STATISTICS

- 1. If $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ are the observations of a given data. Then the mean of the observations will be:
- (a) Sum of observations/Total number of observations
- (b) Total number of observations/Sum of observations
- (c) Sum of observations +Total number of observations
- (d) None of the above

2. If the mean of frequency distribution is 7.5 and $\sum f_i x_i = 120 + 3k$, $\sum f_i = 30$, then k is equal to:

- (a) 40
- (b) 35
- (c) 50
- (d) 45
- 3. The mode and mean is given by 7 and 8, respectively. Then the median is:
- (a) 1/13
- (b) 13/3
- (c) 23/3
- (d) 33
- 4. The mean of the data: 4, 10, 5, 9, 12 is;
- (a) 8
- (b) 10
- (c) 9
- (d) 15
- 5. The median of the data 13, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20 is:
- (a) 30/2

(b) 31/2

(c) 33/2

(d) 35/2

6. If the mean of first n natural numbers is 3n/5, then the value of n is:

(a) 3

(b) 4

(c) 5

(d) 6

7. If AM of a, a+3, a+6, a+9 and a+12 is 10, then a is equal to;

(a) 1

(b) 2

(c) 3

(d) 4

8. The class interval of a given observation is 10 to 15, then the class mark for this interval will be:

(a) 11.5

(b) 12.5

(c) 12

(d) 14

9. If the sum of frequencies is 24, then the value of x in the observation: x, 5,6,1,2, will be;

(a) 4

(b) 6

(c) 8

(d) 10

10. Construction of a cumulative frequency table is useful in determining the

- (a) mean
- (b) median
- (c) mode
- (d) all the above three measures

11. The abscissa of the point of intersection of the less than type and of the more than type cumulative frequency curves of a grouped data gives its

- (a) mean
- (b) median
- (c) mode
- (d) all the three above
- 12. While computing mean of grouped data, we assume that the frequencies are
- (a) centred at the class marks of the classes
- (b) evenly distributed over all the classes
- (c) centred at the upper limits of the classes
- (d) centred at the lower limits of the classes
- 13. The empirical relationship between the three measures of central tendency is
- (a) 3 Median = Mode + 2 Mean
- (b) 2 Median = Mode + 2 Mean
- (c) 3 Median = Mode + Mean
- (d) 3 Median = Mode 2 Mean

14. The ______ of a class is the frequency obtained by adding the frequencies of all the classes preceding the given class.

- (a) Class mark
- (b) Class height
- (c) Average frequency
- (d) Cumulative frequency

- 15. The method used to find the mean of a given data is(are):
- (a) direct method
- (b) assumed mean method
- (c) step deviation method
- (d) all the above
- 16. One of the methods for determining mode is
- (a) Mode = 2 Median -3 Mean
- (b) Mode = 3 Median 2 Mean
- (c) Mode = 2 Mean 3 Median
- (d) Mode = 3 Mean 2 Median
- 17. Mode is the
- (a) middle most frequent value
- (b) least frequent value
- (c) maximum frequent value
- (d) none of these
- 18. The algebraic sum of the deviations of a frequency distribution from its mean is always,
- (a) greater than zero
- (b) less than zero
- (c) zero
- (d) a non-zero number

19. Which of the following can not be determined graphically?

(a) Mean

- (b) Median
- (c) Mode
- (d) None of these

20. The absccissa of the point of intersection of the less than type and of the more than type cumulative frequency curves of a grouped data gives its

- (a) Mean
- (b) Median
- (c) Mode
- (d) None of these
- 21. Mode is the value of the variable which has:
- (a) maximum frequency
- (b) minimum frequency
- (c) mean frequency
- (d) middle most frequency
- 22. Mode and mean of a data are 12k and 15A. Median of the data is
- (a) 12k
- (b) 14k
- (c) 15k
- (d) 16k

23. The median of set of 9 distinct observations is 20.5. If each of the largest 4 observations of the set is increased by 2, then the median of the new set

- (a) is increased by 2
- (b) is decreased by 2
- (c) is two times of the original number
- (d) Remains the same as that of the original set.
- 24. Cumulative frequency curve is also called
- (a) histogram
- (b) ogive
- (c) bar graph
- (d) median

25. The abscissa of the point of intersection of both types (less than & more than) of cumulative frequency curves help in finding

- (a) mean
- (b) median
- (c) mode
- (d) None of these

ANSWERS

- 1. Answer: a
- 2. Answer: b
- 3. Answer: c
- 4. Answer: c
- 5. Answer: c
- 6. Answer: d
- 7. Answer: b
- 8. Answer: d
- 9. Answer: b
- 10. Answer: b
- 11. Answer: a
- 12. Answer: d
- 13. Answer: d
- 14. Answer: b
- 15. Answer: c
- 16. Answer: c
- 17. Answer: a
- 18. Answer: b
- 19. Answer: a
- 20. Answer: b
- 21. Answer: d
- 22. Answer: b
- 23. Answer: b