

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

Choose Coursecode

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓	Question ↑	A ↑	B ↑	C ↑	D ↑	Answer ↑	Remark ↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The histogram's shape can generally be of two types. They may be <input type="text"/> (bell-shaped) in which case the values are ranged systematically around the central maximum or they may be <input type="text"/> .	symmetrical, symmetrical					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the origin of a moment is taken as the arithmetic mean of the variable, it is called as <input type="text"/>	It is called a Central Moment.					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When data is broken down into four equal parts or division, each part or division is called a <input type="text"/>	Quartile					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> is perhaps the most widely used measure of central tendency.	mean					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Measures of central tendency is also known as the <input type="text"/> of <input type="text"/>	measures, location.					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pictogram: - This is the use of shapes, figure or objects to represent <input type="text"/> It entails the use of drawing of objects to represent items in a data.	information	data				<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A histogram is constructed by drawing [] for each [] .	rectangles, class	rectangles, variable					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A pie chart is particularly useful where it is desired to show the relative [] of the values or variables that make up a single overall [] —.	proportion, total						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[] are diagrammatic representation of data with the use of bars, shapes, curves and other illustrative objects.	Charts						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The consumption function of a consumer is given as $C = 60 + 0.4 Y_d$. Where C = consumption [] and Y_d is the disposable [] —.	expenditure, income						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The vertical axis (Y) represents the [] variable while the X axis which is the [] axis, represents the independent variable.	dependent, horizontal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The coordinate of X is sometimes called [] and Y is called the [] of the point.	abscissa, ordinate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The class mark is the [] of the class interval and is obtained by adding the lower and the [] class limits or those of the class boundaries and divide by [] .	midpoint, upper, 2						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	These numbers, indicated briefly by the exact numbers 49.5 and 52.5 are called <input type="text"/>	class boundaries	true class limits					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If heights are recorded to nearest inch, the class interval 60 – 62 theoretically includes all measurement from 59.5 to <input type="text"/>	62.5						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In an attempt to introduce <input type="text"/> variable into class intervals, class boundaries emerge	continuous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A symbol defining a class such as 41 – 50, is called the class interval. The end numbers 41 and 50 are called class limits, the smaller (41) is the <input type="text"/> class limit and the larger (50) is the <input type="text"/> class limit.	lower, upper						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The relative frequency is the ratio of the <input type="text"/> of a class to the total number of <input type="text"/> –	frequency, observations						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Cumulative frequency is the summing up of the frequencies of each <input type="text"/> while cumulative frequency <input type="text"/> is the listing of the classes and their cumulative frequency.	class, distribution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Whether the data to be collected is primary or secondary, the collection may be done in either of the two ways. (a) <input type="text"/> enumeration; and (b) <input type="text"/> enumeration	Complete, Representative						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sampling error measures the [] between the sample's behaviour and the population's [] -	deviation, characteristics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An important advantage of quota sampling is that it is not [] in terms of money and [] to conduct.	expensive, time						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When population is homogenous (same), simple random sampling or systematic sampling is [] -	appropriate						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A [] is one in which every member of the population has equal chance of being selected in the sample	random sample						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The process of selecting samples from the population to ensure accuracy representation and unbiasedness is known as [] -	Sampling	Sampling Technique					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[] is a collection of all possible usable information as may be required or as clearly defined.	Population						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A sample is simply put as a [] of the unit of a population	subset						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	[] are better used for research relative to complete enumeration (population) because it is carried out with less efforts, less cost, shorter time, greater accuracy, greater scope coverage and greater application.	Sample						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is just part selected to represent the population.	sample						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Quantitative data are observations corresponding to <input type="text"/> variable while continuous data are observations corresponding to a <input type="text"/> variable.	discrete, continuous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	While gender is a <input type="text"/> , the observations, male or female are <input type="text"/> .	variable, data						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It should be noted that the list of <input type="text"/> a variable assumes is called <input type="text"/>	observation, data						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Continuous variable on the other hand is a quantitative variable whose possible values form some <input type="text"/> of numbers.	intervals						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Simply put, discrete variables are <input type="text"/> variables whose possible values can be listed.	quantitative						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A discrete variable usually involves a <input type="text"/> of something, such as the <input type="text"/> of sibling s a person has, the number of cars owned by a family, or the number of students in a statistics class.	count, number						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Measures of central tendency are the statistical <input type="text"/> which show the degree to which any given set of value or data will <input type="text"/> towards the , central point of the data	estimates, converge						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>The skewness of a <input type="text"/></p> <p>could be described with respect to its <input type="text"/></p> <p>and degree and this is represented by a computed <input type="text"/></p> <p>of skewness.</p>	<p>distribution, direction, co-efficient</p>					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Positive <input type="text"/></p> <p>occurs when the mean is increased by some abnormally <input type="text"/></p> <p>while negative skewness occurs when the mean is reduced by abnormally <input type="text"/></p>	<p>skewness, high values, low values</p>					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Moment refers to the direction of <input type="text"/></p> <p>in a set of data. Moments can be <input type="text"/></p> <p>about the origin as well as about the <input type="text"/></p>	<p>variation, obtained, mean</p>					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>When population is <input type="text"/></p> <p>i.e. comprises of <input type="text"/></p> <p>categories or form, a <input type="text"/></p> <p>sample can be taken.</p>	<p>heterogeneous, different, stratified</p>					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>When population is <input type="text"/></p> <p>___, simple <input type="text"/></p> <p>sampling or <input type="text"/></p> <p>sampling is appropriate</p>	<p>homogenous, random, systematic</p>					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>Statistics is the science of collecting, <input type="text"/></p> <p>summarising and <input type="text"/></p> <p>information in order to draw <input type="text"/></p>	<p>organising, analysing, conclusion</p>					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An <input type="text"/> is defined as the result or set of results <input type="text"/> from an <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	outcome, obtainable, experiment					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Statistics involves the careful <input type="text"/> of the data collected in form of <input type="text"/> and the <input type="text"/> of such data.	analysis, tables, interpretation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the <input type="text"/> of a die; the <input type="text"/> is $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ while the S_1 {odd numbers: 1, 3, 5}, S_2 {prime numbers: 2, 3, 5} are called <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	toss, sample space, sample points					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the process of selecting from some larger set of data whose <input type="text"/> we wish to <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Sampling frame, characteristics, estimate					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The important characteristics of <input type="text"/> statistics is that <input type="text"/> to be described is <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	descriptive, population, definite					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	On the basis of the <input type="text"/> _, we infer things or conclusion about the <input type="text"/> _. This inference about populations on the basis of the sample is known as <input type="text"/> inference.	sample, population, Statistical					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> events are said to be mutually <input type="text"/> if the occurrence of either <input type="text"/> the possibility of the occurrence of other event.	Two, exclusive, excludes					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If the <input type="text"/> index figure for year 2013 was 100 and that for 2014 was 108, we should know that <input type="text"/> was <input type="text"/> higher.	production, 8%, higher					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a <input type="text"/> of a fair die, the probability that a 5 is rolled, <input type="text"/> that the die comes up odd is <input type="text"/>	toss, given, 1/3					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If <input type="text"/> events are such that one has no <input type="text"/> on the other, then they are <input type="text"/> events	two, effect, independent					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> random variable has either a <input type="text"/> number of possible values or a <input type="text"/> number of possible values	discrete, finite, countable					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is defined as the degree of <input type="text"/> of a distribution when it is compared with a <input type="text"/> distribution	Kurtosis, peakness, normal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> check and <input type="text"/> correction are used to guide against <input type="text"/>	Charlier's, Sheppard's, computational error					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a general class of <input type="text"/> used in measuring the <input type="text"/> and dispersion of variable x	Moments, measures, central tendency						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In statistics, the term "Population" refers to the whole of any group of <input type="text"/> or items whose members (units) possess the <input type="text"/> basic and clearly defined <input type="text"/>	individuals, same , characteristics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An <input type="text"/> data is an array of <input type="text"/> such that each item has its own <input type="text"/> frequency or occurrence.	ungrouped, information, individual						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	By definition, <input type="text"/> is the square root of the <input type="text"/> of the sum of squares of deviation of the values in the <input type="text"/> from the mean.	standard deviation, arithmetic mean, distribution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A statistical table is an <input type="text"/> presentation of data in <input type="text"/> and <input type="text"/>	orderly, rows, columns						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the general functional equation of a straight line graph?	$Y = I \pm aX.$	$Y = I \pm X.$	$Y = I \pm bX.$	$Y = I \pm by.$	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Class/group is the categories for grouped data. Which of the following not a class group?	51 – 60	30.5-40.5	31 – 40	21 – 30	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Generally, there are numerous sources of data, the commonest ones are the following except one.	Direct observation	Use of questionnaire	Personal interview	Coding	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the geometric mean of 2, 3, 4, 6, 5.	3.33	3.43	3.53	3.73	D		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In systematic sampling, if the list comprises a population of say 25,000 and the sample required is 500, what will be the selection that will yield the required sample?	The selection of every 50th item i.e. 25,000/500 will yield the required sample	The selection of every 500th item i.e. 25,000/500 will yield the required sample	The selection of every 150th item i.e. 25,000/500 will yield the required sample	The selection of every 250th item i.e. 25,000/500 will yield the required sample	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following is not a basic technique used in statistical sampling include.	Simple Random Sampling	Systematic sampling	Stratified sampling	Sampling frame	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is called complete enumeration?	Covering a section of population in the course of an inquiry	Covering each and every member of the population.	Covering each and every member of the population in the course of an inquiry	Covering each and every member of staff of NOUN	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All except one is an example of continuous variable.	temperature of cities	number of cars owned by Obaka Abel Inabo	scores in examination (e.g. 67½ %)	length of rubber (e.g. 10.5 mtrs)	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these is not allowed in a continuous variable as possible values?	decimals	fractions	proportions	children	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is a discrete variable? is a variable whose possible values can be listed	is a variable whose possible values can be listed	is a variable whose possible values cannot be listed	is a variable whose possible outcomes can be listed	is a variable whose possible outcomes cannot be listed	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The probability for an event which is certain is _____	1/2.	1/3.	1/4.	1	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mr. Ugbede Ayibo earned N15, 000 in 1990 and N25, 000 in 1995 and If the average CPI (1990 = 100) for 1995 was 320, his physical salary in 1995 was _____	N25, 000	N7,812.50	N 10, 000	N48, 000.	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If Mrs Ajanigo Mary Obaka, a trader can make a profit of N2,000 with a probability of 0.7 and a loss of N500 with a probability of 0.5, determine her expectation _____	N1,154	N1,151	N1,152	N1,150	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The value of 'K' in a platykurtic distribution is _____	$k \neq 0.263$	$k < 0.263$	$k > 0.263$	$k = 0.263$	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The value of 'K' in a leptokurtic distribution is _____	$k \neq 0.263$	$k < 0.263$	$k = 0.263$	$k > 0.263$	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The value of 'K' in a mesokurtic distribution is _____	$k = 0.263$	$k > 0.263$	$k < 0.263$	$k \neq 0.263$	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If the scores of 10 students in a mathematics test are as follows: 27, 16, 10, 19, 10, 11, 28, 16, 14, 35, the range is _____	23	24	25	26	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A distribution which is flat-topped is said to be _____	mesokurtic	mesokutic	leptokutic	leptokurtic	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given that the probability that Obaka Abel attends a party is independent of Ubaydullah attending the same party, if the probability that Obaka attends is $\frac{2}{3}$ and the probability that Ubaydullah attends is $\frac{3}{5}$, the probability that both of them attend the party is _____	$\frac{1}{5}$.	$\frac{2}{5}$.	$\frac{3}{5}$.	$\frac{4}{5}$.	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If the lower and upper quartiles of a distribution whose median is 1.56 are 0.48 and 2.37 respectively, compute a co-efficient of skewness for the distribution _____	-0.12	-0.13	-0.14	-0.15	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The term for a distribution in which the mean, median and mode coincide is _____	symmetrical	asymmetrical	skew	variable	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The degree of asymmetry or departure from symmetry of a distribution called _____	Frequency	Variation	Variable	Skewness	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Find (a) the first and the (b) the second moments of the set of numbers: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. _____	14 and 18	4 and 18	4 and 16	14 and 17	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When the origin of a moment is taken as the _____ of the variable, it is called a Central Moment.	arithmetic mode	arithmetic mean	arithmetic variable	arithmetic median	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given the scores of 10 students as: 5, 4, 6, 2, 7, 4, 9, 2, 4, find the mode _____	4	5	6	7	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The list of observation a variable assumes is called _____	observation	sample	information	data	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following is not an example of discrete variable _____	the number of siblings a person has	the number of cars owned by a family,	the number of students in a statistics class	scores in examination	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following is not an example of quantitative variable _____	Gender	population	Scores	Temperature	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following is not an example of qualitative variable _____	Gender	Colour	Tribe	Temperature	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The name for the data already collected by other agency, organization or institution (private or public) and may exist either in published or unpublished form is known as _____	secondary	primary	tertiary	post-secondary	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The name given to a data collected directly from the source is _____	secondary	primary	tertiary	post-secondary	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When data is broken down into ten equal parts or division, each part or division is called a _____	Decimal	Decile	Quartile.	Percentile	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given the set of observation as 7, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 25, find The lower quartile _____	10	11	12	13	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When data is broken down into four equal parts or division, each part or division is called a _____	Quartile	Quota	Percentile	Decile	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given the scores of 8 students in an examination as 12, 5, 6, 2, 14, 10, 18 and 5, find the variance _____	25.75	25.74	25.73	25.72	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given the scores of 8 students in an examination as 12, 5, 6, 2, 14, 10, 18 and 5, find the standard deviation _____	5.07	5.08	5.09	5.1	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The simplest of all the measures of dispersion _____	mean	mode	average	range	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two ways the median of a set of grouped data can be determined geometrically are _____	From a histogram and From a frequency curve	From a chart and From a cumulative frequency curve	From a histogram and From a cumulative frequency curve	From a cumulative histogram and From a cumulative frequency curve	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If Grace Obaka Abel company pays its sales people N 6.50, N 7.50 or N 8.50 and the corresponding weight is 14, 10 and 2 respectively, calculate the weighted average mean _____	N 7.01	N 7.02	N 7.03	N 7.04	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If a final examination in a course is weighted 3 times as much as a quiz and a student has a final examination grade of 85 and quiz grades of 70 and 90, calculate the mean grade _____	80	81	82	83	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If total weight (FX) is $\sum f x = 47$ and sum of units (f) is $\sum f = 19$, calculate Weighted point average _____	2.46	2.47	2.48	2.49	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If the net weights of the content of 5 coke bottles selected at random are 85.4, 84.9, 85.3, 85.0 and 85.4 in kilogrammes, its arithmetic mean of the sample observation is _____	84.9kg	85.2kg	85.3kg	85.4kg	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The general functional equation of a straight line graph is _____	$Y = l \pm 2bX.$	$Y = l \pm bX.$	$Y = 2 \pm bX.$	$Y = \alpha \pm bX.$	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the following terms does not apply to graphical layout _____	Ordinate	Absentee	Coordinate	Origin	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given that A and B are conditional events; a. $P(A) = 0.4$, $P(B) = 0.3$, Find $p(A \cap B)$ _____	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.06	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Inferential statistics, we usually start with setting up a _____ specifying our assumptions or guesses to be validated or refuted	processes	probability	hypothesis	procedures	C	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Statistics of inference especially has to do with _____	estimation	measurement of chance	calculation	summarization	B	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The theory of inferential statistics mostly linked with and estimate outcomes of events is _____	probability	population	proposition	problem-solving	A	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Statistics deals only with _____ of fact as no importance is attached to individual items.	frequency	total	range	aggregate	D	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Statistics if not carefully used can establish wrong conclusion and therefore it should only be handled by _____	Lecturers	experts	researchers	students	B	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In spite of the relevance of statistics to everyday activities, the field of study (statistics) is limited by the _____	Statistics data or result is only an average of the total and therefore not entirely accurate in some cases.	Statistics data or result is only an approximation of the total and therefore not entirely accurate in some cases.	Statistics data or result is only a summary of the total and therefore not entirely accurate in some cases.	Statistics data or result is only a guess of the total and therefore not entirely accurate in some cases.	B	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A civil engineer may use statistics to determine the _____ of various materials and perform some durability test.	cost	price	ownership	properties	D	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	From a set of observation, mean = N279.76, median = N279.06, mode =N277.50 and standard deviation = s = N15.60. Find second co-efficient of skewness.	0.1346 of 0.11	0.1346 of 0.12	0.1346 of 0.13	0.1346 of 0.14	D	eExam	
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	From a set of observation, mean = N279.76, median = N279.06, mode =N277.50 and standard deviation = s = N15.60. Find first co-efficient of skewness.	0.1448 of 0.13	0.1448 of 0.14	0.1448 of 0.15	0.1448 of 0.16	C	eExam	

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given that the probability that Miss Grace Abel attends a party is independent of Ubaydullah attending the same party. If the probability that Grace Abel attends is $\frac{2}{3}$ and the probability that Ubaydullah attends is $\frac{3}{5}$; What is the probability that both of them attend the party?	$\frac{1}{5}$.	$\frac{2}{5}$.	$\frac{3}{5}$.	$\frac{4}{5}$.	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Obaka Consulting pays its sales people N 6.50, N 7.50 or N 8.50. The corresponding weight is 14, 10 and 2 respectively. Determine the weighted average mean.	N 7.01	N 7.02	N 7.03	N 7.04	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Considering a simple experiment of tossing a die, the six sample points, $S = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. Since the die is balanced, each of the outcomes has equal chance of occurrence, which is _____	$\frac{1}{3}$.	$\frac{1}{4}$.	$\frac{1}{5}$.	$\frac{1}{6}$.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The price of a television set in 2014 and 2015 were N46,000 and N62,000 respectively. Compute the price relative using 2014 as the base year.	1.338	1.348	1.341	1.344	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The class mark of 60 –62 is _____	59	60	61	62	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An example of class boundary is _____	60 – 62.5.	59.5 – 62	59.5 – 62.5	60 – 62	C	eExam

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