

eExam Question Bank

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Given the following simple regression model $Y = a_0 + a_1X_1 + a_2X_2$, the dependent variable in the model is <input type="text"/>	Y					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Given the following simple regression model $Y = a_0 + a_1X_1$, the independent variable in the model is <input type="text"/>	X1					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Application of Simple Linear regression analysis is the way by which we subject different data to statistical analysis by using computer software such strata, e-view to analyse and predict the relationship between the dependent variable and <input type="text"/>	independent variable					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the case of more than one explanatory variable is called <input type="text"/> regression.	multiple					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the case of one explanatory variable is called <input type="text"/> linear regression.	simple					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In statistics, <input type="text"/> is an approach for modelling the relationship between s scalar dependent variable y and one or more explanatory variables denoted x	linear regression					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Regression analysis is also used in casual relationship between a linear model that is between the dependent variable to an <input type="text"/>	independent variables						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Regression analysis is widely used for <input type="text"/> and forecasting	prediction						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Regression analysis is a statistical process for estimating the relationship among <input type="text"/>	variables						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The term regression was introduced by <input type="text"/>	Francis Galton						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a test that allows us to compare a collection of categorical data with the theoretical distribution	Chi Square Goodness of Fit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is an approach use in ANOVA (that is a region analysis involving two qualitative factors) to detect whether the factor variables are additively related to the expected value of the response variables	Turkey's Test of Additivity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a statistical test that is used on paired nominal data	Mc Nemar's Test						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are collections of test statistics that is used for the analysis of stratified categorical data	Cochram – Mantel Statistics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is used when testing for independence in a contingency table.	Yate's correction for continuity						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a statistical test that is applied to categorical data to investigate how likely it is that any observed difference between the sets arose by chance and it is good for unpaired data that can be seen from large samples.	Pearson's ChiSquare Test					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> can said to be a measurement of how expectations are compared to results.	Chi-square					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An <input type="text"/> can be defined as any statistical test in which the test statistics has an F distribution under a null hypothesis situation and it is usually used when comparing statistical models in a data set so that we can identify the mode that best fits the population where the date were sampled	F test					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The T statistic was introduced in <input type="text"/> by William Sealy Gosset, a chemist working for the Guinness Brewery in Dublin, Ireland	1908					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A t-test is any statistical test in which the test statistic follows a student's t <input type="text"/> if the null hypothesis is supported.	distribution					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is the set of all possible values of a particular statistic	sampling distribution					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If the parameters are over estimated, the sampling errors are <input type="text"/>	positive errors					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If the parameters are under estimated, the sampling errors are <input type="text"/>	negative errors						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	sampling error (E) is defined as the difference between the sample statistic (s) and the <input type="text"/> being estimated	population parameter						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	the first important attribute of a sample is that every individual in the population from which it is drawn must have a known <input type="text"/> chance of being included in it	non zero						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a population commonly contains too many individuals to study conveniently	samples						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	sampling where each member cannot be chosen more than once is called sampling <input type="text"/>	without replacement						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sampling where each member of the population may be chosen more than once is called sampling <input type="text"/>	with replacement						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> theory deals with the study of the relationships that exist between a given population and the samples drawn from the population.	Sampling						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Confidence interval is used to determine all reasonably likely values of the difference between two <input type="text"/>	population means.						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Matching is carried out by identifying pairs of values consisting of one observation from each of the two <input type="text"/>	samples						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In an experimental research, the scientist may have two groups, an experimental group and a <input type="text"/>	control group						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> limit are the end points of the confidence interval.	conference						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> enables us to have an estimate of how sample mean deviates from the population mean.	interval estimation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Interval estimation involves estimating an interval which is known as <input type="text"/>	confidence interval						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Another technique that can be employed with respect to the issue of rejecting or accepting H_0 is <input type="text"/>	interval estimation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The standard deviation of the sampling distribution is known as the <input type="text"/>	standard error						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In this situation, the population for which inferences is to be made is assumed to be normally distributed with <input type="text"/>	mean and variance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If the 0.05 level of significance is to be used in a two tailed test, the 0.05 level is shared between the two ends of the tails giving 0.025 or <input type="text"/>	2½%						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> curve is one of the most popular models used in statistical tests of hypothesis	normal						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two tailed test gets its name from testing the area under both of the tails (sides) of a <input type="text"/>	normal distribution						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The one tailed test gets its name from testing the area under one of the tails (sides) of a <input type="text"/>	normal distribution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a statistical test in which the critical area of a distribution is two sided and tests whether a sample is either greater than or less than a certain range of values.	two tailed tests						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a statistical test in which the critical area of a distribution is one-sided so that it is either greater than or less than a certain value, but not both.	one tailed tests						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In test of hypothesis, the maximum probability of risking a type 1 error is known as the <input type="text"/>	level of significance						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The probability (or risk) or committing type 2 error is denoted by the Greek letter <input type="text"/>	β						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The probability (or risk) or committing type 1 error on a true null hypothesis is denoted by the Greek letter <input type="text"/>	α						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Type 2 error is a situation when one accepts the hypothesis when it should be <input type="text"/>	rejected						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> occurs when/if an hypothesis (Null hypothesis) is rejected when it should be accepted and this occurs when the hypothesis value falls within acceptance region.	type 1 error						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	F Test was coined by George, W. Snedeoar but he used it to honour Sir Ronald A. Fisher and Fisher initially developed the statistics as the variance ratio in <input type="text"/>	1920						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If the aim of an hypothesis is to conclude that one item is better or less than the other then we have <input type="text"/>	directional hypothesis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If an hypothesis talk about no difference then we have <input type="text"/>	non directional hypothesis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hypothesis may be directional or <input type="text"/>	non directional						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Alternative hypothesis are usually denoted with the symbol <input type="text"/>	H1						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Any assumptions made with the sole purpose of rendering the statistical hypothesis significant is called a <input type="text"/>	Alternative hypothesis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Null hypothesis are usually denoted with the symbol <input type="text"/>	H0						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Any assumptions made with the sole purpose of rendering the statistical hypothesis insignificant is called a <input type="text"/>	Null hypothesis						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An hypotheses is formulated with the basic idea of nulifying the hypotheses and rendering the hypothese <input type="text"/>	insignificant						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In hypotheses testing some errors are committed in the quest for taking a good <input type="text"/>	decision						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hypotheses are formulated and different types of statistical tests are carried out in order to make a reasonable <input type="text"/>	decision						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The density function is symmetrical about x equal to zero, so that its median is <input type="text"/>	zero						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the uses of statistics is to make a decisive <input type="text"/>	decision						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the value of a statistic obtain vary from one sample to another even when equal samples are selected from the same population using the same procedure	sampling distribution						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the values of a population parameter and that of the corresponding statistic that are not always the same	Sampling error						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> is considered to be known when we know the probability distribution $f(x)$ (probability function or density function) of the associated random variable x	Population						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A graph for frequency distribution can be supplied by a histogram or by a polygon graph often called a <input type="text"/>	frequency polygon						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The distribution like the binomial and poisson distribution is a probability that makes use of <input type="text"/> variables	discrete						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Probabilities associated with individual values of x cannot be <input type="text"/> or greater than 1 since this has no meaning	negative						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A continuous random variable is the one which can take a continuous range of <input type="text"/>	values						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If the distribution of x is continuous, then x is called a <input type="text"/> random variable	continuous						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Lebesgue measure is the standard way of assigning a measure to a <input type="text"/> of an n -dimensional volume	subsets						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A continuous probability distribution is a probability distribution that has a probability <input type="text"/> function	density						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The discrete uniform distribution is commonly used in <input type="text"/> programs that make equal probability random selections between a number of choices	computer						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A discrete probability distribution is a probability characterized by a probability <input type="text"/>	mass function						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Probability distribution assigns a probability to each measurable subset of the possible <input type="text"/>	outcome						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The standard deviation is to the mean as the _____ is to the regression line.	z-score	SSR	coefficient of determination	standard error of the estimate	B		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The regression equation for predicting number of speeding tickets (Y) from information about driver age (X) is $Y = -.065(X) + 5.57$. How many tickets would you predict for a twenty-year-old?	6	4.27	5.57	1	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A regression analysis is inappropriate when	you have two variables that are measured on an interval or ratio scale.	you want to make predictions for one variable based on information about another variable.	the pattern of data points form a reasonably straight line.	there is heteroscedasticity in the scatter plot.	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ distribution has been applied to model the behaviour of random variables limited to intervals of finite length in a wide variety of disciplines	Gamma	Uniform	Cauchy	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When a die is thrown once, the probability of getting one is _____	42496	42403	42434	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ measure is the standard way of assigning a measure to a subsets of an n-dimensional volume	Lebesgue	Statistical	Probability	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In test of hypothesis, the maximum probability of risking a _____ is known as the level of significance	Data	Variable	Type 1 error	Statistical data	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given a population consisting of numbers 1,2,3,4,5,6. The mean of the population is	3.3	3.2	4.5	3	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Uniform distribution can also be seen as a statistical distribution in which every possible outcome has _____	a chances	an equal chance	a clearer chances	either an equal chance or unequal chance	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ distribution is a family of continuous probability distributions defined on the interval of 0 and 1 parameterized by two positive shape parameters.	Gamma	Cauchy	Uniform	None of the above	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The mean mark of students in statistics test is 68 with standard deviation of 30. If samples consisting of 64 students each are obtained from the students population of 6,000. Calculate the standard deviation of the sampling distribution of mean if sampling is done with replacement	2.2	2.5	A and B	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ distribution is a two parameter family of continuous probability distributions.	Cauchy	Gamma	Statistical	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ is considered to be known when we know the probability distribution	Sampling	Parameters	A and B	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The null hypothesis in the chi-square test states that	The rows and columns in the table are associated	The rows and columns in the table are not associated	Neither of the two	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The term regression was introduced by _____	British man	German man	Nigerian man	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Three out of the 9 finalists in an African American beauty competition are Nigerians. If two winners are to be selected, find the probability that only one of them would be a Nigerian.	0.7	0.05	0.5	0.2	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A doctor claims that the mean weight of babies delivered at her hospital is 4.2kg. A Statistician takes a sample of 10 babies and obtains the following weights: 1.2, 2.8, 2.2, 3.1, 3.2, 3.7, 2.7, 4.0, 4.4, 4.1. Test the doctor's claim at 95% level of significance.	0.32	0.44	0.38	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the distribution that make use of discrete variables and combinatorial analysis	Multinomial distribution	Hyper geometric distribution	Binomial distribution	All of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In quality control, one might demand that the probability of a 800g package containing between 790g and 810g should be not less than _____	0.48	0.98	0.34	None of the above	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Chi-square goodness of fit test is applied when you have one categorical variable from a ____ population.	Double	Single	A and B	All of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Generating a data is important in _____ analysis	F test	T test	Regression	All of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given $Y = a + Bx_1 + Cx_2$. The equation above is an example of _____	Simple regression model	Multiple regression model	A and B	All of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ test is a collection of test statistics that is used for the analysis of stratified categorical data	Yate's Correction test	Pearson's test	A and B	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ test is a statistical test that is applied to categorical data to investigate how likely it is that any observed difference between the sets arose by chance.	Chi-Square	F	T	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ can said to be a measurement of how expectations are compared to results.	Chi-Square analysis result	F test	T test	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A Company short lists 12 applicants for an interview out of which 4 are men. If there are only five vacant posts to be filled, find the probability that the list of successful applicant contains all women	0.02	0.01	0.42	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Simple Regression analysis is also called _____ Regression equation	Linear	Non-Linear	A and B	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ Probability distribution is a probability distribution that has a probability density function	Continuous	Fixed	Variable	All of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Three out of the 9 finalists in an African American beauty competition are Nigerians. If two winner are to be selected, find the probability that; at least one of them would be a Nigerian.	0.42	0.58	0.33	All of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ error occurs when/if an hypothesis is accepted when it should be rejected.	type 1	type 3	type 2	None of the above	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the uses of statistics is to make a _____	Calculation	Decisive decision	true population of data	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a tentative statement in a statistical analysis	Variables	Confidence interval	Tests	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Alternative hypothesis is denoted as _____	H1	H2	Ho	None of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Cauchy distribution is often used in statistics as the canonical example of pathological distribution since both its mean and its variance are _____	Defined	Undefined	Analysed	All of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Calcualte the mean of a uniform distribution given that $(a+b) = 7/128$ and $b = 6.40$ while $a = 2.10$	0.016	0.16	16	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If 150 tosses are made of a fair coin, find the probability that between 38% and 78% will be heads	0.4321	0.5543	A and B	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ statistical test in which the critical area of a distribution is one-sided	Chi-Square	Hypothesis	One-tailed test	None of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The values of a parameter and that of the corresponding satatistics are not always the same _____	Sample	Uniform	Population	All of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The calculation of sampling distribution is a step forward to look at different ways of obtaining distribution of proportion process of _____ data	Uniform	Pooled	Sample	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a statistics examination for secondary students, the 12 females used in the study has a mean score of 71 and a variance of 22 while the 10 males used has a mean score of 77 and a variance of 8. Calcualte the confidence intervals at 99% level of significance.	5.78	5.08	4.02	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Regression analysis is widely used for _____ and _____	Prediction and Calculation	Calculation and Forecasting	Prediction and Forecasting	Forecasting and Analysis	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given $Z = B_0 + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2$. From the equation above, the explanatory variables are _____	B_0	B_1X_1	B_2X_2	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a statistics process for estimating the relationship among variables.	Chi-Square	Regression analysis	A and B	All of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ test is a statistical test that is used on paired nominal data	Cochran Mantel	Mc Nemar's	Turkey's test	All of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The t statistic was introduced by William Sealey Gosset a _____ working for Guinness Brewery in Dublin Finland	British	Nigerian	Businessman	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ test is used when testing for independence in a contingency table	Pearson's Chi-square	F test	Yate Chi-square	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The t statistics was introduced in _____ year	1988	1901	1908	1998	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a type of probability distribution in which all outcomes are equally alike	Distribution	Finite Distribution	Continuous distribution	All of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Given a constant b such that the function $f(n) = bn^2$ is 0,1,2. Find the probability of x is greater than 1 and less than 2	0.26	0.03	0.3	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	H_1 in hypothesis testing is _____	Hypothesis i	hypothesis 1	hypothesis 2	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When a random variable takes values from a continuous probabilities that are non zero, this can only refer to _____	Quarterly Data	Monthly interval	Infinite intervals	All of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A graph for frequency distribution can be supplied by a _____	Histogram	Polygon graph	A and B	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	H_0 in hypothesis testing is _____	Help	hypothesis 1	hypothesis zero	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is used to determine all reasonably likely values of the difference between two population means	Mean analysis	Intervals analysis	Variance analysis	None of the above	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a statistics examination for secondary students, the 23 females used in the study has a mean score of 81 and a variance of 12 while the 20 males used has a mean score of 78 and a variance of 10. Do you think gender have an effect on the score of there secondary student at 99% level significance?	2.7	2.8	2.44	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ is any statistical test in which the test statistic follows a students's t distribution if the null hypothesis is supported.	F test	T test	Z test	All of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In statistical analysis the 99% confident level is also known as _____	0.12	0.002	0.01	0.21	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two types of hypothesis are _____ and _____ hypothesis	Null and Alternative	Null and Dull	Alternative and Dull	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Calculate the varaince of uniform distribution given that $(a + b) = 6/200$ and $b = 2.20$ while $a = 1.10$	2.15	2.25	0.21	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A coin also has a uniform distribution because the _____ in a coin toss is the same	Probability of getting either heads or tails	Probability of head	Probability of getting either heads and tails	All of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The numerical value of the decision rule is called _____	Criterion of Significance	Level of Significance	A and B	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ error occurs when/if an hypothesis is rejected when it should be accepted	Type 2	Type 3	Type 1	All of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Null hypothesis is denoted as _____	H1	H2	Ho	None of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Cauchy distribution is named after _____	Samuel Cauchy	Tenebe Cauchy	Augustina Cauchy	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A deck of cards has a uniform distribution because the likelihood of drawing a heart, a club, a diamond or spade is equally _____	Unlikely	Alike	Likely	None of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a random variables that we assigns a probability to each possible value	Discrete random variables	Continuous random variables	Fixed random variables	All of the above	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	If an individual were selected at random from a large group of adult females, the probability that it has height M is precisely 68 inches (that is 68.00 inches) would be zero. What is the probability that M is between 67.00 inches and 68.00 inches.	22	68	67	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A type of photocopier has a paper Jam on average once every 3000 copies. What is the probability that there will be more than two jams in a 3000 copy run?	2	3	7	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A Company short lists 12 applicant for an interview out of which 4 are men. If there are only five vacant posts to be filled, find the probability that the list of successful applicant contains at least 2 men.	0.8	0.4	0.33	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When an equation is in a general term in a multinomial expansion it is called ____	Multinomial distribution	Binomial distribution	Hyper-geometric distribution	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In Probability and Statistics, a probability distribution assigns a probability to each measurable subset of the possible outcomes of a _____	random experiment	inference statistics	probability experiment	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An F test is a statistical test in which the test statistics has ____ distribution under a null hypothesis situation	t	z	A and B	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Vivian Odishika company prints baseball cards. The company claims that 40% of the cards are rookies, 70% veterans and 10% are all stars. Suppose a random sample of 100 cards has 50 rookies, 48 veterans and 8 all stars. Using 95% level of significance, Calculate the claim of the company	19.58	19	18.2	None of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One explanatory variable is called a _____	Linear	Simple Regression	Multiple Regression	All of the above	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The t test was ____ and ____ of two samples to make comparism	Variables and Samples	Mean and Variables	A and B	Mean and Standard deviations	D	eExam

Showing 1 to 150 of 150 entries