

The Central Value Calculated To Represent The Distribution As A Whole Is Called Measure Of.

- A. Central Tendency
- B. Dispersion
- C. Skewness
- D. Kurtosis

ANSWER: A

Sum Of Deviations Of Observations From Their Mean Cannot Be.

- A. Zero
- B. Other Than Zero
- C. Less Than Zero
- D. More Than Zero

ANSWER: B

The Arithmetic Mean Of First n Natural Numbers Is.

- A. $N(n+1)/2$
- B. $N/2$
- C. $N(n-1)/2$
- D. $(n+1)/2$

ANSWER: D

The Mean Of 10 Numbers Is 8 Then Sum Of These Numbers Is.

- A. 10
- B. 70
- C. 80
- D. 90

ANSWER: C

The Harmonic Is Affected By Change Of.

- A. Origin
- B. Scale
- C. Origin And Scale
- D. None

ANSWER: C

Which Of The Following Is Unaffected By Extreme Values.

- A. Mean
- B. Median
- C. Mode
- D. Both B) & C)

ANSWER: D

The Third Quartile Is Also Called.

- A. Upper Quartile
- B. Median
- C. 75th Percentile
- D. Both A) & C)

ANSWER: D

The Median For The Data $-2, 0, 2, 5, -1, 4$ Is.

- A. 1
- B. 4
- C. 3.5
- D. 2.5

ANSWER: A

The Sum Of Absolute Deviations From Median Is.

- A. Minimum

- B. Maximum
- C. Zero
- D. Negative

ANSWER: A

Which Of The Following Average Can Have More Than One Value.

- A. Arithmetic Mean
- B. Median
- C. Mode
- D. Harmonic Mean

ANSWER: C

Half Of The Difference Between Upper And Lower Quartiles Is Called.

- A. Range
- B. Coefficient Of Range
- C. Coefficient Of Quartile Deviation
- D. Quartile Deviation

ANSWER: D

The First Moment About Mean Is.

- A. Zero
- B. One
- C. Variance
- D. Standard Deviation

ANSWER: A

The Variance Of 7, 7, 7, 7, 7 Is.

- A. Seven
- B. Forty Nine

C. Zero

D. Positive

ANSWER: C

What Is The Value Of $\text{Var}(5+3X) =$.

A. $3 \cdot \text{Var}(X)$

B. $9 \cdot \text{Var}(X)$

C. $5+3 \cdot \text{Var}(X)$

D. $5+9 \cdot \text{Var}(X)$

ANSWER: B

First Two Moments About 5 Of A Variable Are 1 And 14, Then Variance Is.

A. 10

B. 11

C. 12

D. 13

ANSWER: D

The Lack Of Symmetry Is Called.

A. Central Tendency

B. Dispersion

C. Skewness

D. Kurtosis

ANSWER: C

Mean Deviation Is Always.

A. Less than Standard Deviation

B. More than Standard Deviation

C. Equal to Standard Deviation

D. Half of Standard Deviation

ANSWER: A

For A Positively Skewed Distribution.

A. Mean = Median = Mode

B. Mean > Median > Mode

C. Mean < Median < Mode

D. None Of Above

ANSWER: B

Mean Deviation Is Least When Deviations Are Taken From.

A. Mean

B. Median

C. Mode

D. Both A) & C)

ANSWER: B

The Degree Of Peakedness Is Called.

A. Central Tendency

B. Dispersion

C. Skewness

D. Kurtosis

ANSWER: D

A Simple Event.

A. A Collection Of Exactly Two Outcomes

B. Does Not Include Any Outcome

C. Includes One And Only One Outcome

D. Includes More Than One Events

ANSWER: C

The Probability Of An Event Is Always.

- A. Greater Than Zero
- B. In The Range Zero To One
- C. Less Than One
- D. Greater Than One

ANSWER: B

The Classical Probability Method Is Applied To An Experiment That.

- A. Has Equally Likely Outcomes
- B. Cannot Be Repeated
- C. Has All Independent Outcomes
- D. Does Not Have More Than Two Outcomes

ANSWER: A

The Relative Frequency Method Is Applied To An Experiment That.

- A. Has All Dependent Events
- B. Does Not Have Equally Likely Outcomes But Cannot Be Repeated
- C. Has Equally Likely Outcomes And Can Be Repeated
- D. Does Not Have Equally Likely Outcomes But Can Be Repeated

ANSWER: D

Two Mutually Exclusive Events.

- A. Always Occur Together
- B. One Time Occur Together
- C. Can Sometimes Occur Together
- D. Cannot Occur Together

ANSWER: D

$P(A) = 0.6$ And $P(B) = 0.5$ Which Of The Following Statement Is True.

- A. A And B Are Mutually Exclusive
- B. A And B Are Not Mutually Exclusive
- C. A And B Are Independent
- D. A And B Are Dependent

ANSWER: B

The Conditional Probability Of Event A Given That The Event B Has Already Occurred Is Written As.

- A. $P(A \cup B)$
- B. $P(A \cap B)$
- C. $P(A/B)$
- D. $P(B/A)$

ANSWER: C

The Joint Probability Of Two Independent Events A And B Is.

- A. $P(A).P(B)$
- B. $P(A).P(B/A)$
- C. $P(A) + P(B)$
- D. $P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$

ANSWER: A

Which of the following values cannot be the probability of an event.

- A. 0.72
- B. 1.45
- C. 0
- D. 0.56

ANSWER: B

Two Dice Are Rolled. What Is The Probability Of Sum Seven.

A. $\frac{4}{6}$

B. $\frac{3}{6}$

C. $\frac{2}{6}$

D. $\frac{1}{6}$

ANSWER: A