Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 2 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	When a distribution is symmetrical and has one mode,the highest point on the curve is called.	A. Mode B. Median C. Mean D. All of these
2	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
3	The smallest and the largest value of data are called.	A. Range B. Mid point C. Extreme value D. Arrayed value
4	Graphs of frequency distributions are used because.	A. they have a long history in practical applications B. They attract attenstion to data pattern C. They account for biased or incomplete data D. None of thses
5	The fraph of the symmetrical distribution is	A. bell shaped B. U - shaped C. J- shaped D. None of these
6	The average of lower and upper class limits is called.	A. Class boundary B. class frequency C. Class mark D. Class limit
7	Range of the ungroup data can be calculate by formula.	A. X_m - X_m B. X_m - X₀ C. X₀ D. X₀ - X_m
8	As a general rule, when arranging data statisticians tend to use.	A. Less than six classes B. Between six and fifteen classes C. Only fifteen classes D. More than twenty classes
9	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
10	Classification of data by their time of occurrence is called.	A. Temporal or choronologicla classification B. Geographical classification C. Quantitative classification D. Qualitative classfication
11	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
12	a graph of a cumulative frequency distribution is called.	A. Histogram B. Ogive C. Frequecny polygon D. None of thesse
13	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
14	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
15	The process of systematic arrangement of data into rows and columns is called.	A. Classification B. Tabulation C. Bar chart D. Pie chart
16	A graph of cumulative frequency is called:	A. Histogeram B. Frequency polygon C. Ogive D. Frequency curve
17	Important bases of classification are.	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. More than four
18	Classification is the provess of arranging data according to.	A. One characteristic B. Two or more characteristics C. Similar characterics D. Different characteristics
19	In pie diagram, the sector of a circle is obtained by.	A. Component part / total x 300 B. Component part / total x 180 C. Component part / total x 360 D. None of these
20	Classification of data according to locations or areas is called.	A. Temporal classification B. Geographical classification C. Qualitative classification D. Quantitative classification