DE-2916
First Year B. Sc. (Sem. I) Examination
March / April - 2016
Statistics : Paper - 101
(New Course)

Time : 2 Hours] [Total Marks : 50

Súrabá / Instructions :
(1) Fill up strictly the details of signs on your answer book.

(2) There are 50 questions, each question carries one (1) mark and all are compulsory.

(3) Read the question carefully before selecting the correct option.

(4) Statistical and logarithmic tables will be supplied on request.

(5) Use of non-programmable scientific calculator is allowed.

O.M.R. Sheet अपनी अज्ञात-नी सूचनाओ आपेक्ष
O.M.R. Sheet-लिं पार्जक प्राप्त हो छ.
Important instructions to fill up O.M.R. Sheet are given on back side of the provided O.M.R. Sheet.
1 0-19, 20-39, 40-49; वर्गां माटे, 20-39 वर्गां अद्वितीयांबरङ्गकः
For the class 0-19, 20-39, 40-49; lower boundary point of the class 20-39 is:
(A) None of these
(B) 19.95
(C) 19.05
(D) 19.50

2 आयुष्टिक वितरणांमां दरङ्ग वर्गां मूलपरिसर आयुष्टिकः
(A) आयुष्टिक मांडी अद्वितीय नर्दा
(B) क्षेत्रां अद्वितीय म्हणुे.
(C) अद्वितीय म्हणुे.
(D) जुडी जुडी म्हणुे.
In frequency distribution, frequency of each variate value :
(A) None of these
(B) Has always same
(C) Has one
(D) Has varied

3 चक्रां आयुष्टिक क्षेत्रां आयुष्टिकः
(A) आयुष्टिक मांडी अद्वितीय नर्दा
(B) स्थानां
(C) अपूर्णांकमां
(D) पूर्णांकमां
Frequency of a variable is always :
(A) None of these
(B) In percentage
(C) A fraction
(D) An integer
4. The textbook can be bought ............. in the shop.
   (A) at the end of the year
   (B) at the beginning of the year
   (C) at any time
   (D) at the beginning of the month

   Interval scale is used to measure
   (A) None of these
   (B) Eye colour
   (C) Name of book
   (D) Temperature in Fahrenheit

5. What is the measurement scale used for?
   (A) Nominal
   (B) Ordinal
   (C) Interval
   (D) Ratio

6. Which level of measurement is being used?
   (A) Nominal
   (B) Ordinal
   (C) Interval
   (D) Ratio
23, 78, 68, 87, 71, 82, 73

Which stem and leaf plot correctly displays the data?

Key: 23 means 2|3

DE-2916_B ] 4 [ Contd...
8. Which diagram is drawn to compare sub data of the data in proper way?
   (A) Simple dividend bar diagram
   (B) Bar diagram
   (C) Multiple bar diagram
   (D) Percentage divided bar diagram

9. Which diagram is used when the difference is large for two or more types of data?
   (A) None of these
   (B) Pie diagram
   (C) Histogram
   (D) Bar diagram

10. Which unite is taken as measurement in bar diagram?
    (A) None of these
    (B) Width
    (C) Weight
    (D) Both Width and Weight
11 How much area does every degree shows in pie diagram?
(A) None of these (B) 360°
(C) 90° (D) 1/360°

12 In percentage divided bar diagram, the length of bar is taken as:
(A) 200% (B) 360%
(C) 50% (D) 100%

13 Classification is the process of arranging data in:
(A) None of these (B) Different columns
(C) Different rows (D) Different columns and rows

14 Diagrams and graphs are tools of:
(A) None of these (B) Collection of data
(C) Analysis of data (D) Presentation of data

15 Which diagram displays quartiles and range of a data set?
(A) Box plot (B) Stem and Leaf Plot
(C) Circle diagram (D) Pie diagram

16 Which type of graph is obtained after joining the mid values of histogram by straight line?
(A) None of these (B) Frequency Polygon
(C) Frequency Curve (D) Cumulative Frequency Curve
17. Which of the following is a one-dimensional diagram?
(A) None of these
(B) Circle
(C) Pie-chart
(D) Cylinder

18. With the help of ogive curve, one can determine:
(A) Geometric mean
(B) Median
(C) Mean
(D) Harmonic mean

19. Cumulative frequency polygon of discrete frequency distribution is of which type?
(A) Staircase
(B) S-shape
(C) U-shape
(D) Circle

20. Numbers printed on the T-shirt participants is an example of:
(A) Ordinal
(B) Ratio
(C) Nominal
(D) Interval
21 गौर्जा माहिती माहिती गामां प्राप्तिद्वारा:
(A) आणूनांमधून असे पडत नहीं
(B) प्रमाण तपास
(C) परोपकार तपास
(D) प्रश्नपत्रिका रीत
The method of collecting Secondary data is “:
(A) None of these
(B) Direct inquiry
(C) Indirect inquiry
(D) Method of questionnaire

22 प्राथमिक माहिती वेगळी कर्याची रीत:
(A) आणूनांमधून असे पडत नहीं
(B) सर्वात प्रामाण्य
(C) अर्थसार्वजनिक प्रामाण्य
(D) अंतरराष्ट्रीय प्रामाण्य
The sources of primary data is :
(A) None of these
(B) Government publications
(C) Semi government publications
(D) International publications

23 वस्तीगणितारी असेवाच परंतू माहिती अक्षणत करून आवडत तेऊन करून आवडत:
(A) आणूनांमधून असे पडत नहीं
(B) प्राथमिक माहिती
(C) गौर्जा माहिती
(D) प्राथमिक माहिती अनंत गौर्जा माहिती अनंते
The data collected from census reports is known as
(A) None of these
(B) Primary data
(C) Secondary data
(D) Both Primary data and Secondary data
24. The status of the workers in the factory is very poor. To what extent does it affect your
judgment?
(A) Very poor
(B) Poor
(C) Fair
(D) Good

Mailed questionnaire method of enquiry can be adopted if respondents are:
(A) Known
(B) Uneducated
(C) Have high income
(D) Educated

25. A sample of 50 workers are randomly selected from a large factory. The manager wants to
know which two groups these workers belong to.
(A) A and B
(B) A and C
(C) A and D
(D) B and C

A characteristic under study whose measure changes from unit to unit is called
(A) None of these
(B) An attribute
(C) A sample
(D) A variable

26. 100 students are given a test. The marks are as follows:
(A) Average good
(B) Average bad
(C) Good
(D) Bad

Data about marks of 100 students is:
(A) None of these
(B) Numerical data
(C) Qualitative data
(D) Both Numerical data and Qualitative data
27. Which activity can be classified as 'Marital Status'?
(A) Action
(B) Sum
(C) Gun
(D) Sum
Data collected about Marital Status of some persons is:
(A) None of these
(B) Numerical data
(C) Qualitative data
(D) Both Numerical data and Qualitative data

28. Which of the following would you consider as a variable?
(A) None of these
(B) Habit
(C) Honesty
(D) Number of accidents

29. Which of the following would you consider as an attribute?
(A) None of these
(B) Age
(C) Weight
(D) Poverty

30. Which method is more useful when the field of inquiry is not very large?
(A) None of these
(B) Direct inquiry
(C) Indirect inquiry
(D) Direct inquiry and Indirect inquiry both
31 Which method is used to collect the information in Census?

(A) None of these
(B) Method of questionnaire by post
(C) Method of questionnaire by telephone
(D) Method of questionnaire by enumerator

32 Which of the following point is not proper for preparing a good questionnaire?

(A) The questions should be arranged logically.
(B) Personal questions should be asked in questionnaire
(C) The language of the questions should be easy and simple
(D) The questions should be short and clear

33 In which method data are originally collected?

(A) None of these
(B) Primary method
(C) Secondary method
(D) All of these
34. Ajani prathamik mahlitii aye avati kalnii .............. vache.
   (A) Apayamai ekapasa nahi
   (B) Prathamik Mahalitii
   (C) Gopala Mahalitii
   (D) Prathamik Mahalitii ane Gopala Mahalitii ane

   Today's primary data will tomorrow's ____________.
   (A) None of these
   (B) Primary methods
   (C) Secondary method
   (D) Primary methods and Secondary method both

35. Kari anek ritham pratimay kar sothi najiyo koye ch ?
   (A) Tapau dhar
   (B) Anvikarit
   (C) Abhitnagat
   (D) Voch dhar

   Which one of these methods has the lowest response rate?
   (A) Postal
   (B) Online
   (C) Personal
   (D) Phone

36. Purna mat kar kari maapana kshaa vapravm ch ?
   (A) Kambashii
   (B) Nambashii
   (C) Sudhurotarbakshii
   (D) Bhuthantarbakshii

   Which scale is used to measure religion?
   (A) Ordinal
   (B) Nominal
   (C) Ratio
   (D) Interval
37. मानव वर्गीकरण करावांमा आवे के कोटक रीत्ना?
   (A) कार्य नियम नयी
   (B) कोटकरणमा पहिली वर्गीकरण
   (C) कोटकरणमा पहिला वर्गीकरण
   (D) अनेक साथे करवामा आवे

   Whether classification is done first or tabulation?
   (A) No criterion
   (B) Classification follows tabulation
   (C) Classification precedes tabulation
   (D) Both are done simultaneously

38. जनित कोटक दशाए छे:
   (A) आपेक्षिक भाग
   (B) इक्स आक भाग के बिन
   (C) इक्स भाग भाग के बिन
   (D) भेद आधार भाग के बिन

   A complex table represents:
   (A) All of these
   (B) Only one factor or variable
   (C) Always two factors or variables
   (D) Two or more number of factors or variables

39. कारो अनेक संबोधि माहिती गोठो भिन्ने कियामाथ:
   (A) आपेक्षिक आकर्षण नयी
   (B) वर्गीकरण
   (C) कोटकरणमा
   (D) वर्गीकरण अनेक कोटकरणमा

   An arrangement of data in rows and columns is known as:
   (A) None of these
   (B) Classification
   (C) Tabulation
   (D) Classification and tabulation

40. अनेक वर्गी वर्गांमध्ये 15 अनेक मध्यवर्ग 22.5 छे. तो ते वर्गी अंक प्रशिमा छे:

   The class length of a class is 15 and the mid-value is 22.5. The lower limit of the class is:
   (A) 7.5
   (B) 30
   (C) 15
   (D) 37.5
41  जो अवरूद्धता माहिती अंक रचना अवबोधनो आपे छ, तो आवी माहितीले क्रेवायः
(A) आपेक्षामात्री अक्षपण नदी
(B) अंक वाळीय माहिती
(C) द्विवाळ माहिती
(D) अंक वाळीय माहिती अने द्विवाळ माहिती बने
If the raw data give observations on one variable, then such data are called:
(A) None of these
(B) Univariate data
(C) Bivariate data
(D) Both Univariate data and Bivariate data

42  1-2, 3-4, 5-6, ............. वर्गमध्ये वर्गद्विभाग छ.
For the class 1 - 2, 3 - 4, 5 - 6,..... the class length is :
(A) 2
(B) 0.5
(C) 0
(D) 1

43  9-19, 19-29, 29-39, ............. वर्गाचे छ:
(A) आपेक्षामात्री अक्षपण नदी
(B) निवारक वर्गा
(C) अनिवारक वर्गा
(D) निवारक वर्गा अने अनिवारक वर्गा बने
The classes 9-19, 19-29, 29-39,..... are :
(A) None of these
(B) Exclusive class
(C) Inclusive class
(D) Both Exclusive class and Inclusive class

44  वर्गनु मूल्यदीर्घ तेनु पुनरावर्तन दशाविभागी वर्गाच्या संपन्नाने क्रेवे छ:
(A) आयूर्वित
(B) निर्देश
(C) अवबोधन
(D) संवध्या आयूर्वित
The number of repeated observations of a variate value is called its :
(A) Frequency
(B) Sample
(C) Observation
(D) Cumulative frequency
Given the following frequency distribution, find original frequency of the class 45-55:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cumulative frequency</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A) 41
(B) 7
(C) 17
(D) 14

A series of data with exclusive classes along with the corresponding frequencies is called:

(A) None of these
(B) Cumulative frequency distribution
(C) Continuous frequency distribution
(D) Discrete frequency distribution

The difference between upper boundary point and lower boundary point of a class is known as:

(A) Mid-value
(B) Upper class limit
(C) Lower class limit
(D) Class interval
48. नीचे आयुपति वितरणाचे कदाच छे:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>वर्ग</th>
<th>0-30</th>
<th>0-20</th>
<th>0-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>आयुपति</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(A) सर्वत्र आयुपति वितरण
(B) 'श्री ओशो' प्रकरणात संबंधी आयुपति वितरण
(C) 'श्री वच्य' प्रकरणात संबंधी आयुपति वितरण
(D) असर्वत्र आयुपति वितरण

The following frequency distribution

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>0-30</th>
<th>0-20</th>
<th>0-10</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frequency</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

is classified as

(A) Continuous frequency distribution
(B) Cumulative distribution in less than type
(C) Cumulative distribution in more than type
(D) Discrete frequency distribution

49. आयुपति वितरण ची किंवा अक्षे:

(A) आयुपति माध्यमी अक्षे नाही
(B) असर्वत्र
(C) सर्वत्र
(D) असर्वत्र अनेक सर्वत्र अक्षे

A frequency distribution can be:

(A) None of these
(B) Discrete
(C) Continuous
(D) Both Discrete and Continuous

50. नीचे आयुपति मध्यक्षे मध्यक्षे पर्यंत, आयुपति वितरणाचे अन्तिम वर्ग:

For the mid-values given below, the last class of the frequency distribution is:

24, 34, 44, 54, 64, 74

(A) None of these
(B) 75 – 85
(C) 70 – 80
(D) 69 – 79