

1. Any measure indicating the centre of a set of data, arranged in an increasing or decreasing order of magnitude, is called a measure of:

(a) Skewness	(b) Symmetry	(c) Central tendency	(d) Dispersion
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2. Scores that differ greatly from the measures of central tendency are called:

(a) Raw scores	(b) The best scores	(c) Extreme scores	(d) Z-scores
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3. The measure of central tendency listed below is:

(a) The raw score	(b) The mean	(c) The range	(d) Standard deviation
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4. The total of all the observations divided by the number of observations is called:

(a) Arithmetic mean	(b) Geometric mean	(c) Median	(d) Harmonic mean
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5. While computing the arithmetic mean of a frequency distribution, the each value of a class is considered equal to:

(a) Class mark	(b) Lower limit	(c) Upper limit	(d) Lower class boundary
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6. Change of origin and scale is used for calculation of the:

(a) Arithmetic mean	(b) Geometric mean	(c) Weighted mean	(d) Lower and upper quartiles
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7. The sample mean is a:

(a) Parameter	(b) Statistic	(c) Variable	(d) Constant
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8. The population mean μ is called:

(a) Discrete variable	(b) Continuous variable	(c) Parameter	(d) Sampling unit
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9. The arithmetic mean is highly affected by:

(a) Moderate values	(b) Extremely small values	(d) Extremely large values
(c) Odd values	(d) Extremely large values	
10. If a constant value is added to every observation of data, then arithmetic mean is obtained by:

(a) Subtracting the constant	(b) Adding the constant
(c) Multiplying the constant	(d) Dividing the constant
11. Which of the following statements is always true?

(a) The mean has an effect on extreme scores	(b) The median has an effect on extreme scores
(c) Extreme scores have an effect on the mean	(d) Extreme scores have an effect on the median
12. The elimination of extreme scores at the bottom of the set has the effect of:

(a) Lowering the mean	(b) Raising the mean	(c) No effect	(d) None of the above
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13. The elimination of extreme scores at the top of the set has the effect of:

(a) Lowering the mean	(b) Raising the mean	(c) No effect	(d) Difficult to tell
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14. The sum of deviations taken from mean is:

(a) Always equal to zero	(b) Sometimes equal to zero	(c) Never equal to zero	(d) Less than zero
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15. If $\Sigma(X - 25) = 25$, which of the following will be minimum:

(a) $\Sigma(X - 27)^2$	(b) $\Sigma(X - 25)^2$	(c) $\Sigma(X - 22)^2$	(d) $\Sigma(X + 25)^2$
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16. The sum of the squares of the deviations about mean is:

(a) Zero	(b) Maximum	(c) Minimum	(d) All of the above
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17. For a certain distribution, if $\Sigma(X - 20) = 25$, $\Sigma(X - 25) = 0$, and $\Sigma(X - 35) = -25$, then is equal to:

(a) 20	(b) 25	(c) -25	(d) 35
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18. The sum of the squares of the deviations of the values of a variable is least when the deviations are measured from:

(a) Harmonic mean	(b) Geometric mean	(c) Median	(d) Arithmetic mean
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19. If $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$ be n observations having arithmetic mean and if $Y = 4X \pm 2$, then is equal to:

(a) $4X$	(b) 4	(c) 4 ± 2	(d) 4 ± 2
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20. If $\Sigma X = 100$ and $Y = 2X - 200$, then mean of Y values will be:

(a) 0	(b) 2	(c) 100	(d) 200
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21. Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the:

(a) Arithmetic mean	(b) Geometric mean	(c) Weighted mean	(d) Harmonic mean
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22. If the arithmetic mean of 20 values is 10, then sum of these 20 values is:

(a) 10	(b) 20	(c) 200	(d) $20 + 10$
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23. Ten families have an average of 2 boys. How many boys do they have together?

(a) 2	(b) 10	(c) 12	(d) 20
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24. If the arithmetic mean of the two numbers X_1 and X_2 is 5 if $X_1 = 3$, then X_2 is:

(a) 3	(b) 5	(c) 7	(d) 10
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25. Given $X_1 = 20$ and $X_2 = -20$. The arithmetic mean will be:

(a) Zero	(b) Infinity	(c) Impossible	(d) Difficult to tell
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26. The mean of 10 observations is 10. All the observations are increased by 10%. The mean of increased observations will be:
 (a) 10 (b) 1.1 (c) 10.1 (d) **11**
27. The sample mean of first n natural numbers is:
 (a) $n(n+1)/2$ (b) $(n+1)/2$ (c) $n/2$ (d) **$(n+1)/2$**
28. The sum of deviations is zero when deviations are taken from:
(a) Mean (b) Median (c) Mode (d) Geometric mean
29. When the values in a series are not of equal importance, we calculate the:
 (a) Arithmetic mean (b) Geometric mean **(c) Weighted mean** (d) Mode
30. When all the values in a series occur the equal number of times, then it is not possible to calculate the:
 (a) Arithmetic mean (b) Geometric mean (c) Harmonic mean **(d) Weighted mean**
31. The mean for a set of data obtained by assigning each data value a weight that reflects its relative importance within the set, is called:
 (a) Geometric mean (b) Harmonic mean **(c) Weighted mean** (d) Combined mean
32. If 1, 2, 3, ..., k be the arithmetic means of k distributions with respective frequencies $n_1, n_2, n_3, \dots, n_k$, then the mean of the whole distribution c is given by:
 (a) $\Sigma / \Sigma n$ (b) $\Sigma n / \Sigma$ **(c) $\Sigma n / \Sigma n$** (d) $\Sigma(n+) / \Sigma n$
33. The arithmetic mean of 10 items is 4 and the arithmetic mean of 5 items is 10. The combined arithmetic mean is:
 (a) 4 (b) 5 **(c) 6** (d) 90
34. The midpoint of the values after they have been ordered from the smallest to the largest or the largest to the smallest is called:
 (a) Mean **(b) Median** (c) Lower quartile (d) Upper quartile
35. The first step in calculating the median of a discrete variable is to determine the:
 (a) Cumulative frequencies (b) Relative weights (c) Relative frequencies **(d) Array**
36. The suitable average for qualitative data is:
 (a) Mean **(b) Median** (c) Mode (d) Geometric mean
37. Extreme scores will have the following effect on the median of an examination:
(a) They may have no effect on it (b) They may tend to raise it
 (c) They may tend to lower it (d) None of the above
38. We must arrange the data before calculating:
 (a) Mean **(b) Median** (c) Mode (d) Geometric mean
39. If the smallest observation in a data is decreased, the average which is not affected is:
 (a) Mode **(b) Median** (c) Mean (d) Harmonic mean
40. If the data contains an extreme value, the suitable average is:
 (a) Mean **(b) Median** (c) Weighted mean (d) Geometric mean
41. Sum of absolute deviations of the values is least when deviations are taken from:
 (a) Mean (b) Mode **(c) Median** (d) Q3
42. If in a discrete series 25% values are greater than 75, then:
 (a) $Q1 > 75$ (b) $Q1 = 75$ **(c) $Q3 = 75$** (d) $Q3 > 75$
43. If in a discrete series 40% values are less than 40, then :
 (a) $D4 \neq 40$ (b) $D4 < 40$ (c) $D4 > 40$ **(d) $D4 = 40$**
44. If in a discrete series 15% values are greater than 40, then:
 (a) $P15 = 70$ (b) $P85 = 15$ **(c) $P85 = 70$** (d) $P70 = 70$
45. The middle value of an ordered series is called:
 (a) Median (b) 5th decile (c) 50th percentile **(d) All the above**
46. If in a discrete series 50% values are less than 50, then:
 (a) $Q2 = 50$ (b) $D5 = 50$ (c) $P50 = 50$ **(d) All of the above**
47. The mode or model value of the distribution is that value of the variate for which frequency is:
 (a) Minimum **(b) Maximum** (c) Odd number (d) Even number
48. Suitable average for averaging the shoe sizes for children is:
 (a) Mean **(b) Mode** (c) Median (d) Geometric mean
49. Extreme scores on an examination have the following effect on the mode:
 (a) They tend to raise it (b) they tend to lower it **(c) They have no effect on it** (d) difficult to tell
50. A measurement that corresponds to largest frequency in a set of data is called:
 (a) Mean (b) Median **(c) Mode** (d) Percentile