REPORT:

ONLINE QUIZ ON "FUNDAMENTALS OF STATISTICS"

PG and Research Department of Statistics in Association with Internal Quality Assurance Cell organized the online Quiz "Fundamentals of Statistics" from 25/05/2020 to 31/05/2020. Students from various disciplines were actively participated in the Quiz programme. 1780 Students participated in the quiz. Nearly 75% of the respondents were female and only 25% of them were male. Among them 590 students scored more than 60% marks and received the certificate through email.

Questionnaire

I. General Information

1. Name: _____
2. Mail id:_____
3. Gender: Male / Female
4. Degree: UG / PG
5. Department: _____
6. Institution: _____
7. Place:_____
8. Mobile Number: _____

II. FUNDAMENTALS OF STATISTICS

1. The headings of the rows given in the first column of a table are called:

   (a) Stubs,   (b) Captions,   (c) titles   (d) prefatory notes

2. Ogives for more than type and less than type distributions intersect at:

   (a) Mean   (b) Median   (c) Mode   (d) Origin

3. Sum of the deviations about mean is:

   (a) Zero   (b) minimum   (c) maximum   (d) one

4. Sum of squares of the deviations is minimum when deviations are taken from:

   (a) Mean   (b) Median   (c) Mode   (d) zero

5. The probability of the intersection of two mutually exclusive events is always:

(a)Infinity   (b) zero   (c) one   (d) none of the above

6. The height of persons in a country is a random variable of the type:

(a)Continuous random variable, (b) discrete random variable,

(c)neither discrete nor continuous random variable, (d) continuous as well as discrete random variable.

7. A family of parametric distribution in which mean is equal to variance is:

(a) binomial distribution   (b) gamma distribution

(c) normal distribution   (d) poisson distribution

8. The distribution possessing the memoryless property is:

(a) gamma distribution   (b) geometric distribution

(c) hypergeometric distribution   (d) all the above

9. The relation between the mean and variance of chisquare with n d.f. is:

(a) mean = 2 variance   (b) 2 mean = variance

(c) mean = variance   (d) none of the above

10. The abbreviation i.i.d. stands for:

(a) independent and identically distributed

(b) identically and independently distributed

(c) both (a) and (b)

(d) none of (a) and (b)

11. A sample consists of:

(a) all units of the population   (b) 50 % units of the population

(c) 5% units of the population   (d) any fraction of the population

12. Probability of drawing a unit at each selection remains same in:

(a) SRSWOR   (b) SRSWR

(c) both (a) and (b)   (d) none of (a) and (b)

13. The most important factor in determining the size of a sample is:

(a) the availability of resources   (b) purpose of the survey

(c) heterogeneity of population   (d) none of the above

14. Estimate and estimator are:

(a) synonyms   (b) different

(c) related to population   (d) none of the above

15. Bias of an estimator can be:

(a) positive   (b) negative

(c) either positive or negative   (d) always zero

16. The hypothesis under test is:

(a) simple hypothesis   (b) alternative hypothesis

(c) null hypothesis   (d) none of the above

17. Whether a test is one-sided or two-sided depends on:

(a) composite hypothesis   (b) null hypothesis

(c) simple hypothesis   (d) alternative hypothesis

18. Degrees of freedom is related to:

(a) number of observations in a set   (b) hypothesis under test

(c) number of independent observations in a set

(d) none of the above

19. Paired t-test is applicable when the observations in the two samples are:

(a) paired   (b) correlated

(c) equal in number   (d) all the above

20. The range of simple correlation coefficient is:

(a) 0 to ∞ (b) -∞ to ∞

(c) 0 to 1   (d) -1 to +1

21. The correlation between two variables is of order:

(a) 2   (b) 1   (c) 0   (d) none of the above

22. Probable error is used for:

(a) measuring the error in r   (b) testing the significance of r

(c) both (a) and (b)   (d) neither (a) nor (b)

23. Significance of a simple correlation coefficient can be tested by:

(a) t test   (b) z-test   (c) Chi Square test   (d) F test

24. Regression equation is also named as:

(a) prediction equation   (b) estimating equation

(c) line of average relationship   (d) all the above

25. In a regression line of Y on X, the variable X is known as:

(a) independent variable   (b) regressor

(c) explanatory variable   (d) all the above

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