



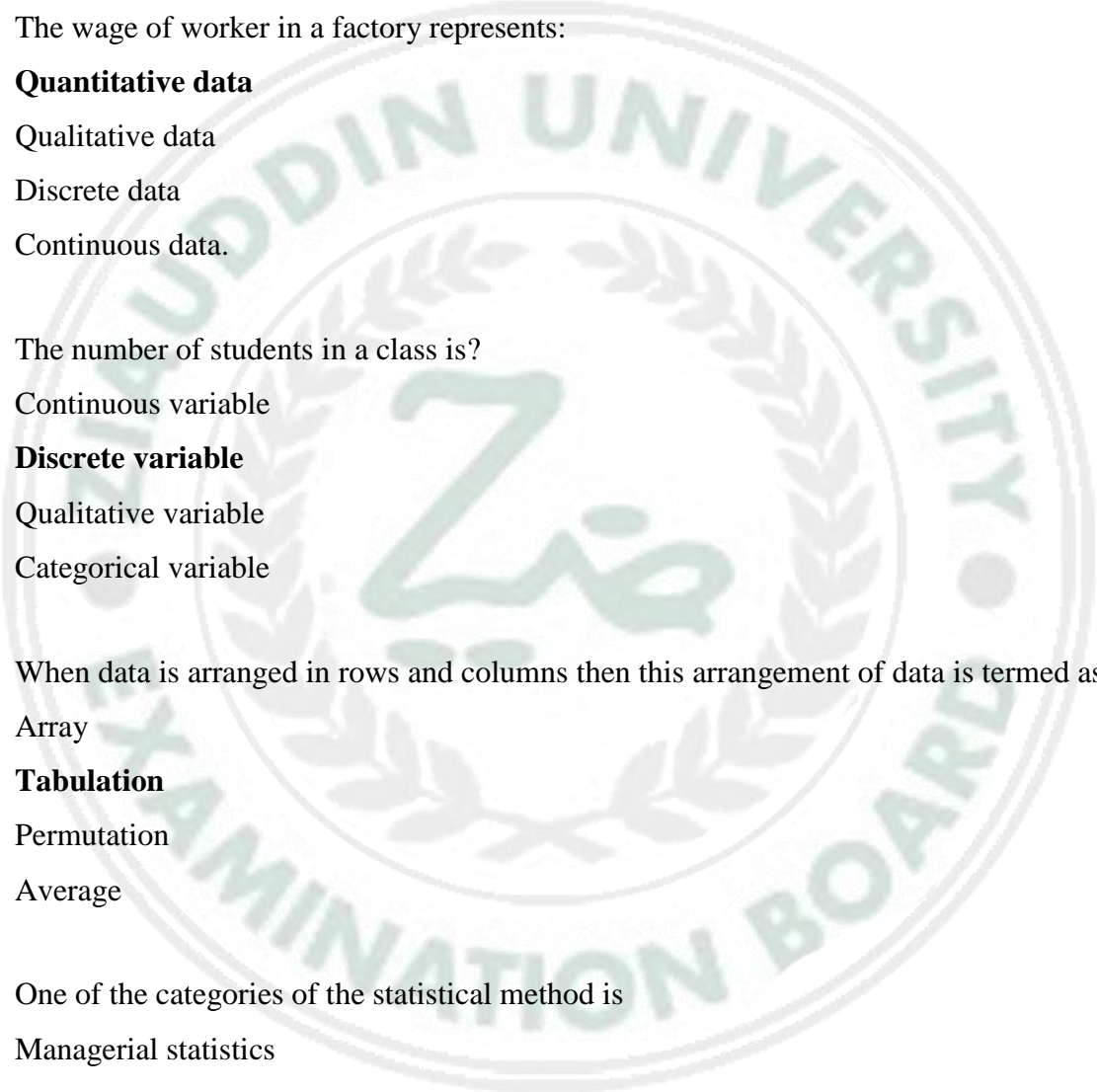
EXAMINATION MATERIAL ZUEB - 2022

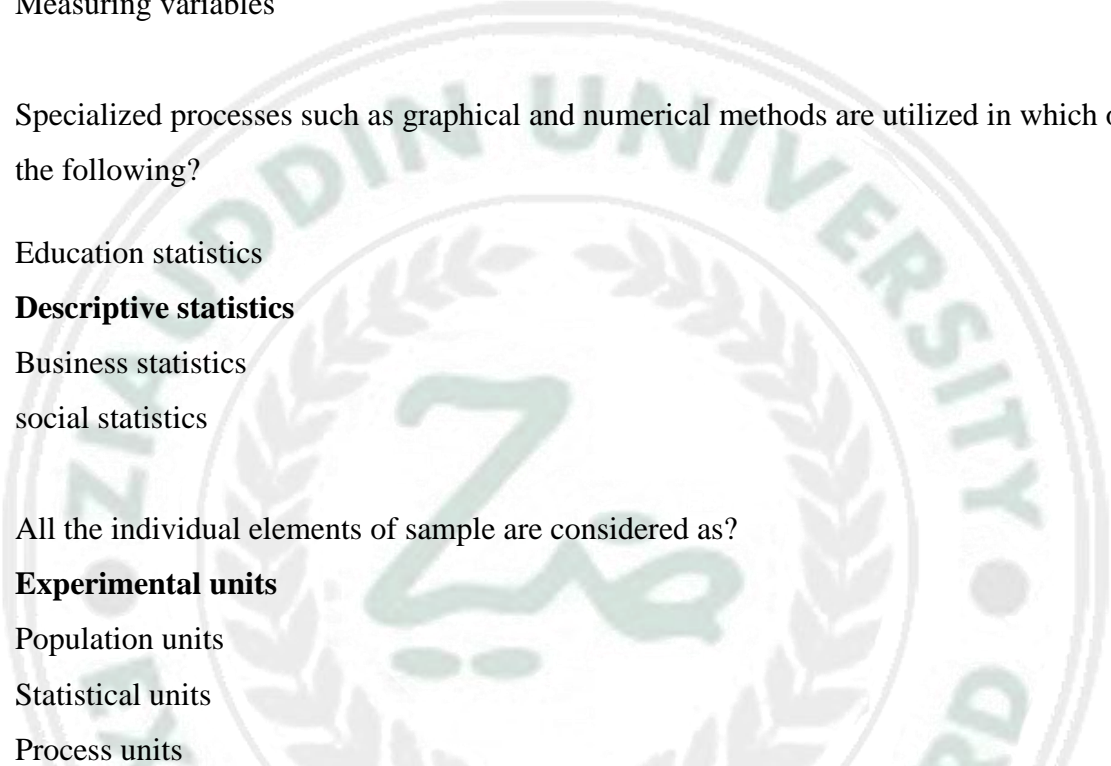
BUSINESS STATISTICS XII

SECTION "A" MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTION (MCQ'S)

1) INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS:

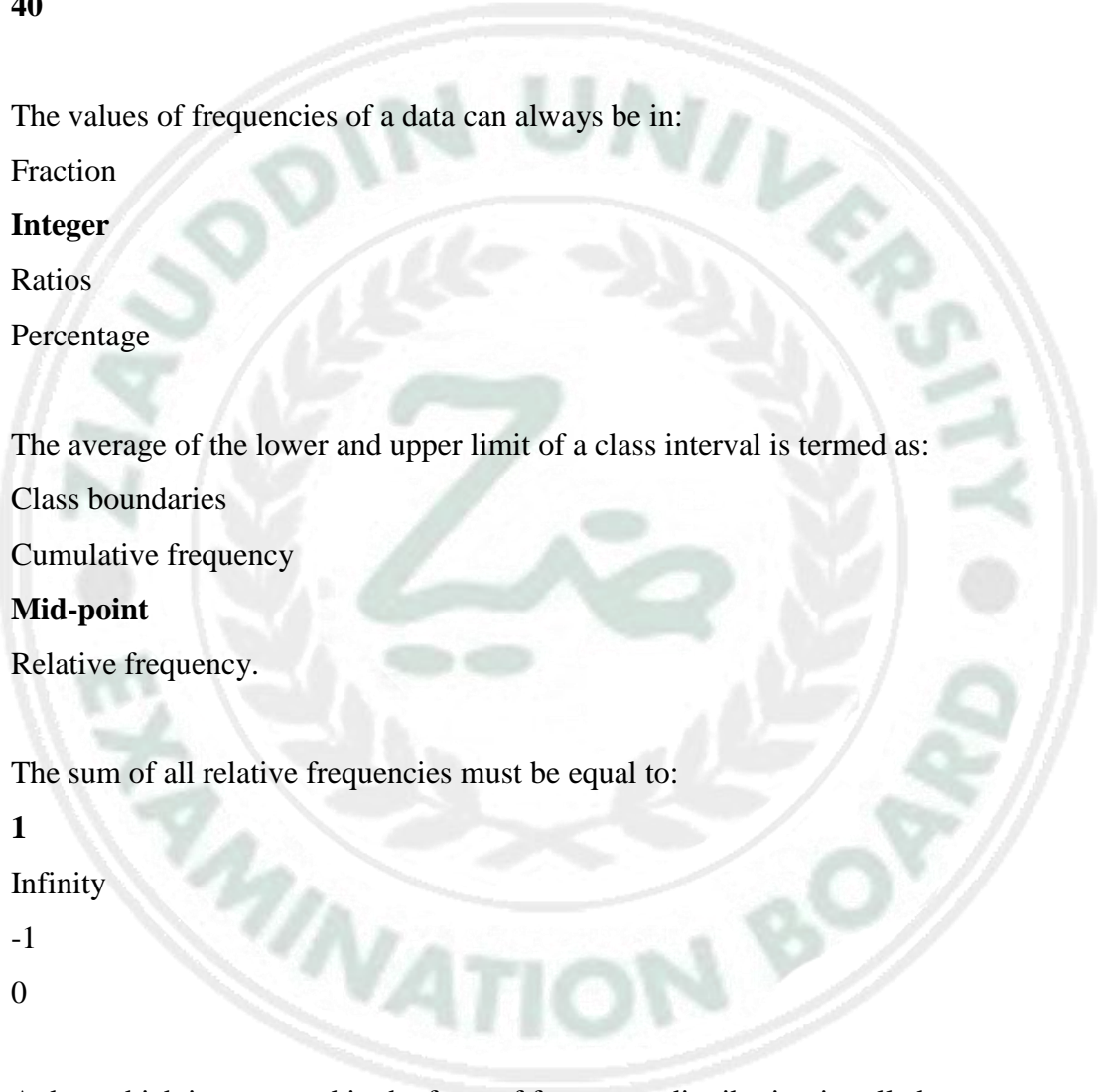
01. The data which is not collected originally but is gathered from external sources like newspapers, T.V channels, books etc. is termed as:
- a) Grouped data
 - b) Primary data
 - c) **Secondary data**
 - d) Ungrouped data.
02. Average scores of the whole students of a class are an example of:
- a) Sample
 - b) **Parameter**
 - c) Population
 - d) Statistic.
03. Data collected from personal interview is an example of:
- a) **Primary data**
 - b) Secondary data
 - c) Discrete data
 - d) Continuous data
04. The colours of eyes of the students in a class represents:
- a) **Qualitative data**
 - b) Quantitative data
 - c) Discrete data
 - d) Continuous data

05. The number of days in the month of December is:
- a) Variable
 - b) **Constant**
 - c) Sample.
 - d) Parameter
06. The wage of worker in a factory represents:
- a) **Quantitative data**
 - b) Qualitative data
 - c) Discrete data
 - d) Continuous data.
07. The number of students in a class is?
- a) Continuous variable
 - b) **Discrete variable**
 - c) Qualitative variable
 - d) Categorical variable
08. When data is arranged in rows and columns then this arrangement of data is termed as:
- a) Array
 - b) **Tabulation**
 - c) Permutation
 - d) Average
09. One of the categories of the statistical method is
- a) Managerial statistics
 - b) Decision science
 - c) **Inferential statistics**
 - d) Industry statistics
- 
- A large, faint watermark of the Al-Farooq University Examination Board logo is centered on the page. The logo is circular, featuring a laurel wreath and the university's name in Arabic and English. The Arabic text 'جامعة الفارق' is prominent in the center, with 'AL-FAROOQ UNIVERSITY' and 'EXAMINATION BOARD' written around the perimeter.

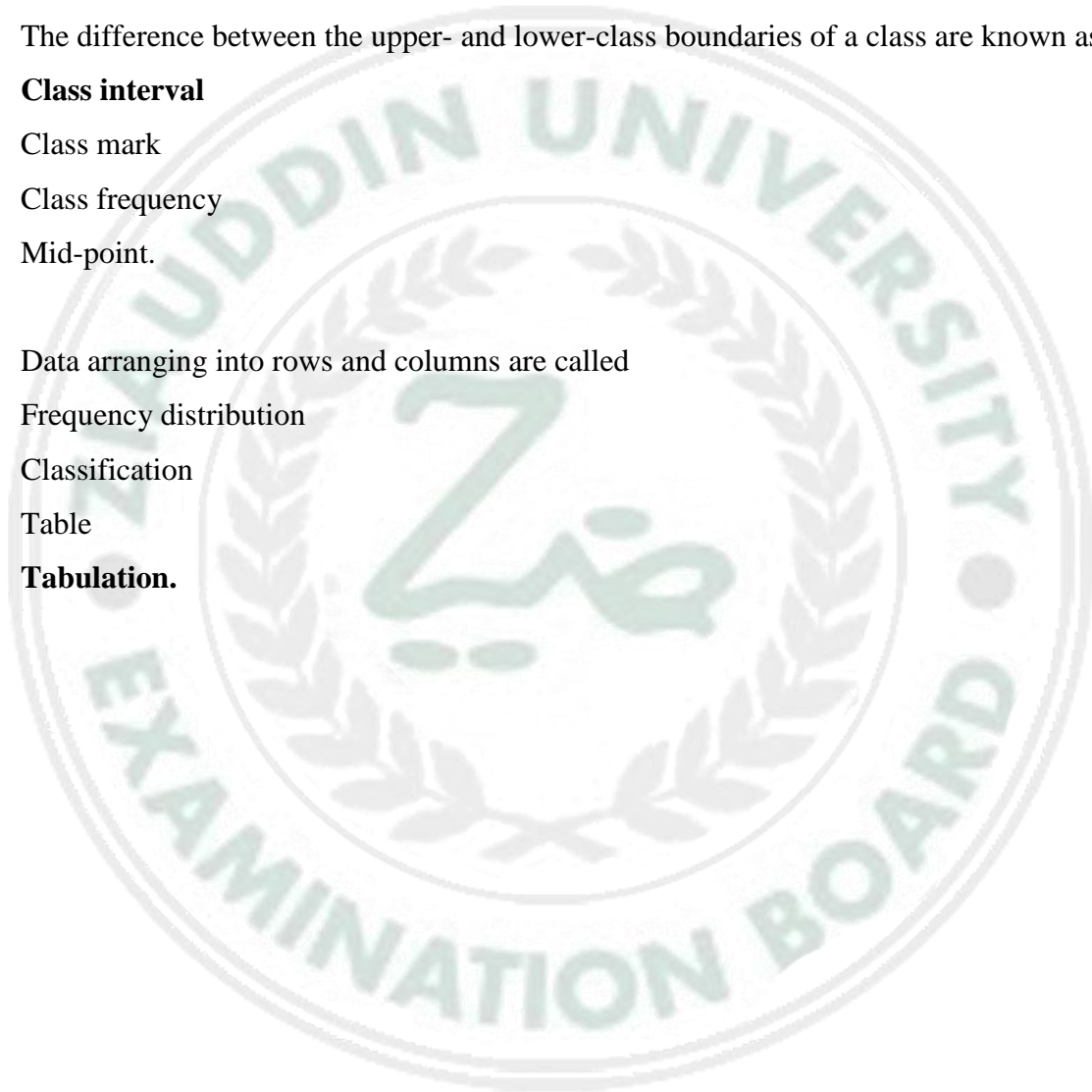
10. What are the variables whose calculation is done according to the weight, height, and length known as?
- a) Flowchart variables
 - b) Discrete variables
 - c) **Continuous variables**
 - d) Measuring variables
11. Specialized processes such as graphical and numerical methods are utilized in which of the following?
- a) Education statistics
 - b) **Descriptive statistics**
 - c) Business statistics
 - d) social statistics
12. All the individual elements of sample are considered as?
- a) **Experimental units**
 - b) Population units
 - c) Statistical units
 - d) Process units
- 

2) PRESENTATION OF DATA:

01. Tally bars (marks) in a tally bar sheet help to determine:
- Class width
 - Mid-point
 - Class boundaries
 - Frequency**
02. The difference between maximum value and minimum value of data is termed as:
- Range**
 - Mid value
 - Class boundaries
 - Cumulative frequency
03. Straight lines use to group an individual data into blocks of five values are known as:
- Frequency bars
 - Tally bars**
 - Group bars
 - Array bars
04. Which one of the following is obtained by dividing a frequency of a class with total frequencies of all classes?
- Class boundaries
 - Cumulative frequencies
 - Mid-point
 - Relative frequencies**

05. If the lower and upper limits of a class are 35 and 45 respectively, then the midpoint of this class is:
- a) 80
 - b) 35
 - c) 45
 - d) **40**
06. The values of frequencies of a data can always be in:
- a) Fraction
 - b) **Integer**
 - c) Ratios
 - d) Percentage
07. The average of the lower and upper limit of a class interval is termed as:
- a) Class boundaries
 - b) Cumulative frequency
 - c) **Mid-point**
 - d) Relative frequency.
08. The sum of all relative frequencies must be equal to:
- a) **1**
 - b) Infinity
 - c) -1
 - d) 0
09. A data which is presented in the form of frequency distribution is called:
- a) Primary data
 - b) Secondary data
 - c) Individual data
 - d) **Grouped data**
- 

10. Data which have not been arranged in systematic order is called;
- a) Group data
 - b) Tabular data
 - c) **Raw data**
 - d) Undefined data
11. The difference between the upper- and lower-class boundaries of a class are known as?
- a) **Class interval**
 - b) Class mark
 - c) Class frequency
 - d) Mid-point.
12. Data arranging into rows and columns are called
- a) Frequency distribution
 - b) Classification
 - c) Table
 - d) **Tabulation.**



3) GRAPHS & DIAGRAMS:

01. Components of a factor are represented in sectors through which one of the following:
- Pie diagram**
 - Simple bar diagram
 - Multiple bar diagram
 - Histogram
02. In the preparation of an Ogive, cumulative frequencies are presented on:
- X-axis
 - Y-axis**
 - Z-axis
 - Both a & b
03. A diagram which shows multiple characteristics about a common variable by grouping two or more bars together is known as:
- Multiple bar diagram**
 - Simple bar diagram
 - Pie diagram
 - Ogive
04. A frequency polygon may be drawn on:
- Pie diagram
 - Histogram**
 - Bar diagram
 - Frequency
05. For a pie diagram, the sum of all sector angles is:
- 180°
 - 200°
 - 270°
 - 360°**

06. If we connect the mid-point of rectangles in a histogram with a series of lines, we get?
- a) Mid-point
 - b) Interval
 - c) Frequency curve
 - d) **Frequency Polygon**
07. Which one of the following is used to locate mode graphically?
- a) **Histogram**
 - b) Ogive
 - c) Pie diagram
 - d) Multiple bar diagram
08. Median can be located graphically by using:
- a) Bar diagram
 - b) Pie diagram
 - c) Histogram
 - d) **Ogive**



4) AVERAGES:

01. Which one of the following is known as measures of central tendency?
- a) **Mean**
 - b) Probability
 - c) Index number
 - d) Presentation.
02. The mean of constant values is equal
- a) 0
 - b) 1
 - c) Infinity
 - d) **That constant value**
03. The frequent repeated value of data is termed as:
- a) Mean
 - b) Median
 - c) **Mode**
 - d) H.M
04. The median of values 6, 0, 13, 9, 5, 3, 2, 8, 11 is:
- a) **6**
 - b) 0
 - c) 2
 - d) 11
05. In which one of the following distribution Mean > Median > Mode:
- a) Symmetrical
 - b) **Positively skewed**
 - c) Negatively skewed
 - d) Equal distribution

06. The mode of the follow 0, 2, 5, 3, 10, 5, 2, 8, 10, 12, 5, 17 is:
- a) There is no mode
 - b) 5**
 - c) 7
 - d) 10
07. The mode of the following data 4, 9, 8 5, 7, 10, 13, 12, 15 is:
- a) There is no mode**
 - b) 10
 - c) 12
 - d) 15
08. In which one of the following distribution Mode > Median > Mean.
- a) Symmetrical
 - b) Positively skewed
 - c) Negatively skewed**
 - d) Equal distribution
09. The mean of values 20, 25, 10, 30 and X is 20. Then the value of X is:
- a) 15**
 - b) 40
 - c) 20
 - d) 50
10. A data may have more than one:
- a) Median
 - b) Mean
 - c) Mode**
 - d) H.M

11. In symmetrical distribution, the mean, median and mode are always:
- a) Zero
 - b) Negative
 - c) **Equal**
 - d) Positive

12. The middle most value of ordered observation is called:
- a) Mean
 - b) **Median**
 - c) Mode
 - d) Quartile

5) INDEX NUMBER:

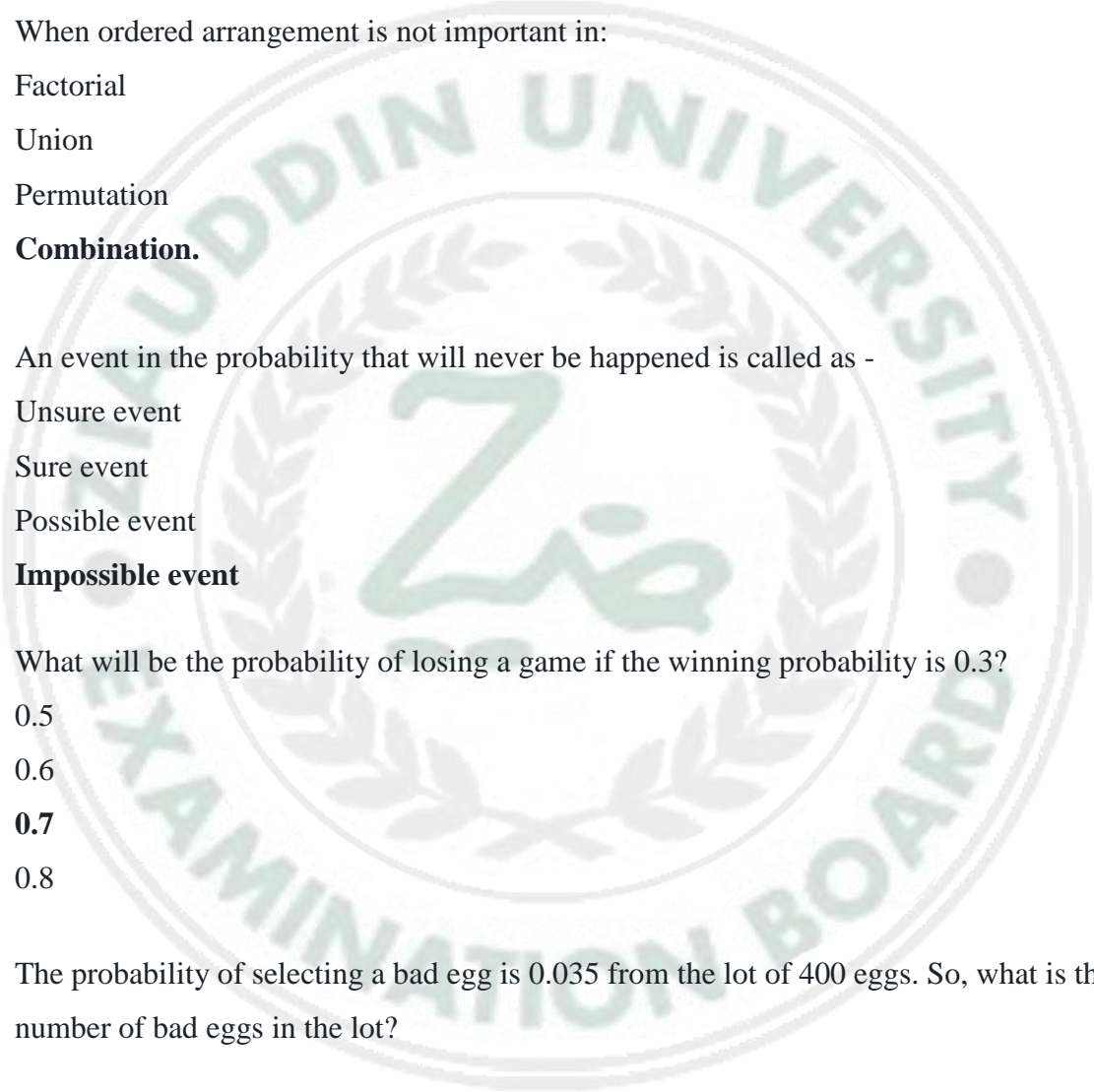
01. A statistical measure designed to show changes in variables of a group of relate variables with respect to time:
- a) Graphs
 - b) Tables
 - c) **Index number**
 - d) Presentation
02. Index numbers are expressed in:
- a) **Percentages**
 - b) Kilograms
 - c) Pounds
 - d) Liters

03. Index number which measures the change in prices of commodities with respect to time is called:
- a) Value index number
 - b) Quantity index number
 - c) **Price index number**
 - d) Composite index number
04. Which one of the following index number is based on quantity of base year?
- a) Paasche's index number
 - b) Fisher's Index number
 - c) **Laspeyre's index number**
 - d) Marshall Index Number.
05. Which one of the following index number is based on quantity of current year?
- a) **Paasche's index number**
 - b) Fisher's index number
 - c) Laspeyre's index number
 - d) Marshall Index Number.
06. An index number which is based on single commodity is termed as:
- a) **Simple index number**
 - b) Composite index number.
 - c) Weighted aggregative index number.
 - d) Value index number
07. The base year index is always:
- a) 98%
 - b) 99%
 - c) **100%**
 - d) 101%

08. Price in proceeding year used in the method is called.
- a) Fixed Method
 - b) Chain Method**
 - c) Aggregation Method
 - d) Volume

6) PROBABILITY:

01. Empty set is also known as:
- a) Equal set
 - b) Null set**
 - c) Units set
 - d) Universal set.
02. The value of $(8-2)!$ is equal to:
- a) 720**
 - b) 100
 - c) 60
 - d) 150
03. The value of $0!$ Is equal to:
- a) 0
 - b) 1**
 - c) 3
 - d) 4
04. All possible outcomes of an experiment are termed as:
- a) Favorable event
 - b) Unfavorable event
 - c) Sample space**
 - d) Subset

05. A certain ordered arrangement of a group of items is called:
- a) Factorial
 - b) Union
 - c) **Permutation**
 - d) Combination.
06. When ordered arrangement is not important in:
- a) Factorial
 - b) Union
 - c) Permutation
 - d) **Combination.**
07. An event in the probability that will never be happened is called as -
- a) Unsure event
 - b) Sure event
 - c) Possible event
 - d) **Impossible event**
08. What will be the probability of losing a game if the winning probability is 0.3?
- a) 0.5
 - b) 0.6
 - c) **0.7**
 - d) 0.8
09. The probability of selecting a bad egg is 0.035 from the lot of 400 eggs. So, what is the number of bad eggs in the lot?
- a) **14**
 - b) 16
 - c) 18
 - d) 20
- 

10. The set of one or more than one outcome from an experiment is called as?
- a) Z-value
 - b) Arithmetic mean
 - c) **Event**
 - d) Factorial.

11. 5C_5 is equal to?
- a) 5
 - b) 5×5
 - c) **1**
 - d) 0

12. 5P_5 is equal to?
- a) **120**
 - b) 100
 - c) 1
 - d) 0.

