Sample Question Paper of QTM

Multiple choice questions :-

1. Which is the following statement is false ?

a) Statistics is derived from Latin word ‘STATUS’.

b) Statistics is derived from Italic word ‘STATISTA’.

c) Statistics is derived from French word ‘STATISTIK’.

d) None of these.

2. Statistics is defined in terms of numerical data in the –

a) Singular sense.

b) Plural sense.

c) Either (a) or (b).

d) Both (a) and (b).

3. Statistics is applied in-

a) Economics.

b) Business Management.

c) Commerce and Industries.

d) All of these.

4. Statistics is concern with –

a) Qualitative information.

b) Quantitative information.

c) Either (a) or (b).

d) Both (a) and (b).

5. Data collected on religion from the census report are-

a) Primary data.

b) Secondary data.

c) Sample data.

d) Either (a) or (b)

6. The data collected on the height of a group of a students after recording their height with a measuring tape are-

a) Primary data.

b) Secondary data.

c) Discrete data.

d) Continuous data.

7. The primary data are collected by-

a) Interview method.

b) Observation method.

c) Questionnaire method.

d) All of these.

8. The quickest method to collect primary data.

a) Personal interview.

b) Indirect interview.

c) Telephonic interview.

d) By observation.

9. The amount of none responses is maximum in –

a) Mailed questionnaire method.

b) Interview method .

c) Observation method.

d) All of these.

10. The most attractive method of data presentation is-

a) Tabular.

b) Textual.

c) Diagrammatic.

d) Either (a) or (b).

11. In tabulation source of data, if any is shown in the-

a) Footnote.

b) Body.

c) Startup.

d) Caption.

12. Diagrammatic representation of data is done by-

a) Diagrams.

b) Charts.

c) Pictures.

d) All of these.

13. Vertical bar diagram is applicable when-

a) The data are qualitative.

b) The data are quantitative.

c) When the data are vary over time.

d) Either (a) or (b).

14. In order to compare two or more related series we consider-

a) Multiple bar charts.

b) Grouped bar chart.

c) Either (a) or (b).

d) Both (a) and (b).

15. Pie diagram is used for-

a) Comparing different components and their relations to the table.

b) Representative qualitative data in circle.

c) Representative quantitative data in circle.

d) Either (a) or (b).

16. Mode of a distribution obtained from

a) Histogram.

b) Less than type ogive.

c) More than type ogive.

d) Frequency polygon.

17. Most of the commonly used frequency curve are-

a) Mixed.

b) Inverted J-shaped.

c) U-shaped.

d) Belled-shaped.

18. The relationship between two variables are shown in

a) Pictogram.

b) Histogram.

c) Bar diagram.

d) Line-diagram.

19. Tally make determines-

a) Class width.

b) Class boundary.

c) Class limit.

d) Class frequency.

20. An area diagram is-

a) Histogram.

b) Frequency polygon.

c) Ogive.

d) None of these.

Multiple Choice Questions:-

1. Ogive is a –

a) Line diagram.

b) Bar diagram.

c) Both.

d) None.

2. The graphical representation of a cumulative frequency distribution is called –

a) Histogram.

b) Ogive.

c) Both.

d) None.

3. Vertical bar chart may appear some what a like –

a) Histogram.

b) Frequency polygon.

c) Both.

d) None.

4. The number of types of cumulative frequency is –

a) 1.

b) 2.

c) 3.

d) 4.

5. An ogive can be prepared in different waves.

a) 2

b) 3

c) 4

d) None

6. Mean=55.6, Median=52.4 then Mode=?

a) 46

b)

c)

d)

7. Geometric mean of 3,6,12 is –

a) 6

b)

c)

d)

8. Harmonic mean of 4,6,10 is –

a) 5

b) 6

c) 5.77

d) 6.5

9. The presence of extreme observation does not affect –

a) A.M

b) Median

c) Mode

d) Any of these.

10. The most commonly used measure of Central Tendency.

a) A.M

b) Median

c) Mode

d) Both G.M and H.M

11. Which of the following results holds for a set of +ve observations?

a) AM≥GM≥HM

b) HM≥GM≥AM

c) AM>GM>HM

d) GM>AM>HM

12. Quartiles are the values dividing a given set observations into.

a) 2 equal parts.

b) 4 equal parts.

c) 5 equal parts.

d) None of these.

13. If there are 3 observations 15,20,25 then the sum of deviation of the observstions from their AM is –

a) 0

b) 5

c) -5

d) None of these.

14. Which measure of dispersion is most useful?

a) Standard deviation.

b) Quartile deviation.

c) Mean deviation.

d) Range.

15. Which measure of dispersion is based on all the observation?

a) Mean deviation.

b) Standard deviation.

c) Quartile deviation.

d) (a) & (b) but not (c).

16. The range of 15,12,10,9,17,20 is-

a) 5

b) 12

c) 14

d) 20

17. If all the observations are multiplied by 2 then-

a) New SD would be also multiplied by 2.

b) New SD would be half of the previous SD.

c) New SD would be increased by 2.

d) New SD would be decreased by 2.

18. Quartile deviation of data is defined as –

a) +

b) -

c)

d)

19. Quartile deviation is based on –

a) The highest 25% of the observation.

b) The lowest 25% of the observation.

c) The middle 50% of the observation.

d) None of these.

20. For a symmetrical distribution which of the following relationship holds?

a) Mean≠Median=Mode

b) -Median = Median-

c) Mean=Median=Mode

d) (b) & (c) but not (a)

21. For skewed distribution which condition is applicable?

a) =M=Z

b) ≠M≠Z

c) =M≠Z

d) -M = M -

22. Which among the following is the best measure for comparison?

a) Q.D

b) Coefficient of variation

c) Coefficient of Q.D

d) M.D

23. If the variance of a data is , then SD is –

a)

b) ±

c)

d) None of these.

24. M.D from the mean for the observations 0,-1,4 is –

a) 2

b) 2.5

c) 3.5

d) None of these.

25. The Q.D of 7,10,12,15,17,19,25 is –

a) 4.2

b) 4.3

c) 4.5

d) None.

26. The SD of first 7 natural number is –

a) 5

b) 2

c)

d)

27. The SD of 3,7,10,18,22 is –

a) 49.2

b)

c) 7.2

d) 7.12

28. The Mode of 5,5,5,7,9,10,10,10 is –

a) 5