MTN-11-18

PAPER CODE NUMBER: 2183

2018 (A)

Roll No. _____

INTERMEDIATE PART-I (11TH CLASS)

STATISTICS PAPER-I (New Scheme)

TIME ALLOWED: 20 Minutes

OBJECTIVE

MAXIMUM MARKS: 17

Note: You have four choices for each objective type question as A, B, C and D. The choice which you think is correct, fill that **bubble** in front of that question number. On bubble sheet, use marker or pen to fill the bubbles. Cutting or filling two or more bubbles will result in zero mark in that question. Attempt as many questions as given in objective type question paper and leave others blank. No credit will be awarded in case BUBBLES are not filled. Do not solve question on this sheet of OBJECTIVE PAPER.

Q.No.1

(1) The middle value of an ordered series is called:
(A) Median (B) 5^{th} decile (C) 50^{th} percentile (D) All these

(2) If the values of Mean, Median and Mode coincide in a uni-Model distribution, then the distribution will be:
(A) Skeved to the left (B) Skeved to the right (C) Multi Model (D) Symmetrical

(3) The Geometric-Mean for x_1 and x_2 is:
(A) $\sqrt{x_1 + x_2}$ (B) $\sqrt{x_1 x_2}$ (C) $\sqrt{x_1} + \sqrt{x_2}$ (D) $\sqrt{2x_1 x_2}$

(4) _____ is expressed in the same units as the units of the observation.
(A) Variance (B) Standard deviation (C) Co-efficient of variation (D) Co-efficient of Range

(5) The first three moments of a distribution about the mean $\bar{x}$ are 0,4 and 0. The distribution is:
(A) Symmetrical (B) Skewed to the right (C) Skewed to the left (D) Lepto Kurtic

(6) In a Mesokurtic distribution:
(A) $\beta_1 = 0$ and $\beta_2 = 3$ (B) $\beta_1 = 3$ and $\beta_2 = 0$ (C) $\beta_1 = 0$ and $\beta_2 > 3$ (D) $\beta_1 = 0$ and $\beta_2 < 3$

(7) In chain base Method, base period is:
(A) Fixed (B) Not fixed (C) Constant (D) Zero

(8) Index number for the base period is always taken as:
(A) 100 (B) One (C) 200 (D) Zero

(9) The probability of an event cannot be:
(A) Equal to zero (B) Between Zero and One (C) Equal to one (D) Less than zero

(10) An arrangement of the objects without regard to their order is called:
(A) Permutation (B) Combination (C) Random experiment (D) Sample point

(11) $E[x - E(x)]^2$ is:
(A) E(x) (B) $E(x^2)$ (C) Var (x) (D) S.D (x)

(12) A discrete probability function f(x) is always non-negative and always lies between:
(A) 0 and $\propto$ (infinity) (B) 0 and 1 (C) -1 and $+1$ (D) $-\propto$ *to* $+\propto$ (infinity)

(13) The parameters of the binomial distribution are:
(A) n and P (B) P and q (C) nP and nq (D) nP and npq

(14) The mean of the Hypergeometric distribution is:
(A) $\frac{nK}{N}$ (B) $\frac{NK}{n}$ (C) $\frac{Nn}{K}$ (D) $\frac{n+K}{N}$

(15) A variable that assumes any value within a range is called:
(A) Discrete variable (B) Continuous variable (C) Independent variable (D) Dependant veriable

(16) The average of lower and upper class limits is:
(A) Class boundary (B) Class frequency (C) Class marks (D) Class limits

(17) A pie-diagram is represented by:
(A) Rectangle (B) Circle (C) Triangle (D) Square