**Quiz on Statistics (Data Sc.)**

1. The dispersion, regression, correlation etc. of the data is done under which part of statistics :
   1. Summarization of data
   2. Interpretation of data
   3. Analysis of data
   4. Application of data
2. Which of the following statements are true?
3. The mean of a population is denoted by x.
4. Sample size is never bigger than population size.
5. The population mean is a statistic.
6. I only
7. II and III
8. All of the
9. none of these
10. The sum of the percent frequencies for all classes will always equal:
11. one
12. the number of classes

(c) 100

(d) number of items in the study

1. The steps that would not be included in a hypothesis testing :
2. State the null and alternative hypothesis
3. Obtaining a probability value
4. Eliminate the outliers
5. Set the significance level before research study
6. Which is not the measure of variablity?
7. Variance
8. Standard Deviation
9. Range
10. Median
11. Which of these isn’t a descriptive measure in statistics?
12. Variance
13. Range
14. Hypothesis testing
15. Mode
16. In computing descriptive statistics from grouped data :
17. data values are treated as if they occur at the midpoint of a class
18. the grouped data computations are used only when a population is being analyzed
19. the grouped data computations are used only when a population is being analyzed
20. None of the above
21. Which of the following is not a measure of central location?
22. mean
23. median
24. variance
25. mode
26. Which of the following is a measure of dispersion?
27. percentiles
28. quartiles
29. interquartile range
30. all of the above are measures of dispersion

# The interquartile range is used as a measure of variability to overcome what difficulty of the range?

1. the sum of the range variances is zero
2. the range is difficult to compute
3. the range is influenced too much by extreme values
4. the range is negative
5. The measure of dispersion that is influenced most by extreme values is
6. the range
7. the standard deviation
8. the variance
9. the interquartile range
10. The measure of location which is the most likely to be influenced by extreme values in the data set is the
11. range
12. median
13. mode
14. Mean
15. Which of the measures of central tendency must be reported when the data is significantly skewed?
16. Mean
17. Standard deviation (c)Median

(d)Mode

1. The sum of deviations of the individual data elements from their mean is
2. always greater than zero
3. always less than zero
4. sometimes greater than and sometimes less than zero, depending on the data elements
5. always equal to zero
6. The process of condensation and elimination of unnecessary details from a data are some of the objectives of:
   1. Data abstraction
   2. Data Classification
   3. Data Modification
   4. Data Analysis
7. Number of observations falling in a particular class interval is known as:
8. Class limit
9. Frequency
10. Sample size
11. Range
12. Number of class intervals for 100 observations according to Sturge’s rule is:

(a) 9

(b) 7.644

1. 8
2. 7
3. The relationship between the size of class intervals and number of class intervals is :
4. Directly proportional
5. Inversely proportional
6. Do not relate
7. Equal
8. The size of class interval in a discrete distribution is given as (where N is the total number of observations):
9. highest value / (1+3.322 logN)
10. (highest value – lowest value) / (1+3.322 logN)
11. (highest value – lowest value) / N
12. a and b both can be used
13. The extent of the departure of numerical values from normal distribution :
14. Dispersion
15. Skewness
16. Central tendency
17. None of the above
18. Which of these isn’t a measure of average of positions :
19. Median
20. hypergeometric mean
21. Decile
22. Mode
23. The sum of squares of deviations of the given set of observations is \_ when taken from arithmetic mean :
24. Maximum
25. Zero
26. not predictable
27. Minimum
28. The mean computed by removing the outliers is called :
29. Expected mean
30. Trimmed mean
31. Weighted mean
32. Arithmetic mean
33. The most suitable average when it is desired to give greater weight to smaller observations and less weight to the larger ones :
34. Geometric mean
35. Arithmetic mean
36. Harmonic Mean
37. Hypergeometric mean

The wheat production (in Kg) of 20 acres is given as:

1120, 1240, 1320, 1040, 1080, 1200, 1440, 1360, 1680, 1730, 1785, 1342, 1960,

1880, 1755, 1720, 1600, 1470, 1750, and 1885.

1. The coefficient of quartile deviation of the above data is: (a) 0.161

(b) 0.164

(c) 0.168

(d) None of the above

1. The quartile deviation of the data is:

(a) 492.25

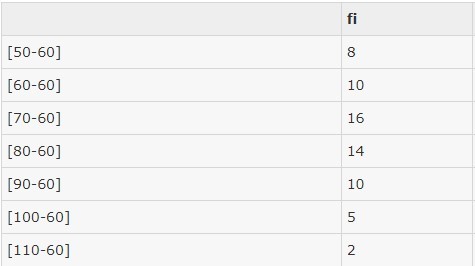
(b) 492.75

(c) 246.875

(d) 246.812

1. The is that value of the variable up to which lie exactly k% of the total number of observations.
2. Decile
3. Quartile
4. Percentile
5. None of the above

28. Calculate the third decile of the following data:

1. 60
2. 70.94
3. 75
4. 71.56

**Answers Of Quiz on Statistics (Data Sc.)**

1. (c) Analysis of data
2. (d) none of these
3. (c) 100
4. (d)Set the significance level before research study
5. (d) Median
6. (c) Hypothesis testing
7. (a) data values are treated as if they occur at the midpoint of a class
8. (c) Variance
9. (d) all of the above are measures of dispersion
10. (c) the range is influenced too much by extreme values
11. (a) the range
12. (d) Mean
13. (c)Median
14. (d) always equal to zero
15. (a) Data abstraction
16. (b) Frequency
17. (b) 7.644
18. (b) Inversely proportional
19. (b) (highest value – lowest value) / (1+3.322 logN)
20. (b) Skewness
21. (d) Mode
22. (d) Minimum
23. (b) Trimmed mean
24. (c) Harmonic Mean
25. (b) 0.164
26. (d) 246.812
27. (c) Percentile

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