

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
BA SEMESTER -III INTERNAL ASSESSMENT- I
ECONOMIC-III QUESTION BANK

1. According to statistics, population is defined as ()
a. Sample b. Total No. of items/observations c. both a and b d. None
2. Arithmetic mean refers to ()
a. number of items/sum of the total items c. sum of the items + no. of items
b. Sum of the items/No. of items d. sum of the items – no. of items
3. Median refers to ()
a. Mathematical average b. Positional average c. both a and b d. None
4. Mode is defined as ()
a. The value which occurs more no. of times in a distribution
b. The value which occurs only once in a distribution
c. The value which do not occur in the distribution
d. None of the above
5. The information collected for the purpose of statistical enquiry is called as ()
a. Mean b. Median c. Mode d. Data
6. Which of the following is not measure of central tendency ()
a. Mean b. Median c. Mode d. Standard deviation
7. Inter Quartile Range = ()
a. $Q1 + Q3$ b. $Q3 - Q1$ c. $Q1 + Q2$ d. $Q3 - Q2$
8. Statistical Data is _____ types ()
a. Two Types b. Three Types c. One Type d. none of the above
9. Statistical Enquiry means ()
a. Collection of data b. Processing of data c. both a and b d. None
10. Example for Measures of Dispersion ()
a. Mean b. Median c. Mode d. Standard deviation

11. Median generally divides the given distribution into _____ parts ()
 a. One b. Two c. Three d. Four
12. Statistics is _____ classification of collected data ()
 a. Geographical b. Quantitative c. Qualitative d. All
13. Presentation of Statistical Data in the form of pictures and diagrams is called as ()
 a. Graphical Presentation b. Diagrammatic Presentation c. both a and b d. None
14. Presentation of Statistical Data in the form Graphs is called as ()
 a. Graphical Presentation b. Diagrammatic Presentation c. both a and b d. None
15. The following are the measures of dispersion ()
 a. Mean Deviation b. Quartile Deviation c. Standard Deviation d. All
16. While calculating measures of dispersion, the co-efficient of any measure of dispersion will be ()
 a. zero b. More than 1 c. Less than +\ - 1 d. All
17. Correlation is measure of relationship between ()
 a. Two or more variables b. only one variable c. both a and b d. None
18. The formula for arithmetic mean in individual series is ()
 a. $\frac{\sum X}{N}$ b. $\frac{\sum fX}{N}$ c. $\frac{\sum fm}{N}$ d. All
19. The formula for Median in Discrete Series is ()
 a. $\frac{(N+1)}{2}$ th item b. $\frac{(N+1)}{4}$ th item c. $\frac{(3N+1)}{2}$ th item d. $\frac{(2N+1)}{2}$ th item
20. Statistical methods means ()
 a. Tools in the hands of the Statistician c. Interpretation of Data
 b. Presentation of Data d. All

Fill in the Blanks

- Dispersion tool measures _____ (the scatteredness of the data)
- The Formula for calculation Standard Deviation in Continuous Series _____ ($\frac{\sum fx^2}{N}$)
- Harmonic Mean is defined as _____ (Reciprocal of arithmetic mean)

4. The data collected for the first time for statistical investigation is called as _____
(Primary Data)
5. The data collected from published sources is called as _____ (Secondary Data)
6. _____ is method of collection primary data (Interview/Questionnaire)
7. The person from the whom the information is collected is called as _____
(Respondent)
8. The word statistics is derived from _____ (Latin word status and Greek word Static)
9. Interpretation means _____ (drawing conclusions from the arranged data)
10. Statistical distribution are two types _____ and _____ (grouped :
ungrouped)
11. In Economics statistics are classified into two types _____ (Descriptive and
inferential)
12. Father of Statistics _____ (Fisher)
13. Father of Indian Statistics _____ (Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis)
14. Write the formula for Quartile Deviation (Q.D.) _____ ($\frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$)
15. Given $Q = 44$, $Q = 66$, Co-efficient of Quartile deviation _____ (0.20)
16. The measure of dispersion which is expressed in units in which variable are given is called
_____ (Absolute Measure of dispersion)
17. Correlation may be _____ (positive, Negative or No-relation)
18. The process through which data is collected for statistical decision is called as
_____ (Statistical investigation)
19. Geometric mean is defined as _____ (nth root of product of set of given n
numbers)
20. Formula for Karl Pearson Co-efficient of correlation _____ ($\frac{\sum xy}{\sqrt{\sum x^2 \sum y^2}}$)

Short Answer Questiona

1. Define Statistics
2. What is meant by measures of central tendency ?
3. What is meant by measures of dispersion ?
4. Define Sampling
5. What is meant by Questionnaire