TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
IV SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT II EXAMINATIONS
BIOTECHNOLOGY QUESTION BANK

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The sum of absolute deviations about median is _____.
A. the least
B. the greatest
C. zero
D. equal
Answer: C

2. Diagrams are for _____
A. the use of exports.
B. better quantitative picture.
C. better mental appeal
D. the use of imports.
Answer: B

3. The best measure of central tendency is _____.
A. arithmetic mean.
B. geometric mean.
C. harmonic mean.
D. mode.
Answer: A

4. First step of an investigation is _____ .
A. collection of data.
B. presentation of data.
C. analysis of data.
D. explanation of data.
Answer: A

5. Skewness is positive when mean is _____.
A. greater than mode.
B. less than mode.
C. equal to mode.
D. negative.
Answer: A

6. When the value of r=+1, the correlation is _____.
A. negative.
B. postitive.
C. perfect positive.
D. perfect negative.
Answer: C

7. When the value of r=-1, the correlation is _____.
A. negative.
B. positive.
C. perfect positive.
D. perfect negative.
Answer: D

8. When the value of r=0, it is said to be _____.
A. no correlation.
B. positive.
C. perfect positive.
D. perfect negative.
Answer: A

9. A grouped distribution can be represented by _____.
A. Frequency polygon.
B. Histogram.
C. Frequency curve.
D. Ogives.
Answer: B

10. The regression lines helps to find the _____
A. average of x and y.
B. average of x only.
C. average of y only.
D. the median of x and y
Answer: A

11. Subdivided bar diagram can be prepared on percentage basis _____.
A. always.
B. never.
C. sometimes.
D. at a particular time.
Answer: D

12. Positively skewed distribution is _____.
A. symmetrical
B. asymmetrical
C. both
D. none
Answer: B

13. In a positively skewed distribution mean>median is _____.
A. lesser than mode
B. equal to mode
C. greater than mode
D. none
Answer: C

14. The straight line trend is represented by the equation _____.
A. y=a+bx
B. y=mx
C. y=ax/ay
D. y=a*bx
Answer: A

15. Standard deviation is the _____ of variation.
A. least measure.
B. best measure.
C. average.
D. none of the above.
Answer: B

16. In discrete and continuous frequency distributions N= ___ .
A. the sum of frequency.
B. number of observations.
C. minimum value.
D. maximum value.
Answer: A

17. .Mid point is equal to _____.
A. upper limit-lower limit.
B. upper limit+lower limit.
C. (Upper limit + lower limit)/2
D. (Upper limit + lower limit)/4
Answer: C

18. The value of median from the following data is _____. 1100, 1150, 1080, 1120, 1200, 1160, 1400
A. 1100.
B. 1150.
C. 1400.
D. 1340.
Answer: B

19. The value of median from the following data is _____. 391, 384, 591, 407, 672, 522, 777, 753,
2488, 1490.
A. 384
B. 591
C. 753
D. 522
Answer: B

20. The mode of the following series is _____. 3,5,8,5,4,5,9,3.
A. 3.
B. 5.
C. 4.
D. 0.
Answer: B

21. The standard deviation measures the absolute _____.
A. dispersion.
B. average.
C. skewness.
D. kurtosis.
Answer: A

22. The standard deviation is extremely useful in judging the representativeness of the _____ .
A. dispersion.
B. mean.
C. skewness.
D. kurtosis.
Answer: B

23. _____ is used to compare the variability of two or more than two series.
A. mean.
B. Standard deviation.
C. Coefficient of variation.
D. Mean deviation.
Answer: C

24. _____ analysis deals with the association between two or more variables.
A. correlation.
B. regression.
C. skewness.
D. kurtosis
Answer: A

25. _____ is an analysis of the co -variation between two or more variables.
A. dispersion.
B. average.
C. correlation
D. regression
Answer: C

26. The simplest device for ascertaining whether two variables are related is to prepare a dot chart is called _____ .
A. graphical method.
B. scatter diagram method.
C. method of least square.
D. concurrent deviation method.
Answer: B

27. The coefficient of correlation is said to be a measure of _____ between two series.
A. covariance.
B. mean.
C. variance.
D. standard deviation.
Answer: A

28. The spearman rank correlation coefficient is a_____ measure of rank correlation.
A. parametric
B. non-parametric
C. linear
D. non-linear
Answer: B

29. The regression equation of x on y is expressed as _____.
A. y=a+b.
B. y=ab.
C. y=a+bx.
D. y = a/bx.
Answer: C

30. The regression equation of y on x is expressed as _____.
A. x=a+b.
B. x=ab.
C. x=a+by.
D. x = a/bx.
Answer: C

31. If two regression coefficients are 0.8 and 0.6 the value of the coefficient of correlation is _____
A. 0.917.
B. 0.899.
C. 0.789.
D. 0.693
Answer: D

32. The coefficient of correlation value ranges between _____.
A. o & 1
B. -1 & 1
C. -1 & 0
D. none
Answer: B

33. A bag contains 10 black and 20 white balls, a ball is drawn at random. What is the probability that it is black?
A. 1/2
B. 1/3
C. 0.
D. 3.
Answer: B

34. Two events are said to be _____when both cannot happen simultaneously in a single trial.
A. Mutually exclusive events.
B. Exhaustive events.
C. Equally likely events.
D. Independent events.
Answer: A

35. Two events are said to be _____ when the outcome of one does not affect, and is not affected by the other.
A. Dependent.
B. Exhaustive events.
C. Equally likely events.
D. Independent.
Answer: D

36. _____ events are those in which the occurrence or non-occurrence of one event in any one trial affects the probability of other events in other trials.
A. Dependent.
B. Exhaustive events.
C. Equally likely events.
D. Independent.
Answer: A

37. Events are said to be _____ when one does not occur more often than the others.
A. Mutually exclusive events.
B. Exhaustive events.
C. Equally likely events.
D. Independent
Answer: C

38. Events are said to be _____when their totality includes all the possible outcomes of a random experiment.
A. Dependent.
B. Exhaustive events.
C. Equally likely events.
D. Independent.
Answer: B

39. Simultaneous occurrence of two events A and B is generally written as _____.
A. A / B.
B. A + B.
C. A – B.
D. AB.
Answer: D

40. The set S of all possible outcomes of given experiment is called the _____of the experiment.
A. Sample space.
B. Exhaustive events.
C. Total number of events.
D. Elementary events.
Answer: C

Short Answers
1. What is biostatistics?
2. What is probability?
3. What is mean?
4. What is chi-square test?
5. What is ANOVA?