Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An Ogive is a	A. Frequency curve B. Frequency polygon C. Cumulative frequency polygon D. Frequency histogram
2	A relative frequency distribution presents frequencies in terms of	A. Fractions B. Whole numbers C. Percentages D. Both a and c but not b
3	The secton of table that contains the column caption is called.	A. Stub B. Body C. Box plot D. Box head
4	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
5	The grouped data is.	A. Primary B. Secondary C. Raw data D. None of them
6	When a graph is made to show the total and part of the data, we draw.	A. Simple bar chart B. Multiple bar chart C. Component barchart D. None of these
7	If a curve has a longer tail to the left . it is called a.	A. Symmetrical curve B. Positive skewed curve C. Negatively skewed curve D. None of these
8	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
9	Histogramis a graph of.	A. Qualitative data B. Time sereis C. Ogive D. Frequency distribution
10	A frequency polygon is clsed figure which is.	A. One sided B. Two sided C. Three sided D. Many sided
11	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
12	In a table foot note and source notes are.	A. Same B. Different C. Identical D. None of these
13	The foot note are usually indicated by.	A. (.............) B. (***) C. (------) D. (_____)
14	The minimum classes may be determine by formula.	A. C = 1+3, log (n) B. c = √n C. $X_m - X_0$ D. Both A and B
15	Which of the following is written at the top of the table.	A. Souce note B. Foot notte C. Prefatory note D. Title

16	As the numebr of observations and classes increase, the shape of a frequency polygon.	A. Tends to become increasingly asmooth B. Tends to become jagged C. stays the same D. Varies if data become more reliable
17	The frequency of a class divided by total frequency is called.	A. Class frequency B. Cumulative C. Relative freqeuncy D. Total frequency
18	The smallest and the largest value of data are called.	A. Range B. Mid point C. Extreme value D. Arrayed value
19	When a distribution is symmetrical and has one mode,the highest point on the curve is called.	A. Mode B. Median C. Mean D. All of these
20	Freqeucny is denoted by	A. f B. c C. q D. p