

B.com-III
28.08.

Business statistics (H)

By, Sireet Kr. Samant
R. N. College
(Hajipur)

Central Tendency (objectives) (2)

Q1) In the Quartiles, the central tendency median to be measured must lie in:

- (a) First Quartile (b) Second Quartile (c) Third Quartile (d) Four Quartile

Ans → (b)

Q2) The arithmetic mean is 12 and the number of observations are 20 then the sum of all the values is:

- (a) 8 (b) 32 (c) 240 (d) 1.667

Ans → (c)

Q3) The method used to compute average or central value of the collected data is considered as:

- (a) measures of positive variation (b) measures of Central Tendency
(c) measures of negative skewness (d) measures of negative variation

Ans → (b)

Q4) The mean or average used to measure central tendency is called:

- (a) Sample mean (b) Arithmetic Mean (c) Negative mean (d) Population mean

Ans → (b)

Q5) If the mean of percentages, rates and ratios is to be calculated then the central tendency measure which must be used in this situation is:

- (a) Weighted arithmetic mean (b) Paired arithmetic mean
(c) Non-paired arithmetic mean (d) Square of arithmetic mean.

Ans → (a)

Q6 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

Ans \rightarrow (c)

Q7 Scores that differ greatly from the measures of central tendency are called:

- (a) Raw Scores (b) The best scores (c) Extreme scores (d) None

Ans \rightarrow (c)

Q8 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.

Ans \rightarrow (b)

Q9 The measures of central tendency listed below is:

- (a) The raw score (b) The mean (c) The range (d) Standard deviation

Ans \rightarrow (b)

Q10 The population mean μ is called:

- (a) Discrete variable (b) Continuous variable (c) Parameter (d) Sampling unit

Ans \rightarrow (c) Parameter

Q11 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) Dividing the constant

Ans \rightarrow (b)