Business Statistics Icom Part 2 English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The probability of an event always lies between:	A. -1 and +1 B. -1 and 0 C. 0 and +1 D. 0 and∞
2	Statistics comes form the Latin word.	A. Status B. Statatista C. Statistik
3	Statistics has origin in.	A. Latin word 'Status' B. Italian word ' Statista" C. German word 'Statistik' D. All of these
4	Who was first to use the word ' Statistics.	A. Gatfried Achenwall B. Webster C. Croxton and Cowents D. Horace secrist
5	Statistics are.	A. Collected for a predetermined purpose B. Always numerically expressed C. Aggregate of facts D. All of these
6	Types of Statistics .	A. Descriptive statistics B. Inferential statistics C. Applied Statistics D. All of the above
7	Statistics is defined as the numerical data in.	A. Plural sense B. Singular sense C. Both in singular and plural
8	Statistics are always.	A. Estimated values B. Exact values C. Constant values D. None of above
9	A measure computed on the basis of sample data is termed as.	A. Statistic B. Discrete C. Parameter D. Continuous
10	Counting of data about all cases in a particualr study is called.	A. Sample B. Population C. Census D. Universe
11	Statistics shoud be.	A. Collected in a systematic manner B. Comparable C. Numerated or estimated D. All of these
12	A measure computed on the basis of pupulation data is called.	A. Parameter B. Statistics C. Statistic D. None of these
13	Students divided into different groops according to their intelligence will generate..	A. Numerical data B. Quantitive data C. Qualitative data D. None of these
14	Questionnarire method is used in collection of.	A. Secondary data B. Primary data C. Internet data
15	Data classified by attributes is called.	A. Quantitative B. Qualitative C. Numerical D. None of above
		A. Universe

16	Population represents.	B. All cases in a particular study C. Some cases in a paticular study D. Both a and c
17	All elements in a particualr case represent.	A. Universe B. Sample C. Population D. Both a and c
18	In statistics, collection of related obserations is called.	A. Data B. Information C. Attribute
19	A qualitative variable is also caled.	A. Statistic B. Parameter C. Constant D. Attribute
20	A descriptive measure of sample is called.	A. Statistics B. Statistic C. Parameter D. None of these
21	No. of patients admitted in a hospital.	A. Continuous variable B. Qualitative variable C. Discrete variable D. None of the above
22	Colour of flowers, beauty, educatinal level, eye colour, intellegence are example of.	A. Qualitative data B. Numerical data C. Quantative data D. Countinius data
23	Statistics is the back bone of.	A. Mathematics B. Science C. Accounting D. Research
24	Example of inferential statistics is.	A. Percentage of skilled workers in Pakistan B. Estimate of increase in prices in the next year C. Both a and b D. Percntage of students in a class
25	The mathmatical science of making decisions and drawing conclusions from data in situations of uncertainty is called.	A. Statistics B. Applied mathematics C. Experimental science D. Mathmatical
26	Statistics is a quantity computed from.	A. Population B. Sample C. Universe D. Census
27	Level of satisfaction is.	A. Qualitative variable B. Quantitative variable C. Discrete variable
28	Census returns are.	A. Secondary data B. Raw data C. Primary data
29	Primary data , ungrouped dtata and unpublishe data are	A. Synonymous terms B. Antonymous terms. C. Opposite terms
30	Sedondary data , grouped data and published data are.	A. Antonymous terms B. Synonymous terms C. Opposite terms
31	Statistics test the laws of.	A. Literary nature B. Social science C. Pure science D. Both B and c
32	The number of trees in a garden represent.	A. Continuous data B. Discrete data C. Qualitative data D. Quantative data
33	The data whihc have not undergone any statistical treatment repersent.	A. Primary data B. Secondary data C. Refined data
34	Data gathered through the publication of the State Bank of Pakistan represent.	A. Basic Data B. Primary data C. Secondary data D. First hand data

		D. First hand data
35	Questionnaire method is used in the collection of.	A. Constant B. Variable C. Parameter D. Statistic
36	Collection of data by village patwarl an example of.	A. Secondary data B. Primary data C. Grouped data D. Non of above
37	Un arranged and unrefined data represent.	A. Primary data B. Secondary data C. Publshed data D. All of above
38	Another name of population	A. Parameter B. Unierse C. Census D. Attribute
39	First -hand colleted data is called.	A. Grouped data B. Primary data C. Secondary data D. Both a and c
40	Data-collected from house to house represent.	A. Primary data B. Secondary data C. Grouped data D. Both a and c
41	Which of the following is an example of a discrete varible.	A. Daily income of a shop B. Leight of a student C. Children in a family D. Both a and c
42	Tabulation means, the process of arranging the data into.	A. Rows and columns B. Columns C. Rows D. Different classes
43	A graph of cumulative frequeny is called.	A. Frequency polygon B. Ogive C. Histogram D. Polygon
44	The process of systematic arrangement of data into rows and columns is called.	A. Presentation B. Classification C. Tabulation D. Distribution
45	In a table, foot note and source notes are.	A. Same B. Identical C. Different D. None of above
46	Which of the following is written at the top of the table.	A. Prefactory note B. Foot note C. Source note D. Title
47	The graph of the symmetrical distributiion is.	A. U-Shaped B. J- Shaped C. Bell - Shaped D. None of above
48	Lower class boundary of 30-35 will be.	A. 35 B. 36 C. 32.5 D. None of above
49	The graph of mid points and frequency is called.	A. Pie diagram B. Bar diagram C. Histogram D. None of above
50	For a given class 34-36, the mid point will be.	A. 32 B. 33 C. 34 D. 35
51	Relative frequencies are obtaied by.	A. Dividing the mid points by the total frequency. B. Dividng the total frequency by the frequency C. Dividing the frequency by totla frequency D. Dividing the mid points by the frequency

52	Which of the following is written at the bottom of the table.	A. Foot note B. Source note C. Prefatory note D. Both a and b
53	As a generela rule, statisticians tend to use which of the following numebr of classes when arranging the data.	A. Between 5 and 20 B. Fewer than 5 C. Between 1 and 5 D. More than 20
54	The smallest and the largest values of any given class of a frequency distribution are called.	A. Class interval B. Class limits C. Class work D. None of these
55	In construction of frequency distribution, the first step is.	A. To find class boundaries B. To calculate the class marks C. To find range of the data D. None of above
56	The foot notes are normally represented by.	A. ..... B. Four Star C. ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, D. ???
57	In a statistical table column captions are also called.	A. Stubs B. Box heads C. Prefactory spaces D. Body
58	Source notes are given at the.	A. End of the table B. Top of the table C. Beggining of the table D. Middle of the table
59	The numebr of tally count for each value is called its.	A. Class mark B. Class interval C. Frequency
60	The part of the table containing column captions is called	A. Stub B. Box -head C. Body D. Prefactory
61	The part of the table containing row captions is called.	A. Stub B. Box -head C. Body D. Prefactory
62	The heading for differnet rows are called.	A. Rows captions B. Column captions C. Stubs D. Both a and c
63	The heading for different columns are called.	A. Column captions B. Rows captions C. Box -Head D. Both a and c
64	Frequency polygon is a.	A. Circular graph B. Square graph C. Bar graph D. Line graph
65	The cumulatative frequency polygon is also called.	A. Ogive B. Bar graph C. Rectangular graph D. Histogram
66	A bio model frequency curve consists of.	A. Two maxima B. One maxima C. Three maxima D. No maxima
67	Total area of the histogram represents the total.	A. Frequency B. Class marks C. Classess D. Class limits
68	The difference between the upper and the lower class boundaries of a class is known as.	A. Class marks B. Class limit C. Class interval D. Range
69	To show no entry in a cell of the table dashes ..... and ..... are used.	A. ??? B. Four Star C. ..... dots D. Zeroes

70	if frequency curve if the longer tail occurs to the left curve is called.	A. Positively skewed B. Symmetrical C. Negatively skewed D. Dentical
71	In frequency curve if the longer tail occurs to the right, the curve is called.	A. Positively skewed B. symmetrical C. Negative skewed D. dentical
72	Graph of time series.	A. Historigram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon D. Ogive
73	The presentation of available data in aaseending or descending order of magnitude called.	A. Classification B. Tabulation C. Array D. Random
74	The arrangement of data according to its time of occurence is known as.	A. Chronological classification B. Spatial classification C. Temporal classification D. Both a and c
75	Graph of time sereis is also called.	A. Band graph B. Line graph C. Range graph D. None of above
76	A graph whihc is used to show the maximum and minimum values of a variable is called.	A. Line graph B. Bar graph C. Range graph D. None of above
77	A graph containing set of rectangles.	A. Historigram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon
78	Histogram is a.	A. Bar graph of frequency distribution B. Line graph of frequency distribution C. Bar graph of time series.
79	The term bar means. a.	A. Thick wide line B. Thin wide line C. Thick narrow line
80	Only one variable can be represented on.	A. Simple bar diagram B. Multiple bar diagram C. Grouped bar diagram
81	A device of representing statistical data in pictures.	A. Pictograph B. Pictogram C. Cartoram D. Both a and b
82	A sector diagram is also called.	A. Angular diagram B. Histogram C. Pie diagram D. Both a and c
83	Classification of data on the basis of place is called.	A. Temporal classification B. Spatial classification C. Geographical classification D. Both b and d
84	Classification of data on the basis of characteristics r attributes like social status etc is called.	A. Spatial classification B. Temporal classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
85	Classification of data on the basis of difference is quantity is called	A. Spatial classification B. Temporal classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
86	The arrangment of sector in a pie chart is.	A. Random B. Ascending order C. Clock wise D. Anti clock wise
87	Which of the following steps is not involved in the formation of frequency distribution.	A. Editing B. Range C. Number of classes D. Class intervel

88	Median is graphically obtained by using.	A. Histogram B. Ogive C. Frequency curve D. None of these
89	The measures of central tendency listed below are.	A. the mean B. The range C. Standard deviation D. The variance
90	Scores that differ greatly from the measures of central tendency are called.	A. The best scores B. Extreme scrores C. Raw scores D. None of above
91	The sun of the deviations of a set of n values from means is.	A. Zero B. Positive C. Negetive D. Least
92	In a symmetrical distribution, mean , median and mode are always.	A. Different B. Zero C. Identical D. Negative
93	Sample mean is	A. Variable B. Statistic C. Parameter D. Constant
94	The mean of a constant 'a' is.	A. a/2 B. a2 C. 0 D. None of above
95	If any value in the data is zero, then it is not possible to have.	A. H.M B. A.M C. G.M D. Median
96	For the given data 2,4,8,7,-9 , G.M. will be.	A. Undefined B. Zero C. Negative D. Positive
97	Coded method of calculation is nly used in	A. A.M B. Median C. Combined mean D. None of above
98	The sun of deviation of observation is zero, when deviations are taken from.	A. Mode B. Median C. Mean D. None of above
99	The mode of the letters in the word STATISTICS is.	A. I B. S C. S and T D. T
100	The elimination of extreme scores at the top of the set has the effect of.	A. Raising the mean B. Lowering the mean C. No effect D. None of above
101	Extreme scores willhave the following effecton the median of an examination.	A. They land to raise it B. They may tend to lower it C. They may have no effect on it D. They tend to lower it
102	The sum of deviation in zero when deviations are taken from	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. Geometric mean
103	We must arrange the data before calculating.	A. Mode B. G.M C. Mean D. Mediam
104	Suitable averagefor averaging the shoe sizes for children is	A. Median B. Mode C. Mean D. G.M
105	If the data contains an extreme value, the suitable average is.	A. Mode B. Median C. Mean D. G.M

106	In a given data, the average which has the least value is.	A. Geometric mean B. weighted mean C. Harmonic mean
107	The elimination of extreme scores at the bottom of the set has the effect of.	A. Difficult to tell B. Lowering the mean C. Raising the mean D. No effect
108	Artithmetic mean of a data is 32. If 5 is added to each item of the same data., what would the new arithmetic mean be.	A. 32 B. 27 C. 37 D. 42
109	The sum of the deviations is zero when the deviations are taken from	A. Mean B. Median C. Mode D. Weighted mean
110	Index numbers are called.	A. Economic barometers B. Mathematical barometers C. Statistical barometers D. Scientific barometers
111	Paasche's index number is called.	A. Composite index number B. Simple index number C. Un weighted index number D. None of above
112	If Laspayer's price index = 109.5, Paasche's price inded = 112.5, then fisher's ideal index will be equal to.	A. 104.1 B. 111 C. 100 D. 110.2
113	Laspeyre's index number is also called.	A. Current year weighted index number B. Base year weighted inxed number C. Ideal index number D. None of above
114	Index numbers are divided into following tow types.	A. Un- weighted and weighted index numbers B. Simple and un-weighted index numbers C. Price and quantity index numbers D. Simple and composite index numbers
115	An index number having a wide scope is caled.	A. Special purpose inded number B. Price index number C. General purpose index number D. Quantity index number
116	The most suitable average for computation of index numbers is.	A. G.M B. Median C. A.M D. Mode
117	Geometric mean of the relatives is.	A. Non -reversible B. Reversible C. Both a and b D. None of above
118	Which of the following is called an ideal index number.	A. Paasche's index number B. Laspeyre's index number C. Marshal's index number D. Fisher's index number
119	A normal year shuld be free from.	A. Floods B. Strikes C. War D. All of above
120	Index for base period is always taken as.	A. 50 B. 100 C. 120 D. 200
121	In chain base method, the base period is.	A. Constant B. Fixed C. Not fixed D. None of these
122	Consumer price index numbers are obtained by.	A. Fisher's ideal formula B. Marshall Edgeworth's formula C. Paasche's formula D. Laspayre's formula

123	Price relaties computed by chain base method is called.	A. Link relatives B. Value inded C. Simple relatives D. Price relatives
124	If all the values of equal importance, the index numbers are called.	A. Unweighted B. Weighted C. Simple D. Value index
125	If all the value are not of equal importance , the index number of called.	A. Weighted B. Un weighted C. Composite D. Simple
126	When the price of the year is divided by the price of a particular year we get.	A. Price relative B. Link relatives C. Simple relatives D. All of the above
127	When the price of a year is divided by the price of the preceding year we get.	A. Price index B. simple relative C. Link relative D. Value index
128	Index number calculated by Fisher's formula is ideal because it satisfies.	A. Factor reversal test B. Time reversal test C. Circular test D. All of above
129	Marshall Edgeworth price index was proposed by.	A. Two english economist B. Two English mathematician C. Three English economist D. the English Scientist
130	The general purchasing power of the currency of a country is determined by.	A. Simpel index B. Whole sale price index C. Composite index D. Volume index
131	An index number is called a simple index when it is computed from.	A. Multiple variables B. Bi. variables C. Single variable D. All of above
132	WPI stand for.	A. Whole sale price index B. Whole price index C. Wider price index D. Weighted price index
133	The index numbers are calculated in.	A. Ratios B. Percentages C. Decimal D. Fractions
134	Base year quantities are used as weights in.	A. Paasche's index number B. fisher's index number C. Marshall Edgeworth index number D. Lespeyre's index number
135	An index number calculated for more than on items is called.	A. Simple index number B. Compound index number C. composite index number D. Relative index number
136	Fisher index number is the G.M. of the.	A. Marshall Edgeworth index number B. Liaspeyre's and Paasche's index number C. Laspeyre's index number D. Paasche's index number
137	In fixed base method the base period should be.	A. Normal year B. Abnormal year C. Fluctuatingyear D. Both b and c
138	The number of commodities in the construction of whole sale index should between 20 to 50, according to.	A. Fisher B. Marshall C. Edgeworth D. Paasche's
139	The prices of rice are compared by.	A. Weighted index B. Simple index C. Composite index D. Compound index
140	Aggregative expenditure method and family budget method always give.	A. Approximate results B. Same results C. Antonymous results

		D. Different results
141	The general purchasing power of currency is determined by.	A. Volume index B. Composite index C. Whole sale price index D. Retail price index
142	When a dice are rolled, the possible outcomes are.	A. 2 B. 6 C. 4 D. 6n
143	Two cards are selected at random with replacement from a pack of 52 playing cards. The possible outcomes are.	A. 208 B. 2704 C. 104 D. 1326
144	Five cards are selected at random from a pack of 52 cards without replacement. The possible combinations are.	A. 2704 B. (52)5 C. 2598960 D. 260
145	The digit 1,2,3,4,5 are teh roll numbers of 5 students there roll numbers are written on the paper slips and two paper slips are selected of random without replacement. The possible combinatious are.	A. 2 B. 5 C. 10 D. 25
146	A fair coin is tossed 100 times, the expected number of heads are.	A. 75 B. 200 C. 50 D. 100
147	When two dice are rolled, the maximum total on the two faces of the dice will be.	A. 1 B. 4 C. 12 D. 36
148	A random sample of 200 random digits is selected from a random number table. Expected number of zeros in the sample is.	A. 10 B. 20 C. 50 D. 100
149	Six digits are selected at random again and again from a random number table and the evendigit are counted each time. In most of the cases, the number of even digits will be.	A. 36 B. 3 C. 6 D. 23
150	The term sample space is used for.	A. All possible outcomes B. Probability C. Sample D. None of above
151	The term 'even' is used for.	A. Sample space B. A sub -set of the sample space C. Probability D. Total number of out comes
152	The six faces of the die are called equality likely if the die is.	A. Six -faced B. Round C. Fair D. Steeper
153	Two books are to be selected at random without replacement out of four books. The number of possible selections are.	A. 4 B. 2 C. 6 D. 3
154	Three books of different colours are to be arranged in a rack the possible arrangement are.	A. 3 B. 6 C. 9 D. 12
155	When a die and a coin are rolled together, all possible outcome are.	A. 2 B. 36 C. 6 D. 12
156	When a die and a coin are rolled together, all possible outcome are.	A. 36 B. 12 C. 6 D. 2
157	As event that contains more than one sample point is called.	A. Compound event B. Independenet event C. Multiple event D. Simple event
158	A U B means	A. Elements of A and B B. Elements of A or B

158	A ∪ B means.	C. Element of B D. Element of A
159	Total possible sample space by rolling 3 dice would be.	A. 144 B. 216 C. 256 D. 42
160	The probability of an event cannot be.	A. More than one B. Less than one C. Negative D. Zero
161	The probability of drawing red cards from a pack of 52 cards is	A. 13/52 B. 12/52 C. 4/52 D. 26/52
162	The probability of drawing black cards from a pack of 52 cards.	A. 13/52 B. 4/52 C. 26/52 D. 12/52
163	The probability of drawing king from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 4/52 B. 13/52 C. 26/52 D. 12/52
164	For fair coins are tossed what is the probability that exactly one head turn up.	A. 4/52 B. 13/52 C. 26/52 D. 12/52
165	An event that contains more than one sample point is called.	A. Compound event B. Independent event C. Simple event D. Multiple event
166	A card is drawn fram an ordinory pack of 52 cards. The probability that it is red, and either an ace or a heart is.	A. 2/52 B. 1/13 C. 1/52 D. 2/13
167	The probability of appearing 5 in rolling a six faced cubic dice is	A. 2/6 B. 1/6 C. 3/6 D. 1/2
168	The probability of drawing a white ball from a bag containing 6 rad 8 black 10 green and 5 white balls is.	A. 6/29 B. 8/29 C. 5/29 D. None of above
169	When a pair of dice is rolled, the sample space consists of.	A. 2 outcomes B. 8 outcomes C. 36 outcomes D. 30 out comes
170	Probability of an ace from pack of cards is.	A. 1/52 B. 4/52 C. 13/52 D. 26/52
171	Probability of head on tossing a coin is.	A. 1/2 B. 1/3 C. 1/4 D. 1/5
172	From a bag containing 4 white and 5 black balls 2 balls are drawn as random the probability that they ac of same colour is.	A. 3/9 B. 2/9 C. 4/9 D. 5/9
173	If P (A) = 0.30 and P (B) = 0.6 than P (A ^B)	A. .9 B. .18 C. .3 D. .4
174	The probability of a jack card form 52 playing cards is.	A. 4/52 B. 21/52 C. 13/52 D. 26/52
175	The probability f an event always lics between.	A. 0 & 1 B. -1 & +1 C. -2 & +1 D. -1 & 0
176		A. 100

176	10! =.....	A. 100 B. 362880 C. 3628800 D. 10
177	4 P2	A. 12 B. 6 C. 8 D. 16
178	6 C	A. 15 B. 12 C. 36 D. 8
179	In venn diagram universal set U is represented by a.	A. Rectangle B. Square C. Circle D. Both a and b
180	In venn diagram universal set U is represented by a.	A. Rectangle B. Square C. Circle D. Both a and b
181	A set having no element is called.	A. Infinite set B. Null Set C. Zero set D. Empty set
182	If every element of a set A is also an element of B, then A set is called.	A. Subset of B B. Sub set of A C. Universal Set D. Null Set
183	A set containing all the elements of the sets under consideration is called.	A. Complimentary set B. Overlapping set C. Univeersal set D. Infinite set
184	If the sets A and B have no elements in common , these sets are called.	A. Disjoints sets B. Universal set C. Sigleton sets D. Overlapping sets
185	The probability of drawing a picture card from apack for 52 cards is.	A. 12/26 B. 12/56 C. 4/52 D. 13/52
186	The probability of drawing spade cards from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 4/52 B. 26/52 C. 13/52 D. 12/52
187	The probability of drawing club cards from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 12/52 B. 13/52 C. 4/52 D. 26/52
188	The probability of drawing red cards from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 13/52 B. 12/52 C. 26/52 D. 4/52
189	The probability of drawing black cards from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 13/52 B. 12/52 C. 26/52 D. 4/52
190	The probbability of an event lies between.....	A. 0 and 1 B. -1 and 1 C. 0 and -1 D. 1 and -1