

Dr. G.R. Damodaran college of Science Coimbatore 641 014
GRD School of Commerce and International Business
II B Com(AM) (2016-2019)
Semester III
Allied : Business Statistics - 313D
Multiple Choice Question

1. The word 'statistics' is used as _____.

- a. Singular.
- b. Plural.
- c. Singular and Plural.
- d. None of above.

Answer: C

2. Who stated that statistics is a branch of applied mathematics which specializes in data?

- a. Horace Secrist.
- b. R.A Fisher.
- c. Ya-Lun-Chou.
- d. L.R. Connor.

Answer: B

3. Out of various definitions, given by the following workers, which definition is considered to be more exact?

- a. R .A. Fisher.
- b. A.L. Bowley.
- c. M.G. Kendall.
- d. Cecil H. Meyers.

Answer: A

4. Method of complete enumeration is applicable for_____.

- a. Knowing the production.
- b. Knowing the quantum of export and import.
- c. Knowing the population.
- d. All of above.

Answer: D

5. Which of the following example does not constitute an infinite population?

- a. Population consisting of odd numbers.
- b. Population of weights of newly born babies.
- c. Population of heights of 15 year old children.
- d. Population of head and tails in tossing a coin successfully.

Answer: C

6. A study based on complete enumeration is known as_____.

- a. Sample survey.
- b. Pilot survey.
- c. Census survey.
- d. None of above.

Answer: C

7. Statistical results are_____.

- a. Absolutely correct.
- b. Not true.

- c. True on average.
- d. Universally true.

Answer: C

8. Statistics can be considered as _____.

- a. An art.
- b. A science.
- c. Neither an art not science.
- d. Both art and science.

Answer: D

9. Sources of secondary data are _____.

- a. Published sources.
- b. Unpublished sources.
- c. Neither published nor unpublished sources.
- d. Both published and unpublished sources.

Answer: D

10. Whether classification is done first or tabulation?

- a. Classification follows tabulation.
- b. Classification precedes tabulation.
- c. Both are done simultaneously.
- d. No criterion.

Answer: B

11. A series showing the sets of all distinct values individually with their frequencies is known as _____.

- a. Grouped frequency distribution.
- b. Simple frequency distribution.
- c. Cumulative frequency distribution.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: B

12. A series showing the sets of all values in classes with their corresponding frequencies is known as _____.

- a. Grouped frequency distribution.
- b. Simple frequency distribution.
- c. Cumulative frequency distribution.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: A

13. In a grouped data, the number of classes preferred are _____.

- a. Minimum possible.
- b. Adequate.
- c. Maximum possible.
- d. Any arbitrarily chosen number.

Answer: B

14. Class interval is measured as _____.

- a. The sum of the upper and lower limit.
- b. Half the sum of upper and lower limit.
- c. Half the difference between upper and lower limit.
- d. The difference between upper and lower limit.

Answer: D

15. A grouped frequency distribution with uncertain first or last classes is known as_____.

- a. Exclusive class distribution.
- b. Inclusive class distribution.
- c. Open end distribution.
- d. Discrete frequency distribution.

Answer: C

16. Frequency of a variable is always_____.

- a. In percentage.
- b. A fraction.
- c. An integer.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: C

17. The data given as 5, 7, 12, 17, 79, 84, 91 will be called as_____.

- a. A continuous series.
- b. A discrete series.
- c. An individual series.
- d. Time series.

Answer: C

18. In an ordered series, the data are_____.

- a. In ascending order.
- b. In descending order.
- c. Either (1) or (2).
- d. Neither (1) or (2).

Answer: C

19. Trilinear chart is used to portray simultaneously_____.

- a. Two variables.
- b. Three variables.
- c. Four variables.
- d. Any number of variables.

Answer: B

20. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- a. The bars in a histogram touch each other.
- b. The bar in a column chart touches each other.
- c. There are bar diagrams which are known as broken bar diagrams.
- d. Multiple bar diagrams also exist.

Answer: B

21. Shoe size of most of the people in India is No. 8. Which measure of central value does it represent?

- a. Mean.
- b. Second quartile.
- c. Eighth deciles.
- d. Mode.

Answer: D

22. In case of frequency distribution with classes of unequal widths, the heights of bars of a histogram are proportional to_____.

- a. Class frequency.
- b. Class intervals.
- c. Frequencies in percentage.
- d. Frequency densities.

Answer: D

23. Year wise production of rice, wheat and maize for the last ten years can be displayed by_____.

- a. Simple column chart.
- b. Subdivided column chart.
- c. Broken bar diagram.
- d. Multiple column chart.

Answer: D

24. When we have the number of court cases of different categories and information about number of cases settled, the information can be better portrayed through_____.

- a. Sliding bar diagram.
- b. Histogram.
- c. Paired bar diagram.
- d. Column chart.

Answer: A

25. Pictograms are_____.

- a. Very accurate.
- b. Least accurate.
- c. Mostly used.
- d. Scientifically correct.

Answer: B

26. When there are a large number of values in an individual series, preference for portraying the data goes to_____.

- a. Bar diagram.
- b. Column chart.
- c. Line chart.
- d. Scatter diagram.

Answer: C

27. Pie chart represents the components of a factor by_____.

- a. Percentages.
- b. Angels.
- c. Sectors.
- d. Circles.

Answer: C

28. The immigration and out migration of people in a number of countries and also the net migration can be better displayed by_____.

- a. Duo-directional column chart.
- b. Gross-deviation column chart.
- c. Net deviation column chart.
- d. Range chart.

Answer: B

29. The shape of pie diagram is_____.

- a. Square.
- b. Conical.
- c. Rectangle.
- d. Circular.

Answer: D

30. Histograms are_____.

- a. One dimensional diagrams.
- b. Two dimensional diagrams.
- c. Three dimensional diagrams.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: A

31. The other name of the cumulative frequency curve is _____.

- a. Histogram.
- b. Ogive.
- c. Pie chart.
- d. Bar diagram.

Answer: B

32. If a constant 5 is added to each observation of a set, the mean is_____.

- a. Increased by 5.
- b. Decreased by 5.
- c. 5 times the original mean.
- d. Not affected.

Answer: A

33. If each observation of a set is multiplied by 10, the mean of the new set of observations_____.

- a. Remains the same.
- b. Is 10 times the original mean.
- c. Is one-tenth the original mean.
- d. Is increased by 10.

Answer: B

34. If each value of a series is multiplied by 10, the median of the coded values is_____.

- a. Not affected.
- b. 10 times the original median value.
- c. One-tenth of the original median value.
- d. Increased by 10.

Answer: B

35. Individual data is another wise called as _____.

- a. Raw data.
- b. Discrete data.
- c. Continuous data.
- d. Primary data.

Answer: A

36. Extreme value have no effect on_____.

- a. Average.
- b. Median.
- c. Geometric mean.
- d. Harmonic mean.

Answer: B

37. What percentage of values is greater the 3rd quartile?

- a. 75%.
- b. 50%.
- c. 25%.
- d. 0%.

Answer: C

38. The median of the variant values 11, 7, 6, 9, 12, 15, 19 is_____.

- a. 9.
- b. 12.
- c. 15.
- d. 11.

Answer: D

39. The number of partition values in case of quartiles is_____.

- a. 4.
- b. 3.
- c. 2.
- d. 1.

Answer: B

40. Which of the following is a unit less measure of dispersion?

- a. Standard deviation.
- b. Mean deviation.
- c. Coefficient of variation.
- d. Range.

Answer: C

41. Which one of the given measures of dispersion is considered best?

- a. Standard deviation.
- b. Range.
- c. Variance.
- d. Coefficient of variation.

Answer: A

42. Out of all measures of dispersion, the easiest one to calculate is_____.

- a. Standard deviation.
- b. Range.
- c. Variance.
- d. Quartile deviation.

Answer: B

43. Mean deviation is Minimum when deviations are taken from_____.

- a. Mean.
- b. Median.
- c. Mode.

d. Zero.

Answer: B

44. Which measure of dispersion ensures highest degree of reliability?

- a. Range.
- b. Mean deviation.
- c. Quartile deviation.
- d. Standard deviation.

Answer: D

45. Which measure of dispersion is least affected by extreme values?

- a. Range.
- b. Mean deviation.
- c. Standard deviation.
- d. Quartile deviation.

Answer: D

46. The average of the sum of squares of the deviations about mean is called _____.

- a. Variance.
- b. Absolute deviation.
- c. Standard deviation.
- d. Mean deviation.

Answer: A

47. For a negatively skewed distribution, the correct inequality is _____.

- a. Mode < median.
- b. Mean < median.
- c. Mean < mode.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: C

48. Mean is a measure of _____.

- a. Location.
- b. Dispersion.
- c. Correlation.
- d. Regression.

Answer: A

49. Which of the following is a measure of central value?

- a. Median.
- b. Standard deviation.
- c. Mean deviation.
- d. Quartile deviation.

Answer: A

50. Geometric mean is better than other means _____.

- a. When the data are positive as well as negative.
- b. When the data are in ratios or percentages.
- c. When the data are binary.
- d. When the data are on interval scale.

Answer: B

51. The correct relationship between A.M, G.M and H.M is_____.

- a. $A.M=G.M=H.M.$
- b. $G.M \geq A.M \geq H.M.$
- c. $H.M \geq G.M \geq A.M.$
- d. $A.M \geq G.M \geq H.M.$

Answer: D

52. Which mean is most affected by extreme values?

- a. Geometric mean.
- b. Harmonic mean.
- c. Arithmetic mean.
- d. Trimmed mean.

Answer: C

53. Graphically partition be determined with the help of_____.

- a. Frequency polygon.
- b. Bar diagram.
- c. Line diagram.
- d. Ogive curve.

Answer: D

54. Formula for coefficient of variation is_____.

- a. $C.V = \frac{S.D}{Mean} \times 100.$
- b. $C.V = \frac{Mean}{S.D} \times 100.$
- c. $C.V = \frac{S.D}{Mean}.$
- d. $C.V = S.D \times Mean .$

Answer: A

55. The measure of dispersion which ignores signs of the deviations from central value is_____.

- a. Range.
- b. Quartile deviation.
- c. Standard deviation.
- d. Mean deviation.

Answer: D

56. In a case of positive skewed distribution the relation between mean, median and mode that hold is_____.

- a. Median > mean > mode.
- b. Mean > median > mode.
- c. Mean = median = mode.
- d. Mean < median < mode.

Answer: B

57. It is one of the measures of central tendency_____.

- a. Mean deviation.
- b. Standard deviation.
- c. Median.
- d. Correlation.

Answer: C

58. The value in a series occurs most frequently is called_____.

- a. Mean.
- b. Median.
- c. Mode.
- d. Harmonic mean.

Answer: C

59. Which one of the following is not a measure of dispersion ?

- a. Range.
- b. Standard deviation.
- c. Mean deviation.
- d. Geometric mean.

Answer: D

60. Range of 8, 12, 5, 15 is _____.

- a. 2.
- b. 5.
- c. 10.
- d. 15.

Answer: C

61. Index numbers are also known as _____.

- a. Economic barometers.
- b. Signs and guide posts.
- c. Both (a) and (b).
- d. Neither (a) nor (b).

Answer: C

62. Index number is a_____.

- a. Measure of relative changes.
- b. A special type of an average.
- c. A percentage relative.
- d. All the above.

Answer: D

63. Most commonly used index number is_____.

- a. Diffusion index number.
- b. Price index number.
- c. Value index number.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: D

64. Base period for an index number should be _____.

- a. A year only.
- b. A normal period.
- c. A period of distant past.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: B

65. Laspeyre's index numbers possess _____.

- a. Downward bias.
- b. No bias.
- c. Upward bias.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: C

66. The difference between the index numbers based on n selected items and total number of items is called _____.

- a. Formula error.
- b. Sampling error.
- c. Homogeneity error.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: B

67. Sampling error in respect of index numbers can be reduced by_____.

- a. Taking a random sample of items.
- b. Including large number of items.
- c. Both (a) and (b).
- d. Neither (a) nor (b).

Answer: C

68. The range of homogeneity error in reference to index numbers is_____.

- a. 0 to 1.
- b. 0 to ∞ .
- c. -1 to 1.
- d. $-\infty$ to ∞ .

Answer: A

69. Combining of two index number series having different base periods into one series with common base period is known as _____.

- a. Splicing.
- b. Base shifting.
- c. Both (1) and (2).
- d. Neither (1) nor (2).

Answer: A

70. An appropriate method for working out consumer price index is_____.

- a. Weighted aggregate expenditure method.
- b. Family budget method.
- c. Price relative's method.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: B

71. Index of industrial production measures the changes in _____.

- a. The quantum production.

- b. The value of products.
- c. The demand of industrial goods.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: A

72. Consumers price index number is constructed for_____.

- a. A well defined section of people.
- b. All people.
- c. Factory workers only.
- d. In a group of peoples.

Answer: A

73. Laspeyre's index formula uses the weights of the_____.

- a. Base year.
- b. Current year.
- c. Average of the weights of a number of years.
- d. To any arbitrary chosen year.

Answer: A

74. The weights used in Pasches formula belong to_____.

- a. The base period.
- b. The given period.
- c. To any arbitrary chosen period.
- d. Average of the weights of a number of periods.

Answer: B

75. Fishers ideal formula does not satisfy_____.

- a. Time reversal test.
- b. Circular test.
- c. Factor reversal test.
- d. Unit test.

Answer: B

76. Factor reversal test permits the interchange of_____.

- a. Base periods.
- b. Price and quantity.
- c. Weights.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: C

77. The best average to calculate index numbers is_____.

- a. A.M.
- b. G.M.
- c. H.M.
- d. None.

Answer: B

78. If a frequency distribution is positively skewed, the mean of the distribution is_____.

- a. Greater than the mode.
- b. Less than the mode.

- c. Equal to mode.
- d. Less than the mean.

Answer: A

79. When the coefficient of skewness is zero, the frequency curve is _____.

- a. U shaped.
- b. J shaped.
- c. Bell shaped.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: C

80. In paache's Index Number priority is given to the price of _____.

- a. Current year.
- b. Base year.
- c. Future year.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: D

81. If X and Y are two variants, there can be at most _____.

- a. One regression line.
- b. Two regression lines.
- c. Three regression lines.
- d. An infinite number of regression lines.

Answer: B

82. Scatter diagram of the variant values (X,Y) give the idea about _____.

- a. Functional relationship.
- b. Regression model.
- c. Distribution of errors.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: C

83. If β_{yx} and β_{xy} are two regression coefficients, they have _____.

- a. A same sign.
- b. Opposite sign.
- c. Either same or opposite signs.
- d. Nothing can be said.

Answer: A

84. The property if X and Y are independent, then $\beta_{yx} = \beta_{xy} = 0$ is called _____.

- a. Fundamental property.
- b. Mean property.
- c. Independence property.
- d. Magnitude property.

Answer: C

85. The coordinates (X, Y) satisfy the lines of regression of _____.

- a. Y on X.
- b. X on Y.
- c. Both the regression lines.
- d. None of the two regression lines.

Answer: C

86. If $\rho=0$, the angle between the two lines of regression is _____.

- a. Zero degree.
- b. Ninety degree.
- c. Sixty degree.
- d. Thirty degree.

Answer: B

87. The idea of product movement correlation was given by _____.

- a. R.A. Fisher.
- b. Sir Frances Galetton.
- c. Karl Pearson.
- d. Spearman.

Answer: C

88. If ρ is the simple correlation, the quantity $(1-\rho^2)$ is called _____.

- a. Coefficient of determination.
- b. Coefficient of non determination.
- c. Coefficient of alienation.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: B

89. The value of correlation ratio varies from _____.

- a. -1 to 1.
- b. -1 to 0.
- c. 0 to 1.
- d. 0 to ∞ .

Answer: A

90. If each group consists of one observation only, the value of correlation ratio is _____.

- a. 0.
- b. 1.
- c. Between 0 and 1.
- d. Between -1 and 1.

Answer: B

91. The average of two regression coefficients is always greater than or equal to the correlation coefficient is called _____.

- a. Fundamental property.
- b. Signature property.
- c. Magnitude property.
- d. Mean property.

Answer: D

92. If r is called simple correlation coefficient, the quantity r^2 is known as _____.

- a. Coefficient of determination.
- b. Coefficient of non determination.
- c. Coefficient of alienation.
- d. Coefficient of variation.

Answer: A

93. The range of simple correlation coefficient is _____.

- a. 0 to ∞ .
- b. $-\infty$ to ∞ .
- c. 0 to 1.
- d. -1 to 1.

Answer: D

94. The nature of correlation between two variables is known from _____.

- a. Bar diagram.
- b. Pie diagram.
- c. Pictogram.
- d. Scatter diagram.

Answer: D

95. The co-efficient of correlation is not affected by _____.

- a. Change of origin.
- b. Change of scale.
- c. Both origin and scale.
- d. None.

Answer: C

96. If one of the regression coefficient is negative, the other _____.

- a. Must be positive.
- b. Must be negative.
- c. May be positive or negative.
- d. Non-negative.

Answer: B

97. When $r = \pm 1$ the two regression lines are _____.

- a. Perpendicular to each other.
- b. Parallel to each other.
- c. Coincide.
- d. None.

Answer: C

98. The regression lines $5x+2y=16$, and $9x+10y=48$ intersect at _____.

- a. 0,8.
- b. 2,3.
- c. 3,2.
- d. 8,0.

Answer: B

99. Rank correlation method was developed by _____.

- a. Karl Pearson.
- b. R.A. Fisher.
- c. Spearman.
- d. Croxten and cowden.

Answer: C

100. _____ is the geometric mean of two regression coefficient

- a. Mean.
- b. Correlation.
- c. Rank correlation.

d. Mode.

Answer: B

101. Regression coefficients are affected by change of _____.

- a. Origin.
- b. Scale.
- c. Both origin and scale.
- d. Neither origin nor scale.

Answer: B

102. Correlation analysis deals with_____.

- a. Two attributes.
- b. Two variables alone.
- c. Variables.
- d. Averages.

Answer: C

103. Correlation between the number of children born and the number of train accident is_____.

- a. Positive correction.
- b. Spurious correlation.
- c. Negative correlation.
- d. Rank correlation.

Answer: B

104. Graphical method under dispersion is _____.

- a. Frequency curve.
- b. Normal curve.
- c. Lorenz curve.
- d. Ogive.

Answer: C

105. The point of intersection of the two Ogives is _____.

- a. Mean.
- b. Median.
- c. Mode.
- d. G.M.

Answer: B

106. The mean of 1,2,3,4,5 is_____.

- a. 1.
- b. 2.
- c. 3.
- d. 4.

Answer: C

107. A measure of _____ gives a single representative value for a set of usually unequal values.

- a. Dispersion.
- b. Central tendency.
- c. Variation.
- d. Relation.

Answer: B

108. In a symmetrical distribution mean median and mode are_____.

- a. Equal.
- b. Unequal.
- c. Zero.
- d. One.

Answer: A

109. The mode of 1,5,6,8,5,9,5,8,5

- a. 1
- b. 8
- c. 5
- d. 6

Answer: C

110. Median usually lies between _____.

- a. Mean and mode.
- b. Mean and G.M.
- c. Mean and H.M.
- d. G.M and H.M.

Answer: A

111. Statistics considers _____.

- a. A single item.
- b. A set of items.
- c. Either a single item or a set of items.
- d. Neither a single item nor a set of items.

Answer: B

112. Number of methods of collection of primary data is _____.

- a. 2.
- b. 3.
- c. 4.
- d. 5.

Answer: D

113. In a bar diagram _____.

- a. Only height is considered.
- b. Only width is considered.
- c. Both height and width are considered.
- d. Height, width and thickness are considered.

Answer: A

114. A time series consist of _____.

- a. Two components.
- b. Three components.
- c. Four components.
- d. Five components.

Answer: C

115. The general decline in sales of cotton clothes is attached to the component of the time series is _____.

- a. Secular trend.
- b. Cyclical variation.
- c. Seasonal variation.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: A

116. Secular trend is indicative of long term variation towards_____.

- a. Increase only.
- b. Decrease only.
- c. Either increase or decrease.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: C

117. Method of least squares to fit in the trend is applicable only if the trend is_____.

- a. Linear.
- b. Parabolic.
- c. Both (a) and (b).
- d. Neither (a) nor (b).

Answer: C

118. Cyclic variations in a time series are caused by_____.

- a. Lockouts in a factory.
- b. War in a country.
- c. Floods in the states.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: D

119. Trend in a time series means_____.

- a. Long term regular movement.
- b. Short term regular movement.
- c. Both (a) and (b).
- d. Neither (a) nor (b).

Answer: A

120. The terms prosperity, recession, depression and recovery are in particular attached to_____.

- a. Secular trend.
- b. Seasonal fluctuations.
- c. Cyclic movements.
- d. Irregular variations.

Answer: C

121. An additive model of time series with the components T, S, C and I is_____.

- a. $Y=T+S+C*I$.
- b. $Y=T+S*C*I$.
- c. $Y=T+S+C+I$.
- d. $Y=T+S*C+I$.

Answer: C

122. Moving average method of ascertaining trend is not suitable for_____.

- a. Finding trend values.
- b. Projections.
- c. Both (1) and (2).
- d. Neither (1) nor (2).

Answer: B

123. Moving average method suffers from_____.

- a. Loss of information.
- b. The element of subjectivity.
- c. The decision about the number of years in groups.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: D

124. Link relatives in a time series remove the influence of_____.

- a. The trend.
- b. Cyclic variation.
- c. Irregular variations.
- d. All the above.

Answer: A

125. First difference method for isolating cycles is applicable if observations pertain to_____.

- a. Early data.
- b. Quarterly data.
- c. Monthly data.
- d. Any data.

Answer: A

126. In percentage ratio method of measuring cyclic variations one finds_____.

- a. Actual changes.
- b. Relative changes.
- c. Percent ratio changes.
- d. All the above.

Answer: C

127. Reference cycle analysis method of measuring cycles is applicable to_____.

- a. Current time series.
- b. Past time series.
- c. Both (1) and (2).
- d. Neither (1) nor (2).

Answer: B

128. To which component of the time series, the term recession is attached?

- a. Trend.
- b. Seasonal.
- c. Cycles.
- d. Random variation.

Answer: C

129. If the slope of the trend line is positive, it shows_____.

- a. Rising trend.
- b. Declining trend.
- c. Stagnation.
- d. All of the above.

Answer: A

130. The sales of a departmental store on Dushera and Diwali are associated With the component of a time series_____.

- a. Secular trend.

- b. Seasonal variation.
- c. Irregular variation.
- d. Cyclical variation.

Answer: B

131. Least square method of fitting a trend is_____.

- a. Most exact.
- b. Least exact.
- c. Full of subjectivity.
- d. Mathematically unsound.

Answer: A

132. If the trend line with 1975 as origin is $Y = 20.6 + 1.68X$, the trend line with 1971 as origin is_____.

- a. $Y = 20.6 + 6.72X$.
- b. $Y = 13.88 + 1.68X$.
- c. $Y = 34.61 + 1.68X$.
- d. $Y = 34.61 - 1.68X$.

Answer: B

133. Seasonal variation occur at an interval of _____.

- a. 7 years.
- b. 5 years.
- c. 1 year.
- d. 2 years.

Answer: C

134. Cyclic fluctuations are caused by_____.

- a. Flood.
- b. War.
- c. Strike.
- d. None.

Answer: D

135. The trend can be found by the method of least squares _____.

- a. If the nature of trend is known.
- b. If the trend is not linear.
- c. If the trend is linear.
- d. If the nature of the trend is unknown.

Answer: C

136. The cause of cyclones and floods in time series is associated with the _____.

- a. Irregular variation.
- b. Cyclical variation.
- c. Seasonal variation.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: A

137. Range for the given values 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, is

- a. 0.
- b. 10.
- c. 20.

d. -10.

Answer: A

138. The line obtained by the method of least squares is known as the line of _____.

- a. Best fit.
- b. Correlation.
- c. Regression.
- d. None.

Answer: A

139. The range of 5,12,15,7,8 _____.

- a. 5
- b. 10
- c. 15
- d. 20

Answer: B

140. Climate and weather conditions cause _____.

- a. Cyclic variation.
- b. Seasonal variation.
- c. Secular trend.
- d. Non-secular trend.

Answer: B

141. Classifying the data on time basis is known as _____.

- a. Geographical.
- b. Chronological.
- c. Serial.
- d. Calendar.

Answer: B

142. Graphs of time series are called _____.

- a. Hitorigrams.
- b. Hitograms.
- c. Pie charts.
- d. Bar diagrams.

Answer: A

143. _____ is not a component of time series.

- a. Secular trend.
- b. Seasonal variation.
- c. Coefficient of variation.
- d. Cyclic variation.

Answer: C

144. The sales of crackers in time series is associated with the _____.

- a. Irregular variation.
- b. Cyclical variation.
- c. Seasonal variation.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: C

145. The data collected by questionnaires are _____.

- a. Primary data.
- b. Secondary data.
- c. Published data.
- d. Grouped data.

Answer: A

146. Which one of the following is not a source of secondary data?

- a. Personal contact.
- b. Records.
- c. Journal.
- d. News paper.

Answer: A

147. Classification is the process of arranging data in _____.

- a. Columns.
- b. Rows.
- c. Columns and rows.
- d. Ascending order.

Answer: C

148. When a population is infinite, the appropriate method is _____.

- a. Census method.
- b. Sample method.
- c. Both the census and sample method.
- d. Neither census nor sample method.

Answer: B

149. The maximum sales of the woollen clothes in time series is attached to the _____.

- a. Seasonal variation.
- b. Cyclic variation.
- c. Irregular variation.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: A

150. Diagrams and graphs are tools of _____.

- a. Collection of data.
- b. Analysis.
- c. Presentation.
- d. Classification.

Answer: C

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