## ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 12 Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Question Image | A. best estimators<br>B. biased estimators<br>C. unbiased estimators<br>D. normal estimators |
| 2 | Statistic is an estimator and its calculated value is called: | A. Biased estimate<br>B. Estimation<br>C. Interval estimate<br>D. Estimate |
| 3 | If population proportion (P) is unknown, the standard error of the sample proportion (p) can be estimated by the formula | |
| 4 | If the observations are paired and the number of pairs is n, then the number of degree of freedom is equal to | A. n<br>B. n - 1<br>C. 2n<br>D. 2n - 1 |
| 5 | A specific value of an estimator computed from the sample data is called | A. estimation<br>B. estimate<br>C. interval estimate<br>D. point estimate |
| 6 | Estimate is the observed value of an: | A. Unbiased estimator<br>B. Estimation<br>C. Estimator<br>D. Interval estimation |
| 7 | Confidence intervals which are often used in practice are | A. 90%<br>B. 95%<br>C. 98%<br>D. all of these |
| 8 | The process of making estimates about the population parameter from a sample is called: | A. Statistical independence<br>B. Statistical inference<br>C. Statistical hypothesis<br>D. Statistical decision |
| 9 | The endpoints of a confidence interval are called: | A. confidence coefficient<br>B. Confidence limits<br>C. Error of estimation<br>D. Parameters |
| 10 | A single value used to estimate a population value is called: | A. Interval estimate<br>B. Point estimate<br>C. Confidence interval<br>D. Level of confidence |
| 11 | By increasing the sample size, the precision of confidence interval is: | A. Decreased<br>B. Increased<br>C. Constant<br>D. Unchanged |
| 12 | The difference of upper and lower limits of confidence interval measures the | A. level of significance<br>B. level of confidence<br>C. interval<br>D. precision |
| 13 | Small sample has less than | A. 50 values<br>B. 45 values<br>C. 30 values<br>D. 35 values |
| 14 | A range of values within which the population parameter is expected: | A. Confidence interval<br>B. Confidence coefficient<br>C. Confidence limits<br><br>D. Level of significance |
| 15 | The precision can be increased by  ---------------- the sample size | A. increasing<br>B. decreasing<br>C. changing<br>D. ignoring |
| | | A. 1.645 |

| 16 | If $1-\alpha = 0.90$, the value of $Z_{a/2}$ is: | B. 1.96<br>C. 2.326<br>D. 2.575 |
|----|----|----|
| 17 | If $(1-\alpha)$ is increased, the with of a confidence interval is: | A. Decreased<br>B. Increased<br>C. Constant<br>D. Same |
| 18 | Large sample contains more than | A. 5 values<br>B. 10 values<br>C. 20 values<br>D. 30 values |
| 19 | Level of significance is denoted by | A. 2 - α<br>B. 3 - α<br>C. α<br>D. 1 - α |
| 20 | If mean of the sampling distribution is equal to the parameter then the estimator will be | A. biased<br>B. consistent<br>C. sufficient<br>D. unbiased |