

Business Statistics Icom Part 2 English Medium Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An index number calculated for more than on items is called.	A. Simple index number B. Compound index number C. composite index number D. Relative index number
2	The probability of drawing club cards from a pack of 52 cards is.	A. 12/52 B. 13/52 C. 4/52 D. 26/52
3	The probability f an event always lies between.	A. 0 & 1 B. -1 & +1 C. -2 & +1 D. -1 & 0
4	The probability of appearing 5 in rolling a six faced cubic dice is	A. 2/6 B. 1/6 C. 3/6 D. 1/2
5	In fixed base method the base period should be.	A. Normal year B. Abnormal year C. Fluctuating year D. Both b and c
6	For the given data 2,4,8,7,-9 , G.M. will be.	A. Undefined B. Zero C. Negative D. Positive
7	The probability of an event cannot be.	A. More than one B. Less than one C. Negative D. Zero
8	The index numbers are calculated in.	A. Ratios B. Percentages C. Decimal D. Fractions
9	Census returns are.	A. Secondary data B. Raw data C. Primary data
10	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
11	Consumer price index numbers are obtained by.	A. Fisher's ideal formula B. Marshall Edgeworth's formula C. Paasche's formula D. Laspayre's formula
12	Statistics is the back bone of.	A. Mathematics B. Science C. Accounting D. Research
13	If all the value are not of equal importance , the index number of called.	A. Weighted B. Un weighted C. Composite D. Simple
14	A sector diagram is also called.	A. Angular diagram B. Histogram C. Pie diagram D. Both a and c
15	From a bag containing 4 white and 5 black balls 2 balls are drawn at random the probability that they are of same colour is.	A. 3/9 B. 2/9 C. 4/9 D. 5/9

16	The term sample space is used for.	A. All possible outcomes B. Probability C. Sample D. None of above
17	In venn diagram universal set U is represented by a.	A. Rectangle B. Square C. Circle D. Both a and b
18	The presentation of available data in aaseending or descending order of magnitude called.	A. Classification B. Tabulation C. Array D. Random
19	Fisher index number is the G.M. of the.	A. Marshall Edgeworth index number B. Liaspeyre's and Paasche's index number C. Laspeyre's index number D. Paasche's index number
20	Classification of data on the basis of difference is quantity is called	A. Spatial classification B. Temporal classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification