## **Statistics Mcqs Paper 2013**

Posted by Muneer Hayat On 4 September 2013, 5:48 am

## **Statistics Mcqs Paper 2013**

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- 1. Two mutually exclusive events are also:
- (a) Dependent events (b) Independent events (c) Exhaustive events (d) None of these

2. In which definition of probability, the condition of mutually exclusive and equally likely events is imposed?

- (a) Subjective approach (b) Relative frequency (c) Classical definition (d) None of these
- 3. In Poisson distribution:
- (a) Mean > Variance (b) Mean < Variance (c) Mean Variance (d) None of these
- 4. When sample size n becomes larger and larger and sample estimate tends to the respective population
- parameter, this property of estimators is called:
- (a) Unbiasedness (b) Consistency (c) Reliability (d) None of these
- 5. If the voting preference of 100,000 registered voters are to study, what kind of sampling should be used?
- (a) Simple Random Sampling (b) Quota Sampling (c) Stratified Random Sampling (d) None of these
- 6. If the sampling frame not available then which of the sampling technique could be adopted with ease:
- (a) Simple Random Sampling (b) Stratified Random Sampling
- (c) Cluster Random Sampling (d) None of these
- 7. The complete list of the sampling units is called:
- (a) Sampling Frame (b) Unit List (c) Sample Space (d) None of these
- 8. A cricket captain wins the toss for three consecutive matches. What is the probability that he will call
- correctly for the fourth match?
- (a) 1/2 (b) 1/4 (c) 1/8 (d) None of these
- 9. If X has binomial distribution with parameter p and n then the variance of X is:
- (a) n pq
- (b) np (c)
- 11. Which of the following statement is true for Normal distribution?
- (a) It is skewed to the right (b) It has always a mean of zero and a standard deviation of one
- (c) Its mean, median and mode are equal (d) None of these
- 12. Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) The slope coefficient in regression and the correlation coefficient always have the same sign
- (b) A regression line always passes through origin (c) The correlation coefficient can exceed than 1

• (d) None of these

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- 13. Testing of hypotheses is a phase to check the validity of:
- (a) Population parameter (b) Sample estimate (c) Population (d) None of these

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- 14. Any set of outcomes of a random experiments is called:
- (a) Event (b) Event space (c) Sample points (d) None of these

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- 15. When a difference between two groups is statistically significant this means that:
- (a) The difference is statistically real but of little practical significance
- (b) The difference is probably the result of sampling variation
- (c) The difference is not likely to be due to chance variation (d) None of these

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16. The degree of freedom for two independent samples will be based on:

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- 17. As the sample size increases:
- (a) The standard deviation of the population decreases (b) The population means increases
- (c) The standard error of the mean decreases (d) None of these

- 18. With a lower level of significance, the probability of rejecting a true null hypothesis:
- (a) Remains same (b) Increases (c) Decrease (d) None of these

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- 19. Which one is NOT the characteristic of a random experiment:
- (a) It has at least two outcomes (b) The number of all possible outcomes are not known in advance
- (c) It can be repeated any number of times under similar conditions (d) None of these

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## Statistics Mcqs for Lecturer & Subject Specialist PSC Exam

Posted by Muneer Hayat On 21 July 2013, 4:49 am

## Statistics Mcqs For Lecturer & Subject Specialist PSC Exam

• If a card is chosen from a standard deck of cards, what is the probability of getting a diamond (♦) or a club(♣)?A 26/52=1/2

B 13/52

C 20/52

D 12/52

Question 2

 A listing of the possibile outcomes of an experiment and their corresponding probability is calledA Random Variable

B Contingency table

C Bayesian table

D Probability distribution

E Frequency distribution

Ouestion 3

• If you roll a pair of dice, what is the probability that (at least) one of the dice is a 4 or the sum of the dice is 7?A 4/36

B 13/36

C 21/36

D 15/36

Question 4

• The collection of one or more outcomes from an experiment is called A Probability

B Event

C Random Variable

D Z-Value

E Random Experiment

Ouestion 5

• Which of the following is not a condition of the binomial distribution? A Only 2 possible outcomes

B have constant probability of success

C must have at least 3 trials

D trials must be independent

Ouestion 6

• Which of the following is not an example of a discrete probability distribution? A The sale or purchase price of a house

B The number of bedrooms in a house

C The number of bathrooms in a house

D Whether or not a home has a swimming pool in it.

Ouestion 7

• If a card is chosen from a standard deck of cards, what is the probability of getting a five or a seven? A 4/52

B 1/26

C 8/52

D 1/169

Question 8

• If the occurrence of one event means that another cannot happen, then the events are A Independent

B Mutually Exclusive

C Bayesian

D Empirical

Ouestion 9

• In which approach to probability the outcomes are equally likely to occur? A Classical Probability

B Subjective Probability

C Relative Frequency

D Independent

Question 10

• In a Poisson probability distribution A The mean and variance of the distribution are same (equal)

B The probability of success is always greater than 5

C The number of trials is always less than 5

D It always contains a contingency table

Question 11

• In special rule of addition of probability, the events are alwaysA Independent events

B Mutually Exclusive events

C Bayesian

D Empirical

Ouestion 12

• The joint probability is A The likelihood of two events happening together

B The likelihood of an event happening given that another event has already happened

C Based on two mutually exlclusive events D Also called Prior probability
Question 13
<ul> <li>The the special rule of multiplication of probability, the events must be Independent</li> </ul>
B Mutually exclusive
C Bayesian
D Empirical
Question 14
• Which of the following is not a correct statement about a probability. A It must have a value between 0
and 1
B It can be reported as a decimal or a fraction
C A value near 0 means that the event is not likely to occur/happens
D It is the collection of several experiments.
Binomial distribution is negatively skewed when Ap=0
B p>1/2
C p<1/2
D p=-1/2
E p = 1/3
Question 2
Successive trials in binomial distribution areA Dependent
B Independent
C Equally Likely
D Mutually exclusive
E None
Question 3
• If in a binomial distribution $n = 1$ then $E(X)$ is A q
Вр
$\stackrel{\circ}{C}_0$
D 1
Question 4
<ul> <li>In which distribution successive trials are without replacementA Hypergeometric distribution</li> </ul>
B Binomial distribution
C Poisson distribution
D Geometric distribution
Question 5
Hypergeometric distribution has parameters A 2
B 1
C 3 D 4
E No
Question 6
Binomial distribution has parameters A Three
B Two
C One
D Four
E None
Question 7
• Binomial distribution is symmetrical when $A p = q$
B p > q
C p < q
D np > npq
Question 8

•	A random variable X has binomial distribution with $n = 10$ and $p = 0.3$ then variance of X is A 10
	B 12
	C 2.1
	D 21
	E None
	Question 9
•	The mean of hypergeometric distribution is A nk
	N
•	B N-k
	n
•	C nN
_	k
	D n+k
	N N
	Question 10
	In binomial distribution $n=6$ and $p=0.9$ , then the value of $P(X=7)$ is A One
•	B Less than zero
	C Zero
	D More than zero
	Question 11
•	In a binomial probability distribution it is impossible to find $P(X < 0)$
	B P(X = 0) $C P(X > 0)$
	$D P(0 \le X \le n)$ Overtion 12
	Question 12 The many modion and mode for him smith distribution will be equal when A = 0.5
•	The mean, median and mode for binomial distribution will be equal when A p = $0.5$
	B p< 0.5
	C p> 0.5
	D p = 1
	E None of these
	Question 13 Each trial in Binomial distribution has A One Outcome
•	
	B Two Outcome
	C Three Outcome
	D Four Outcome
	Question 14
•	A fair coin is tossed four times, the probability of getting four heads is A 1/4 B 1/2
	C 1/16
	D 1
	E 0
	Question 15
•	Which of the following is not the property of binomial distribution An is fixed B has two outcomes
	C Trials are independent
	i e
	D Probability of success varies from trial to trial Question 16
_	
•	The variance of binomial distribution is always A Less than mean
	B Equal to mean
	C Greater than mean
	D Equal to standard deviation
	E None of these
	Question 17

<ul> <li>The probability of success changes from trial to trial in A Binomial distribution</li> <li>B Geometric distribution</li> <li>C Sampling distribution</li> <li>D Hypergeometric distribution</li> </ul>
<ul><li>Question 18</li><li>The mean of binomial distribution is A npq</li><li>B np</li></ul>
C npq
$\sqrt{}$
D np
_
$\frac{-}{}$
E nq
_
$\sqrt{}$
Question 19
<ul> <li>In hypergeometric distribution, the trials areA Independent</li> <li>B Dependent</li> </ul>
C Collectively Exhaustive
D None
Question 20
• The successive trials are with replacement in A Hypergeometric distribution
B Binomial distribution
C Geometric distribution D None of above
Total Area under the curve in probability of density function is A 0
B-1
C 1
D Infinity
Question 2
<ul> <li>For a random variable X, E(X) is A Harmonic Mean (HM)</li> <li>B Geometric Mean (GM)</li> </ul>
C Arithmetic Mean (AM)
D Non
Question 3
Probability distribution of a random variable is also known as A Probability
B Probability Function C Distribution Function
D Probability Distribution
E Probability Density Function
Question 4
<ul> <li>Probability of occurrence of an event lies between A -1 and 0</li> </ul>
B 0 and 1
C -1 and 1
D exactly 1 Question 5
• What is the probability that a ball drawn at random from a jar? A 0.1
B 1

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Question 6
 For distribution Function F(X), F(-\infty)=0 and
 F(\infty)=?A 0
 B -1
 C 1
 Question 7
If C is non-random variable, the E(C) is A Zero
 C 1
 D 2
 E None
 Question 8
A discrete probability distribution may be represented by A A table
 B A graph
 C A mathematical Equation
 D All of these
 Question 9
For a probability density function (pdf), the probability of a single point is A 1
 B 2
 C0
 D Constant
 Question 10
The probability function is always A Negative
 B Non Negative
 C Positive
 D None
 Question 11
The distribution function F(X) is represented by A P(X=x)
 B P(X
 C P(X>x)
 D P(X \le x)
 Statistics Mcqs Test
Posted by Muneer Hayat On 2 January 2015, 12:28 am
Statistics Mcqs Test
 (1) A cricket captain wins the toss for three consecutive matches. What is the probability that the will
 call correctly for the fourth match?
 (a) 1/16
 (b) 1/8
 (c) 1/4
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C 0.5 D 0

E Cannot be determined from given information

- (d) 1/2
- (e) None of these
- (2) A and B are two independent events. The probability of A is ½ and B is 1/3. The neither probability of A nor B is:
  - (a) 5/12
  - (b) 1/3
  - (c) 3/4
  - (d) 11/12
  - (e) None of these
- (3) Which one of the following statement is not true?
  - (a) Mutually exclusive events are statistically dependent.
  - (b) Complementary events have probabilities that sum to 1.
  - (c) Opposite events, are statistically independent.
  - (d) An experiment's elementary events are collectively exhaustive and mutually exclusive.
  - (e) None of these
- (4) For a Poisson distribution with standard deviation equals to 2 then mean of the Poisson distribution equals to:
  - (a) 0
  - (b) 1
  - (c) 2
  - (d) 4
  - (e) None of these
- (5) Which of the following could never by described by the binomial distribution?
  - (a) The number of defective items produced by an assembly process.
  - (b) The amount of water used daily by a single household.
  - (c) The number of people in a class who can answer a particular question correctly.
  - (d) All of these
  - (e) None of these
- (6) The area under the normal curve within two standard deviation of the mean is:
  - (a) 68.26 %
  - (b) 95.44 %
  - (c) 99.73 %
  - (d) 99.99 %
  - (e) None of these
- (7) What information is given by a value of the coefficient of determination?
  - (a) Strength of relationship
  - (b) Both strength and direction of relationship
  - (c) Neither strength nor direction of relationship
  - (d) Direction of relationship only
  - (e) None of these
- (8) A complete list of all the sampling units is called:
  - (a) stratum size
  - (b) unit list
  - (c) sampling frame
  - (d) sample design
  - (e) None of these
- (9) If we decrease Type-I error, Type-II error:
  - (a) Remains same
  - (b) Increases
  - (c) Decreases
  - (d) None of these

- (10) To test of equality of means of paired observations, we use: (a) Chi-Square test

  - (b) t-test
  - (c) F-test
  - (d) Z-test
  - (e) None of these

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F.B

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