

## Statistics Ics Part 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Continuous data are differentiated from discrete data in that	A. Discrete data classes are represented by fractions <b>B. Continuous data classes may be represented by fractions</b> C. Continuous data take on only whole numbers D. Discrete data can take on any real number
2	Graphs of frequency distributions are used because.	A. they have a long history in practical applications <b>B. They attract attention to data pattern</b> C. They account for biased or incomplete data D. None of these
3	A relative frequency distribution presents frequencies in terms of	A. Fractions B. Whole numbers C. Percentages <b>D. Both a and c but not b</b>
4	In constructing a frequency distribution for a sample, the number of classes depends on.	A. The number of data points B. The range of the data collected C. The size of the population <b>D. Both a and b but not c</b>
5	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 <b>D. Less than curve slope up and to the right</b>
6	As the number of observations and classes increase, the shape of a frequency polygon.	<b>A. Tends to become increasingly smooth</b> B. Tends to become jagged C. stays the same D. Varies if data become more reliable
7	when constructing a frequency distribution, the first step is.	A. Divide the data into at least five classes B. arrange the data into an array <b>C. Decide on the type and number of classes for dividing the data</b> D. None of these
8	Mid points of top of the rectangular of histogram are joined to get.	A. Frequency curve <b>B. Polygon</b> C. Ogive D. Histogram
9	Which of the following is an example of compressed data.	A. Array <b>B. Frequency distribution</b> C. Ogive D. Histogram
10	The process of arranging data into rows and columns is called.	A. Frequency distribution B. Classification <b>C. Tabulation</b> D. Array
11	If a curve can be divided into two parts that are mirror images, it is called a.	A. Skewed curve <b>B. Symmetrical curve</b> C. J-Shaped curve D. Frequency curve
12	Title of a table should be in	A. Lower case letters <b>B. Capital letters</b> C. Italic and lower case letters D. Twenty letters

13	An Ogive is a	A. Frequency curve B. Frequency polygon C. Cumulative frequency polygon D. Frequency histogram
14	Classification of data according to locations or areas is called.	A. Temporal classification B. Geographical classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
15	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
16	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
17	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