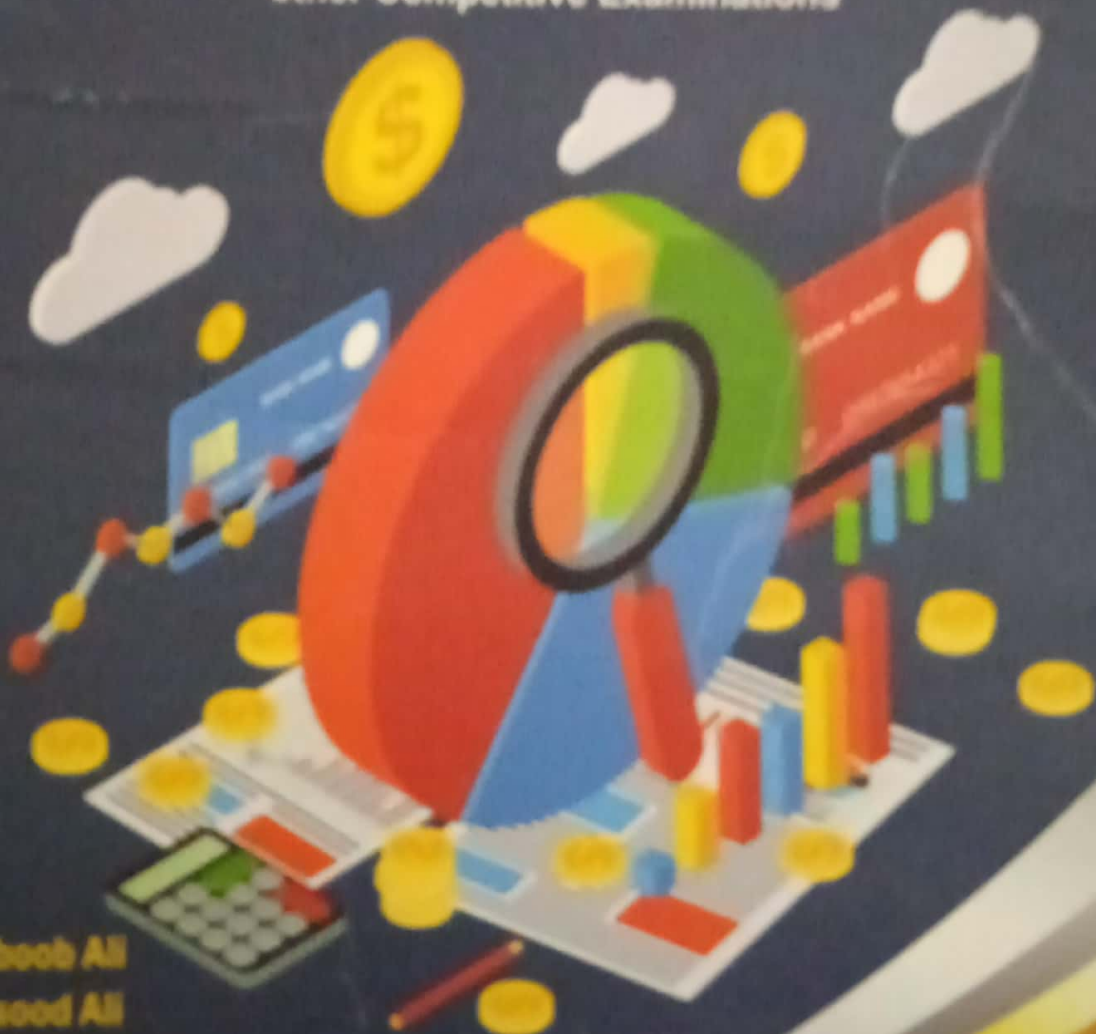


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- Mahboob Ali
- Maqsood Ali
- Tariq Mahmood
- Humera Razzak



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# **Objective Statistics**

**&**

**A to Z Important Definitions for Interview**

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# Introduction to Statistics

1. The word Statistics was first used in  
☒ (a) 1749  
(b) 1849  
(c) 1794  
(d) 1894
2. Statistics is  
(a) Science only  
☒ (b) Both science and art  
(c) Art only  
(d) Neither science nor art
3. The word Statistics refers to  
(a) Numerical facts or data  
(b) A method of dealing with quantitative information  
☒ (c) Both (a) and (b)  
(d) None of these
4. In singular sense Statistics is considered as  
(a) Statistical data  
(b) Both (a) and (b)  
☒ (c) Statistical methods  
(d) None of these
5. Which of the following is an example of statistical data?  
(a) Data of birth rate  
(b) Data of college dropouts  
(c) Data of agricultural product  
☒ (d) All the above
6. The science of collection, organization, presentation, analysis and interpretation of numerical data, is a definition of statistics in \_\_\_\_\_ sense.  
☒ (a) Singular  
(b) Classical  
(c) Plural  
(d) None of these
7. Arrange the given stages of statistical investigation in correct order  
(i) Presentation (ii) Organization (iii) Collection (iv) Interpretation (v) Analysis  
(a) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv), (v)  
☒ (b) (iii), (ii), (i), (v), (iv)  
(c) (i), (iii), (ii), (v), (iv)  
(d) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv), (v)
8. Drawing conclusion from the data collected is called  
(a) Analysis  
(b) Tabulation  
(c) Organization  
☒ (d) Interpretation
9. In Statistics, we deal with  
☒ (a) Aggregates of facts  
(b) Individuals  
(c) Always qualitative data  
(d) None of these
10. Which branch of Statistics deals with the techniques that are used to organize, summarize and present the data?  
(a) Probability statistics  
(b) Advance statistics  
☒ (c) Descriptive statistics  
(d) Inferential statistics
11. The goal of \_\_\_\_\_ is to focus on summarizing and explaining a specific set of data.  
(a) Inferential statistics  
☒ (c) Descriptive statistics  
(b) None of the above  
(d) All the above

12. In a sample of 1200 students in a university 19% are Agriculture majors. Based on this information, the college's paper reported that "19% of all the students at the university are Agriculture majors." This report is an example of  
(a) A population  
(b) A sample  
(c) Statistical inference  
(d) Descriptive statistics
13. What is the main objective of descriptive statistics?  
(a) To test population properties  
(b) Making estimate  
(c) To describe the data we collected  
(d) To infer something about the population
14. Non-measurable characteristics of data are called  
(a) Variables  
(b) Features  
(c) Attributes  
(d) None of these
15. Measurable characteristics of data are called  
(a) Variables  
(b) Features  
(c) Attributes  
(d) Characteristics
16. A population in statistical terms is the totality of things under consideration. It is the collection of all values of \_\_\_\_\_ that is under study.  
(a) Instance  
(b) Variable  
(c) Amount  
(d) Measure
17. A variable is any characteristic which can assume \_\_\_\_\_ values.  
(a) Different  
(b) Similar  
(c) Fixed  
(d) Assumed
18. The colours of automobiles on a used car lot is classified as  
(a) Quantitative data  
(b) Qualitative data  
(c) Continuous data  
(d) None of the above
19. Qualitative observations of elementary units are called  
(a) Variables  
(b) Attributes  
(c) Data  
(d) Strata
20. Nationality of a person is  
(a) A variable  
(b) An attributes  
(c) A discrete variable  
(d) None of these
21. Qualitative characteristics like religion, nationality, sex are called  
(a) Variables  
(b) Attributes  
(c) Frequencies  
(d) None of these
22. Quantitative characteristics like weight of a person, examination marks, are called  
(a) Variables  
(b) Attributes  
(c) Frequencies  
(d) None of these
23. A characteristic that may take on different values at different times, places and situations is  
(a) Attribute  
(b) Data  
(c) Strata  
(d) Variable