Bst bms qb

1. In a survey, the data is collected in a \_\_\_\_\_
2. Random Manner b) Systematic Manner c) Haphazard Manner d) None of these
3. Statistical survey is a scientific process of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Collection of data b) Analysis of data c) Collection and analysis of numerical data d) None of these
5. The data collected for the first time is known as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Values b) Information c) Secondary Data d) Primary Data
7. When the area to be covered is vast and periodic data is required, it is better to adopt\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Direct personal investigation b) indirect oral interview c) Questionnaires d) Through local agencies
9. The sampling unit in which a population is divided must be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. Exclusive b) Exhaustive c) Both a) and b) d) None of these
11. We cannot apply statistical methods in the following situations
12. Results of TYbcom., April 2013, examination of a class b) Number of aeroplane accidents in a year c) Exports of rice to different countries d) Marks in a subject of a student
13. The questions in a good questionnaire should be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. Leading b) Ambiguous c) As many as possible d) None of these
15. The methods of collecting primary data are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. Direct Personal interview b) Indirect Oral Interview c) Mailed questionnaires d) All of these
17. A statistical measure calculated for all objects in the population is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. Parameter b) Attribute c) Variable d) None of these
19. Statistics is used in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
20. Business b) Agriculture c) Medicine d) All of these
21. The data tabulated according to time of occurrence is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
22. Qualitative tabulation b) Geographical tabulation c) Chronological tabulation) d) None of these
23. The classification of employees according to age and salary is \_\_\_\_\_ classification
24. Three way b) two way c) One way d) none of these
25. The classification of workers according to sex, type and age is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
26. Three way b) two way c) One way d) none of these
27. If the data is about heights of a group of 50students, it can be represented using \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
28. Tabulation b) Frequency distribution c) Pie diagram d) None of these
29. The cumulative frequencies ‘less than ‘ type represent
30. No. of observations below upper class limit of a class interval
31. No. of observations equal to frequency of a class interval
32. No. of observations in the class interval
33. None of these
34. The cumulative frequencies ‘more than’ type represent\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
35. No. of observations below lower class limit of a class interval
36. No. of observations above lower class limit of a class interval
37. No. of observations in the class interval
38. None of these
39. The histogram can be used to locate graphically the value of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
40. Mean b) Median c) Mode d) None of these
41. The rough idea about distribution of frequencies is obtained with the help of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
42. Frequency Polygon b) Frequency curve c) Both a) and b) d) None of these
43. When two or more characteristics are to be represented for the same set of objects , then the following diagram is used\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
44. Simple bar diagram b) Multiple bar diagram c) Sub divided bar diagram d) None of these
45. If the number of students sub divided as boys and girls in 5 divisions of FYBcomare to be represented it is better to use \_\_\_\_\_\_
46. Simple bar diagram b) Multiple bar diagram c) Sub divided bar diagram d) None of these
47. Relative frequencies are obtained by dividing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ by total frequency

a)frequency b)less than cumulative frequency c)greater than cumulative frequency d) class width

1. By adding successive frequencies in a distribution we get\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)class width b) class mark c) less than cumulative frequency d) greater than cumulative frequency

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be located with the help of Histogram

a)mean b) median c) mode d) quartiles

1. Frequency density is obtained by dividing the frequency by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)frequency b)less than cumulative frequency c)greater than cumulative frequency d) class width

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be located with the help of a less than curve

a)arithmetic mean b)geometric mean c)harmonic mean d)median

1. Diagram showing a circle divided into sectors is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diagram

a)simple bar b) multiple bar c)subdivided bar d)pie

1. The difference between the upper limit and lower limit of a class is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the class.

a)class width b) class mark c) less than cumulative frequency d) greater than cumulative frequency

1. The summation of the upper limit and lower limit divided by two of a class is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ of the class.

a)class width b) class mark c) less than cumulative frequency d) greater than cumulative frequency

1. Class width of the interval 10-20 is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)10 b)15 c)20 d)30

1. Class mark of the interval 10-20 is \_\_\_\_\_

a)10 b)15 c)20 d)30

1. Which of the following is not a measure of central tendency?

a)mean b) median c) mode d) standard deviation

1. For a frequency distribution, mean, median and mode are connected by the relation \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Mode=3 Mean – 2 Median b) Mode= 2 Median – 3 Mean

c)Mode = 3 Median – 2 Mean d) Mode = 3 Median + 2 Mean

1. Which of the following cannot be determined graphically?

a)mean b) median c) mode d) quartiles

1. Median of a given frequency distribution is found graphically with the help of \_\_\_\_

a)Histogram b) frequency curve c) frequency polygon d) ogive

1. Mode is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)least frequent value b) middle most value

c) most frequent value d) highest value

1. If the arithmetic mean of x, x+3, x+6, x+9 and x+12 is 10, then x= \_\_\_\_\_\_

a)1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

1. If the median of the data 24, 25, 26, x+2, x+3, 30, 31, 34 arranged in ascending order is 27.5, then x= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)24 b) 25 c) 26 d) 27

1. If the mean of 6, 7, x, 8, y, 14 is 9, then\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)x+y=21 b) x+y=19 c) x-y=19 d) x-y=21

1. If the arithmetic mean of 7,8,x,11,14 is x, then x=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)9 b) 10 c) 11 d) 12

1. The weighted average of 10 and 15 with weights 3 and 2 respectively is \_\_\_\_\_

a)10 b) 12 c) 15 d) 17

1. The mode of the data 1,2,2,2,3,3,4,4 is \_\_\_\_\_\_

a)1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

1. The median of 10, 15, 7, 9 and x (x > 15) is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)7 b) 9 c) 10 d) 15

1. With usual notation n$\overbar{x}$=\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)∑x b) ∑$x^{2}$ c) ∑$x^{3}$ d) ∑$x^{4}$

1. In a discrete distribution, \_\_\_\_\_ can be calculated by mere inspection

a)mean b) median c) mode d) quartiles

1. The average based on all the observations is

a)mean b) median c) mode d) quartiles

1. The average that is least affected by sampling fluctuations is \_\_\_\_\_

a)mean b) median c) mode d) quartiles

1. Median divides the distribution into \_\_\_\_ equal parts

a)2 b) 4 c) 10 d) 100

1. Quartiles divide the distribution into \_\_\_\_ equal parts

a)2 b) 4 c) 10 d) 100

1. Deciles divide the distribution into \_\_\_\_ equal parts

a)2 b) 4 c) 10 d) 100

1. Percentiles divide the distribution into \_\_\_\_ equal parts

a)2 b) 4 c) 10 d) 100

1. If sum of ten observation is 345, the value of the following measure can be calculated
2. Arithmetic mean b) Median c) Mode d) None of these
3. In a set of 20 observations, the value 87 is repeated maximum number of times, so the following measure can be calculated as 87\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. Arithmetic mean b) Median c) Mode d) None of these
5. The first and last class intervals are below 45 and 135 and above respectively. The following measure is best suited in this case\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. Arithmetic mean b) Geometric mean c) Median d) None of these
7. If there are extreme values present in the data, the following measure is suitable\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. Median b) Arithmetic mean c) Both a) and b) d) None of these
9. If the values of arithmetic mean and median are 34.5 and 34.1respectively, the value of mode can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. 33.3 b) 35.7 c) 40.2 d) None of these
11. If the values of median and mode are 42 and 47respectively, the value of arithmetic mean can be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
12. 39.5 b) 45 c) 52 d) None of these
13. If there are 2groups with 50 observations each and with 25 and 35as values of arithmetic means, the combined arithmetic mean of 100 observations is
14. 25 b) 30 c) 35 d) None of these\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. The middlemost observation, dividing the entire distribution in to two equal parts is known as
16. Arithmetic mean b) Median c) Mode d) none of these
17. The sum of the deviations of observations from the following measure is zero\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
18. Arithmetic mean b) Median c) Mode d) None of these
19. If mean and median of 9 observations are 51 and 53 respectively and the minimum and maximum values are 40 and 60. If 4 new observations30, 38, 62 and 66 are added to it, then the following statement is true for the new group of 13 values
20. Mean = 51 b) Median = 53 c) Both a) and b) d) None of these
21. Quartile deviation is also called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)range b) quartile range

c) inter quartile range d) semi inter quartile range

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a measures of dispersion

a)mean b) median c) mode d) standard deviation

1. For the data 8,1,4,5,6,7,8,9,12 the range is

a)9 b)10 c) 11 d) 12

1. Range is determined by \_\_\_\_\_\_ elements

a)1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

1. If the variance of the data is 4 , then standard deviation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)2 b) 4 c) 8 d) 16

1. Variance is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of standard deviation

a)square b) square root c) cube d) cube root

1. Standard deviation is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ of variance

a)square b) square root c) cube d) cube root

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a measures of dispersion

a)mean b) median c) mode d) quartile deviation

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a measures of dispersion

a)mean b) median c) mode d) mean deviation

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a measures of dispersion

a)mean b) median c) mode d) range

1. The difference between the highest and lowest value of the distribution is called \_\_\_\_

a)mean b) median c) mode d) range

1. Algebraic sum of deviations from \_\_\_\_\_\_ is minimum

a)mean b) median c) mode d) range

1. Mean deviation is least when calculated from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)mean b) median c) mode d) range

1. Variance is the square of \_\_\_\_\_\_

a)standard deviation b) median c) mode d) range

1. If each value in the distribution is 10, then standard deviation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)0 b) 1 c) 10 d) 100

1. When mean is 79 and variance is 64, then Co efficient of Variation CV is \_\_\_\_

a)10.1% b) 12.1% c) 15.1% d) 20.1%

1. The standard deviation of a distribution is 7. If each item is increased by 3, the new standard deviation is \_\_\_\_\_\_

a)4 b) 7 c) 10 d) 21

1. If $Q\_{1}$=10, $Q\_{3}$= 40, then Quartile Deviation is\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)10 b) 15 c) 30 d) 40

1. If $Q\_{1}$=10, $Q\_{3}$= 40, then Co efficient of Quartile Deviation is\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)0.5 b) 0.6 c) 0.7 d) 0.8

1. If in a series CV is 20% and mean is 40, then SD is \_\_\_\_\_\_

a)20 b) 40 c) 60 d) 80

1. The suitable measure of dispersion to indicate extreme variations in the data is a)range b)mean deviation c)standard deviation d)range, mean deviation, standard deviation, quartile deviation
2. The sum of absolute deviations from the following measure is minimum

a)mean b)median c)mode d)standard deviation

1. The following measure of dispersion considers middle 50% observations

a)range b)quartile deviation c)standard deviation d) mean deviation

1. The combined measure for two or more groups can be calculated for the following measures of dispersion
2. a)mean deviation b)range c)standard deviation d)quartile deviation
3. The following measure of dispersion cannot be calculated in case of open end class intervals

a)standard deviation b) mean deviation c)standard deviation and mean deviation d)range

1. If all values in a set of 20 observations are identical then its standard deviation is \_\_\_\_ a)1 b)0 c)0.5 d)1.5
2. If all the values in a set of 11 observations are identical then its mean deviation from mean/ median is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)1 b)0 c)0.5 d)1.5

1. To compare two or more sets of variables with different units of measurement, the following measures of dispersion is best suited

a)coefficient of variation b)quartile deviation c)range d)mean deviation

1. If the value of coefficient of variation is more, the consistency of the data is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)more b)less c)same d) cannot be determined

1. If the value of coefficient of variation is less, the consistency of the data is \_\_\_\_\_\_

a)more b)less c)same d) cannot be determined

1. If the mean and standard deviation of a group of 11 observations are 8 and 4 respectively, the coefficient of variation is \_\_\_\_

a)20 b)2 c)50 d)5

1. If two variables vary in the same direction then there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)positive correlation b) negative correlation

c) no correlation d) non-negative correlation

1. The number of years of experience and the salary of 16 employees is given. Which type of correlation will be found in the above example?

a)negative b)positive c) spurious d) no correlation

1. The contestants in a beauty contest are judged by 2 personalities from different fields. Which measure will be best suited to find relation between their judgement?

a)pearson’s coefficient b)rank correlation coefficient

c) scatter diagram d)pie diagram

1. If the value of coefficient correlation is 0.9, it can be concluded that there is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)high degree of positive correlation b)absence of correlation

c)perfect negative correlation d)low degree of positive correlation

1. For 10 pairs of distinct observations, if ∑d2 =33, the value of rank correlation coefficient is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)0.8 b)0.2 c)0.4 d)0.6

1. If the covariance of n pairs of observations is zero, the value of Pearson’s coefficient of correlation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)1 b)0 c)-1 d)2

1. The diagram of n pairs of values used to get rough idea about relationship between two variables is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)scatter diagram b)Histogram c)Pie diagram d) ogives

1. While calculating rank correlation, if the values of variables x are ranked in increasing order, the values of variables y must be ranked in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)increasing order b)decreasing order c)increasing or decreasing order d)does not depend on each other

1. If the variables x and y are measured in cm , then the coefficient of correlation between x and y is measured in\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)cm b)cm2 c)% d)no unit

1. If x and y are measured in cm and gm respectively, the coefficient of correlation is measured in \_\_\_\_

a)cm b)gm c)cm-gm d) no units

1. The coefficient of correlation lies between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)0 and 1 b)-1 and 0 c)-1 and 1 d)0 and 2

1. The correlation is positive if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) x increases if y increases b)x decreases if y increases c)x increases if y decreases d)does not depend on change of x and y

1. The correlation is positive if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) x decreases if y decreases b)x decreases if y increases c)x increases if y decreases d)does not depend on change of x and y

1. The correlation is negative if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) x increases if y increases b)x decreases if y decreases c)x increases if y decreases d)does not depend on change of x and y

1. The correlation is negative if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) x increases if y increases b)x decreases if y decreases

c)x decreases if y increases d)does not depend on change of x and y

1. The more the points are clustered around a straight line on scatter diagram, the degree of correlation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a) less b) more c)zero d) cannot be determined

1. The correlation between demand of goods and prices is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a)positive b) negative c)zero d) cannot be determined
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ gives us a numerical measurement for the extent of correlation between two variables

a)coefficient of correlation b) coefficient of regression

c) coefficient of variation d) coefficient of deviation

1. Coefficient of rank correlation is named after\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Karl Pearson b) Spearman

c) Carl d) Gregori

1. Coefficient of correlation is named after\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)Karl Pearson b) Spearman

c) Carl d) Gregori

1. To calculate the coefficient of rank correlation, we find\_\_\_\_\_ of the ranks

a)sum b) difference c) multiplication d) division

1. Coefficient of correlation lies between

a)-1 to 0 b) 0 to 1 c) -1 to 1 d) -2 to 2

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measures the degree of relationship between two given variables

a)coefficient of correlation b) coefficient of regression

c) coefficient of variation d) coefficient of deviation

1. r =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means there is no correlation between given two variables

a)0 b) 1 c) -1 d) 2

1. r =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means there is strong positive correlation between given two variables

a)0 b) 1 c) -1 d) 2

1. r =\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ means there is strong negative correlation between given two variables

a)0 b) 1 c) -1 d) 2

1. ­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diagram shows the type of correlation between two given variables.

a)simple bar b) multiple bar c)subdivided bar d)scatter

1. If $b\_{xy}$=$\frac{5}{6}$ , $b\_{yx}$=$\frac{8}{15}$ , then r = \_\_\_\_\_

a)2/3 b) 1/3 c) -1/2 d) 2/5

1. There are \_\_\_\_\_ line(s) of regression

a)1 b) 2 c) -3 d) 4

1. For a data r = 0.3, $b\_{xy}$= 0.24 and $b\_{yx}$=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)0.375 b) -0.375 c) -3.75 d) 3.75

1. If $b\_{xy}$> 1 , then $b\_{yx}$ \_\_\_\_\_\_

a)<1 b) >1 c) = 1 d) ≤ 1

1. For 10 pairs of x and y values , the regression coefficients can be \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) 1.2 and 0.8 B) 1.2 and 1.1 C) 1.2 and -0.2 D) 1.2 and 1.3

1. If the regression equation of x and y is 2x+7y=135, the estimated value of x when y=17 is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a)8 b)10 c)5 d)7 A
2. If regression coefficients are 3 and 1/3, the correlation coefficient is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a)0 b)1 c)-1 d)3 B
3. If the two regression coefficients are positive, the value of correlation coefficient is \_\_\_\_\_\_ a)positive b)negative c)zero d)any value A
4. If the correlation coefficient is zero, the two regression lines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A) coincide with each other B) are parallel C) are perpendicular D) meet in the origin
5. The value of correlation coefficient is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the two regression coefficients A) arithmetic mean B) geometric mean C) harmonic mean D) algebraic mean
6. If the value of one of the regression coefficient is greater than 1, the value of the remaining regression coefficient is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A) more than 1 B) less than 1 C) equal to 1 D) equal to 0
7. Identify the triplet of numbers representing values of the two regression coefficients and correlation coefficient respectively A) 1.5, 1.5, 1.5 B) 1, 1, 1 C) 0.5, -0.5, 0.5 D) 0.4, 1.6, -0.8
8. If the regression lines coincide with each other, the value of coefficient of correlation is\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A) 0 B) +1 or -1 C) +1 D) -1
9. A series of values of a variate arranged as per \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is called time series A) alphabetical order B) geographical order C) historical order D) descending order of magnitude
10. If the period of moving averages coincides with period of business cycle, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variations are minimized A) random B) seasonal C) cyclical D)nonlinear trend
11. There are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ components of a time series. A)4 b)2 c)3 d)4
12. Moving average method is used to calculate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A) random B) seasonal C) cyclical D)nonlinear trend
13. Least square method is not used to calculate linear trend A) random B) seasonal C) cyclical D)linear trend
14. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ variations occur due to natural calamities A) random B) seasonal C) cyclical D)nonlinear trend
15. Index number of the base year is always

a)0 b) 1 c) 100 d) 1000

1. Index number is a special type of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)average b) deviation c) correlation d) regression

1. If F denotes Fisher’s index number, L denotes Laspeyre’s index number, P denotes Paasche’s index number then F=\_\_\_\_\_

a)L + P b) L – P c) L x P d) $\sqrt{L x P}$

1. In Paasche’s index number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year’s quantities are used

a)base b) current c) both base and current d) no

1. In Laspyre’s index number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ year’s quantities are used

a)base b) current c) both base and current d) no

1. Cost of living index number is also known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ index number

a)value b) consumer price c) product d) wholesale

1. The year selected as a reference period for comparison is called \_\_\_\_\_\_ year

a)base b) current c) premium d) optimal

1. When the index number is calculated for more than one commodity, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ index

a)base b) current c) simple d) composite

1. In \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ index number, weights are taken as quantities of a year which is not base or current year

a) Laspyre’s b) Paasche’s c) Fisher’s d) Kelly’s

1. Real income is also known as \_\_\_\_\_

a) deflated income b) splicing c) weight d) composite index

1. Two or more different series of index numbers when combined , the method is called \_\_\_\_\_\_

a) deflated income b) splicing c) weight d) composite index

1. The technique which enable us to change the given base year is called \_\_\_\_\_

a) deflated income b) splicing c) weight d) base shifting

1. Index number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ carries unit of measurement

a)sometimes b)always c)rarely d)never

1. The price Index number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measures changes in level of expenditure

a)sometimes b)always c)rarely d)never

1. The quantity Index number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measures changes in level of expenditure

a)sometimes b)always c)rarely d)never

1. The value Index number \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ measures changes in level of consumption of quantity

a)sometimes b)always c)rarely d)never

1. The Index number for base period is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ taken as 100

a)sometimes b)always c)rarely d)never

1. The family budget method is used to calculate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ index number

a)wholesale price b)cost of living c)simple average of price relatives d)retail price

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Index number is used to calculate real wages / income

a)wholesale price b)cost of living c)Index number of Industrial production d)simple average of price relatives

1. If prices p1 , p0 and quantity q0 are known , \_\_\_ Index number can be calculated

a)Laspeyre’s b)Paasche’s c)Fisher’s d)Drobish Bowley

1. If prices p1 , p0 and quantity q1 are known , \_\_\_ Index number can be calculated

a)Laspeyre’s b)Paasche’s c)Fisher’s d)Drobish Bowley

1. If A and $\overbar{A}$ are complementary events then P($\overbar{A})$=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)P(A) b)1- P(A) c) –P(A) d) 1+ P(A)

1. If A and B are independent events, then conditional probability (A/B)=\_\_\_\_\_

a) P(A)-P(B) b) P(A) c) P(B) d) P(A)P(B)

1. If A and B are independent events, then P (A∩B)=\_\_\_\_\_

a) P(A)-P(B) b) P(A) c) P(B) d) P(A)P(B)

1. The probability of any event lies between

a)-1 to 0 b) 0 to 1 c) -1 to 1 d) -2 to 2

1. Probability of sure event

a)-1 b) 0 c) 1 d) 2

1. Probability of impossible event

a)-1 b) 0 c) 1 d) 2

1. The collection of all possible outcome \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)sample space b) solution space c) population d) universe

1. If a set does not contain any element, it is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set

a)empty b) super c) sub d) universal

1. A is said to be a\_\_\_\_\_ set of a set B if every element in A is an element in B

a)empty b) super c) sub d) universal

1. Let A be a subset of an universal set X. The elements of X which do not belong to A is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ set of A

a)empty b) super c) sub d) complement

1. Probability has \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ unit of measurement
2. Probability can be \_\_\_\_\_\_

(a)≥ 10 (b)>1 (c)<0 (d) between 0 and 1

1. When two dice are tossed probability of getting six as uppermost face on both the dice is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Which one of the following can be probability ratio

(a)3/2 (b) 17/11 (c)2/3 (d)-1/2

1. If a from a pack of 52 well shuffled cards , a card is drawn, the chances of getting a queen is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. A box contains 2 red marbles, 3 white marbles, 5 green marbles. If 2 balls are drawn at random, the chances of getting both white is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. All possible outcomes of a statistical experiment are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. An occurrence of an outcome to any statistical experiment is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. A statistical experiment means \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a)action which has reaction (b)action which has a certain outcome (c)action which has no outcome (d) action which has uncertain outcome

1. Two events are said to be mutually exclusive when

(a)both of them occur together (b)none of them occur (c)occurrence is uncertain (d)only one of them occurs

1. Statistical experiments and biological experiments are \_\_\_\_\_

(a)same (b)sometimes same (c)mostly same (d)not same

1. Two events are said to be exhaustive when \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

(a)both of them occur together (b)occurrence of one avoids occurrence of other (c)occurrence or non occurrence of one affect occurrence of other (d)traken together constitutes sample space

1. Two events are said to be independent if \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a) occurrence of one prevents occurrence of other b)occurrence or non occurrence of one does not affect occurrence of other c)both of them always occur together d)only one of them can occur at a time
2. Complementary events are \_\_\_\_\_\_ a)not mutually exclusive b)independent c)exhaustive d)impossible event
3. If an experiment result into anyone of n mutually exclusive, equally likely and exhaustive outcomes of which m are favourable to the occurrence of event A then P(A)= \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. P(A) lies between \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
5. An unbiased coin is tossed twice. If A denotes the event of getting all tails, then P(A)=\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
6. If A and B are any two events associated with an experiment, then probability of occurrence of events A or B or both A and B is given by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
7. If A and B are any two events associated with an experiment, then probability of occurrence of events both A and B simultaneously is given by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
8. If A and B are any two events associated with an experiment, then probability of occurrence only A is given by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
9. If P(A)=2/3, P(B)=1/2, P(A U B) =5/6, then P(B/A) will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
10. From a well shuffled pack of cards , two cards are drawn at random without replacement, probability of the first card is a king and the second a queen will be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
11. From a well shuffled pack of cards , two cards are drawn at random without replacement, probability that the ball selected is black will be \_\_\_\_\_\_
12. A bag contains 3 copper coins and 7 silver coins. If a coin is drawn , then the chance to get a silver coin is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
13. A box contains 2 red marble balls, 3 white marble balls, 5 green marble balls. If 2 balls are drawn at random, the expected number of white balls is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
14. A variable X capable of taking values x1, x2, … ,xn with respective probabilities p1.p2,…pn, then it is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
15. On throwing a fair die A wins Rs.60 if 6 is thrown. Otherwise he loses Rs.30 . then his expected gain is Rs.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
16. A hypothesis stating that there is no significant difference between the statistic calculated from the sample and the population parameter assumed is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hypothesis

a)alternate b)null c)neutral d)non-significance

1. The hypothesis rejecting the null hypothesis is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hypothesis

a)alternate b)significance c)neutral d)non-significance

1. If we reject Ho when Ho is actually true , then we are committing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_error

a)type I b)type II c)positive d)negative

1. If we accept Ho when Ho is actually false , then we are committing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_error

a)type I b)type II c)positive d)negative

1. If Ho:µ≥µo is the null hypothesis, then the test is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)two tailed b)left tailed c)right tailed d)non-tailed

1. In the process of testing, a statistician starts with a hypothesis called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis

a)alternate b)null c)neutral d)non-significance

1. If the critical region is located in both the sides of sampling distribution of test statistic , the test is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)two tailed b)left tailed c)right tailed d)non-tailed

1. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis is supposed to be a neutral value

a)alternate b)null c)significance d)non-significance

1. The hypothesis, if the null hypothesis is false is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hypothesis

a)alternate b)significance c)neutral d)non-significance

1. The level of significance is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of type I error

a)probability b)mean c)median d)mode

1. In a two tailed test, the critical region is at the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_side of the standard normal curve

a)left b)right c)both d)any one

1. A sample size of atleast \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is said to be a large sample

a)15 b)20 c)25 d)30

1. A sample size of atleast 30 is said to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ sample

a)small b)large c)neutral d)moderate

1. In testing of hypothesis, there are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ types of errors

a)2 b)3 c)4 d)5

1. The hypothesis which is based on some previous experience is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_hypothesis

a)alternate b)null c)neutral d)non-significance

1. Collection of all possible sample is called as\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

a)sample space b)universe c)population d)complement

1. The hypothesis of equality or no difference between sample value and parameter is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ hypothesis a)alternative b)null c)complimentary d)neutral
2. The method used to derive regression constants of a regression equation is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. The acceptance or rejection of a null hypothesis against an alternative hypothesis depends on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of test statistic