QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR BUSINESS – I

1. Which one of the following is not a function of statistics?
   (a) To simplify complexities (b) To compare data with respect to time and date
   (c) To forecast the future (d) To pass a bill
2. Statistical methods are
   (a) Collection of data (b) Analysis of data
   (c) Classification of data (d) All of these
3. In _____ sense, statistics refers to a set of methods and techniques used for collection, tabulation, analysis and interpretation of statistical data.
   (a) Normal (b) Singular
   (d) Plural (d) Varied
4. Which branch of statistics is used to make generalisation about the population based on the samples?
   (a) Descriptive Statistics (b) Inferential Statistics
   (c) Empirical Statistics (d) General Statistics
5. Statistics can
   (a) Prove anything (b) Disprove anything
   (c) Neither prove nor disprove anything: but is a tool (d) solve everything
6. Statistical results are
   (a) Absolutely correct (b) Universally Correct
   (c) True on an average (d) Not correct
7. Distrust of statistics arises on account of
   (a) Lack of Knowledge and limitation of its uses (b) Science of statistics
   (c) Collection of data by skilled persons (d) Complete disclosure of data collected
8. Which one of the following is not true?
   (a) Statistics does not study the individual cases
   (b) Statistical results are true only an average
   (c) Statistics reveal the entire story of the problem
   (d) Statistics are only one of the methods of studying a problem
9. Primary data as compared to secondary data are
   (a) less reliable (b) equally reliable
   (c) not actual data (d) more reliable
10. Data collected from "The Hindu" newspaper is an example of
    (a) Primary data (b) Secondary data
    (c) Continuous data (d) None of these
11. _____ is a suitable method of collecting data in cases where the informants are literate and spread over a vast area
    (a) Mailed Questionnaire (b) Direct personal Interview
    (c) Observation Method (d) Schedule method
12. The data collected on the height of a group of students after recording their heights with a measuring tape are
    (a) Primary data (b) Secondary data
    (c) Discrete data (d) Continuous data
13. If all the units of the universe under study are considered for data collection, this method of data collection is called
    (a) Sampling method (b) Survey method
    (c)Primary method (d) Census method
14. Which method of data collection is suitable when data to be collected are confidential?

(a) Mailed Questionnaire (b) Direct personal Interview
(c) Observation Method (d) Schedule method

15. Data originally collected for an investigation is called
(a) Discrete data (b) Secondary data
(c) Primary data (d) Continuous data

16. Which one of the following is not true about census method?
(a) It is suitable when population is heterogeneous
(b) Census method possess high degree of accuracy
(c) Census method helps in intensive study of a problem
(d) It is cheap and is less time consuming

17. The technique of inspecting or studying only a selected representative and adequate fraction of the population and drawing conclusions based on the study for the entire universe is called..
(a) Sampling (b) Survey
(c)Primary method (d) Census

18. The listing of all units in the population under study is called
(a)List (b) stub
(c)Frame (d) Caption

19. Ton, kilogram, Rupees, hour etc are examples of
(a) Simple units (b) Composite units
(c) Primary unit (d) Complex units

20. Primary Data are in the nature of _____ from which the investigator draws conclusions by applying statistical methods for analysis and interpretations
(a) Raw materials (b) Finished products
(c) Work in progress (d) Closing stock

21. Secondary data are in the nature of _____ as they have already passed through the statistical machine.
(a) Raw materials (b) Finished products
(c) Work in progress (d) Closing stock

22. Which type of data goes through further analysis and changes its shape in the course of its use?
(a) Discrete data (b) Secondary data
(c) Primary data (d) Continuous data

23. Which type of data requires less precaution at the time of collection but more at the time of analysis?
(a) Discrete data (b) Secondary data
(c) Primary data (d) Continuous data

24. Which one of the following is not a method of primary data collection?
(a) Observation Method (b) Schedules sent through enumerators
(c) Indirect oral investigation (d) Publications of Trade associations

25. The group of individuals under study is known as
(a) Sample (b) Data
(c) Population (d) None of the above

26. Which method of data collection is free from sampling errors?
(a) Census Method (b) Sample Survey
(c) Non random sampling (d) None of the above

27. Which method of sampling uses random selection to generate representative samples from population?
(a) Non – Probability Sampling (b) Non random sampling
(c) Probability sampling (d) None of the above

28. Which one of the following is not a method of simple random sampling?
(a) Lottery Method (b) Table of random numbers
(c) Grid System (d) Quota Sampling
29. Which one of the following is not a method of Non Probability Sampling?
(a) Convenient Sampling (b) Quota Sampling
(c) Snowball Sampling (d) Cluster Sampling
30. _____ is a method of stratified sampling in which selection within strata is non-random.
(a) Convenient Sampling (b) Quota Sampling
(c) Snowball Sampling (d) Cluster Sampling
31. Presenting numerical facts in rows and columns is known as
(a) Classification (b) Coding
(c) Editing (d) Tabulation
32. In this type of interview the interviewer does not follow any list of pre-determined questions
(a) Structured (b) Unstructured
(c) Depth (d) focused
33. A population containing definite number of object is called
(a) Finite Population (b) Infinite Population
(c) Destructive Population (d) Universe
34. Random sampling under restricted sampling technique is called
(a) Lottery method (b) Cluster sampling
(c) Complex random sampling (d) Random number method
35. Under this method samples are drawn stage by stage.
(a) Cluster sampling (b) Multi stage sampling
(c) Random sampling (d) Judgement sampling
36. Table numbers are given for identification and _____
(a) Attractiveness (b) Promptness
(c) Future reference (d) Brevity

37. _____ refers to the techniques, procedures and methods used for checking and adjusting data for omissions, errors, consistency and legibility.
(a) Coding (b) Tabulation
(c) Editing (d) Classification
38. _____ is an analytical process in which data, both in quantitative form or qualitative form are categorised to facilitate analysis.
(a) Coding (b) Tabulation
(c) Editing (d) Classification
39. The process of arranging the data in groups or classes according to resemblances and similarities in order to make the data clear and meaningful is called _____.
(a) Coding (b) Tabulation
(c) Editing (d) Classification
40. Column headings are called
(a) Stubs (b) Captions
(c) Source Note (d) Head Note
41. Row headings are known as
(a) Stubs (b) Captions
(c) Source Note (d) Head Note
42. In tabulation source of the data, if any, is shown in the
(a) Footnote (b) Body

(c) Stub (d) Caption

43. The primary data are collected by
(a) Interview Method (b) Schedule
(c) Observation (d) All of these

44. Investigator's knowledge about the population is the basis in
(a) Purposive Sampling (b) Stratified Sampling
(c) Random Sampling (d) Systematic Sampling

45. Sampling errors are present only in
(a) Complete enumeration survey. (b) Sample Survey
(c) Both sample and census surveys (d) None of the above

46. Sampling errors can be reduced by
(a) Convenient Sampling (b) Increasing the sample Size
(c) Decreasing the sample Size (d) None of the above

47. In chronological classification data are classified on the basis of
(a) Attributes (b) Class intervals
(c) Time (d) Locations

48. What is the difference between the upper limit and lower limit of the class known as?
(a) Class Limit (b) Class Frequency
(c) Class Interval (d) Class mark

49. Under which method of forming class intervals, the upper limit of one class interval is the lower limit of the next class?
(a) Exclusive method ` (b) Inclusive method
(c) Statistical series (d) None of the above

50. A collection of items, which cannot be exactly measured, but placed within certain limits is called _____
(a) Continuous series (b) Discrete series
(c) Individual series (d) Class limits

51. The methods of finding out the average value of a statistical series is called measures of _____
(a) Dispersion (b) Frequency
(d) Central Tendency (d) Positions

52. Which one of the following is not a positional average?
(a) Median (b) Quartiles
(c) Mode (d) Harmonic Mean

53. Which one of the following is not a mathematical average?
(a) Arithmetic mean (b) Median
(c) Geometric mean (d) Harmonic mean

54. The arithmetic mean of observations 14,13,32,41 and 55 is:
(a) 23 (b) 25
(c) 31 (d) 32

55. Which of the following is not affected by extreme values?
(a) Arithmetic mean (b) Median
(c) Geometric mean (d) Harmonic mean

56. Which one of the following is a positional average?
(a) Arithmetic mean (b) Median
(c) Geometric mean (d) Harmonic mean

57. Which of the following statement is wrong?
(a) Mean is rigidly defined (b) Mean is not affected due to sampling fluctuations

(c) Mean has some mathematical properties
(d) Mean is not affected by extreme values

58. For averaging the speed of a vehicle the best average is
(a) Arithmetic mean (b) Median
(c) Geometric mean (d) Harmonic mean

59. Quartiles divide the given data into
(a) Four equal parts (b) Two equal parts
(c) Five equal parts (d) Ten Equal parts

60. Median can be determined graphically by using
(a) Histogram (b) Frequency Polygon
(c) Ogive (d) Pie Diagram

61. Median from the observations (15, 13, 3, 18, 21, 2) is
(a) 14 (b) 21 (c) 3 (d) 18

62. Mode of the observations (5, 12, 13, 11, 2, 5, 12, 7, 5)
(a) 12 (b) 13 (c) 7 (d) 5

63. Which of the following cannot be calculated if any observation is Zero?
(a) Arithmetic Mean (b) Harmonic Mean
(c) Geometric Mean (d) Median

64. Mean of 3 items is 20. The first two items are 25 and 15. What is the third item?
(a) 20 (b) 15
(c) 25 (d) 18

65. Mean and median of a series are 20. What is mode?
(a) 40 (b) 15
(c) 20 (d) Cannot identify

66. Which of the following is correct?
(a) Median = 3 Mode – 2 Mean
(b) Mean = 3 Median – 2 Mean
(c) Mode = 3 Mean – 2 Median
(d) Mode = 3 Median – 2 Mean

67. If mode is 10, the highest value of the observation is increased by 5. What will be the new mode?
(a) 20 (b) 15
(c) 10 (d) 5

68. Which of the measure of central tendancy based on all the observations
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) Quartile

69. For determination of mode, the class intervals should be
(a) Uniform (b) Maximum
(c) Minimum (d) None

70. The value of a set of observation that occurs most is called
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) Quartile

71. Second quartile is also known as
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) Percentile

72. When 10 is added to all the observations in a series, then mean is
(a) Increased by 10 (b) Decreased by 10
(c) Same (d) Zero

73. For a moderately asymmetrical distribution, which of the following relationship is correct?
(a) Mean – Mode = 3 (Mean – Median)
(b) Mean – Mode = 3 (Median – Mean)
(c) Mean – Median = 3 (Mean – Median)
(d) Mean – Mode = 3 (Mode – Median)

74. If median is 20 and mean is 22.5 in a moderately skewed distribution, then compute approximate value of mode?
(a) 21 (b) 15
(c) 22.5 (d) 20

75. Mutually exclusive classification
(a) Excludes both the class limits
(b) Exclude the upper class limit but includes the lower class limit
(c) Includes the upper class limit but excludes the upper class limit
(d) Either (b) or (c)

76. Mode of a distribution can be obtained from
(a) Histogram (b) Less than type ogives
(c) More than type ogives (d) Frequency polygon

77. Median of a distribution can be obtained from
(a) Frequency polygon (b) Histogram
(c) Less than type ogives (d) None of these

78. The number of observations falling within a class is called
(a) Density (b) Frequency
(c) Class Size (d) Class Interval

79. Difference between the maximum and minimum value of a given data is called
(a) Width (b) Size
(c) Range (d) None of the above

80.

Class:	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency:	5	10	11	6	2

What is the cumulative frequency of the class 20-30?
(a)11 (b) 15
(c)34 (d) 26

81. Find the arithmetic mean of the following distribution(10,15,20,25,30,35)
(a) 20 (b) 22.5
(c)25 (d) 17.5

82. The point of intersection of the 'less than' and 'more than' ogives corresponds to
(a) Median (b) Mode
(c) Mean (d) Percentile

83. In a symmetrical distribution mean is _____median and mode.
(a) Greater than (b) Less than
(c) Equal to (d) greater than or equal to

84. _____ is the reciprocal of the arithmetic average of the reciprocal of values of various items in the variable.
(a) Geometric Mean (b) Arithmetic Mean
(c) Harmonic Mean (d) Median

85. If in a moderately asymmetrical frequency distribution, the values of the median and arithmetic mean are 72 and 78 respectively, estimate the value of the mode.
(a) 74 (b) 76
(c) 78 (d) 60

86. _____ is defined as the N th root of the product of N items.

(a) Geometric Mean (b) Arithmetic Mean
(c) Harmonic Mean (d) Median

87. Q2, second quartile is better known as
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) Percentile

88. The sum of the deviations of the items from the arithmetic mean, taking into account plus and minus signs, is always
(a) Positive (b) negative
(c) Zero (d) Greater than 1

89. Which type of average is usually used to calculate growth rates like population growth or interest rates.
(a) Arithmetic Mean (b) Geometric Mean
(c) Harmonic Mean (d) Median

90. Which measures are also called averages of the 'second order'?
(a) Measures of Dispersion (b) Measures of Frequency
(d) Measures of Central Tendency (d) Measures of Positions

91. _____ indicates the extent to which the individual values fall away from the average or central value.
(a) Dispersion (b) Frequency
(d) Central Tendency (d) Positions

92. Dispersion is the measure of _____ of the items
(a) Average (b) Normality
(c) Position (d) Variation

93. Which of the following is not correct about measure of dispersion?
(a) It is capable of algebraic treatment
(b) It indicates degree of variations
(c) It helps in comparison
(d) It is affected by extreme values

94. Relative measures of dispersion is also known as?
(a) Co-efficients of dispersion (b) Absolute dispersion
(c) Cumulative dispersion (d) None of the above

95. Which of the following measures of dispersion is not a positional measure?
(a) Range (b) Inter Quartile Range
(c) Quartile Deviation (d) Mean Deviation

96. Which of the following measures of dispersion is a positional measure?
(a) Mean Deviation (b) Quartile Deviation
(c) Standard Deviation (d) Lorenz Curve

97. Which of the following is/are algebraic measures of dispersion?
(a) Mean Deviation (b) Standard Deviation
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

98. The difference between the two extreme values of a series is called?
(a) Frequency (b) Range
(c) Mean Deviation (d) Standard Deviation

99. Which of the following measures of dispersion is a graphic method based on cumulative frequency?
(a) Range (b) Median
(c) Mean deviation (d) Lorenz Curve

100. From the following distribution ascertain the value of range?
Days: Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday

Price: 200 280 150 400 500

(a) 300 (b) 350

(b) 500 (d) 500

101. From the following series determine the value of range?

Marks:	10	20	30	40	50	60	70
No of students	3	5	7	8	1	5	1

(a)7 (b) 8

(c) 70 (d) 60

102. _____ is defined as the difference between the two extreme quartiles of a series

(a) Range (b) Median

(c) Inter Quartile Range (d) Quartile Deviation

103. Inter Quartile range represents the difference between the third quartile and

(a) First Quartile (b) Second Quartile

(c) Range (d) Fourth Quartile

104. _____ is defined as the average of the difference between the two extreme quartiles of a series

(a) Range (b) Median

(c) Inter Quartile Range (d) Quartile Deviation

105. Semi Inter Quartile Range is also called by the name

(a) Standard Deviation (b) Mean Deviation

(c) Quartile Deviation (d) Co-efficient of Quartile Deviation

106. Quartile deviation gives the average amount by which the two quartiles differ from the _____.

(a) Range (b) Mean

(c) Median (d) Mode

107. What is defined as the arithmetic average of the deviations of items of a series taken from its central value ignoring the plus and minus sign?

(a) Range (b) Mean Deviation

(c)Quartile Deviation (d) Standard Deviation

108. Mean deviation can be calculated from which of the following measures of central tendency?

(a) Mean (b) Median

(c) Mode (d) All of the above

109. The square root of the arithmetic average of the squares of deviation taken from the arithmetic average of a series is called?

(a) Range (b) Mean Deviation

(c)Quartile Deviation (d) Standard Deviation

110. Which measure of dispersion is also known as ‘root-mean-square deviation’?

(a) Range (b) Mean Deviation

(c) Quartile Deviation (d) Standard Deviation

111. Standard deviation can be calculated from which of the following measures of central tendency?

(a) Arithmetic Mean (b) Median

(c) Mode (d) All of the above

112. Mean deviation is based on simple average of the sum of

(a) Absolute deviations (b) Squared Deviations

(c) Positive Deviations (d) Negative deviations

113. Standard deviation is based on simple average of the sum of

(a) Absolute deviations (b) Squared Deviations

(c) Positive Deviations (d) Negative deviations

114. The ratio of Standard deviation to actual mean expressed in percentage is called
(a) Co-efficient of Mean (b) Co-efficient of Quartile Deviation
(c) Co-efficient of Variation (d) None of the above

115. _____ is the mean of the squares of deviations of all observations of a series from their mean.
(a) Co-efficient of Variation (b) Variance
(c) Range (d) Standard deviation

116. The square of standard deviation is called
(a) Coefficient of Variation (b) Mean
(c) Variance (d) Co-efficient of Quartile Deviation

117. The graphical method of showing deviation of size of items from the average is called
(a) Histogram (b) Ogive
(c) Polygon (d) Lorenz Curve

118. The extend of symmetry or asymmetry in a distribution is called
(a) Kurtosis (b) Moments
(c) Skewness (d) Variance

119. In a series with positive skewness
(a) Mean = Median = Mode (b) Mean is negative
(c) Mean > Median > Mode (d) Mean < Median < Mode

120. In a series with negative skewness
(a) Mean = Median = Mode (b) Mean is negative
(c) Mean > Median > Mode (d) Mean < Median < Mode

121. If the value of mean is greater than mode, skewness will be
(a) Symmetric (b) Positive
(c) Negative (d) Zero

122. If the value of mean is less than mode, skewness will be
(a) Symmetric (b) Positive
(c) Negative (d) Zero

123. The arithmetic average of a certain power of deviations of the items from their arithmetic mean is called as _____.
(a) Moments (b) Skewness
(c) Kurtosis (d) Variance

124. The first central moment will be always
(a) Positive (b) Negative
(c) One (d) Zero

125. _____ means the degree of the extent of peakedness of a distribution compared to a normal distribution.
(a) Moments (b) Skewness
(c) Kurtosis (d) Variance

126. What is called for a frequency curve which is more peaked than the normal curve?
(a) Leptokurtic (b) Mesokurtic
(c) Platykurtic (d) Isokurtic

127. A normal curve which is neither too peaked nor too flat is called
(a) Leptokurtic (b) Mesokurtic
(c) Platykurtic (d) Isokurtic

128. When a frequency curve is more flat topped than the normal curve, it is called as
(a) Leptokurtic (b) Mesokurtic

(c) Platykurtic (d) Isokurtic

129. Measures of dispersion means measurement of
(a) Scatterness of data (b) Concentration of data
(c) Similarity of data (d) Both (a) and (b)

130. Measurement based on extreme values in the series is ;
(a) Range (b) Standard deviation
(c) Quartile Deviation (d) All of these

131. Sum of the deviations from mean is;
(a) Negative (b) Least
(c) Positive (d) Zero

132. Which of the following measure is considered for comparison of two or more set of observations?
(a) Mean Deviation (b) Standard Deviation
(c) Coefficient of variation (d) All of these

133. Which of the following measure is based on all the observations?
(a) Range (b) Inter Quartile Range
(c) Quartile Deviation (d) Standard Deviation

134. The range of the observation, 20, 31, 15,8, 39, 42 is;
(a) 34 (b) 24
(c) 26 (d) 15

135. Standard deviation of a set of observation is 8. If all the observations are multiplied by 5, then the new standard deviation would be,
(a) 13 (b) 40
(c) 8 (d) 3

136. The degree to which numerical data tend to spread about an average value is called;
(a) Variation (b) Dispersion
(c) Both (a) and (b) (c) None of these

137. When Q1 is 15 and Q3 is 24, the value of quartile deviation is:
(a) 9 (b) 19.5
(c) 4.5 (d) 12

138. Range of a set of values is 12 and its highest value is 35, then its lowest value is
(a) 23 (b) 15
(c) 47 (d) 11.5

139. The less the co-efficient of variation of a distribution, the _____ is the consistency.
(a) Less (b) More
(c) zero (d) Minimum

140. A distribution is said to be symmetric when its:
(a) Mean = Median = Mode (b) Mean = Median + Mode
(c) Mode = 3 Median – 2 Mean (d) Mean, median and mode are not equal

141. Skewness refers to:
(a) Peakedness (b) Asymmetry
(c) Symmetry (d) Flatness

142. For a symmetric distribution the value of skewness is _____
(a) One (b) Greater than 1
(c) Negative (d) Zero

143. Bowley's coefficient of skewness is based on _____
(a) Quartiles (b) Mode

(c) Range (d) None of these

144. If each of the items of a series is multiplied by a common factor, the value of standard deviation is;
(a) Unaffected (b) decreased
(c) Increased (d) Zero

145. Two basic statistical laws concerning a population are
(a) The law of statistical irregularity and the law of inertia of large numbers
(b) The law of statistical regularity and the law of inertia of large numbers
(c) The law of statistical regularity and the law of inertia of small numbers
(d) The law of statistical irregularity and the law of inertia of small numbers

146. The _____ the size of a sample more reliable is the result.
(a) Medium (b) Smaller
(c) Larger (d) none

147. The more the mean moves away from the mode, the larger the
(a) Symmetry (b) Kurtosis
(c) Median (d) Skewness

148. Which of the following is not true about skewness?
(a) It refers to lack of symmetry
(b) Skewness will be always positive
(c) It is always used as a relative measure
(d) It studies the concentration of the data either in lower or higher values

149. The absolute measure of skewness is based on the difference between
(a) Mean and Mode (b) Mean and Median
(c)Median and Mode (d) None

150. Relative measure of skewness is also known as
(a) Mean Variation (b) Co-efficient of skewness
(c) Coefficient of Variance (d) Kurtosis

151. Bowley's Co-efficient of skewness is also known as
(a) Range co-efficient of skewness (b) Percentile Co-efficient of skewness
(c) Mean co-efficient of skewness (d) Quartile Co-efficient of skewness

152. _____ refers to the insertion of an intermediate value is a series of items.
(a) Interpolation (b) Extrapolation
(c) Moments (d) None

153. _____ refers to the projection of a value for the future
(a) Interpolation (b) Extrapolation
(c) Moments (d) None

154. _____ helps us in forecasting.
(a) Interpolation (b) Extrapolation
(c) Moments (d) None

155. _____ gives us the missing link.
(a) Interpolation (b) Extrapolation
(c) Moments (d) None

156. Name the statistical technique used for estimating the population of 2012, if population of 2010 and 2015 is known?
(a) Interpolation (b) Extrapolation
(c) Moments (d) None

157. _____ refers to estimating values for future period.
(a) Interpolation (b) Extrapolation
(c) Moments (d) None
158. Statistics is an art as well as
(a) Average (b) Theory
(c) Science (d) None
159. _____ is the most commonly used measure of central tendency?
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) Quartile
160. When the distribution is of open end classes which average may be appropriate?
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) None
161. Geometric mean is useful in
(a) Finding average % increase in sales, production (b) Finding index numbers
(c) Both (d) None
162. The formula for finding Quartile Deviation is
(a) (Q3-Q1)/2 (b) (Q2-Q3)/2
(c) (Q2-Q1)/2 (d) (Q3 + Q1)/2
163. Standard Deviation was first introduced by
(a) Karl Pearson (b) Horas Secrist
(c) Lorance (d) Spearman
164. Moments are used to find a measure of
(a) Central tendency (b) Dispersion
(c) Skewness (d) All these
165. Statistical methods are most dangerous tools in the hands of
(a) Expert (b) Inexpert
(c)Business man (d) All of them
166. _____ is used whenever the relative importance of the items in a series differs.
(a) Simple arithmetic mean (b) Weighted arithmetic mean
(c) Geometric mean (d) None
167. Median is a _____ average.
(a) Mathematical (b) Neutral
(c) Arithmetical (d) Positional
168. Which of the following is not a mathematical average?
(a) Arithmetic Mean (b) Harmonic Mean
(c) Geometric Mean (d) Mode
169. _____ divides the data into four equal parts?
(a) Range (b) Mean
(c) Quartiles (d) Median
170. Which of the following cannot be computed from an open ended distribution?
(a) Range (b) Mean
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None

171. Measures of dispersion are statistical devices to measure the _____ in a series.
(a) Variability (b) Convertibility
(c) Flexibility (d) None
172. Squares of _____ is known as variance

(a) Standard Deviation (b) Mean
(c) Mean Deviation (d) Median

173. In standard deviation, deviations are measured from
(a) Mean (b) Median
(c) Mode (d) None

174. A measure of dispersion is an average of
(a) Variance (b) Skewness
(c) Median (d) Deviation

175. When first quartile (Q1) is 20 and third quartile (Q3) is 40, What will be the quartile deviation?
(a) 5 (b) 30
(c) 10 (d) 25

176. If the range of a series is 20 and its lowest value is 10. What will be the highest value in the series?
(a) 20 (b) 30
(c) 40 (d) 200

177. Statistics is defined in terms of numerical data in
(a) Singular sense (b) Plural sense
(c) Both (d) None

178. Measures of central tendency is also known as measures of
(a) Central calculation (b) Central location
(c) Central information (d) Central data

179. Short cut method for calculating arithmetic mean also known as
(a) Assumed average method (b) Assumed variable method
(c) Assumed mean method (d). Arithmetic variable method

180. There are equal numbers of observation on the right and on the left of _____ value.
(a) mean (b) median
(c) mode (d) 1st Quartile

181. _____ is the percentage variation in mean.
(a) Variance (b) S.D
(c) Co-efficient of variation (d) M.D

182. Which of the following is an absolute measure of dispersion?
(a) Co-efficient of variation (b) Standard deviation
(c) Co-efficient of quartiles (d) Co-efficient of mean deviation

183. Standard deviation is always _____ than mean deviation.
(a) Smaller (b) greater
(c) Negative (d) Nuetral

184. Average is a measure of _____ .
(a) Correlation (b) Dispersion
(c) Central Tendency (d) Skewness

185. In kurtosis, the normal curve is termed as _____.
(a) Leptokurtic (b) Mesokurtic
(c) Platokurtic (d) None

186. Lorenz curve is a geometric method of measuring
(a) Variability (b) flexibility
(c) Normality (d) Skewness

187. _____ percentage of values of a series are less than Q1.
(a) 10 (b) 25

(c) 50 (d) 15

188. Random sampling is also referred to as _____ sampling
(a) Probability (b) Non Probability
(c) Purposive (d) Easy

189. Classification is the _____ step in tabulation.
(a) Final (b) First
(c) Second (c) Third

190. Harmonic mean is the _____ of the arithmetic mean of the values.
(a) Square (b) negative
(c) Opposite (d) Reciprocal

191. The sum of squares of deviations is least when measured from
(a) Median (b) Mean
(c) Mode (d) Zero

192. The quartile deviation includes the
(a) First 50% (b) Last 50 %
(c) Central 50 % (d) None

193. According to Bowely, "Statistics may rightly be called the science of
(a) Numbers (b) Figures
(c) Averages (d) Arithmetics

194. Which sampling provides separate estimate for population means for different segments and also an overall estimate?
(a) Multistage sampling (b) Stratified Sampling
(c) Simple Random Sampling (d) Systematic Sampling

195. Which sampling is subjected to the discretion of the sampler?
(a) Systematic Sampling (b) Purposive Sampling
(c) Quota Sampling (d) Random Sampling

196. Determine the value of median from the following items
Runs : 110, 115, 140, 117, 109, 113, 120
(a) 140 (b) 117
(c) 115 (d) 120

197. Which of the following is not a partition value?
(a) Quartiles (b) Percentiles
(c) Deciles (d) Mode

198. The value of median is 141 and mean is 140 in a moderately assymmetrical distribution. Find the value of mode?
(a) 140 (b) 141
(c) 142 (d) 143

199. Which of the following is not a characteristic of measure of dispersion?
(a) It is capable of algebraic treatment (b) It indicates degree of variation
(c) It is affected by extreme values (d) It Helps in comparison

200. Which measure is based on only the central fifty percent of the observations?
(a) Standard Deviation (b) Mean Deviation
(c) Quartile Deviation (d) Range

Answers

1. (d) To pass a bill
2. (d) All of these
3. (b) Singular
4. (b) Inferential Statistics

5. (c)Neither prove nor disprove anything: but is a tool
6. (c) True on an average
7. (a) Lack of Knowledge and limitation of its uses
8. (c) Statistics reveal the entire story of the problem
9. (d) more reliable
10. (b) Secondary data
11. (a) Mailed Questionnaire
12. (a) Primary data
13. (d) Census method
14. (b) Direct personal Interview
15. (c) Primary data
16. (d) It is cheap and is less time consuming
17. (a) Sampling
18. (c)Frame
19. (a) Simple units
20. (a) Raw materials
21. (b) Finished products
22. (c) Primary data
23. (b) Secondary data
24. (d) Publications of Trade associations
25. (c) Population
26. (a) Census Method
27. (c) Probability sampling
28. (d) Quota Sampling
29. (d) Cluster Sampling
30. (b) Quota Sampling
31. (d) Tabulation
32. (b) Unstructured
33. (a) Finite Population
34. (c) Complex random sampling
35. (b) Multi stage sampling
36. (c) Future reference
37. (c) Editing
38. (a) Coding
39. (d) Classification
40. (b) Captions
41. (a) Stubs
42. (a) Footnote
43. (d) All of these
44. (a) Purposive Sampling
45. (b) Sample Survey
46. (b) Increasing the sample Size
47. (c) Time
48. (c) Class Interval
49. (a) Exclusive method
50. (a) Continuous series
51. (d) Central Tendency
52. (d) Harmonic Mean
53. (b) Median
54. (c) 31

55. (b) Median
56. (b) Median
57. (d) Mean is not affected by extreme values
58. (d) Harmonic mean
59. (a) Four equal parts
60. (c) Ogive
61. (a) 14
62. (d) 5
63. (b) Harmonic Mean
64. (a) 20
65. (c) 20
66. (d) Mode = 3 Median – 2 Mean
67. (c) 10
68. (a) Mean
69. (a) Uniform
70. (c) Mode
71. (b) Median
72. (a) Increased by 10
73. (a) Mean – Mode = 3 (Mean – Median)
74. (b) 15
75. (b) Exclude the upper class limit but includes the lower class limit
76. (a) Histogram
77. (c) Less than type ogives
78. (b) Frequency
79. (c) Range
80. (d) 26
81. (b) 22.5
82. (a) Median
83. (c) Equal to
84. (c) Harmonic Mean
85. (d) 60
86. (a) Geometric Mean
87. (b) Median
88. (c) Zero
89. (b) Geometric Mean
90. (a) Measures of Dispersion
91. (a) Dispersion
92. (d) Variation
93. (d) It is affected by extreme values
94. (a) Co-efficients of dispersion
95. (d) Mean Deviation
96. (b) Quartile Deviation
97. (c) Both (a) and (b)
98. (b) Range
99. (d) Lorenz Curve
100. (b) 350
101. (d) 60
102. (c) Inter Quartile Range
103. (a) First Quartile
104. (d) Quartile Deviation

105. (c) Quartile Deviation
106. (c) Median
107. (b) Mean Deviation
108. (d) All of the above
109. (d) Standard Deviation
110. (d) Standard Deviation
111. (a) Arithmetic Mean
112. (a) Absolute deviations
113. (b) Squared Deviations
114. (c) Co-efficient of Variation
115. (b) Variance
116. (c) Variance
117. (d) Lorenz Curve
118. (c) Skewness
119. (c) Mean > Median > Mode
120. (d) Mean < Median < Mode
121. (b) Positive
122. (c) Negative
123. (a) Moments
124. (d) Zero
125. (c) Kurtosis
126. (a) Leptokurtic
127. (b) Mesokurtic
128. (c) Platykurtic
129. (a) Scatterness of data
130. (a) Range
131. (d) Zero
132. (c) Coefficient of variation
133. (d) Standard Deviation
134. (a) 34
135. (b) 40
136. (c) Both (a) and (b)
137. (c) 4.5
138. (a) 23
139. (b) More

140. (a) Mean = Median = Mode
141. (b) Asymmetry
142. (d) Zero
143. (a) Quartiles
144. (c) Increased
145. (b) The law of statistical regularity and the law of inertia of large numbers
146. (c) Larger
147. (d) Skewness
148. (b) Skewness will be always positive
149. (a) Mean and Mode
150. (b) Co-efficient of skewness
151. (d) Quartile Co-efficient of skewness
152. (a) Interpolation
153. (b) Extrapolation

154. (b) Extrapolation
155. (a) Interpolation
156. (a) Interpolation
157. (b) Extrapolation
158. (c) Science
159. (a) Mean
160. (b) Median
161. (c) Both
162. (a) (Q3-Q1)/2
163. (a) Karl Pearson
164. (d) All these
165. (b) Inexpert
166. (b) Weighted arithmetic mean
167. (d) Positional
168. (d) Mode
169. (c) Quartiles
170. (c) Both (a) and (b)
171. (a) Variability
172. (a) Standard Deviation
173. (a) Mean
174. (d) Deviation
175. (c) 10
176. (b) 30
177. (a) Singular sense
178. (b) Central location
179. (c) Assumed mean method
180. (b) median
181. (c) Co-efficient of variation
182. (b) Standard deviation
183. (b) greater
184. (c) Central Tendency
185. (b) Mesokurtic
186. (a) Variability
187. (b) 25
188. (a) Probability
189. (b) First
190. (d) Reciprocal
191. (b) Mean
192. (c) Central 50 %
193. (c) Averages
194. (b) Stratified Sampling
195. (b) Purposive Sampling
196. (c) 115
197. (d) Mode
198. (d) 143
199. (c) It is affected by extreme values
200. (c) Quartile Deviation