

Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	A graph of cumulative frequency is called:	A. Histogeram B. Frequency polygon C. Ogive D. Frequency curve
3	The smallest and larges value of any given class of frequency distribution are called.	A. Class limits B. Class interval C. Class marks D. Class Boundry
4	The process of arranging data into rows and columns is called.	A. Frequency distribution B. Classification C. Tabulation D. Array
5	Data classified by attributes are called.	A. Continuous dataB. Quantitative dataC. Qualitative dataD. Grouped data
6	Which of the following statements is true of cumulative frequency polygons or ogives for a particular set of data.	A. Both less than and or more curves have the same shape B. Or more curves slope up and to the right C. Less than curve slope down and to the right D. Less than curve slope up and to the right
7	Mid poitns of top of the rectangular of historgram are joined to get.	A. Frequency curve B. Polygen C. Ogive D. Histogram
8	Title of a table should be in	A. Lower case letters B. Capital letters C. Italic and lower case letters D. Twenty letters
9	The secton of table that contains the column caption is called.	A. Stub B. Body C. Box plot D. Box head
10	The fraph of the symmetrical distribution is	A. bell shaped B. U - shaped C. J- shaped D. None of these
11	Which of the following is an example of compressed data.	A. Array B. Frequency distribution C. Ogive D. Histogram
12	In a table foot note and source notes are.	A. Same B. Different C. Identical D. None of these
13	Which of the following is written at the bottom of the table:	A. Sources note B. Foot note C. Prefatory note D. Both A and B
14	The numebr of classes in a frequency distribution is obtained by dividing the range of variable by the.	A. Total frequency B. Class interval C. Relative frequency D. Mid -points

15	Classification of data according to locations or areas is called.	A. I emporal classification B. Geographical classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification
16	Classification is the provess of arranging data according to.	A. One characteristic B. Two or more characteristics C. Similar characterics D. Different characteristics
17	The grouped data is.	A. Primary B. Secondary C. Raw data D. None of them
18	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
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	Continuous data are differentitated from discrete data in that	A. Discrete data classes are represented by fractions B. Continuous data classes may be represented by fractions C. Continuous data take on only whole numebrs D. Discrete data can take on any real number