Sub Unit 1

1. Census is conducted after every

A. 15 Years.
B. 5 years.
C. 11 years.
D. **10 years.**

2. Which of the following is not a source of data?

A. Population Census.
B. GIS.
C. **Sample Survey**.
D. Administrative Records.

3. Which of the following is the oldest archival source of data in India?

A. Census of India.
B. National Sample Survey.
C. **Agricultural Statics.**
D. Census.

4. Which of the following sources of data is not based on primary data collection?

A. **Statistical Abstracts of India**.
B. Statistical Organization.
C. Census of India.
D. National Sample Survey.

5. How many divisions are there in Central Statistical Organization?

A. 7.
B. **5.**
C. 9.
D. 3.

6. Who let the foundations of probability theory

A. John Graunt.
B. Atkinson.
C. Blaise Pachal.
D. Edgworth.

7. Which of the following is the most appropriate definition of data

A. Symmetrical Information.
B. Numerical Information.
C. Any Kinds of Information.
D. Non-Numerical Information.

8. Which of the following is the most reliable and elaborate source of statistics related to population of a state or country?

A. Census of population.
B. NSS of data.
C. Registration of births and deaths.
D. Statistical data.

9. When the population or the universe comprise categories or groups and a proportionate representation of all categories is desire to be included in the sample, the most appropriate method of sampling would be

A. Asymmetric sampling.
B. Symmetric sampling.
C. Unbiased sampling.
D. Stratified sampling.

10. Which of the following describes sampling most appropriately?

A. Obtaining data from published sources.
B. Obtaining data from unpublished sources,
C. Selecting a representative for the population under study.
D. Collecting data from secondary sources.

11. The data collected from published sources and reports is called

A. Raw data.
B. Secondary data.
C. Primary data.
D. Unpublished data.

12. The data collected from the filled, is called

A. Primary data.
B. Secondary data.
C. Processed data.
D. Raw data.

13. Which of the following measures of central tendency is the most appropriate when there are some extremely low and some very high values in the observations?

A. Median.
B. Mode.
C. Geometric mean.
D. Arithmetic mean.

14. One type of sampling i.e. inherently biased but is still called

A. Systematic sampling.
B. Random sampling
C. Purposive sampling.
D. Pseudo random sampling.

15. When every individual has an equal chance of being picked as one of the samples, the sampling technique is called

A. Systematic sampling.
B. Purposive sampling.
C. Biased sampling.
D. Random sampling.

Sub Unit 2

1. Which of the following is an example of line specific quantitative data
   A. The number of fliers using an air line.
   B. Number of vehicles using a road.
   C. Number of fields in a town.
   D. Number of fields in a village.

2. Which of the following is the best expression of variability of the scores in a given sample
   A. Coefficient of variability.
   B. Mean deviation.
   C. Quartile deviation.
   D. Standard deviation.

3. Information about types of soils founds in different parts of country is an example of
   A. Area specific qualitative data.
   B. Area specific quantitative data.
   C. Curve specific qualitative data.
   D. Dot specific quantitative data.

4. Rainfalls statistics for rain-gauge stations in a region is an example of
   A. Area specific qualitative data.
   B. Area specific quantitative data.
   C. Point specific qualitative data.
   D. Point specific quantitative data.

5. A list of towns with their population mentioned against each one is example of
   A. Linear data.
   B. Point data.
   C. Numerical data.
   D. Area specific data.

6. What has contributed the maximum to the popularisation of statistical technique as an analytical tool?
   A. Universalization of education.
   B. Large amount of data.
   C. Computing machine.
   D. Need for reliable technique of explanations.

7. Which of the following is the correct expression for information that indicates just the occurrence or non-occurrence of an event?

A. Quantitative data.
B. Qualitative data.
C. Symmetric information.
D. Asymmetric information.

8. Which of the following is a processed data

A. Planning.
B. Information.
C. Management.
D. None of the above.

9. A statistical measure based upon the entire population is called parameter while measure based upon a sample is known as

A. Sample parameter.
B. Inference.
C. Statistics.
D. None of these.

10. Which one of the following principles is not applicable to sampling?

A. Sample units must be clearly defined.
B. Sample units must be dependent on each other.
C. Same units of sample should be used throughout the study.
D. Sample units must be chosen in a systematic and objective manner.

Sub Unit 3

1. When data pertaining to administrative like districts or states- is in the form of indices like distribution per unit area or income per capita then which of the following techniques would be most suitable for mapping such data?
A. **Choropleth map.**
B. Dot maps.
C. Isopleth maps.
D. Pictorial maps.

2. Which of the following technique can be used to show an arial distribution pattern of phenomenon on a map using point specific data like temperature of different whether stations?
A. Pictorial maps.
B. **Isopleth shading.**
C. Dot maps.
D. Choropleth map.

3. Sometimes pictorial symbols are used on maps to show the distribution of various phenomenon. What are such maps called?
A. Dot maps.
B. **Choro schematic maps.**
C. Choropleth maps.
D. Graded maps

4. If the marks scored by students in a public examination are distributed normally, how many students are likely to score marks between mean plus one standard deviation and mean plus two standard deviation?
A. About 39.3%.
B. About 26.3%.
C. About 45.5%
D. **About 13.6%.**

5. Who was the author of "Manuscript on Deciphering Cryptographic Messages" which is considered to be one of the earliest works on statistics?
A. **AI Kindi.**
B. Friedrich Gauss.
C. Blaise Pachal.
D. John Graunt.

6. What is true about frequency tables
A. Range in the categories always increases from last to first.
B. They are so design as to have a large number of categories.
C. The basic purpose of frequency table is to increase the multiplicity numbers.
D. The basic purpose of frequency table to reduce the multiplicity of numbers.

7. A smooth curve drawn through the mid top points of frequency histograms is called
A. Frequency graph.
B. Frequency curve.
C. Frequency polygon.
D. Frequency line.

8. What is the term used for a diagram representation the frequencies with rectangles of equal width and proportionate height and the rectangles arranged next to each other on common base showing the limits of categories?
A. The frequency curve.
B. Frequency graph.
C. Frequency polygon.
D. Frequency histogram.

9. A frequency polygon is drawn by connecting which frequency histogram?

A. Top-right corners.
B. Top-central points.
C. Top-left corner.
D. Mid points.

10. What is the geometric relationship between a frequency histogram and frequency polygon?
A. Both have an equal area.
B. Both have not an equal area.
C. There is no relationship between the two.
D. None of the above.

11. An ogive can be defined as
A. Line graph showing cumulative percentage frequencies.
B. Line graph showing class wise frequencies.
C. Histogram showing cumulative frequencies.
D. None of the above.

12. What is the most suitable technique to represent time series data?

A. Frequency polygon.
B. Frequency ogive.
C. Line graph.
D. Frequency graph.

13. Bar diagrams are

A. Four dimensional figures
B. One dimensional figure
C. Two dimensional figure
D. Three dimensional figure

14. In case of a spherical diagram by what ration will be valued represented increase if the radius is doubled?

A. It will be two times.
B. It will be four times.
C. It will six times.
D. It will be eight times

15. If one has to graphically represent the combined total and individual shares of a number of components, what will be the suitable techniques?

A. Proportionate circles.
B. Histogram.
C. Bar diagram.
D. Multiple bar diagram.

16. In a pie diagram 5% shares of a component will represented by an angle of ____degree(s)

A. 7.
B. 14.
C. 18.
D. 9.

17. If multiple bars are drawn to show the production of industrial goods at different points in time, the diagram is called

A. Comparative bar diagram.
B. Divided bar diagram.
C. Simple bar diagram.
D. Compound bar diagram.

18. A list of cities with their population mentioned against each one is an example of

A. Tangible data.
B. Statistical data.
C. Linear data.
D. Point data.

19. When data pertaining to administrative units like districts or states is in the form of indices like distribution per unit area or income per capita, then which of the following techniques would be most suitable for mapping such data?

A. Choropleth maps.
B. Dot maps.
C. Isopleth maps.
D. Pictorial maps

20. Which of the following will be the most suitable method of depicting the state wise total population of India on a map?

A. Isopleth method.
B. Pictorial method.
C. Chorochromatic method.
D. Dot method.

21. Which technique will be suitable to show the distribution of various types of vegetation on a map of India?

A. Dot method.
B. Isopleth method.
C. Chorochromatic technique.
D. Choropleth

22. Which of the following would be the most suitable technique to represent the density distribution of state wise population on a map?

A. Choropleth method.
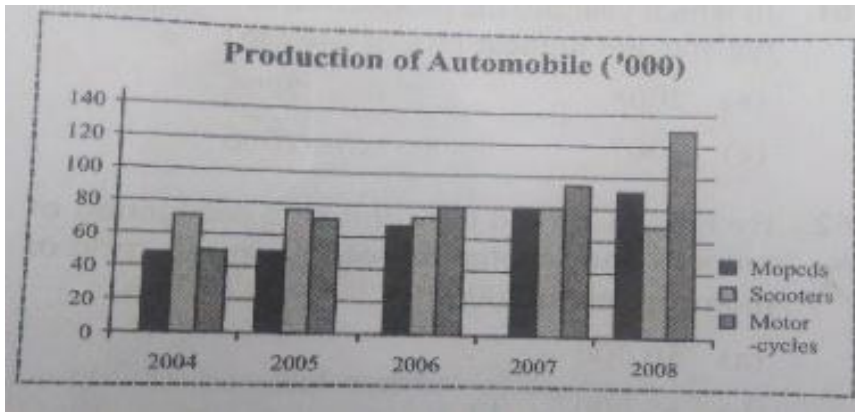B. Chorochromatic technique.
C. Dot method.
D. Isopleth method.

23. Distribution of climate phenomena data such as rainfall and temperature can be base depicted on maps through

A. Isopleth technique.
B. Proportionate technique.
C. Choropleth method.
D. Dot method.

Sub Unit 4

1. Which of the following method is best suited to show on map the types of crops grown in region?
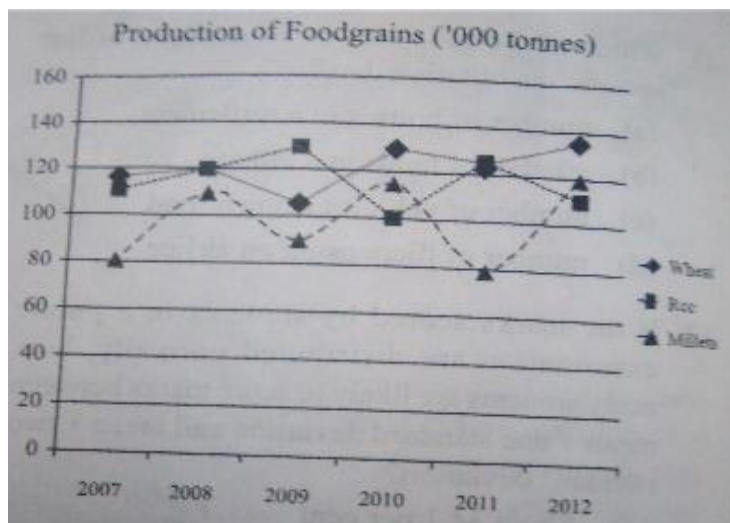A. **Choropleth**
B. Choro-schematic.
C. Dot method.
D. Isopleth.

Give the answer of questions 2-9 according to the following diagram

2. _____ of the production of mopeds registered a growth during 2004-08.
A. **100%.**
B. 125%.
C. 150%.
D. 200%.

3. The production of scooter decreased in _____ year.
A. 2005.
B. 2006.
C. 2007.
D. **2008.**

4. In which year did the production of scooters peak?
A. 2005.
B. **2007.**
C. 2008.
D. 2006.

5. By how much did the production of motorcycles increases during 2004-08?
A. 100%.
B. 125%.
C. 150%.
D. 200%.

6. Which of the following types vehicle or vehicles registered a decrease in production during 2004-08?
A. Only mopeds.
B. Only scooters.
C. Scooters and motorcycles.
D. Motorcycles and mopeds.

7. In which year did the production of motorcycles registered the highest rate of growth?
A. 2005.
B. 2006.
C. 2007.
D. 2008.

8. By how much did the combined production of scooters and mopeds exceed the production of motorcycle in 2005?
A. 60000.
B. 50000.
C. 55000.
D. 45000.

9. In which year was found the least difference between the production of scooters and motorcycles?
A. 2004.
B. 2005.
C. 2006.
D. 2007.

Give the answer of questions 10-16 according to the following diagram

Production of Foodgrains ('000 tonnes)

10. In which year did the production of wheat experience the maximum decreased?
A. 2010.
B. 2008.
C. 2009.
D. 2011.

11. In which year did the production of wheat registered the maximum increase?
A. 2011.
B. 2012.
C. 2010.
D. 2007.

12. In which year was the production of millets the highest?
A. 2012.
B. 2010.
C. 2009.
D. 2008.

13. In which year was the production of rice higher than that of wheat?
A. 2007.
B. 2008.
C. 2009.
D. 2011.

14.   In which year was the production of rice is least?
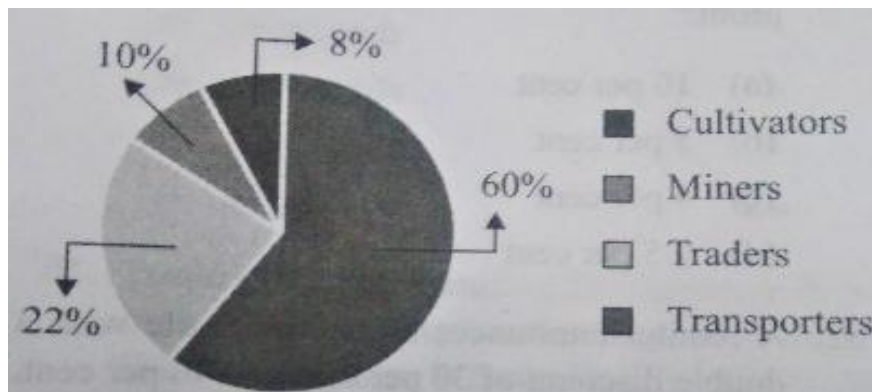A. 2007.
B. 2008.
C. 2010.
D. 2012.

15.   How much was the annual average production of wheat from 2007-2012?
A. 112,000 tones.
B. 120,000 tones.
C. 122,000 tones.
D. 126,000 tones.

16.   By how much did the average production of wheat during the period exceed the average production rice?
A. 7000 tones.
B. 11000 tones.
C. 5000 tones.
D. 8000 tones.

Give the answer of questions 17-21 according to the following diagram

17.   If the total number of workers in a village is 4,000, how many of them will be cultivators?
A. 2200.
B. 2400.
C. 2500.
D. 2100.

18. With the total number of workers being 4,000, how may will be engaged in mining and transport activities?
A. 1100.
B. 1300.
C. 820.
D. 720.

19. If the total number of workers is 7,200, how many of them will be engaged in trading?
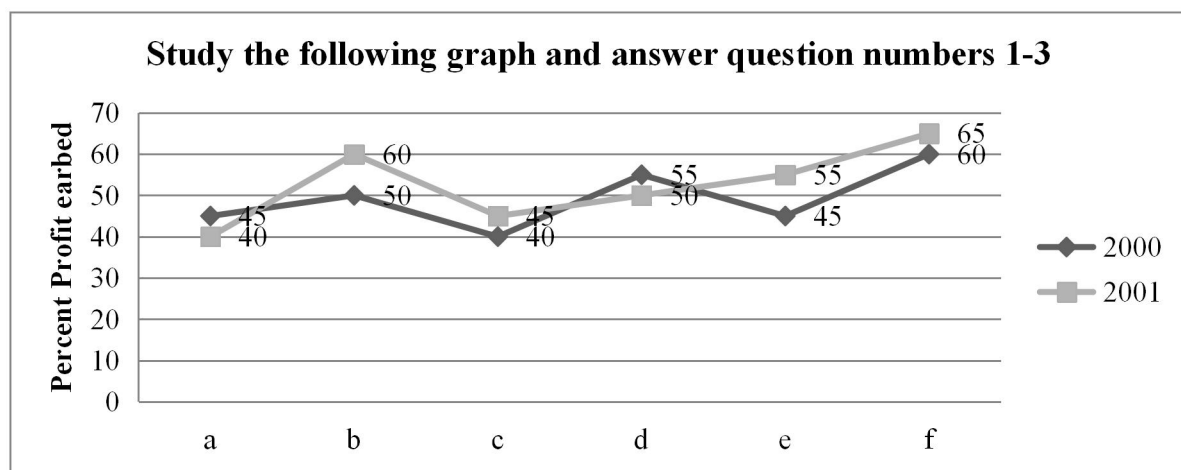A. 1740.
B. 1674.
C. 1584.
D. 1800.

20. Out of a total workforce of 8,000, how many workers will be engaged in mining and trading activity>
A. 2560.
B. 2480.
C. 2600.
D. 2400.

21. If the total number of workers in an area is 10,500, what will be the difference between the workers engaged in mining and transport activities?
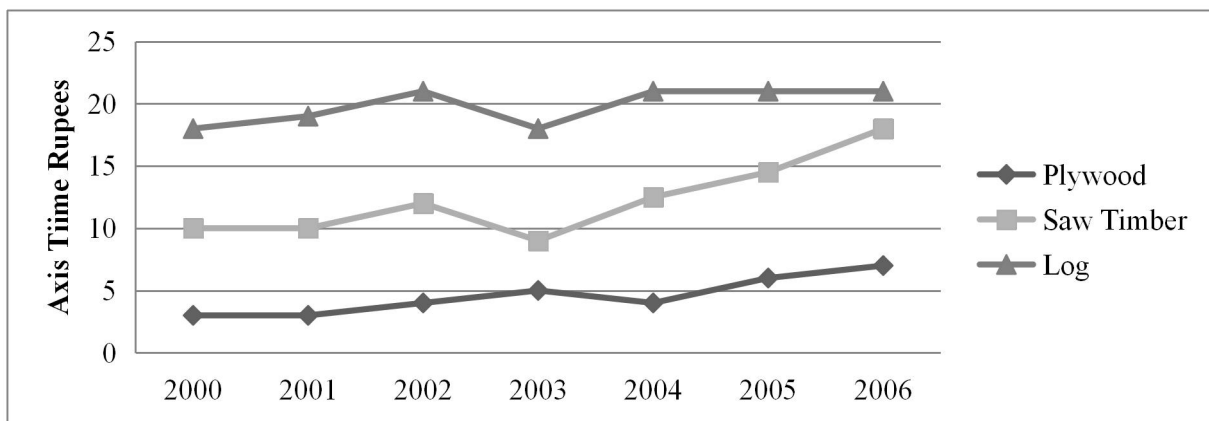A. 240.
B. 245.
C. 215.
D. 210.

Study the following graph and answer the questions 22-24

22.   In the year 2000, which of the following companies earned maximum percentage profit?

A. a

B. b

C. d

D. f

23.   In the year 2001, which of the following companies earned maximum percentage profit?

A. a

B. c

C. d

D. e

24.   In the years 2000 and 2001, which of the following companies earned maximum average percentage profit?

A. f

B. e

C. d

D. b

Study the following graph and answer the questions 25-27

25. Which product shows the maximum percentage increase in price over the period?

A. Saw timber

B. Plywood

C. Log

D. None of the above

26. What is the maximum percentage increase in price per cubic metre of log?

A. 6

B. 12

C. 18

D. None of these

27. In which year the price of two products increased and that of third increased?

A. 2000

B. 2002

C. 2003

D. 2006

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
TVs	6000	9000	13000	11000	8000
LCDs	7000	9400	9000	10000	12000

The following table presents the production of electronic items (TVs and LCDs) in a factory during the period from 2006 to 2010. Study the table carefully and answer the questions from 28 to 32:

28. In which year, the total production of electronic items is maximum?

A. 2006

B. 2007

C. 2008

D. 2010

29. What is the difference between averages of production of LCDs and TVS from 2006 to 2008?

A. 3000

B. 2867

C. 3015

D. None of These

30. What is the year in which production of TVs is half the production of LCDs in the year 2010?

A. 2007

B. 2006

C. 2009

D. 2008

31. What is the ratio of production of LCDs in the years 2008 and 2010?

A. 4:3

B. 3:4

C. 2:3

D. 3:2

32. What is the ratio of production of TVs in the years 2006 and 2007?

A. 6:7

B. 7:6

C. 2:3

D. 3:2

The following table shows the percentage profit (%) earned by two companies A and B during the year 2011-15. Answer questions 33-35 based on the data contained in the table.

Year	Percentage Profit (%)	
	A	B
2011	20	30
2012	35	40
2013	45	35
2014	40	50
2015	25	35

$$\text{Where, present (\%) Profit} = \frac{\text{Income-Expenditure}}{\text{Expenditure}} \times 100$$

33. If the total expenditure of the two companies was '9 lakh in the year 2012 and the expenditure of A and B were in the ratio 2:1, then what was the income of the company A in that year?

A.　Rs.　9.2 lakh
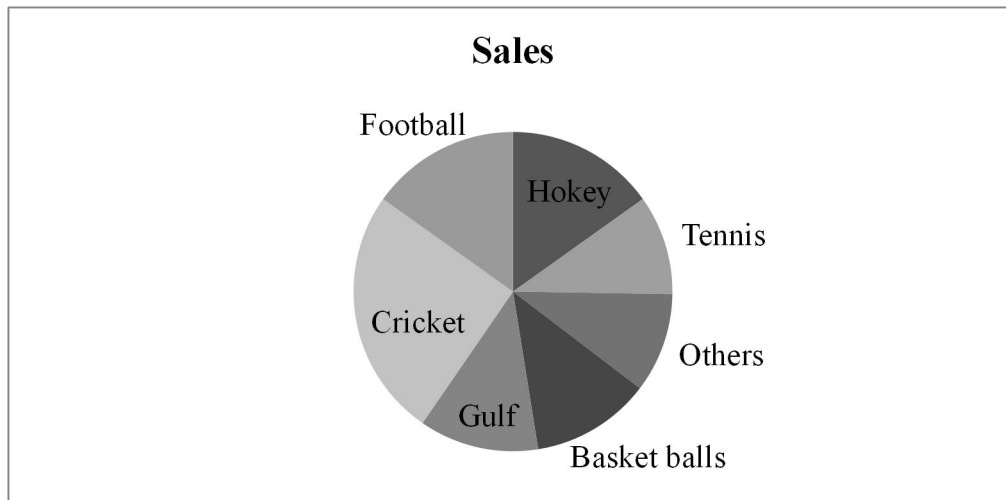**B.　Rs.　8.1 lakh**
C.　Rs.　7.2 lakh
D.　Rs.　6.0 lakh

34. What is the average percentage profit earned by the company B?

A.　35%

B.　42%

C.　38%

D.　40%

35. In which year, the percentage profit earned by the company B is less than that of company A?

A.　2012

B.　2013

C.　2014

D.　2015

The following pie chart indicates the expenditure of a country on various sports during a particular year. Study the pie chart and answer it Question Number 36-40

Sales

(pie chart with segments: Football, Hokey, Tennis, Others, Basket balls, Gulf, Cricket)

36. The ratio of the total expenditure on football to that of expenditure on hockey is:

A. 1:15

B. 1:1

C. 15:1

D. 3:20

37. If the total expenditure on sports during the year was Rs. 1,20.000,00 how much was spent on basketball?

A. Rs. 9,50,000

B. Rs. 12,00,000

C. Rs. 10,00,000

D. Rs. 15,00,000

38. The chart shows that the most popular game of the country is:
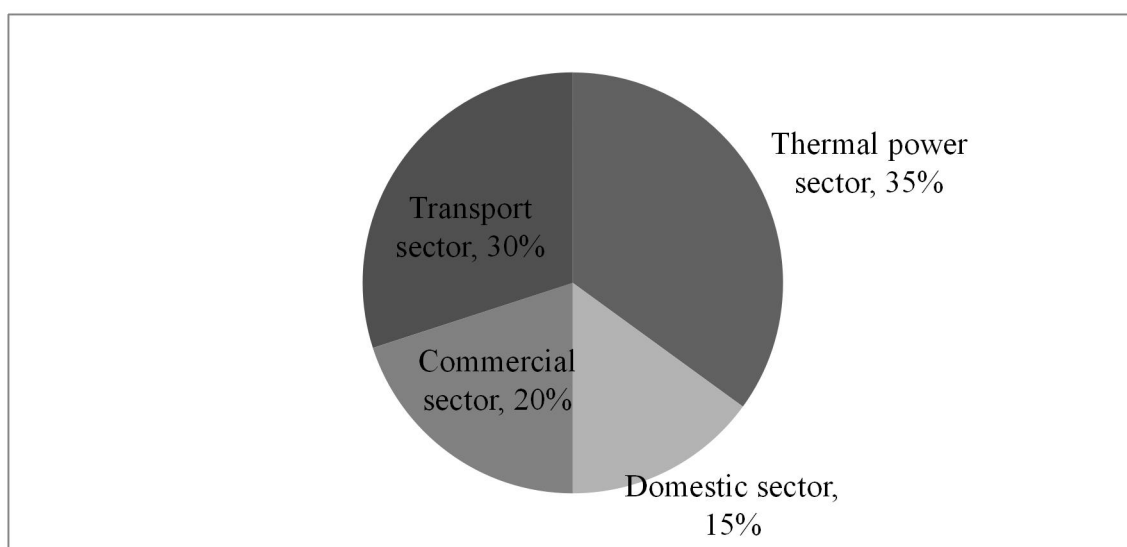
A. Hockey

B. Football

C. Cricket

D. Tennis

39. Out of the following country's expenditure is the same on:

A. Hockey and Tennis

B. Golf and Basket ball

C. Cricket and Football

D. Hockey and Golf

40. If the total expenditure on sport during the year was Rs. 1,50,00,000 the expenditure on cricket and hockey together was:

A. Rs. 60,00,000

B. Rs. 37,50,000

C. Rs. 50,00,000

D. Rs. 25,00,000

The total CO_2 emissions from various sectors are 5mmt. In the Pie Chart given below, the percentage contribution to CO_2 emissions from various sectors is indicated. Study the pie chart and answer it Question Number 41 & 42

41. What is the absolute CO_2 emission from domestic sector?

A. 1.5mmt

B. 2.5mmt

C. 1.75mmt

D. 0.75mmt

42. What is the absolute CO_2 emission for combined thermal power and transport sectors?
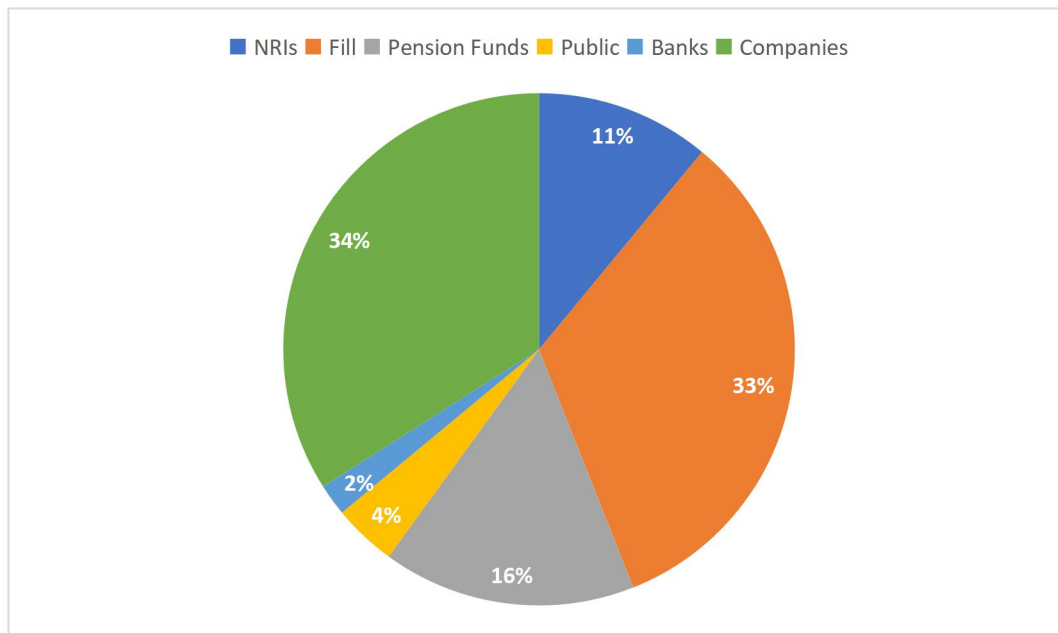
A. 3.25mmt

B. 1.5mmt

C. 2.5mmt

D. 0.75mmt

Study the pie chart and answer it Question Number 43-46

43. If the investments by NRIs is Rs.8,000cr. Then the combined investments of companies and FIIs into Bharat Bonds is
A. 84726 cr.
B. 48726 cr.
C. 48000 cr.
D. 50820 cr.

44.   If the total investment is 55000 cr. Then the combined investment by pension funds and public is
A. 12000 cr.
B. 11000 cr.
C. 90000 cr.
D. 10450 cr.

45. If total subscription is Rs.55000, then the difference between funds invested by banks and public is
A. 450 cr.

B. 1000 cr.
C. 1100 cr.
D. 1050 cr.

46. If the difference between funds contributed by public and banks on one hand and pension funds on the other is Rs.5000 cr. Then the total funds subscribed for Bharat bonds are –
A. 20000 cr.
B. 40000 cr.
C. 22000 cr.
D. 50000 cr.

Sub Unit 5

1. National Sample Serve(NSS) came into being to collect information through sample survey on a variety of socio economic aspects in the year
A. 1945.
B. 1950.
C. 1951.
D. 1952.

2. Indian statistical institute is located in
A. Kolkata.
B. Mumbai.
C. Hyderabad.
D. New Delhi.

3. National Statistical Commission was setup in the year
A. 2003.
B. 2005.
C. 2008.
D. 2010.

4. The report on currency and finance for each of the financial year in India is published by
A. Ministry of Finance.
B. Planning Commission.
C. Reserve Bank of India.
D. Central Statistical Organization.