Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The process of systematic arrangement of data into rows and columns is called.	A. Classification B. Tabulation C. Bar chart D. Pie chart
2	In a table foot note and source notes are.	A. Same B. Different C. Identical D. None of these
3	A graph of cumulative frequency is called:	A. Histogeram B. Frequency polygon C. Ogive D. Frequency curve
4	Tabulation means, the process of arranging the date into.	A. Different classes B. Rows C. Columns D. Rows & columns
5	The smallest and larges value of any given class of frequency distribution are called.	A. Class limits B. Class interval C. Class marks D. Class Boundry
6	If we connect the mid points of rectangles in a histogram with a series of lines. we get.	A. Ogive B. Frequency Polygon C. Frequency Curve D. Bar chart
7	In construction of frequency distribution the first step is:	A. To calculate the calss marks B. To find range of the C. To find the class boundaries D. None of these
8	In construction a histogram which is to taken along x-axis.	A. Mid points B. Class limits C. Class interval D. Class boundaries
9	The difference between the upper and the lower boundaries of a class are known as:	A. class marks B. class intensive C. class frequency D. class limit
10	When a graph is made to show the total and part of the data, we draw.	A. Simple bar chart B. Multiple bar chart C. Component barchart D. None of these
11	Which of the following is written at the bottom of the table:	A. Sources note B. Foot note C. Prefatory note D. Both A and B
12	Which of the following is written at the top of the table.	A. Souce note B. Foot notte C. Prefatory note D. Title
13	In pie diagram, the sector of a circle is obtained by.	A. Component part / total x 300 B. Component part / total x 180 C. Component part / total x 360 D. None of these
14	The foot note are usually indicated by.	A. (.....) B. (***) C. (------) D. (_____)
		A. C = 1+3, log (n)

15	The minimum classes may be determine by formula.	B. c = √n C. X_m - X₀ D. Both A and B
16	Range of the ungroup data can be calculate by formula.	A. X_m - X_m B. X_m - X₀ C. X₀ D. X₀ - X_m
17	The fraph of the symmetrical distribution is	A. bell shaped B. U - shaped C. J- shaped D. None of these
18	Classification is the provess of arranging data according to.	A. One characteristic B. Two or more characteristics C. Similar characterics D. Different characteristics
19	Important bases of classification are.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. More than four
20	Data classified by attributes are called.	A. Continuous data B. Quantitative data C. Qualitative data D. Grouped data
21	Data which have been arranged in ascending or descending order are called.	A. Raw data B. Grouped data C. Arrayed data D. Un grouped data
22	As a general rule, when arranging data statisticians tend to use.	A. Less than six classes B. Between six and fifteen classes C. Only fifteen classes D. More than twenty classes
23	Two methods of data arrangement are	A. Array and frequency distribution B. Frequency distribution and histogram C. Array and frequency polygon D. Histogram and array
24	Classification of data according to locations or areas is called.	A. Temporal classification B. Geographical classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
25	An Ogive is a	A. Frequency curve B. Frequency polygon C. Cumulative frequency polygon D. Frequency histogram
26	Title of a table should be in	A. Lower case letters B. Capital letters C. Italic and lower case letters D. Twenty letters
27	If a curve can be divided into two parts that are marror images,it is called a.	A. Skewed curve B. Symmetrical curve C. J-Shaped curve D. Frequency curve
28	The process of arranging data into rows and columns is called.	A. Freqeuncy distribution B. Classification C. Tabulation D. Array
29	Which of the following is an example of compressed data.	A. Array B. Frequency distribution C. Ogive D. Histogram
30	Mid poitns of top of the rectangular of historgram are joined to get.	A. Frequency curve B. Polygen C. Ogive D. Histogram
31	when constructing a frequency distribution, the first step is.	A. Divide the data into at least five classes B. arrange the dta into an array C. Decide on the type and number of classes for dividing the data D. None of these
		A. Tends to become increasingly asmooth

32	As the numebr of observations and classes increase, the shape of a frequency polygon.	B. Tends to become jagged C. stays the same D. Varies if data become more reliable
33	Which of the following statements is true of cumulative frequency polygons or ogives for a particular set of data.	A. Both less than and or more curves have the same shape B. Or more curves slope up and to the right C. Less than curve slope down and to the right D. Less than curve slope up and to the right
34	In constructing a frequency distribution for a sample, the numebr of classes depends on.	A. The number of data points B. The range of the data colelcted C. Teh size of the population D. Both a and b but not c
35	A relative frequency distribution presents frequencies in terms of	A. Fractions B. Whole numbers C. Percentages D. Both a and c but not b
36	Graphs of frequency distributions are used because.	A. they have a long history in practical applications B. They attract attenstion to data pattern C. They account for biased or incomplete data D. None of thses
37	Continuous data are differentitated from discrete data in that	A. Discrete data classes are represnted by fractions B. Continuous data classes may be represented by fractions C. Continous data take on only whole numebrs D. Discrete data can take on any real number
38	Which of the following statements is true.	A. As a rule statisticians genereally use between 6 and 15 classes. B. As a rule, statisticians regards a frequency distribution incomplete if it has fewer than 20 classes. C. Classes describe only one characteristics the data ebign organized D. None of these
39	a graph of a cumulative frequency distribution is called.	A. Histogram B. Ogive C. Frequecny polygon D. None of thesse
40	Classification of data by their time of occurrence is called.	A. Temporal or choronologicla classification B. Geographical classification C. Quantitative classification D. Qualitative classfication
41	Classification of data by quantitative characteristcs is called.	A. Qualitative classification B. Quantitative classificaton C. Geographical classification D. Temporal classification
42	Give classes, 1 - 6, 6 - 10..... class interval is.	A. 5.5 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
43	If a curve has a longer tail to the right , it is called a.	A. J - Shaped curve B. Negative skewed curve C. Positively skewed curve D. Symmetrical curve
44	If a curve has a longer tail to the left . it is called a.	A. Symmetrical curve B. Positive skewed curve C. Negatively skewed curve D. None of these
45	A chart in which total magnitude and its compnents are compared is called a	A. Component bar chart B. Pie chart C. Percentage compoent bar chart D. All of these
		A. Primary

46	The grouped data is.	B. Secondary C. Raw data D. None of them
47	Total angle of pie-chart is.	A. 270 ^o B. 300^o C. 320^o D. 360^o
48	A statistical table has at least.	A. Five parts B. Four parts C. Three parts D. Two parts
49	An arrangement of data to show the frequency of occurrence is called.	A. Freqeuncy distribution B. Probability distribution C. Data array D. Cumulative distribution
50	The average of lower and upper class limits is called.	A. Class boundary B. class frequency C. Class mark D. Class limit
51	Histogramis a graph of.	A. Qualitative data B. Time sereis C. Ogive D. Frequency distribution
52	The numebr of classes in a frequency distribution is obtained by dividing the range of variable by the.	A. Total frequency B. Class interval C. Relative freqeuncy D. Mid -points
53	Freqeucny is denoted by	A. f B. c C. q D. p
54	Mid poitn of the group. 5.5 - 7. 5 in	A. 6 B. 6.5 C. 7 D. 7.5
55	The secton of table that contains the column caption is called.	A. Stub B. Body C. Box plot D. Box head
56	The smallest and the largest value of data are called.	A. Range B. Mid point C. Extreme value D. Arrayed value
57	When a distribution is symmetrical and has one mode,the highest point on the curve is called.	A. Mode B. Median C. Mean D. All of these
58	A frequency polygon is clsed figure which is.	A. One sided B. Two sided C. Three sided D. Many sided
59	The frequency of a class divided by total frequency is called.	A. Class frequency B. Cumulative C. Relative freqeuncy D. Total frequency
60	Brand of a soap is ..... variable.	A. Quantitative B. Qualitative C. Continuous D. Imaginary

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