

Business Statistics Icom Part 2 English Medium Chapter 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Source notes are given at the.	<p>A. End of the table</p> <p>B. Top of the table</p> <p>C. Beggining of the table</p> <p>D. Middle of the table</p>
2	Relative frequencies are obtained by.	<p>A. Dividing the mid points by the total frequency.</p> <p>B. Dividing the total frequency by the frequency</p> <p>C. Dividing the frequency by totlla frequency</p> <p>D. Dividing the mid points by the frequency</p>
3	To show no entry in a cell of the table dashes and are used.	<p>A. ???</p> <p>B. Four Star</p> <p>C. dots</p> <p>D. Zeroes</p>
4	The heading for differnet rows are called.	<p>A. Rows captions</p> <p>B. Column captions</p> <p>C. Stubs</p> <p>D. Both a and c</p>
5	Graph of time sereis is also called.	<p>A. Band graph</p> <p>B. Line graph</p> <p>C. Range graph</p> <p>D. None of above</p>
6	As a generela rule, statisticians tend to use which of the following numebr of classes when arranging the data.	<p>A. Between 5 and 20</p> <p>B. Fewer than 5</p> <p>C. Between 1 and 5</p> <p>D. More than 20</p>
7	The cumulatative frequency polygon is also called.	<p>A. Ogive</p> <p>B. Bar graph</p> <p>C. Rectangular graph</p> <p>D. Histogram</p>
8	A graph whihc is used to show the maximum and minimum values of a variable is called.	<p>A. Line graph</p> <p>B. Bar graph</p> <p>C. Range graph</p> <p>D. None of above</p>
9	The numebr of tally count for each value is called its.	<p>A. Class mark</p> <p>B. Class interval</p> <p>C. Frequency</p>
10	The graph of the symmetrical distribution is.	<p>A. U-Shaped</p> <p>B. J- Shaped</p> <p>C. Bell - Shaped</p> <p>D. None of above</p>
11	Histogram is a.	<p>A. Bar graph of frequency distribution</p> <p>B. Line graph of frequency distribution</p> <p>C. Bar graph of time series.</p>
12	The foot notes are normally represented by.	<p>A.</p> <p>B. Four Star</p> <p>C.</p> <p>D. ???</p>
13	The process of systematic arrangement of data into rows and columns is called.	<p>A. Presentation</p> <p>B. Classification</p> <p>C. Tabulation</p> <p>D. Distribution</p>
14	The part of the table containing row captions is called.	<p>A. Stub</p> <p>B. Box -head</p> <p>C. Body</p> <p>D. Prefactory</p>
		<p>A. Column captions</p>

15	The heading for different columns are called.	B. Rows captions C. Box -Head D. Both a and c
16	The term bar means. a.	A. Thick wide line B. Thin wide line C. Thick narrow line
17	Lower class boundary of 30-35 will be.	A. 35 B. 36 C. 32.5 D. None of above
18	Only one variable can be represented on.	A. Simple bar diagram B. Multiple bar diagram C. Grouped bar diagram
19	Classification of data on the basis of difference is quantity is called	A. Spatial classification B. Temporal classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
20	Tabulation means, the process of arranging the data into.	A. Rows and columns B. Columns C. Rows D. Different classes