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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सिरीज
Question Booklet Series
A

बी०ए०/बी०एस-सी० (भाग-2) परीक्षा-2021
सांख्यिकी (न्यू कोर्स)

प्रश्नपत्र-एकल (प्रथम + द्वितीय + तृतीय)

समय : 1:30 घण्टा

पूर्णांक-(बी०ए०-75, बी०एस-सी०-150)

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश : -**
1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सिरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही- सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जो तीन खण्डों में विभाजित हैं। प्रत्येक खण्ड में से किन्हीं 25-25 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। इस प्रकार परीक्षार्थियों को केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा प्रत्येक खण्ड हेतु निर्धारित प्रश्नों से अधिक प्रश्नों के उत्तर दिये जाते हैं तो उसके द्वारा हल किये गये प्रथमतः यथा निर्दिष्ट प्रश्नोत्तरों का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान वके अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
 5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी प्रश्नपुस्तिका बुकलेट एवं ओ०एम०आर० शीट पृथक-पृथक उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : - प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

(FIRST SECTION)

1. Which statement is not true about confidence intervals?
 - (A) A confidence interval is an interval of values computed from sample data that is likely to include the true population value.
 - (B) An approximate formula for a 95% confidence interval is sample estimate \pm margin of error.
 - (C) A confidence interval between 20% and 40% means that the population proportion lies between 20% and 40%.
 - (D) A 99% Confidence interval procedure has a higher probability of producing intervals that will include the population parameter than a 95% confidence interval procedure.
2. Which statement is not true about the 95% confidence level?
 - (A) Confidence intervals computed by using the same procedure will include the true population value for 95% of all possible random samples taken from the population.
 - (B) The procedure that is used to determine the confidence interval will provide an interval that includes the population parameter with probability of 0.95.
 - (C) The probability that the true value of the population parameter falls between the bounds of an already computed confidence interval is roughly 95%.
 - (D) If we consider all possible randomly selected samples of the same size from a population, the 95% is the percentage of those samples for which the confidence interval includes the population parameter.
3. Which of the following statements is correct about a parameter and a statistic associated with repeated random samples of the same size from the same population?
 - (A) Values of a parameter will vary from sample to sample but values of a statistic will not.
 - (B) Values of both a parameter and a statistic may vary from sample to sample.
 - (C) Values of a parameter will vary according to the sampling distribution for that parameter.
 - (D) Values of a statistic will vary according to the sampling distribution for that statistic.
4. Which one of these variables is a continuous random variable?
 - (A) The time it takes a randomly selected student to complete an exam
 - (B) The number of tattoos a randomly selected person has
 - (C) The number of women taller than 68 inches in a random sample of 5 women
 - (D) The number of correct guesses on a multiple choice test
5. Suppose that a quiz consists of 20 True – False questions. A student hasn't studied for the exam and will just randomly guesses at all answers (with true and false equally likely). How would you find the probability that the student will get 8 or fewer answers correct?
 - (A) Find the probability that $X = 8$ in a binomial distribution with $n = 20$ and $p = 0.5$.
 - (B) Find the area between 0 and 8 in a uniform distribution that goes from 0 to 20.
 - (C) Find the probability that $X = 8$ for a normal distribution with mean of 10 and standard deviation of 5.
 - (D) Find the cumulative probability for 8 in a binomial distribution with $n = 20$ and $p = 0.5$.
6. _____provides a most powerful test of simple null hypothesis against a simple alternative hypothesis
 - (A) Factorization theorem
 - (B) Neymann Pearson lemma
 - (C) Chapman Robbins Inequality
 - (D) Likelihood Ratio test
7. The method of minimum variance approach is based on
 - (A) Consistency and Sufficiency
 - (B) Consistency and Minimum Variance
 - (C) Unbiasedness and consistency
 - (D) Unbiasedness and Minimum Variance
8. All of the following increase the width of a confidence interval except
 - (A) Increased confidence level
 - (B) Increased Variability
 - (C) Increased sample size
 - (D) Decreased sample size
9. If the assumed hypothesis is tested for rejection considering it to be true, it is called
 - (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Statistical Hypothesis
 - (C) Simple Hypothesis
 - (D) Composite Hypothesis

10. A statement made about a population for testing purpose is called
 - (A) Statistic
 - (B) Hypothesis
 - (C) Level of significance
 - (D) Test – statistic
11. A hypothesis which defines the population distribution is called
 - (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Statistical Hypothesis
 - (C) Simple Hypothesis
 - (D) Composite Hypothesis
12. If the null hypothesis is false then which of the following is accepted?
 - (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Positive Hypothesis
 - (C) Negative Hypothesis
 - (D) Alternative Hypothesis
13. The rejection probability of Null Hypothesis when it is true is called as
 - (A) Level of confidence
 - (B) Level of significance
 - (C) Level of Margin
 - (D) Level of Rejection
14. The point where the Null Hypothesis gets rejected is called as
 - (A) Significant value
 - (B) Rejection value
 - (C) Acceptance value
 - (D) Critical value
15. If the critical region is evenly distributed then the test is referred as
 - (A) Two tailed
 - (B) One tailed
 - (C) Three tailed
 - (D) Zero tailed
16. The type of test is defined by which of the following
 - (A) Null Hypothesis
 - (B) Simple Hypothesis
 - (C) Alternative Hypothesis
 - (D) Composite Hypothesis
17. Which of the following is defined as the rule or formula to test a Null Hypothesis
 - (A) Test statistic
 - (B) Population statistic
 - (C) variance statistic
 - (D) Null statistic
18. Consider a hypothesis $H_0: \phi_0 = 5$ against $H_1: \phi_0 > 5$. The test is
 - (A) Right tailed
 - (B) Left tailed
 - (C) Center tailed
 - (D) Cross tailed
19. Consider a hypothesis where H_0 where $\phi_0 = 23$ against H_1 where $\phi_0 < 23$. The test is
 - (A) Right tailed
 - (B) Left tailed
 - (C) Center tailed
 - (D) Cross tailed
20. Type 1 error occurs when
 - (A) We reject H_0 if it is True
 - (B) We reject H_0 if it is false
 - (C) We accept H_0 if it is True
 - (D) We accept H_0 if it is false
21. The probability of Type 1 error is referred as
 - (A) $1 - \alpha$
 - (B) β
 - (C) α
 - (D) $1 - \beta$
22. What sample size is required if we want a 95% confidence interval estimate of μ with a margin of error of 8? Assume $\sigma = 25$, $Z_{\alpha/2} = 1.96$
 - (A) 44
 - (B) 32
 - (C) 38
 - (D) 46
23. What sample size is required if we want a 90% confidence interval estimate of P with a margin of error of 0.025? use a planning value of 0.40, $Z_{\alpha/2} = 1.64$
 - (A) 998
 - (B) 924
 - (C) 1414
 - (D) 1039
24. The two-sample t- test used in hypothesis testing assumes that the two
 - (A) Populations have the same mean
 - (B) Populations are normally distributed
 - (C) Samples are the same size
 - (D) Both A and B
25. Five hundred (500) random samples of size $n = 900$ are taken from a large population in which 10% are left-handed. The proportion of the sample that is left-handed is found for each sample and a histogram of these 500 proportions is drawn. Which interval covers the range into which about 68% of the values in the histogram will fall?
 - (A) $1 \pm .010$
 - (B) $1 \pm .0134$
 - (C) $1 \pm .0167$
 - (D) $1 \pm .02$

26. A randomly selected sample of 400 students at a university with 15- week semesters was asked whether or not they think the semester should be shortened to 14 weeks (With longer classes). Forty Six percent (46%) of the 400 students surveyed answered "yes." Which one of the following statements about the number 46% is correct?
- (A) It is a sample statistic.
 - (B) It is a population parameter.
 - (C) It is a margin of error.
 - (D) It is a standard error.
27. Which of the following examples involves paired data?
- (A) A study compared the average number of courses taken by a random sample of 100 freshmen at a university with the average number of courses taken by a separate random sample of 100 freshmen at a community college.
 - (B) A group of 100 students were randomly assigned to receive vitamin C (50 Students) or a placebo (50 students). The groups were followed for 2 weeks and the proportions with colds were compared.
 - (C) A group of 50 students had their blood pressures measured before and after watching a movie containing violence. The mean blood pressure before the movie was compared with the mean pressure after the movie.
 - (D) None of the above
28. The expected value of a random variable is the
- (A) Value that has the highest probability of occurring
 - (B) Mean value over an infinite number of observations of the variable
 - (C) Largest value that will ever occur
 - (D) Most common value over an infinite number of observations of the variable
29. Suppose that vehicle speeds at an interstate location have a normal distribution with a mean equal to 70 mph and standard deviation equal to 8 mph. What is the z-score for a speed of 64 mph?
- (A) -0.75
 - (B) +0.75
 - (C) -6
 - (D) +6
30. Pulse rates of adult men are approximately normal with a mean of 70 and a standard deviation of 8. Which choice correctly describes how to find the proportion of men that have a pulse rate greater than 78?
- (A) Find the area to the left of $z = 1$ under a standard normal curve.
 - (B) Find the area between $z = -1$ and $z = 1$ under a standard normal curve.
 - (C) Find the area to the right of $z = 1$ under a standard normal curve.
 - (D) Find the area to the right of $z = -1$ under a standard normal curve.
31. The probability is $P = 0.80$ that a patient with a certain disease will be successfully treated with a new medical treatment. Suppose that the treatment is used on 40 patients. What is the "expected value" of the number of patients who are successfully treated?
- (A) 40
 - (B) 20
 - (C) 8
 - (D) 32
32. Which of the following statements best describes the relationship between a parameter and a statistic?
- (A) A parameter has a sampling distribution with the statistic as its mean
 - (B) A parameter has a sampling distribution that can be used to determine what values the statistic is likely to have in repeated samples
 - (C) A parameter is used to estimate a statistic
 - (D) A statistic is used to estimate a parameter
33. It is provided that for a sampling distribution $E(X) = 11$ and $\phi = 13$. Find the bias in the sampling.
- (A) 2
 - (B) 4
 - (C) 6
 - (D) 3

(SECOND SECTION)

34. Which of the following is a subset of population?
(A) Distribution
(B) Sample
(C) Data
(D) Set
35. Any numerical value computed from the sample observations is called
(A) Statistic
(B) Bias
(C) Sampling error
(D) Error
36. The sampling error is defined as?
(A) Difference between population and parameter
(B) Difference between sample and parameter
(C) Difference between population and sample
(D) Difference between parameter and sample
37. Any population which we want to study is referred as?
(A) Standard population
(B) Final population
(C) Infinite population
(D) Target population
38. Find the number of all possible samples from a population containing 18 items from which 6 items are selected at random without replacement.
(A) 18564
(B) 15864
(C) 20264
(D) 21564
39. If $N = 15$ and $n = 3$, how many unique SRSWOR are possible?
(A) 1365
(B) 105
(C) 3003
(D) 455
40. A sample was formed consisting of 8 students from a total of 56 students for certain task. Find the sampling fraction of the population of students.
(A) $1/7$
(B) 7
(C) 49
(D) $1/49$
41. A Sampling distribution is the probability distribution for which one of the following:
(A) A sample
(B) A sample statistic
(C) A population
(D) A population parameter
42. A box contains 26 pairs of napkins. If 3 pairs of napkins are selected at random with a replacement then the number of possible samples is _____
(A) 17675
(B) 17566
(C) 17576
(D) 17556
43. Find the standard error of population proportion p for sampling with replacement. The population proportion is 0.5 and size of sample is 4.
(A) 0.5
(B) 0.25
(C) 0.225
(D) 0.375
44. In stratified Random sampling the following allocation schemes are used
(A) Proportional allocation
(B) Equal allocation
(C) Optimum allocation
(D) All of the above
45. Cluster sampling is also known as
(A) Area Sampling
(B) Geographical Sampling
(C) Region Sampling
(D) None of the above
46. When the population consists of heterogeneity, which sampling procedure is preferred?
(A) Stratified Random Sampling
(B) Simple Random Sampling
(C) Systematic Sampling
(D) Double Sampling
47. Which of the following sampling technique is preferred when population units are numbered and arranged in order?
(A) Simple Random Sampling
(B) Stratified Sampling
(C) Systematic Sampling
(D) Sequential Sampling
48. If there is a trend present in the population, then which of the following methods is the not an efficient sampling technique?
(A) Cluster Sampling
(B) Systematic Sampling
(C) Stratified Sampling
(D) Simple Random Sampling
49. Sample survey relies on following principle:
(A) Principle of Statistical Regularity
(B) Principle of Inertia of Large Numbers
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) None of the above

50. Quota sampling is the combination of _____ and _____ sampling schemes,
(A) Purposive and Deliberate
(B) Purposive and systematic
(C) Stratified and systematic
(D) Purposive and stratified
51. Among the following sampling methods, which is a probability method of sampling?
(A) Quota
(B) Judgement
(C) Simple random
(D) Convenience
52. Which among the following is the benefit of using simple random sampling?
(A) The results are always representative.
(B) Interviewers can choose respondents freely
(C) Informants can refuse to participate.
(D) One can calculate the accuracy of the results
53. The probability of selecting a sample containing n items from a population with N items without replacement is? <https://www.csjmuonline.com>
(A) $1/nC_n$
(B) $1/nC_N$
(C) $1/2n$
(D) $1/2N$
54. Increasing the sample size has the following effect upon the sampling error?
(A) It increases the sampling error
(B) It reduces the sampling error
(C) It has no effect on the sampling error
(D) Cannot be determined
55. Which of the following is not a type of non-probability sampling?
(A) Quota sampling
(B) Convenience sampling
(C) Snowball sampling
(D) Stratified random sampling
56. Selection of team for Cricket World Cup requires :
(A) Random Sampling
(B) Systematic Sampling
(C) Purposive Sampling
(D) Cluster Sampling
57. The difference between a statistic and the parameter is called:
(A) Non-random error
(B) Probability error
(C) Sampling error
(D) Random variation
58. The probability of selecting an item in probability sampling, from the population of size N is known and is:
(A) Equal to one
(B) Equal to zero
(C) $2/N$
(D) $1/N$
59. Sampling is better than census as i
(A) Allows estimation of error
(B) Requires fewer units
(C) Enables estimation is destru
(D) All of the above
60. The difference between the expected value of the sample mean and the value of the parameter being estimated is called :
(A) Standard error
(B) Bias
(C) Sampling error
(D) Non- sampling error
61. What does the central limit theorem
(A) If the sample size increases, the sampling distribution must approach normal distribution
(B) If the sample size decreases, the sampling distribution must approach normal distribution
(C) If the sample size increases, the sampling distribution must approach normal distribution
(D) If the sample size decreases, the sampling distribution must approach normal distribution
62. The list of all units in a population is called
(A) Random sampling
(B) Sampling frame
(C) Bias
(D) Parameter
63. Any numerical value calculated from a sample is called
(A) Error
(B) Statistic
(C) Bias
(D) Mean
64. To make a voters list for the upcoming elections then one requires:
(A) Sampling error
(B) Random error
(C) Census
(D) Simple error
65. Sampling error is reduced by
(A) Increasing Sample Size
(B) Decreasing Sample Size
(C) Reducing the Amount of Data
(D) None of these
66. Cluster Sampling Technique is based on the composition of
(A) Homogenous subgroups in population
(B) Heterogeneous subgroups in population
(C) Ordered sampling units
(D) None of the above

67. Analysis of variance is a statistical method of comparing the _____ of several populations.
(A) Standard deviations
(B) Variances
(C) Means
(D) Proportions
68. The _____ sum of squares measures the variability of the observed values around their respective treatment means.
(A) Treatment
(B) Error
(C) Interaction
(D) Total
69. The _____ sum of squares measures the variability of the sample treatment means around the overall mean.
(A) Treatment
(B) Error
(C) Interaction
(D) Total
70. If the true means of the k populations are equal, then the ratio of $MSTreatment / MSEerror$ should be:
(A) More than 1.00
(B) Close to 1.00
(C) Close to 0.00
(D) Not enough information to make a decision
71. If the $MSEerror$ of an ANOVA for six treatment groups is known, one can compute
(A) df_1
(B) The standard deviation of each treatment group
(C) The pooled standard deviation
(D) All of the above
72. Which of the following is an assumption of one-way ANOVA comparing samples from three or more experimental treatments?
(A) All the response variables within the k populations follow normal distribution.
(B) The samples associated with each population are randomly selected and are independent from all other samples.
(C) The response variables within each of the k populations have equal variances.
(D) All of the above.
73. The error deviations within the $SSEerror$ statistic measure distances:
(A) Within groups
(B) Between groups
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Between each value and the grand mean
74. When the k population means are truly different from each other, it is likely that the average error deviation:
(A) Is relatively large compared to the average treatment deviations
(B) Is relatively small compared to the average treatment deviations
(C) Is about equal to the average treatment deviation
(D) Differ significantly between at least two of the populations
75. As variability due to chance decreases, the value of F will
(A) Increase
(B) Stay the same
(C) Decrease
(D) The given information is not sufficient
76. In a study, subjects are randomly assigned to one of three groups: control, experimental A, or experimental B. After treatment, the mean scores for the three groups are compared. The appropriate statistical test for comparing these mean is:
(A) The binomial test
(B) chi - square test
(C) The t - test
(D) The analysis of variance
77. In one - way ANOVA, which of the following is used within the F - ratio as a measurement of the variance of individual observations?
(A) $SSTreatment$
(B) $MSTreatment$
(C) $SSEerror$
(D) MSE
78. When conducting a one-way ANOVA, the _____ the between-treatment variability is when compared to the within-treatment variability, the _____ the value of F- ratio will tend to be.
(A) Smaller, larger
(B) Smaller, smaller
(C) Larger, larger
(D) Smaller, more random
79. Which of the following is not true?
(A) RBD is more efficient than LSD
(B) LSD is more efficient than CRD
(C) CRD is less efficient than RBD
(D) Among LSD, RBD and CRD, LSD is most efficient design of experiment.

80. If F -ratio = 5, the result is statistically significant
- (A) Always
 - (B) Sometimes
 - (C) Never
 - (D) Incomplete information
81. If one obtains a significant test statistic when comparing three treatments in a one-way ANOVA. How would the alternative hypothesis be interpreted?
- (A) All three treatments have different effects on the mean response.
 - (B) Exactly two of the three treatments have the same effect on the mean response.
 - (C) At least two treatments are different from each other in terms of their effect on the mean response.
 - (D) All of the above
82. If the sample means for each of k treatment groups were identical what would be the observed value of the ANOVA test statistic?
- (A) 1.0
 - (B) 0.0
 - (C) A value between 0.0 and 1.0
 - (D) A negative value
83. Suppose the critical region for a certain test of the null hypothesis, is of the form $F > 9.48773$ and the computed value of F from the data is 1.86. Then:
- (A) H_0 should be rejected
 - (B) H_0 should be accepted
 - (C) The significance level is given by the area to the left of 9.48773 under the appropriate F distribution.
 - (D) None of these
84. Assuming no bias, the total variation in a response variable is due to error (unexplained variation) plus differences due to treatments (known variation). If known variation is large compared to unexplained variation, which of the following conclusions is the best?
- (A) There is no evidence for a difference in response due to treatments.
 - (B) There is evidence for a difference in response due to treatments.
 - (C) There is significant evidence for a difference in response due to treatments
 - (D) The cause of the response is due to something other than treatments.
85. What would happen if instead of using an ANOVA to compare 10 groups, you performed multiple t -tests?
- (A) Nothing, there is no difference between using an ANOVA and using a t -test
 - (B) Nothing serious, except that making multiple comparisons with a t -test requires more computation than doing a single ANOVA.
 - (C) Efforts of Sir Ronald Fischer, he put into developing ANOVA would be wasted.
 - (D) Making multiple comparisons with a t -test increases the probability of making a Type I error.
86. What is the function of a post-test in ANOVA?
- (A) Determine which of the treatment pairs show any statistically significant group differences
 - (B) Determine the validity of assumption of ANOVA.
 - (C) Determine the critical value for the F test (or chi-square).
 - (D) None of above
87. An investigator randomly assigns 30 college students into three equal size study groups (early- morning, afternoon, late - night) to determine if the period of the day at which people study has an effect on their retention. The students live in a controlled environment for one week, on the third day of the experimental treatment is administered (study of predetermined material). On the seventh day the investigator tests for retention. In computing his ANOVA table, he sees that his MS within groups is larger than his MS between groups. What does this result indicate?
- (A) An error in the calculations was made.
 - (B) There was more than the expected amount of variability between groups.
 - (C) There was more variability between subjects within the same groups than there was between groups.
 - (D) There should have been additional controls in the experiments.

88. The F ratio in a completely randomized ANOVA is the ratio of
(A) $MSTotal / MSError$
(B) $MSError / MSTreatment$
(C) $MSError / MSTotal$
(D) $MSTreatment / MSError$
89. The ANOVA procedure is a statistical approach for determining whether or not the
(A) Means of two samples are equal
(B) Means of more than two samples are equal
(C) Means of two or more populations are equal
(D) None of the above
90. The variable of interest in an ANOVA procedure is called
(A) Factor
(B) Treatment
(C) Either (A) or (B)
(D) None of the above
91. An ANOVA procedure is applied to the data obtained from 5 samples, where each sample contains 9 observations. The degrees of freedom for the critical value of F are
(A) 5 numerator and 9 denominator degrees of freedom
(B) 4 numerator and 8 denominator degrees of freedom
(C) 45 degrees of freedom
(D) 4 numerator and 40 denominator degrees of freedom
92. In the ANOVA, treatment refers to
(A) Experimental units
(B) Different levels of a factor
(C) A factor
(D) None of the above
93. The mean square is the sum of squares divided by
(A) The total number of observations
(B) Its corresponding degrees of freedom - 1
(C) Its corresponding degrees of freedom
(D) None of the above
94. Which of the following is not a basic principle of experimental design?
(A) Randomization
(B) Confounding
(C) Local control
(D) Replication
95. An experimental design where the experimental units are randomly assigned to the treatments and also each treatment level is replicated within blocks is known as
(A) Factor block design
(B) Randomized block design
(C) Completely randomized design
(D) None of the above
96. In factorial designs, the response produced when the treatments of one factor interact with the treatments of another in influencing the response variable is known as
(A) The main effect
(B) Interaction
(C) Replication
(D) None of the above
97. An experimental design where the experimental units are randomly assigned to the treatments is known as
(A) Factor block design
(B) Random factor design
(C) Completely randomized design
(D) None of the above
98. The number of times each experimental condition is observed in a factorial design is known as
(A) Replication
(B) The experimental condition
(C) A factor
(D) None of the above
99. The ANOVA technique relied on the assumption of
(A) Normality of the parent population from which the samples are taken
(B) Equality of variances of the populations
(C) Independent and random
(D) All of the above
100. LSD is an acronym for
(A) Latin Square Design
(B) Lament Square Design
(C) Lattice Square Design
(D) None of the above

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