

CHAPTER-12 | : Statistics

QUIZ PART-1

1. Data in statistics refers to:

- A. Raw facts collected for analysis
- B. Calculated mean
- C. Sum of all observations
- D. Organized numbers. (A)

Explanation: Data is raw information.

2. Qualitative data represents:

- A. Quantities
- B. Categories that can't be measured
- C. Heights and weights
- D. Numbers (B)

Explanation: Qualitative data includes categories.

3. Quantitative data is:

- A. Non-measurable
- B. Countable numbers
- C. Descriptive
- D. None of the above (B)

Explanation: Quantitative data includes measurable numbers.

4. Primary data is:

- A. Collected by someone else
- B. Collected by the researcher for a specific purpose
- C. Data from books
- D. Data that's processed (B)

Explanation: Primary data is directly collected by the researcher.

5. Secondary data is:

- A. Collected by the researcher
- B. From books and articles
- C. Collected for the same research
- D. Primary data (B)

Explanation: Secondary data is sourced from other studies.

6. In ungrouped frequency distribution, data is:

- A. Divided into classes
- B. Listed individually
- C. Calculated in sums
- D. Both A and B (B)

Explanation: Ungrouped data lists each value and its frequency.

7. Grouped frequency distribution divides data into:

- A. Small data sets
- B. Tally marks
- C. Class intervals
- D. Individual frequencies (C)

Explanation: Data is grouped into intervals.

8. The difference between upper and lower class limits is called:

- A. Class size
- B. Range
- C. Class mark
- D. Frequency (A)

Explanation: Class size is the range of each interval.

9. Class mark in frequency distribution is:

- A. Class range
- B. Frequency
- C. Center of the class interval
- D. Total limits (C)

Explanation: Class mark is the center value of an interval.

10. Most frequent blood group is:

- A. A
- B. O
- C. B
- D. AB (B)

Explanation: O appears the most frequently.