

ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 13 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An example in a two-sided, alternative hypothesis is:	A. H _{1 A. H_{1 Sub> :u & Color Sub> :u & Color C. H_{1 Sub> :u & Color Sub> :u Su}}}
2	An automobile is driven on the average on more than 1600 kilometers per year, the null hypothesis is	A. H _o : µ = 16000 kilometers B. H _o : µ ≤ 16000 kilometers C. H _o : µ &lit 16000 kilometers D. H _o : µ > 16000 kilometers
3	Which error is occurred when the defendant were found guilty if, infect the defendant is innocent	A. type-I B. type-II C. no error D. both a and b
4	The choice of one-tailed test and two tailed test depends upon:	A. Composite hypothesis B. Null hypothesis C. Alternative hypothesis D. Simple hypothesis
5	A region for which the H ₀ is rejected is called	A. acceptance region B. rejection region C. critical region D. both b and c
6	The hypothesis which we are willing to accept when the null hypothesis is rejected is called	A. simple hypothesis B. composite hypothesis C. null hypothesis D. alternative hypothesis
7	The degree of confidence is equal to:	A. β B. 1 - β C. 1 - α D. α
8	If Ho: π > π o , H1: π < π o and level of significance is= α then Ho will be rejected if	A. Z ⁢ Z=α B. Z=α/2 ⁢ Z C. Z > Z1-α D. Z ⁢ Z1-α
9	A hypothesis that specifies all the value of parameter is called:	A. Statistical hypothesis B. Simple hypothesis C. Composite hypothesis D. None of these
10	A quantitative statement about a population is called:	A. Research hypothesis B. Composite hypothesis C. Simple hypothesis D. Statistical hypothesis
11	Level of significance is also called:	A. Power of the test B. Size of the test C. Level of confidence D. Confidence coefficient
12	Hypothesis that does not completely specify the underlying population distribution is called	A. simple hypothesis B. dual hypothesis C. composite hypothesis D. common hypothesis
13	A statistic on the basis of which a decision is made about the hypothesis of interest is called	A. critical region B. test statistic C. parameter D. rejection region
14	The hypothesis which is tested for possible rejection is called	A. common hypothesis B. null hypothesis C. alternative hypothesis

		D. wrong hypothesis
15	A statistical hypothesis is an assertion or conjecture about the distribution of random variables	A. one B. two C. one or more D. three
16	The values of test statistic which separate the rejection and non rejection regions for the test are called	A. simple values B. critical values C. parametric values D. none of these
17	The Level of of test is the maximum probability with which we are willing to a risk of type -I error	A. correction B. error C. significance D. statistics
18	The power of the test is equal to:	A. α B. 1 - α C. β D. 1 - β
19	P(type I error) is equal to:	A. 1 - α B. 1 - β C. α D. β
20	P(type II error) is equal to:	A. α B. β C. 1 - α D. 1 - β