

## ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 12 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The precision can be increased by ----- the sample size	A. increasing B. decreasing C. changing D. ignoring
2	The standard error of the estimate increased by decreasing	A. population B. sample size C. errors D. precision
3	Question Image	A. biased B. unbiased C. positively biased D. none of these
4	The difference of upper and lower limits of confidence interval measures the	A. level of significance B. level of confidence C. interval D. precision
5	If population proportion (P) is unknown, the standard error of the sample proportion (p) can be estimated by the formula	
6	100(1- $\alpha$ )% confidence interval for population proportion of success, $\pi$ is	A. $P(L \leq \mu \leq U) = 1 - \alpha$ B. $P(L \leq \sigma \leq U) = 1 - \alpha$ C. $P(L \leq \pi \leq U) = 1 - \alpha$ D. $P(L \leq P \leq U) = 1 - \alpha$
7	A single value used to estimate a population value is called:	A. Interval estimate B. Point estimate C. Confidence interval D. Level of confidence
8	A range of values used to estimate an unknown population parameter is	A. a point estimator B. An interval estimator C. an unbiased estimator D. A biased estimator
9	(1- $\alpha$ ) is called:	A. Critical value B. Level of significance C. Level of confidence D. Interval estimate
10	Small sample has less than	A. 50 values B. 45 values C. 30 values D. 35 values
11	If the observations are paired and the number of pairs is n, then the number of degree of freedom is equal to	A. n B. n - 1 C. 2n D. 2n - 1
12	The probability associated with confidence interval is called:	A. Level of confidence B. Confidence coefficient C. Both A and B D. Confidence limits
13	If $1 - \alpha = 0.90$ , the value of $Z_{\alpha/2}$ is:	A. 1.645 B. 1.96 C. 2.326 D. 2.575
14	Large sample contains more than	A. 5 values B. 10 values C. 20 values D. 30 values
15	A range of values within which the population parameter is expected:	A. Confidence interval B. Confidence coefficient C. Confidence limits D. Level of significance
		A. estimation

16	A specific value of an estimator computed from the sample data is called	B. estimate C. interval estimate D. point estimate
17	If mean of the sampling distribution is equal to the parameter then the estimator will be	A. biased B. consistent C. sufficient D. unbiased
18	An estimator is ----- if its expected value is equal to the population parameter to be estimated	A. bad B. biased C. unbiased D. none of these
19	The distance between an estimate and the estimated parameter is called:	A. Sampling error B. Standard error C. Bias D. Error of estimation
20	Confidence intervals which are often used in practice are	A. 90% B. 95% C. 98% D. all of these