SSR DEGREE COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
II-SEMESTER INTERNAL – I EXAMINATION
BUSINESS STATS
QUESTION BANK

UNIT I – Introduction to Statistics

A. Multiple Choice Questions (10 MCQs)

1.   Statistics deals mainly with
a) Qualitative facts
b) Numerical data
c) Opinions
d) Assumptions
Ans: b

2.   The word "Statistics" is derived from
a) Latin word
b) Greek word
c) German word
d) French word
Ans: c

3.   Statistics is useful in business mainly for
a) Decoration
b) Decision making
c) Entertainment
d) Advertising only
Ans: b

4.   Statistics studies
a) Individual cases
b) Aggregate facts
c) Isolated facts
d) Imaginary facts
Ans: b

5.   Which of the following is a limitation of statistics?
a) It deals with aggregates
b) It helps forecasting
c) It simplifies data
d) It supports planning
Ans: a

6.   Statistics cannot be used for
a) Analysis
b) Interpretation
c) Exact prediction

d) Decision making

Ans: c

7. Data collected for the first time is called

a) Secondary data

b) Primary data

c) Internal data

d) External data

Ans: b

8. Census method studies

a) Sample

b) Population

c) Estimates

d) Selected units

Ans: b

9. Statistics is both a

a) Science only

b) Art only

c) Science and art

d) Subject only

Ans: c

10. Statistics helps in

a) Policy formulation

b) Guessing

c) Assumptions

d) Opinions

Ans: a

____

B. Fill in the Blanks (10)

1. Statistics deals with _____ data.
2. Business statistics supports _____ making.
3. Statistics studies _____ facts.
4. Primary data is collected _____ by the investigator.
5. Secondary data is already _____.
6. Statistics is not suitable for _____ data.
7. Census method covers the entire _____.
8. Statistics helps in reducing _____.
9. Statistics is useful in _____ planning.
10. Statistics presents data in a _____ form.

UNIT II: Introduction, Data Presentation & Measures

A. Multiple Choice Questions (10 MCQs)

1. Statistics mainly deals with
a) Individual facts
b) Numerical data
c) Qualitative ideas
d) Philosophical concepts
Ans: b

2. Which of the following is a limitation of statistics?
a) Deals with aggregates only
b) Scientific in nature
c) Helps forecasting
d) Useful in decision-making
Ans: a

3. Data collected for the first time is called
a) Secondary data
b) Primary data
c) Classified data
d) Tabulated data
Ans: b

4. Classification of data means
a) Collection of data
b) Editing of data
c) Arranging data into groups
d) Diagrammatic presentation
Ans: c

5. A frequency distribution shows
a) Individual data
b) Grouped data with frequencies
c) Only percentages
d) Only diagrams
Ans: b

6. Which diagram is suitable for showing parts of a whole?
a) Bar chart
b) Histogram
c) Pie chart
d) Line diagram
Ans: c

7. The arithmetic mean is

a) Middle value
b) Most frequent value
c) Sum of values ÷ number of values
d) Square root of values
Ans: c

8. Which measure is most affected by extreme values?
a) Median
b) Mode
c) Mean
d) Quartile deviation
Ans: c

9. Standard deviation measures
a) Central value
b) Dispersion
c) Skewness
d) Kurtosis
Ans: b

10. Coefficient of variation is used to
a) Measure average
b) Compare variability
c) Find trend
d) Measure skewness
Ans: b

B. Fill in the Blanks (10)
1. Statistics deals with numerical _____.
2. Primary data is collected _____ by the investigator.
3. Classification arranges data into _____ groups.
4. Tabulation presents data in _____ form.
5. Histogram is used for _____ frequency distribution.
6. Mean is also called _____ average.
7. Median divides data into _____ equal parts.
8. Range is the difference between _____ and _____ values.
9. Standard deviation is based on _____ deviations.
10. Skewness shows the _____ of distribution.

III. Descriptive Questions

1. Define Statistics. Explain its scope and importance in business.
2. What are the limitations of statistics?
3. Describe classification, tabulation, and graphical presentation of data (bar chart, pie chart, histogram).
4. Explain Measures of Central Tendency. Discuss Mean, Median, and Mode with business applications.

5. What is Dispersion? Explain Range and Standard Deviation.