

Statistics



1. The specific statistical methods that can be used to summarize or to describe a collection of data is called:

- a) Descriptive statistics
- b) Inferential statistics
- c) Analytical statistics
- d) All of the above

2. The need for inferential statistical methods derives from the need for _____.

- a) Population
- b) Association
- c) Sampling
- d) Probability

3. A population, in statistical terms, is the totality of things under consideration. It is the collection of all values of the _____ that is under study.

- a) Instance
- b) Variable
- c) Amount
- d) Measure

4. Non-sampling errors are introduced due to technically faulty observations or during the _____ of data.

- a) Processing
- b) Analysis
- c) Sequencing
- d) Collection

5. Sampling is simply a process of learning about the _____ on the basis of a sample drawn from it.

- a) Census
- b) Population
- c) Group
- d) Area

6. Numerical facts are usually subjected to statistical analysis with a view to helping a decisionmaker make wise decisions in the face of _____.

- a) Interpreting
- b) Uncertainty
- c) Summarizing
- d) Organizing

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7. In statistics, _____ classification includes data according to the time period in which the items under consideration occurred.

- a) Chronological
- b) Alphabetical
- c) Geographical
- d) Topological

8. Data is simply the numerical results of any scientific _____.

- a) Analysis
- b) Researches
- c) Observation
- d) Measurement

9. The _____ process would be required to ensure that the data is complete and as required.

- a) Tabulation
- b) Analysis
- c) Editing
- d) Ordering

10. A sample is a portion of the _____ population that is considered for study and analysis.

- a) Selected
- b) Total
- c) Fixed
- d) Random

11. The method of sampling, in which the choice of sample items depends exclusively on the judgement of the investigator is termed as _____.

- a) Convenience sampling
- b) Quota sampling
- c) Systematic sampling
- d) Judgement sampling

12. Both the sampling as well as the non-sampling errors must be reduced to a minimum in order

to get as representative a sample of the _____ as possible.

- a) Group

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- b) Region
- c) Population
- d) Universe

13. The larger the size of the population, the _____ should be the sample size.

- a) Smaller
- b) Larger
- c) Accurate
- d) Fixed

14. When the data is to be processed by computers, then it must be coded and converted into the _____.

- a) English language
- b) Regional language
- c) Statistical language
- d) Computer language

15. A variable is any characteristic which can assume _____ values.

- a) Different
- b) Similar
- c) Fixed
- d) Assumed

16. The basic objective of a sample is to draw _____ about the population from which such sample is drawn.

- a) Conclusion
- b) Characteristics
- c) Inferences
- d) Parameters

17. In _____ type of classification, the data is grouped together according to some distinguished characteristic or attribute, such as religion, sex, age, national origin, and so on.

- a) Quantitative
- b) Chronological
- c) Qualitative
- d) All of the above

18. A _____ variable is a variable whose values can theoretically take on an

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infinite number of values within a given range of values.

- a) Continuous
- b) Discrete
- c) Random
- d) Both (a) and (b)

19. A perfect random number table would be one in which every digit has been entered

_____.

- a) Chronologically
- b) Sequentially
- c) Randomly
- d) Arbitrarily

20. The _____ random variables yield categorical responses so that the responses fit into one category or another.

- a) Quantitative
- b) Discrete
- c) Continuous
- d) Qualitative

21. For a sample to be truly representative of the population, it must truly be _____.

- a) Fixed
- b) Random
- c) Specific
- d) Casual

22. A _____ is a phenomenon of interest in which the observed outcomes of an activity are entirely by chance, are absolutely unpredictable and may differ from response to response.

- a) Discrete variable
- b) Continuous variable
- c) Random variable
- d) All of the above

23. By definition of randomness, each _____ has the same chance of being considered.

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- a) Possible entity

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- b) Probable entity
- c) Random entity
- d) Observed entity

24. Before any procedures for _____ are established, the purpose and the scope of the study must be clearly specified.

- a) Data analysis
- b) Data tabulation
- c) Data collection
- d) Data selection

25. Adequacy of data is to be judged in the light of the requirements of the survey and the geographical areas covered by the _____ data.

- a) Collected
- b) Available
- c) Organized
- d) Tabulated

26. If the sample is truly representative of the population, then the characteristics of the sample can be considered to be the same as those of the _____ population.

- a) Fixed
- b) Selected
- c) Random
- d) Entire

27. Statistical inference deals with methods of inferring or drawing _____ about the characteristics of the population based upon the results of the sample taken from the same population.

- a) Details
- b) Decisions
- c) Conclusions
- d) Samples

28. If the sample size is too small, it may not _____ represent the population or the universe as it is known, thus leading to incorrect inferences.

- a) Appropriately
- b) Reliably
- c) Homogeneously
- d) Heterogeneously

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29. Editing would also help eliminate inconsistencies or obvious errors due to

_____ treatment.

- a) Characteristic
- b) Arithmetical
- c) Calculation
- d) Tabulation

30. When an investigator uses the data which has already been collected by others, such data is

called _____.

- a) Primary data
- b) Collected data
- c) Processed data
- d) Secondary data

31. In the case of the questionnaire method of gathering data, it should be made certain that all the questions have been _____.

- a) Read
- b) Interpreted
- c) Answered
- d) All of the above

32. _____ provides various types of statistical information of either qualitative or quantitative nature.

- a) Sampling
- b) Tabulation
- c) Observation
- d) Editing

33. In statistics, _____ classification groups the data according to locational differences among the items.

- a) Chronological
- b) Geographical
- c) Regional
- d) Alphabetical

34. The degree of randomness of selection would depend upon the process of selecting the items

from the _____.

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- a) Population
- b) Region
- c) Sample
- d) Data

35. A _____ sample is obtained by selecting convenient population units

- a) Random
- b) Quota
- c) Stratified
- d) Convenience

36. A _____ sample is formed by selecting one unit at random and then selecting additional units at evenly spaced intervals until the sample has been formed.

- a) Stratified
- b) Systematic
- c) Judgement
- d) Random

37. The sampling errors arise due to drawing faulty inferences about the _____ based upon the results of the samples.

- a) Sample
- b) Survey
- c) Population
- d) Census

38. A summary measure that describes any given characteristic of the population is known as a _____.

- a) Parameter
- b) Information
- c) Inference
- d) Statistics

39. _____ means separating items according to similar characteristics and grouping them into various classes.

- a) Tabulation
- b) Editing
- c) Separation
- d) Classification

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40. _____ is one which is collected by the investigator himself for the purpose of a specific inquiry or study.

- a) Secondary data
- b) Primary data
- c) Statistical data
- d) Published data