Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	the standard deviation is independent of.	A. Change of origin B. Change of scale of measurement C. Change origin and scale of meaturement D. None of these
2	The difference between largest and smallest observation is called	A. Interval B. Class interval C. Range D. Difference
3	A data having least C.V is considered more_____.	A. Consistent B. Skewness C. Equidistant D. None of these
4	β is a letter	A. German B. Greek C. Latin D. Dutch
5	For symmetrical distribution mega 3 is.	A. zero B. 1 C. 2 D. 3
6	The distribution is positively skewed if.	A. Mean < Mode B. Mean > Mode C. Mean > Median D. Both b and c
7	Pearson's co-efficient of skewness is positive when distribution is	A. Negatively skewed B. Positively skewed C. Symmetrical D. Leptokurtic
8	If X and Y are independent, than Var (X -Y) is equal to.	A. Var (X) + Var (Y) B. Var (X) - Var (Y) C. Var (X+ Y) D. Zero
9	Karl Pearson's 1st co-efficient of skewness is given by formula	D. None of these
10	The variance of 4,4,4,4,4 is.	A. -4 B. (4)² C. 8 D. 0
11	In measure of relative dispersion unit of measurement is.	A. Changed B. Vanishes C. Does not vanishes D. None of these
12	Second moment about mean is called	A. Standard deviation B. Mean deviation C. Variance D. Coefficient of variation
13	Which is a poor measure of dispersion in open-end distribution.	A. Range B. Standard deviation C. Variance D. A.M
14	In a symmetrical distribution the coefficient of skewness is equal to.	A. -1 B. +1 C. 0 D. None of these
15	test2	A. 3 B. 4 C. 2
		A. Standard deviation B. Quartile deviation

16	Which of the following measures of dispersion is independent of the units employed.	C. _{Coefficient of variation} D. Variance
17	First central moment is always.	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
18	The range of the scores 19,3,140,25,95,is	A. 140 B. 137 C. 143 D. 3
19	Teh range of the value -2, -4, -6 and -8 is.	A. -6 B. 6 C. -10 D. -4
20	A disadvantage of range is that it is based on.	A. Absolute deviation B. Square deviation C. Two extreme observation D. Upper and quartile