

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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The heading for different columns are called.	A. Column captions B. Rows captions C. Box -Head D. Both a and c
2	The arrangement of data according to its time of occurrence is known as.	A. Chronological classification B. Spatial classification C. Temporal classification D. Both a and c
3	Graph of time series is also called.	A. Band graph B. Line graph C. Range graph D. None of above
4	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
5	The part of the table containing column captions is called	A. Stub B. Box -head C. Body D. Prefactory
6	In a table, foot note and source notes are.	A. Same B. Identical C. Different D. None of above
7	A graph which 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
8	In a statistical table column captions are also called.	A. Stubs B. Box heads C. Prefactory spaces D. Body
9	The graph of the symmetrical distribution is.	A. U-Shaped B. J- Shaped C. Bell - Shaped D. None of above
10	Which of the following is written at the top of the table.	A. Prefactory note B. Foot note C. Source note D. Title
11	The graph of mid points and frequency is called.	A. Pie diagram B. Bar diagram C. Histogram D. None of above
12	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
13	A graph containing set of rectangles.	A. Historigram B. Histogram C. Frequency polygon
14	Tabulation means, the process of arranging the data into.	A. Rows and columns B. Columns C. Rows D. Different classes
15	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

16	Relative frequencies are obtained by.	A. Dividing the mid points by the total frequency. B. Dividing the total frequency by the frequency C. Dividing the frequency by total frequency D. Dividing the mid points by the frequency
17	Classification of data on the basis of place is called.	A. Temporal classification B. Spatial classification C. Geographical classification D. Both b and d
18	Classification of data on the basis of difference in quantity is called	A. Spatial classification B. Temporal classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
19	Classification of data on the basis of characteristics or attributes like social status etc is called.	A. Spatial classification B. Temporal classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
20	The foot notes are normally represented by.	A. .... B. Four Star C. .... D. ???