

For More Questions [Click Here](#)

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

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

3. The measure of central tendency listed below is:

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

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

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

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

7. The sample mean \bar{X} is a:

- (a) Parameter
- (b) Statistic**
- (c) Variable
- (d) Constant

8. The population mean μ is called:

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

9. The arithmetic mean is highly affected by:

- (a) Moderate values
- (b) Extremely small values
- (c) Odd values
- (d) Extremely large values**

10. 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