

	A) right, poisson B) left, poisson			
	C) right, normal D) left, normal			
7.	The between samples sum of squares is calculated by the formula----- where r and c represent the number of rows and columns respectively.	moderate	B	ANOVA
	A) $c \sum_{j=1}^k (\bar{X}_{.j} - \bar{X}_{..})^2$ B) $\sum_{j=1}^k (\bar{X}_{.j} - \bar{X}_{..})^2$			
	C) $r \sum_{j=1}^k (\bar{X}_{.j} - \bar{X}_{..})^2$ D) $r \sum_{j=1}^k (\bar{X}_{.j} - \bar{X}_{..})^2$			
8.	The between samples sum of squares is calculated by the formula----- where r and c represent the number of rows and columns respectively.	moderate	A	ANOVA
	A) $\frac{\sum_j T_{.j}^2}{r} - \frac{T_{..}^2}{n}$ B) $\frac{\sum_j T_{.j}^2}{c} - \frac{T_{..}^2}{n}$			
	C) $c \left(\frac{\sum_j T_{.j}^2}{r} \right) - \frac{T_{..}^2}{c}$ D) $\left(\frac{\sum_j T_{.j}^2}{r} \right) - \frac{T_{..}^2}{c}$			
9.	Randomized complete block design is a	easy	C	Design of experiments
	A) three restrictional design B) no restrictional design			
	C) one restrictional design D) two restrictional design			
10	A replication is used to decrease the ----- and thereby to increase -----, which is a measure of the variability of the experimental error	difficult	D	Design of experiments
	A) sample size, precision B) labor, sample size			
	C) error, efficiency D) experimental error, precision			