ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 12 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Statistical inference has two branches namely:	A. Level of confidence and degrees of freedom B. Biased estimator and unbiased estimator C. Point estimate and interval estimate D. Estimation of parameter and testing of hypothesis
2	The distance between an estimate and the estimated parameter is called:	A. Sampling error B. Standard error C. Bias D. Error of estimation
3	Confidence intervals which are often used in practice are	A. 90% B. 95% C. 98% D. all of these
4	Question Image	A. best estimators B. biased estimators C. unbiased estimators D. normal estimators
5	A single value used to estimate a population value is called:	A. Interval estimate B. Point estimate C. Confidence interval D. Level of confidence
6	A specific value of an estimator computed from the sample data is called	A. estimation B. estimate C. interval estimate D. point estimate
7	(1-α) is called:	A. Critical value B. Level of significance C. Level of confidence D. Interval estimate
8	The process of making estimates about the population parameter from a sample is called:	A. Statistical independence B. Statistical inference C. Statistical hypothesis D. Statistical decision
9	The endpoints of a confidence interval are called:	A. confidence coefficient B. Confidence limits C. Error of estimation D. Parameters
10	If population proportion (P) is unknown, the standard error of the sample proportion (p) can be estimated by the formula	
11	The standard error of the estimate increased by decreasing	A. population B. sample size C. errors D. precision
12	100(1-α)% confidence interval for population proportion of success,&=nbsp;π is	A. P (L <μ < U) = 1 - α B. P (L <σ < U) = 1 - α C. P (L <π< U) = 1 - α D. P (L <P&=nbsp;< U) = 1 - α
13	The probability associated with confidence interval is called:	A. Level of confidence B. Confidence coefficient C. Both A and B D. Confidence limits
14	If the observations are paired and the number of pairs is n, then the number of degree of freedom is equal to	A. n B. n - 1 C. 2n D. 2n - 1
15	The precision can be increased by ---------- the sample size	A. increasing B. decreasing C. changing

		D. ignoring
16	Estimation is of two types:	A. One sides and two sides B. Type I and type II C. Point estimation and interval estimation D. Biased and unbiased
17	The difference of upper and lower limits of confidence interval measures the	A. level of significance B. level of confidence C. interval D. precision
18	An estimator is ---------- if its expected value is equal to the population parameter to be estimated	A. bad B. biased C. unbiased D. none of these
19	Large sample contains more than	A. 5 values B. 10 values C. 20 values D. 30 values
20	A range of values within which the population parameter is expected:	A. Confidence interval B. Confidence coefficient C. Confidence limits D. Level of significance