Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Co-efficent of standard deviation can be measured by the following formula	
2	Which set has teh maximum varaition?	A. 46,48,50 B. 30,40,50 C. 40,50,60 D. 48,48, 49
3	Mean deviation is always.	A. Less then S.D B. Equal to S.D C. More than S.D D. Negative
4	First moment about mean is always equal to	A. One B. Negative C. Zero D. Positive
5	Why is it necessary to square the difference from the mean when computing the standard deviation.	A. So that the extreme values will not affect the calculation B. Some of the differnece will be positive and some will e negative C. It can change drastically from one data set to the next D. It is determined by only two points in the data set
6	For symmetrical distributions the values of co-efficent of skewness is	A. Negative Number B. Positive Number C. Imaginary Number D. Pure Number
7	Second moment about mean is called	A. Standard deviation B. Mean deviation C. Variance D. Coefficient of variation
8	A data having least C.V is considered more_____.	A. Consistent B. Skewness C. Equidistant D. None of these
9	The variance of 5,5,5,5,5 is.	A. 0 B. 25 C. 5 D. 125
10	The sum of the squares of deviations is the least when measured from.	A. A.M B. Median C. Mode D. Both A and B
11	First moment about mean is always equal to.	A. Standard deviation B. Zero C. 1 D. Variance
12	The sum of absolute deviation form median is.	A. zero B. negative C. least D. maximum
13	A disadvantage of range is that it is based on.	A. Absolute deviation B. Square deviation C. Two extreme observation D. Upper and quartile
14	For a moderately skewed dsitribution, whihc of the following emprical formula holds.	A. M.D. = 4/5(S.D) B. Q.D. = 2/3 (S.D) C. Q.D . = 5/6 (M.D.) D. All of these
15	For symmetrical distribution mega 3 is.	A. zero B. 1 C. 2

		D. 3
16	In measure of relative dispersion unit of measurement is.	A. Changed B. Vanishes C. Does not vanishes D. None of these
17	First central moment is always.	A. 0 B. 1 C. -1 D. 2
18	The mean deviation of dispersion can be negative.	A. Often B. Sometimes C. Always D. Never
19	test2	A. 3 B. 4 C. 2
20	The main advantages of using the range as a measure of dispersion is that.	A. It is easy to calculate B. It is heavily influenced by extreme values. C. It can change drastically from one data set to the next D. It is determined by only two points in the data set