


ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 12 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A specific value of an estimator computed from the sample data is called	A. estimation B. estimate C. interval estimate D. point estimate
2	The following statistic are unbiased estimators:	A. The Sample mean B. $S^2 = \frac{\sum(X - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$ C. The sample proportion D. All the above
3	The distance between an estimate and the estimated parameter is called:	A. Sampling error B. Standard error C. Bias D. Error of estimation
4	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
5	Statistic is an estimator and its calculated value is called:	A. Biased estimate B. Estimation C. Interval estimate D. Estimate
6	Question Image 	A. best estimators B. biased estimators C. unbiased estimators D. normal estimators
7	Confidence intervals which are often used in practice are	A. 90% B. 95% C. 98% D. all of these
8	A single value used to estimate a population value is called:	A. Interval estimate B. Point estimate C. Confidence interval D. Level of confidence
9	The precision can be increased by ----- the sample size	A. increasing B. decreasing C. changing D. ignoring
10	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
11	The difference of upper and lower limits of confidence interval measures the	A. level of significance B. level of confidence C. interval D. precision
12	Types of statistical inferences are	A. one B. two C. three D. four
13	Estimation is of two types:	A. One sides and two sides B. Type I and type II C. Point estimation and interval estimation D. Biased and unbiased
14	The probability associated with confidence interval is called:	A. Level of confidence B. Confidence coefficient C. Both A and B D. Confidence limits
15	If $(1-\alpha)$ is increased, the width of a confidence interval is:	A. Decreased B. Increased C. Constant

		D. Same
16	(1- α) is called:	A. Critical value B. Level of significance C. Level of confidence D. Interval estimate
17	By increasing the sample size, the precision of confidence interval is:	A. Decreased B. Increased C. Constant D. Unchanged
18	Estimate is the observed value of an:	A. Unbiased estimator B. Estimation C. Estimator D. Interval estimation
19	The process of making estimates about the population parameter from a sample is called:	A. Statistical independence B. Statistical inference C. Statistical hypothesis D. Statistical decision
20	If population proportion (P) is unknown, the standard error of the sample proportion (p) can be estimated by the formula	