

ICS Part 2 Statistics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
OI	QUOSIIOIIS	A. Median and mode
1	For normal distribution mean always lies between.	B. Median and Q ₁ C. Median and Q ₃ None of these
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 < 16000 kilometers D. H _o : µ > 16000 kilometers
3	CD-ROM is a type of	A. Optical disk B. Hard disk C. Soft disk D. Compact disk
4	Another name of probability sampling is sampling.	A. Random B. Non-random C. Error D. Bias
5	The process of making estimates about the population parameter from a sample is called:	A. Statistical independence B. Statistical inference C. Statistical hypothesis D. Statistical decision
6	The estimated regression line always passes through	A. origin C. x-axis D. y-axis
7	Regression line x on y is	
8	By increasing the sample size, the precision of confidence interval is:	A. Decreased B. Increased C. Constant D. Unchanged
9	Estimate is the observed value of an:	A. Unbiased estimator B. Estimation C. Estimator D. Interval estimation
10	A binary digit is commonly called:	A. Byte B. Kilobyte C. Gigabyte D. Bit
11	If r = -1, then there is	A. negative correlation B. perfect negative correlation C. no correlation D. average correlation
12	Second moment about mean is also called	A. mean B. variance C. skewness D. standard deviation
13	Probability distribution of a statistic is called:	A. Sampling B. Parameter C. Data D. Sampling distribution
14	The degree of confidence is equal to:	A. β B. 1 - β C. 1 - α D. α
15	One byte equal:	A. 4 bits B. 6 bits C. 8 bits

		D. 12 bits
16	A range of values used to estimate an unknown population parameter is	A. a point estimatorB. An interval estimatorC. an unbiased estimatorD. A biased estimator
17	Commonly used input device is	A. pen B. keyboard C. monitor D. joystick
18	The difference of upper and lower limits of confidence interval measures the	A. level of significanceB. level of confidenceC. intervalD. precision
19	Random sampling provide reliable	A. Samples B. Units C. Estimates D. Frame
20	If two attributes A and B have perfect positive association value of the coefficient of association is equal to	A. +1 B1 C. 0 D. (r-1)(c-1)