

Name:.....

NCCS Reg no :.....

Section:

Group "A"

Attempt all the questions.

[10×1=10]

1. Circle (O) the correct answer.

- i. Primary data are collected by using the method of
 - a. Interview
 - b. Mailed questionnaire method
 - c. Schedules sent through enumerators
 - d. All the above
- ii. Which one of the following is not uniquely defined?
 - a. Mean
 - b. median
 - c. mode
 - d. All of these
- iii. Which measure of dispersions is the quickest to compute?
 - a. Standard deviation
 - b. Mean Deviation
 - c. Quartile Deviation
 - d. Range
- iv. The value of r^2 lies between
 - a. $-\infty \text{ to } +\infty$
 - b. $0 \text{ to } 1$
 - c. $-1 \text{ to } +1$
 - d. none of the above
- v. The line of regression intersects at the point
 - a. (x, y)
 - b. (\bar{x}, \bar{y})
 - c. $(0,0)$
 - d. $(1,1)$
- vi. $P(B/A)$ Is defined only when
 - a. A is a sure event
 - b. A is not an impossible event
 - c. B is a sure event
 - d. B is an impossible event
- vii. The skewness of binomial distribution will be zero if
 - a. $P < \frac{1}{2}$
 - b. $P > \frac{1}{2}$
 - c. $P = \frac{1}{2}$
 - d. $P < q$
- viii. In sampling with probability proportional to size, the units are selected with probability in proportion to:
 - a. The size of the unit
 - b. The size of the population
 - c. The size of the sample
 - d. None of the above
- ix. The degree of freedom for error in two-way ANOVA with k no. of treatments and h number of blocks (or varieties) is
 - a. $(k - 1)$
 - b. $(h-1)$
 - c. $(hk-1)$
 - d. $(h-1)(k-1)$
- x. A sample consists of:
 - a. All units of the population
 - b. 5% units of the population
 - c. 50% units of the population
 - d. any fraction of the population

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1. Circle (O) the correct answer.

- i. The word statistics is used as
 - a. Singular
 - b. Plural
 - c. singular and plural both
 - d. None of the above
- ii. Which of the following represents median?
 - a. First Quartile
 - b. fiftieth percentile
 - c. Sixth Decile
 - d. none of the above
- iii. Which one is difficult to compute?
 - a. Relative measures of dispersion
 - b. Absolute measures of dispersion
 - c. Both a) and b)
 - d. Range
- iv. If $y = a + bx$, then what is the coefficient of correlation between X and Y?
 - a. 1
 - b. 1 or -1 according as $b > 0$ or $b < 0$
 - c. -1
 - d. None of these
- v. The two lines of regression become identical when
 - a. $r = 1$
 - b. $r = -1$
 - c. $r = 0$
 - d. a or b
- vi. If $P(A/B) = P(A)$, then
 - a. A is independent of B
 - b. E is dependent of A
 - c. B is independent of A
 - d. Both a and c
- vii. If $X \sim N(8,64)$, the probability density function for the normal variate X is:
 - a. $Z = \frac{X-64}{8}$
 - b. $Z = \frac{X-8}{8}$
 - c. $z = \frac{X-8}{64}$
 - d. $Z = \frac{8-X}{8}$
- viii. The number of possible samples of size n from a population of N units with replacement is:
 - a. $\binom{N}{n}$
 - b. $(N)_n$
 - c. n^2
 - d. $n!$
- ix. How do you obtain degree of freedom in One-way ANOVA?
 - a. (k, n-1)
 - b. (k, n-k)
 - c. (k-1, N-1)
 - d. (k-1, N-k)
- x. A parameter is a characteristic of
 - a. Sample
 - b. Population
 - c. Both
 - d. a and b