

## Business Statistics Icom Part 2 English Medium Chapter 1 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Colour of flowers, beauty, educational level, eye colour, intelligence are example of.	A. Qualitative data B. Numerical data C. Quantitative data D. Continuous data
2	Example of inferential statistics is.	A. Percentage of skilled workers in Pakistan B. Estimate of increase in prices in the next year C. Both a and b D. Percentage of students in a class
3	Which of the following is an example of a discrete variable.	A. Daily income of a shop B. Weight of a student C. Children in a family D. Both a and c
4	Un arranged and unrefined data represent.	A. Primary data B. Secondary data C. Published data D. All of above
5	Statistics is a quantity computed from.	A. Population B. Sample C. Universe D. Census
6	Statistics should be.	A. Collected in a systematic manner B. Comparable C. Numerated or estimated D. All of these
7	Secondary data , grouped data and published data are.	A. Antonymous terms B. Synonymous terms C. Opposite terms
8	Who was first to use the word ' Statistics.	A. Gattfried Achenwall B. Webster C. Croxton and Cowents D. Horace secrist
9	Questionnaire method is used in collection of.	A. Secondary data B. Primary data C. Internet data
10	Statistics is the back bone of.	A. Mathematics B. Science C. Accounting D. Research
11	Types of Statistics .	A. Descriptive statistics B. Inferential statistics C. Applied Statistics D. All of the above
12	The data which have not undergone any statistical treatment represent.	A. Primary data B. Secondary data C. Refined data
13	A measure computed on the basis of population data is called.	A. Parameter B. Statistics C. Statistic D. None of these
14	Level of satisfaction is.	A. Qualitative variable B. Quantitative variable C. Discrete variable
15	Data gathered through the publication of the State Bank of Pakistan represent.	A. Basic Data B. Primary data C. Secondary data D. First hand data

16	A qualitative variable is also called.	B. Parameter C. Constant D. Attribute
17	Students divided into different groups according to their intelligence will generate..	A. Numerical data B. Quantitative data C. Qualitative data D. None of these
18	The mathematical science of making decisions and drawing conclusions from data in situations of uncertainty is called.	A. Statistics B. Applied mathematics C. Experimental science D. Mathematical
19	Data classified by attributes is called.	A. Quantitative B. Qualitative C. Numerical D. None of above
20	Counting of data about all cases in a particular study is called.	A. Sample B. Population C. Census D. Universe
21	Statistics are.	A. Collected for a predetermined purpose B. Always numerically expressed C. Aggregate of facts D. All of these
22	A measure computed on the basis of sample data is termed as.	A. Statistic B. Discrete C. Parameter D. Continuous
23	All elements in a particular case represent.	A. Universe B. Sample C. Population D. Both a and c
24	Questionnaire method is used in the collection of.	A. Constant B. Variable C. Parameter D. Statistic
25	Statistics are always.	A. Estimated values B. Exact values C. Constant values D. None of above
26	Statistics comes from the Latin word.	A. Status B. Statista C. Statistik
27	Population represents.	A. Universe B. All cases in a particular study C. Some cases in a particular study D. Both a and c
28	Another name of population	A. Parameter B. Universe C. Census D. Attribute
29	Statistics test the laws of.	A. Literary nature B. Social science C. Pure science D. Both B and c
30	Statistics has origin in.	A. Latin word 'Status' B. Italian word 'Statista' C. German word 'Statistik' D. All of these
31	Primary data, ungrouped data and unpublished data are	A. Synonymous terms B. Antonymous terms. C. Opposite terms
32	Census returns are.	A. Secondary data B. Raw data C. Primary data
33	Collection of data by village patwaris an example of.	A. Secondary data B. Primary data C. Grouped data D. None of above
34	A descriptive measure of sample is called.	A. Statistics B. Statistic

		C. Parameter D. None of these
35	Data-collected from house to house represent.	A. Primary data B. Secondary data C. Grouped data D. Both a and c
36	No. of patients admitted in a hospital.	A. Continuous variable B. Qualitative variable C. Discrete variable D. None of the above
37	The number of trees in a garden represent.	A. Continuous data B. Discrete data C. Qualitative data D. Quantative data
38	Statistics is defined as the numerical data in.	A. Plural sense B. Singular sense C. Both in singular and plural
39	In statistics, collection of related obserations is called.	A. Data B. Information C. Attribute
40	First -hand colleted data is called.	A. Grouped data B. Primary data C. Secondary data D. Both a and c
41	The probability of an event always lies between:	A. -1 and +1 B. -1 and 0 C. 0 and +1 D. 0 and $\infty$