BBA COMPLEMENTARY- IV- STATISTICS FOR RESEARCH
FOR BBA OFFCAMPUS STREAM

1. In olden days statistics also called ………………

    [a. science of soldiers   b. science of kings

    c. science of business man   d. science of managers]

                                   Ans : (b)

2. Now a days the use of statistics is extended to various fields such as ………….

    [a. Agriculture   b. Economic   c. Psychology   d. All of these]

                                   Ans: (d)

3. In ………… sense, statistics refers to numerical statements of facts.

    [a. plural   b.   singular   c. both   d. none]

                                   Ans : (a)

4. Measures of central tendency is also known as measures of ……………

    [a. central calculation b. central location c. central information d. central data]

                                   Ans : (b)

5. The arithmetic mean of a variable 'x' is denoted by the symbol.

    [a. x^2 b. $\sqrt{x}$ c. $\overline{x}$ d. $\sum x$]

                                   Ans : (c)

6. Short cut method for calculating arithmatic mean also known as

    [a. assumed average method   b. Assumed variable method

    c. Assumed mean method   d. All of these]

                                   Ans : (c)

7. Geometric mean considered to be   the best average in the construction of ……

[a. Index numbers b. median   c. mode   d. quartiles]

<div align="right">Ans: (a)</div>

8. There are equal number of observations on the right and on the left of ………
    value

    [a. mean   b. median   c. mode   d. quartile]

<div align="right">Ans: (b)</div>

9. The word statistics have been derived from the Latin word –

    [(a) Statistik (b) Status (c)Statista (d)Strata]
<div align="center">Ans:(b)</div>

10. Statistics helps in

    [(a) Testing (b)Prediction (c) Formulating policies (d)all of these]
<div align="center">Ans:(d)</div>

11. Modern statistical devices have been made business forecasting more

    [(a)precise and accurate (b)difficult (c) misunderstanding (d)easy]
<div align="center">Ans:(a)</div>

12. ---- are the eyes of Govt. administration

    [(a) Statistics (b) Economics (c) Politics (d) none]
<div align="center">Ans:(a)</div>

13. Statistics does not deals with

    [(a) Qualitative (b) Quantitative (c) Both (d) None]
<div align="center">Ans:(a)</div>

14. Statistics is an art as well as

    [(a) Science (b) Average (c) Theory (d) None]
<div align="center">Ans:(a)</div>

15. -----is a figure that represents the whole group

    [(a) Average (b) Value (c) Data (d) None]
<div align="center">Ans:(a)</div>

16. -----is a measure of central tendency

    [(a) Mean (b) Median (c) Mode (d) All these]

Ans:(d)

17. ----- is the most commonly used measure of central tendency

   [(a) Mean (b) Median (c) Mode (c) None]

Ans:(a)

18. What is the Mean for the following observation ; 3,4,6,7,10

   [(a)4 (b) 5(c) 6 (d)9]

Ans :(c)

19. Which divides the value of a variable into two equal parts?

   [(a) Median (b) Mean (c) Mode (d) All these]

Ans:(a)

20. ----- is the value of item of a series which occurs most frequently

   [(a) Median (b) Mean (c) Mode (d) none]

Ans:(c)

21. ----- is not affected by extreme items

   [(a) Mean (b) Median (c) Mode (d) All these]

Ans:(c)

22. When the distribution is of open end classes which average may appropriate
   [(a) Mean (b) Median (c) Mode   (d) None]

Ans:(b)

23. Find mode of the following series   2 3 4 3 4 3 5 3 7

   [(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 2]   Ans:(a)

24. ----- is useful for computing average rate of increase of profits , average rate of
speed , average price ..etc

   [(a) Arithmetic Mean   (b) Geometric Mean (c) Harmonic Mean (d)Mode]

Ans:(c)

25. Geometric mean is useful in

[(a) Finding average % increase in sales, production   (b) Finding index numbers (c) Both (d) None]

Ans:(c)

26. -----is a mathematical average

[(a) Arithmetic Mean (b) Geometric Mean (c) Both (d) None]

Ans:(a)

27. -----is not a patrician value

[(a) Mean (b) Median (c) Quartiles (d) all these]

Ans:(a)

28. ---- is the half distance between the third and first quartiles
[(a) Q.D (b) M.D (c) S.D (d) Variance]

Ans:(a)

29. The formula of Q.D

[(a) (Q3-Q1)/2 (b) (Q2-Q3)/2 (c) (Q2-Q1)/2 (d) none]

Ans:(a)

30. Measures of dispersion are called averages of ----- order

[(a) First (b) second (c) Third (d) None]

Ans:(b)

31. ----- is the difference between highest and lowest values in a series

[(a) Range (b) Mean (c) Dispersion (d) None]

Ans:(a)

32. Variability in the distribution of earth and income is generally measures in terms of -----

[(a) Mean Deviation (b) Quartile Deviation (c) Standard Deviation (d) Variance]

Ans:(a)

33. Standard Deviation was First used by

[(a)Karl Pearson (b) Horas Secrist (c) Lorance (d) Spearman]

Ans:(a)

34. The most important measure of dispersion

   [(a) Range (b) Mean deviation (c) Standard deviation (d) Quartile deviation]
                           Ans:(c)

35. Square of Standard Deviation is known as

   [(a) Range (b) Variance (c) Quartile (d) none]
                           Ans:(b)

36. For comparing variability in scores of 2 Batsman we can use

   [(a) Standard Deviation (b) Mean (c) Coefficient of variation (d) mode]
                           Ans:(c)

37. Variance = -----

   [(a) $(S.D)^2$ (b)$\sqrt{S.D}$ (c)$(S.D)^3$ (d)$1/S.D$]
                           Ans:(a)

38. In Standard deviation , deviations are taken only from ---- values of series

   [(a) Mean (b) Median (c) Mode (d) Variance]
                           Ans:(a)

39. Co. Efficient of variation is equal to

   [(a) (S.D/Mean)x100 (b)(S.D/Range)x100 (c) (Mean/ S.D)x100 (d)None]
                           Ans:(a)

40. ----- means lack of symmetry

   [(a)Skewness (b) Kurtosis   (c) Range   (d) None]
                           Ans:(a)

41. A distribution is skewed if Mean , Median , Mode are

   [(a) Equal (b) Not equal (c) Symmetric (d) None]
                           Ans:(b)

42. ----- is a measure of peakedness

   [(a) Skewness (b) Kurtosis (c) Range (d) Variance]
                            Ans:(b)

43. Skewness may be ----

   [(a) + or – (b) Zero (c) Both (d) None]
                            Ans:(a)

44. When the frequency curve is more peaken than normal curve it is called

   [(a) Leptokurtic (b) Platy (c) Mesokurtic (d) None]
                            Ans:(a)

45. ----- are devices for measuring differences in the magnitude of a group of related variables

   [(a) Index numbers   (b) Time series (c) Standard deviation (d) Mean]
                            Ans:(a)

46. Index numbers are expressed in

   [(a) Average (b) Percentage (c) Both (d) None]
                            Ans:(b)

47. ---- index number is called Ideal index number

   [(a) Laspear's   (b) Paasche's (c) Fishers (d) Kelley's]
                            Ans:(c)

48. In Laspear's Index number ---- year quantities are used

   [(a) Base (b) Current (c) Average (d) None]
                            Ans:(a)

49. The Time series analysis helps to

   [(a) Understanding past behavior (b) Evaluating current program (c) Both (d) None]

Ans:(c)

50. ----- is not a factor responsible for seasonal variation

[(a) Climatic condition (b) social customs (c) Religious functions (d) Operation condition]

Ans:(d)

51. laspeyer's method and Paashe's method do not satisfy

[(a) Unit test (b) Factor reversal test (c) Time reversal test (d) None]

Ans:(d)

52. Fisher's formula satisfies ---- test

[(a) Unit test (b) Time reversal Test (c) factor Reversal test (d) All]

Ans:(a)

53. ----- is the easiest of all the methods for measuring trend

[(a) Freehand curve (b) Method of semi average (c) Method of least squres (d) Method of moving curve]

Ans:(a)

54. ---- is a set of values arranged in chronological order

[(a) Time series (b) Index number (c) Both (d) None]

Ans:(a)

55. Cyclic variation Occur at intervals of more than ---- year

[(a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d) 4]

Ans:(a)

56. Moments are used to find a measure of

[(a) Central tendency (b) Dispersion (c) Skewness (d) All these]

Ans:(d)

57. Statistical methods are most dangerous tools in the hands of

[(a) Expert (b) Inexpert (c)Business man (d)All of them]
                                Ans:(b)

58. In discrete series arithmetic mean can be calculated by

    [(a) Direct method (b) Short cut method (c) Step deviation method]
                                Ans:(d)

59. ------ is capable of more algebraic treatment

    [(a) arithmetic mean (b) Median (c)Both (d)None]
                                Ans:(a)

60. ------ is considered to best average

     [(a) arithmetic mean (b) Median (c)Mode (d)None]
                                Ans:(a)

61. ------ 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]   Ans:(b)

62. Weighted averages are used in the calculation of

    [(a)death rate (b)birth rate (c)Both (d)None]
                                Ans:(c)

63. Median is a ----- average

    [(a) Mathematical (b) Positional (c) Both (d) None]
                                Ans:(b)

64. ----- is not capable of algebraic treatment

        [(a) arithmetic mean (b) Median (c)Both (d)None]

                                Ans:(b)

65. ---- is not a mathematical average

   [(a)A.M (b)G.M (c)H.M (d)mode]
                                    Ans:(d)

66. ----- is ill-defined

   [(a) arithmetic mean   (b) Median (c)Mode (d)None]
                                    Ans:(c)

67. ----- divides the data into 4 equal parts

   [(a) Quartiles (b) Mean (c) Median (d)Range]
                                    Ans:(a)

68. ---- are known as averages of first order

   [(a) Measures of central tendency   (b) Measures of dispersion (c) Averages
   (d) None]   Ans:(a)

69. Simplest possible measure of dispersion is

   [(a) Range (b) Q.D (c)M.D (d) Variance]
                                    Ans:(a)

70. ---- cannot be computed in the case of open ended distribution

   [(a) Range (b) Mean   (c)Both (d) None]
                                    Ans:(c)

71. Standard deviation of a series can have minimum value of -----

   [(a) Zero (b) One (c) Two (d) Three]
                                    Ans:(a)

72. In ---- signs are ignored

   [(a) S.D (b)Mean (c) Both (d) None]
                                    Ans:(a)

73. ----- is defined as the reciprocal of the mean of the reciprocal of these values

[(a)H.M (b)G.M   (c)A.M (d)S.D]
                                        Ans:(a)

74. ------ is used in averaging rates , times etc

   [(a)H.M (b)G.M (c)A.M (d)Mode]
                                        Ans:(a)

75. Measures of dispersion are statistical devices to measure the ----- in a series

   [(a) Variability (b) Convertibility   (c) Flexibility (d) None]
                                        Ans:(a)

76. ----- is a geometric method of measuring variability

   [(a) Lorenz Curve (b)Geometric curve (c) Both (d) None]
                                        Ans:(a)

77. The most commonly used relative measure of dispersion

   [(a) Coefficient of variation (b) Q.D (c)S.D (d)None]
                                        Ans:(a)

78. Range is an ---- measure

   [(a) Absolute (b) Relative (c)Both (d) None]
                                        Ans:(a)

79. Range =-----

   [(a) H-L (b) L-H (c) Both (d) None]
                                        Ans:(a)

80. Find range from the following values 23 32 85 32 42 10 20 18 28

   [(a) 70 (b) 75 (c) 85 (d)32]   Ans:(b)

81. --- is used in quality control

[(a) Mean (b) Median (c) Range (d) Quartiles]

Ans:(c)

82. Q . D is ---- of more algebraic treatment

[(a) Capable (b) Not capable (c) either capable or not (d) None]

Ans:(a)

83. Mean deviation is based on all values , so it is more

[(a) valuable (b) Understandable (c) Representative (d) All these]

Ans:(a)

84. Squares of ---- is known as variance

[(a) S.D (b) Q.D (c) M.D (d) Range]   Ans:(a)

85. In standard deviation, deviations are measured from

[(a) Mean (b) Median (c) mode (d) None] Ans:(a)

86. In Mean deviation, deviations are measured from

[(a) Mean (b) Median (c) mode (d) All these]   Ans:(a)

87. If the value of a series are equal , S.D is

[(a) Zero (b) One (c)Two (d)None] Ans:(a)

88. Graphical method of measuring variability is first used by

[(a) Max O Lorenze (b) Carl Pearson (c) Spiegel (d) Fishers]

Ans:(a)

89. ---- means asymmetry of a distribution

[(a) skewness (b) Kurtosis (c) Moments (d) Dispersion]

<div align="center">Ans:(a)</div>

90. A measure of dispersion is an average of

   [(a)Deviation (b) Skewness (c) Median (d) Variance]
<div align="center">Ans:(a)</div>

91. A measure of skewness is only the difference between 2-------

   [(a) averages (b) Deviation (c) Both (d) None]
<div align="center">Ans:(a)</div>

92. ---- serves as an economic barometer

   [(a) Index numbers (b) Skewness (c) Kurtosis (d)None]
<div align="center">Ans:(a)</div>

93. ---- are specialized type of averages

   [[(a) Index numbers   (b) mean (c) Median (d)Mode]
<div align="center">Ans:(a)</div>

94. Important use of Index numbers is for

    [(a) Wage negotiation and wage contracts (b) Employee satisfaction (c) Job satisfaction (d) welfare schemes]
<div align="center">Ans:(a)</div>

95. According to ---- method original data are plotted on graph

   [(a) Free hand curve (b) Semi average (c) moving average (d) Least square]
<div align="center">Ans:(a)</div>

96. Consumer price index numbers are prepared for

   [(a) All people (b) Factor employees (c) Well defined section of people (d) Farmers]   Ans:(a)

97. Laspeyrs formula does not obey

[(a) Factor reversal test   (b) Time reversal test (c)Both (d) None]

Ans:(c)

98. Fishers ideal index formula satisfies ---- test

[(a) Factor reversal test (b)Time reversal test (c) Both (d) none]

Ans:(c)

99. When the measure of kurtosis is greater than ---- the distribution is leptokurtic

[(a) 0 (b)1 (c)2 (d)3]   Ans:(a)

100. When first quartile is 10 , third quartile is 20 , value of quartile deviation is

[(a)5 (b) 2 (c) 3 (d)1]   Ans:(a)