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2651-A (Pages : 4)

Name.....

Reg. No.....

ST SEMESTER M.Com. DEGREE (CBCSS) [REGULAR/SUPPLEMENTARY] EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2022

MCM 1C 03—QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR BUSINESS DECISIONS

(2019 Admission onwards)

[Improvement Candidates need not appear for MCQ Part]

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

ne : 20 Minutes	Total No. of Questions : 20	Maximum : 5 Weightage

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

MCM 1C 03—QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR BUSINESS DE

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. ——— attempts to determine the degree of relationship between variables.

(A) Regression analysis.

(B) Correlation analysis.

(C) Inferential analysis.

(D) None of these.

2. If all the dots of a scatter diagram lie on a straight line falling from left bottom upper corner, the correlation is called ———.

(A) Zero correlation.

(B) High degree of positive correl

(C) Perfect negative correlation.

(D) Perfect positive correlation.

3. If $r = 1$, the correlation is said to be ———.

(A) High degree of + ve correlation.

(B) High degree of – ve correlat

(C) Perfect + ve correlation.

(D) Perfect – ve correlation.

4. The unit of Coefficient of correlation is ———.

(A) Percentage.

(B) Ratio.

(C) Same unit of the data.

(D) No unit.

5. The rank correlation coefficient is always ———.

(A) + 1.

(B) – 1.

(C) 0.

(D) Between + 1 and – 1.

6. If r is the simple correlation coefficient, the quantity r^2 is known as ———.

(A) Co-efficient of determination.

(B) Co-efficient of non-determin

(C) Co-efficient of alienation.

(D) None of these.

7. The point of intersection of two regression lines is ———.

(A) $(0, 0)$.

(B) $(1, 1)$.

(C) (x, y).

(D) $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$.

The property that $b_{xy} > 1$ implies that $b_{xy} < 1$ is known as ———.

(A) Fundamental property. (B) Magnitude property.

(C) Signature property. (D) None of these.

Arithmetic mean of the two regression coefficients is :

(A) Equal to correlation co-efficient.

(B) Greater than correlation co-efficient.

(C) Less than correlation co-efficient.

(D) Equal to or greater than correlation co-efficient.

). Type II error means ———.

(A) Accepting a true hypothesis. (B) Rejecting a true hypothesis.

(C) Accepting a wrong hypothesis. (D) Rejecting a wrong hypothesis.

1. A sample is treated as large sample, when its size is ———.

(A) More than 100. (B) More than 75.

(C) More than 50. (D) More than 30.

12. When sample is small, ——— test is applied ?

(A) t-test. (B) Z-test.

(C) F-test. (D) None of these.

13. Testing of hypotheses $H_0 : \mu = 65$ *vs.* $H_1 : \mu < 65$, is a ——— test.

(A) One sided left tailed test. (B) One sided right tailed test.

(C) Two tailed test. (D) None of these.

14. The geometric mean of the two regression coefficient, bxy and byx is equal to :

(A) R. (B) r^2.

(C) 1. (D) None of the above.

15. Degrees of freedom for Chi-square test in case of contingency table of order (4×3) is :

(A) 4. (B) 3.

(C) 6. (D) 7.

16. If the discrepancy between observed and expected frequencies are greater, chi-square value.

(A) Greater.

(B) Smaller.

(C) Zero.

(D) None of these.

17. Non-parametric test is :

(A) Distribution free test.

(B) Not concerned with parameter.

(C) Does not depend on the particular form of the distribution.

(D) All of these.

18. Runs test was designed by ———.

(A) Kruskal and Wallis.

(B) Kolmogrov and Smirnov.

(C) Wald wolfowitz.

(D) Karl Pearson.

19. What type of chart will be used to plot the number of defective in the output of

(A) $\bar{x}$ chart.

(B) R chart.

(C) C chart.

(D) P chart.

20. The control charts used for the number of defects per unit is :

(A) Range chart.

(B) P-chart.

(C) C-chart.

(D) Mean chart.