

Introduction to Statistics

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

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D Universally true

9 Class interval is measured as

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

D The difference between upper and lower limit

10 Pie chart represents the components of a factor by

A Percentages

B Angels

C Sectors

D Circles

11 Histograms are

A One dimensional diagrams

B Two dimensional diagrams

C Three dimensional diagrams

D None of the above

12 If a constant 5 is added to each observation of a set, the mean is

A Increased by 5

B Decreased by 5

C 5 times the original mean

D Not affected

13 Extreme value in the data set have no effect on

A Average

B Median

C Geometric mean

D Harmonic mean

14 Which of the following is a unit less measure of dispersion

A Standard deviation

B Mean deviation

C Coefficient of variation

D Range

15 Which one of the given measures of dispersion is considered best?

A Standard deviation

B Range

C Variance

D Coefficient of variation

16 The average of the sum of squares of the deviations about mean is called...

A Variance

B Absolute deviation

C Standard deviation

D Mean deviation

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

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

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- A Long term regular movement
- B Short term regular movement
- C Both (A) and (B)
- D Neither (A) nor (B)

35 Moving average method of ascertaining trend is not suitable for

- A Finding trend values
- B Projections**
- C Both (A) and (B)
- D Neither (A) nor (B)

36 The sales of a departmental store on Dusshera and Diwali are associated with the component of a time series

- A Secular trend
- B Seasonal variation**
- C Irregular variation
- D Cyclical variation

37 When a population is infinite, the appropriate method is

- A Census method
- B Sample method**
- C Both
- D No one

38 Average calculated in which all the items are not equally important is called

- A Simple average
- B Weighted average**
- C Combined arithmetic mean
- D None of Above

39 The collection of data from every member of a population is called

- A Census**
- B Sample
- C Variable
- D None of above

40 A data set may have

- A More than one mode**
- B More than one mean
- C More than one median
- D More than one mode, mean & median

41 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

- A Dispersion
- B Skewness**
- C Variation
- D Variable

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42 A set of statistically observations arranged in sequential (chronological) order is called...

- A Trend
- B Index number
- C Time Series**
- D None of above

43 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...

- A Trend
- B Index number**
- C Time Series
- D None of above

Valuation of Real Estate

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