

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

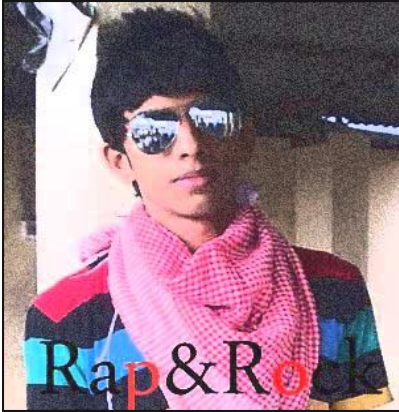
B Com/BBA/BMMC (2011 Admn.)

III SEMESTER

COMMON COURSE

BASIC NUMERICAL SKILLS

QUESTION BANK



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1. One equation $y = 2x + 5$ has
(a) No Solution (b) one solution
(c) Three solution (d) Infinitely many solution
2. One equation $ax^2 + 4 = 0$
(a) Quadratic equation (b) Cubic equation
(c) Simple equation (d) None of these
3. One quadratic equation $ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ has equal roots if:
(a) $b^2 - 4ac < 0$ (b) $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ (c) $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ (d) $b^2 - 4ac = 1$
4. One expression $b^2 - 4ac$ is called of the quadratic equation.
(a) Discriminant (b) roots (c) Characteristics (d) None of these
5. One solution of the equation $8 = \frac{2}{3}x$ is
(a) 6 (b) 12 (c) 24 (d) 18
6. One equation $4x^2 + 7 = 0$ is known as
(a) Pure (b) General (c) Simple (d) None of these
7. One roots of the equation $3x^2 - 1 = 0$ are
(a) Irrational (b) Imaginary (c) Rational (d) Integers
8. Simultaneous equations means a set of equations in unknowns.
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Any number
9. One sum of the values 1,2,..... 20 is
(a) 500 (b) 420 (c) 520 (d) 210

10. One A.M. of a and b is
- (a) ab (b) $\frac{a+b}{2}$ (c) $a + b$ (d) $\frac{ab}{2}$
11. Given the term in the sequence 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, next term is
- (a) 62 (b) 46 (c) 63 (d) 60
12. One n^{th} term of a G.P. is
- (a) ar^n (b) ar^{n-1} (c) $a^n r$ (d) $a^{n-1} r$
13. One common difference of the A.P. 1, -1, -3, -5, is
- (a) 1 (b) -1 (c) -2 (d) 2
14. One common ratio of the G.P. $1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{27}, \dots$ is
- (a) 3 (b) $\frac{1}{3}$ (c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) 6
15. If 2, x , 8 are the successive terms of a G.P., the value of x is
- (a) 5 (b) 4 (c) -4 (d) ± 4
16. Given the term in the sequence of 1, 3, 7, 15, 31, next term is
- (a) 63 (b) 62 (c) 64 (d) 65
17. If the sum of two numbers is 8 and their product is 15, numbers are
- (a) -5, -3 (b) 5, 3 (c) 5, -3 (d) 2, 6
18. What is the common difference of the A.P. 4, -8, -20,
- (a) -4 (b) 12 (c) -12 (d) -8
19. Find x if the number $x, 7, 28$ form a G.P.
- (a) 4 (b) 0 (c) $\frac{7}{4}$ (d) $\frac{4}{7}$
20. Find the common ratio of the following: 9, 6, 4
- (a) 3 (b) 2 (c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) None of these
21. Find the 7th term of the series 1, 4, 7,
- (a) 22 (b) 19 (c) 16 (d) 25
22. Find the sum of 1, 2, 3, 200
- (a) 206 (b) 20100 (c) 2010 (d) 2,01,000
23. Find the tenth term of the series 4, 2, 0, -2
- (a) -12 (b) -10 (c) -8 (d) -14
24. Find the 15th term 4, 2, 0, -2
- (a) -24 (b) -22 (c) -26 (d) -20

25. If A is a matrix of order 4×3 and B is a matrix of order 3×5 , then the order product AB is
 (a) 4×3 (b) 3×5 (c) 4×5 (d) 3×3
26. One value of determinant $\begin{vmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{vmatrix}$ is
 (a) $ab - cd$ (b) $ac - bd$ (c) $ab - bc$ (d) $ad - bc$
27. The value of determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 6 \end{vmatrix}$ is
 (a) 0 (b) 6 (c) -6 (d) ± 6
28. If A matrix of order 3×7 and B is order of 7×4 , then AB is of order
 (a) 3×4 (b) 7×7 (c) 3×7 (d) 7×3
29. A matrix with equal number of rows and columns is called matrix
 (a) Square (b) Column (c) row (d) None
30. A square matrix in which all the elements except those in leading diagonal are zero is called matrix.
 (a) Zero (b) Null (c) Diagonal (d) None
31. A matrix in which every element is zero
 (a) Unit (b) Diagonal (c) Scalar (d) Null
32. Set of positive integers is
 (a) Infinite (b) Finite (c) finite or infinite (d) None of these
33. If A and B are disjoint sets, then $A \cap B$ is
 (a) $\{\}$ (b) 0 (c) A (d) B
34. When $A = \{a, b\}$, its power set has elements.
 (a) 2 (b) 8 (c) 1 (d) 4
35. The sets of {MARCH} and {CHARM} are sets
 (a) Singleton set (b) Equal (c) Equivalent (d) None of these
36. A set contains no elements is called.....
 (a) Singleton set (b) Null (c) Power set (d) None of these
37. A set contains only one element is called
 (b) (a) Singleton set (b) Null (c) Power set (d) None of these
38. Which of the following statement is true?
 (a) $0 \in \{\}$ (b) $0 \subset \{\}$ (c) $0 \in \{0\}$ (d) $0 \subset \{0\}$
39. A well defined collection of defined object is called.....
 (a) Matrix (b) Set (c) Equation (d) None

40. In venn diagram, rectangle represents
 (a) any set (b) Universal set (c) Power set (d) None
41. The difference of the point P (-3, 4) from origin is
 (a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 5 (d) 7
42. The point whose Co-ordinate is (-1, 1) lies in quadrant
 (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
43. One point whose Co-ordinate is (-1, -1) lies in quadrant.
 (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
44. One point (3, -4) lies in the quadrant
 (a) I (b) II (c) III (d) IV
45. Simple interest for the sum of ₹3,000 at 7% p.a. for 3 years
 (a) 420 (b) 630 (c) 6300 (d) 63
46. The formula $P \left(1 + \frac{r}{100}\right)^n$ gives
 (a) Sum at the end of n year
 (b) Simple interest at the end of n years
 (c) Compound interest at the end of n years
 (d) None of these
47. Compound interest for ₹20,000 at the rate of interest 10% p.a. for 2 years
 (a) 2000 (b) 2200 (c) 4200 (d) 4000
48. The sum at the end of 2 years for ₹1000 at 10% p.a, compounded yearly
 (a) 100 (b) 210 (c) 1100 (d) 1210
49. Simple interest for a sum of ₹1000 for 4 years at the rate of interest 10% p.a.
 (a) 1400 (b) 100 (c) 400 (d) None
50. Set of positive integers is
 (a) Infinite (b) Finite (c) Infinite or finite (d) None
51. $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $B = \{2, 3, 4\}$ the $A \cup B$ is
 (a) $\{1, 2, 3\}$ (b) $\{2, 3, 4\}$ (c) $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ (d) $\{1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4\}$
52. $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$ $B = \{2, 3, 4\}$ then $A \cap B$ is
 (a) $\{1\}$ (b) $\{2, 3\}$ (c) $\{4\}$ (d) None
53. In De Morgan's Law $(A \cup B)^1 =$
 (a) $A \cap B$ (b) $A \cap B^1$ (c) $A^1 \cap B^1$ (d) $A^1 \cup B^1$

54. In De Morgan's Law $(A \cap B)^1 =$
 (a) $A^1 \cup B^1$ (b) $A^1 \cap B^1$ (c) $A \cup B^1$ (d) $A \cap B^1$
55. Commutative Law $A \cup B =$
 (a) $A \cap B$ (b) $B \cup A$ (c) $A - B$ (d) $B - A$
56. Commutative Law $A \cap B =$
 (a) $A \cup B$ (b) $B \cap A$ (c) $A - B$ (b) $B - A$
57. Set of all those element which belongs to the universal set but not belonging to set A is called.....
 (a) Universal set (b) Difference of two set
 (c) Complement of a set (d) None
58. If $A = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$ $B = \{2, 4, 5, 6, 7\}$ then $A - B$ is
 (a) $\{1\}$ (b) $\{3\}$ (c) $\{1, 3\}$ (d) $\{6, 7\}$
59. If $A = \{a, b, c, d\}$ $B = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$
 (a) Equal set (b) Equivalent set (c) Null set (d) sub set
60. Tabular method of describing set is also known as
 (a) Rule method (b) Selector method (c) Roster method (d) None
61. $A = \{x : x \text{ is a natural number}\}$
 (a) Tabular method (b) Rule method (c) Roster method (d) None
62. $A = \{x : x \text{ is a flower in the garden}\}$
 (a) Rule method (b) Roster (c) Enumeration (d) None of these
63. A set contains of a specific number of different element is called set.
 (a) Infinite (b) Finite (c) Infinite or finite (d) None
64. is the pictorial way of representing the set operations
 (a) Lorenz curve (b) Histogram (c) Venn diagram (d) None of these
65. The value if determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 5 & 5 \\ 4 & 5 \end{vmatrix}$
 (a) 1 (b) -5 (c) 5 (d) None
66. The value of the determinant $\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 8 \\ 2 & 9 \end{vmatrix}$
 (a) 2 (b) -2 (c) -68 (d) None
67. If a, b, c are in G.P., then b is
 (a) ac (b) $\frac{a+c}{2}$ (c) $a + c$ (d) \sqrt{ac}
68. A series is obtained by adding a constant number to its preceding term is
 (a) G.P. (b) A.P. (c) G.P. or A.P. (d) None

69. 3, 1, -1, -3 what is common difference
(a) 2 (b) -1 (c) -2 (d) None
70. 9, 6, 4 is a -----
(a) A.P. (b) G.P. (c) A.P. or G.P. (d) None
71. Statistics deals with
(a) Qualitative data (b) Quantitative data (c) Both (d) None of these
72. Statistics does not study
(a) Individuals (b) Groups (c) Aggregates (d) All of these
73. Statistical result are
(a) Absolutely correct (b) Not true (c) True on average (d) Universally true
74. Statistics is
(a) An art (b) A Science (c) Both (d) None
75. Tally mark determines
(a) Class width (b) Class boundary (c) Class limit (d) Class frequency
76. The primary data are collected by
(a) Interview (b) Observation (c) Questionnaire (d) All these
77. An attribute is
(a) A qualitative characteristic (b) A quantitative
(c) Both (d) None of these
78. The value exactly at the middle of a class interval is
(a) Class mark (b) Mid value (c) Both (d) None
79. The classification 10-19, 20-29, 30-39 is the example of
(a) Exclusive (b) Inclusive (c) Both (d) None
80. The classification 10-20, 20-30 is the example of
(a) Exclusive (b) Inclusive (c) Both (d) None
81. One point of intersection of the less than and more than ogive corresponds to
(a) Mean (b) G.M. (c) H.M. (d) Median
82. Histogram is a
(a) Diagram (b) Graph (c) Pictogram (d) Cartogram
83. Bar Diagrams are
(a) One dimensional (b) Two (c) Three (d) None of these
84. In drawing a histogram, y axis represent
(a) Class (b) Mid value (c) Frequency (d) None of these

85. For drawing histogram, the data should be
(a) Discrete (b) Individual (c) Continuous (d) Any one
86. For open end classes, one best measure of central tendency is
(a) A.M. (b) Median (c) Mode (d) G.M.
87. The presence of extreme observation affects
(a) A.M. (b) Median (c) Mode (d) All
88. Which of the following measure is based on all the observations
(a) A.M. (b) G.M. (c) H.M. (d) All
89. What is the median for the following 1, 3, 5, 2, 6, 4, 7
(a) 2 (b) 5 (c) 6 (d) 4
90. is called positional measure
(a) Mean (b) Media (c) Mode (d) H.M.
91. Which one is an absolute measure of dispersion
(a) Range (b) Q.D. (c) S.D. (d) All
92. Which is the best measure of dispersion
(a) S.D. (b) Range (c) Variance (d) C.V.
93. The distribution for which C.V. is less, is consistant
(a) More (b) Less (c) Moderate (d) None
94. One distribution for which C.V. is more, is variable.
(a) More (b) Less (c) Moderate (d) None
95. The measure of dispersion based on all the observations of the series is
(a) Q.D. (b) Range (c) S.D. (d) All
96. Lorenz Curve is used to study
(a) skewness (b) Kurtosis (c) Correlation (d) Dispersion
97. Index numbers are
(a) Special type of average (b) Measure the economic changes
(c) To measure relative changes (d) All of these
98. Index number for the base period is always taken as
(a) 100 (b) 200 (c) 50 (d) 1
99. ----- is the basic tendency of a series to grow or decline over a period of time
(a) Trend (b) Seasonal variation (c) Cyclic variations (d) Irregular variations

100. ----- Variations are periodic movements
 (a) Seasonal (b) Secular trend (b) Cyclic (d) Irregular
101. variations are quite regular and uniform and predicted with some degree of accuracy.
 (a) Trend (b) Cyclic (c) Irregular (d) Seasonal
102. Component of time series is
 (a) Trend (b) Seasonal variations (c) Cyclic variations (d) All of these
103. The component of a time series attached to long term variation is termed as
 (a) Cyclic variation (b) Secular trend (c) Irregular variation (d) All the above
104. Seasonal variations means the variations occurring within
 (a) Number of years (b) Parts of a year (c) Parts of a month (d) None of these
105. A loucont in a factory for a month is associated with the component of a time series:
 (a) Irregular movement (b) Secular trend
 (c) Cyclic variation (d) None of these
106. One method of obtaining secular trend which involves mathematical calculations
 (a) Free hand curve (b) Semi average
 (c) Link relative (d) Least squares
107. One method of obtaining secular trend which involves no calculations
 (a) Free hand curve (b) Semi average (c) Link relative (d) Least squares
108. Semi average method of finding trend is appropriate if the data are available for a
 (a) Long period (b) Short period (c) Both (d) None of the above
109. Aggregative expenditure method =
 (a) $\frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} \times 100$ (b) $\frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_0}$ (c) $\frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_1 q_1} \times 100$ (d) None of these
110. Laspeyer's index number is
 (a) $\frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_1 q_1} \times 100$ (b) $\frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_1} \times 100$ (c) $\frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0}$ (d) None of these
111. Paache's index number is
 (a) $\frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} \times 100$ (b) $\frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_1} \times 100$ (c) $\frac{\sum p_1 q_0}{\sum p_0 q_0} \times 100$ (d) None of these

112. Kelley's index number is
 (a) $\frac{\sum p_1q}{\sum p_1q} \times 100$ (b) $\frac{\sum p_0q}{\sum p_0q}$ (c) $\frac{\sum p_1q}{\sum p_0q} \times 100$ (d) $\frac{\sum p_0q}{\sum p_1q} \times 100$
113. _____ index number is called ideal index number
 (a) Kelley's (b) Paasche's (c) Laspeyer's (d) Fishers
114. In simple aggregative method, index is
 (a) $\frac{\sum p_1}{\sum p_0} \times 100$ (b) $\frac{\sum p_0}{\sum p_1} \times 100$ (c) $\frac{\sum p_1}{\sum p_1} \times 100$ (d) None of these
115. _____ index is based on the price and quantities of both base year and current year.
 (a) Paasche's (b) Laspeyer's (c) Fishers (d) None of these
116. An appropriate method for working out consumer price index is
 (a) Simple aggregate Expenditure method (b) Family budget method
 (c) Simple average relative method (d) None
117. Consumer price index reflects on the price changes experienced by
 (a) An individual (b) A particular family
 (c) All families of a population (d) None
118. Most frequently used index number formula are :
 (a) Weighted (b) Unweighted (c) Fixed weight (d) None
119. If mean is 100 and SD is 15 then c.v is _____
 (a) 66.67 (b) 100 (c) 15 (d) None
120. Which device is good to measure of variations in open end distribution
 (a) Q.D (b) Range (c) M.D (d) Variance
121. Which measure ensures highest degree of reliability
 (a) Range (b) MD (c) SD (d) QD
122. The range of a series is 15 and its maximum value is 50, then the minimum value
 (a) 50 (b) 15 (c) 35 (d) None
123. The best average to analyse speed is
 (a) GM (b) AM (c) Mode (d) HM
124. To find the median, arrange the data in _____
 (a) Ascending order (b) Descending order
 (c) Ascending or Descending order (d) No order

125. Arithmetic mean is a _____
(a) Positional average (b) Partitional value (c) Mathematical average (d) None
126. AM of 2, 4, 0, 6 is
(a) 3 (b) 4 (c) 6 (d) None
127. Mean of 3 items is 40. Two items are 30 and 50. What is the other
(a) 30 (b) 50 (c) 40 (d) None
128. _____ is the reciprocal of the AM of reciprocal of observations
(a) HM (b) GM (c) AM (d) None
129. Mean & Median of a series are 30. What is mode?
(a) 60 (b) 30 (c) 15 (d) None
130. In pie diagram, aggregate is shown by means of a _____
(a) Circle (b) Sector (c) Circle or sector (d) None
131. In pie diagram, divisions are shown by means of _____
(a) Circle (b) Sector (c) Circle or Sector (d) None
132. In one dimensional diagram _____ will represent the magnitude of observation
(a) Height or width (b) Width (c) Height (d) None
133. Line diagrams are _____ dimensional diagrams.
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
134. Pie diagrams are _____ dimensional diagrams.
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
135. Frequencies of all the preceding classes are added to the frequency of a class, it is called _____
(a) Frequency (b) Class
(c) more than cumulative (d) Less than cumulative
136. Frequencies of all the class succeeding classes are added to the frequency of a class, it is called _____
(a) Frequency (b) Class
(c) More than cumulative (d) Less than cumulative
137. _____ is the proper scrutiny of the collected data to avoid various types of errors.
(a) Tabulation (b) Classification (c) Editing (d) None
138. _____ data are in the shape of raw material.
(a) Primary or secondary (b) Primary
(c) Secondary (d) None
139. _____ data are in the shape of finished goods.
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Primary or secondary (d) All

140. Collection of _____ data involves large expenses
(a) Primary (b) Secondary (c) Primary or secondary (d) All
141. _____ is filled by the enumerator.
(a) Questionnaire (b) Schedule (c) Questionnaire or schedule (d) All
142. _____ filled by the informants.
(a) Questionnaire (b) Schedule (c) Questionnaire or schedule (d) All
143. The classification 0-50, 50-100, 100 -150 is the example of
(a) Inclusive (b) Exclusive (c) Both (d) None
144. The classification 10-19, 20-29, 30-39 is the example of
(a) Inclusive (b) Exclusive (c) Both (d) None
145. If the mid value of classes are 2.5, 7.5, 12.5, 17.5 the first class is
(a) 2.5-7.5 (b) 2.5-2.5 (c) 5-10 (d) 0-5
146. When the upper limit of a class is the lower limit of the next class, the series is known as
(a) Individual (b) Discrete (c) Inclusive (d) Exclusive
147. When the upper limit of a class is not the lower limit of the next class, the series is known as
(a) Individual (b) Discrete (c) Inclusive (d) Exclusive
148. The process of arranging data in group according to similarities is called
(a) Tabulation (b) Classification (c) Tabulation or classification (d) None
149. Classification is the process of arranging data in _____
(a) Different columns (b) Different rows (c) Different groups (d) Columns and rows
150. Tabulation is the presentation data in _____
(a) Groups (b) Rows (c) Columns (d) Rows and columns
151. Classification is one of the methods of _____ data.
(a) Presentation (b) Analysis (c) Organising (d) None
152. Frequency distribution is _____
(a) Variable (b) Frequency (c) Class interval (d) Table
153. Circle diagram is also called
(a) Pictogram (b) Cartogram (c) Pie diagram (d) None
154. Diagrams are tools of
(a) Collection of data (b) Analysis of data
(c) Interpretation of data (d) Presentation of data
155. When the distribution is symmetrical mean, median and mode
(a) Concide (b) do not concide (c) Both (d) None

156. Which measure of dispersion is the quickest to compute?
 (a) S.D (b) Q.D (c) Range (d) All
157. C.V =
 (a) $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{x}} \times 100$ (b) $\frac{\bar{x}}{\sigma} \times 100$ (c) $\frac{\sigma}{\text{modi}} \times 100$ (d) $\frac{\sigma}{\text{mean}} \times 100$
158. ____ means lack of symmetry.
 (a) Kurtosis (b) Skewness (c) Mode (d) None
159. When mean is less than median and median is less than mode, the distribution is called ____
 (a) Symmetric (b) Negatively skewed (c) Positively skewed (d) None
160. For a ____ skewed curve, there is a longer tail at the right.
 (a) Symmetric (b) Negatively (c) Positively (d) None
161. For a ____ skewed curve, there is a longer tail at the left.
 (a) Symmetric (b) Negatively (c) Positively (d) None
162. Skewness =
 (a) $\frac{\text{Mean}-\text{Mode}}{S.D}$ (b) $\frac{\text{Mean}-S.D}{\text{Mode}}$ (c) $\frac{\text{Mode}-\text{Mean}}{S.D}$ (d) None
163. When a frequency curve is more peaked than the normal curve, it is called ____
 (a) Platy kurtic (b) Lepto Kurtic (c) Meso Kurtic (d) None
164. When a frequency curve is more flat topped than the normal curve, it is called ____
 (a) Platy kurtic (b) Meso Kurtic (c) Lepto Kurtic (d) None
165. When a curve is neither peaked nor flat topped, it is called ____
 (a) Platy kurtic (b) Lepto Kurtic (c) Meso Kurtic (d) None
166. ____ indicates whether a distribution is flat topped or peaked.
 (a) Skewness (b) Kurtosis (c) Skewness or kurtosis (d) None
167. Statistics deals with
 (a) Qualitative (b) Quantitative (c) Both (d) None
168. Statistics methods are
 (a) Collection of data (b) Classification (c) Analysis and interpretation (d) All these
169. Statistics are
 (a) Aggregate of facts (b) Numerically expressed
 (c) Systematically collected (d) All these
170. Statistics defined in terms of numerical data in the
 (a) Plural sense (b) Singular (c) Plural or singular (d) Both
171. Example of non probability sampling method is
 (a) Simple random sampling (b) Stratified sampling
 (c) Systematic sampling (d) Judgement sampling

172. Example of probability sampling is
 (a) Quota sampling (b) Judgement sampling
 (c) Convenience sampling (d) None
173. Lottery method is the example of
 (a) Systematic (b) Quota (c) Unrestricted (d) None
174. ____ refers to the column headings
 (a) Caption (b) Stub (c) Body (d) None
175. ____ are the designations of the row headings.
 (a) Caption (b) Stub (c) Caption or stub (d) All of these
176. ____ used to give quantitative information on a geographical basis
 (a) Cartograms (b) Pictograms (c) Both (d) None
177. Weighted Arithmetic mean =
 (a) $\frac{\sum W}{\sum X}$ (b) $\frac{\sum W}{\sum N}$ (c) $\frac{\sum W_i}{\sum W}$ (d) $\frac{\sum W_i}{N}$
178. Mode =
 (a) 3 median - 2 mean (b) 2 median - 3 mean
 (c) 3 median - 3 mean (d) None
179. Coefficient of Range =
 (a) $\frac{L-S}{2}$ (b) $\frac{L-S}{L}$ (c) $\frac{L-S}{S}$ (d) $\frac{L-S}{L+S}$
180. Q.D =
 (a) $\frac{Q_3-Q_1}{Q_3+Q_1}$ (b) $\frac{Q_3-Q_1}{2}$ (c) $\frac{Q_3-Q_2}{2}$ (d) $\frac{Q_1-Q_3}{2}$
181. ____ is concerned with the amount of variation rather than with its direction.
 (a) Skewness (b) Kurtosis (c) Dispersion (d) None
182. ____ tells about the direction of the variation.
 (a) Skewness (b) Kurtosis (c) Dispersion (d) None
183. $Q_3 + Q_1 - 2 \text{ median} =$ ____
 (a) 2 (b) 1 (c) 3 (d) 0
184. $Q_3 - \text{median} = \text{median} -$ ____
 (a) Q_3 (b) Q_2 (c) Q_1 (d) None
185. In moderately skewed distribution the relationship of average is
 (a) Mode = 2 mean - 3 median (b) Mode = 3 median - 2 mean
 (c) All are equal (d) None of these
186. Kelley's coefficient of skewness is based on
 (a) Mean (b) Quartiles (c) Percentiles (d) None of these

187. In a positively skewed distribution
(a) Mean < median < mode (b) Mean > median > mode
(c) Both (d) None
188. Theoretically the best average in construction of index number is ____
(a) mean (b) median (c) HM (d) GM
189. ____ index is known as the 'ideal' index.
(a) Laspeyre's (b) Paasche's (c) Fisher's (d) Kelley's
190. Classification is the ____ step in tabulation.
(a) First (b) Second (c) First or second (d) None
191. When data are observed over a period of time, classification is known as
(a) Geographical (b) Variables (c) Attributes (d) Chronological
192. The number of observations corresponding to a particular class is known as ____
(a) Class limit (b) Class boundary (c) Class interval (d) Frequency
193. Geographical classification means classification of data according to
(a) Time (b) Location (c) Attributes (d) Variables
194. The number of types of cumulative frequency is
(a) One (b) Two (c) Three (d) Four
195. The algebraic sum of deviations from their mean is
(a) -2 (b) 2 (c) 1 (d) 0
196. Which one of the following is not uniquely defined?
(a) AM (b) Median (c) Mode (d) All
197. The value around which the items of the distribution are heavily concentrated is
(a) Mean (b) Median (c) Quartiles (d) Mode
198. When $Q_1 = 20$, $Q_3 = 30$, Q.D = ____
(a) 20 (b) 30 (c) 5 (d) None
199. If each value is multiplied by 10, the C.V will be increased by
(a) 10% (b) 5% (c) 15% (d) 0%
200. A time series is a set of values arranged in ____ order.
(a) Ascending (b) Descending (c) Chronological (d) None

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ANSWER KEY

1) d	37) a	73) c	109) a	145) d	181) c
2) a	38) c	74) c	110) c	146) d	182) a
3) c	39) b	75) d	111) b	147) c	183) d
4) a	40) b	76) d	112) c	148) b	184) c
5) b	41) c	77) a	113) d	149) c	185) b
6) a	42) b	78) b	114) a	150) d	186) c
7) c	43) c	79) b	115) c	151) c	187) b
8) d	44) d	80) a	116) b	152) d	188) d
9) d	45) b	81) d	117) c	153) c	189) c
10) b	46) a	82) b	118) a	154) d	190) a
11) c	47) c	83) a	119) c	155) a	191) d
12) b	48) d	84) c	120) a	156) c	192) d
13) c	49) c	85) c	121) c	157) a	193) b
14) b	50) a	86) b	122) c	158) b	194) b
15) b	51) c	87) a	123) d	159) b	195) d
16) a	52) b	88) d	124) c	160) c	196) c
17) b	53) c	89) d	125) c	161) b	197) d
18) c	54) a	90) b	126) a	162) a	198) c
19) c	55) b	91) d	127) c	163) b	199) d
20) c	56) b	92) a	128) a	164) a	200) c
21) b	57) c	93) a	129) b	165) c	
22) b	58) c	94) a	130) a	166) b	
23) d	59) b	95) c	131) c	167) b	
24) a	60) c	96) d	132) c	168) d	
25) c	61) b	97) d	133) a	169) d	
26) d	62) a	98) a	134) b	170) a	
27) a	63) b	99) a	135) d	171) d	
28) a	64) c	100) c	136) c	172) d	
29) a	65) c	101) d	137) c	173) c	
30) c	66) a	102) d	138) b	174) a	
31) d	67) d	103) b	139) b	175) b	
32) a	68) b	104) b	140) a	176) a	
33) a	69) c	105) a	141) b	177) c	
34) d	70) b	106) d	142) a	178) a	
35) b	71) b	107) a	143) b	179) d	
36) b	72) a	108) a	144) a	180) b	

