

## ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 15 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	Question Image	A. $\Phi <sup>2</sup>$ B. $q <sup>2</sup>$ C. $\alpha <sup>2</sup>$ D. $\beta <sup>2</sup>$
3	If $(AB) = (A)(B)/n$ , the two attributes. A and B are _____.	A. Independent B. Dependent C. Correlated D. Quantitative
4	A characteristic which varies in quality form one individual to another is called	A. variable B. constant C. attribute D. none of these
5	The total area under the curve of chi-square distribution is _____.	A. 1 B. 0.5 C. 0 to $\infty$ D. $-\infty$ to $+\infty$
6	If any ultimate class frequency is negative the data will be	A. inconsistent B. consistent C. correlated D. composite
7	A characteristic which varies in quality from one individual to another is called an _____.	A. Variable B. Attribute C. Associated D. Independent
8	The degree of relationship between the two attributes is called	A. regressor B. correlation C. regressand D. association
9	The value of coefficient of association lies between	A. 0 and + 1 B. -1 and + 1 C. -1 and 0 D. -0.5 and + 0.5
10	Question Image	A. independent B. positively associated C. negatively associated D. correlated
11	For an $r \times c$ contingency table, the number of degrees of freedom are equal to:	A. $rc$ B. $r + c$ C. $(r-1)+(c-1)$ D. $(r-1)(c-1)$
12	If two attributes A and B are independent, then co-efficient of association is _____.	A. -1 B. +1 C. 0 D. 0.5
13	$(AB)$ , $(A\beta)$ , $(\alpha B)$ , $(\alpha\beta)$ are called	A. positive class frequencies B. negative class frequencies C. natural class frequencies D. ultimate class frequencies
14	The critical region of $\chi^2$ distribution is	A. $\chi^2 < \chi^2_{1-\alpha}$ B. $\chi^2 < \chi^2_{1-\alpha}$ C. $\chi^2 < \chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}$ D. $\chi^2 < \chi^2_{1-\alpha/2}$
15	Degree of linear relationship between two variables is called	A. regression B. association C. correlation D. disassociation

16	If two attributes A and B have perfect positive association value of the coefficient of association is equal to _____.	A. +1 B. -1 C. 0 D. (r-1)(c-1)
17	If $6\sum d^2/n(n^2 - 1)$ is zero, the value of $r_s$ is _____.	A. 0.5 B. 1 C. -1 D. 0
18	C= _____	
19	The degree of relationship between the two attributes is called _____.	A. Association B. Correlation C. Contingency D. Quantitative
20	The process of dividing the objects into two mutually exclusive classes is called _____	A. Bichotomy B. Trichotomy C. Dichotomy D. Multichotomy