

ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 12 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Small sample has less than	A. 50 values B. 45 values C. 30 values D. 35 values
2	Confidence intervals which are often used in practice are	A. 90% B. 95% C. 98% D. all of these
3	Question Image	A. biased B. unbiased C. positively biased D. none of these
4	Question Image	A. best estimators B. biased estimators C. unbiased estimators D. normal estimators
5	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
6	Large sample contains more than	A. 5 values B. 10 values C. 20 values D. 30 values
7	If 1- α = 0.90, the value of $Z_{a/2}$ is:	A. 1.645 B. 1.96 C. 2.326 D. 2.575
8	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 < μ ====================================
9	The following statistic are unbiased estimators:	A. The Sample mean B. S ² = Σ(X - X) ² /n-1 C. The sample proportion D. All the above
10	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
11	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
12	The precision can be increased by the sample size	A. increasing B. decreasing C. changing D. ignoring
13	If population proportion (P) is unknown, the standard error of the sample proportion (p) can be estimated by the formula	
14	A range of values within which the population parameter is expected:	A. Confidence interval B. Confidence coefficient C. Confidence limits D. Level of significance

15	A single value used to estimate a population value is called:	A. Interval estimate B. Point estimate C. Confidence interval D. Level of confidence
16	Types of statistical inferences are	A. one B. two C. three D. four
17	A specific value of an estimator computed from the sample data is called	A. estimation B. estimate C. interval estimate D. point estimate
18	The difference of upper and lower limits of confidence interval measures the	A. level of significance B. level of confidence C. interval D. precision
19	By increasing the sample size, the precision of confidence interval is:	A. Decreased B. Increased C. Constant D. Unchanged
20	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