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

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

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

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

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 _____.

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

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