

## Introduction to Statistics

<b>1</b>	<b>The Mean of sample is</b>
A	always equal to the mean of the population
B	computed by summing the data values and dividing the sum by $(n - 1)$
<b>C</b>	<b>computed by summing all the data values and dividing the sum by the number of items</b>
D	always equal to the mean of the population
<b>2</b>	<b>The sum of the percent frequencies for all classes will always equal</b>
A	One
B	the number of classes
C	the number of items in the study
<b>D</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Since the mode is the most frequently occurring data value, it</b>
A	is always larger than the median
B	is always larger than the mean
C	must have a value of at least two
<b>D</b>	<b>none of the above answers is correct</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>A list of 5 pulse rates is: 70, 64, 80, 74, 92. What is the median for this list?</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>74</b>
B	76
C	77
D	70
<b>5</b>	<b>The science of collecting, organizing, presenting, analyzing and interpreting data to assist in making more effective decisions is called</b>
A	Parameter
<b>B</b>	<b>Statistics</b>
C	Population
D	Sample
<b>6</b>	<b>When the characteristic being studied is nonnumeric, it is called a</b>
A	Quantitative variable
B	Discrete variable
<b>C</b>	<b>Qualitative variable</b>
D	Continuous variable
<b>7</b>	<b>A specific characteristic of a population is called</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Parameter</b>
B	Variable
C	Sample
D	Population
<b>8</b>	<b>Statistical results are</b>
A	Absolutely correct
B	Not true
<b>C</b>	<b>True on average</b>

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D	Universally true
<b>9</b>	<b>Class interval is measured as</b>
A	The sum of the upper and lower limit
B	Half the sum of upper and lower limit
C	Half the difference between upper and lower limit
<b>D</b>	<b>The difference between upper and lower limit</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>Pie chart represents the components of a factor by</b>
A	Percentages
B	Angels
<b>C</b>	<b>Sectors</b>
D	Circles
<b>11</b>	<b>Histograms are</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>One dimensional diagrams</b>
B	Two dimensional diagrams
C	Three dimensional diagrams
D	None of the above
<b>12</b>	<b>If a constant 5 is added to each observation of a set, the mean is</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Increased by 5</b>
B	Decreased by 5
C	5 times the original mean
D	Not affected
<b>13</b>	<b>Extreme value in the data set have no effect on</b>
A	Average
<b>B</b>	<b>Median</b>
C	Geometric mean
D	Harmonic mean
<b>14</b>	<b>Which of the following is a unit less measure of dispersion</b>
A	Standard deviation
B	Mean deviation
<b>C</b>	<b>Coefficient of variation</b>
D	Range
<b>15</b>	<b>Which one of the given measures of dispersion is considered best?</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Standard deviation</b>
B	Range
C	Variance
D	Coefficient of variation
<b>16</b>	<b>The average of the sum of squares of the deviations about mean is called...</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Variance</b>
B	Absolute deviation
C	Standard deviation

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D	Mean deviation
<b>17</b>	<b>For a negatively skewed distribution, the correct inequality is</b>
A	Mode < Median
B	Mean < Median
<b>C</b>	<b>Mean &lt; Mode</b>
D	None of the above
<b>18</b>	<b>Which of the following is a measure of central value?</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Median</b>
B	Standard deviation
C	Mean deviation
D	Quartile deviation
<b>19</b>	<b>Which mean is most affected by extreme values?</b>
A	Geometric mean
B	Harmonic mean
<b>C</b>	<b>Arithmetic mean</b>
D	Trimmed mean
<b>21</b>	<b>In a case of positive skewed distribution the relation between mean, median and mode that hold is</b>
A	Median > Mean > Mode
<b>B</b>	<b>Mean &gt; Median &gt; Mode</b>
C	Mean = Median = Mode
D	Mean < Median < Mode
<b>22</b>	<b>Range of data set 8, 12, 5, 15 is...</b>
A	2
B	5
<b>C</b>	<b>10</b>
D	15
<b>23</b>	<b>Index numbers are also known as</b>
A	Economic barometers
B	Signs and guide posts
<b>C</b>	<b>Both (A) and (B)</b>
D	Neither (A) nor (B)
<b>24</b>	<b>Index number is a</b>
A	Measure of relative changes
B	A special type of an average
C	A percentage relative
<b>D</b>	<b>All the above</b>
<b>25</b>	<b>Laspeyre's index numbers possess</b>
A	Downward bias
B	No bias

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<b>C</b>	<b>Upward bias</b>
D	None of the above
<b>26</b>	<b>If a frequency distribution is positively skewed, the mean of the distribution is</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Greater than the mode</b>
B	Less than the mode
C	Equal to mode
D	Less than the mean
<b>27</b>	<b>The coordinates (X, Y) satisfy the lines of regression of</b>
A	Y on X
B	X on Y
<b>C</b>	<b>Both the regression lines</b>
D	None of the two regression lines
<b>28</b>	<b>The value of correlation ratio varies from</b>
<b>A</b>	<b>-1 to 1</b>
B	-1 to 0
C	0 to 1
D	0 to $\infty$
<b>29</b>	<b>The nature of correlation between two variables is known from</b>
A	Bar diagram
B	Pie diagram
C	Pictogram
<b>D</b>	<b>Scatter diagram</b>
<b>30</b>	<b>In given data set; 1,2,3,4,5 is</b>
A	Mean < Median
B	Mean > Median
<b>C</b>	<b>Mean = Median</b>
D	Mean = Mode
<b>31</b>	<b>A time series consist of</b>
A	Two components
B	Three components
<b>C</b>	<b>Four components</b>
D	Five components
<b>32</b>	<b>Secular trend is indicative of long term variation towards</b>
A	Increase only
B	Decrease only
<b>C</b>	<b>Either increase or decrease</b>
D	None of the above
<b>33</b>	<b>Cyclic variations in a time series are caused by</b>
A	Lockouts in a factory
B	War in a country



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C	Floods in the states
D	None of the above
<b>34</b>	<b>Trend in a time series means</b>
A	Long term regular movement
B	Short term regular movement
C	Both (A) and (B)
D	Neither (A) nor (B)
<b>35</b>	<b>Moving average method of ascertaining trend is not suitable for</b>
A	Finding trend values
B	Projections
C	Both (A) and (B)
D	Neither (A) nor (B)
<b>36</b>	<b>The sales of a departmental store on Dushera and Diwali are associated with the component of a time series</b>
A	Secular trend
B	Seasonal variation
C	Irregular variation
D	Cyclical variation
<b>37</b>	<b>When a population is infinite, the appropriate method is</b>
A	Census method
B	Sample method
C	Both
D	No one
<b>38</b>	<b>Average calculated in which all the items are not equally important is called</b>
A	Simple average
B	Weighted average
C	Combined arithmetic mean
D	None of Above
<b>39</b>	<b>The collection of data from every member of a population is called</b>
A	Census
B	Sample
C	Variable
D	None of above
<b>40</b>	<b>A data set may have</b>
A	More than one mode
B	More than one mean
C	More than one median
D	More than one mode, mean & median
<b>41</b>	<b>Measure of the extent to which a probability distribution of a real-valued random variable lean (bend) to one side of the mean is called</b>

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A	Dispersion
<b>B</b>	<b>Skewness</b>
C	Variation
D	Variable
<b>42</b>	<b>A set of statistically observations arranged in sequential (chronological) order is called...</b>
A	Trend
B	Index number
<b>C</b>	<b>Time Series</b>
D	None of above
<b>43</b>	<b>A statistical measure designed to show changes in a variable or a group of related variables with respect to time, place or other characteristics is called...</b>
A	Trend
<b>B</b>	<b>Index number</b>
C	Time Series
D	None of above

# Valuation of Real Estate

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