Unit-I "Concept of Statistics"

1. A numerical value used as a summary measure for a sample, such as a sample mean, is known as a_____

A. Population Parameter

B. Sample Parameter

C. Sample Statistic

D. Population Mean

Ans:-

C. Sample Statistic

2. Statistics branches include_____

A. Applied Statistics

B. Mathematical Statistics

C. Industry Statistics

D. Both A and B

Ans:-

D. Both A and B

3. To enhance a procedure the control charts and procedures of descriptive statistics are classified into_____

A. Behavioural Tools

B. Serial Tools

C. Industry Statistics

D. Statistical Tools

Ans:-

A. Behavioural Tools

4. Sample statistics are also represented as_____

A. Lower Case Greek Letter

B. Roman Letters

C. Associated Roman Alphabets

D. Upper Case Greek Letter

Ans:-

B. Roman Letters

5. Individual respondents, focus groups, and panels of respondents are categorized as_____

A. Primary Data Sources

B. Secondary Data Sources

C. Itemised Data Sources

D. Pointed Data Sources

Ans:-

A. Primary Data Sources

6. The variables whose calculation is done according to the weight, height and length and weight are knownas:_____

A. Flowchart Variables

B. Discrete Variables

C. Continuous Variables

D. Measuring Variables

Ans:-

C. Continuous Variables

7. A method used to examine inflation rate anticipation, unemployment rate and capacity utilisation to produce products is classified as_____

A. Data Exporting Technique

B. Data Importing Technique

C. Forecasting Technique

D. Data Supplying Technique

Ans:-

C. Forecasting Technique

8. Graphical and numerical methods are specialized processes utilized in_____

A. Education Statistics

B. Descriptive Statistics

C. Business Statistics

D. Social Statistics

Ans:-

B. Descriptive Statistics

9. The scale applied in statistics which imparts a difference of magnitude and proportions is considered as_____

A. Exponential Scale

B. Goodness Scale

C. Ratio Scale

D. Satisfactory Scale

Ans:-

C. Ratio Scale

10. Review of performance appraisal, labour turnover rates, planning of incentives and training programs and are examples of _____

A. Statistics in Production

B. Statistics in Marketing

C. Statistics in Finance

D. Statistics in Personnel Management

Ans:-

D. Statistics in Personnel Management

11. The number of accidents in a city during 2010 is_____

A. Discrete variable

B. Continuous variable

C. Qualitative variable

D. Constant

Ans:-

B. Continuous variable

12. The mean of a distribution is 23, the median is 24, and the mode is 25.5. It is most likely that this distribution is_____

A. Positively Skewed

B. Symmetrical

C. Asymptotic

D. Negatively Skewed

Ans:-

D. Negatively Skewed

13. According to the empirical rule, approximately what percent of the data should lie within $\mu \pm2\sigma$?_____

A. 75%

B. 68%

C. 99.7%

D. 90%

Ans:-

C. 99.7%

14. Census reports used as a source of data is_____

A. Primary source

B. Secondary source

C. Organized data

D. None

Ans:-

D. None

15. The first hand and unorganized form of data is called_____

A. Secondary data

B. Organized data

C. Primary data

D. None of these

Ans:-

C. Primary data

16. If a distribution is abnormally tall and peaked, then is can be said that the distribution is_____

A. Leptokurtic

B. Pyrokurtic

C. Platykurtic

D. Mesokurtic

Ans:-

A. Leptokurtic

17. A chance variation in an observational process is_____

A. Dispersion/ Variability

B. Measurement error

C. Random error

D. Instrument error

Ans:-

A. Dispersion/ Variability

19. Questionnaire survey method is used to collect_____

A. Secondary data

B. Qualitative variable

C. Primary data

D. None of these

Ans:-

C. Primary data

20. The mean of a distribution is 14 and the standard deviation is 5. What is the value of the coefficient of variation?_____

A. 60.4%

B. 48.3%

C. 35.7%

D. 27.8%

Ans:-

B. 48.3%

21. Sum of dots when two dice are rolled is_____

A. A discrete variable

B. A continuous variable

C. A constant

D. A qualitative variable

Ans:-

C. A constant

22. The data which have already been collected by someone are called_____

A. Raw data

B. Array data

C. Secondary data

D. Fictitious data

Ans:-

C. Secondary data

23. Data collected by NADRA to issue computerized identity cards (CICs) are_____

A. Unofficial data

B. Qualitative data

C. Secondary data

D. Primary data

Ans:-

B. Qualitative data

24. A parameter is a measure which is computed from_____

A. Population data

B. Sample data

C. Test statistics

D. None of these

Ans:-

B. Sample data

25. The grouped data is also called_____

A. Raw data

B. Primary data

C. Secondary data

D. Qualitative data

Ans:-

D. Qualitative data

26. Primary data and _____ data are same

A. Grouped

B. Secondary data

C. Ungrouped

D. None of these

Ans:-

B. Secondary data

27. A constant variable can take values_____

A. Zero

B. Fixed

C. Not fixed

D. Nothing

Ans:-

C. Not fixed

28. Cumulative frequency is_____

A. Decreasing

B. Increasing

C. Different

D. None of these

Ans:-

D. None of these

29. Data Classified by attributes are called_____

A. Qualitative Data

B. Quantitative Data

C. Ungrouped Data

D. Geographical Data

Ans:-

A. Qualitative Data

30. Statistics results are_____

A. Absolutely Correct

B. Not True

C. True on Average

D. Universally True

Ans:-

C. True on Average

31. Measurements usually provide_____

A. Discrete Data

B. Continuous Data

C. Qualitative Data

D. Primary Data

Ans:-

B. Continuous Data

32. Which one is the not measure of dispersion._____

A. The Range

B. 50th Percentile

C. Inter-Quartile Range

D. Variance

Ans:-

B. 50th Percentile

33. Statistic is a numerical quantity, which is calculated from_____

A. Population

B. Sample

C. Data

D. Observations

Ans:-

B. Sample

34. In statistics, a sample means_____

A. A portion of the sample

B. A portion of the population

C. All the items under investigation

D. None of the above

Ans:-

B. A portion of the population

35. Data in the Population Census Report is_____

A. Grouped data

B. Ungrouped data

C. Secondary data

D. Primary data

Ans:-

C. Secondary data

36. When data are collected in a statistical study for only a portion or subset of all elements of interest we areusing_____

A. A sample

B. A Parameter

C. A Population

D. Both b and c

Ans:-

A. A sample

37. The algebraic sum of deviations from mean is_____

A. Maximum

B. Zero

C. Minimum

D. Undefined

Ans:-

B. Zero

38. In inferential statistics, we study_____

A. The methods to make decisions about the population based on sample results

B. How to make decisions about mean, median, or mode

C. How a sample is obtained from a population

D. None of the above

Ans:-

D. None of the above

39. The height of a student is 60 inches. This is an example of_____

A. Qualitative data

B. Categorical data

C. Continuous data

D. Discrete data

Ans:-

A. Qualitative data

40. In statistics, a population consists of_____

A. All People living in a country

B. All People living in the area under study

C. All subjects or objects whose characteristics are being studied

D. None of the above

Ans:-

C. All subjects or objects whose characteristics are being studied

41. In descriptive statistics, we study_____

A. The description of the decision-making process

B. The methods for organizing, displaying and describing data

C. How to describe the probability distribution

D. None of the above

Ans:-

B. The methods for organizing, displaying and describing data

42. Which one of the following measurement does not divide a set of observations into equal parts?_____

A. Quartiles

B. Standard Deviations

C. Percentiles

D. Deciles

Ans:-

C. Percentiles

43. In statistics, conducting a survey means_____

A. Collecting information from elements

B. Making mathematical calculations

C. Drawing graphs and pictures

D. None of the above

Ans:-

B. Making mathematical calculations

44. You asked five of your classmates about their height. On the basis of this information, you stated that theaverage height of all students in your university or college is 67 inches. This is an example of_____

A. Descriptive statistics

B. Inferential Statistics

C. Parameter

D. Population

Ans:-

B. Inferential Statistics

45. Which branch of statistics deals with the techniques that are used to organize, summarize, and present the data_____

A. Advanced Statistics

B. Probability Statistics

C. Inferential Statistics

D. Descriptive Statistics

Ans:-

C. Inferential Statistics

46. Which of the following is not based on all the observations?_____

A. Arithmetic Mean

B. Geometric Mean

C. Harmonic Mean

D. Mode

Ans:-

C. Harmonic Mean

47. The weights of students in a college/ school is a_____

A. Discrete Variable

B. Continuous Variable

C. Qualitative Variable

D. None of these

Ans:-

B. Continuous Variable

48. Life of a T.V picture tube is a_____

A. Discrete variable

B. Continuous variable

C. Qualitative variable

D. Constant

Ans:-

B. Continuous variable

48. Life of a T.V picture tube is a_____

A. Discrete variable

B. Continuous variable

C. Qualitative variable

D. Constant

Ans:-

B. Continuous variable

50. Which of these represent qualitative data_____

A. Height of a student

B. Liking or disliking of (500) persons of a product

C. The income of a government servant in a city

D. Yield from a wheat plot

Ans:-

B. Liking or disliking of (500) persons of a product