# ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 15 Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | If $6\Sigma d^2/n(n^2 - 1)$ is zero, the value of $r_s$ is _____. | A. 0.5<br>B. 1<br>C. -1<br>D. 0 |
| 2 | A process of dividing the objects into two mutually exclusive classes of an attribute is called | A. classification<br>B. trichotomy<br>C. dichotomy<br>D. association |
| 3 | A characteristic which varies in quality form one individual to another is called | A. variable<br>B. constant<br>C. attribute<br>D. none of these |
| 4 | The shape of the chi-square distribution depends upon_____. | A. Parameters<br>B. Number of cells<br>C. Degrees of freedom<br>D. Standard deviation |
| 5 | Question Image | A. independent<br>B. positively associated<br>C. negatively associated<br>D. correlated |
| 6 | For an r x c contingency table, the number of degrees of freedom are equal to: | A. rc<br>B. r + c<br>C. (r-1)+(c-1)<br>D. (r-1)(c-1) |
| 7 | A characteristic which varies in quantity from one individual to another is called a_____. | A. Association<br>B. Correlation<br>C. Variable<br>D. Attribute |
| 8 | If two attributes A and B are independent, then co-efficient of association is_____. | A. -1<br>B. +1<br>C. 0<br>D. 0.5 |
| 9 | A characteristic which varies in quality from one individual to another is called an_____. | A. Variable<br>B. Attribute<br>C. Associated<br>D. Independent |
| 10 | When the expected frequencies are very small the value of=χ2has been | A. adjusted<br>B. omitted<br>C. changed<br>D. all of these |
| 11 | Chi-square curve ranges from: | A. -∞ to +∞<br>B. 0 to ∞<br>C. -∞ to 0<br>D. 0 to 1 |
| 12 | The sample size n is reasonably large so that for each cell, the estimated expected frequency must be at least | A. 2<br>B. 3<br>C. 4<br>D. 5 |
| 13 | The process of dividing the objects into two mutually exclusive classes is called_____ | A. Bichotomy<br>B. Trichotomy<br>C. Dichotomy<br>D. Multichotomy |
| 14 | For a 3 x 3 contingency table, the number of cells in the table are _____. | A. 3<br>B. 4<br>C. 6<br>D. 9 |
| 15 | If two attributes A and B have perfect positive association value of the coefficient of association is equal to _____. | A. +1<br>B. -1<br>C. 0<br>D. (r-1)(c-1) |

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| 16 | The degree of relationship between the two attributes is called | A. regressor<br>B. correlation<br>C. regressand<br>D. association |
| 17 | The two attributes A and B are _____associated, If (AB) < (A)(B)/n. | A. Positively<br>B. Negatively<br>C. Zero<br>D. Symmetrical |
| 18 | The two attributes A and B are negatively associated if | |
| 19 | If any ultimate class frequency is negative the data will be | A. inconsistent<br>B. consistent<br>C. correlated<br>D. composite |
| 20 | (AB), (Aβ), (αB), (αβ) are called | A. positive class frequencies<br>B. negative class frequencies<br>C. natural class frequencies<br>D. ultimate class frequencies |