

STATISTICS PAPER-I (NEW SCHEME)

TIME ALLOWED: 20 Minutes

OBJECTIVE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 17

Note: You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that circle in front of that question number. Use marker or pen to fill the circles. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question. Attempt as many questions as given in objective type question paper and leave others blank. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve question 6 on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.

Q.No.1

- (1) Geometric mean of $X : 2, 4, 8$ is:-
 (A) Zero (B) 4 (C) 6 (D) 16
- (2) Second moment about mean is:-
 (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) Variance (D) Standard deviation
- (3) If $Q_3 = 20$ and $Q_1 = 10$ the co-efficient of quartile deviation is:-
 (A) 3 (B) $\frac{1}{3}$ (C) $\frac{2}{3}$ (D) 1
- (4) In a symmetrical distribution, the coefficient of skewness will always be:-
 (A) Negative (B) Zero (C) 1 (D) - 1
- (5) Index for base period is always taken as:-
 (A) 100 (B) One (C) 200 (D) Zero
- (6) Base year weighted index numbers are:-
 (A) Laspeyre's (B) Fisher's (C) Paasche's (D) CPI
- (7) The probability of drawing any one spade card is:-
 (A) $\frac{1}{32}$ (B) $\frac{1}{13}$ (C) $\frac{4}{13}$ (D) $\frac{1}{4}$
- (8) _____ cannot be probability of an event.
 (A) 0 (B) 1 (C) 0.32 (D) 1.05
- (9) If "C" is a constant, then $E(C)$ is:-
 (A) C (B) 0 (C) 1 (D) X
- (10) $E(X - \mu)^2 =$ _____
 (A) Zero (B) S.D (C) Variance (D) Mean deviation
- (11) If $p = q = \frac{1}{2}$, then distribution is called:-
 (A) Symmetrical (B) Positively (C) Skewed (D) Negatively
- (12) The mean and variance of the binomial distribution is:-
 (A) np and \sqrt{npq} (B) np and npq (C) np and nq (D) n and p
- (13) In a binomial experiment with three trials, the variable can take:-
 (A) 2 values (B) 3 values (C) 4 values (D) 5 values
- (14) A quantity calculated from a population is called:-
 (A) Frequency (B) Statistic (C) Parameter (D) Sample
- (15) The grouped data is:-
 (A) Primary (B) Secondary (C) Raw data (D) None of these
- (16) The average of lower and upper class limits is called:-
 (A) Class boundary (B) Class frequency (C) Class mark (D) Class limit
- (17) The mean is based on:-
 (A) All the values (B) Small values (C) Extreme values (D) Large values