Step Academy official

Model Town Grw PH: 03016652757

STUDENT NAME	
PAPER CODE	38950
TIME ALLOWED	
Paper Date	

CLASS	I.COM (PART-II)
SUBJECT	Business Statistics
TOTAL MARKS	
Paper Type	

Write short answers of the following questions.

1 . Give Italian, Latin and German words used for the term statistics.

2 . Define statistics in your own words.

3 . What are the two branches of statistics?

4 . List the phases of statistical enquiry.

5 . Why sample survey is preferred over census?

6 . Distinguish a complete enumeration from sample survey.

7 . What is variable?

8 . What is constant?

9 . Define discrete variable and continuous variable.

10 . Define discrete variable by giving examples.

11 . What is quantitative variable?

12 . What is qualitative variable?

13 . What is population?

14 . What is sample?

15 . What is a parameter?

16 . What is inferential statistics?

17 . Give two sources of secondary data.

18 . Define continuous data and give two examples.

19 . Define attribute and by giving examples.

20 . Name five fields of application of statistics.

21 . Differentiate primary data from secondary data.

22 . Name the methods of collecting primary data.

23 . Describe editing of data.

24 . Define constant with an example.

25 . What is questionnaire?

26 . Give an example each of primary and secondary data.

27 . What are the two sources of statistical data?

28 . Differentiate between descriptive and inferential statistics.

29 . Write down three limitations of Statistics.

30 . Define “Statistics” in singular sense.

31 . Briefly describe the important of statistics in administration.

32 . What is continuous variable?

33 . What are the various sources of primary data collection?

34 . Define discrete variable.

35 . What is a parameter?

36 . What are the main sources of collecting secondary data?

37 . Describe the method of direct personal investigation for collecting data.

38 . What is classification?

39 . What are the different parts of a statistical table?

40 . Draw sketch of a table indicating its necessary parts.

41 . Define class limits?

42 . Define class interval.

43 . What are the different types of charts used in presenting a statistical data?

44 . What is it the importance of using multiple bar chart?

45 . When should you prefer to use pie chart?

46 . When is it to use percentage component bar chart?

47 . When do you prefer to draw historigram?

48 . What is a pie chart?

49 . Name two parts of statistical table.

50 . What is Historigram?

51 . Name the types of graphs.

52 . Define class interval.

53 . Define multiple bar diagram.

54 . Define pie-chart.

55 . Enlist main parts of table.

56 . Differentiate between ungrouped and grouped data.

57 . What is frequency distribution?

58 . What is difference between diagrams and graphs?

59 . Define the term class mark.

60 . Describe the four bases of classification of data.

61 . Define frequency polygon.

62 . Define class interval.

63 . What is an average?

64 . Define Arithmetic Mean.

65 . Explain the “Direct Method” for finding the arithmetic mean.

66 . What do you understand by “Change of Origin”?

67 . Give merits and demerits of “Arithmetic Mean”.

68 . Define Median.

69 . What purpose do you think an average serve?

70 . Compare advantages and disadvantages of median.

71 . List merits of arithmetic mean.

72 . Give two advantages of A.M.

73 . Write two merits of median.

74 . Write two properties of arithmetic mean.

75 .
Draw a frequency curve showing positively skewed distribution property indicating positions of mean, median and mode.

76 .
For a certain frequency distribution, the value of mean is 15 and median is 20. What will be the value of mode?

77 . Write desirable qualities of a good average.

78 . A curve whose tail is longer to the right, what you would call it?

79 . Find out the missing value? i) mode=3 Median-? Mean ii) Median=? (2 mean + mode)

80 .
The following data shows number of absent students during the month of November 2011 from the I.Com Classes. Make a frequency distribution table class interval as one.
3,4,5,6,7,1,0,2,3,4,5,7,8,7,2,1,5,6,7,8,9,10,6,7,3

81 . Write desirable qualities of a good average.

82 . What is meant by measure of central tendency?

83 . Define Arithmetic Mean.

84 . If l=28,f_m=25, f_1=20, f_2=18 and h=7, compute mode

85 . Write three merits of Arithmetic Mean.

86 . Define weighted arithmetic mean.

87 . In moderately skewed distribution mean=25 and mode=28. Find the value of median.

88 . If =19.5, h=5, fm=25, f_1=15 and f_2=20, then find mode?

89 . What are the types of an index number?

90 . What is quantity index number?

91 . List the points you will take into consideration for construction of index number.

92 . Define composite index number.

93 . Define simple and composite index numbers.

94 . Define chain base method.

95 . What is weighted index number?

96 . Define price relative.

97 . Define chain indices.

98 . What are the main steps involved in the construction of an index number?

99 . Note down four uses of the index numbers.

100 . What are the limitations of index numbers?

101 . What will be Laspeyre's index if Paasche's index and Fisher's index are 108 and 112 respectively?

102 . What is "Fixed base method" in construction of price index number?

103 .

Differentiate between fix bas and chain base method.

104 . Define an index number.

105 . Define chain indices.

106 . What is the base period?

107 . What are the uses of index numbers?

108 . What is the formula of value index number?

109 . Define price relatives.

110 . Define the link relative.

111 . Define quantity index number.

112 . Define simple index number.

113 . Explain fixed base method.

114 . What are the elements of a set?

115 . How will you define finite and infinite set?

116 . What do you understand by power set?

117 . What is meant by universal set?

118 . Define “Venn diagram”.

119 . Define union of two sets A and B.

120 . Define intersection of two sets A and B.

121 . Define complement of a set.

122 . What is the difference between permutation and combination?

123 . What is the relationship between permutation and combination?

124 . What do you understand by permutation with repetition?

125 . Define equivalent sets.

126 . What are identity laws of sets?

127 . Write down distribution laws of sets.

128 . What is an empty set?

129 . Define a scientific experiment.

130 . Explain the characteristics of a random experiment.

131 . Define sample space.

132 . Define sample point.

133 . Define an event, what are its types?

134 . Define simple event.

135 . Define compound event.

136 . Define the null (impossible) event.

137 . Define the sure event.

138 . What are not mutually exclusive events?

139 . Explain mutually exclusive and equally likely events.

140 . Write sample space for toss of a fair cubical dice.

141 . Write sample space for the experiment “toss a pair of coins”.

142 . Give possible number of sample points if two items are selected from 10 distinct items.

143 . Find number of possible outcomes if a coin is thrown with a pair of cubical dice.

144 . What is meant by not mutually exclusive events?

145 . Define conditional probability.

146 . What is “probability”?

147 . In how many ways can six different books be arranged on?

148 . If A=B are two independent events and P(A)=0.40, P(B)=0.35, find

149 . Explain the term equally likely events.

150 . What is the probability of getting trail on a throw of coin?