

Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The graph of the symmetrical distribution is	A. bell shaped B. U - shaped C. J - shaped D. None of these
2	In construction a histogram which is to taken along x-axis.	A. Mid points nbsp; B. Class limits C. Class interval D. Class boundaries
3	when constructing a frequency distribution, the first step is.	A. Divide the data into at least five classes B. arrange the dta into an array C. Decide on the type and number of classes for dividing the data D. None of these
4	Classification of data by quantitative characterstcs is called.	A. Qualitative classification B. Quantitative classificaton C. Geographical classification D. Temporal classification
5	As a general rule, when arranging data statisticians tend to use.	A. Less than six classes B. Between six and fifteen classes C. Only fifteen classes D. More than twenty classes
6	Two methods of data arrangement are	A. Array and frequency distribution B. Frequency distribution and histogram C. Array and frequency polygon D. Histogram and array
7	Which of the following statements is true of cumulative frequency polygons or ogives for a particular set of data.	A. Both less than and or more curves have the same shape B. Or more curves slope up and to the right C. Less than curve slope down and to the right D. Less than curve slope up and to the right
8	If a curve has a longer tail to the right , it is called a.	A. J - Shaped curve B. Negative skewed curve C. Positively skewed curve D. Symmetrical curve
9	In construction of frequency distribution the first step is:	A. To calculate the calss marks B. To find range of the C. To find the class boundaries D. None of these
10	A chart in which total magnitude and its compnents are compared is called a	A. Component bar chart B. Pie chart C. Percentage compoent bar chart D. All of these
11	Continuous data are differentitated from discrete data in that	A. Discrete data classes are represented by fractions B. Continuous data classes may be represented by fractions C. Continous data take on only whole numebrs D. Discrete data can take on any real number
12	The frequency of a class divided by total frequency is called.	A. Class frequency B. Cumulative C. Relative frequency D. Total frequency
13	Histogramis a graph of.	A. Qualitative data B. Time sereis C. Ogive D. Frequency distribution

14	A frequency polygon is closed figure which is.	A. One sided B. Two sided C. Three sided D. Many sided
15	The difference between the upper and the lower boundaries of a class are known as:	A. class marks B. class intensive C. class frequency D. class limit
16	Tabulation means, the process of arranging the data into.	A. Different classes B. Rows C. Columns D. Rows & columns
17	The process of arranging data into rows and columns is called.	A. Frequency distribution B. Classification C. Tabulation D. Array
18	Classification of data according to locations or areas is called.	A. Temporal classification B. Geographical classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
19	In pie diagram, the sector of a circle is obtained by.	A. Component part / total \times 300 B. Component part / total \times 180 C. Component part / total \times 360 D. None of these
20	A statistical table has at least.	A. Five parts B. Four parts C. Three parts D. Two parts