ECAT Pre General Science Statistics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Simple bar chart is represented by	A. Circular region B. Polygons C. Rectangles D. None of these
2	The number used to describe classes in a frequency distribution are called	A. Class limits B. Relative frequency C. Cumulative frequency D. Width of class
3	The difference between the upper and the lower class boundaries of a class is called	A. Class interval B. Class distribution C. Frequency D. Cumulative frequency
4	The number of tally count for each value is its	A. Range B. Frequency C. Class boundaries D. Class mark
5	Data are classified according to one characteristic, called	A. One-way classification B. Tabulation C. Single classification D. Documentation
6	The part of column captions is called	A. Stub B. Body of the column C. Box-head D. Prefatory
7	The part of the table containing row captions is called	A. Stub B. Row captions C. Box-head D. Row-head
8	The entries in different cells of columns and rows in a table are called	A. Body of the table B. Captions C. Stub D. Prefatory notes
9	The heading for different rows are called	A. Footnotes B. Prefatory note C. Stub D. None of these
10	The heading for different columns are called	A. Stubs B. Source notes C. Columns captions D. Footnotes
11	The process of making tables or arranging data into rows and columns is called	A. Classification B. Tabulation C. Information D. Arrangement
12	The data which have not undergone any statistical treatment are _____ data	A. Primary B. Secondary C. Grouped D. None of these
13	Statistical laws are true	A. On the average B. In each case C. In long run D. None of these
14	Primary data and ungrouped data are	A. Same B. Opposite C. Not same D. Proportional
15	A discrete variable is also known as	A. Continuous B. Discontinuous C. Random Variable D. Deviation

16	A sample is a representative part of a	A. Continuous B. Discrete C. Population D. Parameter
17	Level of satisfaction is	A. Continuous B. Discrete C. Population D. Qualitative
18	When statistics is applied in Economics, it is called:	A. Psychometry B. Econometrics C. Economistics D. Trigonometrics
19	_____ is the chance variation in an observation.	A. Random error B. Mean C. Deviation D. Discrete Varibale
20	A value calculated from sample is called	A. Parameter B. Variable C. Constant D. Statistic
21	The arrangement of data in order of magnitude is called	A. Order statistic B. Parameter C. Ratio D. Parameters
22	_____ is a quantity computed from a population when the entire population is available.	A. Variables B. Surveys C. Ratio D. Parameters
23	Quantities which don't vary from individual to individual are called	A. Variables B. Surveys C. Constant D. Parameters
24	Another name of the population is	A. Experiment B. Survey C. Universe D. Parameter
25	A _____ is the totality of items or things under consideration	A. Sample B. Population C. Statistic D. Parameter
26	First-hand collected data is called	A. primary data B. secondary data C. grouped data D. ungrouped data