## eExam Question Bank









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| $\square$ | MCQ | The are normally constructed for different classes of consumers is known as | index | price index number | value index number | retail price <br> index <br> number | D | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | reflect changes in the volume of goods produced or consumed know as $\qquad$ | index | price index number | value | quantity index number | D | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | most common index numbers are the price index numbers which study changes in price level of commodities over a period of time is known as | card number | Index numbers | pvc number | price index number | D | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | $\qquad$ are indicators which reflect the relative changes in the level of certain phenomenon in any given period | arithemmetic number | Index numbers | year number | pvc number | B | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | Under certainty, the decision maker simply $\qquad$ the outcome of each alternative and selects the one that best meets his/her objective | select | appraises | happy | ignor | B | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | $\qquad$ looks for the attributes or qualities of the product .i.e. comparison of the best one | critical examinations | attribute listening | thinking | alternative <br> chioce | B | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | $\qquad$ is the comparison of one thing with another that has similar features | analogies | random | sample | selection | A | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | $\qquad$ is a method base on two head is better than one. | brai storming | management meeting | conference | broad meeting | A | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | $\qquad$ Is the logical approach, it answers questions like What, Who, Where, How, When and Why | critical examinations | brain storming | conference | broad meeting | A | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | $\qquad$ defined as the logical and quantitative analysis of all the factors influencing a decision | Choice | Economic defination | Decision analysis | Demand and Supply | C | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | $\qquad$ thinking considers end rather than means | leaders | group | creative | analytical | C | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | The art of problem solving and decision making is base on $\qquad$ | leader and position | authority | common sense | power | C | eExam |




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| $\square$ | MCQ | A hypothesis can be defined as a conjectural statement or a proposition about an assumed relationship between two or more | tests | variables | persons | experiment | B | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | The degree of relationship that connect three or more variables together are called | joint analysis | hyperbolic curve | multiple correlation regression | hypothesis | C | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | $y=a x b$ is a function of $\qquad$ | logarithms | regression | income | rank correlation | A | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | $Y=a+b / x$ or $y=1 / a+b x$, this formular stand for | regression analysis | income | Hyperbolic <br> Model <br> (curve | trend line equation | C | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | A situation whereby when a data is expected to grow by some proportion or percentage in each period is known as $\qquad$ | demand curve | hyperbolic curve | model curve | Exponential curve | D | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | If regression line is fitted into the scatter diagram is known as $\qquad$ . | positive corellation | straight line | Freehand method | scater diagram | C | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | $y=a+b x$, this equation stand for $\qquad$ | simple regression | multiple regression | chi-square | hypothesis | A | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | Regression analysis can be defined as the relationship between two or more $\qquad$ | variables | persons | parameter | figures | A | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | The coefficient of determination will be given as $\qquad$ . | x2 | r2 | y2 | k | B | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | The straight relationship between $x$ and $y$ depends on how close $r$ is to $\qquad$ | meter | one | two | zero | D | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | Spearman's coefficient of correlation assumes the data to be at least $\qquad$ | interval scale | ordinal scale | ratio scale | nominal scale | A | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | The scatter point at random and did not form any regular pattern for recognization by any straight line. There is no association between the variables is $\qquad$ | No Correlation | Weak Correlation | Negative Correlation | Positive Correlation | A | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | A serious deviations of scatter points and the points slope downward and it has a negative slope and not close to unity is $\qquad$ | Weak negative correlation | Weak positive correlation | No Correlation | Perfect <br> Positive <br> Correlation | A | eExam |


| $\square$ | MCQ | The case where all the points are deviated from each other so that each of the scatter points are for the depart from each other and the association is weak is called | No Correlation | Weak Correlation | Weak positive correlation | Weak negative correlation | C | eExam |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\square$ | MCQ | The points passes through the straight line and all other scatter point are very close to the straight line, it has a negative slope which is very close to unity is known as | Strong <br> Positive <br> Correlation | Strong <br> Negative <br> Correlation | Perfect <br> Negative <br> Correlation | Perfect <br> Positive <br> Correlation | B | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | $\qquad$ defined as the situation where all the scatter points passes through a straight line none of the points deviated from the normal curve and positive slope | Perfect <br> Negative <br> Correlation | Strong <br> Positive Correlation | Strong Correlation | Perfect <br> Positive <br> Correlation | D | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | Correlation that indicates that all the points passes through the normal straight line and non deviated from the line is $\qquad$ | Perfect <br> Negative <br> Correlation | Perfect Correlation | Perfect <br> Positive <br> Correlation | Negative Correlation | A | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | The scientific method for collecting, organizing, summarizing, presenting and analysing data is called $\qquad$ | statistic | mathematics | analysis | numerical | A | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | The two main types of statistics are | inductive and encryptive | inductive <br> and descriptive | encryptive <br> and <br> descriptive | inductive <br> and <br> decriptive | D | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | The number of times that a variable occur is called $\qquad$ | mode | median | mean | frequency | D | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | Frequency distribution involves $\qquad$ | table showing values of variable(s) and rates of occurrence | classification of data in rows and columns | distribution <br> of measures <br> of variation | distribution of data by measures of location | A | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | The probability that an event will occur is | $0<P(E)<1$ | $1<\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{E})<0$ | $0<P(E)<1$ | $1<\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{E})<0$ | C | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | The probability of obtaining an even number in a single toss of a fair die is $\qquad$ | 2/3 | 1/3 | 1/2 | $1 / 4$ | C | eExam |
| $\square$ | MCQ | The mode of the set of data $1,2,3,3,2,1$ is $\qquad$ | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | D | eExam |



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