Test Booklet No. $\qquad$
This booklet consists of $\mathbf{1 0 0}$ questions and $\mathbf{1 6}$ printed pages.

RGUCET 2024
Common Entrance Test, 2024
MASTER OF SCIENCE (STATISTICS)
Full Marks: 100
Time: 2 Hours
Roll No.


Day and Date of Examination:
Signature of Invigilator(s) $\qquad$
Signature of Candidate $\qquad$
General Instructions:

## please read all the instructions carefully before making ANY ENTRY.

1. DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.
2. Candidate must write his/her Roll Number on the space provided.
3. This Test Booklet contains 100 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) from the concerned subject. Each question carries 1 mark. There shall be negative marking of 0.25 against each wrong attempt.
4. Please check the Test Booklet to verify that the total pages and total number of questions contained in the test booklet are the same as those printed on the top of the first page. Also check whether the questions are in sequential order or not.
5. Candidates are not permitted to enter into the examination hall after the commencement of the entrance test or leave the examination hall within one hour thirty minutes.
6. Making any identification mark in the OMR Answer Sheet or writing Roll Number anywhere other than the specified places will lead to disqualification of the candidate.
7. Candidates shall maintain silence inside and outside the examination hall. If candidates are found violating the instructions mentioned herein or announced in the examination hall, they will be summarily disqualified from the entrance test.
8. In case of any dispute, the decision of the Entrance Test Committee shall be final and binding.
9. The OMR Answer Sheet consists of two copies, the Original copy and the Student's copy.

| 1 | Which of the following crops helps in nitrogen fixation? |  |  |  | Answer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) Rice | b) Wheat | c) Beans | d) Maize | (c) |
| 2 | The term "Fourth Estate" refers to |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Backward  <br> States  | b) Judiciary | c) Press | d) Tea Estates | (c) |
| 3 | SAIL's plant in Karnataka is situated at |  |  |  | Answer option (a,b,c or d) |
|  | a)Bangalore | b) Bhadravati | c) Belgaum | d) Hubli | (b) |
| 4 | The name of India's first carrier is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) INS Vikrant | b) INS Nilgiri | c) INS Kukri | d)  <br> Himgiri  | (a) |
| 5 | Thalassemia is a hereditary disease affecting- |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Blood | b) Lungs | c) Heart | d) Kidney | (a) |
| 6 | Our country is a spiritual country, theirs ___ religious. |  |  |  | Answer option (a) |
|  | a. Is | b. Are | c. Also | d. Have | is |
| 7 | Match the following pairs of synonyms |  |  |  | Answer option (a) |
|  | A. Reconcile |  | I. Anticipated |  |  |
|  | B. Perceived |  | I. Accommodate |  |  |
|  | C. Advocate |  | III. Echelons |  |  |
|  | D. Hierarchy |  | IV. Speaker |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a. A-II, B-I, } \\ & \text { C-IV, D-III } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} \hline \text { b. } & \text { A-I } \\ \text { B-II } & \\ \text { C-III } & \\ \text { D-IV } & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | c. A-IV <br> B-II  <br> C-III  <br> D-I  | d. A-I <br> B-IV <br> C-II <br> D-III | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { A-II } \\ & \text { B-I } \\ & \text { C-IV } \\ & \text { D-III } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 8 | Which of the following sentences is correctly punctuated? |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (a) |
|  | a. Everyone has special skills; some people use them very well. | b. Everyon e has special skills; and, some people use them very well. | c. Everyon e has special skills some people use them very well. | d. Everyone has special skills and, some people use them very well. | Everyone has special skills; some people use them very well. |
| 9 | 'One who possesses many talents' One word substitute for the given word is? |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | a. Exception al | b. Wisdom | c. Versatile | d. Nubile | Versatile |



|  | A. It refers to the RF/Electromagnetic energy. <br> B. This energy is released from the antennas of mobile towers and mobile handsets. <br> C. It is classified as non-ionizing and possesses extremely minimal energy levels. <br> D. When RF energy is very strong, such as from radar transmitters, it can be dangerous. |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) A-True, B-True, C-True, D-True | b) A-False, BTrue, C-True, D-True | c) A-True, BFalse, C-True, D-True | d) A-True, BTrue, C-False, D-True | A-True, B-True, C-True, D-True |
| 19 | Consider the Assertion (A) and Justification (B) given below: <br> A: Assertion: PM Modi laid the foundation stone for three semiconductor plants. <br> B: Justification: Establishing a semiconductor fabrication plant in India can lead to the country's economic growth and technological advancement. <br> Choose the correct answer from the code given below: |  |  |  | a) |
|  | a) Both statements are correct and (B) is the correct explanation of (A). | b) Both statements are true and (B) is not the correct explanation of (A). | c) Statement (A) is correct and Statement (B) is incorrect. | d) Statement <br> (B) is correct and Statement (A) is incorrect. | Both statements are correct and (B) is the correct explanatio n of (A). |
| 20 | The Udupi Power Corporation Limited thermal plant was ordered to pay compensation for the cause of damage to the environment and the health of people around. The thermal plant is owned by whom of the following? |  |  |  | c) |
|  | a) Reliance Energy | b) NTPC | c) Adani Group | d) Tata Power | Adani Group |
| 21 | Four non-zero vector will always be |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Linearly depedent | b) Linearly independent | c) Either <br> (a) or (b) | d) None of the above | (a) |
| 22 | In a three dimensional xyz space, the equation $\mathrm{x}^{2}-5 x+6=0$ represents |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Points | b) planes | c) curves | d) pair of straight line | (b) |
| 23 | The number of planes that are equidistant from four non-coplanar points is $\qquad$ |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) 3 | b) 4 | c) | d) 9 | (c) |


| 24 | If P is a point on the parabola $y=4+x^{2}$ which is closest to the straight $y=4 x-1$ then the coordinates of P are $\qquad$ |  |  |  | Answer option |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) $(-2,8)$ | b) (1.5) | c) $(3,13)$ | d) $(2,8)$ | (d) |
| 25 | $\frac{d\left(\log _{e} X\right)\left(\log _{a} X\right)}{d x}=?$ |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a) } \\ & \log _{a} X \end{aligned}$ | b) $\begin{aligned} & (1 / \mathrm{X}) \\ & \log _{X} X\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c) } \\ & \log _{a} X \end{aligned}$ | d) (2/X) $\log \mathrm{X}$ | (c) |
| 26 | Let $f(x)$ be a function satisfying $f(x)+f(\pi-x)=\pi^{2}$ for all $x$ in R. Then $\int_{0}^{\pi} f(x) \sin x d x$ is equal to |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) a) $\frac{\pi^{2}}{2}$ | b) $\pi^{2}$ | c) $\pi^{2} / 4$ | d) $2 \pi^{2}$ | (b) |
| 27 | If the progressions $3,10,17, \ldots$ and $63,65,67, \ldots$ are such that their $n^{\text {th }}$ terms are equal, the $n$ equal to |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) 13 | b) 1 | c) 19 | d) 18 | (a) |
| 28 | Ten different letters of an alphabet are given. Words with five letters are formed from these given letters. Then the number of words which have at least one letter repeated is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) 69760 | b) 30240 | c) 99784 | d) None of these | (a) |
| 29 | The value of k for which the equation ( $\mathrm{k}-2$ ) $x^{2}+8 \mathrm{x}+\mathrm{k}+4=0$ has both roots real distinct and negative is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) 0 | b) 2 | c) 3 | d) 4 | (b) |
| 30 | The differential equation $\frac{d y}{d x}=\frac{\sqrt{1-y^{2}}}{y}$ determine a family of circles with <br> (a). Variable radii and a fixed Centre at $(0,1)$ <br> (b). Variable radii and a fixed Centre at $(0,-1)$ <br> (c) . Fixed radius 1 and variable Centres along the X -axis <br> (d). Fixed radius X -axis 1 and variable centres along the Y -axis |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Only (a) and (b) true | b) (a) and (d) true | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { c) Only (c) } \\ \text { true } \end{array}$ | d) All of the above are true | (c) |
| 31 | If $y=y(x)$ and $\frac{2+\sin x}{y+1}\left(\frac{d y}{d x}\right)=-\cos x, \quad y(0)=1$ then $y\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ equals |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a)1/3 | b) $2 / 3$ | c) $-1 / 3$ | d) 1 | (a) |
| 32 | The general solution of the differential equation $\left(y^{2}-x^{3}\right) d x-x y d y=$ $0(x \neq 0)$ is (where, $C$ is a constant of integration) |  |  |  | Answer option (a,b,c or <br> d) |
|  | $\text { a) } \quad y^{2}-2 x^{2}+$ $C x^{3}=0$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { b) } y^{2}+2 x^{3}+ \\ & C x^{2}=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c) } \quad y^{2}+2 x^{2} . \\ & C x^{3}=0 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d) } y^{2}-2 x^{3}+ \\ & C x^{2}=0 \end{aligned}$ | (b) |
| 33 | Let $y=y(x)$ be the solution of the differential equation $x \frac{d y}{d x}+y=$ $x \log _{e} x,(x>1)$. If $2 y(2)=\log _{e} 4-1$, then $y(e)$ is equal to |  |  |  | Answer option (a,b,c or d) |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) $\frac{1}{2}-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ | b) $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ | c) $1 / 2$ | d) None of these | (a) |
| 43 | Sum of n terms of series will be $12+16+24+40+\ldots$ will be? |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll\|} \hline \text { a) } & 2\left(2^{n}-1\right)+ \\ 8 \mathrm{n} \end{array} \quad .$ | b) $2\left(2^{n}-1\right)+6 n$ | c) $3\left(2^{n}-1\right)+8 n$ | d) $4\left(2^{2}-1\right)+8 n$ | (d) |
| 44 | If $a 1, a 2, a 3, \ldots$ are is Arithmetic Progression (AP) such that $a 1+a 7+$ $a 16=40$. Then the sum of the first 15 terms of this AP is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) 200 | b)280 | c) 120 | d)150 | (a) |
| 45 | If $a_{1}, a_{2}, a_{3}, \ldots$ are in a harmonic progression with $a_{1}=5$ and $a_{2}=25$. Then the least positive integer n for which $n<0$ is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) 22 | b)23 | c) 24 | d) 25 | (d) |
| 46 | The value of $\int \frac{d x}{x^{2}\left(x^{4}+1\right)^{3 / 4}}$ is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) $\left(\frac{x^{4}+1}{x^{4}}\right)^{1 / 4}+c$ | b) $\left(x^{4}+1\right)^{1 / 4}+c$ | c) $-\left(x^{4}+1\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}+c$ | d) $\begin{aligned} & -\left(\frac{x^{4}+1}{x^{4}}\right)^{1 / 4}+ \\ & \end{aligned}$ | (d) |
| 47 | If $\int x^{5} e^{-x^{2}} d x=g(x) e^{-x^{2}}+c$, where $c$ is a constant of integration, then $g(-1)$ is equal to |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) -1 | b) 1 | c) $-\frac{1}{2}$ | d) $-\frac{5}{2}$ | (d) |
| 48 | The value of $\int \frac{\cos ^{3} x+\cos ^{5} x}{\sin ^{2} x+\sin ^{4} x} d x$ is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | $\begin{array}{lr} \hline \text { a) } & \sin x- \\ 6 \tan ^{-1}(\sin x)+c \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { b) } \sin x- \\ 2(\sin x)^{-1}+c \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { c) } \sin x- \\ 6 \tan ^{-1}(\sin x)- \\ 2(\sin x)^{-1}+c \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { d) } \quad \sin x+ \\ & 5(\sin x)- \\ & 2(\sin x)^{-1}+c \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | (c) |
| 49 | What is a conjugate prior in Bayesian probability? |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | (a) A prior distribution that is updated to a posterior distribution using Bayes' theorem. | (b) A <br> distribution  <br> used to <br> represent  <br> uncertain  <br> knowledge  | (a) A distribution that remains in the same family as the posterior distribution after updating. | (d) A prior distribution that is independent of the likelihood function. | A distributio n that remains in the same family as the posterior |


|  |  |  |  |  | distributio n after updating. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 50 | What is the formula to calculate Bayesian probability? |  |  |  | Answer option (b) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (a) } \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B} \mid \mathrm{A}) \quad= \\ & (\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A} \mid \mathrm{B}) * \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B})) / \\ & \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (b) } \quad \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A} \mid \mathrm{B}) \\ & = \\ & = \\ & \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A}) \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B} \mid \mathrm{A}) \\ & \hline \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B}) \end{aligned} *$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (c) } \quad \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A} \mid \mathrm{B})= \\ & (\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B}) \quad * \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A})) / \\ & \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B} \mid \mathrm{A}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} (\mathrm{d}) & \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B} \mid \mathrm{A}) \\ = & (\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A}) \quad * \\ \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B})) / \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A} \mid \mathrm{B}) \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A} \mid \mathrm{B})= \\ (\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B} \mid \mathrm{A}) \text { * } \\ \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A})) / \\ \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B}) \end{gathered}$ |
| 51 | A more robust parametric alternative to the independent samples $t$ test is the: |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | (a) matched pairs t test. | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (b) one-way } \\ & \text { ANOVA } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|ll} \hline \text { (c) Welch's } \end{array}$ | (d) Wilcox on rank-sum test. | Wilcoxon rank-sum test. |
| 52 | The production of lignite in India from 1975 to 1985 in Mn. Tones was, $3.03,4.02,3.58,3.3,2.9,5.11,6.31,6.93,7.3,7.8,8.03$ <br> It is expected that the median production of lignite in India is 5 Mn . Tones/yr. to test $H_{0}: M=5$, the value of $T$ in Wilcoxon signed rank test is |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | (a) 28 | (b) 27 | (c) 25 | (d) 26 | 26 |
| 53 | If there are 10 symbols of two types, equal in number, the maximum possible number of runs is: |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | (a) 2 | (b) 8 | (c) 10 | (d) 9 | 10 |
| 54 | The statistic H under the Kruskal-Wallis test is approximately distributed as |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | (a) Student's t | $\begin{array}{lr} \hline \text { (b) } & \text { Snedeco } \\ \text { r's F } & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | (c) Chisquare | (d) Norma 1 deviate Z | Chisquare |
| 55 | If X and Y are two independent binomial variates having integer parameters $m$ and $n$ and the same probability parameter $p$, then which of the following statements is/are true? <br> i. $\quad \mathrm{m}+\mathrm{n}-\mathrm{X}-\mathrm{Y}$ has binomial distribution. <br> ii. The conditional distribution of $X$ given the sum $X+Y$ is hypergeometric. <br> iii. The conditional distribution of X given $\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{Y}$ is again a binomial distribution. |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { a. } \\ \text { true } \end{array} & (\mathrm{i}) \text { is only } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | b. (ii) is only true | c. (i) and <br> (ii) are true | d. (i) and <br> (iii) are true | (i) and (ii) are true |
| 56 | Let X and Y be two independent binomial variates with parameters ( $n_{l}$, $\left.p_{1}\right)$ and $\left(n_{2}, p_{2}\right)$ respectively then $X+Y$ is a binomial variate with parameters |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a. } \quad\left(n_{1}+n 2,\right. \\ & p 1+p 2) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{b} . \quad\left(n_{1}+n 2,\right. \\ & (p 1+p 2) / 2) \end{aligned}$ | c. $\quad\left(n_{1}+n 2\right.$, <br> p) if $p 1=p 2=p$ | d. None of the above | $\begin{aligned} & \left(n_{1}+n 2, p\right) \\ & \text { if } \\ & p 1=p 2=p \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 57 | Let X and Y be two independent Poisson variates. Then the conditional distribution of X given $\mathrm{X}+\mathrm{Y}$ is |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (a) |
|  | a. Binomial | b. Poisson | c. Negative <br> binomial | d. Geome tric | Binomial |


| 58 | Match the types of a random variable X with the specific nature of its cumulative distribution functions. |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Type of R.V. |  | Nature of cdf |  |  |
|  | A. Discrete | I. | Absolutely continuous |  |  |
|  | B. Continuous |  | II. Increases by jump only |  |  |
|  | C. Partially discrete, partially continuous |  | III. Increases by jump and continuously also |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a. (A-I), (B- } \\ & \text { II), (C-III) } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { b. } \quad \text { (A-III), } \\ & \text { (B-I), (C-II) } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { c. } & \text { (A-II), } \\ \text { (B-III), } & (\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{I}) \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lc} \hline \text { d. } & \text { (A-II), } \\ \text { (B-I), } & \text { C-III) } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (A-II), (B- } \\ & \text { I), (C-III) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 59 | A continuous random variable X has the distribution function <br> $0, \quad x<0$ $F(x)=k x, \quad 0<x<1$ <br> 1, $\quad x>1$ <br> The value of $k$ is |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | a. $1 / 1 / 2$ | b. $1 / 4$ | c. 2 | d. | 1 |
| 60 | Suppose $X_{I}$ and $X_{2}$ are independent exponential variates each having mean $\theta$. Then the conditional distribution of $X_{2}$ given $X_{1}+X_{2}=t$ is |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | (a) Exponentia 1 with mean $t / 2$ | (b) Expone ntial with mean $t \theta / 2$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (c) Uniform } \\ & \text { on }(0, t) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { (d) } \quad \text { Unifor } \\ & \mathrm{m} \text { on }(0, t \theta) \end{aligned}$ | Uniform on ( $0, t$ ) |
| 61 | The average marks of 100 students at a certain examination is 66 and the variance is 64 . Assuming that the marks are normally distributed, the number of students getting marks between 50 and 82 , is approximately |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | a. 68 | b. 90 | c. 95 | d. 99 | 95 |
| 62 | Let X be a random variable with $P(X=x)=k(x+1) ; x=0,1,2 \& 3$. The value of $k$ is |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (c) |
|  | a. 10 | b. 1/4 | c. $1 / 10$ | d. 1/6 | 1/10 |
| 63 | The distribution function (DF) of an absolutely continuous DF of a random variable always |  |  |  | Answer option (b) |
|  | a. Normal | b. Uniform | c. Beta of first kind | d. Not defined | Uniform |
| 64 | The joint pmf of two random variables, X and Y is $f(x, y)=k x y ; \quad x, y=0,1$, 2,3 . The value of $k$ is |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (d) |
|  | a. 1/9 | b. 1/16 | c. $1 / 12$ | d. 1/36 | 1/36 |
| 65 | The Rao-Cramer lower bound for an unbiased estimator of $\sigma^{2}$ in a $N\left(\mu, \sigma^{2}\right)$ population when $\mu$ is known, is |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | a. $\quad \frac{\sigma^{4}}{n}$ | b. $\quad \frac{\sigma^{4}}{2 n}$ | c. $\quad \frac{2 \sigma^{4}}{n}$ | d. None of the above | $\frac{2 \sigma^{4}}{n}$ |
| 66 | If $T_{1}$ is an unbiased estimator of a parameter and $T_{2}$ is a sufficient statistic for the same parameter, then the best statistic in the sense of variance is |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | a. $\quad T_{1}$ | b. $T_{2}$ | c. $\quad E\left(T_{1} \mid T_{2}\right)$ | d. $\quad E\left(T_{2} \mid T_{1}\right.$ | $E\left(T_{1} \mid T_{2}\right)$ |
| 67 | Choose the correct statements. <br> A. The type I error is caused by rejection of $\mathrm{H}_{0}$ when it is true |  |  |  | Answer option |


|  | B. The type II error is caused by acceptance of $\mathrm{H}_{0}$ when $\mathrm{H}_{1}$ is true C. The principle of Neyman-Pearson gives equal weights to both these errors |  |  |  | (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a. All the three | b. A and B are true | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { c. } \quad \text { B and C } \\ \text { are true } \end{array}$ | d. A and C are true | $A$ and $B$ are true |
| 68 | If $\lambda$ is the likelihood ratio criterion, the asymptotic distribution of $-2 \log _{e} \lambda$ is |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | a.  <br> kind Beta of $1^{\text {st }}$ | b. Normal | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { c. Beta of } \\ & 2^{\text {nd }} \text { kind } \end{aligned}$ | d. Chisquare | Chisquare |
| 69 | Which of the following is/are not true? <br> (i) All estimators are statistics <br> (ii) All statistics are estimators <br> (iii) The terms estimators and estimates are synonyms <br> (iv) An estimate is the true value of an estimator |  |  |  | Answer option (b) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a. (i), (iii) \& } \\ & \text { (iv) only } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { b. (ii) \& } \\ & \text { (iii) only } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { c. (i), (ii)\& } \\ \text { (iii) only } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lr} \hline \text { d. } & \text { (ii) } \\ \text { only } \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { (ii) \& (iii) } \\ \text { only } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 70 | Let (X1, X2) be two independent observations from a Bernoulli distribution with parameter $\theta$. Which one of the following statistic is not unbiased for $\theta$ ? |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | a. $\quad T_{1}=X_{1}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { b. } \\ & \frac{X_{1}+X_{2}}{2}\end{aligned} \quad T_{2}=$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { c. } & T_{3}= \\ X_{1} X_{2} & \end{array}$ | d. $\quad T_{4}=$ $2 X_{1}-X_{2}$ | $\begin{aligned} & T_{3} \\ & =X_{1} X_{2} \end{aligned}$ |
| 71 | Consider the following statements. <br> A. $\quad T_{n}$ is a consistent estimator of $\theta$. <br> B. $\quad E\left(T_{n}\right) \rightarrow \theta$ and $V\left(T_{n}\right) \rightarrow 0$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$ <br> The correct statement is |  |  |  | Answer option (b) |
|  | a. A implies B but B does not imply A | b. B implies A but A does not imply B | c. A and B implies each other | d. None of $A$ and $B$ implies the other | B implies A but A does not imply B |
| 72 | Let X and Y have joint $\mathrm{pdf} f(x, y)=2, \quad 0<x<y<1$. Let $a=E(Y \mid X=1 / 2)$ and $b=V(Y \mid X=1 / 2)$. Then $(a, b)$ is |  |  |  | Answer option (a) |
|  | a. $(3 / 4,1 / 48)$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { b. } \quad(1 / 4, \\ 1 / 48) & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { c. } \\ \hline 7 / 12) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { d. } \\ 7 / 12) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | (3/4, 1/48) |
| 73 | The purpose served by diagrams and charts is: |  |  |  | d) |
|  | a) simple presentation of data | b) to avoid tabulation | c) to avoid textual form | d) all | all |
| 74 | Which of the following statements are true for arithmetic mean? <br> A. It is not affected by extreme values. <br> B. It is easy to calculate. <br> C. It is based on all observations. <br> D. It is rigidly defined. |  |  |  | b) |
|  | a) A-Ture, B-True, C-True, D-True | b) A-False, BTrue, C-True, D-True | c) A-False, BTrue, C-True, DFalse | d) A-True, BTrue, C-True, D-False | A-False, B-True, C-True, D-True |
| 75 | Consider the Assertion (A) and Justification (B) given below: <br> A: Assertion: A good measure of dispersion needs to be least affected by the change in the sampling. |  |  |  | b) |



|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 79 | Which of the following statements are true for probability? <br> A. The probability of an event will be greater than 0 and less than 1 . <br> B. The probability of an event can be greater than one also. <br> C. The probability of occurrence of a sure event is 1 . <br> D. The probability of picking an even prime from numbers 1 to 25 is 0.04 . |  |  |  | d) |
|  | a) A-True, B-True, C-True, D-False | b) A-True, BTrue, C-False, D-False | c) A-False, BFalse, C-True, D-False | d) A-False, BFalse, C-True, D-True | A-False, B-False, C-True, D-True |
| 80 | Consider the Assertion (A) and Justification (B) given below: <br> A: Assertion: The probability of an event that cannot happen or which is impossible, is equal to zero. <br> B: Justification: The probability lies between 0 and 1 . Hence, it cannot be negative. <br> Choose the correct answer from the code given below: |  |  |  | b) |
|  | a) Both statements are true, and (B) is the correct explanation of (A). | b) Both statements are true, but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A). | c) Statement (A) is true, but Statement (B) is false. | d) Statement (B) is true, but, Statement (A) is false. | Both statements are true, but (B) is not the correct explanatio n of (A). |
| 81 | Given the joint p.m.f. $p(x, y)$, the conditional p.m.f. of Y given $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{x}$ is given by the relation: |  |  |  | a) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a) } \quad p_{Y / X}(y / x)= \\ & \frac{p_{X, Y}(x, y)}{p_{X}(x)} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { b) } p_{Y / X}(y / x)= \\ & \frac{p_{X}(x)}{p_{Y}(y)} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c) } p_{Y / X}(y / x)= \\ & \frac{p_{X}(x)}{p_{Y}(y)} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d) } \quad p_{Y / X}(y / \\ & x)= \\ & \frac{p_{X, Y}(x, y)}{p_{X}(x) p_{Y}(y)} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} p_{Y / X}(y / \\ x)= \\ \frac{p_{X, Y}(x, y)}{p_{X}(x)} \end{gathered}$ |
| 82 | Match List I and List II and choose the correct answer. |  |  |  |  |
|  | A. The simple linear regression model of Y on X is | ple linear <br> f Y on X is | $\begin{gathered} \text { List II } \\ \hat{Y}=\hat{\beta}_{o}+\hat{\beta}_{1} X \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  | B. The estimated equation of the simple linear regression model of Y on X is |  | $Y=\beta_{0}+\beta_{1} X$ |  | b) |
|  | C. The term regression was introduced by |  | Carl Friedish G | auss |  |
|  | D. The term Least square (LS) method was introduced by |  | iv. Sir Francis Galton |  |  |
|  | a) A-ii, B-iii, C-iv, D-i | b) A-ii, B-i, Civ, D-iii | c) A-ii, B-i, Ciii, D-iv | d) A-ii, B-i, Ciii, D-iv | $\begin{gathered} \text { A-ii, B-i, } \\ \text { C-iv, D-iii } \end{gathered}$ |
| 83 | Consider the Assertion (A) and Justification (B) given below: |  |  |  | d) |


|  | Assertion A: If X and Y are uncorrelated then they are independent. <br> Justification B: If X and Y are independent then they are uncorrelated. Choose the correct answer from the code given below: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) Both statements are true, and (B) is the correct explanation of (A). | b) Both statements are true, but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A). | c) Statement (A) is true, but Statement (B) is false. | d) Statement (B) is true, but, Statement (A) is false. | Statement <br> $(\mathrm{B})$ is true, but, Statement (A) is false. |
| 84 | A sample consists of: |  |  |  | d) |
|  | a) all units of the population | b) 50 per cent units of the population | c) 5 per cent units of the population | d) any fraction of the population | any fraction of the populatio n |
| 85 | The correlation coefficient of the following 6 observations (X, Y): $(1,6)$, $(2,5),(3,4),(4,3),(5,2),(6,1)$ is: |  |  |  | c) |
|  | a) 0 | b) 1 | c) -1 | d) 0.5 | -1 |
| 86 | In a regression line of Y on X , the variable X is known as |  |  |  | d) |
|  | a) independent variable | b) regressor | c) explanatory variable | d) all | all |
| 87 | Which of the following statements is true? <br> A. The distribution function is also often called the cumulative distribution function. <br> B. If $X$ is a random variable, its distribution function is $F(x)=$ $P(X \geq x)$. <br> C. $\quad F(x)$ is increasing i.e., $F\left(x_{1}\right)<F\left(x_{2}\right)$ if $x_{1}<x_{2}$. <br> D. $\quad \lim _{x \rightarrow \infty} F(x)=1$. |  |  |  | b) |
|  | a) A-True, B-True, C-True, D-True | b) A-True, BFalse, C-True, D-True | c) A-True, BTrue, C-False, D-True | d) A-True, BTrue, C-True, D-False | A-True, B-False, C-True, D-True |
| 88 | A paired data set has $\mathrm{n}=5, \sum x=15, \sum y=27, \sum x y=100$ and $\sum x^{2}=55$. The value of the regression coefficient of y on x is |  |  |  | b) |
|  | a) 19 | b) 1.9 | c) -1 | d) 0.5 | 1.9 |
| 89 | Consider the Assertion (A) and Justification (B) given below: <br> Assertion A: Under quota sampling, it is very difficult to determine the errors. <br> Justification B: The quota sampling is not based on random sampling at any stage. <br> Choose the correct answer from the code given below: |  |  |  | a) |


|  | a) Both statements are true, and (B) is the correct explanation of (A). | b) Both statements are true, but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A). | c) Statement (A) is true, but Statement (B) is false. | d) Statement (B) is true, but, Statement (A) is false. | Both statements are true, and (B) is the correct explanatio n of (A). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 90 | Which of the following statements are true? <br> A. There are many sources of data. <br> B. Telephone survey is the most suitable method of collecting data when the population is literate and spread over a large area. <br> C. Data collected by the investigator is called the secondary data. <br> D. There is a certain bias involved in the non-random selection of samples. |  |  |  | d) |
|  | a) A-False, BFalse, C-False, DFalse | A-False, BTrue, C-False, -False | A-False, BFalse, C-True, -False | d) A-False, BFalse, C-False, -True | A-False, B-False, C-False, D-True |
| 91 | The Theorem which states the least percentage of values that fall within Z-standard deviation is classified as: |  |  |  | c) |
|  | a) Sampling <br> Theorem | b) Population Theorem | c) Chebyshev's Theorem | Pearson heorem | Chebyshe v's <br> Theorem |
| 92 | Which of the following statements are true? <br> A. A discrete random variable can assume countable values. <br> B. A random variable X is continuous if its probabilities are given by a probability mass function. <br> C. Continuous variables can assume all values between two given values of the variable. <br> D. A random variable X is continuous if its probabilities are given by a probability density function. |  |  |  | b) |
|  | a) A-True, B-True, C-True, D-True | b) A-True, BFalse, C-True, D-True | c) A-True, BFalse, C-True, D-False | d) A-True, BFalse, C-False, D-True | A-True, B-False, C-True, D-True |
| 93 | Consider the Assertion (A) and Justification (B) given below: <br> Assertion A: The moment generating function (mgf) of $Z=X_{1}+X_{2}+$ $\cdots+X_{n}$ is the product of the mgfs of $X_{1}, X_{2}, \ldots, X_{n}$ i.e., $M_{Z}(t)=\prod_{i=1}^{n} M_{X_{i}}(t)$ <br> Justification B: $X_{1}, X_{2}, \ldots, X_{n}$ are $n$ mutually independent random variables. <br> Choose the correct answer from the code given below: |  |  |  | a) |
|  | a) Both statements are true, and $(\mathrm{B})$ is | $\begin{array}{lr}\text { b) } & \text { Both } \\ \text { statements } & \text { are }\end{array}$ | c) Statement (A) is true, but | d) Statement <br> (B) is true, but, | Both atemen |



|  | the correct explanation of (A). | not the correct explanation of (A). | Statement (B) is false. | Statement (A) is false. | and (B) is the correct explanatio n of (A). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 98 | If $X$ is a continuous random variable, then find the true statements from the list below: <br> A. $\quad f(x) \geq 0$ for all $x \in R$ <br> B. $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) d x=1$ <br> C. $\quad \sum_{\text {all } x} p(x)=1$ <br> D. $\quad \int_{a}^{b} f(x) d x=P(a<X \leq b)$ |  |  |  | c) |
|  | a) A-True, B-True, C-True, D-True | b) A-False, BTrue, C-True, D-True | c) A-True, BTrue, C-False, D-True | d) A-True, BFalse, C-True, D-True | A-True, B-True, C-False, D-True |
| 99 | Let $X \sim$ Uniform ( $-a, a$, determine ' a ' such that $P(\|X\|<2)=1 / 4$ |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | (a) 2 | (b) 4 | (c) 6 | (d) 8 | 8 |
| $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline 10 \\ 0 \end{array}$ | $\int_{\frac{\pi}{4}}^{\frac{3 \pi}{4}} \frac{d x}{1+\cos x}$ is equal to |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) -2 | b) 2 | c) 4 | d) -1 | (d) |

