

## Business Statistics Icom Part 2 English Medium Chapter 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Tabulation means, the process of arranging the data into.	A. Rows and columns B. Columns C. Rows D. Different classes
2	A graph of cumulative frequency is called.	A. Frequency polygon B. Ogive C. Histogram D. Polygon
3	The process of systematic arrangement of data into rows and columns is called.	A. Presentation B. Classification C. Tabulation D. Distribution
4	In a table, foot note and source notes are.	A. Same B. Identical C. Different D. None of above
5	Which of the following is written at the top of the table.	A. Prefactory note B. Foot note C. Source note D. Title
6	The graph of the symmetrical distribution is.	A. U-Shaped B. J- Shaped C. Bell - Shaped D. None of above
7	Lower class boundary of 30-35 will be.	A. 35 B. 36 C. 32.5 D. None of above
8	The graph of mid points and frequency is called.	A. Pie diagram B. Bar diagram C. Histogram D. None of above
9	For a given class 34-36, the mid point will be.	A. 32 B. 33 C. 34 D. 35
10	Relative frequencies are obtained by.	A. Dividing the mid points by the total frequency. B. Dividing the total frequency by the frequency C. Dividing the frequency by total frequency D. Dividing the mid points by the frequency
11	Which of the following is written at the bottom of the table.	A. Foot note B. Source note C. Prefactory note D. Both a and b
12	As a general rule, statisticians tend to use which of the following number of classes when arranging the data.	A. Between 5 and 20 B. Fewer than 5 C. Between 1 and 5 D. More than 20
13	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
14	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

15	The foot notes are normally represented by.	A. .... B. Four Star C. .... D. ???
16	In a statistical table column captions are also called.	A. Stubs B. Box heads C. Prefactory spaces D. Body
17	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
18	The numebr of tally count for each value is called its.	A. Class mark B. Class interval C. Frequency
19	The part of the table containing column captions is called	A. Stub B. Box -head C. Body D. Prefactory
20	The part of the table containing row captions is called.	A. Stub B. Box -head C. Body D. Prefactory
21	The heading for differnet rows are called.	A. Rows captions B. Column captions C. Stubs D. Both a and c
22	The heading for different columns are called.	A. Column captions B. Rows captions C. Box -Head D. Both a and c
23	Frequency polygon is a.	A. Circular graph B. Square graph C. Bar graph D. Line graph
24	The cumulatative frequency polygon is also called.	A. Ogive B. Bar graph C. Rectangular graph D. Histogram
25	A bio model frequency curve consists of.	A. Two maxima B. One maxima C. Three maxima D. No maxima
26	Total area of the histogram represents the total.	A. Frequency B. Class marks C. Classess D. Class limits
27	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
28	To show no entry in a cell of the table dashes ..... and ..... are used.	A. ??? B. Four Star C. .... dots D. Zeroes
29	if frequency curve if the longer tail occurs to the left curve is called.	A. Positively skewed B. Symmetrical C. Negatively skewed D. Dential
30	In frequency curve if the longer tail occurs to the right, the curve is called.	A. Positively skewed B. symmetrical C. Negative skewed D. dential
31	Graph of time series.	A. Historigram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon D. Ogive
32	The presentation of available data in aaseending or descending order of magnitude called.	A. Classification B. Tabulation C. Array D. Random

33	The arrangement of data according to its time of occurrence is known as.	A. Chronological classification B. Spatial classification C. Temporal classification D. Both a and c
34	Graph of time series is also called.	A. Band graph B. Line graph C. Range graph D. None of above
35	A graph which 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
36	A graph containing set of rectangles.	A. Histogram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon
37	Histogram is a.	A. Bar graph of frequency distribution B. Line graph of frequency distribution C. Bar graph of time series.
38	The term bar means. a.	A. Thick wide line B. Thin wide line C. Thick narrow line
39	Only one variable can be represented on.	A. Simple bar diagram B. Multiple bar diagram C. Grouped bar diagram
40	A device of representing statistical data in pictures.	A. Pictograph B. Pictogram C. Cartogram D. Both a and b
41	A sector diagram is also called.	A. Angular diagram B. Histogram C. Pie diagram D. Both a and c
42	Classification of data on the basis of place is called.	A. Temporal classification B. Spatial classification C. Geographical classification D. Both b and d
43	Classification of data on the basis of characteristics or attributes like social status etc is called.	A. Spatial classification B. Temporal classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
44	Classification of data on the basis of difference in quantity is called	A. Spatial classification B. Temporal classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
45	The arrangement of sector in a pie chart is.	A. Random B. Ascending order C. Clock wise D. Anti clock wise
46	Which of the following steps is not involved in the formation of frequency distribution.	A. Editing B. Range C. Number of classes D. Class interval
47	Median is graphically obtained by using.	A. Histogram B. Ogive C. Frequency curve D. None of these