PPSC Lecturer Statistics | BS-17 — GUESS PAPER 2026 (Set 2 of 2) · Predicted Questions

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer Statistics | BS-17 · **Set:** 2 of 2 · **Questions:** 100 predicted — 0 repeated questions, 0 verified facts predicted to recur, 100 syllabus anchors · **Price:** Free

GUESS PAPER — predicted questions for the upcoming exam, NOT a past paper. Every question below is a prediction: it is here because the same question, the same fact, or the same topic appeared in verified PPSC Lecturer Statistics | BS-17 past papers. **No pass guarantee.** A guess paper raises the odds; it does not promise a result. Answers are the best-supported answers, not exam keys.

[C]-HEAVY PAPER — thin verified pool. 100 of the 100 questions below are syllabus anchors on this post's recurring topics, because the verified archive for this post holds only 0 items. Those questions are flagged [C] on every one of them: they are predictions about the syllabus, not verified facts. Study the topic, not just the answer.

> **How to use this paper:** study the basis under each question, not just the answer — the real paper will ask the same topics in different words. Revise the underlying topic, not only the four options. Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.

Question 1 Statistics

What is the mean of 6, 12, 18, 24?

- A. 15 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 16
- C. 14

Why this answer? Mean = sum / n = 60 / 4 = 15.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 2 Statistics

What is the mean of 3, 9, 15, 21, 27?

- A. 16
- B. 14
- C. 15 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 30

Why this answer? Mean = sum / n = 75 / 5 = 15.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 3 Statistics

What is the mean of 20, 40, 60, 80?

- A. 50 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 51
- C. 49
- D. 100

Why this answer? Mean = sum / n = 200 / 4 = 50.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

4 Statistics

What is the mean of 2, 6, 10, 14, 18?

- A. 11
- B. 9
- C. 10 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 20

Why this answer? Mean = sum / n = 50 / 5 = 10.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 5 Statistics

What is the median of 4, 8, 12, 16, 20?

- A. 13
- B. 12 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 11
- D. 14

Why this answer? Arrange in order: 4, 8, 12, 16, 20. The median is 12.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 6 Statistics

What is the median of 5, 10, 15, 20?

- A. 13.5
- B. 11.5
- C. 14.5
- D. 12.5 ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Arrange in order: 5, 10, 15, 20. The median is 12.5.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 7 Statistics

What is the median of 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22?

- A. 13
- B. 11
- C. 12 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 14

Why this answer? Arrange in order: 2, 6, 10, 14, 18, 22. The median is 12.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 8 Statistics

What is the median of 9, 18, 27, 36, 45?

- A. 27 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 28
- C. 26
- D. 29

Why this answer? Arrange in order: 9, 18, 27, 36, 45. The median is 27.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 9 Statistics

What is the mode of 4, 4, 6, 8?

Predicted answer

- B. 6
- C. 8
- D. 18

Why this answer? The mode is the most frequent value, 4.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 10 Statistics

What is the mode of 3, 5, 5, 7?

- A. 3
- B. 7
- C. 5 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 15

Why this answer? The mode is the most frequent value, 5.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 11 Statistics

What is the mode of 8, 8, 8, 9, 10?

- A. 9
- B. 10
- C. 8 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 27

Why this answer? The mode is the most frequent value, 8.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central

Question 12 Statistics

What is the mode of 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 5?

- A. 3
- B. 4
- C. 9
- D. 2 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The mode is the most frequent value, 2.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 13 Statistics

What is the (population) variance of 6, 8, 10, 12, 14?

- A. 9
- B. 7
- C. 16
- D. 8 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Mean = 10; the average of squared deviations is 8.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 14 Statistics

What is the (population) variance of 3, 5, 7, 9?

- A. 6
- B. 5 ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. 10

Why this answer? Mean = 6; the average of squared deviations is 5.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 15 Statistics

What is the (population) variance of 20, 30, 40, 50, 60?

- A. 201
- B. 200 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 199
- D. 400

Why this answer? Mean = 40; the average of squared deviations is 200.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 16 Statistics

What is the (population) variance of 4, 6, 8, 10?

- A. 6
- B. 5 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 4
- D. 10

Why this answer? Mean = 7; the average of squared deviations is 5.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

17 Statistics

If the variance of a data set is 49, what is its standard deviation?

- A. 8
- B. 6
- C. 14
- D. 7 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Standard deviation = square root of variance = sqrt(49) = 7.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 18 Statistics

If the variance of a data set is 64, what is its standard deviation?

- A. 9
- B. 7
- C. 16
- D. 8 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Standard deviation = square root of variance = sqrt(64) = 8.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 19 Statistics

If the variance of a data set is 81, what is its standard deviation?

- A. 10
- B. 9 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 8
- D. 18

swer? Standard deviation = square root of variance = sqrt(81) = 9.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 20 Statistics

If the standard deviation of a data set is 3, what is its variance?

- A. 9 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 10
- C. 8
- D. 18

Why this answer? Variance = (standard deviation) squared = 3 squared = 9.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 21 Statistics

If the standard deviation of a data set is 6, what is its variance?

- A. 37
- B. 36 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 35
- D. 72

Why this answer? Variance = (standard deviation) squared = 6 squared = 36.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 22 Statistics

If the standard deviation of a data set is 8, what is its variance?

✓ Predicted answer

- B. 65
- C. 63
- D. 128

Why this answer? Variance = (standard deviation) squared = 8 squared = 64.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 23 Statistics

In a distribution with mean 60 and standard deviation 10, what is the z-score of the value 80?

- A. 3
- B. 1
- C. 4
- D. 2 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? z = (x - mean) / SD = (80 - 60) / 10 = 2.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: the normal distribution recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 24 Statistics

In a distribution with mean 90 and standard deviation 15, what is the z-score of the value 60?

- A. -1
- B. -2 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. -3
- D. 0

Why this answer? z = (x - mean) / SD = (60 - 90) / 15 = -2.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: the normal distribution recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 25 Statistics

In a distribution with mean 30 and standard deviation 5, what is the z-score of the value 45?

- A. 4
- B. 2
- C. 3 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 5

Why this answer? z = (x - mean) / SD = (45 - 30) / 5 = 3.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: the normal distribution recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 26 Statistics

In a distribution with mean 70 and standard deviation 10, what is the z-score of the value 50?

- A. -1
- B. -2 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. -3
- D. 0

Why this answer? z = (x - mean) / SD = (50 - 70) / 10 = -2.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: the normal distribution recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

27 Statistics

What is the probability of getting a tail when a fair coin is tossed?

- A. 1/2 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 1/3
- C. 1/4
- D. 1/6

Why this answer? A fair coin has two equally likely outcomes, so P(tail) = 1/2.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 28 Statistics

What is the probability of getting an odd number when a fair die is rolled?

- A. 1/3
- B. 1/6
- C. 2/3
- D. 1/2 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Three of six faces are odd, so P(odd) = 3/6 = 1/2.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 29 Statistics

What is the probability of getting a number greater than 4 when a fair die is rolled?

- A. 1/3 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 1/2
- C. 1/6
- D. 2/3

swer? Two of six faces are greater than 4, so P = 2/6 = 1/3.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 30 Statistics

What is the probability of drawing a spade from a pack of 52 cards?

- A. 1/13
- B. 1/52
- C. 1/4 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1/2

Why this answer? There are 13 spades in 52 cards, so P(spade) = 13/52 = 1/4.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 31 Statistics

What is the probability of drawing a face card from a pack of 52 cards?

- A. 1/4
- B. 1/13
- C. 3/13 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1/2

Why this answer? There are 12 face cards in 52, so P = 12/52 = 3/13.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 32 Statistics

What is the probability of getting two tails when two fair coins are tossed?

- B. 1/3
- C. 1/4 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 3/4

Why this answer? There are 4 equally likely outcomes and 1 is TT, so P = 1/4.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 33 Statistics

What is the probability of getting a double six when two fair dice are rolled?

- A. 1/36 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 1/6
- C. 1/12
- D. 1/18

Why this answer? Only one of 36 outcomes is double six, so P = 1/36.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 34 Statistics

What is the probability of drawing a queen from a pack of 52 cards?

- A. 1/4
- B. 1/13 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 1/52
- D. 1/2

Why this answer? There are 4 queens in 52 cards, so P(queen) = 4/52 = 1/13.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in

er Statistics sitting.

Question 35 Statistics

What is the range of 4, 9, 14, 20?

- A. 17
- B. 15
- C. 32
- D. 16 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Range = maximum - minimum = 20 - 4 = 16.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 36 Statistics

What is the range of 6, 12, 18, 24, 36?

- A. 31
- B. 30 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 29
- D. 60

Why this answer? Range = maximum - minimum = 36 - 6 = 30.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 37 Statistics

What is the range of 15, 25, 35?

- A. 21
- B. 19

✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. 40

Why this answer? Range = maximum - minimum = 35 - 15 = 20.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 38 Statistics

If the mean of a data set is 60 and its standard deviation is 6, what is the coefficient of variation?

- A. 11%
- B. 9%
- C. 20%
- D. 10% ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? CV = SD / mean x 100 = 6 / 60 x 100 = 10%.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 39 Statistics

If the mean of a data set is 100 and its standard deviation is 25, what is the coefficient of variation?

- A. 26%
- B. 24%
- C. 50%
- D. 25% ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? CV = SD / mean x 100 = 25 / 100 x 100 = 25%.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of

ecurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 40 Statistics

If the mean of a data set is 80 and its standard deviation is 16, what is the coefficient of variation?

- A. 21%
- B. 19%
- C. 40%
- D. 20% ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? CV = SD / mean x 100 = 16 / 80 x 100 = 20%.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 41 Statistics

What is descriptive statistics?

- A. Predicting future data
- B. Testing hypotheses
- C. Summarising and presenting data ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Collecting data only

Why this answer? Descriptive statistics summarises and presents data.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: introduction to statistics recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 42 Statistics

What is inferential statistics?

- A. Drawing conclusions about a population from a sample ✓ **Predicted answer**

wing graphs

- C. Finding the mean
- D. Counting data

Why this answer? Inferential statistics draws conclusions about a population from a sample.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: introduction to statistics recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 43 Statistics

What is a parameter?

- A. A numerical value describing a sample
- B. A graph
- C. A table
- D. A numerical value describing a population ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A parameter describes a population.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: introduction to statistics recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 44 Statistics

What is a statistic?

- A. A numerical value describing a sample ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A numerical value describing a population
- C. A graph
- D. A table

Why this answer? A statistic describes a sample.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: introduction to

urs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 45 Statistics

What is a qualitative variable?

- A. A variable whose values are numbers
- B. A variable whose values are categories ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A variable with no values
- D. A constant

Why this answer? A qualitative variable takes category values.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: introduction to statistics recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 46 Statistics

What is a quantitative variable?

- A. A variable whose values are categories
- B. A variable with no values
- C. A variable whose values are numbers ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A constant

Why this answer? A quantitative variable takes numerical values.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: introduction to statistics recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 47 Statistics

What is a census?

- A. Studying a sample
- B. Studying one member

- D. Studying every member of the population ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A census studies every member of the population.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: data collection recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 48 Statistics

What is a questionnaire?

- A. A graph
- B. A table
- C. A formula
- D. A set of written questions for collecting data ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A questionnaire is a set of written questions for collecting data.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: data collection recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 49 Statistics

What is class width in a frequency table?

- A. The number of classes
- B. The total frequency
- C. The difference between upper and lower class limits ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The largest value

Why this answer? Class width is the difference between upper and lower class limits.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: frequency distributions recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

50 Statistics

What is a pie chart used for?

- A. Showing parts of a whole as percentages ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Showing trends over time
- C. Showing frequency
- D. Showing correlation

Why this answer? A pie chart shows parts of a whole as percentages.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: frequency distributions recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 51 Statistics

What is the arithmetic mean?

- A. The middle value
- B. The sum of values divided by their number ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The most frequent value
- D. The largest value

Why this answer? The arithmetic mean is the sum divided by the number of values.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 52 Statistics

When should the median be used instead of the mean?

- A. When the data is symmetrical
- B. When the data has extreme values ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. When there are no values
- D. When the data is small

swer? The median is preferred when data has extreme values.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 53 Statistics

What is a percentile?

- A. The middle value
- B. The most frequent value
- C. A value below which a given percentage of data falls ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The average value

Why this answer? A percentile is a value below which a given percentage of data falls.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 54 Statistics

What is the 50th percentile?

- A. The mean
- B. The median ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The mode
- D. The range

Why this answer? The 50th percentile is the median.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 55 Statistics

What is the first quartile?

50th percentile

- B. The 25th percentile ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The 75th percentile
- D. The 100th percentile

Why this answer? The first quartile is the 25th percentile.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 56 Statistics

What is the third quartile?

- A. The 75th percentile ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The 25th percentile
- C. The 50th percentile
- D. The 100th percentile

Why this answer? The third quartile is the 75th percentile.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of central tendency recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 57 Statistics

What is the mean deviation?

- A. The average of absolute deviations from the mean ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The average of squared deviations
- C. The square root of variance
- D. The range

Why this answer? Mean deviation is the average of absolute deviations from the mean.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of

ecurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 58 Statistics

What is the coefficient of variation used for?

- A. Finding the mean
- B. Finding the median
- C. Finding the mode
- D. Comparing variability of data with different units ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The coefficient of variation compares variability across different units.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: measures of dispersion recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 59 Statistics

What is a leptokurtic distribution?

- A. A distribution flatter than normal
- B. A symmetrical distribution
- C. A distribution more peaked than normal ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A skewed distribution

Why this answer? A leptokurtic distribution is more peaked than normal.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: shape of distributions recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 60 Statistics

What is a platykurtic distribution?

- A. A distribution more peaked than normal
- B. A symmetrical distribution

- D. A distribution flatter than normal ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A platykurtic distribution is flatter than normal.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: shape of distributions recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 61 Statistics

In a negatively skewed distribution, the mean is:

- A. Less than the median ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Greater than the median
- C. Equal to the median
- D. Equal to zero

Why this answer? In a negatively skewed distribution the mean is less than the median.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: shape of distributions recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 62 Statistics

What is the probability of an event plus its complement?

- A. 1 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 0
- C. 0.5
- D. 2

Why this answer? P(A) + P(not A) = 1.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

63 Statistics

What is the sample space?

- A. The set of all possible outcomes ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. One outcome
- C. The set of favourable outcomes
- D. The probability

Why this answer? The sample space is the set of all possible outcomes.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 64 Statistics

What is an event in probability?

- A. The whole sample space
- B. A single number
- C. A probability value
- D. A subset of the sample space ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? An event is a subset of the sample space.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 65 Statistics

What is Bayes' theorem used for?

- A. Finding the mean
- B. Finding the median
- C. Updating probabilities with new information ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Counting outcomes

swer? Bayes' theorem updates probabilities with new information.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 66 Statistics

What is a random variable?

- A. A fixed variable
- B. A constant
- C. A graph
- D. A variable whose values depend on chance ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A random variable takes values depending on chance.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 67 Statistics

What is the expected value of a random variable?

- A. Its maximum value
- B. Its long-run average value ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Its minimum value
- D. Its most frequent value

Why this answer? The expected value is the long-run average.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 68 Statistics

What is the area under the normal curve equal to?

Predicted answer

- B. 0
- C. 0.5
- D. 2

Why this answer? The total area under the normal curve is 1.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: the normal distribution recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 69 Statistics

What is the mode of the normal distribution?

- A. Equal to its mean ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Zero
- C. One
- D. Cannot be found

Why this answer? The normal distribution's mode equals its mean.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: the normal distribution recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 70 Statistics

What percentage of a normal distribution lies within three standard deviations of the mean?

- A. About 95%
- B. About 99.7% ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. About 68%
- D. About 50%

Why this answer? About 99.7% lies within three SDs of the mean.

ed [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: the normal distribution recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 71 Statistics

What is a z-score?

- A. The mean of the data
- B. The median of the data
- C. The range of the data
- D. The number of standard deviations a value is from the mean ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A z-score is the number of SDs a value is from the mean.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: the normal distribution recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 72 Statistics

What is the binomial distribution's mean?

- A. n plus p
- B. n minus p
- C. p divided by n
- D. n times p ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The binomial mean is np.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability distributions recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 73 Statistics

What is the Poisson distribution's mean?

- B. One
- C. Equal to its variance divided by two
- D. Equal to its parameter lambda ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Poisson mean equals its parameter lambda.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: probability distributions recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 74 Statistics

What does a correlation of -1 mean?

- A. No relationship
- B. Perfect positive relationship
- C. Perfect negative linear relationship ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Weak relationship

Why this answer? A correlation of -1 is a perfect negative linear relationship.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: correlation and regression recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 75 Statistics

What is the regression line also called?

- A. The line of worst fit
- B. The mean line
- C. The line of best fit ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The median line

Why this answer? The regression line is the line of best fit.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: correlation and

ecurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 76 Statistics

What is the dependent variable in regression?

- A. The variable doing the predicting
- B. A constant
- C. The variable being predicted ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The mean

Why this answer? The dependent variable is the one being predicted.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: correlation and regression recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 77 Statistics

What is the independent variable in regression?

- A. The variable being predicted
- B. The variable used to predict ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. A constant
- D. The mean

Why this answer? The independent variable is used to predict.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: correlation and regression recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 78 Statistics

What does correlation not imply?

- A. Association
- B. A linear relationship

atter plot

- D. Causation ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Correlation does not imply causation.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: correlation and regression recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 79 Statistics

What is hypothesis testing?

- A. Finding the mean
- B. Drawing a graph
- C. Testing a claim about a population using sample data ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Collecting data

Why this answer? Hypothesis testing tests a claim about a population using sample data.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: hypothesis testing recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

Question 80 Statistics

What is the null hypothesis?

- A. The hypothesis of an effect
- B. The alternative hypothesis
- C. The hypothesis of no effect or no difference ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The sample mean

Why this answer? The null hypothesis states no effect or no difference.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Statistics: hypothesis testing recurs in every Lecturer Statistics sitting.

81 General Knowledge

Which is the smallest continent?

- A. Australia ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Europe
- C. Antarctica
- D. Africa

Why this answer? Australia is the smallest continent.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 82 General Knowledge

Which ocean is the largest?

- A. Atlantic
- B. Indian
- C. Pacific ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Arctic

Why this answer? The Pacific is the largest ocean.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 83 General Knowledge

Which is the largest island in the world?

- A. Madagascar
- B. Greenland ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Borneo
- D. Sumatra

swer? Greenland is the largest island in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 84 General Knowledge

What is the capital of Japan?

- A. Kyoto
- B. Osaka
- C. Nagoya
- D. Tokyo ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Tokyo is the capital of Japan.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 85 General Knowledge

Which country has the largest population?

- A. China
- B. USA
- C. India ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Indonesia

Why this answer? India overtook China as the world's most populous country in 2023.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 86 General Knowledge

Which is the longest mountain range in the world?

es ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. Himalayas
- C. Rockies
- D. Alps

Why this answer? The Andes in South America form the longest mountain range.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 87 General Knowledge

Which metal is liquid at room temperature?

- A. Iron
- B. Copper
- C. Aluminium
- D. Mercury ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Mercury is the only metal that is liquid at room temperature.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: everyday science facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 88 General Knowledge

Which planet is known as the Red Planet?

- A. Mars ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Venus
- C. Jupiter
- D. Saturn

Why this answer? Mars is called the Red Planet because of its iron-oxide surface.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: science

n every Lecturer sitting.

Question 89 General Knowledge

Which gas do plants absorb from the air?

- A. Oxygen
- B. Nitrogen
- C. Carbon dioxide ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Hydrogen

Why this answer? Plants absorb carbon dioxide for photosynthesis.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: science facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 90 General Knowledge

What is the chemical symbol for gold?

- A. Ag
- B. Au ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Gd
- D. Go

Why this answer? Au (from Latin aurum) is the chemical symbol for gold.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: science facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 91 General Knowledge

Which organ pumps blood through the human body?

- A. Liver
- B. Heart ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. Kidney

Why this answer? The heart pumps blood through the body.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: science facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 92 General Knowledge

How many sides does a hexagon have?

- A. Five
- B. Seven
- C. Six ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Eight

Why this answer? A hexagon has six sides.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: basic mathematics facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 93 General Knowledge

Which instrument measures temperature?

- A. Barometer
- B. Thermometer ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Ammeter
- D. Speedometer

Why this answer? A thermometer measures temperature.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: science facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

94 General Knowledge

Which is the largest mammal in the world?

- A. Elephant
- B. Giraffe
- C. Hippopotamus
- D. Blue whale ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The blue whale is the largest mammal in the world.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: science facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 95 General Knowledge

Which vitamin does sunlight help the body produce?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin D ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Vitamin B
- D. Vitamin C

Why this answer? Sunlight helps the skin produce vitamin D.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: science facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 96 General Knowledge

What is the capital of France?

- A. Lyon
- B. Paris ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Marseille
- D. Nice

swer? Paris is the capital of France.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 97 General Knowledge

Which is the largest country by area?

- A. Russia ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Canada
- C. China
- D. USA

Why this answer? Russia is the largest country by area.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 98 General Knowledge

Which sea separates Europe and Africa?

- A. Mediterranean Sea ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Red Sea
- C. Black Sea
- D. Caspian Sea

Why this answer? The Mediterranean Sea separates Europe from Africa.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world geography facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 99 General Knowledge

What is the capital of Turkey?

- B. Ankara ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Izmir
- D. Antalya

Why this answer? Ankara is the capital of Turkey; Istanbul is its largest city.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world capitals recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 100 General Knowledge

Which country is known as the Land of the Rising Sun?

- A. Japan ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. China
- C. Thailand
- D. Korea

Why this answer? Japan is known as the Land of the Rising Sun.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — General Knowledge: world facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

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