ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 12 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Statistic is an estimator and its calculated value is called:	A. Biased estimate B. Estimation C. Interval estimate D. Estimate
2	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
3	Question Image	A. biased B. unbiased C. positively biased D. none of these
4	The distance between an estimate and the estimated parameter is called:	A. Sampling error B. Standard error C. Bias D. Error of estimation
5	The probability associated with confidence interval is called:	A. Level of confidence B. Confidence coefficient C. Both A and B D. Confidence limits
6	If population proportion (P) is unknown, the standard error of the sample proportion (p) can be estimated by the formula	
7	The precision can be increased by ---------- the sample size	A. increasing B. decreasing C. changing D. ignoring
8	If (1-α) is increased, the with of a confidence interval is:	A. Decreased B. Increased C. Constant D. Same
9	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
10	The standard error of the estimate increased by decreasing	A. population B. sample size C. errors D. precision
11	By increasing the sample size, the precision of confidence interval is:	A. Decreased B. Increased C. Constant D. Unchanged
12	The following statistic are unbiased estimators:	A. The Sample mean B. S² = Σ(X - X) ²/n-1 C. The sample proportion D. All the above
13	The endpoints of a confidence interval are called:	A. confidence coefficient B. Confidence limits C. Error of estimation D. Parameters
14	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
		A. Interval estimate

15	A single value used to estimate a population value is called:	B. Point estimate C. Confidence interval D. Level of confidence
16	The difference of upper and lower limits of confidence interval measures the	A. level of significance B. level of confidence C. interval D. precision
17	Types of statistical inferences are	A. one B. two C. three D. four
18	Confidence intervals which are often used in practice are	A. 90% B. 95% C. 98% D. all of these
19	Estimate is the observed value of an:	A. Unbiased estimator B. Estimation C. Estimator D. Interval estimation
20	Large sample contains more than	A. 5 values B. 10 values C. 20 values D. 30 values