

## ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 13 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The alternative hypothesis always contains the sign of	A. equality B. inequality C. ratio D. proportion
2	The choice of one-tailed test and two tailed test depends upon:	A. Composite hypothesis B. Null hypothesis C. Alternative hypothesis D. Simple hypothesis
3	The degree of confidence is equal to:	A. $\beta$ B. $1 - \beta$ C. $1 - \alpha$ D. $\alpha$
4	If $H_0: \mu < \mu_0$ and $H_1: \mu \geq \mu_0$ and level of significance is $\alpha$ then $H_0$ will be rejected if	A. $Z < Z_\alpha$ B. $Z < Z_{\alpha/2}$ C. $Z < Z_{1-\alpha}$ D. $Z < Z_{1-\alpha/2}$
5	Hypothesis that does not completely specify the underlying population distribution is called	A. simple hypothesis B. dual hypothesis C. composite hypothesis D. common hypothesis
6	If the null hypothesis is false, we may accept it leading to a ----- decision	A. true B. correct C. wrong D. none of these
7	An automobile is driven on the average on more than 1600 kilometers per year, the null hypothesis is	A. $H_0: \mu = 16000$ kilometers B. $H_0: \mu \leq 16000$ kilometers C. $H_0: \mu \leq 16000$ kilometers D. $H_0: \mu \geq 16000$ kilometers
8	A statement about the value of a population parameter is called:	A. Null hypothesis B. Alternative hypothesis C. Simple hypothesis D. Composite hypothesis
9	An example in a two-sided, alternative hypothesis is:	A. $H_1: \mu < 0$ B. $H_1: \mu > 0$ C. $H_1: \mu \neq 0$ D. $H_1: \mu \neq 0$
10	The hypothesis which is tested for possible rejection is called	A. common hypothesis B. null hypothesis C. alternative hypothesis D. wrong hypothesis
11	If critical region is located equally in both tails of the sampling distribution of test statistic, the test is called ----- test	A. one tailed B. two tailed C. left tailed D. right tailed
12	P(type II error) is equal to:	A. $\alpha$ B. $\beta$ C. $1 - \alpha$ D. $1 - \beta$
13	Which error is occurred when the defendant were found guilty if, in fact the defendant is innocent	A. type-I B. type-II C. no error D. both a and b
14	$1 - \alpha$ is the probability associated with:	A. Type-I error B. Type-II error C. Level of confidence D. Level of significance

## D. Level of significance

15	If $H_0: \pi > \pi_0$ , $H_1: \pi < \pi_0$ and level of significance is $=\alpha$ then $H_0$ will be rejected if	A. $Z < Z_{1-\alpha}$ B. $Z = \alpha/2$ & $Z$ C. $Z > Z_{1-\alpha}$ D. $Z < Z_{1-\alpha}$
16	The values of test statistic which separate the rejection and non rejection regions for the test are called	A. simple values B. critical values C. parametric values D. none of these
17	The Level of ----- of test is the maximum probability with which we are willing to a risk of type -I error	A. correction B. error C. significance D. statistics
18	Level of significance is also called:	A. Power of the test B. Size of the test C. Level of confidence D. Confidence coefficient
19	P(type I error) is equal to:	A. $1 - \alpha$ B. $1 - \beta$ C. $\alpha$ D. $\beta$
20	A quantitative statement about a population is called:	A. Research hypothesis B. Composite hypothesis C. Simple hypothesis D. Statistical hypothesis