

Statistics - ICS Part 1 Statistics Full Book Short Questions Preparation

Q1. What is the difference between average of relatives method and aggregate method.

Ans 1: In aggregate method, we sum all prices before finding the ratios. in Average of relatives method, we first compute price relatives and then take the average.

Q2. 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.

Q3. Differentiate between parameter and statistics.

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

Ans 2: Statistics: A value calculated from the sample is called statistics.

Q4. Define tabulation or what is a table?

Ans 1: The process of arranging data into rows and columns is called tabulation.

Q5. What is the weight index number.

Ans 1: In weight index number the different commodities receive their weight properties to their importance.

Q6. Write two limitations of index numbers.

Ans 1: 1- There may be error in each stage of the construction of the index numbers. namely, selection of weight etc.

Ans 2: 2- Index numbers may not represent the exact change in price because they are based on sample data.

Q7. Define the rang of grouped data.

Ans 1: There are two ways of defining the range for grouped data.

Ans 2: 1- Range = class mark of highest class - class mark of lowest class.

Ans 3: 2- Range = upper class boundary of highest class- lower class boundary of lowest class.

Q8. A person has three suits, five shirts and six ties. In how ways can be wear a suit, a shirt and a tie.

Ans 1: The person can werar a suit, a shirt and a tie in $3 \times 5 \times 6 = 90$ ways.

Q9. Define the term Dispersion.

Ans 1: By dispersion,we mean the extent to which the value are spread out from the average.

Q10. What is data.

Ans 1: The word data means information or numerical facts collected through census or surverys or other sources.

Q11. What is weigfhted index numbers.

Ans 1: Weighted index numbers can be classifed into two categories

Ans 2: a- Weighted agggreate method

Ans 3: b- Weighted average of relatives

Q12. Discuss demerits of A.M.

Ans 1: It is greatly affected by extreme values.It can not be calculated for open end classes without assuming open ends.

Q13. Write two merits of G.M.

Ans 1: 1- It is based on all the values.

Ans 2: 2- It gives equal weight to all the values.

Q14. Find the mode and median of letter STATISTICS.

Ans 1: The mode of STATISTICS are S and T and median is S by arranging data

Q15. What are random numebrs.

Ans 1: Random numebr are tehnumbers obtained by some random process . The numbers 00,01,02..... 09,10,11..... 99 are two - digit random numbers.

Q16. What is the CPI.

Ans 1: Consumer Price Index

Q17. Define Sample point.

Ans 1: Each element is the sample space is called sample point.

Q18. 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.

Q19. If coefficient of skewness is zero, i,t. $SK = 0$, then what willyou say about mean, median and Mode.

Ans 1: The mean, median and mode are coincide

Q20. A bag has five coins each of different denomination. How mnay differnet sums of money cna be formed.

Ans 1: Different sums of money taking 1,2,3,4 or 5 at a time out of five distinct coins of denomination one, two, three, four and five .
