1	A grouped frequency table is called	Data	✓Frequency distribution	Frequency polygon	None of these
2	A histogram is a set of adjacent	Squares	✓Rectangles	Circles	None of these
3	A frequency polygon is a many sided	✓Close figure	Rectangle	Square	None of these
4	A cumulative frequency table is also called	Frequency distribution	Data	✓Less than cumulative frequency distribution	None of these
5	In cumulative frequency polygon frequencies are plotted against	Mid points	✓Upper class boundaries	Class limits	None of these
6	Arithmetic mean is a measure that determines a value of the variable under the study by dividing the sum of all values of the variable by their	✓Number	Group	Denominator	None of these
7	A deviation is defined as a difference of any value of the variable from a	✓Constant	Histogram	Sum	None of these
8	A data in the form of frequency distribution is called	✓Grouped data	Ungrouped data	Histogram	None of these
9	Mean of variable with similar observations say constant k is	Negative	Zero	✓k itself	None of these
10	Mean is affected by change in	Value	Ratio	✓Origin	None of these
11	Mean is affected by change in	Place	✓Scale	Rate	None of these
12	Sum of the observations of the variable X from its mean is always	✓Zero	One	Same	None of these
13	The nth positive root of the product of the $x_1, x_2, x_3 \ldots \ldots x_n$ observations is called	Mode	Mean	✓Geometric mean	None of these
14	The value obtained by reciprocating the mean of the reciprocal of $x_1, x_2, x_3 \ldots \ldots x_n$ observations is called	Geometric mean	Median	✓Harmonic mean	None of these
15	The most frequent occurring observation in a data set is called	✓Mode	Median	Harmonic mean	None of these
16	The measure which determines the middlemost observation in a data set is called	✓Median	Mode	Mean	None of these
17	The observation that divide a data set into four equal parts are called	Deciles	✓Quartiles	Percentiles	None of these
18	The spread or scatterness of observations in a data set is called	Average	✓Dispersion	Central tendency	None of these
19	The measures that are used to determine the degree or extent of variation in a data set are called measures of	✓Dispersion	Central tendency	Average	None of these

20	The extent of variation between two extreme observations of a data set is measured by	Average	✓Range	Quartiles	None of these
21	The mean of the squared deviations of $x_i (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$ observations from their arithmetic mean is called	✓Variance	Standard deviation	Range	None of these
22	The positive square root of mean of squared deviations of $x_i (i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$ observations from their arithmetic mean is called	Harmonic mean	Range	✓Standard deviation	None of these