Online Examinations (Odd Sem/Part-I/Part-II Examinations 2021 - 2022)

Course Name - –Business Statistics and Analytics for Decision Making
Course Code - MBA107

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Answer all the questions. Each question carry one mark.

10.   1. Which of the following is the characteristics of a data

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○ Aggregate of fact

○ Numerical expressed

○ Affected by various cause

○ All of these

11.   2. A frequency distribution is a tabular summary of data showing the

Mark only one oval.

⬭ fraction of items in several classes

⬭ percentage of items in several classes

⬭ relative percentage of items in several classes

⬭ number of items in several classes

12.   3. In a cumulative frequency distribution, the last number will have a cumulative frequency equal to

Mark only one oval.

⬭ 1

⬭ 100

⬭ Σ f

⬭ none

13.   4. The variable "Gender" can be regarded as being, in general

Mark only one oval.

⬭ qualitative and ratio level

⬭ quantitative

⬭ qualitative and nominal level

⬭ qualitative and ordinal level

14.   5. Focus groups, individual respondents and panels of respondents are classified
       as_____.

       Mark only one oval.

       ⬭ pointed data sources

       ⬭ itemized data sources

       ⬭ secondary data sources

       ⬭ primary data sources

15.   6. The type of variable which can take fixed integer values is classified as

       Mark only one oval.

       ⬭ Flowchart variable

       ⬭ Discrete variable

       ⬭ Continuous variable

       ⬭ Measuring variable

16.   7. A numerical value used as a summary measure for a sample, such as a sample
       mean, is known as a

       Mark only one oval.

       ⬭ Population Parameter

       ⬭ Sample Parameter

       ⬭ Sample Statistic

       ⬭ Population Mean

17.   8. Statistics branches include

Mark only one oval.

◯ Applied Statistics

◯ Mathematical Statistics

◯ Industry Statistics

◯ Both Applied Statistics and Mathematical Statistics

18.   9. What does the term 'outlier' mean?

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◯ A score that is left out of the analysis because of missing data

◯ The arithmetic mean

◯ type of variable that cannot be quantified

◯ An extreme value at either end of a distribution

19.   10. What is the name of the test that is used to assess the relationship between two ordinal variables?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Spearman's r

◯ Allergy

◯ Cramer's V

◯ Chi Square

20.   11. What is meant by a "spurious" relationship between two variables?

Mark only one oval.

○ One that is so ridiculously illogical it cannot possibly be true.

○ An apparent relationship that is so curious it demands further attention.

○ A relationship that appears to be true because each variable is related to a third one.

○ One that produces a perfect negative correlation on a scatter diagram.

21.   12. Arithmetic Mean is ——— affected by extreme values

Mark only one oval.

○ highly

○ less

○ not

○ none of these

22.   13. In arithmetic mean, sum of deviations of all recorded observations must always be

Mark only one oval.

○ 2

○ -1

○ 1

○ 0

23. 14. Number of patients who visited cardiologists are as 63, 57, 51, 65 in four days
     then absolute mean deviation (approximately) is

     Mark only one oval.

     ◯ 4 patients

     ◯ 10 patients

     ◯ 15 patients

     ◯ 8 patients

24. 15. If quartile range is 24 then quartile deviation is

     Mark only one oval.

     ◯ 48

     ◯ 12

     ◯ 24

     ◯ 72

25. 16. The most repeated (popular) value in a data set is called

     Mark only one oval.

     ◯ Mode

     ◯ Geometric Mean

     ◯ Median

     ◯ Mean

26.   17. The mean deviation of the values, 18, 12, 15 is

Mark only one oval.

◯ 6

◯ 0

◯ 3

◯ 2

27.   18. Arithmetic mean is 25 and all sum of observations is 350 then number of observations are

Mark only one oval.

◯ 25

◯ 70

◯ 14

◯ 75

28.   19. Arithmetic mean is 12 and number of observations are 20 then sum of all values is

Mark only one oval.

◯ 8

◯ 32

◯ 240

◯ 1.667

29.   20. At a grocery store, number of per day sold processed fruits cans in 15 days are
       50, 70, 60, 40, 30, 20, 5, 150, 55, 75, 65, 45, 35, 25, 52 then outliers in observations
       are

       Mark only one oval.

       ⬭ 50, 150

       ⬭ 5, 150

       ⬭ 25, 70

       ⬭ 150

30.   21. Measure of central tendency which represents over time multiplicative effects
       for inflation and compound interest is considered as

       Mark only one oval.

       ⬭ deviation square mean

       ⬭ paired mean

       ⬭ geometric mean

       ⬭ harmonic mean

31.   22. Service time (in minutes) at airport ticket counter is as 4.5, 5.5, 6, 7, 8, 8.5, 4, 3,
       3.5, 2.5, 3.8 then median of data is

       Mark only one oval.

       ⬭ 3.8

       ⬭ 4.5

       ⬭ 4

       ⬭ 4.75

32.   23. Value of Σfd is 165, A= 25, and width of class interval is 10, arithmetic mean is
        145 then number of observations are

        Mark only one oval.

        ◯ 35
        ◯ 36
        ◯ 34
        ◯ 32

33.   24. If value of mode is 14 and value of arithmetic mean is 5 then value of median is

        Mark only one oval.

        ◯ 12
        ◯ 18
        ◯ 8
        ◯ 14

34.   25. If arithmetic mean is 20 and harmonic mean is 30 then geometric mean is

        Mark only one oval.

        ◯ 14.94
        ◯ 24.94
        ◯ 34.94
        ◯ 44.94

35.   26. If arithmetic mean is multiplied to coefficient of variation then resulting value is classified as

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○ coefficient of deviation

○ coefficient of mean

○ standard deviation

○ variance

36.   27. If value of first quartile is 49 and value of third quartile is 60 then value of inter quartile range is

Mark only one oval.

○ 21

○ 31

○ 11

○ 41

37.   28. Variability which is defined as difference between third and first quartile is considered as

Mark only one oval.

○ quartile range

○ deciles range

○ percentile range

○ inter quartile range

38.   29. Measure of dispersion can be checked by

Mark only one oval.

◯ MAD

◯ Co-efficient of deviation

◯ Both

◯ None of these

39.   30. Which one is the not measure of dispersion?

Mark only one oval.

◯ Range

◯ Variance

◯ Mean

◯ Inter-quartile Range

40.   31. If positive square root is taken of population variance then calculated measure is transformed into

Mark only one oval.

◯ standard root

◯ standard deviation

◯ standard variance

◯ sample variance

41.   32. In terms of dispersion difference, measurement of dispersion for available data is classified as

Mark only one oval.

⬭ average measures

⬭ distance measures

⬭ average deviation measures

⬭ availability measures

42.   33. Which one of the following is a measure of dispersion

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Median

⬭ Skewness

⬭ Mean

⬭ Standard Deviation

43.   34. Mean absolute deviation is divided by coefficient of mean absolute deviation to calculate

Mark only one oval.

⬭ variance

⬭ median

⬭ arithmetic mean

⬭ coefficient of variation

44.   35. If quartile deviation of given set of data of 20 observations is 12 then value of standard deviation is

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⬭ 1.667

⬭ 18

⬭ 8

⬭ 32

45.   36. The coefficient of skewness by Karl Pearson is considered as

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Relative measure of skewness

⬭ Absolute measure of skewness

⬭ Concentrated measure of skewness

⬭ Directed measure of skewness

46.   37. The frequency distribution considered as negatively skewed if all the values of the distribution moves to

Mark only one oval.

⬭ Lower tail

⬭ Median tail

⬭ Variance tail

⬭ Upper tail

47.   38. What is the probability of an impossible event?

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○ 0

○ 1

○ 2

○ 3

48.   39. Which of the following mentioned standard Probability density functions is applicable to discrete Random Variables?

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○ Gaussian Distribution

○ Poisson Distribution

○ Binomial Distribution

○ Normal Distribution

49.   40. Considering combination rule of counting outcome, value of 5!

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○ 5

○ 120

○ 20

○ 42

50.   41. Probability without any conditions of occurrence of an event is considered as

Mark only one oval.

⬭ conditional probability

⬭ marginal probability

⬭ non conditional probability

⬭ occurrence probability

51.   42. For a random experiment, all possible outcomes are called

Mark only one oval.

⬭ numerical space

⬭ event space

⬭ sample space

⬭ both event space and sample space

52.   43. Time series data have total number of components?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ 4

⬭ 5

⬭ 6

⬭ 3

53.   44. Correlation between income and demand is

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( ) Negative

( ) Positive

( ) Zero

( ) None of these

54.   45. Correlation refers to

Mark only one oval.

( ) the causal relationship between two variables

( ) the association between two variables.

( ) the proportion of variance that two variables share

( ) a statistical method that can only be used with a correlation research design.

55.   46. In regression, the equation that describes how the response variable (y) is related to the explanatory variable (x) is

Mark only one oval.

( ) the correlation model

( ) the regression model

( ) used to compute the correlation coefficient

( ) None of these alternatives is correct.

56. 47. If there is a very strongcorrelation between two variables, then the correlation coefficientmust be

Mark only one oval.

- ny value larger than 1
- much smaller than 0, if the correlation is negative
- much larger than 0, regardless of whether the correlation is negativeor positive
- None of these alternatives is correct

57. 48. Regression modeling is a statistical frameworkfor developing a mathematical equation that describes how

Mark only one oval.

- one explanatory and one or moreresponsevariables are related
- several explanatory and several response variables response are related
- one response and one or more explanatory variables are related
- All of these

58. 49. The coefficient of correlation

Mark only one oval.

- is the square of the coefficient of determination
- is the square root of the coefficient of determination
- is the same as r-square
- can never be negative

59.   50. If two variables, xand y, have a very stronglinear relationship, then

Mark only one oval.

- ⬭ there is evidence that xcauses a change in y
- ⬭ there is evidence that ycauses a change in x
- ⬭ there might not be any causal relationship between x and y
- ⬭ None of these alternatives is correct

60.   51. In regression analysis, if the independent variable is measured in kilograms, the dependent variable

Mark only one oval.

- ⬭ must also be in kilograms
- ⬭ must be in some unit of weight
- ⬭ cannot be in kilograms
- ⬭ can be any units

61.   52. If the coefficient of determination is 0.81, the correlation coefficient

Mark only one oval.

- ⬭ is 0.6561
- ⬭ could be either + 0.9 or -0.9
- ⬭ must be positive
- ⬭ must be negative

62.   53. A simple random sample is one in which

Mark only one oval.

⬭ From a random starting point, every nth unit from the sampling frame is selected

⬭ Every unit of the population has an equal chance of being selected

⬭ A non-probability strategy is used, making the results difficult to generalize

⬭ The researcher has a certain quota of respondents to fill for various social groups

63.   54. What effect does increasing the sample size have upon the sampling error?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ It reduces the sampling error

⬭ It increases the sampling error

⬭ It has no effect on the sampling error

⬭ None of these

64.   55. A poll is done to estimate the proportion of adult Indians who like their jobs. The poll is based on a random sample of 400 individuals. What is the "conservative" margin of error of this poll?

Mark only one oval.

⬭ 0.05

⬭ 0.1

⬭ 0.04

⬭ 0.025

65.   56. Which one of these variables is a binomial random variable?

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○ time it takes a randomly selected student to complete a multiple choice exam

○ number of textbooks a randomly selected student bought this term

○ number of women taller than 68 inches in a random sample of 5 women

○ number of CDs a randomly selected person owns

66.   57. The difference between the sample value expected and the estimates value of the parameter is called as?

Mark only one oval.

○ Error

○ Contradiction

○ Difference

○ Bias

67.   58. Estimation is of two types

Mark only one oval.

○ One sided and two sided

○ Type I and type II

○ Point estimation and interval estimation

○ Biased and unbiased

68.   59. The process of using sample data to estimate the values of unknown population parameter is called

Mark only one oval.

◯ Estimate

◯ Estimator

◯ Estimation

◯ Interval estimation

69.   60. Statistical inference has two branches namely

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◯ Level of confidence and degrees of freedom

◯ Biased estimator and unbiased estimator

◯ Point estimator and unbiased estimator

◯ Estimation of parameter and testing of hypothesis

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