Chapter 10.   **Information Handling**

1)   The information given in quantitative or qualitative from regarding particular characteristic is called _____.

- A) variable
- B) data
- C) constant
- D) none of these

Answer: B

2)   _____ is a characteristic that can take different values for the elements in the data.

- A) variable
- B) data
- C) constant
- D) none of these

Answer: A

3)   _____ is a variable because it varies from country to country.

- A) sample
- B) population
- C) error
- D) all of these

Answer: B

4)   The collection of all observations (elements) relating to a characteristics is called statistical _____ or sample _____.

- A) sample
- B) population
- C) set
- D) all of these

Answer: B

5)   _____ is a subset of a population.

- A) population
- B) error
- C) sample
- D) none of these

Answer: C

6)   _____ variable can be represented numerically.

- A) qualitative
- B) quantitative
- C) both A and B
- D) none of these

Answer: B

7)   _____ variable cannot be represented numerically.

- A) qualitative
- B) quantitative
- C) both A and B
- D) none of these

Answer: A

8)   _____ variable is that variable whose value arises through measurement.

- A) discrete
- B) continuous
- C) both A and B
- D) none of these

Answer: B

9)   _____ variable is that variable whose value arises through counting.

- A) discrete
- E) continuous
- F) both A and B
- G) none of these

Answer: A

10)   Colour, happiness, quality, intelligence are the examples of _____ variable.

- A) quantitative
- B) qualitative
- C) continuous
- D) discrete

Answer: B

11)   When an original enquiry is conducted for the collection of information, the collected data are called _____ data.

- A) primary
- A) secondary
- B) constant
- C) continuous

Answer: A

12)   _____ is the process of sorting the data into classes or groups having similar properties, according to their observed characteristics.

- A) classification
- B) tabulation
- C) distribution
- D) all of these

Answer: A

13)   The procedure employed to reduce and simplify the raw data is called classification and _____.

- A) classification
- B) tabulation
- C) sorting
- D) distribution

Answer: B

14) $\dfrac{range}{h} = $ _____

    A) number of classes
    B) number of values
    C) class height
    D) all of these
Answer: A

15) _____ diagram consists of horizontal or vertical bars of equal widths and lengths proportional to the value they represent.

    A) simple bar
    B) multiple bar
    C) frequency polygon
    D) all of these
Answer: A

16) _____ diagram is used for the comparison of characteristics two or more variable, simultaneously.

    A) simple bar
    B) multiple bar
    C) histogram
    D) frequency polygon
Answer: B

17) _____ diagram is used for comparison of values of different items by making the corresponding sectors of a circle.

    A) multiple bar
    B) simple
    C) histogram
    D) pie
Answer: D

18) Measure of central tendency gives a picture of whole _____.

    A) population
    B) sample
    C) data
    D) all of these
Answer: A

19) The most common types of central tendency commonly known as _____.

    A) variance
    B) average
    C) standard deviation
    D) all of these
Answer: B