| Pap                                 | er Code  | 2  | 015 (A)   | Roll No   |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| Nur                                 | nber: 4183   | INTERMEDIA   | TE PART-II (12 <sup>th</sup>  | CLASS)  |
| Note think Cutti as gives           | e: You have four chook is correct, fill that cing or filling two or not in objective type BLES are not filled. | oices for each objectivircle in front of that one circles will result question paper and l | JECTIVE ve type question as A, i question number. Use It in zero mark in that | TIME ALLOWED: 20 Minutes MAXIMUM MARKS: 17 B, C and D. The choice which you marker or pen to fill the circles. question. Attempt as many question credit will be awarded in case IECTIVE PAPER. |
| <b>Q.N</b> (1)                      |  | t should not be used if  | any expected frequency  | wie.  |
| (1)                                 | (A) Less than 10   | (B) Les than 5   | (C) Equal to 5  | (D) More than 5   |
| (2)                                 | The graph of time so   |  | (C) Equal to 3  | (D) More than 3   |
| (2)                                 | (A) Histogram  | (B) Historigram  | (C) Straight line   | (D) Ogive   |
| (3)                                 | Depression in busin  | . ,  | (C) Straight line   | (D) Ogive   |
| (3)                                 | (A) Secular trend  | (B) Cyclical   | (C) Seasonal  | (D) Irregular   |
| (4)                                 | Brain of computer system is called:-   |  |   |   |
|                                     | (A) Hard disk  | (B) Monitor  | (C) Central Processi  | ng Unit (D) Mouse   |
| (5)                                 | In Normal Distribution, the values of all odd order mean moments are always:-                                  |  |   |   |
|                                     | (A) 1  | (B) 0.5  | (C) 0   | (D) 0.25  |
| <ul><li>(6)</li><li>(7)</li></ul>   | The mean and standard deviation of the standard normal distribution are:-                                      |  |   |   |
|                                     | (A) 0 and 1  | (B) 1 and 0  | (C) $\mu$ and $\delta^2$  | (D) $\pi$ and $e$   |
|                                     | The range of the normal distribution is:-  |  |   |   |
| ( )                                 | (A) $0$ to $n$   | (B) 0 to $\infty$  | (C) -1  to  + 1   | (D) $-\infty$ to $\infty$   |
| (8)<br>(9)                          | Any calculation on the sample data is called:-   |  |   |   |
|                                     | (A) Parameter  | (B) Statistic  | (C) $\overline{X}$  | (D) Error   |
|                                     | Random sampling  | is also called:-   | . ,   | . ,   |
|                                     | (A) Probability sampling (B) Non-probability sampling (C) Sampling error (D) Random error                      |  |   |   |
| (10)                                | The mean of the sampling distribution of means is equal to:-   |  |   |   |
|                                     | (A) $\overline{X}$   | (B) μ  | (C) <i>P</i>  | (D) None of these   |
| (11)                                | The level of confidence is denoted by:-  |  |   |   |
|                                     | (A) α  | (B) $1-\alpha$   | (C) β   | (D) $1 - \beta$   |
| (12)                                | The hypothesis $\mu \le 10$ is a:-   |  |   |   |
|                                     | (A) Simple hypothesis (B) Composite hypothesis (C) Alternative hypothesis (D) Difficult to tell                |  |   |   |
| (13)                                | When $\delta$ is known, the hypothesis about mean is tested by:-   |  |   |   |
| ( - )                               |  |  | (C) $\chi^2$ – test   | (D) $F$ – test  |
| (14)                                |  |  | of variables involved a   |   |
| . ,                                 | (A) 0  | (B) 1  | (C) 2   | (D) 3   |
| <ul><li>(15)</li><li>(16)</li></ul> | In regression equation $y = a + bx$ , b is called:-  |  |   |   |
|                                     | (A) Slope (B) Regression coefficient (C) Intercept (D) Both A and B  |  |   |   |
|                                     | A perfect positive correlation is signified by:-   |  |   |   |
|                                     | (A) 0  | (B) +1   | (C) -1  | (D) $-1$ to $+1$  |
| (17)                                | If all the frequencie  | es of classes are same   | the value of Chi-square   | ris:-   |

(B) One

(C) Infinite (D) Both A and B

(A) Zero