MCQ’S OF INTRODUCTION

MCQ No 1.1
The science of collecting, organizing, presenting, analyzing and interpreting data to assist in making more effective decisions is called:
(a) Statistic  (b) Parameter  (c) Population  (d) Statistics

MCQ No 1.2
Methods of organizing, summarizing, and presenting data in an informative way are called:
(a) Descriptive statistics  (b) Inferential statistics  (c) Theoretical statistics  (d) Applied statistics

MCQ No 1.3
The methods used to determine something about a population on the basis of a sample is called:
(a) Inferential statistics  (b) Descriptive statistics  (c) Applied statistics  (d) Theoretical statistics

MCQ No 1.4
When the characteristic being studied is nonnumeric, it is called a:
(a) Quantitative variable  (b) Qualitative variable  (c) Discrete variable  (d) Continuous variable

MCQ No 1.5
When the variable studied can be reported numerically, the variable is called a:
(a) Quantitative variable  (b) Qualitative variable  (c) Independent variable  (d) Dependent variable

MCQ No 1.6
A specific characteristic of a population is called:
(a) Statistic  (b) Parameter  (c) Variable  (d) Sample

MCQ No 1.7
A specific characteristic of a sample is called:
(a) Variable  (b) Constant  (c) Parameter  (d) Statistic

MCQ No 1.8
A set of all units of interest in a study is called:
(a) Sample  (b) Population  (c) Parameter  (d) Statistic

MCQ No 1.9
A part of the population selected for study is called a:
(a) Variable  (b) Data  (c) Sample  (d) Parameter

MCQ No 1.10
Listing of the data in order of numerical magnitude is called:
(a) Raw data  (b) Arrayed data  (c) Discrete data  (d) Continuous data

MCQ No 1.11
Listings of the data in the form in which these are collected are known as:
(a) Secondary data  (b) Raw data  (c) Arrayed data  (d) Qualitative data

MCQ No 1.12
Data that are collected by any body for some specific purpose and use are called:
(a) Qualitative data  (b) Primary data  (c) Secondary data  (d) Continuous data

MCQ No 1.13
The data which have undergone any treatment previously is called:
(a) Primary data  (b) Secondary data  (c) Symmetric data  (d) Skewed data
MCQ No 1.14
The data obtained by conducting a survey is called:
(a) Primary data  (b) Secondary data  (c) Continuous data  (d) Qualitative data

MCQ No 1.15
The data collected from published reports is known as:
(a) Discrete data  (b) Arrayed data  (c) Secondary data  (d) Primary data

MCQ No 1.16
A survey in which information is collected from each and every individual of the population is known as:
(a) Sample survey  (b) Pilot survey  (c) Biased survey  (d) Census survey

MCQ No 1.17
Data used by an agency which originally collected them are:
(a) Primary data  (b) Raw data  (c) Secondary data  (d) Grouped data

MCQ No 1.18
Registration is the source of:
(a) Primary data  (b) Secondary data  (c) Qualitative data  (d) Continuous data

MCQ No 1.19
Data in the population census reports are:
(a) Ungrouped data  (b) Secondary data  (c) Primary data  (d) Arrayed data

MCQ No 1.20
Issuing a national identity card is an example of:
(a) Sampling  (b) Statistic  (c) Census  (d) Registration

MCQ No 1.21
A variable that assumes only some selected values in a range is called:
(a) Continuous variable  (b) Quantitative variable  (c) Discrete variable  (d) Qualitative variable

MCQ No 1.22
A variable that assumes any value within a range is called:
(a) Discrete variable  (b) Continuous variable  (c) Independent variable  (d) Dependent variable

MCQ No 1.23
A variable that provides the basis for estimation is called:
(a) Dependent variable  (b) Independent variable  (c) Continuous variable  (d) Qualitative variable

MCQ No 1.24
The variable that is being predicted or estimated is called:
(a) Dependent variable  (b) Independent variable  (c) Discrete variable  (d) Continuous variable

MCQ No 1.25
Monthly rainfall in a city during the last ten years is an example of a:
(a) Discrete variable  (b) Continuous variable  (c) Qualitative variable  (d) Independent variable

MCQ No 1.26:
The proportion of females in a sample of 50 accounts officers is an example of a:
(a) Parameter  (b) Statistic  (c) Array  (d) Variable
MCQ No 1.27:  
Number of family members in different families in a town is an example of:  
(a) **Discrete variable**  (b) Continuous variable  (c) Dependent variable  (d) Qualitative variable

MCQ No 1.28  
Colours of flowers are an example of:  
(a) Quantitative variable  (b) **Qualitative variable**  (c) Skewed variable  (d) Symmetric variable

MCQ No 1.29  
If each measurement in a data set falls into one and only one of a set of categories, the data set is called:  
(a) Quantitative  (b) **Qualitative**  (c) Continuous  (d) Constant

MCQ No 1.30  
Any phenomenon which is not measurable is called:  
(a) Variable  (b) Constant  (c) Parameter  (d) **Attribute**

MCQ No 1.31  
A constant can assume values:  
(a) Zero  (b) One  (c) **Fixed**  (d) Not fixed

MCQ No 1.32  
A value which does not change from one individual to another individual is called:  
(a) Variable  (b) Statistic  (c) **Constant**  (d) Array

MCQ No 1.33  
In the plural sense, statistics means:  
(a) Numerical data  (b) Methods  (c) Population data  (d) Sample data

MCQ No 1.34  
In the singular sense, statistics means:  
(a) **Methods**  (b) Numerical data  (c) Sample data  (d) Population data

MCQ No 1.35  
Weight of earth is:  
(a) Discrete variable  (b) Qualitative variable  (c) **Continuous variable**  (d) Difficult to tell

MCQ No 1.36  
Weights of students in a class marks is a:  
(a) Discrete data  (b) **Continuous data**  (c) Qualitative data  (d) Constant data

MCQ No 1.37  
Life of a T.V tube is a:  
(a) Discrete variable  (b) **Continuous variable**  (c) Qualitative variable  (d) Constant

MCQ No 1.38  
Questionnaire method is used in collecting:  
(a) **Primary data**  (b) Secondary data  (c) Published data.  (d) True data

MCQ No 1.39  
Census returns are:  
(a) **Primary data**  (b) Secondary data  (c) Qualitative data  (d) True data
MCQ No 1.40
Students divided into different groups according to their intelligence and gender will generate:
(a) Quantitative data   (b) Qualitative data   (c) Continuous data   (d) Constant

MCQ No 1.41
Statistics are:
(a) Aggregate of facts and figures (b) Always true (c) Always continuous (d) Always qualitative

MCQ No 1.42
Statistics results are:
(a) Randomly true (b) Always true (c) Not true   (d) True on average

MCQ No 1.43
Statistics does not study:
(a) Constant (b) Statistic (c) Parameter   (d) Individual

MCQ No 1.44
A statistical population may consist of:
(a) Finite number of values   (b) Infinite number of values
(c) Either of (a) and (b) (d) None of (a) and (b)

MCQ No 1.45
The only continuous variable here is:
(a) Rain fall on different days in a city (b) Number of customers entering a store on different days
(c) Number of flights landing on an airport on different days   (d) None of them

MCQ No 1.46
Example of descriptive statistics is:
(a) 70% people in Pakistan live in rural areas.   (b) 50% people are likely to vote in the national election
(c) 20% of the bulbs produced in a factory will be defective   (d) Difficult to tell.

MCQ No 1.47
Example of inferential statistics is:
(a) Percentage of smokers in Pakistan   (b) Percentage of skilled workers in a factory.
(c) Estimate of increase in prices in the next year   (d) None of the above

MCQ No 1.48
Statistics are always:
(a) Exact (b) Estimated values   (c) Constant   (d) Population values

MCQ No 1.49
Statistics must be:
(a) Comparable   (b) Not comparable   (c) Discrete in nature   (d) Qualitative in nature

MCQ No 1.50
Given 6 quantities, X₁ through X₆, the correct notation for adding quantities 3 through 6 is:
(a) \( \sum_{i=6}^{3} X_i \) (b) \( \sum_{i=1}^{6} X_i \) (c) \( \sum_{i=2}^{N} X_i \) (d) \( \sum_{i=3}^{6} X_i \)

MCQ No 1.51
\( \sum_{i=3}^{6} X_i \) equals:
(a) 36   (b) 48   (c) 41   (d) 29
MCQ No 1.52

The symbolic notation $\sum_{i=3}^{6} X_i$ tells us to:
(a) Add all quantities from $Y_1$ through $Y_n$
(b) Add all quantities from $Y=2$ through $Y_n$
(c) Add all quantities from $Y=2$ through $Y=n$
(d) Add all quantities from $Y_2$ through $Y_n$

MCQ No 1.53

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} (X_i - A) \text{ equals:}$$
(a) $\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i(-A)$
(b) $\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i - nA$
(c) $nX_i - nA$
(d) $\sum_{i=1}^{n} X_i - A$

MCQ No 1.54

The figure 22.25 rounded to one decimal place is:
(a) 22.3
(b) 22.1
(c) 22.2
(d) 22

MCQ No 1.55

The figure 22.15 rounded to one decimal place is:
(a) 22.2
(b) 22.1
(c) 22
(d) 22.3

MCQ No 1.56

The figure 22.26 rounded to one decimal place is:
(a) 22.2
(b) 22.3
(c) 22.1
(d) 22

MCQ No 1.57

The figure 22.24 rounded to one decimal place is:
(a) 22.2
(b) 22.3
(c) 22.1
(d) 22

MCQ No 1.58

How many methods are used for the collection of data?
(a) 4
(b) 3
(c) 2
(d) 1