STA301 Statistics & Probability
Update MCQS For Mid Term
Solve By Vu Topper RM

80 To 100% Marks

بری صحبت سے تنہائی بہتر ہے اور تنہائی سے نیک صحبت بہتر ہے

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Question No:1 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Positive square root of variance is known as:

A. Rang
B. Quartile deviation
C. Standard deviation **Page 91**
D. only (a) &(c)

Question No:2 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Given P(A) = 0.4, P(B) = 0.5 and P(A∪B)=0.9,then:?

A. A and Bare independent events
B. A and B are equally likely events
C. A and B are mutually exclusive events
D. A and B are not mutually exclusive events

Question No:3 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which is appropriate average for finding the average speed of a car:

A. Mean
B. Mode
C. Both
D. None of these

Question No:4 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The-------is often the preferred measure of central tendency if the data are severely skewed.

A. The median
B. The Mode

Question No:5 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

ln measures of relative dispersion, unit of measurement remains:

A. Different
B. Un different

Question No:6 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Frequency curve is.

A. Asymmetric to x axis

B. Asymmetric to y axis

Question No:7 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Parameter is a ……quantity.

A. Constant

B. Variable

Question No:8 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

What does the set comprising all possible outcomes of an experiment known as?

A. Sure event

B. Null event

C. Elementary event

D. None of the these

Question No:9 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A histogram is consisting of a set of a set of adjacent rectangles whose bases are marked off by:

A. Class boundaries **Page 32**

B. Class limits

C. Class frequency

D. Class marks

Question No:10 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The middle value of an ordered array of numbers is the

A. Mean

B. Median **Page 59**

C. Mode

D. Midpoint

Question No:11 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If Mean =25 & S.D is 5 then C.V is:

A. 100%

B. 20% **Page 88**

C. 10%

D. 25%

Question No:12 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

You connect the mid-points of rectangles in a histogram by a series of lines that also touches the x-axis from both ends, you will get:

A. Ogive

B. Frequency polygon

C. Frequency curve **Page 38**

D. Histogram

Question No:13 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The conditional probability P (A/B) is:

A. P (A n B)/P (B) **Page 154**

B. P (A n B)/P (A)

C. P (A U B)/P (B)

D. P (A U B)/P (A)

Question No:14 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Chebyshev's inequality does not hold for k = ?

A. 3

B. 2

C. 1

D. 0 **Page 94**

Question No:15 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

According to Empirical rule, approximately 68% of the measurements will fall within:

A. (Mean – S.D, Mean + S.D) **Page 90**

B. (Mean – 2S.D, Mean + 2S.D)
C. (Mean – 3S.D, Mean + 3S.D)
D. None of these

Question No:16 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

For Platykurtic distribution, b2 (moment ratio) will be:

A. Greater than 3
B. Less than 3 Page 114
C. Equal to 3
D. Equal to zero

Question No:17 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

There are two broad categories of data, which are:

A. Weighted and Un-weighted
B. Grouped and Un-grouped
C. Qualitative and Quantitative Page 16
D. Primary and Secondary

Question No:18 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In a linear regression, Y=a+bX, the variable "Y" will always:

A random variable Page 117
A. A non-random variable
B. Qualitative variable
C. Quantitative variable

Question No:19 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In regression line Y= a+bX , X is called:

A. Dependent variable
B. Independent variable Page 116
C. Explained variable
D. Regress and

Question No:20 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The extremely positively skewed curve is also known as:

A. Frequency curve
B. U-shaped curve
C. J-shaped curve
D. Reverse J-shaped curve **Page 35**

Question No:21 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

An event that contains more than one sample points is called:

A. Mutually exclusive event
B. Not mutually exclusive event
C. Hyper event
D. Compound event **Page 140**

Question No:22 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Direct personal investigation is-----when the area to be covered is vast.

A. Costly
B. Time-consuming
C. Both **Page 6**

Question No:23 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

According to this empirical rule, approximately how much values will fall within (Mean – 3S.D, Mean + 3S.D)?

A. 100% **Page 90**
B. 95%
C. 75%
D. 68%

Question No:24 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Variance is expressed in--------units as the units of data set.

A. Squared **Page 85**
B. Cube
C. Single

D. Same

Question No:25 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In a linear regression, best fitted line is obtained through:

A. Method of moment
B. Method of likelihood
C. Method of least square Page 122
D. Method of semi average

Question No:26 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

When all the values falling in a class are equal to the mid point of the class interval is called ……?

A. Random error
B. Unbiased Error
C. Biased Error
D. Grouping Error Page 56

Question No:27 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

For a Leptokurtic distribution, b2 (moment ratio) will be:

A. Greater than 3 Page 114
B. Less than 3
C. Equal to 3
D. Equal to zero

Question No:28 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which scale will you use to measure the temperature?

A. Nominal scale
B. Interval scale Page 4
C. Ratio scale
D. Ordinal scale

Question No:29 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The number of classes in a frequency distribution depends upon:

A. Sample
B. Population **Page 29**
C. Range
D. Average

Question No:30 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Variance is expressed in _____ units as the units of data set.
A. Squared **Page 90**
B. Cube
C. Single
D. Same

Question No:31 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following will be used to draw an OGIVE?
A. A cumulative frequency distribution **Page 43**
B. A joint frequency distribution
C. A frequency distribution
D. A relative frequency distribution

Question No:32 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
If the Coefficient of variance = 50% and standard deviation= 2, what will be the value of mean(u)?
A. 4 **Page 93**
B. 5
C. 8
D. 10

Question No:33 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In uni-model distribution, if mode is less than mean
A. Positively Skewed **Page 98**
B. Negatively Skewed
C. Symmetrical
D. Symmetrical

Question No:34 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Dispersion means the _____ that exists in a data set.

A. Similiarty
B. Variability **Page 51**
C. Strength
D. Weakness

Question No:35 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The _____ is the value you calculate when you want the arithmetic average:

A. Mode
B. Median
C. Mean **Page 58**
D. All above

Question No:36 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When coin is tossed, the sample space consist of:

A. 2 outcomes **Page 145**
B. 4 outcomes
C. 6 outcomes
D. 8 outcomes

Question No:37 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Sometimes mean deviation can also be calculated around:

A. Quartiles
B. Deciles
C. Median **Page 89**
D. None of the above

Question No:38 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A teacher asked 10 of her students how many books they had read in the last 12 months. Their answers were as follow: 12,13,19,6,7,15,25,21,12
The stem part is:

A. 12,6,7,10
B. 0,1,2 Page 47
C. 1,2,3,7,6
D. 25,21,12

Question No:39 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
In case of frequency distribution, the second quartile is given by the formula:
A. l + 2h/f(n/2-c)
B. l + f/h(n/4-c)
C. l + f/h(2n/4-c)
D. l + h/f(2n/4-c) Page 69

Question No:40 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Quartile Deviation is also defined as:
A. Interquartile Range
B. Semi range
C. Semi interquartile range Page 85
D. range

Question No:41 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
The types of frequency distribution are:
A. 3
B. 4 Page 38
C. 5
D. 2

Question No:42 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
There are 30 people in a group. If all shake hands with one another, how many handshakes are possible?
A. 435
B. 370
C. 291

D. 870

Question No:43 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following is a subset of population?

A. Distribution
B. Sample
C. Data
D. Set

Question No:44 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The data which has undergone any statistical treatment is called:

A. Primary data
B. Secondary Data **Page 11**
C. Qualitative data
D. Quantitative Data

Question No:45 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A coin is tossed 4 times in succession. What is the probability that at least one head occurs?

A. 16/15
B. 15/16
C. 2/16
D. 1/16

Question No:46 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

From the following table;
The value of F(x=3) will be:

A. 1/36
B. 36/36
C. 35/36

Question No:47 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When a fair die is rolled, then sample space consists of:

A. 2 outcomes
B. 16 outcomes
C. 6 outcomes
D. 36 outcomes

Question No:48 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Positive correlation COEFFICIENT "r" will fall within the range:

A. -1<r<0
B. -1<r<1
C. All

Question No:49 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In a lottery, there are 10 prizes and 25 blanks. A lottery is drawn at random. What is the probability of getting a prize?

A. 1/10
B. 2/5
C. 5/7
D. 2/7

Question No:50 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If one event is not affected by the outcome of the other event, the two events are said to be:

A. Independent
B. Dependent
C. Mutually Exclusive
D. Not Mutually Exclusive

Question No:51 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

P (A union B) is equal to:

A. P(A) - P(B).
B. P(A) + P(B).

C. P(A) + P(B)-P(A.B)
D. P(A) + P(B)+P(A □B)

Question No:52 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In a box, there are 8 red, 7 blue and 6 green balls. One ball is picked up randomly. What is the probability that it is neither red nor green?

A. 1/3
B. 3/4
C. 7/19
D. 8/21

Question No:53 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
A fair coin is tossed three times. What is the probability that at least one head appears?

A. 1/8
B. 7/8
C. 4/8
D. 6/8

Question No:54 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
If we roll a die then probability of an even number will be

A. 1
B. 1/6
C. 4/6
D. 2/6

Question No:55 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
If f(x) is a continuous probability function, then P(X = 2) is:

A. 1
B. 0
C. ½
D. 2

Question No:56 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In regression line Y=a+bX, Y is called:

A. Dependent variable

B. Independent variable

C. Explanatory variable

D. Regressor

Question No:57 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If A and B are mutually exclusive events with P (A) =0.25 and P (B) = 0.50, Then P (A or B) =……

A. 0.25

B. 0.75

C. 0.50

D. 1

Question No:58 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In a 52 well shuffled pack of 52 playing cards, the probability of drawing any one diamond card is

A. 1/52

B. 4/52

C. 13/52

D. 52/52

Question No:59 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Probability of a sure event is

A. 8

B. 1

C. 0

D. 0.5

Question No:60 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If Y=3X+5,then S.D of Y is equal to

A. 9 s.d(x)

B. 3 s.d(x)
C. s.d(x)+5
D. 3s.d(x)+5

Question No:61 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
The probability of drawing a red queen card from well-shuffled pack of 52 playing cards is
A. 4/52
B. 2/52
C. 13/52
D. 26/52

Question No:62 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
If P (B|A) = 0.25 and P (A and B) =0.20, then P (A) is
A. 0.05
B. 0.80
C. 0.95
D. 0.75

Question No:63 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
When a coin is tossed 3 times, the probability of getting 3 tails is
A. 1/8
B. 3/8
C. 3/6
D. 2/8

Question No:64 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
In how many ways,a team of 11 players can be chosen from a total of 16 players?
A. 4368
B. 2426
C. 5400
D. 2680

Question No:65 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The standard deviation of c (constant) is

A. C
B. c square
C. 0
D. does not exist

Question No:66 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If P (E) is the probability that an event will occur, which of the following must be false:

A. P(E)= - 1
B. P(E)=1
C. P(E)=1/2
D. P(E)=1/3

Question No:67 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Let E and F be events associated with the same experiment. Suppose the E and F are independent and that P(E) = 1/4 and P(F) = 1/2 Then P(E U F) is:

A. 1/8
B. 3/4
C. 7/8
D. 5/8

Question No:68 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A student solved 25 questions from first 50 questions of a book to be solved. The probability that he will solve the remaining all questions is:

A. 0.25
B. 0.5
C. 1
D. 0

Question No:69 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If Y=bX, then variance of Y is

A. b*2 var(x)
B. var(x)
C. b var(x)
D. b square root var(x)

Question No:70 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The classical definition of probability assumes:

A. Exhaustive events
B. Mutually exclusive events
C. Equally likely evens
D. Independent evens

Question No:71 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In scatter diagram, the variable plotted along Y-axis is:

A. Independent variable
B. Dependent variable
C. Continuous variable
D. Discrete variable

Question No:72 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following measures of dispersion are based on deviations from the mean?

A. Variance
B. Standard deviation
C. Mean deviation
D. All of the these

Question No:73 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

What does it mean when a data set has a standard deviation equal to zero?

A. All values of the data appear with the same frequency.

B. The mean of the data is also zero.
C. All of the data have the same value.
D. There are no data to begin with.

Question No:74 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
A set of possible values that a random variable can assume and their associated probabilities of occurrence are referred to as _____.
A. Probability distribution
B. The expected return
C. The standard deviation
D. Coefficient of variation

Question No:75 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following can never be probability of an event?
A. 0
B. 1
C. 0.5
D. -0.5

Question No:76 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
The standard deviation of -1, -1, -1, -1 will be
A. 1
B. -1
C. 0
D. Does not exist

Question No:77 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which formula represents the probability of the complement of event A:
A. 1 + P (A)
B. 1 - P (A)
C. P (A)
D. P (A) -1

Question No:78 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The Special Rule of Addition is used to combine:

A. Independent Events

B. Mutually Exclusive Events

C. Events that total more than 1.00

D. Events based on subjective probabilities

Question No:79 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Set which is the sub-set of every set is

A. Empty Set

B. Power Set

C. Universal Set

D. Super Set

Question No:80 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

E(4X + 5) =_____

A. 12 E (X)

B. 4 E (X) + 5

C. 16 E (X) + 5

D. 16 E (X)

Question No:81 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When two dice are rolled the number of possible sample points is :

A. 6

B. 12

C. 24

D. 36

Question No:82 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If two events A and B are not mutually exclusive then

A. P (A or B) = P (A) + P (B) – P (A and B)

B. P (A or B) = P (A) + P (B)

C. P (A or B) = P (A) x P (B)

D. P (A or B) = P (A) + P (B)

Question No:83 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Evaluate (10-4)!

A. 1000
B. 720
C. 480
D. 32

Question No:84 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When E is an impossible event, then P(E) is:

A. 0
B. 1
C. 2
D. 0.5

Question No:85 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When we toss a coin, we get only:

A. 1 outcome
B. 2 outcome
C. 3 outcome
D. 4 outcome

Question No:86 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

For exhaustive events, the P(AUBUC) is equal to:

A. P(A)
B. P(S)
C. P(A) * P(B)* P(C)
D. P(B)

Question No:87 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A student solved 25 questions from first 50 questions of a book to be solved. The probability that he will solve the remaining all questions is:

A. 0.25
B. 0.5
C. 1
D. 0

Question No:88 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
A set of possible values that a random variable can assume and their associated probabilities of occurrence are referred to as _____.
A. Probability distribution
B. The expected return
C. The standard deviation
D. Coefficient of variation

Question No:89 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
If we roll a die then probability of getting a '6' will be
A. 2/6
B. 1/6
C. 4/6
D. 1

Question No:90 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
If P(A) = 0.45, P(B) = 0.35, and P(A and B) = 0.25, then P(A | B) is:
A. 1.4
B. 1.8
C. 0.714
D. 0.556

Question No:91 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following is not a measure of central tendency?
A. Percentile
B. Quartile
C. Standard deviation
D. Mode

Question No:92 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Random experiment can be repeated any no. of times under the…… conditions.

A. Different
B. Similar

Question No:93 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The simultaneous occurrence of two events is called:

A. Joint probability
B. Subjective probability
C. Prior probability
D. Conditional probability

Question No:94 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The sum of squared deviation from mean is:

A. Minimum
B. Maximum
C. Zero
D. Undefined

Question No:95 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A frequency curve touches x-axis:

A. No
B. Yes
C. Some times
D. None of these

Question No:96 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Harmonic means is better than other means if the data are for:

A. Ratios or proportion
B. Heights or Lengths
C. Binary values like 0 &1
D. Speed of rates

Question No:97 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Quantiles are:

A. A range of scores which might contain the population value
B. Points on a distribution which split it into equal sized portions
C. Summary values for the entire population
D. The difference the top and bottom 5% of scores

Question No:98 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The free hand frequency curve is actually a:

A. Scientific concept
B. Theoretically concept
C. Mathematical concept
D. Probabilistic concept

Question No:99 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If any value in the data is 0 then it is not possible to have:

A. Harmonic mean
B. Arithmetic mean
C. Mode
D. Median

Question No:100 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Value of harmonic mean depends on:

A. All the observations
B. Both a and b
C. Few observations
D. Extreme values

Question No:101 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The middle value of an ordered array of number is the:

A. Mid-point
B. Median
C. Mode

D. Mean

Question No:102 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In case of an open-ended class:

A. A median can-not be computed
B. The arithmetic mean and median will always be exactly equal
C. A mean can-not be computed
D. The distribution is always positively skewed

Question No:103 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which one is the formula of mid quartile range:

A. (Q1+Q3)/2
B. Q3-Q1
C. (Q1-Q3)/2
D. (Q3-Q1)/2

Question No:104 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In a cumulative frequency polygon, the cumulative frequency of each class is plotted against:

A. Mid-point
B. Upper class limit
C. Lower class boundary
D. Upper class boundary

Question No:105 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The number of classes in a frequency distribution generally should be:

A. Between five and twenty
B. Between ten and twenty
C. More than five
D. Less than five

Question No:106 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Find the medians of the set of numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9and 10:

A. 55
B. 1
C. 5.5
D. 10

Question No:107 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Relationship among the averages:
A. GM ≤ HM ≤ AM
B. HM ≥ GM ≥ AM
C. AM ≤ HM ≤ GM
D. AM ≥ GM ≥ HM

Question No:108 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following comes first to make frequency distribution:
A. Range
B. Tally mark
C. Class interval
D. No. of groups

Question No:109 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
It is recommended that the number of classes in a frequency distribution be between:
A. 10 and 20
B. 5 and 20
C. 5 and 15
D. 6 and 20

Question No:110 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
The number of times each values appears is called the value's:
A. Frequency
B. Mode
C. Range
D. Standard deviation

Question No:111 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A tabular management for classifying data into different group is called:

A. Class mark
B. Arithmetic mean
C. Frequency distribution
D. Standard deviation

Question No:112 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Serious disadvantage of using range as a measure of dispersion is that it is based on only:

A. Minimum Values
B. Maximum Values
C. Both Minimum and Maximum values
D. None of the above

Question No:113 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Frequency of a variable is always in:

A. Fraction form
B. Percentage form
C. Less than form
D. Integer form

Question No:114 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

${}^{5}C_{5}$ is equal to

A. 5
B. 1
C. 10
D. 24

Question No:115 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If A = {1,2,3,4} and B = {3,4,5,6} then A – B will be:

A. **{1,2}**
B. {3,4}

C. {3,2,1}
D. {1,2,3,4,5,6}

Question No:116 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Difference between the largest and the smallest data values is called

A. variance
B. interquartile range
C. range
D. coefficient of variation

Question No:117 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A list of 7 pulse rates is: 70, 64, 80, 74, 92, 96, 98. What is the median for this list?

A. 70
B. 80
C. 92
D. 98

Question No:118 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Solution: Median is the middle value. First of all we will arrange them in ascending order 64, 70, 74, 80, 92, 96, 98 The value of 10C9:

A. 45
B. 35
C. 35
D. 10

Question No:119 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The most frequent value in the data is called

A. Mean
B. Median
C. Mode
D. Harmonic mean

Question No:120 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Calculate range for the following data: 22, 22, 30, 32, 37, 48, 60, 88, 90.

A. 22
B. 90
C. 37
D. 68

Question No:121 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

What is the median of this set of numbers: 4, 6, 7, 9, 2000000?

A. 9
B. 6
C. 7.5
D. 7

Question No:122 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The value of the middle term in a ranked (ordered) data set is called the:

A. Mode
B. Mean
C. Median
D. Harmonic mean

Question No:123 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The median is _____.

A. The highest number
B. The middle point
C. The average
D. Affected by extreme scores

Question No:124 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The Mode of 8, 5, 7, 10, 15, 21, 5, 7, 2, 5 is

A. 8
B. 5
C. 7

D. 21

Question No:125 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Let A = {1, 2, 3, 4} and B = {3, 4, 5, 6} Then A ∩ B:

A. {3,4}
B. {1,4}
C. {3,5}
D. {3,6}

Question No:126 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The range of the scores 29, 3, 143, 27, 99 is:

A. 140
B. 143
C. 146
D. 70

Question No:127 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In how many ways, a team of 11 players can be chosen from a total of 16 players?

A. 4368
B. 2426
C. 5400
D. 2680

Question No:128 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

What is the mean of this set of numbers: 4, 6, 7, 9, 200000?

A. 7.5
B. 7
C. 400,005.2
D. 4

Question No:129 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In case of frequency distribution, the median is given by the formula:

A. I+h/f (n/2-2c)
B. I+h/f (n/2-c)
C. I+f/h (n/2-c)
D. I+f/h (n/4-c)

Question No:130 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The sum of squared deviations from mean is:

A. Maximum
B. Minimum
C. Zero
D. Undefined

Question No:131 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In a week the prices of a bag of rice were 350,280,340,290,320,310,300.

A. 320
B. 315
C. 300
D. 420

Question No:132 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Calculate range for the following data: 10, 32, 33, 34, 37, 42, 55,58, 70

A. 50
B. 60
C. 40
D. 20

Question No:133 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

When the frequency distribution or curve departs from symmetry, is called

A. Skewed
B. Positively skewed
C. Negatively skewed
D. None of these

Question No:134 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Measure of central tendency is used to measure:

A. Average
B. Variability
C. Location
D. Both Average and Location

Question No:135 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Component bar charts are used when data is divided into:

A. Parts
B. Groups
C. Circles
D. None of these

Question No:136 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In a Box and Whisker plot, right end of the box is referred as:

A. First quartile
B. Second quartile
C. Third quartile
D. Mode

Question No:137 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Fourth moment about mean provides information about the---of the distribution.

A. Centre
B. Dispersion
C. Symmetry
D. Kurtosis **Page 114**

Question No:138 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Let A abd B are two dependent events such that
P(A)=1/4, P(A/B)=1/2 and P(B/A)=2/3.
Find P(AÇB).

A. 1/8
B. 1/6
C. 2/3
D. 1/4

Question No:139 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Consider a set A = {1,2,3}. What is the number of subsets of A?
A. 3
B. 6
C. 8 Google
D. 9

Question No:140 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
The stem for the following data is:
22, 45,36, 15, 14, 12, 14, 14, 17, 21, 24, 24, 25, 25, 26, 26, 27, 29, 31, 34,35
A. 1,2,3,4
B. 1,2,3,4,5
C. 11, 12,13,14,15
D. 10,20,30,40,50

Question No:141 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
An event that contains only one sample points is called:
Simple event
Normal event
Compound event
Mutually exclusive event

Question No:142 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Frequency distribution is considered as negatively skewed if all values of distribution moves to
A. lower tail
B. median tail

C. variance tail
D. upper tail

Question No:143 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following is NOT a common measure of central tendency?

A. Mode
B. Range
C. Median
D. Mean

Question No:144 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

From the table given below, how many students obtained marks between 60 and 69?

Marks	f	Mid-Points
50-59	5	54.5
60-69	7	64.5
70-79	8	74.5
80-89	5	84.5

A. 64.5
B. 12
C. 60
D. 7

Question No:145 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

If the first and third quartiles are 22, 16 and 56,36 respectively, then the quartile deviation is:

A. 17.1
B. 30.5
C. 50.5
D. 51.3

Question No:146 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Adding all the squared deviations taken from mean and dividing by the

number of observations, we get:

A. Standard Deviation
B. Variance
C. Mean Deviation
D. None of the above

Question No:147 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Standard deviation divided by mean is known as:

A. Co-efficient of standard deviation
B. Co-efficient of variation
C. Both
D. None

Question No:148 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

5C5equals to:

A. 5
B. 1
C. 10
D. 15

Question No:149 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the measure of dispersion is used to compare variation between two series?

A. C.V.
B. Q.D.
C. M.D.
D. S.D.

Question No:150 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

If Y=3X+5, then S.D of Y is equal to

A. 9 s. d(x)
B. 3 s. d(x)
C. s. d(x)+5

D. 3 s. d(x) + 5

Question No:151 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following technique is not used to represent the bivariate qualitative data?

A. Component Bar Chart
B. Multiple Bar Chart
C. Line Chart
D. Pie Chart

Question No:152 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
When a frequency distribution involves "open-end" classes, then which average is appropriate?

A. Mean
B. Mode
C. Median Page 62
D. None of these

Question No:153 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Harmonic mean is extremely useful in averaging _ types of data.

A. Ratios
B. Rates
C. Both ratios and rates
D. None of the above

Question No:154 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
According to Empirical rule, approximately how much values will fall within (Mean-3S.D, Mean+3S.D)?

A. 100% Page 90
B. 95%
C. 75%
D. 68%

Question No:155 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

What is probability of drawing two clubs from a well shuffled pack of 52 cards?

A. 13/51
B. 1/17
C. 1/26
D. 13/17

Question No:156 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which pair of measure cannot be calculated when one of numbers in the series is zero?

A. G.M. and A.M.
B. H.M. and A.M.
C. G.M. and H.M.
D. None of these

Question No:157 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the following techniques is used to predict the value of one variable on the basis of other variables?

A. Correlation analysis
B. Coefficient of correlation
C. Covariance
D. Regression analysis

Question No:158 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A bag contains 12 red balls and 12 blue balls. A ball is drawn at random. The probability that ball drawn is red is

A. 1/2
B. 5/11
C. 6/10
D. 1

Question No:159 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If the GM of a set of two observations is 10 and its HM is 8, then the AM of the set of observations is

A. 100
B. 12.5
C. 64
D. 7.5

Question No:160 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If A = {H, T} then which of the following is power set of A?

A. {{}, {H, T}}
B. {{H}, {T}, {H, T}}
C. {{H}, {T}, {H, T}, {T, H}}
D. {{}, {H}, {T}, {H, T}}

Question No:161 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The total number of observations, which are below a certain value are known as

A. class boundaries
B. class marks
C. cumulative frequency
D. variances

Question No:162 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Histogram can be drawn only for:

A. Discrete frequency distribution
B. Continuous frequency distribution
C. Continuous frequency distribution
D. Relative frequency distribution

Question No:163 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Classification is the process of arranging data according to:

A. one characteristic

B. Two or more characteristic
C. Similar characteristic
D. None of these

Question No:164 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following, measures the dispersion around mean?
A. Mean deviation
B. Standard deviation
C. Mean deviation and Standard deviation
D. None of these

Question No:165 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
What is mode for the following set of data: 1,1,2,2,5,5,7
A. 1
B. 1,2
C. 1,2,5
D. no mode in the data

Question No:166 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following averages give information about central value in the distribution?
A. Mean
B. Median
C. Mode
D. Harmonic mean

Question No:167 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
In a Pie diagram, the sector of a circle is obtained by:
A. (component part/total)*100
B. (component part/total)*360
C. (component part/total)*180
D. (component part/total)*300

Question No:168 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Relationship among the averages

A. HM > GM > AM

B. AM > GM > HM

C. GM < HM < AM

D. AM > HM < GM

Question No:169 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the scale is best to use for measuring the salary of an employee?

A. nominal

B. ordinal

C. interval

D. ratio

Question No:170 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The mean of a distribution is 30, the mode is 24 and the standard deviation is 4, then the coefficient of skewness will be:

A. Less than zero

B. Equal to zero

C. Greater than zero

D. None of the above

Question No:171 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Smaller standard error of estimate shows:

A. Data points are very far to the line

B. Data points are close to the line

C. There is no difference between line and points

D. Difference is additive

Question No:172 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Data arranged in ascending or descending order of magnitude is called:

A. Ungrouped data

B. Grouped data
C. Discrete frequency distribution
D. Arrayed data

Question No:173 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
A circle in which sectors represents various quantities is called:
A. Histogram
B. Frequency Polygon
C. Pie Chart
D. Component Bar Chart

Question No:174 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Sum of the absolute deviations of the values is least when deviations are taken from:
A. Mean
B. **Median**
C. Mode
D. G.M

Question No:175 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Chebyshev's inequality is valid for the data set
A. Sample
B. Entire population
C. Both sample and entire population
D. None of the above

Question No:176 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following terms best describes data that were originally collected at an earlier time by a different person for a different purpose?
A. Primary data
B. Secondary data
C. Experimental data
D. Field notes

Question No:177 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Statistics deals with

A. Individuals
B. Isolated items
C. Observations
D. Aggregates of facts

Question No:178 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If a box contains six red, three blue and five pink ties then probability of blue ties will be equal to:

A. 1/14
B. 3/14
C. 5/14
D. 6/14

Question No:179 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which of the rule is applied to any data set, regardless shape of the frequency distribution?

A. Chebychev's rule
B. Empirical rule
C. Combination rule
D. Permutation rule

Question No:180 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which average is used in the situation where the number of floors in the buildings at the center of a city?

A. Mean
B. Median
C. Mode
D. Variance

Question No:181 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Rankings of the finishes of competitors in a foot race is an example of

a(n)_____.

A. ratio scale
B. ordinal scale
C. nominal scale
D. interval scale

Question No:182 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Among 18 articles, six having minor Defects and three have major defects. Determine the probability that an article selected at random has major defect.

A. 1/6
B. 1/5
C. 0.25
D. 0.11

Question No:183 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

A series of data with exclusive classes along with the corresponding frequencies is called:

A. Discrete frequency distribution
B. Continuous frequency distribution
C. Percentage frequency distribution
D. Cumulative frequency distribution

Question No:184 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Using the following table, calculate P(X<2)

X	0	1	2	3
f(x)	1/8	3/8	3/8	1/8

A. 1/8
B. 3/8
C. 4/8
D. 7/8

Question No:185 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If a distribution has two modes then the distribution is called:

A. Uni-Modal

B. Bi-Modal

C. Tri-Modal

D. Multi-Modal

Question No:186 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When two dice are rolled. What is the probability that total is at least 12.

A. $1/36$

B. $2/36$

C. $12/36$

D. $36/36$

Question No:187 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Correlation COEFFICIENT measures:

A. Dispersion

B. Skewness

C. Degree of linear relationship between two random variables
Page 128

D. Dependence of one variable to another variable

Question No:188 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When two dice are rolled the number of possible sample points are:

A. 6

B. 12

C. 24

D. 36 Confirm 6*6 =36

Question No:189 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The number of elements in the Power set P(S) of the set S = [[Φ], 1, [2,3]] is:

A. 3

B. 4
C. 8 ($2^n = 2^3 = 8$)
D. 6

Question No:190 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
In how many ways a group of 5 men and 2 women be made out of a total of 7 men and 3 women?
A. **63**
B. 54
C. 86
D. 156

Question No:191 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
If the median of two observations is 8, then mean of these two observations will be:
A. 7
B. 9
C. 8 ($^{(16+16)}/_2 = 8$)
D. 6

Question No:192 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
A fair die is rolled. Probability of getting even face given that face is less than 5 is given by:
A. $^1/_2$ ($^2/_4 = {}^1/_2$)
B. 5
C. 2
D. 6

Question No:193 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
The first and third quartiles are 22.16 and 56.36 respectively, then the quartile deviation is:
A. 17.1 ($^{(56.36 - 22.16)}/_2 = 17.1$)
B. 30.5

C. 50.5
D. 51.3

Question No:194 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Consider a set A = {4, 6, 8,10}. What is the number of subsets of A?
A. 2
B. 8
C. 10
D. 16 ($2^4 = 16$)

Question No:195 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Suitable average for averaging the shoe sizes for children is:
A. Mean
B. Mode
C. Median
D. Geometric Mean

Question No:196 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
If we flip a coin five times, then possible outcomes of the sample space are:
A. 2
B. 4
C. 16
D. 32 ($2^5 = 32$)

Question No:197 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
For a symmetrical distribution having 10 values the mean is 20. Which one of the following is the mode of the distribution?
A. 20 (mean = mode = median)
B. 10
C. 5
D. 15

Question No:198 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Let A and B are two dependent events such that P(B)=1/3, P(A/B)=1/2 and P(B/A)=1/3. Find P(AnB).

A. 1/6 (½ * ⅓ = ⅙)
B. 1/9
C. 1/2
D. 1/3

Question No:199 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A bag contains 12 red balls and 12 blue balls. A ball is drawn at random. The probability that ball drawn is red is:

A. 1/2 (12/24 = 12)
B. 5/11
C. 6/10
D. 1

Question No:200 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Alpha is the probability of ……

A. Rejecting H0
B. Accepting H0
C. Rejecting H1
D. Accepting H1

Question No:201 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

What type of data is collected in population census?

A. Two Types
B. Four
C. Six

Question No:202 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The collection of all outcomes for an experiment is called

A. A sample spaces
B. the intersection of events

C. joint probability
D. population

Question No:203 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the graph is used for a time series data:
A. Frequency curve
B. Frequency polygon
C. Histogram
D. Histogram

Question No:204 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
The value that has half of the observations above it and half the observations below it is known as:
A. Mean
B. Median
C. Mode
D. Standard deviation

Question No:205 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
The height of a student is 60 inches. This is an example of ……...?
A. Continuous data **Page 9**
B. Qualitative data
C. Categorical data
D. Discrete data

Question No:206 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
If the both tails of the distribution are equal, then distribution is called:
A. J-shaped
B. Symmetrical
C. Positively Skewed
D. Negatively Skewed

Question No:207 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Ranking scale also include the properties of which scale?

A. **Nominal scale**
B. Interval scale
C. Ratio scale
D. All of these

Question No:208 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Range of the values -2.50, -3.70, -4.80, -3.10, -9.70, -2.20, -8.90, -1.60, 0.60 is

A. 10.03
B. **10.30**
C. 9.10
D. 9.00

Question No:209 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If the standard deviation of a population is 5.5, the population variance is:

A. 5.5
B. 31
C. 25
D. **30.25**

Question No:210 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Range of the values -10, - 19, -9, -15, -28, -26, -25 is:

A. +18
B. -18
C. -19
D. **+19**

Question No:211 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which one of the following is less than median for a symmetrical distribution?

A. 50percentile
B. 51 percentiles
C. 2quartile
D. **4decile**

Question No:212 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Sum of absolute deviations of the values is least when deviations are taken from
A. **Mean**
B. Median
C. Mode
D. gm.

Question No:213 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Statistic is a numerical quantity, which is calculated from
A. Data
B. Observation
C. Sample
D. population

Question No:214 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
The branch of Statistics that is concerned with the procedures and methodology for obtaining valid conclusions is called:
A. descriptive
B. advance
C. inferential
D. sample

Question No:215 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
How to find the class midpoint?
A. Half the sum of upper-class limit and lower-class limit
B. Find the difference between consecutive lower limits
C. Count the number of observations in the class

D. Divide the class frequency by the number of observe

Question No:216 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

For given data, discuss the shape of the distribution: X f 0.2 8 1.2 15 2.2 23 3.2 40

A. Positively skewed
B. Negatively skewed
C. Symmetric curve
D. U- Shaped curve

Question No:217 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

if '2' is a leading digit in 24335, then what are the trailing digits in the observation to display a 'Stem-and –Leaf display'.

A. 4 335
B. 4335
C. 43

Question No:218 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

A frequency polygon is obtained by plotting the class frequencies against what?

A. class boundary
B. cumulative frequency
C. relative frequency
D. Mid-point

Question No:219 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

When more values are lying at the start of the distribution, it is:

A. u shape
B. positive
C. negative
D. symmetrical

Question No:220 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The data for an ogive is found in which distribution:

A. A cumulative frequency distribution
B. A joint frequency distribution
C. A frequency distribution
D. A relative frequency distribution

Question No:221 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Which one of the following is greater than median for a symmetrical distribution?

A. 1st Decile
B. 7th Decile
C. 44th Percentile
D. 14th Percentile

Question No:222 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Data classified by attributes are called:

A. Grouped data
B. Qualitative data
C. Quantitative data
D. **Arrayed data**

Question No:223 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

As a general rule, statisticians tend to use which of the following number of classes when arranging the data

A. Fewer than 5
B. **Between 5 & 20**
C. Between 8 & 15
D. More than 20

Question No:224 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A quantity obtained by applying certain rule or formula is known as

A. **Estimate**

B. Estimator

Question No:225 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The F-distribution always ranges from:

A. 0 to 1
B. 0 to -8
C. **-8 to +8**
D. 0 to +8

Question No:226 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

To find the estimate of a parameter……. methods are used.

A. Two
B. Three
C. Four
D. Many

Question No:227 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A failing student is passed by an examiner. It is an example of:

A. Type I error
B. Type II error
C. Correct decision
D. No information regarding student exams

Question No:228 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

For two mutually exclusive events A and B, P (A) = 0.2 and P (B) = 0.4, then P(AUB) is:

A. 0.8
B. 0.2
C. 0.6 **P(AUB)=P(A)+p(B)=0.2+0.4=0.6**
D. 0.5

Question No:229 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

An urn contains 4 red balls and 6 green balls. A sample of 4 balls is

selected from the urn without replacement. It is the example of:

A. Binomial distribution
B. Hypergeometric distribution
C. Poisson distribution
D. Exponential distribution

Question No:230 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

If P(AnB) = 0.12 P (A) = 0.3, find P (B) where 'A' and 'B' are independent:

A. 0.1
B. 0.2
C. 0.3
D. 0.4

Question No:231 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The mean deviation of the normal distribution is approximately:

A. 7/8 of the S.D
B. 4/5 of the S.D
C. 3/4 of the S.D
D. 1/2 of the S.D

Question No:232 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The conditional probability P (A\B) is:

A. P(A n B)/P(B) **Page 157**
B. P(A n B)/P(A)
C. P(A U B)/P(B)
D. P(A U B)/P(A)

Question No:233 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The probability of an event is always:

A. less than 1
B. between o and 1
C. greater than 1

Question No:234 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Symbolically, a conditional probability is:

A. P(AB)

B. P(A/B)

C. P(A)

D. P(AUB)

Question No:235 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If P (A) = 0.3 and P (B) = 0.5, find P (A/B) where 'A' and 'B' are independent:

A. 0.3

B. 0.5

C. 0.8

D. 0.15

Question No:236 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The probability of an event cannot be

A. 1

B. 0.5

C. 0.3

D. -0.5

Question No:237 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A set of possible values that a random variable can assume and their associated probabilities of occurrence are referred to as _____.

A. Probability distribution

B. The expected return

C. The standard deviation

D. Coefficient of variation

Question No:238 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The probability of drawing any one spade card is:

A. 1/52
B. 4/52
C. 13/52
D. 52/52

Question No:239 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
The function abbreviated to d.f. is also called the……
A. Probability density function
B. **Probability distribution function Page 172**
C. Commutative distribution function
D. Discrete function

Question No:240 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
A discrete probability function f(x) is always:
A. Zero
B. **One Page 172**
C. Negative
D. non-negative

Question No:241 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
In the FA examination, 24candidates offered Statistics. If the probability of passing the subject be 1/3, what will be the mean of the distribution?
A. 7
B. **8**
C. 6
D. 5

Question No:242 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
If the values of variables are increasing or decreasing in the same direction then such kind of correlation is referred as
A. Zero Correlation
B. Perfect Correlation
C. **Positive Correlation**

D. Negative Correlation

Question No:243 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The best measure of variation is

A. Range
B. Quartile deviation
C. Variance
D. Coefficient of variance

Question No:244 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Ms. Christian calculated a correlation coefficient of .75. Which of the following reflects the best interpretation of this?

A. Weak negative.
B. Strong negative.
C. Weak positive.
D. Strong positive.

Question No:245 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

……use the division of a circle into different sectors.

A. Line graph
B. **Sector graphs**
C. Frequency Polygon
D. Conversion Graphs

Question No:246 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The measurement of measure of degree of to which any two variables vary together is called

A. Regression Coefficient
B. Correlation
C. Both (a) and (b)
D. **None of these**

Question No:247 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is a test for equality of:

A. **Variances**
B. Means
C. Proportions
D. only two parameters

Question No:248 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If strength of the association between X and Y is very weak, then r = ?

A. r = – 1
B. **r = 0**
C. r = 1
D. r = 2

Question No:249 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In the central tendency Mean, Median and Mode

A. **Mean is better than Median**
B. Median is better than Mode
C. Mean is better than Mode
D. All of these are true

Question No:250 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The degree to which numerical data tend to spread about an average is called

A. **The dispersion**
B. Standard deviation
C. Correlation
D. None of these

Question No:251 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

…… graphs are similar to bar graphs.

A. **Column**
B. Line

C. Conversion
D. sector

Question No:252 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
A pattern of variation of a time series that repeats every year is called:
A. Cyclical
B. **Seasonal**
C. Trend
D. Secular

Question No:253 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Assume that a population consists of 7 similar containers having the following weights (km): 9.8, 10.2, 10.4, 9.8, 10.0, 10.2, 9.6 What is the second moment about mean?
A. 0.262 kg
B. **0.069kg**
C. 0.521 kg
D. 0.313kg

Question No:254 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
If the graph is very much scattered, then what can be the suitable value of r?
A. r = – 0.9
B. r = -0.5
C. r = 0.1
D. r=0.8

Question No:255 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
A list of pulse rates is 70. 64. 70. 80. 74, 92. What is the mode for this list?
A. 70
B. 80
C. 90

D. 100

Question No:256 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If the mean of two observations is 11.5. then the median of these two observations will be

A. 10.5
B. 11.5
C. 12.5
D. 13.5

Question No:257 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A coin is tossed and a single 6-sided 11.4 is rolled. Find the probability of landing on the head side of the coin and rolling a 3 on the die_

A. 1/12
B. 2/12
C. 3/12
D. 4/12

Question No:258 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When two dice are rolled What is the probability that total is at least 12

A. 1/36
B. 2/36
C. 3/36
D. 4/36

Question No:259 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In a lottery there are 10 prizes and 25 blanks. A lottery is drawn at random What is the probability of getting a prize?

A. 1/7
B. 2/7
C. 3/7
D. 4/7

Question No:260 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A graph of a cumulative frequency distribution is called

A. Ogive Curve

B. Frequency Polygon

C. Pie Chart

D. Bar Chart

Question No:261 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A Histogram contains a set of

A. Adjacent Rectangles

B. Non-adjacent Rectangles

C. Adjacent Squares

D. Adjacent Triangles

Question No:262 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In a Pie chart one can calculate the angles for each sector by the following formula

A. (Component part / Total) X 100

B. (Component part / Total) X Pi

C. (Total/Component part) X 360

D. (Component part/Total) X 360

Question No:263 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A frequency polygon is constructed by plotting frequency of the class interval and the

A. The upper limit of the class

B. The lower limit of the class

C. Mid value of the class

D. None of the above

Question No:264 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A frequency polygon is a closed figure of

A. Two sides

B. Three sides
C. Many sides
D. None of these

Question No:265 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

De-cumulative frequency is presented by

A. More than Ogive
B. Less than Ogive
C. Equal to Ogive
D. None of these

Question No:266 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In a histogram, the area of each rectangle is proportional to

A. The class mark of the corresponding class interval
B. The class size of the corresponding class interval
C. Frequency of the corresponding class interval
D. Cumulative Frequency of the corresponding class interval

Question No:267 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

A frequency polygon curve touches the x-axis

A. Yes
B. No
C. Some times
D. None of the above

Question No:268 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Which of the following considerations for setting up classes in a frequency distribution is correct?

A. Class widths can be different
B. Classes should not overlap
C. Open ended classes only at extremes
D. he lower limit of the first class should not be an even multiple of the class width

Question No:269 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

What are the members in the right column of a frequency distribution table called?

A. Class frequency
B. Interval frequency
C. Ordinal frequency
D. Number frequency

Question No:270 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A variable is any characteristic which can assume_____ values.

A. Different
B. Similar
C. Fixed
D. Assumed

Question No:271 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A ---- variable is a variable whose values can theoretically take on an infinite number of values within a given range of values. a. Continuous

A. Discrete
B. Random
C. Both a and b

Question No:272 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The magnitude of the class is the

A. The product of lower limit and upper
B. The sum of lower limit and upper
C. The difference of upper limit and lower limit
D. None

Question No:273 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The classes in which the lower limit or the upper limit is not specified are known as:

A. Open end classes

B. Close end classes
C. Inclusive classes
D. Exclusive classes

Question No:274 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Classes in which upper limits are excluded from the respective classes and are included in the immediate next class are:

A. Open end classes
B. Close end classes
C. Inclusive classes
D. Exclusive classes

Question No:275 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The number of observations in a particular class is called:

A. Width of the class
B. Class mark
C. Frequency
D. None of the above

Question No:276 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

If the class mid points in a frequency distribution of age of a group of persons are 25, 32, 39, 46, 53 and 60. The size of class interval is:

A. 5
B. 7
C. 8
D. 6

Question No:277 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

If the mid points of the classes are 16, 24, 32, 40, and so on, then the magnitude of the class interval is:

A. 8
B. 9
C. 7

D. 6

Question No:278 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A pie diagram is also called:

A. Pictogram
B. Angular diagram
C. Line diagram
D. Bar diagram

Question No:279 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The most commonly used device of presenting business and economic data is:

A. Pie diagrams
B. Pictograms
C. Bar diagrams
D. Line diagrams

Question No:280 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Type of bar diagram is:

A. Pictogram
B. Sub divided diagram
C. Line diagrams
D. Pie diagram

Question No:281 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The algebraic sum of deviations from mean is:

A. Zero
B. One
C. Two
D. Five

Question No:282 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If an observation in the data set is zero, then its geometric mean will be:

A. Zero
B. One
C. Two
D. Five

Question No:283 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Find the mode from these test results: 90, 80, 77, 86, 90, 91, 77, 66, 69, 65, 43, 65, 75, 43, 90.?

A. 90
B. 80
C. 70
D. 60

Question No:284 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
The number of classes in a frequency distribution is obtained by dividing the range of variable by the:

A. Total frequency
B. Class interval
C. Mid-point
D. Relative frequency

Question No:285 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
If a curve has longer tail to the right, it is called:

A. positive skew
B. negative skew

Question No:286 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Histogram and histogram are:

A. Always same
B. Not same
C. Off and on same
D. Randomly same

Question No:287 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If Q1=62 and Q3=87, then the mid-quartile range will be:

A. 74.4
B. 70.5
C. 35.5
D. 68.4

Question No:288 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The measure of Dispersion can never be:

A. Positive
B. Negative
C. 0
D. 1

Question No:289 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Data must be arranged either in ascending or descending order if some want to compute

A. Mode
B. Median
C. Geometric Mean
D. Harmonic Mean

Question No:290 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Mean deviation is a measure of dispersion in which deviations are taken around the:

A. Mean
B. First Quartile
C. Third Quartile
D. None of the above

Question No:291 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The concept of a five-number summary directly linked with the concept of.

A. Polygon curve
B. Frequency curve
C. Box and whisker plot
D. Scatter plot

Question No:292 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Value of the harmonic mean is lower than--------
A. Arithmetic Mean
B. Geometric Mean
C. Both arithmetic mean & geometric mean
D. None of the above

Question No:293 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
A graph plotted points which shows the relationship between two sets of data is known as:
A. Venn Diagram
B. Polygon Curve
C. Histogram diagram
D. Scatter diagram Page 121

Question No:294 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
For certain distribution, A.M=136.75, Median= 148.37 and Mode= 152.80, then the distribution will be:
A. Positively skewed
B. Negatively skewed (mean< median< mode)
C. Symmetrical
D. Extremely negative J shaped

Question No:295 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
When two coins are tossed the probability of at least one head is:
A. 1/4
B. 2/4
C. 3/4 ((H,H),(H,T),(T,H),(T,T) = 3/4)

D. 1

Question No:296 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The deviation of a distribution from symmetry is called:

A. Kurtosis

B. Skewness Page 101

C. Dispersion

D. Flatness

Question No:297 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

if a box contains two red and three green balls then probability of red balls will be equal to:

A. 2/3

B. 3/4

C. 2/5 (red balls/ total balls = 2/5)

D. 1/5

Question No:298 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Co-efficient of standard deviation is:

A. An absolute meausre of Dispersion

B. A relative measure of dispersion Page 93

C. Both

D. None

Question No:299 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

If any value in the data is zero, then it is not possible to have?

A. Harmonic Mean Page77

B. Arithmetic Mean

C. Median

D. Mode

Question No:300 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

If the grading of diabetes is classified as mild, moderate and severe the

scale of measurement used is:

A. Interval
B. Nominal **Page 9**
C. Ordinal
D. Ratio

Question No:301 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Determines the shape of the frequency distribution without drawing graph of frequency distribution.

A. Probability theory
B. Random number theory
C. Scatter diagram
D. Five number theory **Page 99**

Question No:302 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A sector diagram is also called?

A. Bar diagram
B. Histogram
C. Historigram
D. Pie diagarm **Page 23**

Question No:303 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

_____ is the measure of average which can have more than one value.

A. Harmonic Mean
B. Geometric Mean
C. Median
D. Mode

Question No:304 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If μ=3.82 and S.D(X)=1.2, then C.V(X) will be:

A. 20.482
B. 24.896
C. 31.412

D. 26.451

Question No:305 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

When the peak value of the curve becomes relatively high, it is called:

A. Mesokurtic
B. Leptokurtic Page 114
C. Platykurtic
D. hetrokurtic

Question No:306 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

A relative measure of dispersion is one that is expressed in the form of:

A. Ratio
B. Co-efficient
C. Percentage
D. All above

Question No:307 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In case of positively skewed distribution:

A. Q1 + Q2 = 2 median < 0
B. Q1 + Q2 = 2 median > 0 Page 111
C. Q1 + Q2 = 2 median = 0
D. None of these

Question No:308 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

By using method of the least square in a linear regression, sum of square of the vertical distance between two points and fitted line is always:

A. Zero
B. Minimum Page 124
C. Maximum
D. All of these

Question No:309 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

If the outcome of one event affects the outcome of another, then the

events are said to be:

A. Dependent Events **Page 162**

B. Mutually Exclusive

C. Independent Events

D. Not Mutually Exclusive Events

Question No:310 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Quartile Deviation is based on:

A. All values

B. Not all values **Page 84**

C. Extreme Values

D. Smallest values

Question No:311 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In a Box and Whisker plot, a line which divides the box into two equal parts is referred to as:

A. Mean

B. Median **Page 107**

C. Mode

D. Range

Question No:312 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Data in the Population census report is:

A. Grouped Data

B. Secondary Data

C. Primary Data

D. Array Data

Question No:313 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

For a symmetrical distribution, b1 is always:

A. Less than 1

B. Greater than 1

C. Equal to 0 **Page 119**

D. Less or equal to 1

Question No:314 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

When we smooth a frequency polygon, it becomes:

A. OGIVE
B. Pie chart
C. Bar chart
D. Frequency Curve Page 37

Question No:315 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

The suitable digaram to represent the data relating to the monthly expenditure on different items by a family is:

A. Historigram
B. Histogram
C. Multiple bar diagram
D. Pie diagram

Question No:316 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

When data are classified according to a single characteristic, it is called:

A. (Quantitative classification
B. Qualitative classification
C. Area classification
D. Simple classification

Question No:317 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Classification of data by attributes is called:

A. Quantitative classification
B. Chronological classification
C. Qualitative classification
D. Geographical classification

Question No:318 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Classification of data according to location or areas is called:

A. Qualitative classification
B. Quantitative classification
C. Geographical classification
D. Chronological classification

Question No:319 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Classification is applicable in case of:

A. Normal characters
B. Quantitative characters
C. Qualitative characters
D. Both (b) and (c)

Question No:320 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

In classification, the data are arranged according to:

A. Similarities
B. Differences
C. Percentages
D. Ratios

Question No:321 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

When data are arranged at regular interval of time, the classification is called:

A. Qualitative
B. Quantitative
C. Chronological
D. Geographical

Question No:322 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

When an attribute has more than three levels it is called:

A. Manifold-division
B. Dichotomy
C. One-way
D. Bivariate

Question No:323 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The number of tally sheet count for each value or a group is called:

A. Class limit
B. Class width
C. Class boundary
D. Frequency

Question No:324 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The frequency distribution according to individual variate values is called:

A. Discrete frequency distribution
B. Cumulative frequency distribution
C. Percentage frequency distribution
D. Continuous frequency distribution

Question No:325 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A series arranged according to each and every item is known as:

A. Discrete series
B. Continuous series
C. Individual series
D. Time series

Question No:326 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The largest and the smallest values of any given class of a frequency distribution are called:

A. Class Intervals
B. Class marks
C. Class boundaries
D. Class limits

Question No:327 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If there are no gaps between consecutive classes, the limits are called:

A. Class limits
B. Class boundaries
C. Class intervals
D. Class marks

Question No:328 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Class boundaries are also called:
A. Mathematical limits
B. Arithmetic limits
C. Geometric limits
D. Qualitative limits

Question No:329 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
The average of lower- and upper-class limits is called:
A. Class boundary
B. Class frequency
C. Class mark
D. Class limit

Question No:330 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
The lower- and upper-class limits are 20 and 30, the midpoints of the class is:
A. 20
B. 25
C. 30
D. 50

Question No:331 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
A frequency distribution that contains a class with limits of "10 and under 20" would have a midpoint:
A. 10
B. 14.9
C. 15

D. 20

Question No:332 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If the number of workers in a factory is 128 and maximum and minimum hourly wages are 100 and 20 respectively. For the frequency distribution of hourly wages, the class interval is:

A. 8
B. 9
C. 10
D. 80

Question No:333 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Total angle of the pie-chart is:

A. 45
B. 90
C. 180
D. 360

Question No:334 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Cumulative frequency polygon can be used for the calculation of:

A. Mean
B. Median
C. Mode
D. Geometric mean

Question No:335 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The amount of hump of a distribution is called:

KURTOSIS **Page 109**

Question No:336 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When there is no correlation then:

R=0 **Google**

Question No:337 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Skewness is based on quartiles. It indicates that in a symmetrical distribution first and third quartiles are equi-distant from the median
Bowley's Coefficient Google

Question No:338 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Formula for Co - efficient of Quartile Deviation is:
$Q_3-Q_1/Q3+Q1$ Google

Question No:339 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In simple linear regression, which of the following statements indicates there is no linear relationship between the variables x and y?
Coefficient of correlation is 0 Google

Question No:340 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Quartile deviation is used as a measure of disersion when we use _____ as a measure of central tendency
Mean

Question No:341 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
The measure of dispersion which uses only two observations is called:
Range Google

Question No:342 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
For a symmetrical data set mean value is 150 and standard deviation 25. 95% values will lie between
125,175

Question No:343 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
The suitable average for the qualitative data is:
Median Google

Question No:344 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Geometric Mean gives the equal weightage to _____values?
All Google

Question No:345 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which average gives the more weightage to the smaller values?
Harmonic mean Google

Question No:346 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In a right skewed distribution,
Xm-Q3 grater than Q1-X0

Question No:347 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Moment ratio b1 is used to measure:
Mean Google

Question No:348 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In a Box and Whisker plot, Box is divided into
Two parts

Question No:349 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the rule is applied to the frequency distribution that is mound-shaped and symmetric?
Empirical rule Google

Question No:350 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
The variance of a sample of 81 observations is equal to 64; The standard deviation of these observations will be:
8 Google

Question No:351 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
The measures used to calculate the variation present among the observations in the unit of the variable is called:

Relative measures of dispersion **Google**

Question No:352 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Standard deviation is calculated from the Harmonic Mean.
Never **Google**

Question No:353 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Larger the quartile deviation:
Greater is the scatter of values

Question No:354 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Given the N values in a series,the geometric mean is:
The Nth root of the product of N positive values.

Question No:355 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Harmonic mean is particularly useful in computing
Average rate

Question No:356 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Co-efficient of Quartile Deviation is a:
Pure Number

Question No:357 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
The measures used to calculate the variation present among the observations relative to their average is called:
Coefficient of kurtosis **Google**

Question No:358 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Which of the following measures based on all observations?
Arithmetic mean **Google**

Question No:359 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Quartile Deviation measures the spread of data around
Median **Google**

Question No:360 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
In a linear regression, Y=a+bX, the variable "X" will always:
A non-random variable

Question No:361 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
The variable plotted on the horizontal or X-axis in a scatter diagram, is called
independent variable. **Google**

Question No:362 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
When the curve is flat-topped, it is called:
Platykurtic **Google**

Question No:363 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Given the least squares regression line Y^= 5-2x:
The relationship between x and y is positive

Question No:364 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
The mean of a distribution is 24, the mode is 25 and the standard deviation is 5, then the coefficient of skewness will be:
Less than zero

Question No:365 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Third moment about mean provides information about the_____ of the distribution.
Mean is zero. **Page 222**

Question No:366 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Relative measure of dispersion corresponding to mean deviation is:
Co-efficient of Mean Deviation

Question No:367 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
If any of the value in the data set is negative then it is impossible to compute:

A. Arithmetic Mean
B. Harmonic Mean
C. Geometric Mean
D. None of the these

Question No:368 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Formula for quartile deviation is:
Q.D= q3-q1/2

Question No:369 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Relative measures of dispersion can be used for:
Comparison of two data sets

Question No:370 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
Empirical rule is considered when the data is
Symmetrical **Page 89**

Question No:371 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
The standard deviation is always _____ than mean deviation.
Greater

Question No:372 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**
A five-number summary consists of:
X0,Q1, Median, Q3, and Xm **Page 92**

Question No:373 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
If a distribution has negative skewness, in what order (lowest to highest) will the averages be?
Mean, median, mode

Question No:374 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
If any of the value in data set is zero then it is not possible to compute
A. Mode
B. Median
C. Mean
D. Harmonic Mean

Question No:375 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Measure of dispersion is used to measure:
Interdependence between variables

Question No:376 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Range i.e. (maximum value - minimum value) for a symmetrical distribution is approximately equal to
σ

Question No:377 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
If all the points in a scatter diagram lie on the least squares regression line, then the coefficient of correlation:
1

Question No:378 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
b2 is used to measure the:
kurtosis of the distribution **Page 114**

Question No:379 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Mean Deviation, Variance and Standard Deviation of the values 4, 4, 4, 4, 4, 4 is

Question No:380 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
For a particular data set the Pearson's coefficient of skewness is less than zero. What will be the shape of distribution?
Negatively skewed

Question No:381 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which one of the following is a meso-kurtic curve?
A. Negatively skewed
B. Positively skewed
C. J-shaped
D. Normal Page 114

Question No:382 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which method is used for obtaining the relative frequencies?
Dividing the frequency by total number of frequencies

Question No:383 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Relative dispersion is expressed in terms of:
Ratio

Question No:384 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
To find the average speed of a journey which is the appropriate measure of central tendency.
Harmonic mean

Question No:385 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
When a researcher want to compare intensity of symptoms when different doses are administered. In this case," different doses" will be treated as:
Dependent variable

Question No:386 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

For the given data 20, 13, 27, 0, -8 G. M will be:

A. Negative
B. Positive
C. Zero
D. Undefined

Question No:387 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

For the given data 2, 3, 7, 0, -8 G. M will be:

A. Negative
B. Positive
C. Zero **Page 75**
D. Undefined

Question No:388 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Historigram and histogram are:

A. Always same
B. Not same
C. Off and on same
D. Randomly same

Question No:389 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Relationship among the averages

A. HM ≥ GM ≥ AM
B. AM ≥ GM ≥ HM
C. GM ≥ HM ≥ AM
D. AM ≥ HM ≥ GM

Question No:390 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In a group frequency distribution, corrected moments are calculated by the method of:

A. Sheppard's correction
B. Continuity correction

C. Pearson's correction
D. Bowley's correction

Question No:391 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A tabular arrangement for classifying data into different groups is called:

A. Standard deviation
B. Frequency distribution
C. Class
D. Arithmetic Mean

Question No:392 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Pearson's coefficient of skewnss is equal to:

mean – mode / standard deviation **Page 104**

Question No:393 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

r is a pure number that lies between:

−1 and 1 **Google**

Question No:394 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When A and B are two non-empty and mutually exclusive events, then:

A. $P(A \cap B) = P(A)+P(B)$
B. $P(A \cup B) = P(A) + P(B)$
C. $P(A \cup B) = P(A).P(B)$
D. $P(A \cap B) = P(A).P(B)$

Question No:395 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If a fair coin is tossed 2 times then probability that two heads appear is equal to:

A. 1/3
B. 1/2
C. 1/5
D. 1/4

Question No:396 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If one card is selected at random from a deck of 52 playing cards, what is the probability that the card is a club or a face card or both?

A. 22/52
B. 52/22
C. 21/52
D. 20/52

Question No:397 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'OPTICAL' be arranged so that the vowels always come together?

A. 720
B. 2450
C. 1560
D. 950

Question No:398 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In how many different ways can the letters of the word 'CORPORATION' be arranged so that the vowels always come together?

A. 720
B. 640
C. 50400
D. 970

Question No:399 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The probability of a jack card from a well shuffled pack of 52 playing cards will be:

A. 13/52
B. 4/52
C. 1/52
D. 1/26

Question No:400 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If A = {10, 11} then which of the following is power set of A?

A. {{}, {10, 11}}
B. {{10}, {11}, {10, 11}}
C. {{}, {10},{11},{10,11}}
D. {{10}, {11}, {10, 11}, {11, 10}}

Question No:401 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

10! equals to:

A. 362800
B. 3628800
C. 362280
D. 3622880

Question No:402 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In a multiplication theorem P (A and B) equals(when events are not independent):

A. P (A) P (B)
B. P (A) + P (B)
C. P(A) * P(A|B)
D. P (A) + P (B)-P (AuB)

Question No:403 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In a drawer there are 5 black socks and 3 green socks. Two socks are picked randomly one after the other without replacement. What is the possibility that both the socks are black?

A. 5/14
B. 5/8
C. 8/5
D. 3/16

Question No:404 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

The probability of an event always lies between:

A. 0 and ∞

B. 0 and 1

C. 1 and + 1

D. −∞ and +∞

Question No:405 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Let A and B are two independent events. If P(A∩B)=0.12 and P(A)=0.3 then find P(B).

A. 0.4

B. 0.3

C. 0.2

D. 0.1

Question No:406 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A set that contains all possible outcomes of a system is known as:

A. Finite set

B. Infinite set

C. Universal set

D. None of these

Question No:407 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In a probability distribution, the sum of the probabilities is equal to:

A. 0

B. 1

C. 0.1

D. 1.5

Question No:408 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If P(A|B)=0.3P(A|B)=0.3 and P(B)=0.8P(B)=0.8, then:

A. P(A)=0.24

B. P(B|A)=0.7

C. P(A∪B)=0.5
D. P(A∩B)=0.24

Question No:409 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

A bag contains 10 white, 2 orange and 3 black balls. What is the probability of black balls?

A. 2/15
B. 3/15
C. 5/15
D. 10/15

Question No:410 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

When an event is as likely to occur as other, it is called:

A. Normal event
B. Equally likely event
C. Mutually exclusive event
D. Not mutually exclusive event

Question No:411 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

Two dice are tossed. The probability that the total score is a prime number is:

A. 7/9
B. 1/6
C. 1/2
D. 5/12

Question No:412 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

If a player well shuffles the pack of 52 playing cards, then the probability of a black card from 52 playing cards is:

A. 1/2
B. 1/13
C. 1/52
D. 13/52

Question No:413 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Find the number of subsets of the following set. {x | x is a day of the week}

A. 7
B. 14
C. 49
D. 128

Question No:414 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If we roll a die four times, then possible outcomes of the sample space are:

A. 6
B. 36
C. 216
D. 1296

Question No:415 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

Probability of an impossible event is always:

A. Zero
B. Less than one
C. Greater than one
D. Between one and zero

Question No:416 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If we roll three fair dice then the total number of outcomes are:

A. 18
B. 36
C. 216
D. 1296

Question No:417 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If we roll a die then probability of getting a '2' will be

A. 7/9

B. 1/6
C. 1/2
D. 5/12

Question No:418 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
In which approach to probability the outcomes are equally likely to occur?
A. Relative Frequency
B. Classical Probability
C. Objective Probability
D. Subjective Probability

Question No:419 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Which of the following pairs of A and B events are mutually exclusive?
A. The numbers above 100;
B. The numbers less than -200
C. Both
D. None of these

Question No:420 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
Total number of words formed by 2 vowels and 3 consonants taken from 4 vowels and 5 consonants is equal to
A. 60
B. 120
C. 520
D. 720

Question No:421 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM
If we have three events A,B and C, then for exhaustive events P(AUBUC) will be equal to:
A. P(S)
B. P(B)
C. P(A)

D. P(A) * P(B)* P(C)

Question No:422 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

A club consists of four members. How many ways are there of selecting three officers: president, secretary and treasurer?

A. 3
B. 6
C. 20
D. 24

Question No:423 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

From a pack of 52 cards, two cards are drawn together at random. What is the probability of both the cards being kings?

A. 1/122
B. 1/15
C. 25/57
D. 1/221

Question No:424 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

A letter is chosen at random from the word STATISTICS. The probability of getting a vowel is:

A. 3/10
B. 4/10
C. 5/10
D. 6/10

Question No:425 (Marks:1) Vu-Topper RM

P(event)= No. of favorable outcomes/total no. of outcomes is a definition of:

A. Normal event
B. Binomial event
C. Objective Approach
D. Subjective Approach

Question No:426 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

When a coin is tossed, then sample space consists of:

A. 2 outcomes
B. 4 outcomes
C. 6 outcomes
D. 8 outcomes

Question No:427 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If a player selected a card from a well shuffles the pack of 52 playing cards then the probability of number 10 card is equals to:

A. 1/52
B. 4/52
C. 10/52
D. 26/52

Question No:428 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If P (A) =0.7 and P (B) =0.2 then find P (A U B) where A and B are mutually exclusive events.

A. 0.1
B. 0.5
C. 0.9
D. 0.14

Question No:429 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

For the independent events C and D, if P(C)=0.25 and P(D)=0.40 then P(C and D)=?

A. 0.1
B. 0.15
C. 0.50
D. 0.65

Question No:430 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If A, B and C are three events and only one event of them must occur then P(A) + P(B) + P(C):

A. 0

B. 1

C. P(S)=1

D. sample space

Question No:431 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

If two fair dice are thrown, the probability of getting a double six is:

A. 1/6

B. 1/12

C. 1/36

D. 2/36

Question No:432 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

In a Venn diagram, the overlap between two circles represents:

A. The union of two sets

B. The intersection of two sets

C. The elements that are in either of two sets

D. The difference between the number of elements in two sets

Question No:433 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

A bag contains 3 red balls, 4 green balls, and 5 blue balls. One ball is taken from the bag and then replaced. Another ball is taken from the ball. What is the probability that the first ball is red and the second ball is blue?

A. 6/72

B. 5/48

C. 10/90

D. 12/98

Question No:434 **(Marks:1)** **Vu-Topper RM**

From a group of 7 men and 6 women, five persons are to be selected to form a committee so that at least 3 men are there on the committee. In how many ways can it be done?

A. 645
B. 564
C. 756
D. 865