

Basic Statistics

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | 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 |
| 2 | A frequency polygon is a many sides. | A. Closed figure B. Rectangle C. Circle D. Triangle |
| 3 | In the given set of data 5,7,7,5,3,7,2,8,2 mode is: | A. 9 B. 5 C. 2 D. 7 |
| 4 | On the basic of types of variable of data, the types of frequency distribution are. | A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5 |
| 5 | Variance is denoted by | A. V B. S C. S ² D. X |
| 6 | In class (30-39), lower class limit is | A. 39 B. 9 C. 30 D. 34.5 |
| 7 | The mean of the squared deviations of x_i (i = 1, 2,,n) observations form their arithmetic mean is called: | A. Variance B. Standard deviation C. Range |
| 8 | The extent of variation between two extreme observations in a data is called. | A. Average B. Range C. Quartiles D. None of these |
| 9 | 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 |
| 10 | The mean of the squared deviations of x1,(i = 1,2n) observations from their arithmetic mean is called | A. Variance B. Standard deviation C. Range D. Mode |
| 11 | Mean of a variable with similar observations say constant k is | A. Negative B. K- itself C. zero D. one |
| 12 | In a circle radius 10 what is the length of are intercepted by a central angle of 60°: | A. π/3m B. 3/10πm C. 10π/3m D. π/30m |
| 13 | A histogram is a set of adjacent | A. Squares B. Rectangles C. Circles D. Dots |
| | | A. 2π B. 3π |
| 14 | The radiance measure of an angle that forms a complete circle is: | C. 4π D. 6π |
| 15 | 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 |
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| 16 | 1+ $\cot^2 \theta = $ | A. tan ² θ B. cosec ² θ C. cot ² D. sec ² |
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| 17 | 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 |
| 18 | Sum of deviations of the variable X from its mean is always | A. Zero B. One C. Same D. None |
| 19 | The concept of antilogarithm is used to find the value of | A. A.M. B. G.M. C. H.M D. Mode |
| 20 | 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 |