

## Business Statistics Icom Part 2 English Medium Online Test

Classification of data on the basis of difference is quantity is called  Classification of data on the basis of difference is quantity is called  Classification of data on the basis of characteristics r attributes like social status etc is called.  Classification of data on the basis of characteristics r attributes like social status etc is called.  Classification of data on the basis of place is called.  Classification of data on the basis of place is called.  A Temporal classification D. Quantitative classification B. Spatial classification B. Spatial classification C. Geographical classification D. Both b and d.  A Angular diagram B. Histogram C. Pie diagram D. Both a and c.  A Pictograph B. Pictogram C. Cartoram D. Both a and b.  A Simple bar diagram B. Multiple bar diagram B. Multiple bar diagram B. Multiple bar diagram C. Grouped bar diagram C. Grouped bar diagram C. Thick wide line B. Thin wide line C. Thick narrow line	C-	Overtions	Amounta Chair-
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Classification of data on the basis of place is called.  Begin and Scale and Scale and C. Geographical classification C. Geographical classification D. Both b and d  A sector diagram is also called.  A device of representing statistical data in pictures.  Begin and D. Both and C. Pet diagram D. Both a and C. Pet diagram D. Both a and C. Cartoram D. Both and D. Both and D. Pictogram C. Cartoram D. Both and D. Bo	2		<ul><li>B. Temporal classification</li><li>C. Qualitative classification</li></ul>
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A device of representing statistical data in pictures.  C. Cardroam D. Both a and b  C. Cardroam D. Both a and b  A Simple bar diagram C. Grouped bar diagram C. Thick wide line B. Thin wide line B. Thin wide line C. Thick narrow line  A Bar graph of frequency distribute B. Line graph of frequency distribute B. Line graph of frequency distribute C. Bar graph of time series.  Pagnaph of time series.  A Historigram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon C. Frequency polygon C. Frequency polygon C. Range graph C. Range graph D. None of above  The arrangement of data according to its time of occurrence is known as.  A Chronological classification C. Temporal classification C. Temporal classification C. Bardy C. Array D. Random  A Historigram B. Histogram B.	4	A sector diagram is also called.	B. Histogram C. Pie diagram
6 Only one variable can be represented on.  2 In Multiple bar diagram C. Grouped bar diagram C. Thick wide line B. Thin wide line C. Thick narrow line C. Thick narrow line B. Line graph of frequency distribution C. Bar graph of frequency distribution C. Bar graph of time series.  A Historigram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon  A Graph whithc is used to show the maximum and minimum values of a variable is called.  A Graph of time series is also called.  A Band graph D. None of above  A Band graph D. None of above  A Band graph D. None of above  The arrangement of data according to its time of occurrence is known as.  A Classification C. Temporal classification C. Array D. Both a and C A Classification C. Array D. Random  A Historigram B. Histogram B. Histogram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon D. Ogive  A Positively skewed B. symmetrical	5	A device of representing statistical data in pictures.	B. Pictogram C. Cartoram
The term bar means. a.  B. Thin wide line C. Thick narrow line  A. Bar graph of frequency distribution C. Bar graph of frequency distribution C. Bar graph of time series.  A. Historigram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon  A graph containing set of rectangles.  A. Historigram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon  A Line graph B. Bar graph C. Range graph D. None of above  A. Band graph B. Bar graph C. Range graph D. None of above  A. Band graph B. Line graph D. None of above  A. Band graph B. Line graph C. Range graph D. None of above  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 C. Array D. Random  A. Classification B. Tabulation C. Array D. Random  A. Historigram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon D. Ogive  A. Postitively skewed B. symmetrical	6	Only one variable can be represented on.	B. Multiple bar diagram
8 Histogram is a.  B. Line graph of frequency distribution C. Bar graph of time series.  9 A graph containing set of rectangles.  A Historigram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon  10 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  11 Graph of time series is also called.  A Band graph B. Line graph C. Range graph D. None of above  12 The arrangement of data according to its time of occurence is known as.  A Chronological classification B. Spatial classification C. Temporal classification C. Temporal classification D. Both a and c  13 The presentation of available data in aaseending or descending order of magnitude called.  A Classification B. Tabulation C. Array D. Random  A Historigram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon D. Ogive  A Positively skewed B. symmetrical	7	The term bar means. a.	B. Thin wide line
A graph containing set of rectangles.  A graph containing set of rectangles.  C. Frequency polygon  A. Line graph B. Bar graph C. Range graph D. None of above  A. Band graph B. Line graph C. Range graph D. None of above  A. Band graph B. Line graph C. Range graph D. None of above  A. Band graph B. Line graph C. Range graph D. None of above  A. Chronological classification B. Spatial classification C. Temporal classification D. Both a and C  A. Classification D. Both a and C  A. Classification B. Tabulation C. Array D. Random  A. Historigram B. Histogram C. Frequency graph D. None of above  A. Positively skewed B. Symmetrical	8	Histogram is a.	distribution
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11 Graph of time sereis is also called.  B. Line graph C. Range graph D. None of above  12 The arrangement of data according to its time of occurence is known as.  13 The presentation of available data in aaseending or descending order of magnitude called.  14 Graph of time series.  B. Line graph C. Range graph D. None of above  A. Chronological classification B. Spatial classification D. Both a and c  C. Temporal classification D. Both a and c  A. Classification B. Tabulation C. Array D. Random  A. Historigram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon D. Ogive  15 In frequency guyse if the longer tail occurs to the right, the guyse is called B. symmetrical	10	A graph whihc is used to show the maximum and minimum values of a variable is called.	B. Bar graph C. Range graph
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14 Graph of time series.  B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon D. Ogive  A. Positively skewed B. symmetrical	13	The presentation of available data in aaseending or descending order of magnitude called.	B. Tabulation C. Array
15 In frequency curve if the longer tail occurs to the right, the curve is called B. symmetrical	14	Graph of time series.	B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon
D. dentical	15	In frequency curve if the longer tail occurs to the right, the curve is called.	B. symmetrical C. Negative skewed