

Basic Statistics

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | On the basic of types of variable of data, the types of frequency distribution are. | A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5 |
| 2 | A deviation is defined as a difference of any value of the variable from a. | A. Constant B. Histogram C. Sum D. Product |
| 3 | Arithmetic mean is a measure that determines a value of the variable under study by dividing the sum of all values of the variable by their: | A. Number B. Group C. Denominator |
| 4 | The square of standard deviation : | A. Standard deviation B. Range C. Dispersion D. Variance |
| 5 | Standard deviation is denoted by | A. x B. S C. S^2 D. X^2 |
| 6 | Sum of the deviations of the variable "X" from its mean is always: | A. Zero B. One C. Same |
| 7 | The measures that are used to determine the degree or extent of variation in a data set are called measures of..... | A. Dispersion B. Central tendency C. Average D. Quartile |
| 8 | The n^{th} positive root of the product of the $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ observations is called: | A. Mode B. Mean C. Geometric mean |
| 9 | The arrangement of data is necessary to find the value of. | A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. Range |
| 10 | A histogram is a set of adjacent..... | A. Squares B. Rectangles C. Circles D. Dots |
| 11 | Variance is denoted by..... | A. V B. S C. S^2 D. X |
| 12 | A cumulative frequency table is called. | A. Frequency distribution B. Data C. Less than frequency distribution D. None of these |
| 13 | The positive square root of mean of the squared deviations of x_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) observation from their arithmetic mean is called. | A. Harmonic mean B. Range C. S.D D. Variance |
| 14 | In a circle radius 10 what is the length of arc intercepted by a central angle of 60° : | A. $\pi/3m$ B. $3/10\pi m$ C. $10\pi/3m$ D. $\pi/30m$ |
| 15 | A histogram is a set of adjacent. | A. Squares B. Rectangles C. Circles D. Closed figures |
| 16 | In a set of data 63,65,66,67,69, median is: | A. 63 B. 66 C. 67 |

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| 17 | The difference between upper limit of two consecutive classes in a frequency table is called: | A. Class limit B. Class interval C. Class mark D. All of these |
| 18 | A data in the form of frequency distribution is called. | A. Grouped data B. Ungroup data C. Same D. None of these |
| 19 | Sum of the deviations of the variable x from its mean is always.... | A. Zero B. One C. Same D. Negative |
| 20 | Mean of a variable with similar observations say constant k is..... | A. Negative B. k - itself C. zero D. one |