Test Booklet No. $\qquad$
This booklet consists of $\mathbf{1 5 0}$ questions and $\mathbf{2 2}$ printed pages.
RGUPET/2024/ $\qquad$
RGUPET 2024
Common Entrance Test, 2024 DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY IN STATISTICS

Full Marks: 150
Time: 3
Hours
Roll No.


Day and Date of Examination: $\qquad$
Signature of Invigilator(s)
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 150 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) from the concerned subject. Each question carries 1 mark.
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 two hour.
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.


|  | B. Protect |  | I. Soothing |  | (c) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { C. Terrible } \\ \text { D. } & \text { Mighty }\end{array}$ |  | III. Weak |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a)A-I } \\ & \text { B-II } \\ & \text { C-IV } \\ & \text { D-III } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { b) A-I } \\ \text { B-III } \\ \text { C-IV } \\ \text { D-II } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { c)A-IV } \\ \text { B-I } \\ \text { C-II } \\ \text { D-III } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { d)A-III } \\ & \text { B-I } \\ & \text { C-IV } \\ & \text { D-II } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { A-IV } \\ & \text { B-I } \\ & \text { C-II } \\ & \text { D-III } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 10 | 1. left 2. the 3 . house 4 . he 5 . suddenly Write the order to form a proper sentence. |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | a) $1,2,4,3,5$ | b) $2,1,3,5,4$ | c) $4,5,1,2,3$ | d) 5, 2, 3, 4, 1 | 4, 5, 1, 2, 3 |
| 11 | A boat travels 20 kms upstream in 6 hrs and 18 kms downstream in 4 hrs. Findthe speed of the boat in still water and the speed of the water current. |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (b) |
|  | a) $1 / 2 \mathrm{kmph}$ | b) $7 / 12 \mathrm{kmph}$ | c) 5 kmph | d) none of these | b) $7 / 12$ <br> kmph |
| 12 | A shop keeper sold a T.V. set for Rs. 17,940 with a discount of $8 \%$ and earned aprofit of $19.6 \%$. What would have been the percentage of profit earned if nodiscount was offered |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | a)24.8\% | b) $26.4 \%$ | c) $25 \%$ | d)none of these | d)none of these |
| 13 | There are two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below: <br> Assertion (A): Ventilators are provided near the roof. <br> Reason (R): Conduction takes place better near the roof. |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | a)Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A. | b)Both A and R are true but R is not correct explanation of A. | c)A is true but R is false. | d)A is false but R is true. | A is true but $R$ is false. |
| 14 | If $\mathrm{x}=\mathrm{y}=2 \mathrm{z}$ and $\mathrm{x} y \mathrm{z}=256$ then what is the value of x ? |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (a) |
|  | a) 8 | b)3 | c) 5 | d) 6 | b) 8 |
| 15 | If the value of x lies between 0 \& 1 which of the following is the largest? |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (d) |
|  | a)x | b) $\mathrm{x}^{2}$ | c)-x | d) $1 / \mathrm{x}$ | d) $1 / \mathrm{x}$ |
| 16 | Training Launch of a Medium-Range Ballistic Missile, Agni-1, was successfully carried out in which state? |  |  |  | a) |
|  | a) Odisha | b) Maharashtra | c) Punjab | d) Goa | Odisha |
| 17 | Match the Unio List II and indic | Ministry at Lis ate your response <br> of Jal Shakti <br> of Ports, aterway of Agriculture fare | I with relevant <br> List II <br> i. $\quad$ Sagar Sam <br> ii. Atal Bh <br> (Atal Jal) <br>  <br> Hackathon 2023 | nformation from given below: | b) |


|  | D. Ministry Communication |  | iv. PM-Kisan Mobile App |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) A-i, B-ii, Ciii, D-iv | b) A-ii, B-i, Civ, D-iii | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c) A-iii, B-iv, } \\ & \text { C-i, D-ii } \end{aligned}$ | d) A-ii, B-i, Civ, D-iii | b) A-ii, B-i, C-iv, D-iii |
| 18 | Among the given points, which are 'TRUE" for the Indian sportsman Sunil Chhetri? <br> A. He was the captain of the Indian Football Team. <br> B. He is associated with Cricket. <br> C. He was awarded the Arjun Award in 2011. <br> D. He was awarded Padma Shri in 2019. |  |  |  | b) |
|  | a) A-False, BTrue, 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, BFalse, CTrue, DTrue |
| 19 | Consider the Assertion (A) and Justification (B) given below: <br> A: Assertion: Serbia's Novak Djokovic has won the Roland Garros 2023 trophy. <br> B: Justification: Novak Djokovic defeated Casper Ruud in the final, $7-6,6-3,7-5$ to win the men's singles tennis title at the 2023 French Open. <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 explanation of (A). |
| 20 | Recently, what does the World Health Organization (WHO) term pathogens that transmit through air? |  |  |  | d) |
|  | a) Waterborne pathogens | b) Swine flu | c) Parkinson's syndrome | d) Infectious respiratory particles | Infectious respiratory particles |
| 21 | A grouped frequency distributions with uncertain first and last classes is known as: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a) Exclusive } \\ & \text { class } \\ & \text { distribution } \end{aligned}$ | b) Inclusive class distribution | c) Open end distribution | d) Discrete frequency distribution | (c) |
| 22 | The shape of a trilinear chats is that of a: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Cone | b) Cube | c) Equilateral Triangle | d) Pyramid | (c) |
| 23 | Ogives for more than type and less than type distribution interest at: |  |  |  | Answer option |



| 32 | Which is not a feature of a research proposal? |  |  |  | Answer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) A short literature review | b) A discussion of the findings | c)A section on how the data is to be analysed | d)A section discussing proposed data collection method | b)A <br> discussion <br> of the findings |
| 33 | Choose the best answer. A literature review is |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | a) Conducted after you have decided upon your research question | b) Is the last thing to be written in your research report | c) Helps in the formulation of your research aim and research question | $\begin{array}{\|l} \hline \text { d)Is not part of } \\ \text { a research } \\ \text { proposal } \end{array}$ | c) Helps in the <br> formulation of your research aim and research question |
| 34 | Why are ethical issues important in research? |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | a) They indicate that all people are very sensitive | b) They help the researcher write up their research | c)They will help me pass the assignment | d)They <br> indicate what the researcher ought to do and how they should treat people | d)They indicate what the researcher ought to do and how they should treat people |
| 35 | At which stages of the research process should you think about ethics? |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | a) When designing the questions and planning the research | b) When collecting data | c) When writing up | d)All of the above | d)All of the above |
| 36 | What should a conclusion chapter contain? |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | a) A sense of the research story | b) A summary of the key findings | c) Reflecti on on what these findings mean | d) All of the above | (d) All of the above |


| 37 | Which is not a level of quantitative analysis? |  |  |  | Answer |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) Descrip tive statistics | b) Multiva riate analysis | c) Themat ic analysis | d) Inferent <br> ial statistics | (c) The matic analysis |
| 38 | Which is not a level of measurement? |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (a) |
|  | a) Ordinar | b) Nomin al | c) Ordinal | d) Interval | (a) $\underset{\text { inary }}{\text { Ord }}$ |
| 39 | What is the most appropriate way to display nominal data graphically? |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (a) |
|  | a) chart $\quad$ Bar | b) Table | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { c) } & \text { Histogr } \\ \text { am } & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | d) graph Line | ${ }^{\text {(a) }} \quad \mathrm{Bar}$ |
| 40 | Arrange the following scales of measurements from the simplest to the most evolved. <br> A. Ordinal <br> B. Nominal <br> C. Ratio <br> D. Interval |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a) } \\ & \mathrm{D} \end{aligned} \quad \mathrm{~A}, \mathrm{~B}, \mathrm{C},$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { b) } \quad \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \\ & \text { A, D } \end{aligned}$ | c) C, D, B, A | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { d) } \quad \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{~A}, \\ & \mathrm{D}, \mathrm{C} \end{aligned}$ | B, A, D, C |
| 41 | What methods might be employed in a case study? |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | a) Intervie ws | b) Narrati ve observations | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { c) } \quad \text { Questio } \\ & \text { nnaires } \end{aligned}$ | d) Any ofthese andpotentially <br> others | ```(b) Any of these and potentially others``` |
| 42 | The standard of a research journal is decided on: |  |  |  | b) |
|  | a) Publisher | b) Impact factor | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \text { c) } & \text { Citation } \\ \text { Index } \end{array}$ | d) Printing of the journal | Impact factor |
| 43 | According to UGC regulations 2018 plagiarism, level 3 plagiarism refers to similarities: |  |  |  | a) |
|  | a) above $60 \%$ | b) below $10 \%$ | c) above $10 \%$ to $30 \%$ | d) above $40 \%$ to $60 \%$ | above 60\% |
| 44 | For research journals, which of the following with a high value is usually considered more important than those with a lower one? |  |  |  | c) |
|  | a) Eigen factor | b) h-index | c) impact factor | d) il0 score | impact <br> factor |
| 45 | Plagiarism means, presenting someone else's work or ideas as your own: |  |  |  | d) |


|  | a) with their consent. | b) without their consent. | c) with full acknowledgme nt | d) with or without their consent. | with or without their consent. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 46 | The research, which helps to build a new theory, is called |  |  |  | d) |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { a) Action } \\ \text { research } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | b) Applied research | c) Fundamental research | d) Theoretical research | Theoretical research |
| 47 | How do you know that the article is freely available on Google Scholar? |  |  |  | a) |
|  | a) It will be displayed on the right side of the screen. | b) There is a list of buttons on the page. | c) There will be an "available" button. | d) No article in Google Scholar is freely available. | It will be displayed on the right side of the screen. |
| 48 | Which of the following is not a type of research report? |  |  |  | c) |
|  | a) Thesis/Disserta tion | b) Research paper | c) Textbook of a subject | d) conference/se minar research paper | Textbook of a subject |
| 49 | JSTOR is |  |  |  | d) |
|  | a) General periodic database | b) Database of newspapers. | c) Database of conference proceeding | d) digital <br> library of <br> academic  <br> journals,  <br> books, and <br> primary  <br> sources  | digital library of academic journals, books, and primary sources |
| 50 | The following are abbreviated names of four institutes of our Country: CSIR, IARI, ICMR, and ICAR. In the expansion of which does the word "Industrial" occur? |  |  |  | a) |
|  | a) CSIR | b) IARI | c) ICMR | d) ICAR | CSIR |
| 51 | The individual probabilities of occurrence of two events A and B are known, the probability of occurrence of both the events together will be: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Increased | b) Decreased | c) One | d) Zero | (b) |
| 52 | If an event $B$ has occurred and it is known that $P(B)=1$, the conditional probability $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{B} \mid \mathrm{A})$ is equal to: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{A})$ | b) $\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{B})$ | c) One | d) Zero | (a) |
| 53 | If a bag contains 4 white and 3 block balls. Two draws of 2 balls are successively made, the probability of getting 2 white balls at first draw and 2 block balls at second draw when the balls drawn at first draw were replaced is: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a)3/7 | b)1/7 | c)19/49 | d) $2 / 49$ | (d) |


| 54 | In tossing three coins at a time, the probability of getting at most one head is: |  |  |  | Answer option |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) $3 / 8$ | b) $7 / 8$ | c) $1 / 2$ | d) $1 / 8$ | a |
| 55 | The probability that a leap year will have 53 Sundays is: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) $1 / 7$ | b) $2 / 7$ | c) $2 / 53$ | d) $52 / 53$ | (b) |
| 56 | For Bernoulli distribution with probability $p$ of a success and $q$ of a failure, the relation between mean and variance that holds is: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Mean $<$ <br> Variance | b) Mean > Variance | c) <br> Mean=Varianc <br> e | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d) Mean } \leq \\ & \text { Variance } \end{aligned}$ | (b) |
| 57 | The family of parametric distribution which has mean always less than variance is: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Beta distribution | b) Lognormal distribution | c) Weibull distribution | d) ). Negative binomial distribution | (d) |
| 58 | The distribution in which the probability at each successive draw varies is: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) HyperGeometric distribution | b) Geometric distribution | c) Binomial distribution | d) Discrete Uniform distribution | (a) |
| 59 | The area under the standard normal curve beyond the lines $z=$ $\pm 1.96$ is: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|lll} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { a) } \\ \text { cent } \end{array} & 95 & \text { per } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | b) 90 per cent | c) 5 per cent | d) 10 per cent | (c) |
| 60 | Let X be a continuous random variable with probability density function, $\begin{aligned} f(x) & =k x ; \quad 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ & =k ; 1 \leq x \leq 2 \\ & =0 ; \text { Otherwise } \end{aligned}$ <br> The value of $k$ is equal to: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) $1 / 2$ | b) $2 / 3$ | c) $4 / 5$ | d) $1 / 3$ | (b) |
| 61 | Under proportional allocation, the size of the sample from each stratum depends on: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Total sample size | b) Size of the stratum | c) Population size | d) All the above | (d) |
| 62 | Systematic sampling means: <br> (a). Relation of n contiguous units <br> (b). Relation of n units situated at equal distance <br> (c). Relation of $n$ largest units <br> (d). Relation of n middle units in a sequence |  |  |  | Answer option |


|  | a) Only (a) is true | b) Only (b) is true | c) Both (a) and <br> (b) are true | d) <br> None of the above | (b) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 63 | If an investigator selects districts from a state, Panchayat sanities from districts and formers from Panchayat sanities, then such a sampling procedure is known as: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Two stage sampling | b) Three stage sampling | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c) } \quad \text { Cluster } \\ & \text { samnlino } \end{aligned}$ | d) Stratified sampling | (b) |
| 64 | Rao-Blackwell theorem enables us to obtain minimum variance unbiased estimator through: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Unbiased estimator | b) Complete statistics | c) efficient statistics | d) Sufficient statistics | (d) |
| 65 | Let $X_{1}, X_{2}, \ldots, X_{n}$ be a random sample from $f(x)=$ $\frac{\sqrt{\sigma}}{\sqrt{2 \pi x^{3}}} \exp \left\{-\frac{\sigma}{2 y}\right\}$ for $y>0$ and $\sigma>0$. The maximum likelihood estimator of $\sigma$ is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) $\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x i}}$ | b) $\frac{n}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} x i}$ | c) $\frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x i}}$ | d) $\frac{1}{n \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x i}}$ | (a) |
| 66 | Let X and Y denote real-valued random variables such that $E\left(X^{4}\right)<$ $\infty$ and $E\left(Y^{4}\right)<\infty$. Suppose $Y=X+Z$ where $Z$ is a real-valued random variable with $E(Z)=0$ and $E\left(Z^{2}\right)=1$. If X and Z are independent then $E\left(Y^{2} \mid X\right)$ is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) X | b) $\mathrm{X}^{2}$ | c) $1+\mathrm{X}^{2}$ | d) $1+X$ | (c) |
| 67 | Suppose X follows a Binomial distribution with parameters $n=6$ and p . If $P(X=4)=P(X=2)$ then 4 p is equal to |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) 1 | b) 4 | c) 5 | d) 2 | (a) |
| 68 | The maximum number of times a fair coin needs to be tossed, so that the probability of getting at least two head is at least 0.96 is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) 6 | b) 8 | c) 5 | d) 9 | (b) |
| 69 | A pair of fair dice is rolled together tile a sum of either 5 or 7 is obtained. If $p$ denotes the probability that 7 comes before 5 , then $5 p$ is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) 5 | b) 8 | c) 3 | d) 7 | (c) |
| 70 | If $n$ positive integers are taken at random and multiplier together, and $p_{n}$ is the probability that the last digit of the product is $2,4,6$ or 8 then $125 p_{3}-50$ is equal to |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) 6 | b) 5 | c) 4 | d) 8 | (d) |
| 71 | A graph consists $2 m$ students' inability you and your friend. If the graph is split into two different sectors A and B, each containing $m$ students, then the probability that you and your friend are in the different sectors is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) $\frac{m}{2 m-1}$ | b) $\frac{m-1}{2 m-1}$ | c) $\frac{m+1}{2 m-1}$ | d) $\frac{2}{2 m-1}$ | (a) |
| 72 | If an estimator Tn of population parameter $\alpha$ converges in probabillity to $\alpha$ as $n$ tends to |  |  |  | Answer option |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) Sufficient | b) Efficient | c) Consistent | d) Unbiased | (c) |
| 73 | Bias of an estimator can be |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) positive | b) negative | c) either <br> positive or <br> negative $\quad$ | d) always zero | (c) |
| 74 | Cramer-Rao inequality with regard to the variance of an estimator provides: <br> a) upper bound on the variance <br> b) lower bound on the variance <br> c) asymptotic variance of an estimator <br> d) None of the above. |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Only (a) is true | b) Only (b) is true | c) Both (a) and <br> (c) are true | d) Only (c) is true | b |
| 75 | Which of the following is an instance of non-sampling error? <br> a) Faulty selection of sample <br> b) Bias due to interviewer <br> c) Defective frame <br> d) Both a) and b). |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Only (a) is true | b) Only (b) is true | c) Only (c) is true | d) None of the above | (b) |
| 76 | A population consist of four units, $2,4,8,10$. All possible sample of size 2 are drawn from this population by simple random sampling without replacement. Estimate of population mean and variance of the estimate of population mean is given by |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) (6,3.3) | b) $(6,5)$ | c) 6,10 ) | d) $(10,3,33)$ | (a) |
| 77 | A card is drawn from a well-shuffled pack of 52 cards then the probability of getting a heart or a king or a red card is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) $3 / 52$ | b) $8 / 13$ | c) $7 / 13$ | d) $1 / 26$ | (c) |
| 78 | If one flips a coin and then independently cast a die, then the probability of observing head on the coin and even number on the die is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) $2 / 4$ | b) $1 / 4$ | c) $1 / 6$ | d) $1 / 2$ | (b) |
| 79 | Chi-square test cannot be applied to test the for testing |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Goodness of fit | b) Goodness of fit | c) Significance of regression coefficient | d)Independenc e of attribute | (c) |
| 80 | Pitman estimator for location usually possess: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) $\begin{array}{lr}\text { amallest } \\ \text { mean } & \text { square } \\ \text { error }\end{array}$ | b) Asymptotic property | c) A property of complete statistics | d) All the above | (a) |


| 81 | A confidence interval of confidence coefficient (1- $\alpha$ ) is best which has: |  |  |  | Answer option |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\text { a) } \quad \text { Smallest }$ | b)width Vastest | c) Upper and lower limits equi-distant from the parameter | d)One-sided confidence interval | (a) |
| 82 | Power of a test is related to <br> a) Type I error <br> b) Type II error <br> c) Type I and II error both <br> d) None of the above |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) Only (a) is true | b) Only (b) is true | c) Only (c) is true | d) Both (a) and <br> (c) are true | (b) |
| 83 | Neyman-Pearson lemma provides: |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) An unbiased test | b) A most powerful test | c) An admissible test | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { d) } & \text { Minima } \\ \text { x test } \end{array}$ | (b) |
| 84 | A box contains 20 cards of these 10 have better J printed on them and the remaining 10 have E printed on them. 3 cards are drawn the box, the probability that we can write JEE with these cards is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) $\frac{9}{80}$ | b) $\frac{1}{8}$ | c) $\frac{4}{27}$ | d) $\frac{17}{38}$ | (d) |
| 85 | Two persons A and B think of two numbers at random from the numbers $1,2, \ldots, m$. Probability A think of a number smaller than thought by $B$ is |  |  |  | Answer option |
|  | a) $\frac{m-1}{2 m}$ | b) $\frac{2 m-1}{2 m}$ | c) $\frac{m-1}{2 m}$ | d) $\frac{m}{2 m-1}$ | (a) |
| 86 | Toproceed with the Modified Distribution method algorithm for solving an transportation problem, the number of dummy allocations need to be added are |  |  |  | Answer option (b) |
|  | a) n | b) $\mathrm{n}-1$ | c) $2 \mathrm{n}-1$ | d) $\mathrm{n}-2$ | n -1 |
| 87 | 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) <br> distribution <br> used to represent uncertain knowledge | c) 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 <br> distribution <br> that <br> remains in the same family as the posterior distribution |


|  |  |  |  |  | after updating. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 88 | What is the formula to calculate Bayesian probability? |  |  |  | Answer option (b) |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline \mathrm{a}) & \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B} \mid \mathrm{A}) \\ = & (\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A} \mid \mathrm{B}) \\ \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B})) & / \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A}) \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{b}) \quad \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A} \mid \mathrm{B}) \\ & = \\ & =(\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B} \mid \mathrm{A}) \quad \\ & \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A}) \mathrm{P}) / \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{c}) \quad \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A} \mid \mathrm{B}) \\ & =(\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B}) * \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A})) \\ & / \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B} \mid \mathrm{A}) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \mathrm{d}) \quad \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B} \mid \mathrm{A}) \\ & =(\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A}) * \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B})) \\ & / \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A} \mid \mathrm{B}) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A} \mid \mathrm{B}) \quad= \\ (\mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B} \mid \mathrm{A}) \quad * \\ \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~A}) \mathrm{P} / \mathrm{P}(\mathrm{~B}) \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| 89 | A more robust parametric alternative to the independent samples $t$ test is the: |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | a) matche <br> d pairs t test. | b) oneway ANOVA | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { c) } & \text { Welch's } \\ \text { t test. } \end{array}$ | d) Wilcox <br> on rank-sum <br> test.  | Wilcoxon rank-sum test. |
| 90 | 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 $T^{2}$ in Wilcoxon signed rank test is |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | a) 28 | b) 27 | c) 25 | d) 26 | 26 |
| 91 | 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 |
| 92 | The statistic H under the Kruskal-Wallis test is approximately distributed as |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | a)  <br> 's t  | $\begin{array}{\|ll} \hline \text { b) } & \text { Snedec } \\ \text { or's F } \end{array}$ | c) Chi- square | d) Normal deviate Z | Chi-square |
| 93 | If C is the correction factor for ties in Kruskal-Wallis test statistic H , the corrected test statistic is |  |  |  | Answer option (b) |
|  | a) $\mathrm{H}-\mathrm{C}$ | b) $\mathrm{H} / \mathrm{C}$ | c) $\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{C}$ | d) $\mathrm{H}^{*} \mathrm{C}$ | H/C |
| 94 | The faults due to assignable causes: |  |  |  | Answer option (a) |
|  | a) can be removed | b) cannot be removed | c) can <br> sometimes be removed | d) all of the above | a. can be removed |
| 95 | Main tools of statistical quality control are |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (c) |
|  | a) Shewha rt chart | b) accepta <br> nce sampling <br> plans  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c) both (a) } \\ & \text { and (b) } \end{aligned}$ | d) none of the above | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c. both (a) } \\ & \text { and (b) } \end{aligned}$ |
| 96 | The relation between expected value of R and S.D. $\sigma$ with usual constant factor is: |  |  |  | Answer option (b) |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { a) } & E(R)=d \\ 1 \sigma\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { b) } & \mathrm{E}(\mathrm{R})=\mathrm{d} \\ 2 \sigma & \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { c) } & E(R)= \\ D_{1 \sigma} \sigma & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|ll} \hline \text { d) } & \mathrm{E}(\mathrm{R})= \\ \mathrm{D}_{2 \sigma} \sigma & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | b. $\mathrm{E}(\mathrm{R})=\mathrm{d}_{2} \sigma$ |


| 97 | R-charts are preferable over $\sigma$ charts because: |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (d) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) R and <br> SD fluctuate  <br> together in case   <br> of small  <br> samples   | b) R is easily calculatable | $\begin{array}{lll}\text { c) } \quad \text { R- } \\ \text { charts } & \\ \text { are }\end{array}$ economical | d. all of the above | d. all of the above |
| 98 | Match the following suitable pairs |  |  |  | Answer |
|  | A. x-bar chart |  | I. Perc | entage defective | option |
|  | B. p chart |  | II. varia | bility test | (a) |
|  | C. u-chart |  | III. Varia | ble control chart |  |
|  | D. R chart |  | $\qquad$ |  | per |
|  |   <br> a) A-III <br> B-I  <br> C-IV  <br> D-II  <br>   | b) A-III <br> B-II  <br> C-I  <br> D-IV  | c) A-I <br> B-II  <br> C-IV  <br> D-III  | d) A-II <br> B-I  <br> C-IV  <br> D-III  <br>   | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { A-III } \\ & \text { B-I } \\ & \text { C-IV } \\ & \text { D-II } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 99 | The control limits delimited by the consumer are called: |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | a) Modifi <br> ed control <br> limits  | b) Natural control limit | c) Specifi <br> ed control <br> limits  <br>   | d) None of the above | (c) Specified control limits |
| 100 | The graph of the proportion defectives in the lot against average sample number is: |  |  |  | Answer option (b) |
|  | a) OC Curve | b) ASN curve | $\begin{array}{ll}\text { c) } & \text { Power } \\ \text { curve }\end{array}$ | d) All of the above | (b) AS N curve |
| 101 | A curve showing the probability of accepting the a lot of quality $p$ is known as |  |  |  | Answer option (a) |
|  | a) OC Curve | b) ASN curve | c) Power curve | d) All of the above | (a) OC  <br> Curve  <br>   |
| 102 | If we have the last census population, migration, birth and deaths data for a region in a given period, the population at the time $t$ can be estimated by the formulae as |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (a) |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a) } \quad \hat{P}_{t}= \\ & P_{0}+(B- \\ & D)+(I-E) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{b}) \quad \hat{P}_{t}= \\ & (B-D)+ \\ & (I-E) \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c) } \quad \hat{P}_{t}= \\ & P_{0}(B-D)+ \\ & (I-E) \end{aligned}$ | d) None of the above | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (a) } \quad \hat{P}_{t}= \\ & P_{0}+(B- \\ & D)+(I- \\ & E) \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| 103 | The death rate obtained for a segment of population is known as |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (a) |
|  | a) Specifi <br> c death rate | b) Crude death rate | c) Standar dized rate | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { d) } \\ \text { index } \end{array}$ | (a) Spe <br> cific death <br> rate  <br>   |
| 104 | The first census in India was taken in the year.... |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (a) |


|  | a) 1872 | b) 1877 | c) 1881 | d) 1886 | $\begin{array}{ll} \hline \text { (a) } & 187 \\ 2 & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 105 | The most populous state in India is: |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (b) |
|  | a) Madhy <br> a Pradesh | b) Uttar Pradesh | c) Andhra Pradesh | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { d) } \\ \text { shtra } \end{array} & \text { Mahara } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | (b) Utta r Pradesh |
| 106 | Apart from births and deaths, the other component of population growth is: |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | a) Life expectancy | b) Longevity | c) Gross enrolment ratio | d) Migration | (d) Migration |
| 107 | Computation of standardized death rate is based upon the following assumptions. <br> (i). The age wise distribution of two population is same. <br> (ii). One population is taken as standard population. |  |  |  | Answer option (a) |
|  | a) True. | b) False. | c) Ist is true but the second is false | d) Ist is false but the second is true. | (a) $\mathrm{Tr} u$ <br> e. |
| 108 | The causes of infant deaths can be generally being separated in two broad groups' i.e. Endogenous deaths and |  |  |  | Answer option (b) |
|  | a) Neonat al deaths | b) Exogen ous deaths. | c) Premat ure deaths. | d) Mature deaths. | (b) Exo genous deaths. |
| 109 | A random variable is a survival time random variable if an observed outcome lies in the interval |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | a) ( $0, \infty$ ) | b) (1, $\infty$ | c) $[0, \infty)$ | d) $[1, \infty]$ | c) $[0, \infty)$ |
| 110 | If $h(t)=t^{2} ; t \geq 0$ and $h(t)=0$ otherwise, then the cumulative hazard function of $T$ |  |  |  | Answer option (b) |
|  | a) $t^{4} / 3$ | b) $t^{3} / 3$ | c) $t^{2} / 2$ | d) $2 t$ | $t^{3} / 3$ |
| 111 | Kaplan- Meier estimator is used to estimate survival function in case of $\qquad$ lifetime data |  |  |  | Answer option (c) |
|  | a) Truncat ed. | b) outlier free. | c) Censor <br> ed.  | d) Any type of | Censored. |
| 112 | Greenwood's formula is used for estimating approximate value of ------ of the Kaplan Meier estimator. |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (b) |
|  | a) Mean. | b) Varianc <br> e. | c) confide nce interval. | d) Bias. | Variance |
| 113 | Nelson and Aalen have derived an estimator for ---- . |  |  |  | Answer option (d) |
|  | a) Surviva 1 function. | b) Hazard function. | c) distribu tion function | $\begin{array}{\|lr} \hline \text { d) cumula } \\ \text { tive hazard } \\ \text { function } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | cumulative hazard function |
| 114 | Buffer stock' is the level of stock |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (c) |


|  | a) Half of <br> the actual <br> stock.  | b) At which the ordering process should start. | c) Minim um stock level below which actual stock should not fall. | d) Maxim um stock in inventory | Minimum stock level below which actual stock should not fall. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 115 | Which of the following is not an inventory? |  |  |  | Answer option (a) |
|  | a) Machin es. | b) Raw material | c) Finishe d products. | d) Consu mable tools | Machines |
| 116 | The time period between placing an order its receipt in stock is known as |  |  |  | Answer option (a) |
|  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { a) } \\ \text { time. } \end{array}$ | b) Carryin g time. | c) Shortag e time. | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l} \hline \begin{array}{l} \text { d) } \\ \text { time } \end{array} & \text { Over } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | Lead time |
| 117 | The order cost per order of an inventory is Rs. 400 with an annual carrying cost of Rs. 10 per unit. The Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) for an annual demand of 2000 units is |  |  |  | Answer option <br> (a) |
|  | a) 400 | b) 440 | c) 480 | d) 500 | 400 |
| 118 | If any value in $X_{B}$ column of final simplex table is negative, then the solution is |  |  |  | Answer option (b) |
|  | a) Bounde d | b) Infeasib le | c) No solution | d) None of the above | Infeasible |
| 119 | The value of $R^{2}$ lies in between |  |  |  | c) |
|  | a) -1 and 1 | b) -1 and 0 | c) 0 and 1 | d) $-\infty$ and $\infty$ | 0 and 1 |
| 120 | $E(\hat{\beta})=\beta$ implies the estimator $\hat{\beta}$ is |  |  |  | d) |
|  | a) Minimum variance | b) Linear | c) consistent | d) unbiasedness | unbiasedne ss |
| 121 | In a regression line of $Y$ on $X$, the variable $Y$ is known as: |  |  |  | b) |
|  | a) independent variable | b) dependent variable | c) explanatory variable | d) regressor | dependent variable |
| 122 | Match the List I and List II |  |  |  | d) |
|  | List I |  | List II |  |  |
|  | A. Normal |  | i. Negative inverse |  |  |
|  | B. Exponential |  | ii. Identity |  |  |
|  | C. Poisson |  | iii. Logit |  |  |
|  | D. Binomial |  | iv. Log |  |  |
|  | where the distributions are represented by List 1 and the link functions by List 2. |  |  |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { a) A-iii, B-i, C- } \\ & \text { iv, D-ii } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { b) A-ii, B-i, C- } \\ & \text { iii, D-iv } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { c) A-i, B-ii, C- } \\ & \text { iv, D-iii } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { d) A-ii, B-i, C- } \\ & \text { iv, D-iii } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A-ii, B-i, C- } \\ & \text { iv, D-iii } \end{aligned}$ |
| 123 | Match the List I and List II |  |  |  | c) |
|  | List I |  | List II |  |  |
|  | A. Carl F | drich Gauss | i. correlation of coefficient |  |  |


|  | B. Karl Pearson <br> C. $\quad$ Sir Francis Galton  <br> D. A scatter diagram of the <br> variable (X, Y) gives the idea <br> about  |  | ii. $\quad$ OLS <br> iii. functional <br> iv. the term re <br> introduced. | relationship gression was |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) A-iv, B-i, Cii, D-iii | b) A-ii, B-i, Civ, D-iii | c) A-ii, B-i, Civ, D-iii | d) A-i, B-ii, Civ, D-iii | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A-ii, B-i, C- } \\ & \text { iv, D-iii } \end{aligned}$ |
| 124 | Which of the following statements are true: <br> A. If the regression coefficient $\beta_{y x}>1$, then $\beta_{x y}>1$. <br> B. The regression coefficients $\beta_{y x}$ is the intercept of the regression line. <br> C. The paired values plotted on a graph marked by points lead to a scatter diagram. <br> D. If $\rho=1$, the relation between $\beta_{y x}$ and $\beta_{x y}$ is $\beta_{y x}=\beta_{x y}$ |  |  |  | a) |
|  | a) A-False, BFalse, C-True, $\mathrm{D}=$ False | b) A-True, BTrue, C-True, D=False | c) A-True, BFalse, C-True, $\mathrm{D}=$ False | d) A-True, BTrue, C-False, $\mathrm{D}=$ False | A-False, B- <br> False, C- <br> True, <br> $\mathrm{D}=$ False |
| 125 | Which of the following statements are true: <br> A. A simple linear regression model is an equation that describes the straight-line relationship between a dependent variable and an independent variable. <br> B. If $\mathrm{r}=-1$, then we can conclude that there is a perfect relationship between X and Y . <br> C. The notation $\hat{Y}$ refers to the average value of the dependent variable Y. <br> D. The estimated simple linear regression equation minimizes the sum of the squared deviations between each value of $Y$ and the line |  |  |  | b) |
|  | a) A-True, BTrue, C-True, D-True | b) A-True, BTrue, C-False, D-True | c) A-False, BTrue, C-False, D-True | d) A-True, BFalse, C-False, D-True | A-True, B- <br> True, C- <br> False, D- <br> True |
| 126 | Which of the following statements are true: <br> A. The independent variables in a multiple regression are known as regressors. <br> B. The dependent variable in multiple regression is known as response. <br> C. Another name of the regression equation is prediction. <br> D. A regression model may be linear or non-linear. |  |  |  | c) |
|  | a) A-True, BTrue, C-False, D-True | b) A-False, BTrue, C-True, D-True | c) A-True, BTrue, C-True, D-True | d) A-True, BFalse, C-True, D-True | A-True, B- <br> True, C- <br> True, D- <br> True |
| 127 | Consider the Assertion (A) and Justification (B) given below: |  |  |  | a) |



|  | D. Randomization | iv. A substance or a factor attached to an experimental unit. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{array}{l}\text { a)A-ii, B-i, C- } \\ \text { iv, D-iii }\end{array}$ <br> $\begin{array}{l}\text { b) A-ii, B-iii, } \\ \text { C-i, D-iv }\end{array}$ | c) A-iii, B-ii, d) A-ii, B-i, C- <br> iv, D-iii <br> C-iv, D-iii  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A-ii, B-i, C- } \\ & \text { iv, D-iii } \end{aligned}$ |
| 133 | Match the List I and List II <br> List I <br> A. ANOVA is used to <br> compare the <br> B. The purpose of using <br> an independent samples t-test <br> is used to compare <br> C. In regression, ANOVA <br> calculates <br> D. A type of post-how test | List II <br> i. means of two groups. <br> ii. means of more than <br> two groups. <br> iii. Bonferroni. <br> iv. F-ratio. | a) |
|  | $\begin{array}{l}\text { a) A-ii, B-i, C- } \\ \text { iv, D-iii }\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{l}\text { b) A-ii, B-i, C- } \\ \text { iii, D-iv }\end{array}$ | c) A-i, B-ii, C- <br> iv, D-iii d) A-i, B-ii, C- <br> iii, D-iv | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A-ii, B-i, C- } \\ & \text { iv, D-iii } \end{aligned}$ |
| 134 | What method should be used if the researcher wants to know how different levels of independent variables affect the dependent variable at different levels of another independent variable? <br> A. Analysis of covariance method. <br> B. Two-way analysis of variance <br> C. Multiple correlation method. <br> D. Factor analysis of variance method. <br> Choose the correct option from the list. |  | c) |
|  | a) A-False, B- b) A-True, B- <br> False, C-True, True, C-False, <br> D-True D-False | c) A-False, B- d) A-True, B- <br> False, C-False, False, C-True, <br> D-True D-True | A-False, B- <br> False, C- <br> False, D- <br> True |
| 135 | Which of the following belongs to the category of true experimental design? <br> A. A completely randomized design is used when all experimental units are heterogeneous. <br> B. Given three factors $\mathrm{A}, \mathrm{B}$, and C the highest-order interaction would be ABC . <br> C. If $A$ is a fixed effect having $\alpha$ levels, then $\sum_{i=1}^{p} \alpha_{i}=0$. <br> D. Completely randomized design yields minimum degrees of freedom for error. |  | a) |
|  | a) A-False, B- b) A-True, B- <br> True, C-True, True, C-True, <br> D-False D-False | c) A-False, B- d) A-True, B- <br> True, C-True, True, C-True, <br> D-True  | A-False, B- <br> True, C- <br> True, D- <br> False |
| 136 | Below are two statements-one Assertion (A) and the other Justification (J). Find the correct answer using code. <br> A: Assertion: In experimental research, we can not eliminate extraneous factors that influence the outcome. <br> B: Justification: In survey research, a vast amount of rich and diverse data can be collected. |  | b) |



|  | Choose the correct answer from the code given below: |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | a) A-True, BTrue, C-False, D-False | b) A-False, BTrue, C-False, D-True | c) A-True, BFalse, C-False, D-False | d) A-False, BFalse, C-False, D-True | A-True, B- <br> False, C- <br> False, D- <br> False |
| 143 | Assume that X has an exponential distribution and represents the lifetime of light bulbs (in hours). Find the survival function at $\mathrm{X}=1000$ if $F(1000)=0.20$. |  |  |  | d) |
|  | a) 0.20 | b) 0.40 | c) 0.60 | d) 0.80 | 0.80 |
| 144 | Which one of the following topics is not included in Multivariate Statistical Analysis? |  |  |  | a) |
|  | a) Sensitivity Analysis | b) <br> Discriminant Analysis | c) Principal Components | d) Cluster Analysis | Sensitivity <br> Analysis |
| 145 | Let the $m$-component vector $Y$ follow $N(0, T)$, where $T$ is nonsingular. Then $Y^{\prime} T^{-1} Y$ follows one of the following: <br> A. $\quad \operatorname{Normal} N(0,1)$ <br> B. Chi-square with $m$ degrees of freedom. <br> C. Chi-square with $m-1$ degrees of freedom. <br> D. Exponential distribution having pdf $e^{-x}, x>0$. <br> Find the correct answer. |  |  |  | b) |
|  | a) A | d) B | c) C | d) D | Chi-square with $m$ degrees of freedom. |
| 146 | Choose the correct match from the codes: |  |  |  |  |
|  | A. <br> of <br> distribution Characteristic function <br> mormal i. $N(\bar{x}-\mu)^{\prime} S^{-1}(\bar{x}-\mu)$ <br>     |  |  |  |  |
|  | B. Hotelling's $T^{2}$-statistic |  | $\begin{array}{ll} \text { ii. } & \left(\bar{x}_{1}-\bar{x}_{2}\right)^{\prime} \\ \left.\bar{x}_{2}\right) & \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $S^{-1}\left(\bar{x}_{1}-\right.$ | c) |
|  | $\begin{array}{l}\text { C. Mahalanobis' } \\ \text { statistic }\end{array}$ $D^{2}-$ iii. $\frac{\|A\|}{\|A+B\|}$ <br> D    |  |  |  |  |
|  | D. Walk's $\lambda$-critetion |  | iv. $e^{i t^{\prime} \mu-\frac{1}{2} t+\Sigma t}$ |  |  |
|  | a) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv | b) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii | c) A-iii, B-ii, C-i, D-iv | d) A-iv, B-i, C-ii, D-iii | d) A-iii, B- <br> ii, C-i, D-iv |
| 147 | Suppose $\bar{x}$ is the mean vector of a sample of size $N$ and $S$ is the samplevariance-covariance matrix. Then the generalized $T^{2}$ statistic is defined by <br> A. $\quad N\left(\bar{x}-\mu_{o}\right)^{\prime} S^{-1}\left(\bar{x}-\mu_{o}\right)$ <br> B. $(N-1) N\left(\bar{x}-\mu_{o}\right)^{\prime} S^{-1}\left(\bar{x}-\mu_{o}\right)$ <br> C. $\quad N\left(\bar{x}-\mu_{o}\right)^{\prime} A^{-1}\left(\bar{x}-\mu_{o}\right)$ <br> D. $(N-1) N\left(\bar{x}-\mu_{o}\right)^{\prime} A^{-1}\left(\bar{x}-\mu_{o}\right)$ |  |  |  | a) |


|  | a) A-True, BFalse, C-False, D-False | b) A-True, BTrue, C-False, D-False | c) A-False, BTrue, C-True, D-False | d) A-False, BFalse, C-True, D-True | $\begin{array}{\|ll\|} \hline \text { A-True, } & \text { B- } \\ \text { False, } & \text { C- } \\ \text { False, } & \text { D- } \\ \text { False } & \\ \hline \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 148 | Of the following, some are "True" and the rest are "False" parametric relations of balanced Incomplete Block Design (BIBD). <br> A. $\quad \lambda(k-1)=v(r-1)$ <br> B. $\quad b v=k r$ <br> C. $\quad v r=b k$ <br> D. $\quad r(k-1)=\lambda(v-1)$ <br> Find the correct answer from the codes. |  |  |  | a) |
|  | a) A-False, BFalse, C-True, D-True | b) A-True, BTrue, C-False, D-False | c) A-True, BFalse, C-True, D-False | d) A-False, BTrue, C-False, D-True | A-False, B- <br> False, C- <br> True, D- <br> True |
| 149 | Consider the following statements: <br> A: Assertion: Nearest neighbour analysis is an approach to the study of point, line, and area partners. <br> B: Justification: Measurement of distance by comparing the observed mean distances with the expected mean distances between sampled points and their nearest neighbours. <br> Choose the correct answer. |  |  |  | a) |
|  | a) Both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A. | b) Both A and $B$ are true but $R$ is not the correct explanation of A. | c) A is true, but $B$ is false. | d) A is false, but B is true. | Both A and $B$ are true and $R$ is the correct explanation of A. |
| 150 | Consider the following statements: <br> A: Assertion: Reject the null hypothesis and run the post hoc analysis in a CRD. <br> B: Justification: At the $\alpha$-level of significance, the F-value from the ANOVA table is larger than the table value. <br> Choose the correct answer. |  |  |  | a) |
|  | a) Both A and B are true and R is the correct explanation of A. | b) Both A and B are true but R is not the correct explanation of A. | c) A is true, but $B$ is false. | d) A is false, but B is true. | Both A and $B$ are true and $R$ is the correct explanation of A. |

