STATISTICAL DESCRIPTION OF DATA

1. Cost of sugar in a month under the heads Raw Materials, labour, direct production and others were 12, 20, 35 and 23 units respectively. What is the difference between the central angles for the largest and the smallest components of the cost of sugar?
    (a) 72^0 (b) 48^0
    (c) 56^0 (d) 92^0

2. Which of the following graph is used to calculate the partition values
    (a) Lorenz Curve   (b) Ogive Curve
    (c) Histogram   (d) None

3. Data given below refers to marks gained by a group of students

Class	Below 10	Below 20	Below 30	Below 40	Below 50
C.F	15	38	65	84	100

    Find the no of students getting more than 30 marks.
    (a) 50   (b) 53
    (c) 35   d) 52

4. For a data on frequency distribution of weights 70, 73, 49,57,56,44,56, 71, 65, 62, 60, 50, 55, 49, 63 and 45. If we assume class length as 5, the number of class intervals will be :

(a) 5   (b) 6

(c) 7   (d) 8

(Dec. 2012)

5. An exclusive series is :
    (a) In which , both upper and lower limits are not included in class interval
    (b) In which lower limit is not include in class interval
    (c) In which upper limit is not included in class interval
    (d) None of these

6. Which of the following measures of central tendency cannot be shown by graphical method?
    (a) Mean   (b) Median
    (c) Mode   (d) Quartiles

7. A pie diagram used to represent the following data _____

Source	Custom	Excise	Income Tax	Wealth Tax
Revenue in Millions	120	180	240	180

The central angles corresponding to income tax and wealth tax
    (a) $(90^0, 120^0)$ (b) $(120^0, 90^0)$
    (c) $(60^0, 120^0)$ (d) $(90^0, 60^0)$

8. The pair of averages whose value can be determined graphically?
    (a) Mean & Median   (b) Mode & Mean
    (c) Mode & Median   (d) None of the above

9. The difference between upper limit and lower limit of a class is called:
   (a) Class Interval   (b) Class boundaries
   (c) Mid-value   (d) Frequency

   (Dec. 2013)

10. If the class intervals are 10 -14, 15 -19, 20 -24,... Then the first class boundaries are :(a) 9.5 – 14.5   (b) 10 - 15
    (c) 9-15   (d) 10.5 – 15.5

    (Dec. 2013)

11. "The less than Ogive" is a:
    (a) U – shaped curve   (b) J – shaped curve
    (c) S – shaped curve   (d) Bell – shaped curve

    (June – 2014)

12. To draw Histogram the frequency distribution should be:
    (a) Inclusive type   (b) Exclusive type
    (c) Inclusive and Exclusive type   (d) None of the above

    (June – 2014)

13. The following data related to the marks of group of students

Marks	No. of students
More than 70%	7
More than 60%	18
More than 50%	40
More than 40%	60
More than 30%	75
More than 20%	100

How many students have got marks less than 50% ?
(a) 60   (b) 82
(c) 40   (d) 53

(June – 2014)

14. There were 200 employees in an office in which 150 were married. Total male employees were 160 out of which 120 were married. What was the number of female unmarried employees?
(a) 30   (b) 10
(c) 40   (d) 50

(June – 2014)

15. The most appropriate diagram to represent 5 year plan outlay of India in different economic sectors is
(a) Pie diagram   (b) Histogram
(c) Line diagram   (d) Frequency polygon

(Dec. 2014)

16. For construction of Histogram the class intervals of frequency distribution is
    (a) Equal
    (b) Unequal
    (c) Either Equal or Unequal
    (d) None of these

    (Dec. 2014)

17. 100 persons are divided into number of male/female and employed/un-employedit refers to
    (a) Cardinal Data
    (b) Ordinal Data
    (c) Spatial Data
    (d) Temporal Data

    (Dec. 2014)

18. If the fluctuations in the observed values are very small as compared to the size ofthe items, it is presented by
    (a) Z-Chart
    (b) Ogive chart
    (c) False-Base Line
    (d) Control Chart

    (Dec. 2014)

19. The number of observation between 150 and 200 based on the following data is:

Value	More than 100	More than 150	More than 200	More than 250
Number of Observations	70	63	28	05

    (a) 46
    (b) 35
    (c) 28
    (d) 23

    (June 2015)

20. The perpendicular line drawn from the intersection of two ogives which touches at _____ point in X-axis:

(a) Median

(b) Mode

(c) Third quartile

(d) First quartile

(June 2015)

21.

No. of accidents	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Frequency	12	9	11	13	8	9	6	3

In how many cases 4 or more accidents occur?
(a) 32
(b) 41
(c) 26
(d) 18

(June 2015)

22. The curve obtained by joining the points, whose x-coordinates are the upper limits of the class-intervals and y coordinates are the corresponding cumulative frequencies is called:
(a) Ogive
(b) Histogram
(c) Frequency Polygon
(d) Frequency Curve

(June 2015)

23. Histogram is used for the presentation of the following type of series:
(a) Time series
(b) Continuous frequency series
(c) Discrete series
(d) Individual series

(June 2015)

24. Which is most common diagrammatic representation for grouped frequency distribution.
   (a) Histogram
   (b) Ogive
   (c) Both (a) & (b)
   (d) None of these

25. Quartiles can be found through which graph?
   (a) Ogive
   (b) Histogram
   (c) Frequency polygon
   (d) Frequency curve   (Dec. 2015)

26. The chart that use Logarithm of the variable is known as:
   (a) Line chart
   (b) ratio chart
   (c) Multiple line chart
   (d) Component line chart   (Dec. 2015)

27. Find the number of observation between 250 and 300 from the following data:

Value	More than 200	More than 250	More than 300	More than 350
No. of obs	56	38	15	0

   (a) 56
   (b) 23
   (c) 15
   (d) 8   (Dec. 2015)

28. Classification is of _____kinds:
    (a) One   (b) two
    (c) three   (d) Four

29. Data collected on religion from the census reports are:
    (a) Primary data   (b) Secondary data
    (c) Sample data   (d) (a) or (b)

30. Different modes of presentation of data are:
    (a) Textual
    (b) Tabular
    (c) Both (a) & (b)
    (d) None of these

    (Dec. 2016)

31. Profit made by XYZ bank in different years refers to ....:
    (a) Attribute
    (b) Discrete variable
    (c) Continuous variable
    (d) None of these

    (Dec. 2016)

32. For construction of Histogram the class intervals of frequency distribution is:
    (a) Equal
    (b) Unequal
    (c) Either Equal or Unequal
    (d) None of these

    (Dec. 2016)

33. In_____ method(s) information can be gathered by the researcher himself by contacting the interviewee:
    (a) Personal Interview
    (b) Telephone Interview
    (c) Both (a) & (b)
    (d) Indirect oral

    (Dec. 2016)

34. Frequency density corresponding to a class interval is the ratio of _____:
    (a) Class frequency to the class length
    (b) Class frequency to the total frequency
    (c) Class length to the class frequency
    (d) Class frequency to the cumulative frequency

(June 2017)

35. The intersection point of less than ogive and more than ogive gives::
    (a) Mean   (b) Mode
    (c) Median   (d) None of these   (June 2017)

36. Which of the following diagram is appropriate to represent the various heads intotal cost?
    (a) Bar graph   (b) Pie Chart
    (c) Multiple line chart   (d) Scatter plot

(June 2017)

37. Frequency density corresponding to a class interval is the ratio of _____:
    (a) Class frequency to the class length
    (b) Class frequency to the total frequency
    (c) Class length to the class frequency
    (d) Class frequency to the cumulative frequency

(Dec. 2017)

38. Stub of a table is the:
    (a) Right part of the table describing the columns
    (b) Left part to the table describing the columns
    (c) Right part of the table describing the row
    (d) Left part of the table describing the rows   (Dec. 2017)

39. The following frequency distribution

X:	12	17	24	36	45
Y:	2	5	3	8	9

   is classified as:
   (a) Discrete distribution
   (b) Continuous distribution
   (c) Cumulative frequency distribution
   (d) None of the above

(Nov. 2018)

40. Histogram is useful to determine graphically the value of
   (a) Arithmetic mean
   (b) Mode
   (c) Median
   (d) None of the above   (Nov. 2018)

41. Data are said to be _____ if the investigator himself is responsible for the collection of the data.
   (a) Primary data
   (b) Secondary Data
   (c) Mixed of primary and secondary data
   (d) None of the above

(Nov. 2018)

42. A suitable graph for representing the portioning of total into sub parts in statisticsis
    (a) A pictograph   (b) A Pie Chart
    (c) An ogive   (d) Histogram
                                                        (Nov. 2018)

43. The number of times a particular items occurs in a class interval is called its
    (a) Mean   (b) Cumulative frequency
    (c) Frequency   (d) None of the above
                                                        (Nov. 2018)

44. An ogive is a graphical representation of
    (a) Cumulative frequency distribution   (b) Ungrouped data
    (c) A frequency distribution   (d) None of the above
                                                        (Nov. 2018)

45.

Class	0-10	10–20	20–30	30–40	40–50
Frequency	4	6	20	8	3

For the class 20-30, cumulative frequency is
    (a) 26   (b) 10
    (c) 41   (d) 30
                                                        (Nov. 2018)

46. _____ series is continuous.
    (a) Open ended   (b) Exclusive
    (c) Close ended   (d) Unequal call intervals
                                                        (June 2019)

47.   Which of the following graph is suitable for cumulative frequency distribution?
    (a)   Ogives   (b)   Histogram
    (c)   G.M   (d)   A.M

48. Histogram is used for finding
    (a) Mode   (b) Mean
    (c) First Quartile   (d) None

(June 2019)

49. Ogive graph is used for finding
    (a) Mean   (b) Mode
    (c) Median   (d) None   (June 2019)

50. Histogram can be shown as
    (a) Ellipse   (b) Rectangle
    (c) Hyperbola   (d) Circle   (June 2019)

51. Histogram is used for presentation of the following type of series.
    (a) Time Services   (b) Continuous Frequency Series
    (c) Discrete Series   (d) Individual Series

(Nov. 2019)

52. The graphical representation of cumulative frequency distribution is called–
    (a) Histogram   (b) Pie Chart
    (c) Frequency Polygon   (d) Ogive

(Nov. 2019)

53.

No. of Accidents	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Frequency	36	27	33	29	24	27	18	9

In how many cases 4 or more accidents occur ?
(a) 96
(b) 133
(c) 78
(d) 54

(Nov. 2019)

54. The difference between upper limit and lower limit of a class is called:
(a) Class interval
(b) Class boundaries
(c) Mid-value
(d) Frequency

(Nov. 2019)

55. The average of salaries in a factory is Rs. 47,000. The statement that the averagesalary Rs. 47,000 is _____
(a) Descriptive statics
(b) Inferential
(c) Detailed
(d) Undetailed

(Nov. 2020)

56. Statistics cannot deal with _____data.
(a) Quantitative
(b) Qualitative
(c) Textual
(d) Attribute

(Nov. 2020)

57. Sweetness of a sweet dish is _____
   (a) Attribute
   (b) Discrete Variable
   (c) Continuous Variable
   (d) Variable

(Nov. 2020)

58. Census reports are used as a source of _____ data
    (a) Secondary
    (b) Primary
    (c) Organize
    (d) Confidential

    (Nov. 2020)

59. Types of cumulative frequencies are _____
    (a) 1
    (b) 2
    (c) 3
    (d) 4

    (Nov. 2020)

60. You are an auditor of a firm and the firm earns a profit Rs. 67,000/– you stated to them that the annual profit is Rs. 67,000. This is _____ type of statics.
    (a) Descriptive
    (b) Detailed
    (c) Non detailed
    (d) Inferential

    (Nov. 2020)

61. The _____ are used usually when we wants to examine the relationship between two variables.
    (a) Bar Graph
    (b) Pie Chart
    (c) Line Chart
    (d) Scatter Plot

    (Nov. 2020)

62. A bar chart is drawn for
    (a) Continuous date
    (b) Nominal data
    (c) Time series data
    (d) Comparing different components

    (Jan. 2021)

63. A tabular presentation can be used for
    (a) Continuous series data   (b) Nominal data
    (c) Time series data for longer period   (d) Primary data

    (Jan. 2021)

64. A variable qualitative characteristic is known as
    (a) Quality variable   (b) An attribute
    (c) A discrete variable   (d) A continuous variable

    (Jan. 2021)

65. The accuracy and consistency of data can be verified by
    (a) Scrutiny   (b) Internal Checking
    (c) External Checking   (d) Double Checking

    (Jan. 2021)

66. From a histogram one cannot compute the approximate value of
    (a) Mode   (b) Standard deviation
    (c) Median   (d) Mean

    (Jan. 2021)

67. The left part of a table providing the description of rows is called
    (a) Caption
    (b) Box – head
    (c) Stub
    (d) Body

68. Mode can be obtained from_____ _ .
    (a) Frequency polygon   (b) Histogram
    (c) Ogive   (d) All of the above

69. Most of the commonly used distributions provide a
    (a) Bell-shaped   (b) U-shaped
    (c) J – shaped curve   (d) Mixed Curve

70. Which of the following is suitable for the graphical representation of a cumulative frequency distribution?
    (a) Frequency polygon   (b) Histogram
    (c) Ogive   (d) Pic Chart

71. Sweetness of sweet dish is
    (a) An Attribute   (b) A discrete Variable
    (c) A Continuous Variable   (d) A Variable

72. There were 200 employees in an office in which 150 were married. Total male employees were 160 out of which 120 were married. What was the number of female unmarried employees?
    (a) 30   (b) 40
    (c) 50   (d) 10

73. Data collected on religion from the census reports are
    (a) Primary data   (b) Unclassified data
    (c) Sample data   (d) Secondary data

74. Which of the following diagram is the most appropriate to represents various heads in total cost?
    (a) Pie chart   (b) Bar graph
    (c) Multiple line chart   (d) Scatter plot

    (July 2021)

75. In a graphical representation of data, the largest numerical value is 45 the smallest numerical value is 25. If classes desired are 4 then width class interval is
    (a) 45   (b) 5
    (c) 20   (d) 7.5

    (July 2021)

76. In graphical representation of data, ideographs are also called as
    (a) Picto–graphs   (b) Asymmetry graphs
    (c) Symmetry graphs   (d) Pictograms

    (July 2021)

77. _____ means separating items according to similar characteristics grouping them into various classes.
    (a) Classification   (b) Editing
    (c) Separation   (d) Tabulation

78. Frequency density of a class interval is the ratio of _____
    (a) Class frequency to the total frequency
    (b) Class length to class frequency
    (c) Class frequency to the cumulative frequency
    (d) Frequency of that class interval to the corresponding class length

79. A graph that uses vertical bars to represent data is called a
    (a) Line graph   (b) Scatter plot
    (c) Vertical graphs   (d) Bar graph