

## PPSC Economics Chapter 12 Statistics In Economics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The prominent meaning of statistic	A. Data , its analysis and interpretation B. Observation of samples C. Method for analyzing numbers D. conducting census
2	Parameter in inferential statistics refers to	A. Sample value B. Data C. Population value D. Variable name
3	What does Social Researchers seek out of vast and confusing variety of individual characters.	A. Generalizations B. Decisions C. Single events D. group characteristics
4	Who stated statistics as 'aggregate of knowledge brought together for practical ends.	A. W.I. King B. A.L Bowley C. Prof. H secrist D. None of the above
5	In singular sense 'Statistics' is considered as.	A. Statistical data B. Statistical methods C. Both a and b D. None of these
6	Which of the following is not an example of the functions of statistic.	A. Average B. Intelligence quotient C. Diagram D. x2 test
7	To basic objective of sampling study is.	A. To draw inference B. To check units of population C. To collect numerical data D. To make census
8	Which of the following statements is true about platykurtic curve as compared to normal curve.	A. Flatter B. Broader central position C. Lower tails D. All of the above
9	When the population is badly affected, which type of sampling is appropriate.	A. Systematic sampling B. Stratified sampling C. Cluster sampling D. None of the above
10	Which of the following is a reason for misuse of statistics.	A. data can be manipulated B. Figures are convincing C. Figures can be used to mislead readers D. All of the above
11	The values are represented by identical symbol or picture's	A. Bar charts B. Pictograms C. Circle charts D. graphs
12	What is the reason for dropping the enumeration process.	A. Cost is prohibitive B. Time consuming C. Large efforts D. All of the above
13	Non proportional random sampling is a sub type of.	A. Unrestricted random sampling B. Simple Random sampling C. Stratified Random sampling D. Cluster Random sampling
14	It provides systematic knowledge on problem and issues analyzed.	A. Research report B. Research proposal C. Research abstract D. Research design
15	i- statistical laws are not exact ii- statistics reveals the entire story choose the correct from the following	A. Both the statements are correct B. Only the first statement is correct C. Only the second statement is

choose the correct from the following.

correct  
D. Both the statements are wrong.

16	It is a process of checking to detect and correct errors and omissions.	A. Coding B. Editing C. Analysis D. Classifications
17	What is the process of summarizing raw data and displaying them on compact statistical tables for further analysis.	A. Statistical analysis B. Data processing C. Tabulation D. Table construction
18	The recording of the data is done on the basis of the scheme.	A. coding B. Tabulation C. Classification D. Analysis
19	Which among the following is the sensible theory of sampling.	A. Induction B. Inertia C. Regularity D. None of the above
20	Which characteristic of the following is not belonging to statistics as a method.	A. A tool of analysis B. Helps processing the raw C. Descriptive nature D. Processing done by systematic analysis and interpretation
21	Quantitative characteristics includes.	A. Beauty B. Emotion C. Intelligence D. Data
22	The most frequently occurring score in distribution.	A. Mean B. Mode C. Median D. Quartile
23	The term skewness refers to.	A. Bulginess B. Lack of symmetry C. symmetrical D. Normal
24	If the same amount is added to or subtracted from all the values, standard deviation shall be.	A. Changed B. Unchanged C. Both D. None
25	Gender is categorized as	A. Nominal data B. Ordinal data C. Interval data D. Ratio data
26	According to Lincoln, I. Chao what is the primary objective of modern statistics.	A. Presentation of data B. Collection of quantitative data C. Assisting in making decisions D. Summarization of data
27	Which stage guides from the planning stage to the stage of drawing of final conclusions.	A. Numerical facts B. Statistical methods C. Data D. None of the above
28	Which of the following are function of inferential statistic.	A. Estimation B. Testing of hypothesis C. both a and b D. None of these
29	What the process of summarizing raw data and displaying them on compact statistical table for further analysis.	A. Statistical analysis B. Data processing C. Tabulation D. Table construction
30	A statistic in inferential statistics is related to which of the following.	A. Sample B. Population C. Both a and b D. None of these
31	The extent of variability is measured by	A. Central tendency B. Measures of dispersion C. Arithmetic mean D. Co relation
32	Data is collected with reasonable standard of.	A. Numerical method B. Feasibility C. Accuracy D. All of the above

33	Coefficient of standard deviation is.	A. SD/Median B. SD/Mean C. SD /Mode D. AM/SD
34	Which of the following are functions of inferential statistics.	A. Estimation B. Testing of hypothesis C. Both a and b D. None of these
35	Which among the following is not an essential of sampling.	A. Representativeness B. Complete C. Same D. Dependent
36	The law of inertia of large numbers means.	A. Opposite of the law of statistical regularity. B. Same to the law of statistical Regularity C. Sample in large numbers create big variations in results. D. opposite to the mathematical theory of probability
37	The definition of various terms, units of collection and measurement help ensuring that.	A. Analysis is easy B. Method is systematic and empirical C. Construction of conclusions easy D. Data is relevant to the purpose
38	Which of the following index numbers is an important statistical concept in economic theory.	A. Per capita income B. Cost of living C. Gross National product D. Maximum Retail price
39	A single value that represent the average characteristics of its frequency distribution.	A. quarterlies B. Grouped data C. Central tendency D. Range
40	Chose the advantage of snowball sampling from the following.	A. population of not seen B. Total size of population is not known C. researcher's acquaintance influence the research D. Contradicts with conventional nations.
41	What are the two broad functions of statistical methods in social research.	A. Description and summarizing B. Description and indication C. Description and induction D. Applied Mathematics and induction
42	Which among the following is not a merit of the census method.	A. Results are representative B. Information on rare events C. Result are reliable D. In appropriate method for enumeration
43	The values are represented by identical symbol or pictures.	A. Bar charts B. Pictograms C. Circle charts D. graphs
44	Statistics is one of those science which are only indicative of a trend, therefore	A. It is probabilistic than deterministic B. It is deterministic than probabilistic C. a definite data collection method is unnecessary D. Data sources should be clear
45	Academic community is otherwise called.	A. General public B. Target audience C. Participant audience D. Scientific community
46	Which among the following is a material for statics.	A. Honesty B. Poverty C. Wisdom D. Numerical data
47	What is the reason for the necessity of statistics in the field of social sciences.	A. Simplification and quantitative approach B. Knowledge acquisition and description C. Easiness and analytical D. all of the above
48	The very word statistics refers to	A. State craft B. Science of state

48	The very word statistics refers to.	C. Political state D. Political craft
49	What characteristic does statistics emphasizes, as a Method or as a singular noun.	A. Descriptive B. Analytical C. Inferential D. Comparative
50	For a positively skewed distribution.	A. mean > mode > median B. mean > median > mode C. mode > mean > median D. mean < mode < median
51	Drawing conclusion from the data collected is called.	A. Analysis B. Organization C. Tabulation D. Interpretation
52	Snowball sampling is used for data collection through.	A. Connecting relations B. Small population C. Representatives D. None of the above
53	The mathematical theory of probability has helped to form the.	A. Statistical theory B. Law of inertia of large numbers C. Law of statistical Relativity D. Law of statistical Regularity
54	What does statistics of distribution indicates.	A. Consumer preference B. Strength of the desire of people C. Wealth of nation D. Economics conditions of people
55	Inferential statistics is the branch of statistics which helps in inferring.	A. Sample value B. Population value C. Both a and b D. None of these
56	Which of the following statements is true about hypothesis.	A. It is an assumption about population value B. There are different types of hypothesis C. Hypothesis testing is a function of inferential statistics D. All of the above
57	The most frequently occurring score in a distribution	A. Mean B. mode C. Median D. Quartile
58	Estimation is the process of.	A. Formulating some hypothesis about the population B. Inferring statistic from parameter C. Testing some hypothesis about eh population D. Inferring parameter from statistic
59	Sum of squares of the deviations about mean is.	A. Maximum B. Minimum C. zero D. one
60	As a plural noun, who defined statistics very adequately and realistically	A. Webster B. Bowley C. A.M. Tuttle D. Prof. H. secrist
61	What is the characteristic of the sample which is selected randomly.	A. It is not average of the whole B. It would be representative C. It would not be equal to the population D. All of the above
62	Which of the following is true about skewed distribution.	A. It is symmetrical B. Mean, median and mode concede C. Similar to normal distribution. D. The more mean moves away from mode larger skewness
63	Quota sampling is the combination of.	A. Purposive and stratified sampling B. Purposive and deliberate sampling C. Purpose and systematic sampling D. stratified and systematic sampling
64	National sample survey scheme is an example for	A. Government policy B. Planning C. Population analysis D. Business

65	A single value that represent the average characteristics of its frequency distribution.	A. Quartiles B. Grouped data C. Central tendency D. range
66	"More reliable results can be obtained through sampling method" because.	A. Statistical error is low B. Saves time C. Cost is low D. None of the above
67	'Equal chance of being included in the sample", about what does Dr. Yates and Harper defined like this.	A. Stratified sampling B. Probability sampling C. Proportional sampling D. None of these
68	What is embodies sampling.	A. Haphazard selection B. Numbers C. Definite rules D. Accuracy
69	Which device is good to measure variation in open end distribution.	A. Quartile deviation B. Range C. Mean deviation D. Variance
70	Who own the random number table which comprising of 15,000 digits arranged in twos.	A. <div>Kendall and B.B. Smith</div> B. L.H.C. Tippet C. British Census report D. Fisher and Yates
71	Statistics should be capable of.	A. Empiricism B. systematic inquiry C. Comparison D. Evolution
72	Measure of skewness gives.	A. Direction of skewness B. Extent of skewness C. Both a and b D. None of these
73	Skewness refers to.	A. Symmetry B. Asymmetry C. Flatness D. Variance
74	Statistics are affected to a market extend by	A. Aggregate of facts B. Multiplicity of causes C. Numerically stated D. Complex manifestations
75	Which provide a shorthand summary of data.	A. Frequency table B. Simple table C. Cross table D. Two way table
76	To study the variation in the production of rice over a number of years, select from the following, the appropriate sample for drawing results that reflects only small variations.	A. Collect data from some states B. Collect data from all the states C. Collect data from one or two states D. Collect data from more than half the number of states.