

## ECAT Pre General Science Statistics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The sum of squares of the deviations of the observation from their mean is	A. Minimum B. Maximum C. Zero D. One
2	Rejecting a null hypothesis, when it is true, is called	A. Row scale B. Simple hypothesis C. Type 1 error D. Type 2 error
3	If $P(B) = 0$ , then the conditional probability is	A. zero B. 1 C. undefined D. -1
4	The process of dividing the objects into two mutually exclusive classes is called	A. Variable B. Population C. Dichotomy D. Frequency distribution
5	Selecting a representative sample from a given population called	A. Finite population B. Sampling C. Infinite population D. None of these
6	The collecting of information from a part of the population is called making a	A. Census B. Complete enumeration C. Discrete sampling D. None of these
7	When choosing an estimator of a population parameter, one should consider	A. Sufficiently B. Efficiency C. Option A & B D. None of these
8	A variable whose values depend upon the outcomes of a random experiment is called a	A. Constant B. Parameter C. Random variable D. Continuous variable
9	Geometric mean of 0, 5, 1, 4, 8 is	A. 8 B. 5 C. 2 D. 1
10	Computer memory	A. Performs all calculations B. Receives input data C. is extremely limited D. is better than human memory
11	The part of the table containing row captions is called	A. Stub B. Row captions C. Box-head D. Row-head
12	Statistical laws are true	A. On the average B. In each case C. In long run D. None of these
13	The null hypothesis always refers to a specified value of the	A. Population parameter B. Statistic C. Sample statistic D. None of these
14	If the two regression coefficients are 0.8 and 0.2, then coefficient of correlation $r$ is	A. 0.4 B. -0.4 C. 1.6 D. None of these
15	A specific value of an estimator computed from the sample data after the sample has been observed is called	A. Point estimate B. Statistical Inference C. Statistic D. Parameter

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16	_____ is always greater than or equal to zero	A. Range B. Standard deviation C. Mean deviation D. Variance
17	A null hypothesis is always one of status quo or	A. effected B. having some difference C. having alternative D. no difference
18	A discrete variable is also known as	A. Continuous B. Discontinuous C. Random Variable D. Deviation
19	In continuous distribution, $P(y=a)$ and $P(y= b)$ is always	A. Zero B. One C. Undefined D. Negative
20	The probability distribution of a discrete random variable can be described with the help of a two	A. Rows table B. Column table C. Circles D. Curves

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