MCQ'S OF INTRODUCTION

MCQ No 1.1
The science of collecting, organizing, presenting, analyzing and interpreting data to assist in making more effective decisions is called:
(a) Statistic (b) Parameter (c) Population **(d) Statistics**

MCQ No 1.2
Methods of organizing, summarizing, and presenting data in an informative way are called:
(a) Descriptive statistics (b) Inferential statistics (c) Theoretical statistics (d) Applied statistics

MCQ No 1.3
The methods used to determine something about a population on the basis of a sample is called:
(a) Inferential statistics (b) Descriptive statistics (c) Applied statistics (d) Theoretical statistics

MCQ No 1.4
When the characteristic being studied is nonnumeric, it is called a:
(a) Quantitative variable **(b) Qualitative variable** (c) Discrete variable (d) Continuous variable

MCQ No 1.5
When the variable studied can be reported numerically, the variable is called a:
(a) Quantitative variable (b) Qualitative variable (c) Independent variable (d) Dependent variable

MCQ No 1.6
A specific characteristic of a population is called:
(a) Statistic **(b) Parameter** (c) Variable (d) Sample

MCQ No 1.7
A specific characteristic of a sample is called:
(a) Variable (b) Constant (c) Parameter **(d) Statistic**

MCQ No 1.8
A set of all units of interest in a study is called:
(a) Sample **(b) Population** (c) Parameter (d) Statistic

MCQ No 1.9
A part of the population selected for study is called a:
(a) Variable (b) Data **(c) Sample** (d) Parameter

MCQ No 1.10
Listing of the data in order of numerical magnitude is called:
(a) Raw data **(b) Arrayed data** (c) Discrete data (d) Continuous data

MCQ No 1.11
Listings of the data in the form in which these are collected are known as:
(a) Secondary data **(b) Raw data** (c) Arrayed data (d) Qualitative data

MCQ No 1.12
Data that are collected by any body for some specific purpose and use are called:
(a) Qualitative data **(b) Primary data** (c) Secondary data (d) Continuous data

MCQ No 1.13
The data which have under gone any treatment previously is called:
(a) Primary data **(b) Secondary data** (c) Symmetric data (d) Skewed data

MCQ No 1.14
The data obtained by conducting a survey is called:
(a) Primary data (b) Secondary data (c) Continuous data (d) Qualitative data

MCQ No 1.15
The data collected from published reports is known as:
(a) Discrete data (b) Arrayed data (c) Secondary data (d) Primary data

MCQ No 1.16
A survey in which information is collected from each and every individual of the population is known as:
(a) Sample survey (b) Pilot survey (c) Biased survey **(d) Census survey**

MCQ No 1.17
Data used by an agency which originally collected them are:
(a) Primary data (b) Raw data (c) Secondary data (d) Grouped data

MCQ No 1.18
Registration is the source of:
(a) Primary data **(b) Secondary data** (c) Qualitative data (d) Continuous data

MCQ No 1.19
Data in the population census reports are:
(a) Ungrouped data (b) Secondary data **(c) Primary data** (d) Arrayed data

MCQ No 1.20
Issuing a national identity card is an example of:
(a) Sampling (b) Statistic (c) Census **(d) Registration**

MCQ No 1.21
A variable that assumes only some selected values in a range is called:
(a) Continuous variable (b) Quantitative variable **(c) Discrete variable** (d) Qualitative variable

MCQ No 1.22
A variable that assumes any value within a range is called:
(a) Discrete variable **(b) Continuous variable** (c) Independent variable (d) Dependent variable

MCQ No 1.23
A variable that provides the basis for estimation is called:
(a) Dependent variable **(b) Independent variable** (c) Continuous variable (d) Qualitative variable

MCQ No 1.24
The variable that is being predicted or estimated is called:
(a) Dependent variable (b) Independent variable (c) Discrete variable (d) Continuous variable

MCQ No 1.25
Monthly rainfall in a city during the last ten years is an example of a:
(a) Discrete variable **(b) Continuous variable** (c) Qualitative variable (d) Independent variable

MCQ No 1.26:
The proportion of females in a sample of 50 accounts officers is an example of a:
(a) Parameter **(b) Statistic** (c) Array (d) Variable

MCQ No 1.27:
Number of family members in different families in a town is an example of a:
(a) Discrete variable (b) Continuous variable (c) Dependent variable (d) Qualitative variable

MCQ No 1.28
Colours of flowers are an example of:
(a) Quantitative variable **(b) Qualitative variable** (c) Skewed variable (d) Symmetric variable

MCQ No 1.29
If each measurement in a data set falls into one and only one of a set of categories, the data set is called:
(a) Quantitative **(b) Qualitative** (c) Continuous (d) Constant

MCQ No 1.30
Any phenomenon which is not measurable is called:
(a) Variable (b) Constant (c) Parameter **(d) Attribute**

MCQ No 1.31
A constant can assume values:
(a) Zero (b) One **(c) Fixed** (d) Not fixed

MCQ No 1.32
A value which does not change from one individual to another individual is called:
(a) Variable (b) Statistic **(c) Constant** (d) Array

MCQ No 1.33
In the plural sense, statistics means:
(a) Numerical data (b) Methods (c) Population data (d) Sample data

MCQ No 1.34
In the singular sense, statistics means:
(a) Methods (b) Numerical data (c) Sample data (d) Population data

MCQ No 1.35
Weight of earth is:
(a) Discrete variable (b) Qualitative variable **(c) Continuous variable** (d) Difficult to tell

MCQ No 1.36
Weights of students in a class marks is a:
(a) Discrete data **(b) Continuous data** (c) Qualitative data (d) Constant data

MCQ No 1.37
Life of a T.V tube is a:
(a) Discrete variable **(b) Continuous variable** (c) Qualitative variable (d) Constant

MCQ No 1.38
Questionnaire method is used in collecting:
(a) Primary data (b) Secondary data (c) Published data. (d) True data

MCQ No 1.39
Census returns are:
(a) Primary data (b) Secondary data (c) Qualitative data (d) True data

MCQ No 1.40
Students divided into different groups according to their intelligence and gender will generate:
(a) Quantitative data **(b) Qualitative data** (c) Continuous data (d) Constant

MCQ No 1.41
Statistics are:
(a) Aggregate of facts and figures (b) Always true (c) Always continuous (d) Always qualitative

MCQ No 1.42
Statistics results are:
(a) Randomly true (b) Always true (c) Not true **(d) True on average**

MCQ No 1.43 Statistics does not study:
(a) Constant (b) Statistic (c) Parameter **(d) Individual**

MCQ No 1.44
A statistical population may consist of:
(a) Finite number of values (b) Infinite number of values
(c) Either of (a) and (b) (d) None of (a) and (b)

MCQ No 1.45
The only continuous variable here is:
(a) Rain fall on different days in a city (b) Number of customers entering a store on different days
(c) Number of flights landing on an airport on different days (d) None of them

MCQ No 1.46
Example of descriptive statistics is:
(a) 70% people in Pakistan live in rural areas. (b) 50% people are likely to vote in the national election (c) 20% of the bulbs produced in a factory will be defective (d) Difficult to tell.

MCQ No 1.47
Example of inferential statistics is:
(a) Percentage of smokers in Pakistan (b) Percentage of skilled workers in a factory.
(c) Estimate of increase in prices in the next year (d) None of the above

MCQ No 1.48
Statistics are always:
(a) Exact **(b) Estimated values** (c) Constant (d) Population values

MCQ No 1.49
Statistics must be:
(a) Comparable (b) Not comparable (c) Discrete in nature (d) Qualitative in nature

MCQ No 1.50
Given 6 quantities, X_1 through X_6, the correct notation for adding quantities 3 through 6 is:
$(a)\ \sum_{i=6}^{3} X_i$ $(b)\ \sum_{i=1}^{6} X_i$ $(c)\ \sum_{i=2}^{N} X_i$ $(\boldsymbol{d})\ \boldsymbol{\sum_{i=3}^{6} X_i}$

MCQ No 1.51
$Given: X_1 = 12,\ X_2 = 19,\ X_3 = 10,\ X_4 = 7,\ \sum_{i=3}^{6} X_i\ equals:$
(a) 36 (b) 48 (c) 41 (d) 29

MCQ No 1.52

The symbolic notation $\sum_{i=3}^{6} X_i$ *tells us to*:

(a) Add all quantities from Y_1 through Y_n (b) Add all quantities from Y=2 through Y_n

(c) Add all quantities from Y=2 through Y=n **(d) Add all quantities from Y_2 through Y_n**

MCQ No 1.53

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n}(X_i - A) \quad equals:$$

(a) $\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i(-A)$ $(\boldsymbol{b})$ $\sum_{\boldsymbol{i=1}}^{\boldsymbol{n}} \boldsymbol{X_i - nA}$ (c) $nX_i - nA$ (b) $\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i - A$

MCQ No 1.54

The figure 22.25 rounded to one decimal place is:

(a) 22.3 (b) 22.1 **(c) 22.2** (d) 22

MCQ No 1.55

The figure 22.15 rounded to one decimal place is:

(a) 22.2 (b) 22.1 (c) 22 (d) 22.3

MCQ No 1.56

The figure 22.26 rounded to one decimal place is:

(a) 22.2 **(b) 22.3** (c) 22.1 (d) 22

MCQ No 1.57

The figure 22.24 rounded to one decimal place is:

(a) 22.2 (b) 22.3 (c) 22.1 (d) 22

MCQ No 1.58

How many methods are used for the collection of data?

(a) 4 (b) 3 **(c) 2** (d) 1