

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The difference between the upper and the lower class boundaries of a class is known as.	A. Class marks B. Class limit C. Class interval D. Range
2	In frequency curve if the longer tail occurs to the right, the curve is called.	A. Positively skewed B. symmetrical C. Negative skewed D. dential
3	In a table, foot note and source notes are.	A. Same B. Identical C. Different D. None of above
4	The graph of mid points and frequency is called.	A. Pie diagram B. Bar diagram C. Histogram D. None of above
5	Which of the following is written at the top of the table.	A. Prefactory note B. Foot note C. Source note D. Title
6	The graph of the symmetrical distribution is.	A. U-Shaped B. J- Shaped C. Bell - Shaped D. None of above
7	As a general rule, statisticians tend to use which of the following number of classes when arranging the data.	A. Between 5 and 20 B. Fewer than 5 C. Between 1 and 5 D. More than 20
8	A graph of cumulative frequency is called.	A. Frequency polygon B. Ogive C. Histogram D. Polygon
9	The arrangement of sector in a pie chart is.	A. Random B. Ascending order C. Clock wise D. Anti clock wise
10	Total area of the histogram represents the total.	A. Frequency B. Class marks C. Classes D. Class limits
11	The presentation of available data in ascending or descending order of magnitude called.	A. Classification B. Tabulation C. Array D. Random
12	Classification of data on the basis of place is called.	A. Temporal classification B. Spatial classification C. Geographical classification D. Both b and d
13	Classification of data on the basis of difference in quantity is called	A. Spatial classification B. Temporal classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
14	The number of tally count for each value is called its.	A. Class mark B. Class interval C. Frequency
15	Only one variable can be represented on.	A. Simple bar diagram B. Multiple bar diagram C. Grouped bar diagram

16	The process of systematic arrangement of data into rows and columns is called.	B. Classification C. Tabulation D. Distribution
17	In construction of frequency distribution, the first step is.	A. To find class boundaries B. To calculate the class marks C. To find range of the data D. None of above
18	The cumulative frequency polygon is also called.	A. Ogive B. Bar graph C. Rectangular graph D. Histogram
19	For a given class 34-36, the mid point will be.	A. 32 B. 33 C. 34 D. 35
20	if frequency curve if the longer tail occurs to the left curve is called.	A. Positively skewed B. Symmetrical C. Negatively skewed D. Dentical
21	A sector diagram is also called.	A. Angular diagram B. Histogram C. Pie diagram D. Both a and c
22	A graph whihc is used to show the maximum and minimum values of a variable is called.	A. Line graph B. Bar graph C. Range graph D. None of above
23	The smallest and the largest values of any given class of a frequency distribution are called.	A. Class interval B. Class limits C. Class work D. None of these
24	The heading for differnet rows are called.	A. Rows captions B. Column captions C. Stubs D. Both a and c
25	Histogram is a.	A. Bar graph of frequency distribution B. Line graph of frequency distribution C. Bar graph of time series.
26	The term bar means. a.	A. Thick wide line B. Thin wide line C. Thick narrow line
27	Which of the following is written at the bottom of the table.	A. Foot note B. Source note C. Prefatory note D. Both a and b
28	The arrangement of data according to its time of occurence is known as.	A. Chronological classification B. Spatial classification C. Temporal classification D. Both a and c
29	The heading for different columns are called.	A. Column captions B. Rows captions C. Box -Head D. Both a and c
30	Which of the following steps is not involved in the formation of frequency distribution.	A. Editing B. Range C. Number of classes D. Class interval
31	A device of representing statistical data in pictures.	A. Pictograph B. Pictogram C. Cartoram D. Both a and b
32	Lower class boundary of 30-35 will be.	A. 35 B. 36 C. 32.5 D. None of above
33	Graph of time sereis is also called.	A. Band graph B. Line graph C. Range graph D. None of above

A. Two maxima

34	A bio model frequency curve consists of.	<p><del>A. One maxima</del>  B. One maxima  C. Three maxima  D. No maxima</p>
35	In a statistical table column captions are also called.	<p>A. Stubs  B. Box heads  C. Prefactory spaces  D. Body</p>
36	Classification of data on the basis of characteristics r attributes like social status etc is called.	<p>A. Spatial classification  B. Temporal classification  C. Qualitative classification  D. Quantitative classification</p>
37	To show no entry in a cell of the table dashes ..... and ..... are used.	<p>A. ???  B. Four Star  C. .... dots  D. Zeroes</p>
38	Tabulation means, the process of arranging the data into.	<p>A. Rows and columns  B. Columns  C. Rows  D. Different classes</p>
39	Median is graphically obtained by using.	<p>A. Histogram  B. Ogive  C. Frequency curve  D. None of these</p>
40	The part of the table containing row captions is called.	<p>A. Stub  B. Box -head  C. Body  D. Prefactory</p>
41	Frequency polygon is a.	<p>A. Circular graph  B. Square graph  C. Bar graph  D. Line graph</p>
42	Source notes are given at the.	<p>A. End of the table  B. Top of the table  C. Begginig of the table  D. Middle of the table</p>
43	Relative frequencies are obtained by.	<p>A. Dividing the mid points by the total frequency.  B. Dividing the total frequency by the frequency  C. Dividing the frequency by totla frequency  D. Dividing the mid points by the frequency</p>
44	Graph of time series.	<p>A. Historigram  B. Histogram  C. Frequency polygon  D. Ogive</p>
45	The part of the table containing column captions is called	<p>A. Stub  B. Box -head  C. Body  D. Prefactory</p>
46	A graph containing set of rectangles.	<p>A. Historigram  B. Histogram  C. Frequency polygon</p>
47	The foot notes are normally represented by.	<p>A. ....  B. Four Star  C. ....  D. ???</p>