

SSR DEGREE AND PG COLLEGE(Autonomous)
Department of B.Com
B.Com II YEAR – Business Statistics Sem-III (INTERNAL–I)

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Statistics is mainly used for:
 - a) Entertainment
 - b) Decision-making ✓
 - c) Gaming
 - d) Drawing
2. Primary data are collected by the:
 - a) Researcher ✓
 - b) Government
 - c) Newspaper
 - d) Internet
3. Census method means collecting data from:
 - a) Sample
 - b) Entire population ✓
 - c) Few people
 - d) None
4. Pie chart is also called:
 - a) Circle diagram ✓
 - b) Histogram
 - c) Frequency polygon
 - d) Line graph
5. Histogram is used for:
 - a) Continuous data ✓
 - b) Qualitative data
 - c) Pictures
 - d) Maps
6. Secondary data are obtained from:
 - a) Books and reports ✓
 - b) Observation
 - c) Experiment
 - d) Interview
7. Classification means:
 - a) Grouping data ✓
 - b) Deleting data
 - c) Printing data
 - d) Coding only

8. Bar diagram is used for:

- a) Categorical data ☒
- b) Continuous data
- c) Maps
- d) Pictures

9. Frequency polygon is drawn by joining:

- a) Midpoints of class intervals ☒
- b) Endpoints
- c) Radius
- d) Angles

10. Tabulation means:

- a) Arranging data in tables ☒
- b) Collecting data
- c) Calculating averages
- d) Drawing graphs

11. Which is the most common measure of central tendency?

- a) Mean ☒
- b) Range
- c) Variance
- d) Skewness

12. Median is the:

- a) Highest value
- b) Middle value ☒
- c) Lowest value
- d) Average deviation

13. Mode is the value that:

- a) Occurs least
- b) Occurs most frequently ☒
- c) Is the largest
- d) Is the smallest

14. Weighted Mean considers:

- a) Frequency only
- b) Weights ☒
- c) Median
- d) Quartiles

15. Geometric Mean is useful for:

- a) Growth rates ☒
- b) Qualitative data
- c) Nominal data
- d) Classification

16. Harmonic Mean is mainly used for:

- a) Speed and rates ☒
- b) Income

- c) Population
- d) Sales

17. Quartiles divide data into:

- a) Two parts
- b) Three parts
- c) Four parts ☒
- d) Five parts

18. Mean is based on:

- a) Some observations
- b) All observations ☒
- c) Highest value only
- d) Lowest value only

19. Median is suitable for:

- a) Symmetrical data
- b) Skewed distributions ☒
- c) Nominal data
- d) Maps

20. Which measure is suitable for qualitative data?

- a) Mean
- b) Median
- c) Mode ☒
- d) Standard Deviation

21. Dispersion measures:

- a) Average
- b) Variability ☒
- c) Frequency
- d) Ratio

22. Range is calculated as:

- a) Largest – Smallest ☒
- b) Mean + Median
- c) $Q3 - Q1$
- d) $\text{Sum} \div N$

23. SD stands for:

- a) Sample Deviation
- b) Standard Deviation ☒
- c) Statistical Difference
- d) Simple Deviation

24. Quartile Deviation is also called:

- a) Mean Deviation
- b) Semi-interquartile Deviation ☒
- c) Standard Deviation
- d) Range

25. Coefficient of Variation is a:

- a) Absolute measure
- b) Relative measure ☒
- c) Graphical measure

d) Positional measure

Fill in the Blanks

1. Statistics is the science of _____. (data)
2. _____ data are collected first-hand. (Primary)
3. _____ data are already available. (Secondary)
4. Census studies the _____ population. (entire)
5. Sampling studies a _____ of the population. (part)
6. Pie diagram is a _____ diagram. (circular)
7. Histogram is used for _____ frequency distribution. (continuous)
8. Classification means _____ data. (grouping)
9. Tabulation presents data in _____. (tables)
10. Frequency polygon is a _____. (graph)
11. Mean is an _____. (average)
12. Median is a _____ average. (positional)
13. Mode is the _____ occurring value. (most frequently)
14. Quartiles divide data into _____ equal parts. (four)
15. Deciles divide data into _____ equal parts. (ten)
16. Percentiles divide data into _____ equal parts. (hundred)
17. Geometric Mean is useful for _____ rates. (growth)
18. Harmonic Mean is useful for _____. (speed)
19. Mean uses _____ observations. (all)
20. Mode is useful for _____ data. (qualitative)
21. Dispersion measures _____. (spread)
22. Range is the simplest measure of _____. (dispersion)
23. Quartile Deviation is also called _____ deviation. (semi-interquartile)
24. Standard Deviation is represented by _____. (σ)
25. Coefficient of Variation compares _____. (consistency)

Descriptive Questions

1. Explain the stages involved in a statistical investigation.
2. Explain classification and tabulation of data with examples.

3. Define Central Tendency and explain its importance.
4. Explain Median and Mode with suitable examples.
5. Define Dispersion. Explain its importance.