

Statistics Ics Part 1 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	Where 'a' is any constant.	A. $a_1 + a_2 + a_3 + \dots$ B. na C. $n \cdot x_1 + a_2 \cdot x_2 + \dots$ D. Σna
3	$\Sigma(Y_i + a) = ?$	A. $\Sigma Y + na$ B. $a \Sigma Y_i$ C. $a \Sigma Y$ D. Σa
4	The purpose of the sample is to draw inference about:	A. statistic B. Population C. Parameter D. Primary
5	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. Survey
6	If data is arranged in increasing order of magnitude that data is said to be arranged in:	A. Descending order B. Ascending order C. Statistic order D. Both A and B
7	The ratio of A to B is the fraction:	A. $B / A + B$ B. A / B C. $\frac{B}{A + B}$ D. $A / A + B$
8	When statistics is applied in Biology then it is called:	A. Econometrics B. Statistical inference C. Statistical biology D. Biometry
9	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
10	The word statistic was used first time by:	A. Yule B. Gottfried Achenwall C. E.A.W Zimmermann D. Baron
11	Primary data are same:	A. Group B. Ungroup C. Random D. None of these
12	The procedure of inferring about the population characteristic using the sample is called_____.	A. Descriptive statistic B. Inferential statistics C. Statistic D. Science
13	Proportion is always _____ equal to 1.	A. Less than B. Always greater C. Greater than or D. Zero
14	$Y_3 + Y_4 + \dots + Y_{15} =$	A. $\sum_{i=1}^{15} Y_i$ B. $\sum_{i=3}^{15} Y_i$ C. $\sum_{i=3}^{15} Y_i$ D. $\sum_{i=3}^{15} Y_i$

15	First hand collected data are called:	A. secondary B. Primary C. Constant D. Discrete
16	The variable that takes numerical value is called _____ variable.	A. Quantitative B. Primary C. Qualitative D. None of these
17	The data about the weights of plants:	A. Discrete data B. Qualitative data C. Continuous data D. Quantitative data