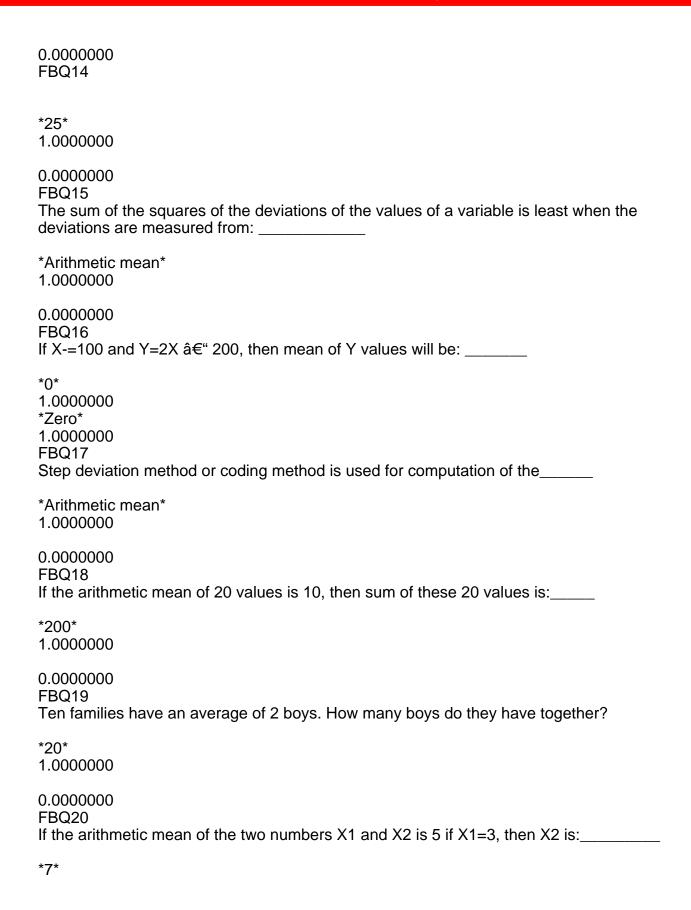
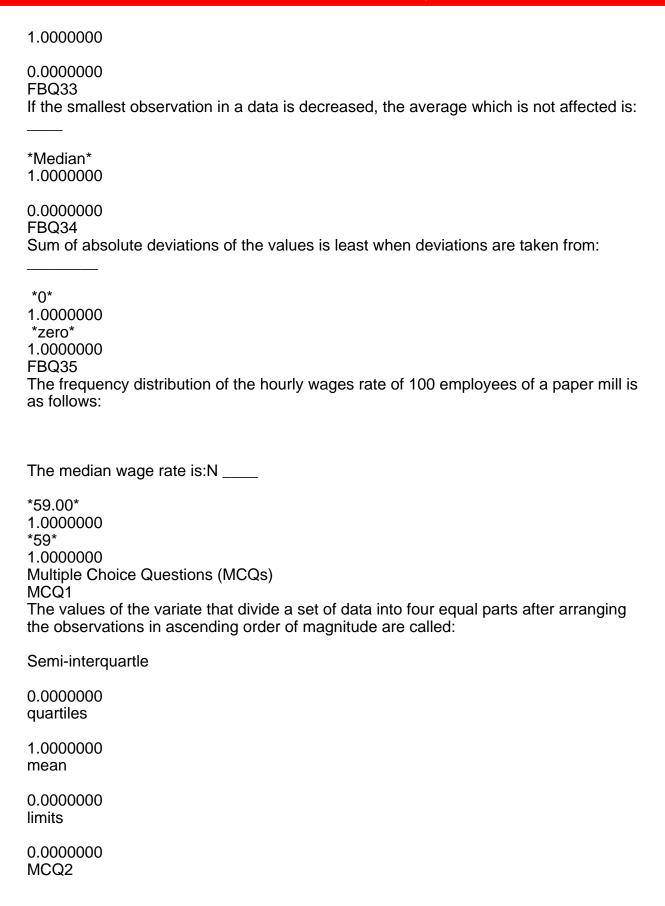
The default category for questions shared in context 'STT205'.  Fill in the Blank (FBQs)  FBQ1  Any measure indicating the Centre of a set of data, arranged in an increasing or decreasing order of magnitude, is called a measure of:
*Central tendency* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ2 Scores that differ greatly from the measures of central tendency are called:
*Outliers* 1.0000000 *Extreme values* 1.0000000 *Extreme scores* 1.0000000 FBQ3 The total of all the observations divided by the number of observations is called:
*Arithmetic mean* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ4 The sample mean is an example of a:
*Statistic* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ5 The population mean $\hat{l}\%$ is an example of a:
*Parameter* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ6 The arithmetic mean is highly affected by:
*Extreme values* 1.0000000 *Outliers* 1.0000000 FBQ7

arithmetic mean behave?
*Increased by the constant* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ8 The median is considered a robust measure because it is resistant to:
*Outliers* 1.0000000 *Extreme values* 1.0000000 FBQ9 What effect will the elimination of extreme scores at the bottom of a data set have on the mean?
*Increase the mean* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ10 The elimination of extreme scores at the top of the set has the effect of:
*Reduce the mean* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ11 The sum of deviations taken from mean is:
*0* 1.0000000 *Zero* 0.0000000 FBQ12 The sum of the squares of the deviations about mean divided by the number of observations is:
*Variance* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ13 If then sample mean X- will be:
60 1.0000000



1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ21 Given X1=20 and X2=-20. The arithmetic mean will be:
*0* 1.0000000 *Zero* 1.0000000 FBQ22 The mean of 10 observations is 10. All the observations are increased by 10%. The mean of increased observations will be:
*11* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ23 The frequency distribution of the hourly wage rate of 60 employees of a paper mill is as follows:
The mean wage rate is:N
*59.00* 1.0000000 *59* 1.0000000 FBQ24 The sample mean X- of first n natural numbers is:
*(n+1)/2* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ25 The sum of deviations is zero when deviations are taken from:
*Mean* 1.0000000
0.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ26 When the values in a series are not of equal importance, we calculate the:

*Weighted mean* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ27 When all the values in a series occur the equal number of times, then it is not possible to calculate the:
*Weighted mean* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ28 The mean for a set of data obtained by assigning each data value a weight that reflects its relative importance within the set, is called:
*Weighted mean* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ29 The arithmetic mean of 10 items is 4 and the arithmetic mean of 5 items is 10. The combined arithmetic mean is:
*6* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ30 The midpoint of the values after they have been ordered from the smallest to the largest or the largest to the smallest is called:
*Median* 1.0000000
1.0000000 FBQ31 The first step in calculating the median of a discrete variable is to determine the:
*Array* 1.0000000
0.0000000 FBQ32 The suitable average for qualitative data is:
*Median*



The lower and upper quartiles of a symmetrical distribution are 40 and 60 respectively. The value of median is:

50 1.0000000 45 0.0000000 60 0.0000000 35 0.0000000 MCQ3 If in a discrete series 75% values are less than 30, then: Third quartile =30 1.0000000 Second quartile = 30 0.0000000 Third quartile = 75 0.0000000 None of the options 0.0000000 MCQ4 The probability of the amount X (in million Naira) of investment in the shares of ABC Company is given as follows: Find E (X). 73/5 0.0000000 36/21 0.0000000 35/18 1.0000000 4/5

0.0000000 MCQ5

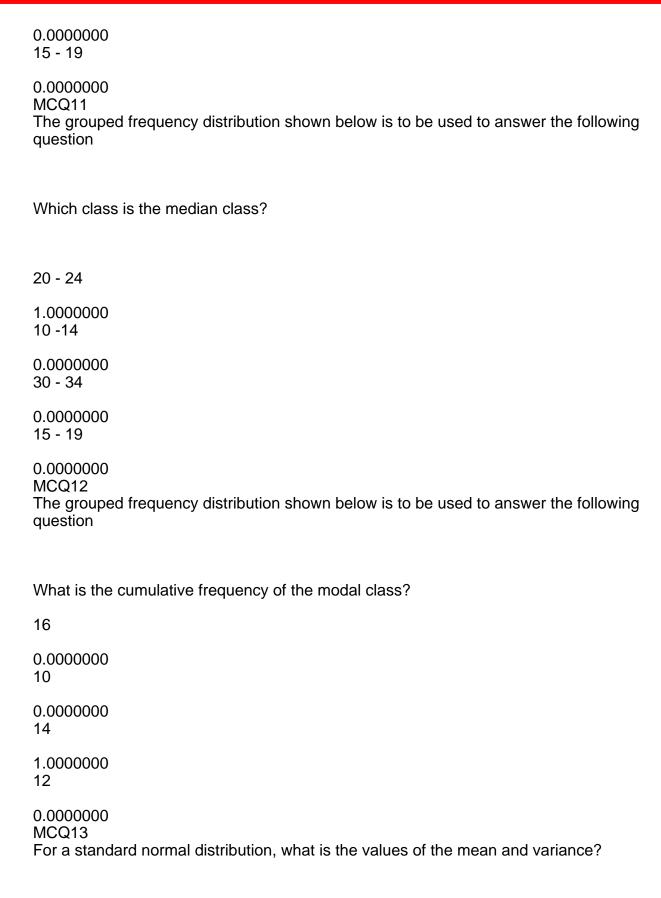
The mean of first 2n natural numbers is: (2n+1)/21.0000000 (2n-1)/20.0000000 (n+1)/20.0000000 (2n+5)/20.0000000 MCQ6 If X-1, X-2, X-3,â€l.X-k be the arithmetic means of k distributions with respective frequencies n1, n2, n3, â€l, nk, then the mean of the whole distribution X-c is given by: â^'nX-â^'2n 0.0000000 â^'nX-â^'n 1.0000000 â^'2nX-4â^'n 0.0000000 â^'2X-â^'n 0.0000000 MCQ7 The combined arithmetic mean of two sets of means is calculated by which formula? n1X-1+n2 X-22n1+n2 0.0000000 n1X-1+n2 X-2n1+2n2 0.0000000 n1X-1-n2 X-2n1+2n2 0.0000000 n1X-1+n2 X-2n1+n2 1.0000000 MCQ8

Extreme scores will have the following effect on the median of an examination

They may have no effect

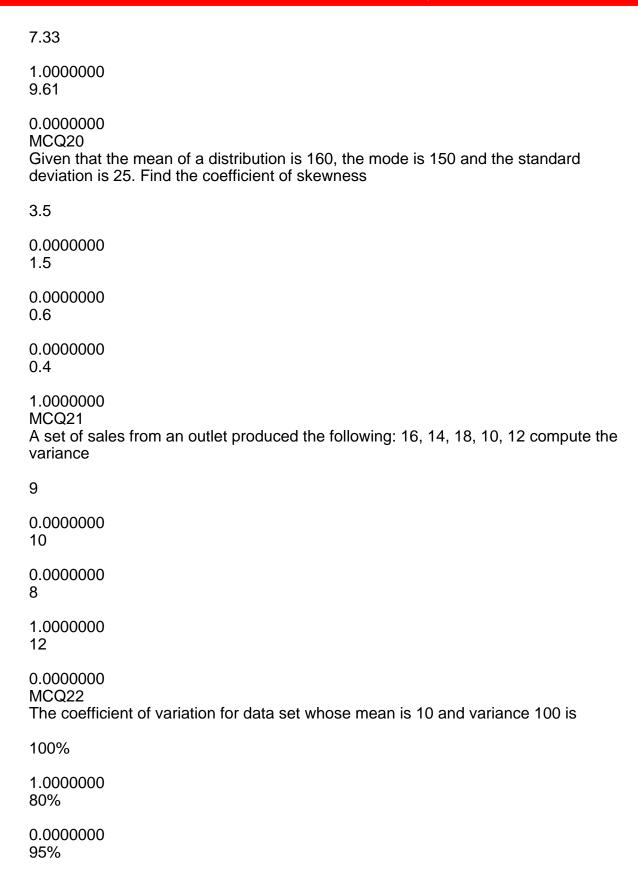
1.0000000 The effect is always skewed 0.0000000 The effect is always negative 0.0000000 The effect is always positve 0.0000000 MCQ9 The probability of the amount X (in million Naira) of investment in the shares of ABC Company of Adewale is given as follows: E(X). is actually 5.89. What is the variance of X? 1.61 0.0000000 3.64 0.0000000 2.11 1.0000000 4.76 0.0000000 MCQ10 The grouped frequency distribution shown below is to be used to answer the following question Which class is the modal class? 20 - 24 1.0000000 10 -14

0.0000000 30 - 34



```
Mean = 0, variance = 1
1.0000000
Mean = 1, variance = 0
0.0000000
Variance = 0
0.0000000
Mean = 1
0.0000000
MCQ14
Given the set of numbers: 15, 16, 12, 11, 19, 18, 13 then is,
1200
0.0000000
980
0.0000000
1460
0.0000000
1600
1.0000000
MCQ15
The mean of 63, 19, 52, 10, 95, 18 is
56.18
0.0000000
42.83
1.0000000
60.5
0.0000000
50.21
0.0000000
MCQ16
The median of 63, 19, 52, 10, 95, 18 is
30.6
```

```
0.0000000
50.8
0.0000000
35.5
1.0000000
40.7
0.0000000
MCQ17
The mode and the range of the above data are
40, 40
1.0000000
30, 40
0.0000000
40, 50
0.0000000
50, 40
0.0000000
MCQ18
The geometric mean of 6, 8, 10 and 16 is
9.36
1.0000000
11.23
0.0000000
8.11
0.0000000
10.23
0.0000000
MCQ19
The harmonic mean of 6, 7, 8 and 9 is
8.32
0.0000000
6.89
0.0000000
```



0.0000000 75%

0.0000000 MCQ23

For a symmetric distribution

The mean, median and the mode are equal

1.0000000

The mean, median are equal

0.0000000

The mean, mode are equal

0.0000000

The mean, median and the mode are different

0.0000000

MCQ24

Which statistics is found by summing all the values and dividing by the number of observations?

The median

0.0000000

The arithmetic mean

1.0000000

The mode

0.0000000

None of the options

0.0000000

MCQ25

How would you describe the skewness of a distribution whose mean is smaller than the median?

Negatively skewed

1.0000000

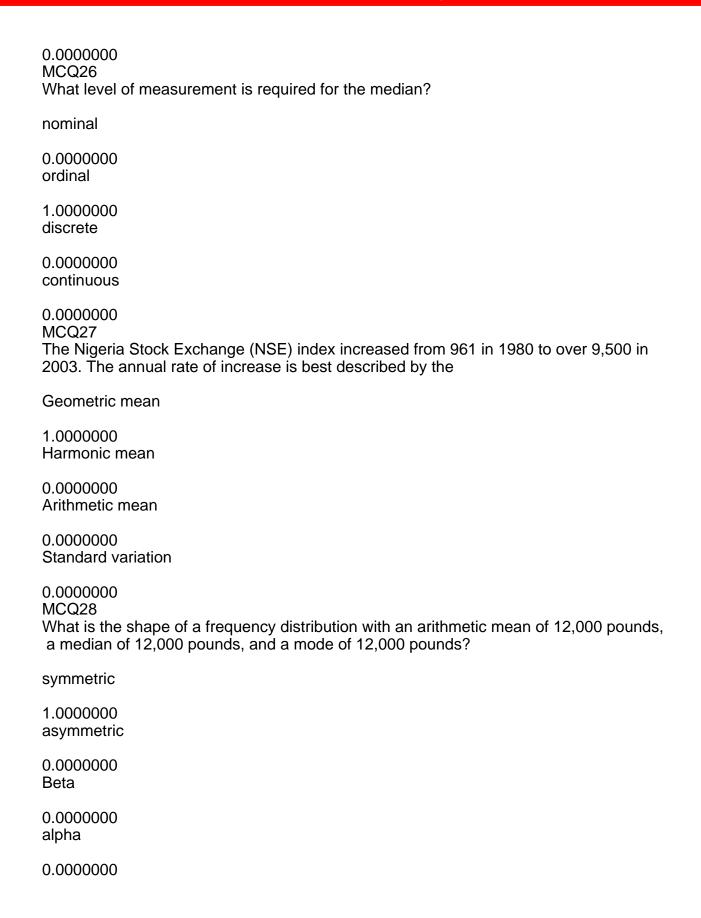
Positively skewed

0.0000000

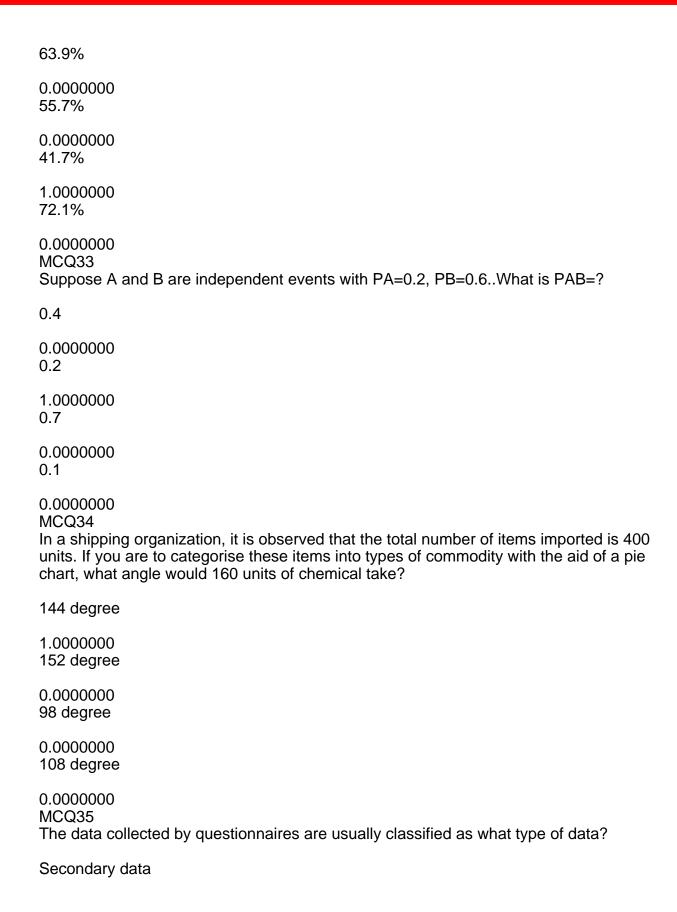
normal

0.0000000

None of the options



MCQ29 Given that the mean of a distribution is 60, the mode is 50 and the standard deviation is 25. Find the coefficient of skewness: 0.6 0.0000000 0.9 0.0000000 0.7 0.0000000 0.4 1.0000000 MCQ30 A set of experimental animals was fed in a special diet for one week and produced the following gains in weight: 6, 4, 8, 10, 12 compute the variance: 8 1.0000000 10 0.0000000 0.0000000 0.0000000 MCQ31 The coefficient of variation for data set whose mean is 16 and variance 10 is 19.8 1.0000000 12.7 0.0000000 10.8 0.0000000 14.7 0.0000000 MCQ32 Given the mean = 60 and variance is 625, find the coefficient of variation



0.0000000 direct

0.0000000 indirect

0.0000000 Primary data

1.0000000