

M COM DEGREE (CSS) EXAMINATION (2021 ADMISSION ONWARDS)

Second Semester – Faculty of Commerce

Elective - Finance

CM010204 QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The word probability means,
a) Channel **b) chance** c) cash
2. Probability of an event lies between,
a) 0 and 1 b) 1 and 2 c) -1 and 0
3. What is the chance of getting a head when a coin is tossed?
a) 0.5 b) 1 c) 1.5
4. An experiment that has two or more outcome which vary in an unpredictable manner from trial to trial when conducted under uniform condition is called,
a) Sample space b) event **c) Random experiments**
5. Two coins are tossed, what is the probability of getting **no head**
a) 1/4 b) 2/4 c) 3/4
6. Every indecomposable outcome of a random experiments is called,
a) Random experiments **b) sample point** c) notations
7. A sample space is continuous.
a) False **b) true** c) none of these
8. ----- is a subset of the sample space of a random experiment.
a) Experiment b) sample space **c) event**
9. When a die is thrown what is the sample space
a) {1,2,3,4,5,6} b) {0,1,2,3,4,5} c) {2,3,4,5,6,7}
10. Empty set means,
a) If an event can occur **b) if an event cannot occur** c) none of the above
11. Getting a white ball from a bag containing white and black ball is an example of,
a) Uncertain event b) impossible event c) none of the above
12. Getting a black ball from a bag containing all white ball is an example of,
a) empty set b) uncertain event c) none of these
13. $A \cup B$ means
a) Both A and B **b) at least one** c) not A
14. $A \cap B$ means,
a) Only A or exactly A b) not A **c) both A and B**

15. Classical definition of probability means,
 a) fx/n b) fxn/n c) **f/n**
16. If A and B are two mutually exclusive events and $P(A) = 0.47$ and $P(B) = 0.43$, find $P(A \text{ or } B)$.
 a) 0.43 b) 0.47 c) **0.9**
17. Find the probability of getting a total of 11 in a single throw with two dice
 a) $3/18$ b) $2/18$ c) **$1/18$**
18. If $P(A) = 4/5$, $P(B) = 3/5$. Find $P(A \cap B)$ if A and B are independent
 a) $7/5$ b) **$12/25$** c) $7/25$
19. In binomial distribution ' $p+q$ ' =
 a) 0.5 b) **1** c) 1.5
20. In binomial distribution mean =
 a) npq b) np c) **np**
21. Standard deviation of binomial distribution is
 a) \sqrt{np} b) **\sqrt{npq}** c) \sqrt{np}
22. ${}^9C_9 =$
 a) 9 b) **1** c) 81
23. Poisson distribution may be expected in cases where the chance of happening of any individual event is.....
 a) **Small** b) large c) more than 50
24. $5! =$
 a) 5 b) 15 c) **120**
25. The value of $\log e =$
 a) 0.5 b) **0.4343** c) 0.5353
26. Standard deviation of Poisson distribution is
 a) **\sqrt{m}** b) \sqrt{e} c) \sqrt{x}
27. A normal curve is
 a) Discontinuous and bell shaped
 b) **Continuous and bell shaped**
 c) Discontinuous and not bell shaped
28. Mean, median and mode are equal for a normal distribution
 a) **True** b) false c) none of the above
29. In normal distribution, No portion of the curve lies below the x axis
 a) False b) **true** c) none of the above
30. In normal distribution the whole area divided into two equal parts,
 a) False b) **true** c) none of the above
31. Theoretically the range of the normal curve is----
 a) 0.5 to 2 b) **$-a$ to $+a$** c) both a and b

32. The parameters of normal distribution is
 a) Mean only b) standard deviation only **c) both mean and standard deviation**
33. The term universe means
 a) Hypothesis b) sample **c) population**
34. A population containing a finite number of items is known as....
 a) Infinite population **b) finite population** c) sample
35. A population can be finite or infinite
 a) **True** b) false c) none of these
36. A finite subset of the population is called,
 a) Universe b) population **c) sample**
37. A sample is selected in such a manner that it
- a) Not represents the population **b) represents the population** c) none of these
38. Sampling means
 a) Population **b) sample survey** c) universe
39. The representative part of the population is
 a) Population **b) sample** c) universe
40. Important principles of sampling is
 a) Statistical regularity b) inertia of large numbers **c) a and b**
41. In sampling, each items has its own chance for being selected, it means
 a) Quota sampling **b) probability sampling** c) non random sampling
42. The investigator himself collected data is called
 a) Sample b) secondary data **c) primary data**
43. Schedules is an example of
- a) Primary data collection** b) secondary data collection c) none of these
44. The primary data collected through.....
 a) Newspaper **b) questionnaires** c) journals
45. Internet search or using libraries an example of ----- data collection
 a) Primary data collection b) **secondary data collection** c) none of these
46. Lottery method is an example of
 a) quota sampling **b) simple random sampling** c) cluster sampling
47. Random number tables is a part of
 a) **Simple random sampling** b) quota sampling c) multistage sampling
48. A blind fold selection is made under
 a) **Lottery method** b) systematic sampling c) table of random numbers
49. Stratified sampling is an example of
 a) Non-probability sampling b) judgement sampling **c) complex random sampling**

50. Systematic sampling is an easier and less costly method of sampling
 a) **True** b) false c) none of these
51. ----- Sampling consists in forming suitable group of units.
 a) Stratified sampling b) systematic sampling **c) cluster sampling**
52. The sampling procedure carried out in several stages is called.....
 a) Stratified sampling **b) multistage sampling** c) systematic sampling
53. Deliberate sampling is an example of.....
 a) **Non-probability sampling** b) probability sampling c) cluster sampling
54. Judgement sampling means....
 a) Probability sampling b) cluster sampling **c) purposive sampling**
55. Convenience sampling is not based on any rule.
 a) **True** b) false c) none of these
56. In a non-probability sampling, personal elements has no chance of entering into the selection
 a) True **b) false** c) none of these
57. The investigator selects samples without following a structured techniques is called.....
 a) Probability sampling **b) haphazard sampling** c) judgement sampling
58. The errors arising due to the inaccuracy in the information collected is called,
 a) Type I error **b) sampling error** c) non sampling error
59. The error arising mainly at the stages of processing of data are called
 a) Type I error b) sampling error **c) non sampling error**
60. When the sample size is more than 30, the sample is known as....
 a) Small sample **b) large sample** c) medium sample
61. An example of population parameter is....
 a) Sample b) probability **c) mean**
62. Any function of the population values is called....
 a) **Parameter** b) universe c) errors
63. The probability distribution of a sample statistic is called.....
 a) **Sampling distribution** b) sampling error c) non sampling error
64. A function of the sample values is called
 a) Parameter **b) sample statistic** c) errors
65. The process by which we draw conclusions about a population based on samples drawn from that population is called.....
 a) **Statistical inference** b) normal distribution c) binomial distribution
66. The statistical test of hypothesis is conducted to.....
 a) Accept the hypothesis only b) reject the hypothesis only **c) accept or reject the hypothesis**

67. The null hypothesis is denoted by
 a) **H₀** b) H₁ c) H₂
68. A statistical hypothesis may.....
 a) Not a tentative conclusion **b) a tentative conclusion** c) none of these
69. The hypothesis specifies only the form of the density function in the population is called.....
 a) Simple hypothesis b) parametric hypothesis **c) non-parametric hypothesis**
70. The original hypothesis is
 a) H₂ b) H₁ **c) H₀**
71. The statistical hypotheses which is stated for possible acceptance is.....
 a) **Null hypothesis** b) alternative hypothesis c) none of these
72. What is standard error (SE)
 a) Mean b) median **c) standard deviation**
73. Standard error (SE) is not a measure of reliability of the sample.
 a) True **b) false** c) none of these
74. In the absence of any specific instruction, the level of significance will be
 a) 1% **b) 5%** c) 10%
75. The Type I error means
 a) Rejecting H₀ when H₀ is false
 b) Accepting H₀ when H₀ is false
c) Rejecting H₀ when H₀ is true
76. Type II error means
 a) Rejecting H₀ when H₀ is false
b) Accepting H₀ when H₀ is false
 c) Rejecting H₀ when H₀ is true
77. Confidence with which a null hypothesis is accepted or rejected depends on what is called.....
 a) Confidence limit b) standard error **c) level of significance**
78. The number of independent observations which is obtained by subtracting the number of constraints from the total number of observation is called.....
 a) Level of significance b) standard error **c) degree of freedom**
79. In one tailed test, the rejection region will be located in only one tail which may be either left or right.
 a) **True** b) false c) none of these
80. In two tailed test the critical region is represented only in one tails.
 a) True **b) false** c) none of these
81. An example of non-parametric test
 a) t-test b) z-test **c) χ^2 - test**
82. An example of parametric test
 a) H - test b) U - test **c) F- test**

83. In X^2 test, the total frequencies (N) must not be reasonably large say at least 50
 a) True **b) false** c) none of these
84. The Yates correction consists of
 a) Adding 1.5 to the cell frequency which is less than 5
 b) Adding 1 to the cell frequency which is less than 5
c) Adding 0.5 to the cell frequency which is less than 5
85. The variance ratio test is called.....
 a) t-test b) z-test **c) F-test**
86. In one way classification of data, the observation are classified into groups on the basis of more than one criterion.
a) False b) true c) none of these
87. In two way classification of data, the observation are classified into groups on the basis of two criteria.
 a) False **b) true** c) none of these
88. For testing randomness of sample, statisticians have developed the theory of.....
 a) Sign test b) rank test **c) run test**
89. In statistic, SQC means
 a) Statistical quantity control **b) statistical quality control** c) statistical quandary control
90. The mean chart is prepared to show the fluctuations of the means of samples.
 a) False **b) true** c) none of these
91. In SQC, UCL means
 a) Under control limit **b) upper control limit** c) upper control line
92. p- Chart is used for.....
a) Defectives samples b) successive sample c) none of these
93. C-chart is used to show
a) Defective samples b) successive samples c) none of these
94. R-chart is used to show
 a) Defective samples **b) successive samples** c) none of these
95. MANOVA means
 a) Multiple analysis of variance assumption
 b) Multiple analysis of variance assistance
c) Multiple analysis of variance
96. MANCOVA means
a) Multiple analysis of covariance b) multiple analysis of variance
 c) multiple analysis of various
97. Factor analysis is one of the important multivariate techniques
a) True b) false c) none of these
98. Factor analysis may be in
 a) 4 type b) 3 type **c) 2 type**

99. In Q-type factor analysis, correlation are computed between pairs of responds
a) **True** b) false c) none of these
100. The data measured on an interval or ratio scale is called
a) **Metric data** b) sample data c) probability data