the probabiliyt of getting three area is.	A. 1/4 B. 1/6 C. 1/216 D. 1/27
407	the numebr of possible outcomes in a Bernoulli trial is.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
408	An experiment which produced different outcomes even if it is repeated a large number of times, under similar conditions is called	A. Event B. Compound event C. Random experiment D. None of these
409	the phase of statistics that is concerned with the procedures and methodology for obtaining valid conclusions is called.	A. Descriptive staticis B. Deductive statistics C. Inferential statistics D. Sample statistics
410	Two events A and B are mutually exclusive if P(A∪ B) =	A. P(A) - P(B) B. P(A) + P(B) C. P(A)P(B) - P(A∪B) D. P(A) + P(B) - P(A<span style="color: rgb(0,

		U, U); font-family: 'Lucida Sans Unicode', 'Lucida Grande', sans-serif; font-size: 18px; line-height: 23.390625px;">UB)
411	Range of the ungroup data can be calculate by formula.	A. X_m - X_m B. X_m - X₀ C. X₀ D. X₀ - X_m
412	The mean of a binomial dristubution depends on	A. Parability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Botha a and c
413	A collection of some of the elements from a group is called.	A. Census B. Population C. Registration D. Sample
414	In which distribution the probabiliyt of success remains constant from triam to triail	A. Hypergometric distribution B. Binomiial distribution C. Sampling distribution D. Continuous distribution
415	50^{th} percentile is also called as	A. Mean B. Mode C. Average D. Median
416	Variance of σ^2 is equal E to (Y^2) - _____?	A. E (y) B. [E(y)]² C. E(y²) D. None of these
417	The most central value of an arrayed data is.	A. Mode B. Median C. Mean D. Harmonic mean
418	The median for the data 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 is	A. 5 B. 8 C. 7 D. 10
419	In fixed base method, the base period should be.	A. Far away B. Normal C. Un reliable D. Abnormal
420	Which of the following is written at the top of the table.	A. Souce note B. Foot notte C. Prefatory note D. Title
421	Which index numbers are used to measure the buying power of the money	A. Wholesale Price index number B. Money index number C. Simple index number D. Price index number
422	Value of commodity can be calculate by the formula	A. P_o x P_n B. Price x volume C. D. Price x quantity
423	when constructing a frequency distribution, the first step is.	A. Divide the data into at least five classes B. arrange the dta into an array C. Decide on the type and number of classes for dividing the data D. None of these
424	Is the tossing of two perfect coins the probability at least one head occur is.	A. 1/4 B. 1 C. 1/2 D. 3/4
425	β_1 is a quantity	A. Dimensional B. Dimension less C. Positive D. Negative
426	In a hypergeometric distribution N = 6, n = 2, K = 3 Then mean.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
427	Index for base period is always take as.	A. zero B. one C. 200 D. 100

428	A relative frequency distribution presents frequencies in terms of	A. Fractions B. Whole numbers C. Percentages D. Both a and c but not b
429	Question Image	A. y₁ = y₂ B. Y₁ > y₂ D. None of these
430	The minimum classes may be determine by formula.	A. C = 1+3, log (n) B. c = √n C. X_m - X₀ D. Both A and B
431	Which measure of disperesion is considered as the best genereal purpose measure of dispersion.	A. Range B. Semi interquartile range C. Standard deviation D. Mean deviation
432	If in binomial distribution, μ = 6, p = 3/5, the number of trial are:	A. 18 B. 30 C. 10 D. None of these
433	If x is a random variable with E(x) = 5 then E (3x - 2) =	A. 0 B. 1 C. 13 D. 15
434	E(X ± Y) =.....	A. E(X) + E(Y) B. E(X) - E (Y) C. E(x) ± E (Y) D. None of these
435	In binomial each trial has	A. One outcome B. Two outcomes C. Three outcomes D. Four outcomes
436	The procedure of inferring about the population characteristic using the sample is called_____.	A. Descriptive statistic B. Inferenitial statistics C. Statistic D. Science
437	The simplest form of the continues distribution is the	A. Skewed distribution B. Kurtic distribution C. Binomial distribution D. Uniform distribution
438	Importance of commodity is its	A. Quantity B. Quality C. Weight D. Price
439	The mean of binomial distribution is always:	A. Equal to variance B. Less than variance C. Greater then variance D. None of the these
440	the collection of all possible outcome of a random experimnet is called.	A. Sample point B. Sure event C. sample event D. simple event
441	In which of these cases would the mode be most useful as an indicator of central tendency.	A. Every value in a data set occurs exactly once B. All but three values in a data set occur once, three valeus occur 5 times each C. All values in a data set occur 10 times each D. Every observation in a data set has the same value.
442	The consumer price index number is also called.	A. The cost of living index number B. The retail price index number C. The wholsale price index number D. Both a and b
443	If Laspeyres index = 104.5, Paasche's index = 107.9, then, Fisher's ideal index is equal to:	A. 100 B. 104.1 C. 106.2 D. 110.2
444	Continuous variable can be measured at.	A. Specific points B. Integer points C. All possibel points D. No points
		A. Qualitative data

445	Histogramis a graph of.	B. Time sereis C. Ogive D. Frequency distribution
446	In the price relative, the given year price is divided by the _____.	A. Base year price B. Current year price C. Previous year price D. None of these
447	If any value in the date is zero, then it is not possible to have.	A. A.M B. Median C. Mode D. H.M
448	If two events cannot occur together they are said to be.	A. Independent B. Dependent C. mutually exclusive D. Equally likely
449	Mid poitn of the group. 5.5 - 7. 5 in	A. 6 B. 6.5 C. 7 D. 7.5
450	When we draw the sample with replacement (the first sample is replaced before the next draw), the probability distribution to be used is:	A. Binomial B. Hypergeometric C. Both Binomial & hypergeometric D. None of these
451	For negatively skewed distribution mean_____ median _____mode.	A. = B. < C. > D. None to these
452	If the chance of occurance of two events are same then such events are called	A. Independent events B. Dependent events C. Mutually exclusive events D. Equally likely events
453	The number 5.0435001 rounded off to nearest thousandth is.	A. 5.043 B. 5.044 C. 5.050 D. 5.000
454	The mena is affected by	A. Change of origin B. Scale of measurement C. Both a and b D. None of these
455	The hyper-geometric distribution has..... parameters.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
456	The number 5.56500 rounded off to nearest hundredth is.	A. 5.57 B. 5.56 C. 6.00 D. 5.00
457	If n is the number of elements of a set. the total numebr of subsects of this set in	A. 2n B. n2 C. 2ⁿ D. n
458	Both quantities and prices are used in	A. Link relatives B. Chain relatives C. Average of relatives D. Aggregative index numbers
459	F(-∞) is always equal to.	A. Zero B. One C. Two D. Negative one
460	The properties of discrete probability distribution are:	A. Σp (x) = 1 and Σx. (x) = 1 B. ΣP (x)= 1 and Σx. P C. ΣP(x) = 1 and 0 < P(x) ≤ 1 D. All of these above
461	First moment about mean is always equal to.	A. Standard deviation B. Zero C. 1 D. Variance
462	Major area of statistics today is concerned with drawing conclusion from.	A. Complete study B. Samples C. Populations D. Complete universe

463	If a curve has a longer tail to the left . it is called a.	A. Symmetrical curve B. Positive skewed curve C. Negatively skewed curve D. None of these
464	In chain base method the base period is.	A. Fixed B. Changed C. Constant D. None of these
465	Mode 2, 10 and 7 is.	A. 2 B. 7 C. 10 D. None of these
466	If a distribution has two modes, than it is called.	A. Uni- model B. Bi - mdoel C. Tri-model D. Multi model
467	The parameters of binomial distribution one	A. p and q B. q and n C. n and p D. n,p,q
468	Paasche's index number is:	A. Simple index number B. Weighted index number C. Un-weighted index number D. Composite index number
469	Question Image	A. 8 B. 0 C. 1/8 D. 3
470	The process of systematic arrangement of data into rows and columns is called.	A. Classification B. Tabulation C. Bar chart D. Pie chart
471	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
472	The value of quartile deviation is always	A. Positive B. Zero C. Negative D. None of these
473	Composite inde numebr involves commodities.	A. One B. Two C. Three D. More than one
474	If the occurance of one event is not effected by the occurance of other than these events are called	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Simple D. Compound events
475	The S.D. of 8,8,8,8,8, is.	A. 8 B. (8)² C. zero D. 5
476	The numebr of classes in a frequency distribution is obtained by dividing the range of variable by the.	A. Total frequency B. Class interval C. Relative freqeuncy D. Mid -points
477	If an unweighed average of revalives index pn/po x 100 is calculated for each product in the compostive, what is then done with these values to finish the calculation.	A. The values are multiplied together. B. The largest values is found C. The valeus are averaged D. None of them
478	Any study in which the scientist can control the allocation of treatments to the experimental units is called.	A. Trial B. Analysis C. Experiment D. Survery
479	In 60- 70 , the lower limit is.	A. 50 B. 55 C. 60 D. 70

480	The index number are generally classified into _____ types.	A. Two B. Four C. Five D. Three
481	The probability of success changes from trial to trial, is the property of:	A. Binomial experiment B. Hypergeometric experiment C. Both A and B D. None of these
482	A probability function is _____ function.	A. Mathematical B. Mathematical expectation C. Converges D. None of these
483	A person can choose a tie and a suit form 3 suits ad 5 ties in	A. 8 ways B. 15 ways C. 30 ways D. None of these
484	Fist moment about origin in is always equal	A. Mean B. Variance C. Zero D. 1(One)
485	The smallest and the largest value of data are called.	A. Range B. Mid point C. Extreme value D. Arrayed value
486	The distribution is symmetrical if the moment coefficient of skewense b1 is.	A. Negative B. Postive C. 3 D. 0
487	Index number are called:	A. Mathematical barometer B. Economic barometer C. Statistical barometer D. Both A and C
488	The life time of fans, data is.	A. Discrete B. Continuous C. Unchanged D. Qualitative
489	How many possible permutations can be formed from the wood COMMITTEE.	A. 45360 B. 9 C. 6 D. None of them
490	The base period in fixed base should be	A. Current year B. Normal year C. Highest year D. Lowest year
491	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
492	Each trial of binomial experiment results in an outcome which can be classified in two categories	A. Head or tail B. Ace or six C. Success and failure D. None of these
493	An index having a wide scope is called:	A. Price index number B. General purpose index number C. Special purpose index number D. None of these
494	For a symmetrical distribution.	A. B1 = 0 B. B1 = 3 C. B2 = 3 D. B3 = 3
495	In symmetrical distribution mean, median & mode are always.	A. zero B. negative C. Different D. Equal
496	If mean = 40 , Mdoe - 42 , then distributiion is.	A. 4 skew B. 2 skew C. Symmetrical D. All of these
497	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
498	If the value of a variable are -2, -3, -5, -10 then range is.	A. -12 B. 8 C. -8 D. 0
499	A frequency polygon is clsed figure which is.	A. One sided B. Two sided C. Three sided D. Many sided
500	Which is the suitable average for calculting the average price at which articles are sold.	A. Geometric mean B. Arithmetic mean C. Harmonic mean D. Mode
501	In which distribution the successive trials are without replacement.	A. Hypergometric distribution B. Bionomial dristribution C. Continuous distribution D. None of these
502	Which of the following average is effected by extreme values.	A. Median B. Mode C. Arithmetic mean D. All of these
503	Colour of hair is a	A. Continuous variable B. Discrete variable C. Qualitative variable D. Quantitative variable
504	Tossing two dice possble sampes are.	A. 2 B. 6 C. 12 D. 36
505	To measrue how much the cost of some variable changes over time you would use.	A. A volue inxex B. An inflation index C. A quantity index D. None of these
506	If we connect the mid points of rectangles in a histogram with a series of lines. we get.	A. Ogive B. Frequency Polygon C. Frequency Curve D. Bar chart
507	If x is a continuous random vriable, then the function f (x) is.	A. A probability function B. A probability denaity function C. A density function D. Both b and c
508	First moment about mean is always equal to	A. One B. Negative C. Zero D. Positive
509	In which distribution the successive trials are with replacement	A. Hypergeometric B. Binomial distribution C. Continuous distribution D. Discrete distribution
510	Smoking habits of residents of a city are.	A. Qualitative data B. Quantitative data C. Discrete data D. Continuous data
511	Price relatives is a ratio of current year price and.	A. Base year quantity B. Previous year quantity C. Base year price D. Current year quantity
512	If an event consist of more than one sample point it is called	A. Simple event B. Compound event C. Exhaustive event D. Likely event
513	Random number can be generated manully by	A. Dawing cards from numbered cards B. Roitaing or spinning numbered wheels C. Use of random numbers table D. All of these
514	Which of the following is an example of compressed data.	A. Array B. Frequency distribution C. Ogive D. Histogram
515	The probability of a head out of 50 coins is	A. 1/4 B. 1/2

515	The probability of red card out of 52 cards is.	C. 4/52 D. zero
516	Both binomial and hypergeometric distribution are.	A. Continuous probability distribution B. Discrete prbability distributions C. Neither continous nor discrete probability distributions. D. Bivarieate distributions.
517	The expected value of a discrete random variable is.	A. Always an integer B. Always one of the values that the random variable can assume C. An interal of values D. None of these
518	If two events cannot occur together they are said to be	A. Independent events B. Dependent events C. Mutually exclusive events D. Equally likely events
519	The numebr 143.9500 rounded off to nearest tenth is.	A. 143.9 B. 144.0 C. 143.0 D. 144
520	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
521	The mean of a binomial distribution depends on.	A. Parability of success B. Parababilyt of failure C. Number of trials D. Both a and c
522	Primary data are same:	A. Group B. Ungroup C. Random D. None of these
523	Variance of binomial distribution is	A. np B. √npq C. npq D. nq
524	The formula for the lower quartile is	
525	The volume or quantity of goods are compared by	A. Price index numbers B. Relative index numbers C. Volume index numbers D. Paasche's index
526	Binomial distribution is positively skewed	A. P < 1/2 B. P > 1/2 C. P = 1/2 D. P < q < ¹/₂
527	Which is the most suitabel average in chain base method.	A. Arithemetic mean B. Median C. Geometric mean D. Weighted arithmetic mean
528	If y =-7x then E(y) = ...	A. E(x) B. -7X C. -7E(X) D. Zero
529	In measure of relative dispersion unit of measurement is.	A. Changed B. Vanishes C. Does not vanishes D. None of these
530	When a die and a coin are rolled together all possible outcomes are.	A. 2 B. 6 C. 12 D. 36
531	Total angle of pie-chart is.	A. 270 ^o B. 300^o C. 320^o D. 360^o
532	Which is a poor measure of dispersion in open-end distribution.	A. Range B. Standard deviation C. Variance D. A.M

533	test2	A. 3 B. 4 C. 2
534	Which set has teh maximum varaition?	A. 46,48,50 B. 30,40,50 C. 40,50,60 D. 48,48, 49
535	Theoretically best average used in the construction of composite index in	A. The arithmetic mean B. The geometric mean C. The median D. The harmonic mean
536	For a constant k, the variance of k is	A. zero B. k² C. k D. none of these
537	If the probability of success p = 0.4 for a parability Beronouli trial, the expression 7!/3!4! (0.4)2 (0.6)2 given the probility of getting.	A. Exactly three sucoseeson in seven trials B. Exactlyfour successin seven trials C. Three or more successes in seven trials D. Four or more successes in seven trials.
538	the base period can be described as a normal period if	A. it is neither the peak nor the trough of a fluctuation B. It is the most recent period for which we have data C. It is the average of several consecutive pariods D. None of these
539	The binomial distribution is symmetrical if	A. p = 1/2 B. P > 1/2 C. p < 1/3 D. P ≠ q
540	N-K is classified as	A. Success B. Failures C. Parameters D. Range
541	The probabilyt density function p (x) cannot exced.	A. zero B. One C. Mean D. Infinity
542	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
543	If p = q = 1/2 then distribution is called.	A. Postively B. Skewed C. Symmetrical D. Negatively
544	In a fixed base method which period is taken always 100	A. Preceding B. Following C. Base D. Current
545	The mid point of group 5.5 - 7.5 is.	A. 6 B. 7 C. 7.5 D. 6.5
546	Fora a positively skewed distribution.	A. Mean > Mode B. Mode > Mean C. Median > Mean D. None of these
547	The binomial distribution is negatively skewed if	A. P< 1/2 B. P = 1/2 C. P > 1/2 D. P = 1
548	Which of the following methods uses quantities consumed in the base period when computing a weighted index.	A. Laspeyree'method B. Paasche's method C. Fisher's method D. None of these
		A. Every symmetrical curve is measokurtic B. Standard deviation is the mean squared

549	Which of the following statements is correct.	deviations from the mean C. The standard deviation of a constant is constant D. Teh second moment about zero equals variance.
550	Coefficient of variation (C.V) is given below	A. Mean /S.D x10 B. Mean/S.D x 100 C. S.D/Mean x 100 D. S.D/ Mean
551	A fair coin is tossed five the times. The probability of getting zero head is.	A. 1/2 B. 1/32 C. 6 D. 1/5
552	For the given data 2,3,7,0,-8 G.M will be.	A. Negative B. Positive C. Zero D. Impossible
553	If Mean = 25 and S^2 =25 the C.V is	A. 100% B. 25% C. 20% D. None of these
554	The sum of the deviation form mean of a set of an value is	A. least B. 0 C. positive D. None of these
555	Binomial distribution has parameter	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
556	In hypergeometric distribution, the successive trials are.	A. Dependent B. Independent C. Both (A) & (B) D. None of these
557	The sum of absolute deviation form median is.	A. zero B. negative C. least D. maximum
558	Freqeucny is denoted by	A. f B. c C. q D. p
559	The mean of a constant 'a' is	A. 0 B. a/2 C. a² D. None of these
560	Where 'a' is any constant.	A. a₁ +a₂+ a₃ +..... B. na C. n₁x₁ + a₂x₂ +..... D. Σna
561	Registration is the source of.	A. Ogive B. Secondary data C. Primary data D. Histogram
562	Circular test is satisfied by	A. Laspeyres index B. Paasche's index C. Fisher's method D. None of these
563	If all values considered in calculating an index are of equal importance, the index is	A. Weighted B. Simple C. Un weighted D. None of these
564	The data whiich have not undergone any statistical treatment are.	A. Primary data B. Secondary data C. Qualitative data D. Discrete data
565	Consumer price indexis obtained by.	A. Paache's formula B. Marshall Edgeworth formula C. Fisher's ideal formula D. Family Budget Method formula
		A. Variance

566	An expected value of a random variable is equal to its.	A. Variance B. B.D. C. Mean D. Co - Variance
567	Sum of squares of deviations of the valeus is least when deviations are taken fro.	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. Harmonic mean
568	For a moderately skewed dsitribution, whihc of the following emprical formula holds.	A. M.D. = 4/5(S.D) B. Q.D. = 2/3 (S.D) C. Q.D . = 5/6 (M.D.) D. All of these
569	The letter used as a symbol for population mean is	A. μ₋ B. Φ C. x D. σ
570	For Laptokurtic distribution.	A. b2 > 3 B. b2 < 3 C. b2 = 3 D. b1 > 3
571	If any value in a sereis is zero, then we cannot calculate the.	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. Harmonic mean
572	If $\bar{x}$ = 10 and Y = 5 +2x, then $\bar{Y}$ is.	A. 5 B. 10 C. 25 D. 15
573	If X and Y are independent, than Var (X -Y) is equal to.	A. Var (X) + Var (Y) B. Var (X) - Var (Y) C. Var (X+ Y) D. Zero
574	Graphs of frequency distributions are used because.	A. they have a long history in practical applications B. They attract attenstion to data pattern C. They account for biased or incomplete data D. None of thses
575	In a symmetrical distribution Q_1 = 20, Median = 30 the Q_3 is:	A. 50 B. 40 C. 30 D. 60
576	The grouped data is.	A. Primary B. Secondary C. Raw data D. None of them
577	If data is arranged in increasing order of magnitude that data is scald to be arranged in:	A. Descending order B. Ascending order C. Statistic order D. Both A and B
578	When the base year values are used as weights, the weighted average of relatives price index is the same as.	A. the paache's index B. The laspeyres index C. The unweighted average of relatives price index D. None of these
579	Classification of data by quantitative characteristcs is called.	A. Qualitative classification B. Quantitative classificaton C. Geographical classification D. Temporal classification
580	The variance of constant is always	A. Constant B. One C. Positive D. Zero
581	The sum of probabilities of events of a sample space is always.	A. Equal B. Discrete C. Continuous D. Always greater then oen
582	The percentage of observations lying within the items X + 3S in the normal distribution.	A. 68.26% B. 95.44% C. 70.00% D. 99.75%
583	A non - orderly arrangement of thing s is called:	A. Permutation B. Equally likely C. Combination

		C. Combination D. Equally likely
584	Question Image	A. The Laspeyres index B. The Paasches index C. The value index D. None of these
585	Which of the following is a relatie measure of dispersion.	A. Standard deviation B. Variance C. Coefficient of variation D. All of these
586	In which distribution the successive trails are with replacement.	A. Hypergometric distribution B. Bionomial distribution C. Continuous distribution D. None of these
587	The hypergeometric distribution has parameters	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
588	If x is a random variable with E(x) = 5 then E(3x - 2) =	A. 0 B. 1 C. 13 D. All of them
589	The probability of an event connot be.	A. = 0 B. > 0 C. =1 D. < 0
590	Price of commodity in current year can be represented as	A. P_{oi} B. P_{on} C. P_n D. P_i
591	A quantitative variable whose value are countable is called.	A. Categorical variable B. Continuous variable C. Discrete variable D. None of these
592	When a distribution is symmetrical and has one mode, the highest point on the curve is called the.	A. Mode B. Median C. Mean D. All of these
593	How many basic types of index numbers.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
594	Q_2 = Median	A. P₂ B. P₂₀ C. P₅₀ D. P₇₅
595	The process of arranging data into rows and columns is called.	A. Freqeuncy distribution B. Classification C. Tabulation D. Array
596	In hypergometric distribution the trials are.	A. Independent B. Dependent C. Independent and dependent D. None of these