Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The data about the sex of new babies is called:	A. Continuous data B. Qualitative data C. Quantitative data D. Discrete data
2	The data about the weights of plants:	A. Discrete data B. Qualitative data C. Continuous data D. Quantitative data
3	The variable that takes numerical value is called_____ variable.	A. Quantitative B. Primary C. Qualitative D. None of these
4	First hand collected data are called:	A. secondary B. Primary C. Constant D. Discrete
5	$Y_3+y_4+.....+y_{15}$ =	A. Σ¹⁵ _{i=1} Y₁ B. Σ¹⁵ _{i=3} Y₂ C. ¹⁵Σ_{i=3} Y_i D. ¹⁵Σ_{i=3}Y_i ²
6	Proportion is the always _____ equal to 1.	A. Less then or B. Always greater C. Greater then or D. Zero
7	The procedure of inferring about the population characteristic using the sample is called_____.	A. Descriptive statistic B. Inferenitial statistics C. Statistic D. Science
8	Primary data are same:	A. Group B. Ungroup C. Random D. None of these
9	The word statistic was used first time by:	A. Yule B. Gottifried Achenwall C. E.A.W Zimmermann D. Baron
10	The whole issue of descriptive and inferential statistic can be described with the help of.	A. Statistical analysis B. Statistic C. Statistical problem D. Statistical steps
11	When statistics is applied in Biology then it is called:	A. Econometrics B. Statistical inference C. Statistical biology D. Biometry
12	The ratio of A to B is the fraction:	A. B /A + B B. A / B C. ^{B / A} D. A / A + B
13	If data is arranged in increasing order of magnitude that data is scald to be arranged in:	A. Descending order B. Ascending order C. Statistic order D. Both A and B
14	Any study in which the scientist can control the allocation of treatments to the experimental units is called.	A. Trial B. Analysis C. Experiment D. Survery

15	The purpose of the sample is to draw inference about:	A. statistic B. Population C. Parameter D. Primary
16	Σ(Yi +a) = ?	A. ΣY + na B. aΣYi C. aΣY D. Σa
17	Where 'a' is any constant.	A. a₁ +a₂+ a₃ +..... B. na C. n₁x₁ + a₂x₂ +..... D. Σna
18	In the plural sense, statistion mean.	A. Methods B. Numerical data C. Sample values D. Population values
19	In the signgular sense, statistics means.	A. Methodology B. Numerical data C. Sample values D. Count data
20	Data used by an agency which orginally collected them are.	A. Primary data B. Raw data C. Secondary data D. Grouped data
21	Registration is the source of.	A. Ogive B. Secondary data C. Primary data D. Histogram
22	Data in the population Census Reports are.	A. Ungrooped data B. Secondary data C. Primary data D. Arrayed data
23	Measurement usually provide.	A. Discrete data B. Continuous data C. Primary data D. Qualitative data
24	Countings or enumerations usualy privide.	A. Continuous data B. Qualitative data C. Discrete data D. Grouped data
25	Hourly temperature recorded by Weather Bureau repeaents.	A. Discrete data B. Continuous data C. Secondary datar D. Primary data
26	Numebr of accidents recorded yesterday n Lahore is a.	A. Discrete variable B. Continuous variable C. Qualitative variable D. Constant
27	The amout of milk given by a cow is a.	A. Qualitative variable B. Discrete variable C. Continuous variable D. Constant
28	Colour of hair is a	A. Continuous variable B. Discrete variable C. Qualitative variable D. Quantitative variable
29	Smoking habits of residents of a city are.	A. Qualitative data B. Quantitative data C. Discrete data D. Continuous data
30	Major area of statistics today is concerned with drawing conclusion from.	A. Complete study B. Samples C. Populations D. Complete universe
31	The phase of statistics that is concerned with the description and analysis of sample or population data is called.	A. Inferential statistics B. Deacriptive statistics C. Sample statistics D. Inductive statistics
		A. Descriptive staticis

32	the phase of statistics that is concerned with the procedures and methodology for obtaining valid conclusions is called.	A. Descriptive statistics B. Deductive statistics C. Inferential statistics D. Sample statistics
33	Continuous data are differentiated from discrete data in that.	A. Discrete data classes are represented by fractions B. Continuous data classes may be represented by fractions C. Continuous data take on only whole numbers D. Discrete data can take on any real number
34	Information recorded in its original form, whether counts or measurements in referred to as.	A. Continuous data B. Raw data C. Discrete data D. Arrayed data
35	Life of a T.V. tube is a.	A. Discrete variable B. Continuous varaible C. Constant D. Qualitative variable
36	A constant can assume.	A. Only one value B. More than one value C. Different values D. No value at all
37	A statistic which is not measurable is called.	A. A constant B. An attribute C. A variable D. A parameter
38	The number 4.50001 rounded off to nearest unit is.	A. 4 B. 5 C. 4.5 D. 4.01
39	The number 5.56500 rounded off to nearest hundredth is.	A. 5.57 B. 5.56 C. 6.00 D. 5.00
40	The numebr 143.9500 rounded off to nearest tenth is.	A. 143.9 B. 144.0 C. 143.0 D. 144
41	The number 5.0435001 rounded off to nearest thousandth is.	A. 5.043 B. 5.044 C. 5.050 D. 5.000
42	The number 136.500 rounded off to nearest unit is.	A. 136 B. 137 C. 136.5 D. 136.0
43	The data whiich have not undergone any statistical treatment are.	A. Primary data B. Secondary data C. Qualitative data D. Discrete data
44	Issuing a national identity card is an example of.	A. Census B. Registration C. Sampling D. Investigatin through enumerators
45	A collection of all elements in a group is called.	A. Sample B. Data C. Registration D. Population
46	A collection of some of the elements from a group is called.	A. Census B. Population C. Registration D. Sample
47	Continuous variable can be measured at.	A. Specific points B. Integer points C. All possibel points D. No points
48	Statistics is a characteristics calculated from.	A. Sample data B. Fictitious data C. Arrayed data D. Population data
49	The data which have already been collected by some one are called.	A. Secondary data B. Primary data C. Arrayed data

		C. Arrayed data D. None of these
50	A quantitative variable whose value are countable is called.	A. Categorical variable B. Continuous variable C. Discrete variable D. None of these
51	Weight of students in a class make	A. Discrete data B. Continuous data C. Constant data D. Qualitative data
52	The life time of fans, data is.	A. Discrete B. Continuous C. Unchanged D. Qualitative
53	The word statistics is at present used in	A. Two senses B. Three senses C. Four senses D. None of these
54	Weight of whole earth is.	A. Discrete variables B. Qualitative variable C. Constant D. Continuous variable
55	Statistics came from the German word.	A. Status B. Statista C. Statistik D. Statistique
56	The mid point of group 5.5 - 7.5 is.	A. 6 B. 7 C. 7.5 D. 6.5
57	In 60- 70 , the lower limit is.	A. 50 B. 55 C. 60 D. 70
58	A portion of populatin selected for study is called.	A. Parameter B. Statistic C. Population D. Sample
59	If 'a' is a constant, then 5/2 a is equal to.	A. a1 + a2+ a3+ a4+ a5 B. a C. 52 D. None
60	Statistical laws are true.	A. On the average B. Always C. A and C D. In the long run
61	A numerical characteristics of a sample is called.	A. Parameter B. Variable C. Sample D. Statistics
62	The relative frequency multiplied by 100 is called.	A. Cumulative frequency B. Bivariate frequency C. Percentage frequency D. Sample frequency
63	A quantity calculated from a population is called.	A. Frequency B. Statitics C. Parameter D. Sample
64	How many methods are used for the collection of data.	A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
65	Statistics must be	A. Comparable B. Not comparable C. Qualitative only D. NOne of these