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| 1 | The graph obtained by joining the midpoints of tops of adjacent rectangles in a histogram is called   1. Frequency polygon 2. Ogive 3. Pie chart 4. Historigram |
| 2 | The process of systematic arrangement of data into rows and columns is   1. Bar chart 2. Line graph 3. Tabulation 4. Pictograms |
| 3 | Arrangement of angles of different sectors in a pie-chart is done   1. Clockwise 2. Array wise 3. Anticlockwise 4. Alternative |
| 4 | ------------------is an effective way of displaying the percentage breakdown of data by category   1. Frequency polygon 2. Ogive 3. Pie chart 4. Historigram |
| 5 | If vertical lines are drawn at every point of straight line in frequency polygon , then the resultant diagram is a  Options   1. Dimensional bar charts 2. Histogram 3. Length diagram 4. Width diagram |
| 6 | Q: The runs scored by a batsman in 5 ODIs are 31,97,112, 63, and 12. The standard deviation is  Options  1: 24.79  2: 23.79  3: 25.79  4: 26.79 |
| 7 | Q: Find the mode of the call received on 7 consecutive day 11,13,13,17,19,23,25  Options  1: 11  2: 13  3: 17  4: 23 |
| 8 | Q: Find the median of the call received on 7 consecutive days 11,13, 17, 13, 23,25,19  Options  1: 13  2: 23  3: 25  4: 17 |
| 9 | Q: If the probability of hitting an object is 0.8, find the variance  Options  1: 0.18  2: 0.16  3: 0.14  4: 0.12 |
| 10 | Q: E(X) = λ is used for which distribution?  Options  1: Binomial distribution  2: Poisson's distribution  3: Bernoulli's distribution  4: Laplace distribution |
| 11 | Q: The classification of data on geographical basis is also called as  Options  1: reflected classification  2: populated classification  3: sampling classification  4: spatial classification |
| 12 | Q: The summary and presentation of data in tabular form with several non-overlapping classes is referred as  Options  1: nominal distribution  2: ordinal distribution  3: chronological distribution  4: frequency distribution |
| 13 | Q: The largest value is 60 and smallest value is 40 and the number of classes desired is 5 then the class interval is  Options  1: 20  2: 4  3: 25  4: 15 |
| 14 | Q: The diagram used to represent group and ungrouped data is classified as  Options  1: breadth diagram  2: width diagram  3: bar diagram  4: length diagram |
| 15 | Q: Histogram, pie charts and frequency polygon are all types of  Options  1: one dimensional diagram  2: two dimensional diagram  3: cumulative diagram  4: dispersion diagram |
| 16 | Q: 1.Which of the following is one dimensional diagram.  Options  1:Bar diagram  2: Pie diagram  3:Cyclinder  4:Histogram |
| 17 | Q: Frequency curve  Options  1: begins at the origin  2: passes through the origin  3: begins at the horizontal line  4: begins and ends at the base line |
| 18 | Q: With the help of histogram we can draw  Options  1: frequency polygon  2: frequency curve  3: frequency distribution  4: all the above |
| 19 | Q: Ogives for more than type and less than type distribution intersect at  Options  1: mean  2: median  3: mode  4: origin |
| 20 | Pie diagram is called as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ diagram.  Options  1: square  2:divided circle  3: hex  4:Triangle |
| 21 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ determine median, quartiles, percentiles.  Options:  1: Ogives  2: Frequency curve  3: Histograms  3. Circle |
| 22 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Curve should begin and end at the base line.  Options:  : Histogram  2: Frequency  3: Ogives  4: circle |
| 23 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method is the upper limit of one class is the interval is the lower limit of the  next class.  Options:  1:Inclusive  2: Exclusive  3:Inter  4:Intra |
| 24 | \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ method the upper limit of one class is included in that class itself.  Options:  1:Inclusive  2: Exclusive  3:Inter  4:Intra |
| 25 | Q:Which type of bar diagram shows both positive and negative values.  Options   1. Simple 2. Deviation 3. Broken 4. Multiple |
| 26 | Q:Which type of graph shows the trend of values, both the total and its parts, by a series of lines drawn on the same frame?  Options   1. Band Graph 2. Range Graph 3. Histogram |