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Competitive Exams: Statistics Glossary a to C

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Statistics Glossary: A to C

- **Attribute:** A qualitative characteristic of an individual which can be expressed numerically is called an attribute.
- **Alternative Hypothesis:** It is a researcher's hypothesis.
- **Bar chart:** It is a graphic display of how the data falls into different categories or groups.
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- **Bias:** Over-estimation of a true value.
- **Bi-Model:** A frequency curve having two scores of highest frequency of equal values.
- **Binomial:** An event having only two possible outcomes, say success and failure.
- **Bivariate:** Involving two variables.
- **Box & Whiskers Central (Box Plot) :** It is a graphical display of data pointing out the symmetry and the tendency
- **Central Tendency (Center of location) :** A single value which can be considered as typical or representative of a set of observations and around which the observations can be considered as centered.
- **Chi-square:** It is a non-parametric test used to test the independence of two nominal variables.
- **Class frequency:** The number of observations that fall into each class.
- **Class Intervals:** Groups containing the frequency distributions.
- **Confidence Interval:** The limits or the range of values, that the population parameter could possess, at a given level of significance.
- **Continuous Variable:** A variate capable of assuming all the numerical values in a given range.

- **Correlation Coefficient:** It is the measure of the degree, or extent to which, two variables possess a linear relationship.
- **Critical Region:** The region in which, a Z-score lies and which leads a researcher to reject the set-up null hypothesis.
- **Critical value:** The computed value of a statistic which is used as a threshold to determine whether the null-hypothesis will be rejected.
- **Compound Probability:** The probability of the occurrence of two events.
- **Co-variance:** It is the square of the standard deviations.
- **Cumulative frequency:** The total frequency of all values less than or equal to the upper class boundary of a given class-interval and vice-versa.

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