**Answers:**

1. (c) Analysis of data

2. (d) None of the above

The mean of a population is denoted by μ; not x. When sampling with replacement, sample size can be greater than population size. And the population mean is a *parameter*; the sample mean is a statistic.

3. (c) 100 ; n\*n/100=100

4. (c) Eliminating the outliers (Probability and stats, mathematics)

5. (d) Median

6. (c) Hypothesis testing

7. (a)

8. (c)

9. (c) The interquartile range is the difference between the third quartile and the first quartile

10. (c)

11. (a) A measure of spread, sometimes also called a measure of dispersion, is used to describe the variability in a sample or population. It is usually used in conjunction with a measure of central tendency, such as the mean or median, to provide an overall description of a set of data.

12. (d)

13. (c) however, mode can also be appropriate in these situations, but is not as commonly used as the median.

14. (d) Always equal to zero

15. (b)

16. (b) Frequency

17. (b) (The number classes are to be rounded off to nearest number if it’s not an integer)

18. (b)

19. (b)

20. (b)

21. (b)

22. (d)

23. (b)

24. (c)

25. (b)

26. (c)

27. (c)

28. (b)

