

FBQ1: Basics of statistics consists of -----that are used to facilitate the making of decisions

Answer: Tools

FBQ2: Statistics presents the decision-maker with relevant -----

Answer: Facts

FBQ3: In many cases Statistics provides an estimate of the -----

Answer: Probability

FBQ4: In many cases Statistics provides-----consequences of making a wrong decision

Answer: Monetary

FBQ5: One of the objectives of Statistics is to state the role of statistics in----science.

Answer: Health

FBQ6: The word statistics usually conveys to the ----- man an impression about numerical facts

Answer: Lay

FBQ7: Methodology of collection and collation of data is called _____

Answer: Statistics

FBQ8: ----- statistics is a part of Biostatistics, which is a broader science.

Answer: Medical

FBQ9: Health Statistics deal with health and ill health of the-----population

Answer: Human

FBQ10: When facts dealing with only births, deaths, marriages, divorces is called -----

-----Statistics

Answer: Vital

FBQ11: ----- is the study which deals with the study of human population.

Answer: Demography

FBQ12: Scientific research is a -----attempt to provide answers to certain questions

Answer: Systematic

FBQ13: The purpose of research is to discover and develop an organised body of knowledge through application of -----

Answer: Scientific procedures

FBQ14: An honest, exhaustive, intelligent searching for facts is called -----

Answer: Research

FBQ15: All research should generally aim at gaining new -----

Answer: Knowledge

FBQ16: Researcher always tries to answer a question or relate two or more ----under study

Answer: Variables

FBQ17: Research is always based upon ----- or observable evidence

Answer: Empirical

FBQ18: Research involves precise observation and -----description

Answer: Accurate

FBQ19: The researcher selects reliable and valid ____

Answer: Instruments

FBQ20: After collection of data -----measures is used to describe the results

Answer: Statistical

FBQ21: Research gives emphasis to the development of

Answer: Theories

FBQ22: On the basis of the sample -----, the researcher tries to make sound generalisations

Answer: Columns

FBQ23: Study Sample led to generalisations regarding the -----

Answer: Whole Population

FBQ24: Research is characterised by systematic objective and -----

Answer: Logical procedures

FBQ25: The researcher tries to eliminate his----- and makes every possible effort to ensure objectivity

Answer: Bias

FBQ26: The research procedures adopted should conform to the accepted----- basis

Answer: Scientific

FBQ27: All cause and-----for a particular phenomenon should be substantiated with

Answer: Effect

FBQ28: Whenever the ----- is confronted with difficult questions, he must not answer them hurriedly

Answer: Researcher

FBQ29: ----- uses predictions probabilistic.

Answer: Research

FBQ30: Statistics is a -----method which constitutes a useful

Answer: Scientific

FBQ31: The methods of ----- are useful in an ever-widening range of human activities.
Answer: Statistics

FBQ32: Statistical investigations help researchers in finding location-----errors
Answer: Standard

FBQ33: Statistics is an -----part of logical research since it deals with various numerical aspects
Answer: Integral

FBQ34: Inherent feature of all biological observations is their -----
Answer: Variability

FBQ35: Statistical quantities serve as----- for the measurement of health of a community
Answer: Indices

FBQ36: -----are useful in comparing the health status of group from one place to the other or from one season or period to the other.
Answer: Indicators

FBQ37: -----methodologies are useful in the evaluation of health care delivery system
Answer: Statistical

FBQ38: Statistical methodologies play a vital role in -----and interpretation of epidemiological studies
Answer: Planning

FBQ39: Sophisticated statistical methodologies help in evolving suitable models for the -----of health care activities
Answer: Delivery

FBQ40: Statistics is indeed a -----science pertaining to the collection
Answer: Mathematical

FBQ41: Educators and researchers use terminology such as -----reasoning
Answer: Statistical

FBQ42: Data may be classified as Qualitative or -----
Answer: Quantitative

FBQ43: Gender is a good example of ----- data
Answer: Qualitative

FBQ44: Quantitative values include haemoglobin level or white blood cell count. True or false?
Answer: True

FBQ45: Quantitative data can be further classified into two kinds, namely Discrete and--

Answer: Continuous

FBQ46: When the variable under observation can take only fixed values in a given range, it is known as ----- variable

Answer: Discrete

FBQ47: The variable that can take any value in the given range of numbers, the data is called ----- data

Answer: Continuous

FBQ48: When data are collected from main source, it is known as ----- data

Answer: Primary

FBQ49: _____ data are those which are collected from data already available from other sources

Answer: Secondary

FBQ50: Interview method is not the most commonly used method in field studies. True or false

Answer: False

MCQ1: Statistics tools are used as the sole basis for a decision.

Answer: Rarely

MCQ2: Which of the following is not an indispensable component of decision making in Statistics

Answer: Framework

MCQ3: Which of the following is not overall Aim of Statistics

Answer: Role of Statistics in Health Systems

MCQ4: Numerical fact are all except

Answer: Trauma

MCQ5: Which of the following does not apply to scientific definition of statistics?

Answer: Interpretation

MCQ6: In Pie diagram all are applicable except

Answer: Useful for Quantitative data

MCQ7: Because the total angle at the centre of the circle is equal to certain degree

Answer: 360

MCQ8: A pie chart can be used to illustrate the figures below Except

Answer: Families with infinity dependent child 20.5%

MCQ9: The word sample means

Answer: A portion or a part of the options

MCQ10: A sample can be selected broadly in two ways

Answer: In two ways

MCQ11: Sample surveys are also conducted to know the demographic data of the community include all of the following except

Answer: Mortality Rate

MCQ12: Investigations of Factors Influencing Health include all but

Answer: Motility

MCQ13: Sample surveys are useful to estimate the effect of health measures in which if the following

Answer: control of tuberculosis

MCQ14: Studies on the Administrative Aspects of Health Services is used for

Answer: Planning

MCQ15: Advance data are useful exceptionally from

Answer: Sample surveys

MCQ16: In census enumeration

Answer: All units are covered

MCQ17: In Sampling enumeration

Answer: Only specified units are covered

MCQ18: In Sampling enumeration is useful when information about

Answer: Population is required

MCQ19: In census

Answer: Cost of organisation is high

MCQ20: Which of the following is applicable in census enumeration

Answer: Greater attention cannot be paid for each unit of population

MCQ21: Which of the following is applicable in sample enumeration

Answer: Completeness and accuracy can be achieved by more persistent efforts

MCQ22: Which of the following is applicable in sample enumeration

Answer: Requires less personnel and time for collection and analysis.

MCQ23: In Census enumeration it

Answer: Will be difficult to Achieve completeness and accuracy.

MCQ24: The sample size is calculated by the formula. $n = \frac{4pq}{L^2}$

Answer: n is the required sample size

MCQ25: The sample size is calculated by the formula. $n = (4pq/L^2)$

Answer: p is the approximate prevalence rate of the disease for which the survey is being conducted

MCQ26: The sample size is calculated by the formula. $n = (4pq/L^2)$

Answer: $q = (1 - p)$

MCQ27: The sample size is calculated by the formula. $n = (4pq/L^2)$. L stand for

Answer: L is the permissible error in the estimate of p

MCQ28: Given probability level of $P = 0.05$ mean

Answer: Error of L and is true in 95 out of 100 samples

MCQ29: The sample size is calculated by the formula. $n = (t_{\alpha/2}^2 \times s^2) / e^2$

Answer: To obtain information on quantitative data

MCQ30: The sample size is calculated by the formula. $n = (t_{\alpha/2}^2 \times s^2) / e^2$

Answer: n is the desired sample size

MCQ31: The sample size is calculated by the formula. $n = (t_{\alpha/2}^2 \times s^2) / e^2$

Answer: Edit Fitzgerald

MCQ32: The sample size is calculated by the formula. $n = (t_{\alpha/2}^2 \times s^2) / e^2$

Answer: s is the standard deviation of observations

MCQ33: The sample size is calculated by the formula. $n = (t_{\alpha/2}^2 \times s^2) / e^2$

Answer: e is the permissible error in the estimation of mean difference

MCQ34: The sample size is calculated by the formula. $n = (t_{\alpha/2}^2 \times s^2) / e^2$

Answer: $t_{\alpha/2}$ is the value of t-statistic at α level from t-tables

MCQ35: Sampling errors means

Answer: Faulty in sampling design

MCQ36: These errors can be reduced and estimated

Answer: Through sampling techniques

MCQ37: The non-sampling errors are as follows

Answer: None of the options

MCQ38: Coverage Errors occurred

Answer: Due to non-response

MCQ39: Coverage Errors occurred in bio statistics due to

Answer: Non-co-operation

MCQ40: Observational error in statistics are due to

Answer: Interviewer's bias

MCQ41: Observational error in statistics are due to
Answer: imperfect experimental techniques

MCQ42: Processing Errors are due to
Answer: Theoretical errors in statistical analysis.

MCQ43: Processing Errors are due to
Answer: Clerical errors

MCQ44: Processing Errors are due to
Answer: computational errors

MCQ45: Mean refers to
Answer: Arithmetic average

MCQ46: Mean is calculated from the formula;
Answer: Sum of all the observations of the data divided by Number of observations in the data

MCQ47: $\bar{x} = (\sum x_i)/n$ where $\bar{x}$ means
Answer: $\bar{x}$ is the symbol for mean.

MCQ48: $\bar{x} = (\sum x_i)/n$ where $\bar{x}$ is means
Answer: x_i , is the value of each observation in the data

MCQ49: $\bar{x} = (\sum x_i)/n$ where $\bar{x}$ is means n stand for
Answer: n is the number of observations in the data

MCQ50: The Systolic blood pressure in mm Hg of ten students are as follows 115, 117, 121, 120, 118, 122, 123, 116, 118, 120 what is the mean
Answer: 119 mm Hg