

Statistics - ICS Part 1 Statistics Chapter 1 Short Questions Preparation

Q1. What are biases errors.

Ans 1: Such errors which tend to occur in the same direction are called biased errors or cumulating errors.

Q2. Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative data.

Ans 1: Data which can be described by quantitative variable such as age, height etc are called quantitative data.

Ans 2: Data described by a qualitative variable such as marital status, religion etc are called qualitative data.

Q3. What is the aim of collecting numerical data for a statistical study.

Ans 1: Numerical data are collected from the universe under study inferential statistics is concerned with drawing conclusions about the population or universe obtained from the sample.

Q4. Give an example each of the discrete and continuous variables.

Ans 1: The number of children in a family is a discrete variable. The age in years of a child is a continuous variable.

Q5. Define Discrete Variable. Give example.

Ans 1: Discrete variable is one that can take only isolated points on the number line. For example number of students in a class.

Q6. Define Population and Sample.

Ans 1: Population: The total group under discussion is called the population.

Ans 2: Sample: A small representative part of population is called the sample.

Q7. Define Parameter and Statistics.

Ans 1: Parameter: It is a quantity computed from the population.

Ans 2: Statistics: It is a quantity computed from the sample.

Q8. Differentiate between quantitative and qualitative data.

Ans 1: Data which can be described by a quantitative variable such as height, age, weight, etc. are called quantitative data.

Ans 2: Data which can be described by a qualitative variable such as marital status, sex, religion, etc. are called qualitative data.

Q9. Differentiate between parameter and statistics.

Ans 1: Parameter: A value calculated from the population is called parameter

Ans 2: Statistic: a value calculated from the sample is called statistic

Q10. Name the sources of primary data.

Ans 1: 1- Direct personal observation

Ans 2: 2- Registration

Ans 3: 3- Estimates through local correspondents

Ans 4: 4- Investigation through enumerators

Ans 5: 5- Information through mailed questionnaire.
