

Quantitative Aptitude - Challenge 5

Name with roll number (Eg: 24QAE01_Narmatha K) *

24QAE01_NARMATHA K

1. The median and modal profits for the following data

1 point

The median and modal profits for the following data

Profit in '000 ₹:	below 5	below 10	below 15	below 20	below 25	below 30
No. of firms:	10	25	45	55	62	65

are

- (a) 11.60 and 11.50
- (b) 11556 and 11267
- (c) 11875 and 11667
- (d) 11.50 and 11.67.

2. An aeroplane flies from A to B at the rate of 500 km/hour and comes back from B to A at the rate of 700 km/hour. The average speed of the aeroplane is 1 point

- (a) 600 km. per hour
- (b) 583.33 km. per hour
- (c) 35 100 km. per hour
- (d) 620 km. per hour.

3. Weighted averages are considered when

1 point

- (a) The data are not classified
- (b) The data are put in the form of grouped frequency distribution
- (c) All the observations are not of equal importance
- (d) Both (a) and (c).

4. Which of the following statements is true?

1 point

- (a) Usually mean is the best measure of central tendency
- (b) Usually median is the best measure of central tendency
- (c) Usually mode is the best measure of central tendency
- (d) Normally GM is the best measure of central tendency

5. While computing the AM from a grouped frequency distribution, we assume that

1 point

- (a) The classes are of equal length
- (b) The classes have equal frequency
- (c) All the values of a class are equal to the mid-value of that class
- (d) None of these.

6. Following are the wages of the labourers: Rs. 82, Rs. 56, Rs. 90, Rs. 50, Rs. 120, Rs. 75, Rs. 75, Rs. 80, Rs. 130, Rs 65. Find Q1, D6 and P82.

1 point

- 62.75, 81.20, 120.20
- 78.95, 92.40, 124.80
- 80.68, 102.67, 135.90
- None of the above

7. If all the observations taken by a variable are constants, say k , then the HM of the observations is

1 point

- 0
- 1
- k
- Not defined

8. compute AM, GM, and HM for the numbers 6, 8, 12, 36.

1 point

- 12, 9.93, 15.50
- 15.50, 12, 9.93
- 9.93, 15.50, 12
- None of the above

9. Given two positive numbers a and b, prove that $AH=G^2$. Does the result hold for any set of observations?

1 point

- Yes, this result holds for any set of observations
- No, this result holds for any set of observations
- This result holds for only any two prime numbers and not for any set of observations.
- This result holds for only two positive observations and not for any set of observations.

10. Following are the salaries of 20 workers of a firm expressed in thousand rupees:
5, 17, 12, 23, 7, 15, 4, 18, 10, 6, 15, 9, 8, 13, 12, 2, 12, 3, 15, 14. The firm gave bonus amounting to Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,000 to the workers belonging to the salary groups 1,000 – 5,000, 6,000 – 10,000 and so on and lastly 21,000 – 25,000. Find the average bonus paid per employee.

1 point

- 71000
- 3550
- 9900
- 8760

11. The correction factor is applied in

1 point

- (a) inclusive type of distribution
- (b) exclusive type of distribution
- (c) both
- (d) none

12. 50% of actual values will be below & 50% of will be above _____

1 point

- (a) mode
- (b) median
- (c) mean
- (d) none

13. You are given the population of India for the courses of 1981 & 1991. You are to find the population of India at the middle of the period by averaging these population figures, assuming a constant rate of increase of population. What is the suitable form of average in this case? 1 point

- (a) A.M
- (b) G.M
- (c) H.M
- (d) none

14. In Ogive, abscissa corresponding to ordinate $N/4$ is

1 point

- (a) median
- (b) 1st quartile
- (c) 3rd quartile
- (d) none

15. 50th percentile is known as

1 point

- (a) 50th decile
- (b) 50th quartile
- (c) mode
- (d) median

16. If all the observations are multiplied by 2, then

1 point

- (a) New SD would be also multiplied by 2
- (b) New SD would be half of the previous SD
- (c) New SD would be increased by 2
- (d) New SD would be decreased by 2.

17. Dispersion measures

1 point

- (a) The scatterness of a set of observations
- (b) The concentration of a set of observations
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) and (b).

18. What is the value of mean deviation about mean for the following observations?

1 point

50, 60, 50, 50, 60, 60, 60, 50, 50, 50, 60, 60, 60, 50

- 5
- 7
- 35
- 10

19. The mean and SD for a group of 100 observations are 65 and 7.03 respectively. If 60 of these observations have mean and SD as 70 and 3 respectively, what is the SD for the group comprising 40 observations?

1 point

- 16
- 25
- 4
- 2

20. What is the coefficient of mean deviation for the following distribution of heights? Take deviation from AM 1 point

What is the coefficient of mean deviation for the following distribution of heights? Take deviation from AM.

Height in inches:	60-62	63-65	66-68	69-71	72-74
No. of students:	5	22	28	17	3

- (a) 2.31 inches
- (b) 3.45 inches
- (c) 3.82 inches
- (d) 2.48 inches

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