

## ICS Part 2 Statistics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The probability density function has ----- value for every value of x.	A. negative B. positive C. minimum D. maximum
2	The value of the coefficient of correlation relies between_____.	A. -1 and +1 B. 0 and 1 C. -1 and 0 D. -0.5 and + 0.5
3	C= -----	
4	In the measurement of secular trend the moving averages	A. give the trend in a straight line B. measure the seasonal variations C. smoothes out a time series D. measure irregular fluctuations
5	A characteristic which varies in quantity from one individual to another is called a_____.	A. Association B. Correlation C. Variable D. Attribute
6	$r_{xy}$ ----- $r_{yx}$	A. = B. < C. > D. ≠
7	A statistical hypothesis is an assertion or conjecture about the distribution of random variables	A. one B. two C. one or more D. three
8	The secular trend is measured by the method of semi-averages when	A. time series contains yearly values B. trend is linear C. time series contains odd number of values D. none of these
9	A range of values within which the population parameter is expected:	A. Confidence interval B. Confidence coefficient C. Confidence limits D. Level of significance
10	If two attributes A and B are independent, then co-efficient of association is_____.	A. -1 B. +1 C. 0 D. 0.5
11	The critical region of $\chi^2$ distribution is	A. $\chi^2 < \chi^2_{\alpha}$ ; $1-\alpha$ B. $\chi^2 > \chi^2_{\alpha}$ ; $1-\alpha$ C. $\chi^2 < \chi^2_{\alpha}$ ; $1-\alpha/2$ D. $\chi^2 > \chi^2_{\alpha}$ ; $1-\alpha/2$
12	Points of inflexion of normal curve are at	A. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: 'Lucida Sans Unicode', 'Lucida Grande', sans-serif; font-size: 18px; line-height: 23.390625px;">&gt;<math>\mu</math> and <math>\mu + \sigma</math></span> B. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: 'Lucida Sans Unicode', 'Lucida Grande', sans-serif; font-size: 18px; line-height: 23.390625px;">&gt;<math>x = \mu - \sigma</math> and <math>x = \mu + \sigma</math></span> C. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: 'Lucida Sans Unicode', 'Lucida Grande', sans-serif; font-size: 18px; line-height: 23.390625px;">&gt;<math>\mu</math> and <math>2\sigma</math></span> D. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: 'Lucida Sans Unicode', 'Lucida Grande', sans-serif; font-size: 18px; line-height: 23.390625px;">&gt;<math>\mu</math> and <math>2\sigma</math></span>

13	Question Image	<p>A. <math>\Phi^{&gt;2}</math></p> <p>B. <math>q^{&gt;2}</math></p> <p>C. <math>\alpha^{&gt;2}</math></p> <p>D. <math>\beta^{&gt;2}</math></p>
14	The population must be defined in terms of	<p>A. content</p> <p>B. unit</p> <p>C. extent</p> <p>D. all of these</p>
15	The normal distribution is a bell shaped _____ distribution.	<p>A. Discrete</p> <p>B. Continuous</p> <p>C. Symmetrical</p> <p>D. Skewed</p>
16	If critical region is located equally in both tails of the sampling distribution of test statistic, the test is called ----- test	<p>A. one tailed</p> <p>B. two tailed</p> <p>C. left tailed</p> <p>D. right tailed</p>
17	The endpoints of a confidence interval are called:	<p>A. confidence coefficient</p> <p>B. Confidence limits</p> <p>C. Error of estimation</p> <p>D. Parameters</p>
18	If $X \sim N(50, 25)$ , then $\sigma =$ _____.	<p>A. 3</p> <p>B. 5</p> <p>C. 25</p> <p>D. 50</p>
19	The difference of the true value of population parameter and corresponding value of sample statistic is called	<p>A. non-sampling error</p> <p>B. sampling error</p> <p>C. random error</p> <p>D. none of these</p>
20	If $1 - \alpha = 0.90$ , the value of $Z_{\alpha/2}$ is:	<p>A. 1.645</p> <p>B. 1.96</p> <p>C. 2.326</p> <p>D. 2.575</p>