PPSC Lecturer Statistics | BS-17 — GUESS PAPER 2026 (Set 1 of 2) · Predicted Questions

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer Statistics | BS-17 · **Set:** 1 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 Do not quote any item as "asked in the 2026 exam" — nothing here has been asked yet.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 10, 20, 30, 40?

- A. 26
- B. 24
- C. 50

Why this answer? Mean = sum / n = 100 / 4 = 25.

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 5, 10, 15, 20, 25?

- A. 15 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 16
- C. 14
- 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 12, 18, 24, 30?

- A. 22
- B. 21 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 20
- D. 42

Why this answer? Mean = sum / n = 84 / 4 = 21.

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 4, 8, 12, 16, 20?

- A. 13
- B. 11
- C. 12 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 24

Why this answer? Mean = sum / n = 60 / 5 = 12.

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 3, 5, 7, 9, 11?

- A. 7 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 8
- C. 6
- D. 9

Why this answer? Arrange in order: 3, 5, 7, 9, 11. The median is 7.

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 2, 4, 6, 8?

- A. 6
- B. 4
- C. 7
- D. 5 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Arrange in order: 2, 4, 6, 8. The median is 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 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60?

- A. 36
- B. 34
- C. 37
- D. 35 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Arrange in order: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60. The median is 35.

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 7, 14, 21, 28, 35?

- A. 22
- B. 20
- C. 21 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 23

Why this answer? Arrange in order: 7, 14, 21, 28, 35. The median is 21.

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 2, 3, 3, 4, 5?

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

Why this answer? The mode is the most frequent value, 3.

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 10, 10, 20, 30?

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 60
- D. 10 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The mode is the most frequent value, 10.

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 5, 7, 7, 7, 9?

- A. 5
- B. 9
- C. 21
- D. 7 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The mode is the most frequent value, 7.

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

Question 12 Statistics

What is the mode of 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3?

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

Why this answer? The mode is the most frequent value, 3.

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 2, 4, 6, 8?

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

Why this answer? Mean = 5; 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 14 Statistics

What is the (population) variance of 1, 3, 5, 7?

- A. 6
- B. 5 ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. 10

Why this answer? Mean = 4; 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 10, 12, 14, 16, 18?

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

Why this answer? Mean = 14; 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 16 Statistics

What is the (population) variance of 5, 10, 15, 20, 25?

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

Why this answer? Mean = 15; the average of squared deviations is 50.

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 16, what is its standard deviation?

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 4 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 8

Why this answer? Standard deviation = square root of variance = sqrt(16) = 4.

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 25, what is its standard deviation?

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

Why this answer? Standard deviation = square root of variance = sqrt(25) = 5.

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 36, what is its standard deviation?

- A. 6 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 7
- C. 5
- D. 12

swer? Standard deviation = square root of variance = sqrt(36) = 6.

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 5, what is its variance?

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

Why this answer? Variance = (standard deviation) squared = 5 squared = 25.

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 4, what is its variance?

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

Why this answer? Variance = (standard deviation) squared = 4 squared = 16.

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 7, what is its variance?

- B. 49 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 48
- D. 98

Why this answer? Variance = (standard deviation) squared = 7 squared = 49.

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 50 and standard deviation 10, what is the z-score of the value 70?

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

Why this answer? z = (x - mean) / SD = (70 - 50) / 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 100 and standard deviation 15, what is the z-score of the value 85?

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

swer? z = (x - mean) / SD = (85 - 100) / 15 = -1.

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 20 and standard deviation 4, what is the z-score of the value 32?

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

Why this answer? z = (x - mean) / SD = (32 - 20) / 4 = 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 80 and standard deviation 20, what is the z-score of the value 40?

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

Why this answer? z = (x - mean) / SD = (40 - 80) / 20 = -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 head when a fair coin is tossed?

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

Why this answer? A fair coin has two equally likely outcomes, so P(head) = 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 a 6 when a fair die is rolled?

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

Why this answer? A die has six faces, so P(6) = 1/6.

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

Question 29 Statistics

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

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

swer? Three of six faces are even, so P(even) = 3/6 = 1/2.

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

Question 30 Statistics

What is the probability of drawing an ace 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 aces in 52 cards, so P(ace) = 4/52 = 1/13.

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 red card from a pack of 52 cards?

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

Why this answer? There are 26 red cards in 52, so P(red) = 26/52 = 1/2.

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 heads when two fair coins are tossed?

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

Why this answer? There are 4 equally likely outcomes and 1 is HH, 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 sum of 7 when two fair dice are rolled?

- A. 1/12
- B. 1/36
- C. 1/6 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. 1/2

Why this answer? Six of 36 outcomes give a sum of 7, so P = 6/36 = 1/6.

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 king from a pack of 52 cards?

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

Why this answer? There are 4 kings in 52 cards, so P(king) = 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 3, 7, 9, 15?

- A. 13
- B. 11
- C. 24
- D. 12 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Range = maximum - minimum = 15 - 3 = 12.

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 5, 10, 20, 25, 30?

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

Why this answer? Range = maximum - minimum = 30 - 5 = 25.

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 12, 18, 24?

- A. 13
- B. 12 ✓ **Predicted answer**

- D. 24

Why this answer? Range = maximum - minimum = 24 - 12 = 12.

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 50 and its standard deviation is 5, what is the coefficient of variation?

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

Why this answer? CV = SD / mean x 100 = 5 / 50 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 200 and its standard deviation is 20, what is the coefficient of variation?

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

Why this answer? CV = SD / mean x 100 = 20 / 200 x 100 = 10%.

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

Question 40 Statistics

If the mean of a data set is 40 and its standard deviation is 8, what is the coefficient of variation?

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

Why this answer? CV = SD / mean x 100 = 8 / 40 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 statistics?

- A. The study of numbers only
- B. The study of shapes
- C. The science of collecting, analysing and interpreting data ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The study of money

Why this answer? Statistics is the science of collecting, analysing and interpreting data.

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

Question 42 Statistics

What is a population in statistics?

- A. A sample of items

- C. A graph
- D. The whole set of items under study ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? A population is the whole set of items under study.

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

Question 43 Statistics

What is a sample in statistics?

- A. The whole population
- B. A single observation
- C. A part of the population selected for study ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A table

Why this answer? A sample is a part of the population selected for study.

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

Question 44 Statistics

What is a variable?

- A. A fixed number
- B. A graph
- C. A characteristic that can take different values ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A formula

Why this answer? A variable is a characteristic that can take different values.

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

45 Statistics

What is a discrete variable?

- A. A variable that takes only separate, countable values ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A variable that takes any value
- C. A variable with no values
- D. A constant

Why this answer? A discrete variable takes only separate, countable values.

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

Question 46 Statistics

What is a continuous variable?

- A. A variable that can take any value in a range ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A variable with only whole numbers
- C. A variable with two values
- D. A constant

Why this answer? A continuous variable can take any value in a range.

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

Question 47 Statistics

What is primary data?

- A. Data collected first-hand by the researcher ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Data from a book
- C. Data from the internet
- D. Old data

swer? Primary data is collected first-hand by the researcher.

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

Question 48 Statistics

What is secondary data?

- A. Data collected by the researcher
- B. Data with errors
- C. Data in a graph
- D. Data already collected by someone else ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Secondary data is data already collected by someone else.

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

Question 49 Statistics

What is a frequency distribution?

- A. A graph of means
- B. A list of samples
- C. A table showing how often each value occurs ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. A probability table

Why this answer? A frequency distribution shows how often each value occurs.

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

Question 50 Statistics

What is a histogram?

- ...aph of a frequency distribution with adjacent bars ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. A pie chart
- C. A line graph
- D. A scatter plot

Why this answer? A histogram is a graph of a frequency distribution with adjacent bars.

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

Question 51 Statistics

What is the mode of a data set?

- A. The most frequently occurring value ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The middle value
- C. The average value
- D. The largest value

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

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

Question 52 Statistics

What is the median?

- A. The average value
- B. The most frequent value
- C. The smallest value
- D. The middle value of an ordered data set ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The median is the middle value of an ordered data set.

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

Question 53 Statistics

In a perfectly symmetrical distribution, mean, median and mode are:

- A. All different
- B. Equal ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Mean is largest
- D. Mode is largest

Why this answer? In a symmetrical distribution mean, median and mode are equal.

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

Question 54 Statistics

What is the geometric mean used for?

- A. Average of counts
- B. Average of categories
- C. Average rates of change ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Average of ranks

Why this answer? The geometric mean is used for average rates of change.

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

Question 55 Statistics

What is the harmonic mean used for?

- A. Average of counts
- B. Average rates and speeds ✓ **Predicted answer**

rage of categories

- D. Average of ranks

Why this answer? The harmonic mean is used for average rates and speeds.

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

Question 56 Statistics

What is the range?

- A. Mean minus median
- B. Largest value
- C. Maximum minus minimum ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Smallest value

Why this answer? The range is maximum minus minimum.

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

Question 57 Statistics

What is the standard deviation?

- A. The square of the variance
- B. The square root of the variance ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. The mean of the data
- D. The median of the data

Why this answer? Standard deviation is the square root of the variance.

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

58 Statistics

What is the variance?

- A. The average deviation
- B. The square of the mean
- C. The range divided by two
- D. The average of squared deviations from the mean ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Variance is the average of squared deviations from the mean.

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

Question 59 Statistics

What is the interquartile range?

- A. The third quartile minus the first quartile ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The maximum minus the minimum
- C. The median minus the mean
- D. The range divided by four

Why this answer? IQR = Q3 - Q1.

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

Question 60 Statistics

What is skewness?

- A. Lack of symmetry in a distribution ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The spread of data
- C. The peak of a curve
- D. The centre of data

swer? Skewness is lack of symmetry in a distribution.

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

Question 61 Statistics

In a positively skewed distribution, the mean is:

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

Why this answer? In a positively skewed distribution the mean is greater 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 kurtosis?

- A. The spread of data
- B. The centre of data
- C. The peakedness of a distribution ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. The symmetry of data

Why this answer? Kurtosis measures the peakedness of a distribution.

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

63 Statistics

What is the probability of an impossible event?

- A. 1
- B. 0.5
- C. 0 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Cannot be found

Why this answer? The probability of an impossible event is 0.

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

Question 64 Statistics

What is the probability of a certain event?

- A. 0
- B. 0.5
- C. Cannot be found
- D. 1 ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The probability of a certain event is 1.

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

Question 65 Statistics

What are mutually exclusive events?

- A. Events that always occur together
- B. Events with the same probability
- C. Events that cannot occur together ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Independent events

swer? Mutually exclusive events cannot occur together.

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

Question 66 Statistics

What are independent events?

- A. Events that cannot occur together
- B. Events with equal probability
- C. Events where one does not affect the other ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Events that always occur together

Why this answer? Independent events do not affect each other's probability.

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

Question 67 Statistics

What is the addition rule of probability?

- A. P(A or B) = P(A) x P(B)
- B. P(A or B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A and B) ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. P(A or B) = P(A) - P(B)
- D. P(A or B) = P(A) / P(B)

Why this answer? The addition rule: P(A or B) = P(A) + P(B) - P(A and B).

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

Question 68 Statistics

What is the multiplication rule for independent events?

and B) = P(A) x P(B) ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. P(A and B) = P(A) + P(B)
- C. P(A and B) = P(A) - P(B)
- D. P(A and B) = P(A) / P(B)

Why this answer? For independent events P(A and B) = P(A) x P(B).

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

Question 69 Statistics

What is conditional probability?

- A. The probability of two events together
- B. The probability of no event
- C. The probability of a certain event
- D. The probability of an event given another has occurred ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Conditional probability is the probability of an event given another has occurred.

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

Question 70 Statistics

What is the normal distribution also called?

- A. Poisson distribution
- B. Gaussian distribution ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Binomial distribution
- D. Uniform distribution

Why this answer? The normal distribution is also called the Gaussian distribution.

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

Question 71 Statistics

What is the mean of the standard normal distribution?

- A. 1
- B. 0 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 0.5
- D. Cannot be found

Why this answer? The standard normal distribution has mean 0.

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

Question 72 Statistics

What is the standard deviation of the standard normal distribution?

- A. 1 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 0
- C. 0.5
- D. Cannot be found

Why this answer? The standard normal distribution has standard deviation 1.

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

Question 73 Statistics

What percentage of a normal distribution lies within one standard deviation of the mean?

ut 68% ✓ **Predicted answer**

- B. About 50%
- C. About 95%
- D. About 99%

Why this answer? About 68% of a normal distribution lies within one SD of the mean.

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

Question 74 Statistics

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

- A. About 68%
- B. About 50%
- C. About 95% ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. About 99%

Why this answer? About 95% lies within two SDs of the mean.

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

Question 75 Statistics

What is the binomial distribution used for?

- A. Counting rare events
- B. Measuring continuous data
- C. Measuring time
- D. The number of successes in a fixed number of trials ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The binomial distribution models successes in a fixed number of trials.

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

Question 76 Statistics

What is the Poisson distribution used for?

- A. Counting successes in trials
- B. Measuring heights
- C. Measuring weights
- D. Counting rare events in a fixed interval ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Poisson distribution counts rare events in a fixed interval.

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

Question 77 Statistics

What is correlation?

- A. The strength and direction of a linear relationship ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. The cause of a change
- C. The average of two variables
- D. The difference of two variables

Why this answer? Correlation is the strength and direction of a linear relationship.

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

Question 78 Statistics

What is the range of the correlation coefficient?

- A. 0 to 1

- C. -1 to 0
- D. 0 to 100

Why this answer? The correlation coefficient ranges from -1 to +1.

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

Question 79 Statistics

What does a correlation of +1 mean?

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

Why this answer? A correlation of +1 is a perfect positive linear relationship.

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

Question 80 Statistics

What does a correlation of 0 mean?

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

Why this answer? A correlation of 0 means no linear relationship.

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

81 Everyday Science

The chemical formula of water is:

- A. CO2
- B. O2
- C. NaCl
- D. H2O ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Water is H2O.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic chemistry facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 82 Everyday Science

The speed of light in a vacuum is about:

- A. 150,000 km per second
- B. 30,000 km per second
- C. 3,000 km per second
- D. 300,000 km per second ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Light travels at about 300,000 km per second in a vacuum.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: physics facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 83 Everyday Science

Which vitamin is found in citrus fruits?

- A. Vitamin A
- B. Vitamin D
- C. Vitamin B12
- D. Vitamin C ✓ **Predicted answer**

swer? Citrus fruits are rich in vitamin C.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: nutrition facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 84 Everyday Science

The boiling point of water at sea level is:

- A. 90 degrees Celsius
- B. 100 degrees Celsius ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 80 degrees Celsius
- D. 120 degrees Celsius

Why this answer? Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius at sea level.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic physics facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 85 Everyday Science

Which blood cells carry oxygen?

- A. White blood cells
- B. Platelets
- C. Plasma cells
- D. Red blood cells ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? Red blood cells carry oxygen through haemoglobin.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: human biology facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 86 Everyday Science

The SI unit of force is:

- B. Watt
- C. Newton ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Pascal

Why this answer? The newton is the SI unit of force.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: units recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 87 Everyday Science

Which gas is most abundant in the air?

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

Why this answer? Nitrogen makes up about 78 percent of the air.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic chemistry facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 88 Everyday Science

The powerhouse of the cell is the:

- A. Mitochondrion ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. Nucleus
- C. Ribosome
- D. Golgi body

Why this answer? The mitochondrion is the powerhouse of the cell.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: cell biology

n every Lecturer sitting.

Question 89 Everyday Science

How many bones are there in the adult human body?

- A. 196
- B. 206 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 216
- D. 226

Why this answer? An adult human has 206 bones.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: human biology facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 90 Everyday Science

The freezing point of water is:

- A. 10 degrees Celsius
- B. 0 degrees Celsius ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. 5 degrees Celsius
- D. minus 10 degrees Celsius

Why this answer? Water freezes at 0 degrees Celsius.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Everyday Science: basic physics facts recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 91 Computer

What does CPU stand for?

- A. Central Program Unit
- B. Computer Processing Unit

tral Processor Utility

- D. Central Processing Unit ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? CPU stands for Central Processing Unit.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: basic computer terms recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 92 Computer

Which of these is an output device?

- A. Keyboard
- B. Mouse
- C. Monitor ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Scanner

Why this answer? A monitor is an output device.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: basic computer terms recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 93 Computer

How many bits are there in a byte?

- A. 8 ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. 4
- C. 16
- D. 32

Why this answer? There are 8 bits in a byte.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: basic computer terms recur in every Lecturer sitting.

94 Computer

What does WWW stand for?

- A. World Wide Web ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. World Web Wide
- C. Wide World Web
- D. Web World Wide

Why this answer? WWW stands for World Wide Web.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: basic computer terms recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 95 Computer

Which key is used to delete text to the left of the cursor?

- A. Enter
- B. Tab
- C. Backspace ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Shift

Why this answer? Backspace deletes text to the left of the cursor.

Why predicted [C] — Syllabus anchor: syllabus anchor — Computer: basic computer terms recur in every Lecturer sitting.

Question 96 General Knowledge

What is the capital of Australia?

- A. Sydney
- B. Canberra ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Melbourne
- D. Perth

swer? Canberra is the capital of Australia, Sydney is its largest city.

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

Question 97 General Knowledge

Which is the largest desert in the world?

- A. Gobi
- B. Kalahari
- C. Thar
- D. Sahara ✓ **Predicted answer**

Why this answer? The Sahara is the largest hot desert in the world.

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

Question 98 General Knowledge

Which river is the longest in the world?

- A. Amazon
- B. Yangtze
- C. Nile ✓ **Predicted answer**
- D. Indus

Why this answer? The Nile (about 6,650 km) is generally regarded as the world's longest river.

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

99 General Knowledge

Which country is home to the kangaroo?

- A. Australia ✓ **Predicted answer**
- B. New Zealand
- C. South Africa
- D. Brazil

Why this answer? The kangaroo is native to Australia.

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

Question 100 General Knowledge

What is the capital of Canada?

- A. Toronto
- B. Ottawa ✓ **Predicted answer**
- C. Vancouver
- D. Montreal

Why this answer? Ottawa is the capital of Canada.

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

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