

PPSC Economics Full Book MCQ Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following are function of inferential statistic.	A. Estimation B. Testing of hypothesis C. both a and b D. None of these
2	Drawing conclusion from the data collected is called.	A. Analysis B. Organization C. Tabulation D. Interpretation
3	What is the process of summarizing raw data and displaying them on compact statistical tables for further analysis.	A. Statistical analysis B. Data processing C. Tabulation D. Table construction
4	Which provide a shorthand summary of data.	A. Frequency table B. Simple table C. Cross table D. Two way table
5	The most frequently occurring score in distribution.	A. Mean B. Mode C. Median D. Quartile
6	Estimation is the process of.	A. Formulating some hypothesis about the population B. Inferring statistic from parameter C. Testing some hypothesis about eh population D. Inferring parameter from statistic
7	It provides systematic knowledge on problem and issues analyzed.	A. Research report B. Research proposal C. Research abstract D. Research design
8	A statistic in inferential statistics is related to which of the following.	A. Sample B. Population C. Botha a and b D. None of these
9	Parameter in inferential statistics refers to	A. Sample value B. Data C. Population value D. Variable name
10	Gender is categorized as	A. Nominal data B. Ordinal data C. Interval data D. Ratio data
11	Chose the advantage of snowball sampling from the following.	A. population of not seen B. Total size of population is not known C. researcher's acquaintance influence the research D. Contradicts with conventional nations.
12	Snowball sampling is used for data collection through.	A. Connecting relations B. Small population C. Representatives D. None of the above
13	Quota sampling is the combination of.	A. Purposive and stratified sampling B. Purposive and deliberate sampling C. Purpose and systematic sampling D. stratified and systematic sampling
14	Inferential statistics is the branch of statistics which helps in inferring.	A. Sample value B. Population value C. Botha a and b D. None of these

15	When the population is badly affected, which type of sampling is appropriate.	A. Systematic sampling B. Stratified sampling C. Cluster sampling D. None of the above
16	Non proportional random sampling is a sub type of.	A. Unrestricted random sampling B. Simple Random sampling C. Stratified Random sampling D. Cluster Random sampling
17	Who own the random number table which comprising of 15,000 digits arranged in twos.	A. Kendall and B.B. Smith B. L.H.C. Tippett C. British Census report D. Fisher and Yates
18	'Equal chance of being included in the sample', about what does Dr. Yates and Harper defined like this.	A. Stratified sampling B. Probability sampling C. Proportional sampling D. None of these
19	Which among the following is the sensible theory of sampling.	A. Induction B. Inertia C. Regularity D. None of the above
20	"More reliable results can be obtained through sampling method" because.	A. Statistical error is low B. Saves time C. Cost is low D. None of the above
21	Which among the following is not an essential of sampling.	A. Representativeness B. Complete C. Same D. Dependent
22	To study the variation in the production of rice over a number of years, select from the following, the appropriate sample for drawing results that reflects only small variations.	A. Collect data from some states B. Collect data from all the states C. Collect data from one or two states D. Collect data from more than half the number of states.
23	The law of inertia of large numbers means.	A. Opposite of the law of statistical regularity. B. Same to the law of statistical Regularity C. Sample in large numbers create big variations in results. D. opposite to the mathematical theory of probability
24	What is the characteristic of the sample which is selected randomly.	A. It is not average of the whole B. It would be representative C. It would not be equal to the population D. All of the above
25	The mathematical theory of probability has helped to form the.	A. Statistical theory B. Law of inertia of large numbers C. Law of statistical Relativity D. Law of statistical Regularity
26	To basic objective of sampling study is.	A. To draw inference B. To check units of population C. To collect numerical data D. To make census
27	What is embodies sampling.	A. Haphazard selection B. Numbers C. Definite rules D. Accuracy
28	What is the reason for dropping the enumeration process.	A. Cost is prohibitive B. Time consuming C. Large efforts D. All of the above
29	Which among the following is not a merit of the census method.	A. Results are representative B. Information on rare events C. Result are reliable D. In appropriate method for enumeration
30	i- statistical laws are not exact ii- statistics reveals the entire story choose the correct from the following.	A. Both the statements are correct B. Only the first statement is correct C. Only the second statement is correct D. Both the statements are wrong.

