

Basic Statistics

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | The circumference of a circle is divide into _____ degrees: | A. 180° B. 270° C. 360° D. 30° |
| 2 | The arrangement of data is necessary to find the value of. | A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. Range |
| 3 | A frequency polygon is a many sided: | A. Closed figure B. Rectangle C. Square |
| 4 | D° M' S"form of 45.36° is: | A. 45° 21" 36' B. 45' 21" 36" C. 45° 21' 36" D. 45" 21' 36° |
| 5 | The standard deviation is 6 then its variance is..... | A. <p style="font-size: 18pt; margin: 0;">A. <math>\sqrt{6}</math></p> B. 36 C. 3 D. 6 |
| 6 | The spread of observations in a data set is called. | A. Average B. Dispersion C. Central tendency D. Mean |
| 7 | Standard deviation is denoted by | A. x B. S C. S^2 D. X^2 |
| 8 | The positive square root of mean of the squared deviations of $x_i(i=1, 2, \dots, n)$ observations from their arithmetic mean is called: | A. Harmonic mean B. Range C. Standard deviation |
| 9 | In a cumulative frequency Polygon frequencies are plotted against: | A. Mid points B. Upper class boundaries C. Class limits |
| 10 | A cumulative frequency curve is also called: | A. Histogram B. Pie chart C. Ogive D. Frequency polygon |
| 11 | Formula $s = r\theta$ is true only when θ is in: | A. degree B. radian C. revolution D. minute |
| 12 | In class (30-39), lower class limit is.... | A. 39 B. 9 C. 30 D. 34.5 |
| 13 | A data in the form of frequency distribution is called..... | A. Grouped data B. Ungrouped data C. Histogram D. Dispersion |
| 14 | The positive square root of mean of the squared deviation of $X_i(1,2,3, \dots, n)$ observations from their arithmetic mean is called. | A. Harmonic mean B. Range C. Standard deviation D. Dispersion |

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| | | D. Variance |
| 15 | A cumulative frequency table is called. | A. Frequency distribution B. Data C. Less than frequency distribution D. None of these |
| 16 | The size of class interval (6-10) is. | A. 4 B. 5 C. 8 D. 10 |
| 17 | The observations that divide a data set into four equal parts are called: | A. Deciles B. Quartiles C. Percentiles |
| 18 | In class (10-19) , upper class limit is. | A. 10 B. 19 C. 29 D. 14.5 |
| 19 | 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 |
| 20 | 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 |