

## ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 13 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	If critical region is located equally in both tails of the sampling distribution of test statistic, the test is called ----- test	A. one tailed B. two tailed C. left tailed D. right tailed
2	Which of the following is not composite hypothesis?	A. $\mu < \mu_0$ B. $\mu > \mu_0$ C. $\mu = \mu_0$
3	$1 - \alpha$ is the probability associated with:	A. Type-I error B. Type-II error C. Level of confidence D. Level of significance
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	P(type I error) is equal to:	A. $1 - \alpha$ B. $1 - \beta$ C. $\alpha$ D. $\beta$
6	Level of significance is also called:	A. Power of the test B. Size of the test C. Level of confidence D. Confidence coefficient
7	Which error is occurred when the defendant were found guilty if, in fact the defendant is innocent	A. type-I B. type-II C. no error D. both a and b
8	The alternative hypothesis is also called:	A. Null hypothesis B. Statistical hypothesis C. Research hypothesis D. Simple hypothesis
9	Which hypothesis is always in an inequality form?	A. Simple hypothesis B. Alternative hypothesis C. Null hypothesis D. Composite hypothesis
10	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
11	If we reject $H_0$ when $H_0$ is actually true then it is	A. type - I error B. type - II error C. type - III error D. type - IV error
12	An example in a two-sided, alternative hypothesis is:	A. $H_1: \mu < \mu_0$ B. $H_1: \mu > \mu_0$ C. $H_1: \mu \neq \mu_0$ D. $H_1: \mu = \mu_0$
13	Given $\mu_0 = 170$ , $\bar{X} = 190$ , $\sigma = 36$ and $n = 9$ ; which statistic is appropriate?	A. t B. z C. $\chi^2$ D. F
14	A statement about the value of a population parameter is called:	A. Null hypothesis B. Alternative hypothesis C. Simple hypothesis D. Composite hypothesis
15	The hypothesis which is tested for possible rejection is called	A. common hypothesis B. null hypothesis C. alternative hypothesis D. wrong hypothesis

16	If $H_0: \mu \leq \mu_0$ and $H_1: \mu > \mu_0$ and level of significance is $\alpha$ then $H_0$ will be rejected if	<p>A. <math>Z \leq Z_{\alpha}</math></p> <p>B. <math>Z \leq Z_{\alpha/2}</math></p> <p>C. <math>Z \leq Z_{1-\alpha}</math></p> <p>D. <math>Z \leq Z_{1-\alpha/2}</math></p>
17	The power of the test is equal to:	<p>A. <math>\alpha</math></p> <p>B. <math>1 - \beta</math></p> <p>C. <math>\beta</math></p> <p>D. <math>1 - \beta</math></p>
18	Suppose that the null hypothesis is true and it is rejected, is known as:	<p>A. <math>\alpha</math> type-I error, and its probability is <math>\beta</math></p> <p>B. <math>\alpha</math> type-I error, and its probability is <math>\alpha</math></p> <p>C. <math>\alpha</math> type-II error, and its probability is <math>\alpha</math></p> <p>D. <math>\alpha</math> type-II error, and its probability is <math>\beta</math></p>
19	The Level of ----- of test is the maximum probability with which we are willing to a risk of type -I error	<p>A. correction</p> <p>B. error</p> <p>C. significance</p> <p>D. statistics</p>
20	A quantitative statement about a population is called:	<p>A. Research hypothesis</p> <p>B. Composite hypothesis</p> <p>C. Simple hypothesis</p> <p>D. Statistical hypothesis</p>