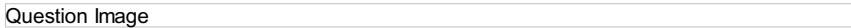




## ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 14 Online Test

| Sr | Questions  | Answers Choice   |
|----|--|--|
| 1  | The variable that forms the basis of estimation is called  | A. regression<br>B. regressand<br>C. regressor<br>D. correlation   |
| 2  | When $b_{xy}$ is positive, then $b_{yx}$ will be _____.  | A. Negative<br>B. Positive<br>C. Zero<br>D. One  |
| 3  | A relationship where the flow of the data points is best represented by a curve is called _____.                                 | A. Linear positive<br>B. Linear negative<br>C. Linear relationship<br>D. Nonlinear relationship                                  |
| 4  | The straight line graph of the linear equation $Y = a + bX$ , the slope will be upward if _____.                                 | A. $b = 0$<br>B. $b < 0$<br>C. $b > 0$<br>D. $b \neq 0$  |
| 5  | $r$ is the ----- of two regression co-efficient $b_{yx}$ and $b_{xy}$  | A. arithmetic mean<br>B. geometric mean<br>C. harmonic mean<br>D. median   |
| 6  | $r_{xy}$ ----- $r_{yx}$  | A. =<br>B. <<br>C. ><br>D. ≠   |
| 7  | A set of points in a rectangular coordinate system, where each point represents an observed pair of values is called             | A. least square regression<br>B. scatter diagram<br>C. pie graph<br>D. regression coefficient                                    |
| 8  | The measures of strength of closeness of linear relationship between two variables is called                                     | A. simple linear regression<br>B. composite linear regression<br>C. simple linear correlation<br>D. composite linear correlation |
| 9  | The variable, whose resulting value depends upon the selected value of the independent variable is called _____.                 | A. Regression<br>B. Regressor<br>C. Regressand<br>D. Coefficient   |
| 10 | A process by which we estimate the value of dependent variable on the basis of one or more independent variable is called _____. | A. Residual<br>B. Correlation<br>C. Regression<br>D. Slope   |
| 11 | If $r = -1$ , then there is  | A. negative correlation<br>B. perfect negative correlation<br>C. no correlation<br>D. average correlation                        |
| 12 | If X and Y are independent, then $Cov(x,y) = 0$ which implies that   | A. $b_{yx} = 0$<br>B. $b_{xy} = 0$<br>C. $\rho = 0$<br>D. $a = 0$  |
| 13 | The estimated regression line always passes through  | A. origin<br>C. x-axis<br>D. y-axis  |
| 14 | If $b_{yx} = 0.89$ and $b_{xy} = 0.75$ , then $r =$  | A. 0.89<br>B. 0.28<br>C. 0.98<br>D. 0.82   |
| 15 | The value of the coefficient of correlation relies between _____.  | A. -1 and +1<br>B. 0 and 1<br>C. -1 and 0<br>D. -0.5 and + 0.5   |

- 16 If constants are added to or subtracted from the values of the variables, the value of  $r$
- A. is negative
  - B. is positive
  - C. is zero
  - D. remains unchanged
- 
- 17 A data points falling along a straight line is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Linear relationship
  - B. Non-linear relationship
  - C. Linear positive
  - D. Scatter diagram
- 
- 18 
- B.  $b_{yx}$
  - C.  $b_{xy}$
  - D.  $S_p$
- 
- 19 
- A. 37
  - B. 132
  - C. 32
  - D. cannot be calculated
- 
- 20 
- A.  $S_{xy}$
  - B.  $S_{yx}$
  - C.  $b_{xy}$
  - D.  $b_{yx}$