| ☑ eExam Question Bank | |
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| Question Type 👢 | Question J1 | A 11 | В Џ↑ | c 11 | D 11 | Answer 11 | Remark 11 |
|--------------------|---|---|--------|------|------|-----------|-----------|
| FBQ | The mean deviation of the set of data 7,6,3,4,10 is | 2.45 | | | | | eExam |
| FBQ | The mean deviation of the set of data 8,7,11,6,16,4,11 which is | 11 | Eleven | | | | eExam |
| FBQ | Find the mode of the data below 2,3,3,4,2,6,3,3,4,4,4 which is | 3.5 | | | | | eExam |
| FBQ | Find the median of the following data 8,3,5,2,6,7,3,9 which is | 5.5 | | | | | eExam |
| FBQ | Find the root mean square of the heights in fit of 5 students in a class – 3,2,4,6,7 which is | 4.775 | | | | | eExam |
| FBQ | Obtain the harmonic mean of the following data 3,2,6,4, which is | 3.2 | | | | | eExam |
| FBQ | Obtain the geometric mean of the following data 3,2,6,4 which is | 3.46 | | | | | eExam |
| FBQ | The advantages of arithmetic mean are as follows, it is easy to compute, it has determinate exact value, except | it can be distorted by extreme values in the distribution | | | | | eExam |

| FBQ | The number of employees in commercial banks in Ibadan are given as 4368, 4387, 4331, 4383, 4356, 4369. Find the mean | 4370 | eExam |
|-----|---|---|-------|
| FBQ | The heights in meters of 12 wallnut seeding, after twenty years growth are 4, 5, 6, 3, 7, 2, 8, 5, 3, 4.8, 4.5, 7.2, 5.2, which is | 5.17 | eExam |
| FBQ | The problems encountered in the construction of index numbers except | the choice of considered | eExam |
| FBQ | Forecast simply means statement | that predicts future with the help of both past and present | eExam |
| FBQ | It has been found that 2% of the tools produced by a certain machine are defective. What is the probability that in a shipment of 400 such tools is | 0.007 | eExam |
| FBQ | One way in which a representative sample may be obtained from a population is by | simple random sampling | eExam |
| FBQ | Sampling distribution is the | Most fundamental of inductive statistics | eExam |
| FBQ | A particular value of the population, such as the mean income or the level of formal education, is called | parameter | eExam |
| FBQ | combine the features of cross- sectional and time-series data. | panel data | eExam |
| FBQ | The two sources of data are | primary and secondary | еЕхат |
| | | | |

| FBQ | Data collected for cross- section of subjects (population under study) at a time is called | cross sectional data | | | eExam |
|-----|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|--|-------|
| FBQ | Data collected on a particular variable or set of variables over time is known as | time series data | | | eExam |
| FBQ | advocate that the current year quantities are taken as weights | Paasche's price | | | eExam |
| FBQ | advocated the geometric cross of Laspeyre's and Paasche's Price index numbers | Irving Fisher | | | eExam |
| FBQ | Aggregate of prices of all the selected commodities in the current year as a percentage of the aggregate of prices in the base year known as | unweighed method | | | eExam |
| FBQ | reflect changes in the retail prices of different commodities, the are normally constructed for different classes of consumers known as | retail price index number | | | eExam |
| FBQ | reflect changes in the volume of goods produced or consumed know as | quantity index number | | | eExam |
| FBQ | 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 | price index number | | | еЕхат |
| FBQ | are indicators which reflect the relative changes in the level of certain phenomenon in any given period | Index numbers | Index number | | еЕхат |
| | | | , | | |

| FBQ | Under certainty, the decision maker simply the outcome of each alternative and selects the one that best meets his/her objective | appraises | appraise | | eExam |
|-----|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|-------|
| FBQ | looks for the attributes or qualities of the product .i.e. comparison of the best one | attribute listening | | | eExam |
| FBQ | the comparison of one thing with another that has similar features | analogies | analogy | | eExam |
| FBQ | is a method base on two head is better than one. | brain storming | | | eExam |
| FBQ | the logical approach, it answers questions like What, Who, Where, How, When and Why | critical examinations | critical examination | | eExam |
| FBQ | defined as the logical and quantitative analysis of all the factors influencing a decision | Decision analysis | | | еЕхат |
| FBQ | thinking considers end rather than means | creative | | | еЕхат |
| FBQ | The art of problem solving and decision making is base on | common sense | | | eExam |
| FBQ | The scientific method for collecting, organizing, summarizing, presenting and analysing data is called | statistic | Statistics | | еЕхат |
| FBQ | The two main types of statistics are | inductive and decriptive | | | eExam |
| FBQ | The number of times that a variable occur is called | frequency | | | еЕхат |
| | | | | | |

| FBQ | Frequency distribution involves | table showing values of variable(s) and rates of occurrence | table showing values of variables | | eExam |
|-----|--|--|--|---|-------|
| FBQ | The probability that an event will occur is | 0 <p(e)<1< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>eExam</td></p(e)<1<> | | | eExam |
| FBQ | The probability of obtaining an even number in a single toss of a fair die is | 1/2 | 0.5 | | еЕхат |
| FBQ | The mode of the set of data 1,2,3,3,2, 1 is | 1 | One | | eExam |
| FBQ | If a die is tossed once. What is the probability of obtaining even or prime number? | 5/6 | 0.833 | | еЕхат |
| FBQ | Find the mode of the data 2,3,3,4,2,6,3,3,4,4,4 | 3.5 | | | eExam |
| FBQ | The range of the set of data 5,4,4,3,3,3,3 is | 2 | two | | eExam |
| FBQ | The probability of obtaining at least two heads in a toss of a fair die trice is | 0 | Zero | | eExam |
| FBQ | The harmonic mean of 2,4,6 is | 3.27 | | | eExam |
| FBQ | Obtain the geometric mean of the set of data 2,4,6 is | 3.63 | | | eExam |
| FBQ | The sum of the absolute difference between consecutives set of data xj and mean x of the data divided by the number of data is | mean deviation | | | eExam |
| FBQ | Two events A and B are said to be if they cannot occur together | mutually exclusive event | | | eExam |
| | | | | , | |

| FBQ | The degree of asymmetry, or departure from symmetry of a distribution is known as | skewness | | | eExam |
|-----|--|---|--------------|--|-------|
| FBQ | The third moment about the mean of the data 2,3,4,5,6 is | 88 | Eighty-eight | | eExam |
| FBQ | The range of the set of data 20,21,23,25,28,30,35,37,38,40 is | 20 | twenty | | eExam |
| FBQ | The arithmetic mean of 5,5,5,5,7,7,7,8,8,8,8,8,6,6,4,4 is | 6.31 | | | eExam |
| FBQ | Sampling distribution is the | Most fundamental of inductive statistics | | | eExam |
| FBQ | analysis is the modern approach to decision making both in economics and in business | Decision | | | еЕхат |
| FBQ | Pearson's coefficient of skewness uses the difference between the | mean and the median of the distribution | | | eExam |
| FBQ | A complete absence of skewness would have a coefficient of skewness equal to | zero | 0 | | еЕхат |
| FBQ | leptokurtic, platykurtic and mesokurtic is otherwise known as | normal | | | еЕхат |
| FBQ | measures the degree of peakedness of a distribution. It is usually taken relative to a normal distribution | Kurtosis | | | еЕхат |
| FBQ | The moment coefficient of kurlosis is used to calculate the of a distribution | peakedness | | | еЕхат |
| | | | | | |

| FBQ | Pearson's first coefficient of skewness and Pearson's second coefficient of skewness is called | measures of skewness | | | вЕхат |
|-----|---|--------------------------|--|--|-------|
| FBQ | useful in the comparison of two or more sets of data which are measured in the same units but differ to such an extent that a direct comparison of the respective standard deviations is not very helpful | coefficient of variation | | | eExam |
| FBQ | Consider the arrayed data, X = 2,5,8,9,12,13,18. Find mean deviation which is | 3.796 | | | eExam |
| FBQ | can be said to measure the degree of uniformity of observations in a given set of data | variation | | | eExam |
| FBQ | can be an unsatisfactory measure of dispersion because it is affected by extreme values or items which renders it unrepresentative of majority of the set of data | range | | | eExam |
| FBQ | variables include sex, in religious or party afflliation, genotype, blood group, place of residence know as | nominal scale | | | eExam |
| FBQ | scale has all the properties of the nominal, ordinal and interval scales including the additional property of having an absolute zero point know as | ratio scale | | | eExam |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

| FBQ | can be defined as a management tool for making decision. It is also a scientific approach to presentation of numerical information in such a way that one will have a maximum understanding of the reality represented by such information. | statistics | | | | | eExam |
|-----|---|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|---|-------|
| FBQ | as a tool for collecting data on economic aggregates such as national income, savings, consumption and gross national product | statistics | | | | | еЕхат |
| FBQ | is a variable whose values are given as numerical quantities | Quantitative Variable | | | | | eExam |
| FBQ | In studying the nutritional well being of pupils in a primary school, the is a pupil in the school. | entity | | | | | еЕхат |
| FBQ | is a characteristic that assumes different values for different entities | Variable | | | | | eExam |
| FBQ | is the part of the population that is selected for a study | Sample | | | | | eExam |
| FBQ | _variable that can assume both decimal and non decimal values | Continuous | | | | | eExam |
| MCQ | advocate that the current year quantities are taken as weights | Dorbish- Bowley | Irving Fisher | Paasche's price | Edward | С | eExam |
| MCQ | advocated the geometric cross of Laspeyre's and Paasche's Price index numbers | Dorbish- Bowley | Irving Fisher | Kennesian | Adam Smith | В | eExam |
| MCQ | Aggregate of prices (of all the selected commodities) in the current year as a percentage of the aggregate of prices in the base year know as | unweighed method | weighted method | macro economics | sample method | А | еЕхат |
| | | | | | | | |

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

| MCQ | The scientific method for collecting, organizing, summarizing, presenting and analysing data is called | statistics | mathematics | analysis | numerical | Α | eExam |
|-----|--|---|--------------------------------------|--|---|---|-------|
| MCQ | The normal distribution curve is otherwise known as | leptokurtic | platykurtic | mesokurtic | normalkurtic | С | eExam |
| MCQ | The degree of peakedness of a distribution is known as | moment | deviation | skewness | kurtosis | D | eExam |
| MCQ | The standard deviation of the set of data 7,6,3,4,10 is | 3.45 | 2.45 | 4.45 | 5.45 | В | eExam |
| MCQ | The mean deviation of the set of data 7,6,3,4,10 is | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | A | eExam |
| MCQ | The mean deviation of the set of data 8,7,11,6,16,4,11 is | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | A | eExam |
| MCQ | Find the mode of the data below 2,3,3,4,2,6,3,3,4,4,4 which is | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | С | eExam |
| MCQ | Which of the following gives the median of a grouped frequency distribution | Lm + (N/2 – CFm-1)Cm Fm+1 Fm CFm-1 | Lm + (N/2 – CFm-1)Cm |) Lm - (N/2 – Fm)Cm | (d) Lm + (N/2 – CFm- 1)Cm | D | eExam |
| MCQ | Find the median of the following data 8,3,5,2,6,7,3,9 which is | 5.5 | 5 | 4.5 | 4 | A | eExam |
| MCQ | Find the root mean square of the heights in ft of 5 students in a class – 3,2,4,6,7 which is | 4.775 | 2.775 | 3.775 | 4.7 | A | eExam |
| MCQ | Obtain the harmonic mean of the following data 3,2,6,4, which is | 3.1 | 4.1 | 3.2 | 4.2 | С | eExam |
| MCQ | Obtain the geometric mean of the following data 3,2,6,4 which is | 3.46 | 3.56 | 2.46 | 4.46 | A | eExam |
| MCQ | The following are advantages of arithmetic mean except | it is easy to compute | it has determinate exact value | it can be distorted by extreme values in the distribution | it provides a good measure of comparison | С | еЕхат |

| MCQ | The number of employees in commercial banks in Ibadan are given as 4368, 4387, 4331, 4383, 4356, 4369. Find the mean | 3370.14 | 45470 | 4370 | 4370.14 | С | eExam |
|-----|---|---|---|--|---|---|-------|
| MCQ | The heights in meters of 12 wallnut seeding, after twenty years growth are 4, 5, 6, 3, 7, 2, 8, 5, 3, 4.8, 4.5, 7.2, 5.2, which is | 5 | 5.17 | 4 | 4.17 | В | eExam |
| MCQ | These are problems encountered in the construction of index numbers except | the choice of items | the choice of a base period unit | the choice of weights | the choice of considered | D | eExam |
| MCQ | Forecast simply means statement | that predicts future with the help of both past and present | that predicts past with the help of both past and future information | that calculating the trend estimate of the information | none of the above | A | eExam |
| MCQ | It has been found that 2% of the tools produced by a certain machine are defective. What is the probability that in a shipment of 400 such tools is | 0.006 | -0.006 | 0.007 | -0.007 | С | eExam |
| MCQ | One way in which a representative sample may be obtained from a population is by | simple random sampling | hard random sampling | random sample | sampling population | A | eExam |
| MCQ | Sampling distribution is the | Most fundamental of inductive statistics | most of inductive sample | inductive fundamental of population | statistical sampling population | A | eExam |
| MCQ | The following are Assumptions for Student's test except | The population standard deviation σ is unknown | The sample observations are independent i.e. the given sample is random | The population standard deviation σ is known | The parent population from which the sample is drawn is normal | С | еЕхат |
| MCQ | There is no significant difference between the sample mean and the population mean can be symbolize as | На: | Но: | x-1 | x2 | В | еЕхат |
| MCQ | μ in hypothesis test mean | hypothesis | population mean | parameter | sybol | В | eExam |

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

| 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 | С | eExam |
|-----|---|--|---|--|---|---|-------|
| 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 Positive Correlation | Strong Negative Correlation | Perfect Negative Correlation | Perfect Positive Correlation | В | eExam |
| MCQ | 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 Negative Correlation | Strong Positive Correlation | Strong Correlation | Perfect Positive Correlation | D | eExam |
| MCQ | Correlation that indicates that all the points passes through the normal straight line and non deviated from the line is | Perfect Negative Correlation | Perfect Correlation | Perfect Positive Correlation | Negative Correlation | А | eExam |
| MCQ | The scientific method for collecting, organizing, summarizing, presenting and analysing data is called | statistic | mathematics | analysis | numerical | А | eExam |
| MCQ | The two main types of statistics are | inductive and encryptive | inductive and descriptive | encryptive and descriptive | inductive and decriptive | D | eExam |
| MCQ | The number of times that a variable occur is called | mode | median | mean | frequency | D | eExam |
| MCQ | Frequency distribution involves | table showing values of variable(s) and rates of occurrence | classification of data in rows and columns | distribution of measures of variation | distribution of data by measures of location | A | eExam |
| MCQ | The probability that an event will occur is | 0 <p(e)<1< td=""><td>1<p(e)<0< td=""><td>0<p(e)<1< td=""><td>1<p(e)<0< td=""><td>С</td><td>eExam</td></p(e)<0<></td></p(e)<1<></td></p(e)<0<></td></p(e)<1<> | 1 <p(e)<0< td=""><td>0<p(e)<1< td=""><td>1<p(e)<0< td=""><td>С</td><td>eExam</td></p(e)<0<></td></p(e)<1<></td></p(e)<0<> | 0 <p(e)<1< td=""><td>1<p(e)<0< td=""><td>С</td><td>eExam</td></p(e)<0<></td></p(e)<1<> | 1 <p(e)<0< td=""><td>С</td><td>eExam</td></p(e)<0<> | С | eExam |
| MCQ | The probability of obtaining an even number in a single toss of a fair die is | 2/3 | 1/3 | 1/2 | 1/4 | С | eExam |
| MCQ | The mode of the set of data 1,2,3,3,2, 1 is | 0 | 2 | 3 | 1 | D | eExam |

| MCQ | If a die is tossed once. What is the probability of obtaining even or prime number? | ₹/3 | 1/3 | 1/5 | 5/6 | D | eExam |
|-----|--|---|------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---|-------|
| MCQ | Find the mode of the data below 2,3,3,4,2,6,3,3,4,4,4 which is | 1.5 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 4.5 | С | eExam |
| MCQ | The range of the set of data 5,4,4,3,3,3,3 is | 7 | 3 | 4 | 2 | D | eExam |
| MCQ | The probability of obtaining at least two heads in a toss of a fair die trice is | 0 | 1/2 | 1/3 | 1/4 | A | eExam |
| MCQ | The harmonic mean of 2,4,6 is | 6 | 0.9167 | 0.3056 | 3.27 | D | eExam |
| MCQ | Obtain the geometric mean of the set of data 2,4,6 is | 36 | 6 | 3.63 | 4 | С | eExam |
| MCQ | The sum of the absolute difference between consecutives set of data xj and mean x of the data divided by the number of data is | range | mean deviation | error of deviation | standard deviation | В | eExam |
| MCQ | Two events A and B are said to be if they cannot occur together | independent event | non-mutually exclusive event | mutually exclusive event | mutually inclusive event | С | eExam |
| MCQ | The degree of asymmetry, or departure from symmetry of a distribution is known as | deviation | kurtosis | skewness | mean | С | eExam |
| MCQ | The third moment about the mean of the data 2,3,4,5,6 is | 4.4 | 44 | 88 | 440 | С | еЕхат |
| MCQ | The range of the set of data 20,21,23,25,28,30,35,37,38,40 is | 29.7 | 29 | 20 | 3 | С | eExam |
| MCQ | The arithmetic mean of 5,5,5,5,7,7,7,8,8,8,8,8,6,6,4,4 is | 6.31 | 8 | 7 | 63.1 | A | eExam |
| MCQ | Sampling distribution is the | Most fundamental of inductive statistics | most of inductive sample | inductive fundamental of population | statistical sampling population | A | eExam |

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