Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Mid poitns of top of the rectangular of historgram are joined to get.	A. Frequency curve B. Polygen C. Ogive D. Histogram
2	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
3	If we connect the mid points of rectangles in a histogram with a series of lines. we get.	A. Ogive B. Frequency Polygon C. Frequency Curve D. Bar chart
4	Important bases of classification are.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. More than four
5	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
6	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
7	Histogramis a graph of.	A. Qualitative data B. Time sereis C. Ogive D. Frequency distribution
8	An Ogive is a	A. Frequency curve B. Frequency polygon C. Cumulative frequency polygon D. Frequency histogram
9	The secton of table that contains the column caption is called.	A. Stub B. Body C. Box plot D. Box head
10	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
11	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
12	In constructing a frequency distribution for a sample, the numebr of classes depends on.	A. The number of data points B. The range of the data colelcted C. Teh size of the population D. Both a and b but not c
13	The difference between the upper and the lower boundaries of a class are known as:	A. class marks B. class intensive C. class frequency D. class limit
14	A relative frequency distribution presents frequencies in terms of	A. Fractions B. Whole numbers C. Percentages D. Both percentages and fractions

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	Total angle of pie-chart is.	A. 270° B. 300° C. 320° D. 360°
17	Data classified by attributes are called.	A. Continuous data B. Quantitative data C. Qualitative data D. Grouped data
18	The process of arranging data into rows and columns is called.	A. Freqeuncy distribution B. Classification C. Tabulation D. Array
19	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 freqeuncy D. Mid -points
20	In a table foot note and source notes are.	A. Same B. Different C. Identical D. None of these