Descriptive statistics

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A frequency distribution is a tabular summary of data showing the
   a. fraction of items in several classes
   b. percentage of items in several classes
   c. relative percentage of items in several classes
   d. number of items in several classes

   ANS: D PTS: 1 TOP: Descriptive Statistics

2. A tabular summary of a set of data showing the fraction of the total number of items in several classes is a
   a. frequency distribution
   b. relative frequency distribution
   c. frequency
   d. cumulative frequency distribution

   ANS: B PTS: 1 TOP: Descriptive Statistics

3. The percent frequency of a class is computed by
   a. multiplying the relative frequency by 10
   b. dividing the relative frequency by 100
   c. multiplying the relative frequency by 100
   d. adding 100 to the relative frequency

   ANS: C PTS: 1 TOP: Descriptive Statistics

4. Fifteen percent of the students in a school of Business Administration are majoring in Economics, 20% in Finance, 35% in Management, and 30% in Accounting. The graphical device(s) which can be used to present these data is (are)
   a. a line chart
   b. only a bar chart
   c. only a pie chart
   d. both a bar chart and a pie chart

   ANS: D PTS: 1 TOP: Descriptive Statistics

5. Categorical data can be graphically represented by using a(n)
   a. histogram
   b. frequency polygon
   c. ogive
   d. bar chart

   ANS: D PTS: 1 TOP: Descriptive Statistics

6. A cumulative relative frequency distribution shows
   a. the proportion of data items with values less than or equal to the upper limit of each class
   b. the proportion of data items with values less than or equal to the lower limit of each class
   c. the percentage of data items with values less than or equal to the upper limit of each class
   d. the percentage of data items with values less than or equal to the lower limit of each class

   ANS: A PTS: 1 TOP: Descriptive Statistics

7. The sum of the relative frequencies for all classes will always equal
   a. the sample size
   b. the number of classes
   c. one
   d. any value larger than one

   ANS: C PTS: 1 TOP: Descriptive Statistics

8. The most common graphical presentation of quantitative data is a
   a. histogram
   b. bar chart
   c. relative frequency
   d. pie chart

   ANS: A PTS: 1 TOP: Descriptive Statistics

9. The relative frequency of a class is computed by
   a. dividing the cumulative frequency of the class by n
   b. dividing n by cumulative frequency of the class
   c. dividing the frequency of the class by n
   d. dividing the frequency of the class by the number of classes

   ANS: C PTS: 1 TOP: Descriptive Statistics

10. In constructing a frequency distribution, as the number of classes are decreased, the class width
    a. decreases
    b. remains unchanged
    c. increases
    d. can increase or decrease depending on the data values

    ANS: C PTS: 1 TOP: Descriptive Statistics

11. In a cumulative frequency distribution, the last class will always have a cumulative frequency equal to
    a. one
    b. 100%
    c. the total number of elements in the data set
    d. None of these alternatives is correct.

    ANS: C PTS: 1 TOP: Descriptive Statistics