

اس ٹیسٹ کی تیاری، پاسٹ پیپرز اور انتہائی
اہم سوالات کیلئے گوگل پر سرچ کریں

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Important Solved Statistics MCQs

1. A process to get a single value as an estimate of parameter on the basis of sample observation is called:

- A) Interval Estimation
- B) Estimator
- C) Point Estimation**
- D) All of these

2. ——— is an art of drawing conclusions about the unknown parameter on the basis of sample observation.

- A) Statistical Inference**
- B) Sample
- C) Sampling
- D) None of these

3. The expected value of loss function is called:

- A) Risk function**
- B) Posterior density
- C) Prior density
- D) None of these

4. We use Likelihood Ratio test to test $H_0: \theta = \theta_0$ Vs $H_1:$

- A) $\theta > \theta_0$
- B) $\theta \neq \theta_0$**
- C) $\theta < \theta_0$
- D) None of these

5. If $\hat{\theta}$ is unbiased estimator of θ then $\text{Var}(\hat{\theta})$ ——— $\text{MSE}(\hat{\theta})$.

- A) =**
- B) >
- C) <
- D) None of these

6. Non parametric test used to test the goodness of fit is:

- A) Sign Test
- B) Run Test
- C) Kruskal Wallis Test
- D) Kolmogorov Simornov Test**

7. Run test is used to test the _____ of observations.

- A) Mean
- B) Median
- C) Randomness**
- D) None of these

8. Wilcoxon Rank Sum test is a _____ test.

- A) Parametric
- B) Non Parametric**
- C) Both (A) & (B)
- D) None of these

9. Bartlett's test is used to test the equality of several population:

- A) Correlations
- B) Means
- C) Variances**
- D) None of these

10. Goldfield Quandt test is used to detect:

- A) Heteroscedasticity**
- B) Multicollinearity
- C) Autocorrelation
- D) Homoscedasticity

11. When an observation is incomplete deliberately then it is called:

- A) Censoring
- B) Truncation
- C) Both (A) & (B)**
- D) None of these

12. A model in which lag values of regressors are also used as regressor, is called:

- A) Autoregressive Model
- B) Distributed Lag Model**
- C) Simple linear Regression Model
- D) None of these

13. When an observation is incomplete due to some random cause then it is called

- A) Censoring**
- B) Truncation
- C) Both (A) & (B)
- D) None of these

14. Statistical _____ deals with the conclusions about parameters through sample data.

- A) Hypothesis
- B) Inference**
- C) Methods
- D) None of these

15. MLE becomes asymptotically efficient if $n \rightarrow$:

- A) 10
- B) 12
- C) 15
- D) ∞**

16. The repetition of the basic experiment is called:

- A) Randomization
- B) Replication**
- C) Local Control
- D) None of these

17. The experimental units should be _____ in CR design.

- A) Homogeneous**
- B) Heterogeneous
- C) Both (A) & (B)
- D) None of these

18. In Latin Square design _____ way variation is controlled.

- A) One
- B) Two**
- C) Three
- D) Four

19. Basic principles of the experimental designs are:

- A) Randomization
- B) Replication
- C) Local Control
- D) All of these**

20. If the different treatment combinations are confounded in different replications of a factorial experiment then it is called:

- A) Complete confounding
- B) Partial confounding**
- C) Both (A) & (B)
- D) None of these

21. Any characteristic of population is called

- A) Parameter**
- B) Statistic
- C) Estimator
- D) Estimate

22. Neyman allocation becomes exactly _____ allocation when the standard deviations of all strata are equal.

- A) Equal
- B) Optimum
- C) Proportional**

D) None of these

23. Ignoring f. p. c. $\text{Var}(\bar{y}_{st})_{Ney} = \text{_____}$.

A) $(\sum w_h S_h^2)/n$

B) $(\sum w_h S_h)/n$

C) $(\sum w_h^2 S_h^2)/n$

D) None of these

24. $\text{Var}(\bar{y}_{st})_{opt} \text{_____} \text{Var}(\bar{y}_{ran})$.

A) =

B) \neq

C) $>$

D) \leq

25. Simple random sampling is suitable when population is:

A) Heterogeneous

B) Finite

C) Homogeneous

D) None of these

26. The central composite design is composed of

A) Factorial points

B) Axial points

C) Center points

D) All of these

27. If the is equal at points equidistant from the center, design is called

A) First order

B) Orthogonal

C) Rotatable

D) None of these

28. If there are two treatments in Latin square design then error degree freedom will be:

A) 2

B) 4

C) 1

D) 0

29. In factorial experiment, Sign table method and Yates method give _____ results.

A) Same

B) Different

C) Both (A) & (B)

D) None of these

30. _____ censoring occurs when a subject leaves the study before an event occurs.

A) Left

B) Right

- C) Both (A) & (B)
- D) None of these

31. M. D of normal deviation is:

- A) 0.7979σ**
- B) 0.6745σ
- C) σ
- D) None of these

32. When A and B are independent then $P(A \cap B) =$ _____.

- A) $P(B)$
- B) $P(A)$
- C) $P(A/B)$
- D) $P(A) \cdot P(B)$**

33. If Z is S.N.V then its mean is zero and variance is

- A) σ^2
- B) σ
- C) 1**
- D) 0

34. If A & B are mutually exclusive events then $A \cap B =$ _____.

- A) B
- B) S
- C) ϕ**
- D) A

35. In rolling two fair dice, number of all possible elements are:

- A) 36**
- B) 18
- C) 12
- D) 6

36) Binomial probability distribution will be negatively skewed when

- A) $p > q$**
- B) $p < q$
- C) $p = q$
- D) $p \neq q$

37. In poisson distribution mean = 4 then its S.D will be

- A) 4
- B) 8
- C) 16
- D) 2**

38. In normal distribution $\beta_1 = 0$ and $\beta_2 =$ _____.

- A) 1
- B) 2

- C) 3
- D) 0

39. Probability of occurrence an event never be:

- A) Positive
- B) Negative
- C) 1
- D) 0

40. $M_0(t) = [(1-\beta t)]^{-\alpha}$ is moment generating function of _____ probability dist.

- A) Gamma
- B) Beta type I
- C) Beta Type II
- D) Uniform

41. _____ distribution is also called double exponential dist.

- A) Gamma
- B) Beta
- C) Laplace
- D) Uniform

42. If $f(x) = 2x$, $0 < x < 1$ then its $F(x)$ will be

- A) x
- B) x^2
- C) $2x^2$
- D) x^3

43. Mean does not exist of _____ probability distribution.

- A) Gamma
- B) Beta
- C) Cauchy
- D) Uniform

44. $f(x) = \frac{1}{\theta} e^{-x/\theta}$, $x \geq 0$ is p.d.f of _____ probability distribution.

- A) Exponential
- B) Gamma
- C) Uniform
- D) Beta

45. If $M.D = (\beta - \alpha)/4$ then it is _____ probability distribution.

- A) Gamma
- B) Beta type I
- C) Beta Type II
- D) Uniform

46. Correlation coefficient is _____ of two regression coefficients.

- A) A. M
- B) G. M**
- C) H. M
- D) All of these

47. Correlation coefficient lies between

- A) -1 and +1**
- B) 0 and 1
- C) -1 and 0
- D) -0.5 and 0.5

48. One of the classical assumptions to apply OLS is $\text{Cov}(U_i, U_j) = \text{_____}$.

- A) Positive
- B) Negative
- C) 0**
- D) None of these

49. If there exist a linear relationship among regressors (x 's) there is:

- A) Heteroscedasticity
- B) Multicollinearity**
- C) Autocorrelation
- D) None of these

50. If U_i is error term in simple linear regression model and $\text{Cov}(U_i, U_j) \neq 0$, there is:

- A) Heteroscedasticity
- B) Multicollinearity
- C) Autocorrelation**
- D) None of these

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