Pre-sem exam ty (2021-22) sample survey analysis (Paper-12)
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Email * Your email
Name Your answer
The data obtained by conducting a survey is called:  Secondary data Continuous data Qualitative data primary data

The data obtained by conducting a survey is called:	
Secondary data	
O Continuous data	
Qualitative data	
O primary data	
Which of the following is a form of nonrandom sampling?	
Snowball sampling	
Convenience sampling	
Quota sampling	
All the above	
"The process of selecting the sample from the population" is called	
"The process of selecting the sample from the population" is called  Scale	
Scale	
scale standard error	
<ul><li>scale</li><li>standard error</li><li>statistics</li></ul>	
<ul><li>scale</li><li>standard error</li><li>statistics</li></ul>	
<ul><li>scale</li><li>standard error</li><li>statistics</li><li>sampling</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>scale</li> <li>standard error</li> <li>statistics</li> <li>sampling</li> </ul> The list of all units in a population is called	
<ul> <li>scale</li> <li>standard error</li> <li>statistics</li> <li>sampling</li> </ul> The list of all units in a population is called <ul> <li>Random sampling</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>scale</li> <li>standard error</li> <li>statistics</li> <li>sampling</li> </ul> The list of all units in a population is called <ul> <li>Random sampling</li> <li>Sampling Frame</li> </ul>	

Non Probability form of sampling is
Random Sampling
Non Random Sampling
O Probability Sampling
Quota Sampling
Any numerical value calculated from sample data is called
○ Error
Statistic
Bias
○ Mean
In the systematic sampling, the value of k is classified as
sampling interval
sub stage interval
secondary stage interval
multistage interval

In systematic sampling, the population is 200 and the selected sample size is 50 then the sampling interval is
O 250
0.25
O 4
O 40
The type of sampling in which the desired and useful information is gathered from the best position holder is classified as
quota sampling
onvenience sampling
o purposive sampling
judgment sampling
parameter in statistics are fixed
Estimators
Constants
Objects
O Variables

The difference between a statistics and the parameter is called
o papulation size
O non random
sampling error
on non sampling error
Number of sampling units in the sample is called
oppulation size
Sample size
Universe
None
The sample mean square is an of the population
The sample mean square is an of the population  biased estimate
biased estimate
<ul><li>biased estimate</li><li>unbiased estimate</li></ul>
<ul><li>biased estimate</li><li>unbiased estimate</li><li>statistics</li></ul>
<ul><li>biased estimate</li><li>unbiased estimate</li><li>statistics</li><li>parameter</li></ul>
<ul> <li>biased estimate</li> <li>unbiased estimate</li> <li>statistics</li> <li>parameter</li> </ul> The following sampling methods, which is a probability method?
<ul> <li>biased estimate</li> <li>unbiased estimate</li> <li>statistics</li> <li>parameter</li> </ul> The following sampling methods, which is a probability method? <ul> <li>Judgement</li> </ul>

In sampling with replacement, the following is always true:
O n = N
O n < N
O n > N
All of the above
"Statistics are effected to a marked extend by"
Aggregate of facts
multiplicity of causes
numerically stated
Complex manifestations
Neyman allocation is better than
systematic sampling
o proportional allocation
O both a & b
onone of this
none of this
O none of this  Method of collecting information containmethod
Method of collecting information containmethod
Method of collecting information containmethod  7
Method of collecting information containmethod  7  3

Sample proportion p is an unbiased estimate of
o population proportion
Sample mean
O population mean
onone of this
systematic sampling is better than
simple random sampling
stratified random sampling
Neymans allocation
All the above
Information that is represented usually as words, not numbers.
Information that is represented usually as words, not numbers.  Qualitative data
Qualitative data
Qualitative data Primary data
<ul><li>Qualitative data</li><li>Primary data</li><li>Quantitative data</li></ul>
<ul><li>Qualitative data</li><li>Primary data</li><li>Quantitative data</li></ul>
<ul> <li>Qualitative data</li> <li>Primary data</li> <li>Quantitative data</li> <li>Scientific data</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Qualitative data</li> <li>Primary data</li> <li>Quantitative data</li> <li>Scientific data</li> </ul> A concept which can take on different quantitative value is called a
<ul> <li>Qualitative data</li> <li>Primary data</li> <li>Quantitative data</li> <li>Scientific data</li> </ul> A concept which can take on different quantitative value is called a Variables
<ul> <li>Qualitative data</li> <li>Primary data</li> <li>Quantitative data</li> <li>Scientific data</li> </ul> A concept which can take on different quantitative value is called a <ul> <li>Variables</li> <li>Values</li> </ul>

The proportion of unit possesses the given attribute
O a/n
○ A/N
an
O AN
In simple random sampling E(s^2) =
○ s^2
o sigma square
one of above
Data should be keeping in view the objective of the
o sample
O data
survey
one of this
Plays a very important role in large sample theory.
hypothesis
data
standard error
sample

Every element of sampling belonging tosampling.
Zero
O two
one and only one
○ three
Numerical descriptive measure calculate from a sample is called
o a parameter
a statistics
a population
a sampling
There are types of sampling.
O 12
O 8
O 15
O 10
sample fraction is equal to
O n/N
○ N/n
O n.N
O cN

Random sampling is also called
o probability sampling
on non sampling
orandom error
sampling error
sampling without replacement an element can be choosen?
less than one
more than one
Only one
difficult to tell
means division into layers.
statistics
stratification
sampling
all the above
O all the above
ls called wait of first stratum
O Pi
○ Ni/N
o both
none

variance of S.R.S. is than proportional allocation.	
greater	
O less	
greater than and equal	
onone of above	
population mean is unbiased estimate of	
sample mean	
oppulation mean	
O both	
none	
In S.R.S. any unit as of the remaining (N-1) unit in the second draw is	
O 1/ N+1	
○ 1/N	
1/ N-(i-1)	
O 1/N-1	
O 1/N-1	
In optimum allocation, the fixed total size is	
In optimum allocation, the fixed total size is	
In optimum allocation, the fixed total size is	
In optimum allocation, the fixed total size is  n N	

An attribute is a characteristics.
quantitative
qualitative
O both
one of above
Variance of sample estimate of the population mean is to the sample size.
equal
O greater
O Inversaly proportional
odirectly proportional

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