Step Academy official

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STUDENT NAME	
PAPER CODE	38950
TIME ALLOWED	60
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CLASS	I.COM (PART-II)
SUBJECT	Business Statistics
TOTAL MARKS	150
Paper Type	

Q1. Choose the correct answer. **150X1=150**

1. Now-a-days, the word statistics can be expressed in how many ways:

(A) 2 **(B)** 3 **(C)** 4 **(D)** 5

2. The branch of statistics, which deals with the collection, presentation and analysis of data, is called:

(A) Descriptive statistics **(B)** Inferential statistics **(C)** Statistic **(D)** Statics

3. Statistics is always:

(A) Aggregate of facts and figures **(B)** Fixed **(C)** Always continuous **(D)** Always true

4. Statistics must be:

(A) Comparable **(B)** Not comparable **(C)** Discrete in nature **(D)** Qualitative in nature

5. Statistics are always:

(A) Aggregate of facts and figures **(B)** True **(C)** Continuous **(D)** New

6. Statistics laws are true for:

(A) Long term **(B)** Short term **(C)** Medium term **(D)** None of these

7. The data, which have not undergone any statistical treatment, are:

(A) Primary data **(B)** Secondary data **(C)** Discrete data **(D)** Qualitative data

8. Height of students in a class is an example of:

(A) Discrete data **(B)** Continuous data **(C)** Qualitative data **(D)** None of these

9. A measure computed from sample data is called:

(A) Parameter **(B)** Statistic **(C)** Statistics **(D)** Data

10. Data classified by attributes is called:

(A) Quantitative data **(B)** Qualitative data **(C)** Discrete data **(D)** Continuous data

11. Census reports for public are sources of:

(A) Primary data **(B)** Secondary data **(C)** Qualitative data **(D)** True data

12. The grouped data is also called:

(A) Raw data **(B)** Primary data **(C)** Secondary data **(D)** Qualitative data

13. A constant can assume:

(A) Only one value **(B)** More than one value **(C)** Different values **(D)** No value at all

14. A characteristic that is qualitative in nature is:

(A) A constant **(B)** An attribute **(C)** A variable **(D)** A parameter

15. Issuing a "National identity card" is an example of:

(A) Census **(B)** Investigation **(C)** Registration **(D)** Sampling

16. Continuous variable can be measured at:

(A) Specific points **(B)** All possible points **(C)** No points **(D)** Integer points

17. Generally population census in every country is conducted by every:

(A) One year **(B)** Five years **(C)** Ten years **(D)** Twenty years

18. Statistics is the backbone of:

(A) Research work **(B)** Science **(C)** Mathematics **(D)** Economics

19. Statistics is a branch of:

(A) Applied Economics **(B)** Applied Mathematics **(C)** Applied Science **(D)** None of these

20. In beginning the statistics was known as the:

(A) Art of state craft **(B)** Science of state craft **(C)** Science of political state **(D)** None of these

21. Number of farz in five prayers is an example of:

(A) Constant **(B)** Variable **(C)** Attribute **(D)** Discrete variable

22. In the plural sense, statistics mean:

(A) Method **(B)** Numerical data **(C)** Sample data **(D)** Population data

23. Statistics are:

(A) Aggregates of facts & figure **(B)** Always true **(C)** Always continuous **(D)** Always qualitative

24. The word STATISTICS was first used by scholar:

(A) Laplace **(B)** Bowley **(C)** Fisher **(D)** Gott Achenwall

25. Height of students in a class is:

(A) Discrete variable **(B)** Continuous variable **(C)** Qualitative variable **(D)** None of these

26. Which of the following is the example of discrete variable:

(A) Number of days in a week **(B)** Heights of students **(C)** Shoe size of college students **(D)** None of these

27. The process of arranging data into rows and columns is called:

(A) Frequency distribution **(B)** Tabulation **(C)** Classification **(D)** Array

28. Placement of data in ascending or in descending order of magnitude is:

(A) Frequency distribution **(B)** Tabulation **(C)** Classification **(D)** Array

29. The procedure of distributing observations into different classes having similar characteristic is called:

(A) Frequency distribution **(B)** Tabulation **(C)** Classification **(D)** Array

30. The bases of classification are:

(A) Two **(B)** Three **(C)** Four **(D)** Five

31. A heading at the top of the table that describes contents of the table is called:

(A) Stub **(B)** Title **(C)** Caption **(D)** None of these

32. The number of observations falling in a particular class is known as:

(A) Class frequency **(B)** Class mark **(C)** Class interval **(D)** Mid-point

33. Half of upper and lower class boundaries is:

(A) Class interval **(B)** Class mid-point **(C)** Class width **(D)** Class limit

34. Difference of upper and lower class boundaries is called:

(A) Class size **(B)** Class interval **(C)** Both (a) and (b) **(D)** None of these

35. $\sum f$ specifies:

(A) Sum of all frequencies **(B)** Difference of frequency **(C)** Product of frequency **(D)** Quotient of frequency

36. Relative frequency is ratio of class frequency and:

(A) Difference of frequencies **(B)** Sum of all frequencies **(C)** Product of frequencies **(D)** Quotient of frequencies

37. If the frequency of a class is divided by the total of the frequencies then it is called:

(A) Relative frequency **(B)** Simple frequency **(C)** Cumulative frequency **(D)** De-cumulative frequency

38. Preferably a frequency distribution should contain:

(A) Less than 5 classes **(B)** Between 5 to 15 classes **(C)** More than 15 classes **(D)** Less than 5 or more than 15 classes

39. Data managed in frequency distribution is:

(A) Primary **(B)** Grouped data **(C)** Collected **(D)** All (a), (b) and (c)

40. Frequency distribution presents:

(A) Ungrouped data **(B)** Primary data **(C)** Raw data **(D)** Grouped data

41. The total of relative frequencies is:

(A) 1 **(B)** 0.5 **(C)** -1 **(D)** 100

42. A relative frequency distribution presents frequencies in terms of:

(A) Fraction **(B)** Percentage **(C)** Integer **(D)** Both (a) and (b)

43. Histogram is a graph of:

(A) Time series **(B)** Frequency distribution **(C)** Cumulative frequency distribution **(D)** Relative frequency distribution

44. The graph of cumulative frequency distribution is:

(A) Histogram **(B)** Pie chart **(C)** Line chart **(D)** O-give

45. Diagrams represented in the form of circle and sectors are:

(A) A real chart **(B)** Pie chart **(C)** Cubic diagram **(D)** Parallelogram

46. The arrangement of sectors in a pie chart is generally in:

(A) Random order **(B)** Ascending order **(C)** Clockwise order **(D)** Anti-clockwise order

47. Mid-points of the tops of the rectangles of histogram are joined to get:

(A) Frequency curve **(B)** Frequency polygon **(C)** Bar chart **(D)** Both (a) and (b)

48. Sum of the values divided by number of values is:

(A) Mode **(B)** Median **(C)** Mean **(D)** None of these

49. Average of a constant data is:

(A) 0 **(B)** Same constant **(C)** Positive **(D)** Negative

50. The sum of the deviations is zero when the deviations are taken from:

(A) Mean **(B)** Median **(C)** Mode **(D)** Weighted mean

51. When the values are not of equal importance, then we compute:

(A) Simple mean **(B)** Mode **(C)** Combined mean **(D)** Weighted mean

52. An average obtained by dividing the sum of given values with no. of values is called:

(A) Arithmetic mean **(B)** Median **(C)** Mode **(D)** Weighted mean

53. Sum of deviations from mean is:

(A) Zero **(B)** Positive **(C)** Negative **(D)** None of these

54. Mode of the word "PROFESSOR" is:

(A) R **(B)** S **(C)** O **(D)** All a,b and c

55. If a distribution has one mode, then it is called:

(A) Uni-modal **(B)** Bi-modal **(C)** Tri-modal **(D)** Multi-modal

56. The most frequent value in the data is:

(A) Mode **(B)** Median **(C)** G.M **(D)** H.M

57. In the symmetrical distribution mean, median and mode are always:

(A) Unequal **(B)** Equal **(C)** Different **(D)** Negative

58. $\frac{\sum wx}{\sum w}$ is:

(A) A.M **(B)** Mode **(C)** Weighted mean **(D)** Median

59. Which of the following is not based on all observations:

(A) A.M **(B)** Median **(C)** W.M **(D)** None of these

60. We must arrange the data before calculating:

(A) A. Mean **(B)** Median **(C)** Mode **(D)** None of these

61.

A.M of two numbers “a” and “b” is:

(A) 2ab/(a+b) **(B)** Ab/2 **(C)** 1/2ab **(D)** (a+b)/2

62. The most frequent value in the data is:

(A) Mean **(B)** Median **(C)** Mode **(D)** Both a & b

63. Median is a/an:

(A) Positional average **(B)** Calculating average **(C)** Exact average **(D)** None of these

64. If all the values of a data occur same number of times then it is not possible to find:

(A) Mode **(B)** Median **(C)** Mean **(D)** Weighted mean

65. The average rigidly defined by mathematical formula is:

(A) Arithmetic mean **(B)** Weighted mean **(C)** Mode **(D)** Both (a) and (b)

66. More than one value may be obtained as an average through:

(A) A.M **(B)** Median **(C)** Mode **(D)** None of these

67. Median will be arithmetic mean of two central values of an arrayed data, if number values of data are:

(A) Odd **(B)** Even **(C)** Both (a) & (b) **(D)** None of these

68. The sum up to n terms of a constant “a” is:

(A) Zero **(B)** A **(C)** N times a **(D)** None of these

69. The average of layman is:

(A) Median **(B)** Mode **(C)** Weighted mean **(D)** Arithmetic mean

70. Arithmetic Mean, Median and Mode of a constant “b” are:

(A) Equal **(B)** Unequal **(C)** May be equal or unequal **(D)** None of these

71. The only average useful for qualitative data is:

(A) Arithmetic mean **(B)** Mode **(C)** Weighted mean **(D)** None of these

72. The mean of a symmetrical distribution is, if its median and mode both are 15,25:

(A) 0 **(B)** 15.25 **(C)** 10 **(D)** None of these

73. A good average is less affected by:

(A) Small values **(B)** Large values **(C)** Extreme values **(D)** None of these

74. Single representative value for the given data is:

(A) Central tendency **(B)** Measures of location **(C)** Average **(D)** All of these

75. All average mostly fall at the:

(A) Lower end **(B)** Upper end **(C)** Centre **(D)** All of these

76. Addition or subtraction of any constant from every value of given data is:

(A) Change of scale **(B)** Change of origin **(C)** Both (a) & (b) **(D)** None of these

77. The only average defined as the ratio is:

(A) Arithmetic mean **(B)** Mode **(C)** Median **(D)** None of these

78. The first index was calculated in:

(A) America **(B)** Germany **(C)** England **(D)** Italy

79. Index number for base period is:

(A) 100 **(B)** Always 100 **(C)** Never 100 **(D)** None of these

80. Index numbers are called the barometers of:

(A) Statistics **(B)** Economics **(C)** Mathematics **(D)** None of these

81. The firs index was calculated:

(A) 1864 **(B)** 1964 **(C)** 1664 **(D)** 1764

82. Index number for base period is:

(A) Fixed **(B)** Not fixed **(C)** Constant **(D)** None of these

83. Index numbers are basically classified into:

(A) 2 categories **(B)** 3 categories **(C)** 4 categories **(D)** 5 categories

84. Index for base period is:

(A) 100 **(B)** One **(C)** Fix **(D)** None of these

85. In chain base method, the base period is:

(A) Fixed **(B)** Constant **(C)** Not fixed **(D)** Zero

86. Price relative is percentage ratio of current year price and:

(A) Base year price **(B)** Base year quantity **(C)** Preceding year price **(D)** None of these

87. A base year should be free from the effect of:

(A) Flood **(B)** Strike **(C)** War **(D)** All of these

88. The prices of wheat as a single commodity are compared by:

(A) Simple index **(B)** Composite index **(C)** Price relative **(D)** Link relative

89. Chain process is used to make comparisons of index number in:

(A) Fixed base method **(B)** Link relative method **(C)** Weighted indices **(D)** Laspeyre's index

90. Link relative is percentage ratio of current year price and:

(A) Base year price **(B)** Base year quantity **(C)** Preceding year price **(D)** None of these

91. The most suitable average for index numbers is:

(A) A.M **(B)** G.M **(C)** Mode **(D)** Median

92. Index numbers are generally computed on:

(A) Weekly basis **(B)** Monthly basis **(C)** Quarterly basis **(D)** As desired basis

93. For averaging the relatives, we never use:

(A) A.M **(B)** G.M **(C)** Mode **(D)** Median

94. Weighted price index number are:

(A) Laspeyre's **(B)** Paasche's **(C)** Fisher's **(D)** All of them

95. When the price of a year is divided by the price of the preceding year, we get:

(A) Value index **(B)** Link relative **(C)** Simple index **(D)** Volume index

96. An index number is called simple index, when it is computed from:

(A) Single variable **(B)** Two variables **(C)** Multiple variable **(D)** None of these

97. The weights in a price index are:

(A) Average of prices **(B)** Percentage of prices **(C)** Quantities **(D)** Unimportant

98. Laspeyre's index number is also called:

(A) Base year weighted index **(B)** Composite index number **(C)** Current year weighted index **(D)** Volume index number

99. Paasche's index number is also called:

(A) Base year weighted indexSimple aggregative index **(B)** Simple aggregative index **(C)** Current year weighted index **(D)** Cost of living index

100. If Laspeyre's index=16 and Paasche's index=110 then Fisher's Ideal index is equal to:

(A) 110 **(B)** 116 **(C)** 113 **(D)** 112.96

101. Fisher's index number is …… of Laspeyre's and Paasche's index numbers:

(A) A.M **(B)** Median **(C)** G.M **(D)** Mode

102. Imports and exports of Pakistan is an example of:

(A) Composite index **(B)** Whole sale price index **(C)** Volume index **(D)** Simple index

103.
The answer to the question "what is the change in aggregate value of the base period list of commodities when valued at given period prices" is provided by:

(A) Laspeyre index **(B)** Paasche index **(C)** Fisher index **(D)** None of these

104. The money price Rs. 500 per 40 Kg in quantity price is:

(A) 8 Kg/rupee **(B)** 0.8 Kg/rupee **(C)** 0.08 Kg/rupee **(D)** None of these

105. The quantity price 0.08 Kg/rupee in money price is:

(A) 12.5 (Rs/Kg) **(B)** 1000Rs. 40kg **(C)** 40 Rs 500Kg **(D)** None of these

106. Generally prices are quoted as:

(A) Money price **(B)** Quantity price **(C)** Value price **(D)** None of these

107. If A= {points on a line} then A is called:

(A) Finite set **(B)** Infinite set **(C)** Null set **(D)** Power set

108. If A={a,b,c}, B={d,e,f} then A-B is:

(A) A **(B)** B **(C)** {e,f} **(D)** Empty Set

109. The set of all subsets of a set is called:

(A) Universal set **(B)** Empty set **(C)** Power set **(D)** Subset

110. If A={1,2,3} then power set of A contains:

(A) 6 subsets **(B)** 7 subsets **(C)** 8 subsets **(D)** 9 subsets

111. A set, which contains no element, is called:

(A) Subset **(B)** Sample space **(C)** Null set **(D)** None of these

112. If A= {0} then the number of subset of A are:

(A) 1 **(B)** 2 **(C)** 3 **(D)** Zero

113. If "n" is the number of elements of a set then the total number of subsets of this set is:

(A) 2n **(B)** n^2 **(C)** 2^n **(D)** n!

114.

The number of permutations of all the “n” district objects are:

(A) (n-1)! **(B)** N! **(C)** (n+1)! **(D)** N

115. Four books in1st, 2nd , 3rd and 4th position can be arranged in:

(A) 4 ways **(B)** 6 ways **(C)** 12 ways **(D)** 24 ways

116. Five persons can sit around a table:

(A) 20 ways **(B)** 24 ways **(C)** 25 ways **(D)** 30 ways

117. If B={x|x is prime factor of 3} then B must be:

(A) {3} **(B)** {0} **(C)** Empty Set **(D)** Subset

118. If three coins are tossed then no. of elements in a set S are:

(A) 3 **(B)** 8 **(C)** 9 **(D)** 6

119. The possible arrangements of word ASSASINATION are:

(A) 3326400 **(B)** 332640 **(C)** 33264 **(D)** 33264000

120. When we say two sets are disjoint, it means:

(A) They have all common elements **(B)** They have no common elements **(C)** Their union produces universal set **(D)** Their intersection produces universal set

121. If we have a set A={1,2,3,4} then power set of A contains:

(A) 4 Elements **(B)** 14 elements **(C)** 16 elements **(D)** 24 elements

122. The number of permutations of 5 distinct objects are:

(A) (5-1)! **(B)** 5! **(C)** (5+1)! **(D)** 5

123. The number of permutations of 6 distinct objects arranged in a circle are:

(A) (6+1)! **(B)** (6-1)! **(C)** 6! **(D)** 6^2

124. The word “Random” can be arranged in:

(A) 24 days **(B)** 120 days **(C)** 720 days **(D)** 6 days

125. Three books of different colors are to be arranged in a book-self. The possible arrangements are:

(A) 3 **(B)** 6 **(C)** 1 **(D)** 2

126. The probability of an event always lie between:

(A) -1 and 0 **(B)** 0 and 1 **(C)** -1 and +1 **(D)** More than 1

127. The probability of getting neither tail nor head when a fair coin is tossed is:

(A) 1 **(B)** 1/2 **(C)** 2^2 **(D)** Zero

128. If three coins are tossed then the probability of at least one head is:

(A) 1/8 **(B)** 2/8 **(C)** 3/8 **(D)** 7/8

129. If two coins are tossed then probability of getting head on the first coin is:

(A) 1 **(B)** 3/4 **(C)** 2/4 **(D)** 1/4

130. The probability of occurrence of an impossible event is:

(A) 1 **(B)** 50% **(C)** 0 **(D)** 1/100

131. The probability of an event cannot be:

(A) 1 **(B)** Less than one **(C)** 0 **(D)** Negative

132. The probability of sure event is:

(A) 1 **(B)** 100 **(C)** 0 **(D)** 1/2

133. The greatest probability for the occurrence of an event:

(A) 0 **(B)** 1 **(C)** 100% **(D)** Both (b) and (c)

134. The largest probability for the non-occurrence of an event is:

(A) 0 **(B)** 1 **(C)** 100% **(D)** Both (b) and (c)

135. If A and B are independent, P(B) =0.4 and the P(A)=?

(A) 0.6 **(B)** 1 **(C)** 0.9 **(D)** 0

136. A fair die is rolled. Probability of getting even face given that face is less than 5 is:

(A) 1/2 **(B)** 2/5 **(C)** 1 **(D)** 2/6

137. The collection of all possible outcomes of a random experiment is called:

(A) Sample point **(B)** Impossible event **(C)** Null event **(D)** Sample space

138. If A and B are defined in S and P(A)=P(B), then events A and B are:

(A) Mutually exclusive **(B)** Not-mutually exclusive **(C)** Equally likely **(D)** Independent

139. The event head will appear in a toss of coin is:

(A) Simple event **(B)** Compound event **(C)** Impossible event **(D)** None of these

140. The event any of the number from 1 to 6 appear on upper side of the dice is:

(A) Simple event **(B)** Impossible eventSure event **(C)** Sure event **(D)** None of these

141. The minimum sum of dots when a fair die is tossed three times is:

(A) 1 **(B)** 2 **(C)** 3 **(D)** 4

142. The maximum sum of dots that can be obtained on three dice is:

(A) 6 **(B)** 12 **(C)** 18 **(D)** 24

143. The possible number of outcomes in tossing of a coin thrice is:

(A) 2 **(B)** 4 **(C)** 8 **(D)** 16

144. P(S) is always:

(A) 0 **(B)** >0 **(C)** 1 **(D)** <1

145. The probability of an impossible even is equal to zero:

(A) Always **(B)** Never **(C)** Oftenly **(D)** None of these

146. A coin and die thrown together in:

(A) 2 ways **(B)** 12 ways **(C)** 8 ways **(D)** None of these

147. The probability of an event always lies between:

(A) 0 and 1 **(B)** -1 and 1 **(C)** -1 and zero **(D)** None of these

148. Sample space for tossing three coins consists of:

(A) 2 sample points **(B)** 4 sample points **(C)** 6 sample points **(D)** 8 sample points

149. Probability of a sure event is always:

(A) 1.0 **(B)** 1.2 **(C)** -1.2 **(D)** 0

150. Probability is the measurement of:

(A) Certainly **(B)** Chances **(C)** Uncertainty **(D)** Both A and C