Statistics Ics Part 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The mean of a binomial dristubution depends on	A. Parability of success B. Probability of failure C. Number of trials D. Botha a and c
2	Classification of data by their time of occurrence is called.	A. Temporal or choronologicla classification B. Geographical classification C. Quantitative classification D. Qualitative classfication
3	The types of dispersion are.	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
4	In a symmetrical distribution the coefficient of skewness is equal to.	A. -1 B. +1 C. 0 D. None of these
5	A quantitative variable whose value are countable is called.	A. Categorical variable B. Continuous variable C. Discrete variable D. None of these
6	Range can be calculated in open-end classes.	A. Never B. Always C. Often D. Seldom
7	Sample mean is an	A. Estimated statistic B. Updating statistic C. Biased statistic D. Unbiased statistic
8	If any value in a sereis is zero, then we cannot calculate the.	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. Harmonic mean
9	If all values considered in calculating an index are of equal importance, the index is	A. Weighted B. Simple C. Un weighted D. None of these
10	Registration is the source of.	A. Ogive B. Secondary data C. Primary data D. Histogram
11	Importance of commodity is its	A. Quantity B. Quality C. Weight D. Price
12	In a fixed base method which period is taken always 100	A. Preceding B. Following C. Base D. Current
13	The smallest and larges value of any given class of frequency distribution are called.	A. Class limits B. Class interval C. Class marks D. Class Boundry
14	when constructing a frequency distribution, the first step is.	A. Divide the data into at least five classes B. arrange the dta into an array C. Decide on the type and number of classes for dividing the data D. None of these
		A. Mean

15	The sum of squared deviation is minimum, when deviation are taken form	B. Median C. Mode D. None of these
16	If in binomial distribution, μ = 6, p = 3/5, the number of trial are:	A. 18 B. 30 C. 10 D. None of these
17	N-K is classified as	A. Success B. Failures C. Parameters D. Range
18	P (A/B) can be evaluated by formula	A. P(A∩B)/P(B) B. P(A∪B). P(B) C. (A∪B)/P(B) D. P(A∩B)/P(A)
19	The binomial distribution has the following parameters.	A. p & q B. n & q C. n, p & q D. None of these
20	Histogramis a graph of.	A. Qualitative data B. Time sereis C. Ogive D. Frequency distribution