

ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 13 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The hypothesis which is tested for possible rejection is called	A. common hypothesis B. null hypothesis C. alternative hypothesis D. wrong hypothesis
2	The alternative hypothesis always contains the sign of	A. equality B. inequality C. ratio D. proportion
3	Which of the following is not composite hypothesis?	A. $\mu < \mu_0$ B. $\mu > \mu_0$ C. $\mu = \mu_0$
4	The alternative hypothesis is also called:	A. Null hypothesis B. Statistical hypothesis C. Research hypothesis D. Simple hypothesis
5	A statistic on the basis of which a decision is made about the hypothesis of interest is called	A. critical region B. test statistic C. parameter D. rejection region
6	$1 - \alpha$ is called:	A. Confidence coefficient B. Power of the test C. Size of the test D. Level of significance
7	Which hypothesis is always in an inequality form?	A. Simple hypothesis B. Alternative hypothesis C. Null hypothesis D. Composite hypothesis
8	The degree of confidence is equal to:	A. β B. $1 - \beta$ C. $1 - \alpha$ D. α
9	P(type I error) is equal to:	A. $1 - \alpha$ B. $1 - \beta$ C. α D. β
10	A hypothesis that specifies all the value of parameter is called:	A. Statistical hypothesis B. Simple hypothesis C. Composite hypothesis D. None of these
11	The power of the test is equal to:	A. α B. $1 - \alpha$ C. β D. $1 - \beta$
12	A region for which the H_0 is rejected is called	A. acceptance region B. rejection region C. critical region D. both b and c
13	Given $\mu_0 = 170$, $\bar{X} = 190$, $\sigma = 36$ and $n = 9$; which statistic is appropriate?	A. t B. z C. χ^2 D. F
14	A quantitative statement about a population is called:	A. Research hypothesis B. Composite hypothesis C. Simple hypothesis D. Statistical hypothesis
15	Level of significance is also called:	A. Power of the test B. Size of the test C. Level of confidence D. Confidence coefficient

16	Which error is occurred when the defendant were found guilty if, in fact the defendant is innocent	<p>A. type-I</p> <p>B. type-II</p> <p>C. no error</p> <p>D. both a and b</p>
17	An example in a two-sided, alternative hypothesis is:	<p>A. $H_1: \mu < 0$</p> <p>B. $H_1: \mu > 0$</p> <p>C. $H_1: \mu \neq 0$</p> <p>D. $H_1: \mu \neq 0$</p>
18	The choice of one-tailed test and two tailed test depends upon:	<p>A. Composite hypothesis</p> <p>B. Null hypothesis</p> <p>C. Alternative hypothesis</p> <p>D. Simple hypothesis</p>
19	A statement about the value of a population parameter is called:	<p>A. Null hypothesis</p> <p>B. Alternative hypothesis</p> <p>C. Simple hypothesis</p> <p>D. Composite hypothesis</p>
20	A ----- error is made by accepting H_0 if H_1 is actually true	<p>A. type - I</p> <p>B. type - II</p> <p>C. type - III</p> <p>D. type - IV</p>