

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type ↓	Question ↑	A ↑	B ↑	C ↑	D ↑	Answer ↑	Remark ↑
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mean, mode, medium, variance etc are examples of <input type="text"/> _estimates.	point					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _refers to the formula or statistic which has been chosen to provide an estimate of the population value.	estimator					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An <input type="text"/> is value of the sample statistic which is taken as an approximation of the parameter value.	estimate					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> cannot control who fills out the questionnaire.	researchers					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The concept of <input type="text"/> is central to sampling theory and to determining the size of a sample.	standard error					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is more convenient than simple random sampling.	Systematic sampling					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> the basic probability sampling design, and it is incorporated into all the more elaborate probability sampling designs.	Simple random sampling					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is to select a sample that is as similar as possible to the sampling population.	quota sample						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A single member of a sampling population is referred to as a <input type="text"/>	sampling unit						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A particular value of the population, such as the mean income or the level of formal education, is called a <input type="text"/>	parameter						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	These are problems encountered in the construction of index numbers except <input type="text"/>	the choice of considered						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Forecast simply means statement <input type="text"/>	that predicts future with the help of both past and present						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It has been found that 2% of the tools produced by a certain machine are defective. What is the probability that in a shipment of 400 such tools is <input type="text"/>	0.007						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One way in which a representative sample may be obtained from a population is by <input type="text"/>	simple random sampling						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sampling distribution is the <input type="text"/>	Most fundamental of inductive statistics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A particular value of the population, such as the mean income or the level of formal education, is called <input type="text"/>	parameter						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> combine the features of cross-sectional and time-series data.	panel data						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Government uses statistics during <input type="text"/>	census						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Data collected for cross-section of subjects (population under study) at a time is called <input type="text"/>	cross sectional data						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Data collected on a particular variable or set of variables over time is know as <input type="text"/>	time series data						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> advocate that the current year quantities are taken as weights	Paasche's price						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> advocated the geometric cross of Laspeyre's and Paasche's Price index numbers	Irving Fisher						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aggregate of prices (of all the selected commodities) in the current year as a percentage of the aggregate of prices in the base year know as <input type="text"/>	unweighed method						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	reflect changes in the retail prices of different commodities. The are normally constructed for different classes of consumers know as <input type="text"/>	retail price index number						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	reflect changes in the volume of goods produced or consumed know as <input type="text"/> -	quantity index number						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	most common index numbers are the price index numbers which study changes in price level of commodities over a period of time is know as <input type="text"/>	price index number					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are indicators which reflect the relative changes in the level of certain phenomenon in any given period	Index numbers	Index number				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Under certainty, the decision maker simply <input type="text"/> the outcome of each alternative and selects the one that best meets his/her objective	appraises	appraise				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> looks for the attributes or qualities of the product .i.e. comparison of the best one	attribute listening					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the comparison of one thing with another that has similar features	analogies	analogy				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> __is a method base on two head is better than one.	brain storming					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the logical approach, it answers questions like What, Who, Where, How, When and Why	critical examinations	critical examination				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> defined as the logical and quantitative analysis of all the factors influencing a decision	Decision analysis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> thinking considers end rather than means	creative					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The art of problem solving and decision making is base on <input type="text"/>	common sense					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scientific method for collecting, organizing, summarizing, presenting and analysing data is called <input type="text"/>	statistic	Statistics				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two main types of statistics are <input type="text"/>	inductive and decriptive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The number of times that a variable occur is called <input type="text"/>	frequency					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Frequency distribution involves <input type="text"/>	table showing values of variable(s) and rates of occurrence	table showing values of variables				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The probability that an event will occur is <input type="text"/>	$0 < P(E) < 1$					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The probability of obtaining an even number in a single toss of a fair die is <input type="text"/>	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are forecasts based solely on past and present values of the variable to be forecast.	extrapolation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If a die is tossed once. What is the probability of obtaining even or prime number? <input type="text"/>	$\frac{5}{6}$	0.833				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	$y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2$ is <input type="text"/>	multiple regression					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	$y = a + bx$ is <input type="text"/>	simple regression					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The probability of obtaining at least two heads in a toss of a fair die trice is <input type="text"/>	0	Zero					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are based on past performances.	forecasts						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is not designed to test equality of several population variances.	Anova						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sum of the absolute difference between consecutives set of data x_j and mean \bar{x} of the data divided by the number of data is <input type="text"/>	mean deviation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Two events A and B are said to be <input type="text"/> ___, if they cannot occur together	mutually exclusive event						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The degree of asymmetry, or departure from symmetry of a distribution is known as <input type="text"/>	skewness						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	ANOVA can be (a) <input type="text"/> way classification or (b) two-way classification.	one	1					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	O1, O2, O3,Ok, called <input type="text"/> frequencies.	observed						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	All one tailed tests for <input type="text"/> at level of significance " α " will be right tailed tests only with area " α " in the right.	Ho						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sampling distribution is the <input type="text"/>	Most fundamental of inductive statistics						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> analysis is the modern approach to decision making both in economics and in business	Decision					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The formula used in calculating Pearson's No. 1 Coefficient of skewness is <input type="text"/>	$Sk = \frac{\text{Mean} - \text{Mode}}{\sigma}$					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A complete absence of skewness would have a coefficient of skewness equal to <input type="text"/>	zero	0				eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	leptokurtic, platykurtic and mesokurtic is otherwise known as <input type="text"/> _distribution curve	normal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> measures the degree of peakedness of a distribution. It is usually taken relative to a normal distribution	Kurtosis					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The moment coefficient of kurtosis is used to calculate the <input type="text"/> of a distribution	peakedness					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pearson's first coefficient of skewness and Pearson's second coefficient of skewness is called <input type="text"/>	measures of skewness					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is useful in the comparison of two or more sets of data which are measured in the same units but differ to such an extent that a direct comparison of the respective standard deviations is not very helpful	coefficient of variation					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Given the arrayed data: X = 2,5,8,9,12,13,18,the range will be <input type="text"/>	R = 18 - 2 = 16					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can be said to measure the degree of uniformity of observations in a given set of data	variation					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can be an unsatisfactory measure of dispersion because it is affected by extreme values or items which renders it unrepresentative of majority of the set of data	range					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	variables include sex, in religious or party affiliation, genotype, blood group, place of residence know as <input type="text"/>	nominal scale					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	scale has all the properties of the nominal, ordinal and interval scales including the additional property of having an absolute zero point know as <input type="text"/>	ratio scale					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can be defined as a management tool for making decision. It is also a scientific approach to presentation of numerical information in such a way that one will have a maximum understanding of the reality represented by such information.	statistics					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Government uses <input type="text"/> as a tool for collecting data on economic aggregates such as national income, savings, consumption and gross national product	statistics					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a variable whose values are given as numerical quantities	Quantitative Variable					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In studying the nutritional well being of pupils in a primary school, the <input type="text"/> is a pupil in the school.	entity					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a characteristic that assumes different values for different entities	Variable					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the part of the population that is selected for a study	Sample					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _variable that can assume both decimal and non decimal values	Continuous					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mean deviation of the set of data 7,6,3,4,10 is <input type="text"/>	2.45					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mean deviation of the set of data 8,7,11,6,16,4,11 <input type="text"/>	11					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Find the mode of the data below 2,3,3,4,2,6,3,3,4,4,4 <input type="text"/>	3.5					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Find the median of the following data 8,3,5,2,6,7,3,9 <input type="text"/>	5.5					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Find the root mean square of the heights in ft of 5 students in a class – 3,2,4,6,7 <input type="text"/>	4.775					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Obtain the harmonic mean of the following data 3,2,6,4, <input type="text"/>	3.2					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Obtain the geometric mean of the following data 3,2,6,4 <input type="text"/>	3.46					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The following are advantages of arithmetic mean except <input type="text"/>	it can be distorted by extreme values in the distribution					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The number of employees in commercial banks in Ibadan are given as 4368, 4387, 4331, 4383, 4356, 4369. Find the mean (a) <input type="text"/>	4370					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The heights in meters of 12 walnut seeding, after twenty years growth are 4, 5, 6, 3, 7, 2, 8, 5, 3, 4.8, 4.5, 7.2, 5.2. <input type="text"/>	5.17					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	These are problems encountered in the construction of index numbers except <input type="text"/>	the choice of considered					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Forecast simply means statement <input type="text"/>	that predicts future with the help of both past and present					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	It has been found that 2% of the tools produced by a certain machine are defective. What is the probability that in a shipment of 400 such tools is <input type="text"/>	0.007					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One way in which a representative sample may be obtained from a population is by <input type="text"/>	simple random sampling					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sampling distribution is the <input type="text"/>	Most fundamental of inductive statistics					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A particular value of the population, such as the mean income or the level of formal education, is called <input type="text"/>	parameter					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> combine the features of cross-sectional and time-series data.	panel data					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Government uses statistics during <input type="text"/>	census					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Data collected for cross-section of subjects (population under study) at a time is called <input type="text"/>	cross sectional data					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Data collected on a particular variable or set of variables over time is know as <input type="text"/>	time series data					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> advocate that the current year quantities are taken as weights	Paasche's price					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> advocated the geometric cross of Laspeyre's and Paasche's Price index numbers	Irving Fisher					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Aggregate of prices (of all the selected commodities) in the current year as a percentage of the aggregate of prices in the base year know as <input type="text"/>	unweighed method					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	reflect changes in the retail prices of different commodities. The are normally constructed for different classes of consumers know as <input type="text"/>	retail price index number					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	reflect changes in the volume of goods produced or consumed know as _____ -	quantity index number					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	most common index numbers are the price index numbers which study changes in price level of commodities over a period of time is know as _____	price index number					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ are indicators which reflect the relative changes in the level of certain phenomenon in any given period	Index numbers	Index number				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Under certainty, the decision maker simply _____ the outcome of each alternative and selects the one that best meets his/her objective	appraises	appraise				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ looks for the attributes or qualities of the product .i.e. comparison of the best one	attribute listening					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is the comparison of one thing with another that has similar features	analogies	analogy				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is a method base on two head is better than one.	brain storming					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is the logical approach, it answers questions like What, Who, Where, How, When and Why	critical examinations	critical examination				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ defined as the logical and quantitative analysis of all the factors influencing a decision	Decision analysis					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> thinking considers end rather than means	creative					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The art of problem solving and decision making is base on <input type="text"/>	common sense					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The scientific method for collecting, organizing, summarizing, presenting and analysing data is called <input type="text"/>	statistic	Statistics				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two main types of statistics are <input type="text"/>	inductive and decriptive					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The number of times that a variable occur is called <input type="text"/>	frequency					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Frequency distribution involves <input type="text"/>	table showing values of variable(s) and rates of occurrence	table showing values of variables				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The probability that an event will occur is <input type="text"/>	$0 < P(E) < 1$					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The probability of obtaining an even number in a single toss of a fair die is <input type="text"/>	$\frac{1}{2}$	0.5				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The mode of the set of data 1,2,3,3,2, 1 is <input type="text"/>	1	One				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	If a die is tossed once. What is the probability of obtaining even or prime number? <input type="text"/>	$\frac{5}{6}$	0.833				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Find the mode of the data below 2,3,3,4,2,6,3,3,4,4,4 <input type="text"/>	3.5					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The range of the set of data 5,4,4,3,3,3,3 is <input type="text"/>	2	two				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The probability of obtaining at least two heads in a toss of a fair die trice is <input type="text"/>	0	Zero				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The harmonic mean of 2,4,6 is <input type="text"/>	3.27					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Obtain the geometric mean of the set of data 2,4,6 <input type="text"/>	3.63					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The sum of the absolute difference between consecutives set of data x_j and mean \bar{x} of the data divided by the number of data is <input type="text"/>	mean deviation					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Two events A and B are said to be <input type="text"/> ___, if they cannot occur together	mutually exclusive event					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The degree of asymmetry, or departure from symmetry of a distribution is known as <input type="text"/>	skewness					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The third moment about the mean of the data 2,3,4,5,6 is <input type="text"/>	88	Eighty-eight				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The range of the set of data 20,21,23,25,28,30,35,37,38,40 is <input type="text"/>	20	twenty				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The arithmetic mean of 5,5,5,5,7,7,8,8,8,8,8,6,6,4,4 is <input type="text"/>	6.31					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sampling distribution is the <input type="text"/>	Most fundamental of inductive statistics					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> analysis is the modern approach to decision making both in economics and in business	Decision					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pearson's No. 2 coefficient of skewness uses the difference between the <input type="text"/>	mean and the median of the distribution					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A complete absence of skewness would have a coefficient of skewness equal to <input type="text"/>	zero	0				
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	leptokurtic, platykurtic and mesokurtic is otherwise known as <input type="text"/> _distribution curve	normal					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> measures the degree of peakedness of a distribution. It is usually taken relative to a normal distribution	Kurtosis					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The moment coefficient of kurtosis is used to calculate the <input type="text"/> of a distribution	peakedness					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Pearson's first coefficient of skewness and Pearson's second coefficient of skewness is called <input type="text"/>	measures of skewness					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is useful in the comparison of two or more sets of data which are measured in the same units but differ to such an extent that a direct comparison of the respective standard deviations is not very helpful	coefficient of variation					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Consider the arrayed data, $X = 2, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 18$. Find mean deviation <input type="text"/>	3.796					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can be said to measure the degree of uniformity of observations in a given set of data	variation					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can be an unsatisfactory measure of dispersion because it is affected by extreme values or items which renders it unrepresentative of majority of the set of data	range					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	variables include sex, in religious or party affiliation, genotype, blood group, place of residence know as <input type="text"/>	nominal scale					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	scale has all the properties of the nominal, ordinal and interval scales including the additional property of having an absolute zero point know as <input type="text"/>	ratio scale					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can be defined as a management tool for making decision. It is also a scientific approach to presentation of numerical information in such a way that one will have a maximum understanding of the reality represented by such information.	statistics					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Government uses <input type="text"/> as a tool for collecting data on economic aggregates such as national income, savings, consumption and gross national product	statistics					

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a variable whose values are given as numerical quantities	Quantitative Variable					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In studying the nutritional well being of pupils in a primary school, the <input type="text"/> is a pupil in the school.	entity					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a characteristic that assumes different values for different entities	Variable					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the part of the population that is selected for a study	Sample					
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _variable that can assume both decimal and non decimal values	Continuous					

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