ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 15 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If (AB) = (A)(B)/n, the two attributes. A and B are _____.	A. Independent B. Dependent C. Correlated D. Quantitative
2	The two attributes A and B are negatively associated if	
3	Question Image	A. Φ² B. q² C. α² D. β²
4	The shape of the chi-square distribution depends upon_____.	A. Parameters B. Number of cells C. Degrees of freedom D. Standard deviation
5	Question Image	A. independent B. positively associated C. negatively associated D. correlated
6	The critical region of=χ2distribution is	A. χ2 <χ2v; 1-α B. χ2 <χ2v;1-α C. χ2 <χ2 v;1-α/2 D. χ2 <χ2v;1-α/2
7	The degree of linear relationship between two variable is called_____.	A. Dependent B. Association C. Positive D. Correlation
8	The value of chi-square statistic is always _____.	A. Negative B. Non-negative C. Zero D. One
9	A characteristic which varies in quality form one individual to another is called	A. variable B. constant C. attribute D. none of these
10	The process of dividing the objects into two mutually exclusive classes is called_____	A. Bichotomy B. Trichotomy C. Dichotomy D. Multichotomy
11	The sample size n is reasonably large so that for each cell, the estimated expected frequency must be at least	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
12	If $6\Sigma d^2/n(n^2 - 1)$ is zero, the value of r_s is _____.	A. 0.5 B. 1 C. -1 D. 0
13	The total area under the curve of chi-square distribution is_____.	A. 1 B. 0.5 C. 0 to ∞ D. -∞ to +∞
14	The degree of relationship between the two attributes is called_____.	A. Association B. Correlation C. Contingency D. Quantitative
15	The two attribute A and B are positively associated, if _____.	A. (AB) = (A)(B)/n B. (AB) < (A)(B)/n C. (AB) ≠ (A)(B)/n D. (AB) > (A)(B)/n
16	If any ultimate class frequency is negative the data will be	A. inconsistent B. consistent C. correlated

		D. composite
17	(α) = (αB) + ----------	A. (Aβ) B. (AB) C. (αβ) D. (A)
18	For a 3 x 3 contingency table, the number of cells in the table are _____.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 6 D. 9
19	A process of dividing the objects into two mutually exclusive classes of an attribute is called	A. classification B. trichotomy C. dichotomy D. association
20	A characteristic which varies in quantity from one individual to another is called a_____.	A. Association B. Correlation C. Variable D. Attribute