

## Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 9 Online Test

| Sr | Questions  | Answers Choice   |
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| 1  | In a binomial, $n = 20$ , $p = 3/5$ , then variance of this distribution is. | A. 12<br>B. 60<br>C. 4.8<br>D. 0   |
| 2  | For a given binomial distribution with a fixed, if $p < 0.5$ , then          | A. The binomial distribution will be skewed to the left.<br>B. The binomial distribution will be skewed to the right<br>C. The binomial distribution will be symmetric<br>D. None of these |
| 3  | The binomial probability distribution is symmetrical when                    | A. $p = q$<br>B. $p < q$<br>C. $p > q$<br>D. $np > npq$  |
| 4  | Both binomial and hypergeometric distribution are.                           | A. Continuous probability distribution<br>B. Discrete probability distributions<br>C. Neither continuous nor discrete probability distributions.<br>D. Bivariate distributions.            |
| 5  | If $p = q = 1/2$ then distribution is called.                                | A. Positively<br>B. Skewed<br>C. Symmetrical<br>D. Negatively  |
| 6  | A hypergeometric random variable is a (an)                                   | A. Independent variable<br>B. Continuous random variable<br>C. Discrete random variable<br>D. None of these  |
| 7  | In hypergeometric distribution $n$ is.                                       | A. Changed<br>B. Zero<br>C. Fixed<br>D. variable   |
| 8  | A fair coin is tossed four times the probability of getting four heads is    | A. $1/4$<br>B. $1/2$<br>C. $1/16$<br>D. 1  |
| 9  | The hypergeometric experiment has properties                                 | A. One<br>B. Three<br>C. Four<br>D. Five   |
| 10 | In binomial distribution it is impossible to find                            | A. $P(x < L)$<br>B. $P(x=0)$<br>C. $P(x > 0)$<br>D. $P(0 < x \leq \infty)$   |
| 11 | In a hypergeometric distribution.  | A. Mean $>$ Variance<br>B. Mean $<$ variance<br>C. Mean = variance<br>D. Mean = Zero   |
| 12 | The mean of a binomial distribution depends on.                              | A. Probability of success<br>B. Probability of failure<br>C. Number of trials<br>D. Both a and c   |
| 13 | In which distribution the successive trials are without replacement.         | A. Hypergeometric distribution<br>B. Binomial distribution<br>C. Continuous distribution<br>D. None of these   |

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|    |  | D. None of these  |
| 14 | In which distribution the successive trials are with replacement               | A. Hypergeometric<br>B. Binomial distribution<br>C. Continuous distribution<br>D. Discrete distribution |
| 15 | The hypergeometric distribution is used when trials are                        | A. Dependent<br>B. Independent<br>C. Equally likely<br>D. Mutually exclusive                            |
| 16 | The parameters of binomial distribution one                                    | A. p and q<br>B. q and n<br>C. n and p<br>D. n,p,q  |
| 17 | The binomial distribution is negatively skewed if                              | A. $P \leq 1/2$<br>B. $P = 1/2$<br>C. $P > 1/2$<br>D. $P = 1$   |
| 18 | If $N = 40$ , $n = 5$ , $k = 4$ , then mean of hypergeometric distribution is. | A. 1<br>B. $1/2$<br>C. $1/4$<br>D. $1/3$  |
| 19 | The hypergeometric distribution has parameters                                 | A. Two<br>B. Three<br>C. Four<br>D. Five  |
| 20 | Binomial distribution is negatively skewed if.                                 | A. $p < q$<br>B. $p > q$<br>C. $p = q$<br>D. $np = npq$   |