



تعداد سوالات: تستی: ۳۰ تشریحی: ۰

زمان آزمون (دقیقه): تستی: ۱۲۰ تشریحی: ۰

سری سوال: یک ۱

عنوان درس: زبان تخصصی

رشته تحصیلی/کد درس: آمار، ریاضیات و کاربردها ۱۱۱۷۰۳۰

استفاده از ماشین حساب ساده مجاز است

1-..... indicates how many people did the same thing or performed a certain task.

1. Population 2. Data 3. Sample 4. Frequency

2-“Skewed” can be described as

1. a shape split into mirror shape 2. a shape with four straight lines
3. having maximum point 4. having no symmetric shape

3-Let 2, 3, 4, 5, 4, 3, 2 be the frequencies of seven, then they have a shape.

1. categories blocks 2. cumulative frequency
3. symmetrical distribution 4. frequency distribution

4-A shape is parallelogram.

1. block 2. rectangular 3. bell shaped 4. categories

5-Sample frequency distribution is

1. the resulting summary for the inspection times
2. grouping data into contiguous blocks
3. manipulating data in meaningful fashion
4. the falling of each interval into observation

6-The is the score which is at the center of the distribution.

1. mean 2. median 3. mode 4. variance

7-When the distribution is severely skewed, it is not better to use a

1. mean 2. median 3. mode 4. midpoint

8-If standard deviation is 2.2 and the sample mean is 2 what is the coefficient of variation?

1. 1 2. 0.91 3. 0.7 4. 1.1

9-The number of points between the highest score on a measure and the lowest score plus one is referred to as

1. variation 2. deviation 3. range 4. standard

10-Raw score more than the mean have Z score.

1. positive 2. negative 3. average 4. normal

11-Anis any collection of an experiment.

1. experimental 2. encounter 3. idea 4. event



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12- Any event which consist of a single outcome in the sample space is called a/an

1. experiment 2. elementary 3. measure 4. event

13- If a sample space contains finite or infinite number of sample points, such a space is referred to as sample space.

1. experiment 2. measure 3. countable 4. event

14- There existspermutations of the letters in the word "LIFE".

1. 24 2. 8 3. 3 4. 2

15- If random variable is continuous then the possible get values greater than one.

1. probability distribution 2. probability density distribution
3. cumulative probability distribution 4. cumulative distribution

16- The Normal distribution is a distribution.

1. skewed 2. flat shape 3. symmetrical 4. a, b and c

17- The is useful in the same general class of random experiments as the geometric.

1. geometric distribution 2. negative binomial distribution
3. normal distribution 4. exponential distribution

18- There is a strong between the height and weight of healthy people.

1. regression 2. association 3. predicted 4. correlation

19- On a scatter plot, each individual in the data is illustrated as a

1. plot 2. plan 3. point 4. pattern

20- The..... shows the direction and strength of the relationship between two variables.

1. association 2. correlation 3. calculation 4. observation

21- The probability of the rejecting the null hypothesis when it is false.

1. power of test 2. one minus error type two
3. error type one 4. Critical region

22- In testing $H_1: \mu \leq \mu_0$, if the observed value of Z is greater than the value, we can reject the null hypothesis.

1. assumption 2. critical 3. significant 4. decision

23- The of a statistical test is defined as $1 - \beta$.

1. critical 2. significant 3. level 4. power



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24- Logic inferential statistics mainly deals with..... .

1. probabilities 2. treatments 3. assumptions 4. populations

25- The Pearson product correlation coefficient is appropriate for comparing two sets of interval data.

1. moment 2. realionate 3. rank 4. sign

26- A statistical method for determining the statistical significance of difference among a set of two or more means.

1. F test 2. ANOVA 3. Z score 4. a and b

27- Events which emerge from a set of random experiments based on several assumption are referred to as the

1. poisson 2. geometric 3. binomial 4. normal

28- If test are used to analyze experiments in which the dependent variable is rank they are called

1. parametric 2. nonparametric 3. nomial 4. ordinal

29- Homogeneity of variance means.....

1. population variances are the same. 2. dependent variable scores are large.
3. independent variable scores are large. 4. population differences are high.

30- If the differences between two groups are very probable by chance, it can be concluded that the differences are

1. expected 2. unexpected 3. subtracted 4. distributed