MID-WESTERN UNIVERSITY

FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT

FINAL EXAMINATION: 2073

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)

SEMESTER – II

 R.No. ……………………

Subject: Business Statistics - I Course Code: MGMT 322

Full Marks: 100 Time: 3:00 Hours

**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (1 × 15 = 15 MARKS) / (TIME: 15 MINUTES)**

*Tick the best answers.*

1. Statistics deals with:
2. Quantitative information
3. Qualitative information
4. Both (a) and (b)
5. None of (a) and (b)
6. Statistical results are:
7. Absolutely correct
8. True on average
9. Not true
10. Universally true
11. Pie-Chart represents the components of a factor by:
12. Percentages
13. Angles
14. Sectors
15. Circles
16. Which of the following relations among the location parameters does not hold?
17. Q2 = Median
18. P50 = Median
19. D5 = Median
20. D6 = Median
21. If modal value is not clear in a distribution, it can ascertained by the method of:
22. Grouping
23. Guessing
24. Summarizing
25. Trial and error
26. Which of the following is not a measure of dispersion?
27. Mean deviation
28. Average deviation from mean
29. Quartile deviation
30. Standard deviation
31. Which of the following is a unitless measure of dispersion?
32. Standard deviation
33. Mean deviation
34. Coefficient of variation
35. Range
36. Probability can take values:
37.
38.
39.
40. 0 to 1
41. The outcomes of tossing a coin three times are a variable of the type:
42. Discrete random variable
43. Continuous random variable
44. Discrete as well as continuous
45. Neither discrete nor continuous
46. Mathematical expectation of random variable X is nothing but it is:
47. Median
48. Mean
49. Standard deviation
50. None
51. Estimate and estimator are:
52. Synonyms
53. Related to population
54. Different
55. None of the above
56. If X and Y are two random variables, such that
57. E(aX + bY) = E(aX)
58. E(aX + bY) = E(bY)
59. E(aX + bY) = E(X) + E(Y)
60. E(aX + bY) = aE(X) + bE(Y)
61. If A and B are two events, the probability of occurrence of either A or B is given as:
62. P(AB)
63. P(A) + P(B)
64. P(AB)
65. P(A).P(B)
66. Whether a test is one sided or two sided, it depends on:
67. Null hypothesis
68. Alternative hypothesis
69. Composite hypothesis
70. Simple hypothesis
71. A wrong decision about H0 leads to:
72. Four kinds of error
73. Three kinds of error
74. Two kinds of error
75. One kinds of error

☺☺☺