1. The very word statistics refers to .........................
   a) State craft  
   b) Science of State  
   c) Political state  
   d) Political craft

2. ‘Arthashastra’ provides statistical facts about .............. in the country.
   a) State Administration  
   b) Population statistics  
   c) fact of day-to-day life  
   d) All of the above

3. The prominent meaning of ‘statistics’..............
   a) Data, its analysis and interpretation  
   b) observation of samples  
   c) Method for analysing numers  
   d) conducting census

4. As a plural noun, who defined statistics very adequately and realistically?
   a) Webster  
   b) Bowley  
   c) A.M. Tuttle  
   d) Secrist

5. Who stated statistics as “aggregate of knowledge brought together for practical ends?”
   a) W.I. King  
   b) A.L. Bowley  
   c) Prof. H. Secrist  
   d) None of the above
6. “Statistics are effected to a marked extend by ..................”
   a) Aggregate of facts  b) multiplicity of causes
   c) numerically stated  d) complex manifestations

7. Quantitative characteristic includes .........................
   a) Beauty  b) emotion
   c) intelligence  d) data

8. Data is collected with reasonable standard of .............
   a) Numerical method  b) feasibility
   c) accuracy  d) All the above

9. Statistics is one of those sciences which are only indicative of a trend, therefore ..................
   a) it is probabilistic than deterministic
   b) It is deterministic than probabilistic
   c) a definite date collection method is unnecessary
   d) data sources should be clear

10. The definition of various terms, units of collection and measurement help ensuring that ......................
    a) Analysis is easy
    b) method is systematic and empirical
    c) Construction of conclusion is easy
    d) data is relevant to the purpose

11. Statistics should be capable of .........................
    a) Empiricism  b) systematic inquiry
    c) comparison  d) evaluation

12. What characteristic does statistics emphasises, as a Method or as a singular noun?
    a) Descriptive  b) analytical
    c) inferential  d) comparative

13. According to Lincoln.L.Chao, what is the primary objective of modern statistics?
    a) Presentation of data  b) collection of quantitative data
    c) Assisting in making decisions  d) summarization of data

14. .................. guides from the planning stage to the stage of drawing of final conclusions
    a) Numerical facts  b) statistical methods
    c) Data  d) None of the above
15. Which characteristic of the following is not belonging to, ‘statistics as a method’?
   
   a) a tool of analysis
   b) helps processing the raw
   c) descriptive nature
   d) processing done by systematic analysis & interpretation.

16. Which of the following is not an example of the functions of statistics?
   
   a) Average
   b) Intelligence quotient (IQ)
   c) Diagram
   d) $x^2$ test

17. What does statistics of distribution indicates?
   
   a) Consumer preference
   b) strength of the desire of people
   c) Wealth of nation
   d) economic conditions of people

18. Which of the following index numbers is an important statistical concept in economic theory?
   
   a) Per capita income
   b) cost of living
   c) Gross National Product
   d) Maximum Retail Price

19. The Govt. Administration is done through .......... which are formulated on statistical basis
   
   a) Effective planning
   b) Budgets
   c) Policies
   d) None of the above

20. National sample survey scheme is an example for ............... 
   
   a) Government policy
   b) planning
   c) population Analysis
   d) Business

21. What are the two broad functions of statistical methods in Social Research?
   
   a) Description and Summarizing
   b) Description and Indication
   c) Description and Induction
   d) Applied Mathematics and Induction

22. What does Social Researchers seek out of vast and confusing variety of individual characters?
   
   a) Generalizations
   b) decisions
   c) single events
   d) group characteristics

23. What is the reason for the necessity of statistics in the field of social sciences?
   
   a) Simplification and quantitative approach
   b) knowledge acquisition and description
   c) Easiness and analytical
   d) All the above
24. Which among the following is a material for statistics?
   a) Honesty  
   b) Poverty  
   c) Wisdom  
   d) Numerical data

25. (i) Statistical laws are not exact  
   (ii) Statistics reveals the entire story  
   Choose the correct from the following:  
   a) Both the statements are correct  
   b) Only the first statement is correct  
   c) Only the second statement is correct  
   d) Both the statements are wrong

26. Which among the following is not a merit of the census method?  
   a) Results are representative  
   b) Information on rare events  
   c) Results are reliable  
   d) In appropriate method for enumeration

27. What is the reason for dropping the enumeration process?  
   a) cost is prohibitive  
   b) time consuming  
   c) large efforts  
   d) All the above

28. What embodies sampling?  
   a) Haphazard selection  
   b) Numbers  
   c) Definite rules  
   d) Accuracy

29. The basic objective of sampling study is ......................  
   a) to draw inference  
   b) to check units of population  
   c) to collect numerical data  
   d) to make census

30. The Mathematical theory of probability has helped to form the ...............  
   a) Statistical theory  
   b) Law of Inertia of large numbers  
   c) Law of statistical Relativity  
   d) Law of statistical Regularity

31. How did king relate the statistical Regularity and Random sampling?  
   a) Sampling is not related to calculation  
   b) Sample chosen possess some features of the whole  
   c) Chosen sample can follow the statistical methods  
   d) None of the above

32. What is the characteristic of the sample which is selected randomly?  
   a) It is not average of the whole  
   b) It would be representative  
   c) It would not be equal to the population  
   d) All the above
33. When someone studies about the average height of the students of a particular university, which way will be selected from the following, for more accurate results?
   a) Take the measurement of all the students in the University
   b) Select some students randomly from some colleges
   c) Select randomly from every colleges
   d) Select all the students from some colleges

34. (i) the results derived from sampling method may be different from population
   (ii) Sampling method derives only the same characteristics of the population
   Choose the correct from the following:
   a) Both the statements are correct
   b) Both the statements are wrong
   c) Only the first statement is correct
   d) only the second statement is correct

35. The Law of Inertia of Large Numbers means ................................
   a) Opposite of the law of statistical Regularity
   b) Same to the Law of statistical Regularity
   c) Sample in Large Numbers create big variations in results
   d) Opposite to the mathematical theory of probability

36. To study the variation in the production of rice over a number of years, select from the following, the appropriate sample for drawing results that reflects only small variations?
   a) Collect data from some states
   b) Collect data from all the states
   c) Collect data from one or two states
   d) Collect data from more than half the number of states

37. Which among the following is not an essential of sampling?
   a) Representativeness
   b) Complete
   c) Same
   d) Dependent

38. “More reliable results can be obtained through sampling method”, because ..............
   a) Statistical error is low
   b) Saves time
   c) Cost is low
   d) None of the above
39. (i) Judging a person is an example for random sampling method
   (ii) Blood taken for testing is an example for sampling method

Choose the correct from the following:
   a) Both the statements are correct
   b) Both the statements are wrong
   c) Only the first statement is correct
   d) Only the second statement is correct

40. Which among the following is the sensible theory of sampling?
   a) Induction
   b) inertia
   c) regularity
   d) None of the above

41. “Equal chances of being included in the sample”, about what does Dr. Yates and Harper defined like this?
   a) Stratified sampling
   b) Probability sampling
   c) Proportional Sampling
   d) None of these

42. Who own the random number table which comprising of 15,000 digits arranged in twos?
   a) Kendall and B.B. Smith
   b) L.H.C. Tippet
   c) British Census report
   d) Fisher and Yates

43. Non-proportional random sampling is a sub-type of .................
   a) Unrestricted random sampling
   b) Simple Random Sampling
   c) Stratified Random Sampling
   d) Cluster Random Sampling

44. When the population is badly effected, which type of sampling is appropriate?
   a) Systematic sampling
   b) stratified sampling
   c) Cluster sampling
   d) None of the above

45. ............ sampling introduced its ability to change in accordance with the changing situations.
   a) Multistage
   b) Judgement
   c) Deliberate
   d) Systematic

46. Quota sampling is the combination of .............. and .............. Sampling
   a) Purposive and Deliberate
   b) Purposive and systematic
   c) Stratified and systematic
   d) Purposive and stratified

47. Snowball sampling is used for data collection through ..............
   a) Connecting relations
   b) small population
   c) representatives
   d) none of the above
48. Choose the advantage of snowball sampling from the following
   a) Population is not seen
   b) Total size of population is not known
   c) Researcher’s acquaintance influence the research
   d) Contradicts with conventional nations

49. ‘A text Book of Statistics’ is written by .........................
   a) S.P. Gupta  b) P.L. Bhandarkar, T.S Wilkinson
   c) Pauline V. Young  d) L.R. Potti

50. ............ is the short summary of the technical report which is prepared
    by a Doctoral students.
       a) research article  b) research report
       c) interim report  d) research report

51. .................. is a narrative and authoritative document on the outcome
    of research effort.
       a) research proposal  b) summary report
       c) synopsis  d) research report

52. It provides systematic knowledge on problem and issues analysed.
       a) research report  b) research abstract
       c) research proposal  d) research design

53. The ............ of a set of observations or scores is obtained by dividing the
    sum of all the values by the total number of values
       a) mean  b) median
       c) mode  d) dispersion

54. .................. is a measure of position rather than of magnitude.
       a) mode  b) median
       c) mean  d) range

55. The most frequently occurring score in a distribution.
       a) mean  b) mode
       c) median  d) quartile

56. ............... provide a shorthand summary of data.
       a) frequency table  b) Simple table
       c) cross table  d) two way table.

57. ............... is a process of summarizing raw data and displaying them on
    compact statistical tables for further analysis.
       a) statistical analysis  b) data processing
       c) tabulation  d) table construction
58. .......... is constructed by erecting vertical lines on the limits of the class intervals marked on the base line
   a) frequency polygon  b) histogram
   c) line graph        d) bar charts
59. .............. are the most effective pictorial device for comparing data.
   a) bar charts       b) graphs
   c) pictograms       d) diagramme
60. ...... is a line chart plotted on arithmetic graph paper from a cumulative frequency distribution that may be cumulated downward or upward.
   a) Lorenz curve     b) bar charts
   c) ogive            d) pictograms
61. The values are represented by identical symbol or pictures.
   a) barcharts        b) pictograms
   c) circle charts    d) graphs
62. A single value that represent the average characteristic of its frequency distribution
   a) quartiles        b) grouped data
   c) central tendency d) range
63. The extent of variability is measured by ......................
   a) central tendency b) measures of dispersion
   c) arithmetic mean  d) co-relation
64. .......... measures the difference between the highest and lowest scores of a distribution
   a) range            b) dispersion
   c) co-relation      d) regression
65. Academic community is otherwise called
   a) general public   b) target audience
   c) participant audience d) scientific community
66. ................ is a succinct statement of the findings of the project
   a) proposal         b) abstract
   c) project          d) report
67. .......... provides a summary of the current state of knowledge in the area of investigation
   a) introduction     b) analysis
   c) conceptual framework d) review of literature
68. ................. is the first page of research report
   a) introduction       b) title page
   c) acknowledgement    d) declaration
69. ....... is a process of checking to detect and correct errors and omissions
   a) processing        b) analysis
   c) editing           d) coding
70. ................. is a trial test of a specific aspect of the study
   a) plan of the study b) design of the study
   c) pie test          d) hypothesis
71. ...... an abstract symbol representing an object or a certain phenomenon
   a) definition        b) concepts
   c) objectivity       d) hypothesis
72. ................. is the response to code its response
   a) tabulation        b) coding
   c) classification    d) analysis
73. The recording of the data is done on the basis of the scheme
   a) coding            b) tabulation
   c) classification    d) analysis
74. It is a process of checking to detect and correct errors and omissions
   a) coding            b) editing
   c) analysis          d) classification
75. ................. is commonly used for presenting the sectional distribution of
   any other type of simple percentage distribution
   a) pictogram         b) pie chart
   c) line graph        d) bar chart
76. ...... is an intermediary process between data coding and data tabulation
   a) analysis          b) editing
   c) transcription     d) reporting
77. ....................... is a declarative statement combining concepts.
   a) theory            b) reviews
   c) hypothesis        d) variables
78. ............... helps making estimations or generalizations from the results
   of sample surveys.
   a) statistical analysis b) hypothesis
   c) classifications     d) tabulation
79. .................. is an organized inquiry
   a) scientific method       b) experimental study
   c) research                d) social science research

80. .................. is drawn on the basis of cumulative frequencies
   a) Cumulative frequency polygon  b) frequency polygon
   c) histogram                d) graphs

81. .................. is a plan, structure and strategy of investigations so conceived as to obtain answers to research problem
   a) research plan            b) research proposal
   c) research design          d) research methodology

82. Any variable that is responsive for bringing about a change is called an ................ variable
   a) dependent                b) independent
   c) control                  d) Interdependent

83. An image, perception or concept that is capable of measurement is called a ............
   a) attribute                b) theory
   c) paradigm                 d) variable

84. .................. is a purposeful systematic and selective way of watching and listening to an interaction
   a) observation              b) interview
   c) focus group              d) participant observation

85. Preface include in the ............. section
   a) reference                b) preliminary
   c) body of the report       d) content section

86. .................. is the first of the terminal items presented at the end of the research report.
   a) author index             b) footnotes
   c) appendices               d) bibliography

87. Copies of data collection instruments are included in .............
   a) references               b) appendices
   c) bibliography             d) footnotes

88. ............. are numbered consecutively within each chapter or throughout the entire report.
   a) references               b) bibliography
   c) footnotes                d) Appendices
89. .......... are statements of factual information based upon the data analysis.
   a) findings  b) review
   c) methodology  d) hypothesis

90. .......... is a measure that occurs most frequently in a distribution.
   a) mean  b) average
   c) mode  d) median

91. .......... is a positional average.
   a) standard deviation  b) range
   c) correlation  d) median

92. .......... presentation is particularly useful when the prospective readers are non-technical people or general public
   a) graphic  b) table
   c) qualitative  d) quantitative

93. .......... bar charts are commonly used for presenting time series data.
   a) vertical  b) horizontal
   c) component  d) circle

94. ........ is an indepth comprehensive study of a person, unit, institution etc.
   a) content analysis  b) observation method
   c) case-study  d) focus group study

95. .......... of research problem is the first and most important step in the research process.
   a) formulating  b) designing
   c) selecting  d) reporting

96. .......... is a way to systematically solve the research problem.
   a) research design  b) research methodology
   c) research planning  d) research discussion

97. .......... research aims at finding a solution for an immediate problem facing a society.
   a) applied  b) descriptive
   c) qualitative  d) empirical

98. .......... is also known as arithmetic average
   a) dispersion  b) range
   c) quartile  d) mean
99. ........... provides the complete outline of the research report along with all details.
   a) preliminary  b) body of the report
   c) main text   d) methodology
# ANSWER KEY

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