ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 15 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The two attributes A and B are _____associated, If (AB) < (A)(B)/n.	A. Positively B. Negatively C. Zero D. Symmetrical
2	(α) = (αB) + ----------	A. (Aβ) B. (AB) C. (αβ) D. (A)
3	For an r x c contingency table, the number of degrees of freedom are equal to:	A. rc B. r + c C. (r-1)+(c-1) D. (r-1)(c-1)
4	Chi-square curve ranges from:	A. -∞ to +∞ B. 0 to ∞ C. -∞ to 0 D. 0 to 1
5	The sample size n is reasonably large so that for each cell, the estimated expected frequency must be at least	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
6	n = (A) + ----------	A. (B) B. (α) C. (β) D. (A)
7	The value of chi-square statistic is always _____.	A. Negative B. Non-negative C. Zero D. One
8	If $6\Sigma d^2/n(n^2 - 1)$ is zero, the value of r_s is _____.	A. 0.5 B. 1 C. -1 D. 0
9	The degree of relationship between the two attributes is called_____.	A. Association B. Correlation C. Contingency D. Quantitative
10	Question Image	A. independent B. positively associated C. negatively associated D. correlated
11	The two attribute A and B are positively associated, if _____.	A. (AB) = (A)(B)/n B. (AB) < (A)(B)/n C. (AB) ≠ (A)(B)/n D. (AB) > (A)(B)/n
12	A process of dividing the objects into two mutually exclusive classes of an attribute is called	A. classification B. trichotomy C. dichotomy D. association
13	Question Image	A. 6Σd₁ B. 5Σd¹ C.
14	The shape of the chi-square distribution depends upon_____.	A. Parameters B. Number of cells C. Degrees of freedom D. Standard deviation
15	For a 3 x 3 contingency table, the number of cells in the table are _____.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 6 D. 9

16	The total area under the curve of chi-square distribution is_____.	A. 1 B. 0.5 C. 0 to ∞ D. -∞ to +∞
17	A characteristic which varies in quality from one individual to another is called an_____.	A. Variable B. Attribute C. Associated D. Independent
18	If (AB) = (A)(B)/n, the two attributes. A and B are _____.	A. Independent B. Dependent C. Correlated D. Quantitative
19	The critical region of=χ2distribution is	A. χ2 <χ2v; 1-α B. χ2 <χ2v;1-α C. χ2 <χ2 v;1-α/2 D. χ2 <χ2v;1-α/2
20	(AB), (Aβ), (αB), (αβ) are called	A. positive class frequencies B. negative class frequencies C. natural class frequencies D. ultimate class frequencies