

## Basic Statistics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In class (10-19) , upper class limit is.	A. 10 B. 19 C. 29 D. 14.5
2	Geometric mean of 2,4,8 is.....	A. 2 B. 4 C. 8 D. 3
3	A deviation is defined as a difference of any value of the variable from a.	A. Constant B. Histogram C. Sum D. Product
4	Mode from the following data ,4.4,5.5,6.6,7.7,8.8,6.5,6.5,7 is.....	A. 4 B. 5 C. 5.6 D. 5.7
5	A frequency polygon is a many sides.	A. Closed figure B. Rectangle C. Circle D. Triangle
6	median from the data 82,93,86,92 and 79 is.....	A. 82 B. 86 C. 92 D. 93
7	Arithmetic means 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 D. Numerator
8	The most frequently occurring observation in a data set is called.	A. Mode B. Median C. Harmonic mean D. Mean
9	The mean of the squared deviations of X observations from their arithmetic mean is called.	A. Variance B. Standard deviation C. Range D. Harmonic mean
10	Mean is affected by change in .....	A. Place B. Scale C. Rate D. None of these
11	A frequency polygon is a many sided:	A. Closed figure B. Rectangle C. Square
12	The class having maximum frequency is called..... class.	A. Model B. Median C. Lower D. Upper
13	The measure of central tendency which is not affected by extreme values is called:	A. Median B. Arithmetic mean C. Geometric mean D. None of these
14	A value best representing a set of data is called:	A. Average B. Variance C. Standard derivation D. None of these
15	The difference between upper limit of two consecutive classes is a frequency table is called:	A. Class limit B. Class interval C. Class mark D. All of these

16	In a cumulative frequency Polygon frequencies are plotted against:	A. Mid points B. Upper class boundries C. Class limits
17	The most frequent occurring observation in a data set is called:	A. Mode B. Median C. Harmonic mean
18	Mean is affected by change in_____:	A. Place B. Scale C. Rate D. Origen
19	The mean of the squared deviations of $x_i$ ( $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ ) observations from their arithmetic mean is called:	A. Variance B. Standard deviation C. Range
20	A cumulative frequency table is called.	A. Frequency distribution B. Data C. Less then frequency distribution D. None of these