

Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The smallest and the largest value of data are called.	A. Range B. Mid point C. Extreme value D. Arrayed value
2	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
3	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
4	A relative frequency distribution presents frequencies in terms of	A. Fractions B. Whole numbers C. Percentages D. Both a and c but not b
5	In construction a histogram which is to taken along x-axis.	A. Mid points B. Class limits C. Class interval D. Class boundaries
6	Which of the following is written at the top of the table.	A. Souce note B. Foot notte C. Prefatory note D. Title
7	The average of lower and upper class limits is called.	A. Class boundary B. class frequency C. Class mark D. Class limit
8	The process of arranging data into rows and columns is called.	A. Frequency distribution B. Classification C. Tabulation D. Array
9	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
10	A frequency polygon is clsed figure which is.	A. One sided B. Two sided C. Three sided D. Many sided
11	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
12	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
13	Data which have been arranged in ascending or descending order are called.	A. Raw data B. Grouped data C. Arrayed data D. Un grouped data
14	The process of systematic arrangement of data into rows and columns is called.	A. Classification B. Tabulation C. Bar chart

		D. Pie chart
15	An Ogive is a	A. Frequency curve B. Frequency polygon C. Cumulative frequency polygon D. Frequency histogram
16	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
17	Which of the following is an example of compressed data.	A. Array B. Frequency distribution C. Ogive D. Histogram
18	The grouped data is.	A. Primary B. Secondary C. Raw data D. None of them
19	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
20	when constructing a frequency distribution, the first step is.	A. Divide the data into at least five classes B. arrange the dta into an array C. Decide on the type and number of classes for dividing the data D. None of these