ICS Part 2 Statistics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The variable, whose resulting value depends upon the selected value of the independent variable is called_____.	A. Regression B. Regressor C. Regressand D. Coefficient
2	The descriptive measures of a population are called_____.	A. Census B. Parameter C. Statistics D. Bias
3	Which of the following is not composite hypothesis?	A. ^{μ <u><</u> μ} _^ B. μ <u>></u> μ₀ C. μ = μ_o
4	If (1-α) is increased, the with of a confidence interval is:	A. Decreased B. Increased C. Constant D. Same
5	Question Image	A. Φ² B. q² C. α² D. β²
6	The normal distribution is ----------distribution.	A. positively skewed B. negatively skewed C. symmetrical D. peaked
7	A range of values used to estimate an unknown population parameter is	A. a point estimator B. An interval estimator C. an unbiased estimator D. A biased estimator
8	The alternative hypothesis is also called:	A. Null hypothesis B. Statistical hypothesis C. Research hypothesis D. Simple hypothesis
9	List of all the units of the population is called_____.	A. Random sampling B. Bias C. Sampling frame D. Probability sampling
10	The secular trend is measured by the method of semi-averages when:	A. Time series contains yearly value B. Trend is linear C. Time series contains odd number of values D. None of them
11	The normal distribution is represented as_____	A. N (μ,σ²) B. N (n,p) C. N (0,σ²) D. None of these
12	The two attributes A and B are negatively associated if	
13	In case of normal distribution maximum value of ordinate is	A. μ B. Zero
14	Random sampling provides reliable ----------	A. values B. attributes C. variables D. estimates
15	The hypothesis which is tested for possible rejection is called	A. common hypothesis B. null hypothesis C. alternative hypothesis D. wrong hypothesis

16	For a least squares linear trend=ŷ= a + b x,	A. Σy <Σŷ B. Σŷ = 0 C. Σy =Σŷ D. none of these
17	Total probability under the normal curve is	A. 1 B. 0 C. -1 D. ∞
18	The sum of deviations=Σ(y-ŷ) =	A. 0 B. 1 C. 10 D. -1
19	The relationship that describes the dependence of the expected value of the dependent random variable for a given value of the independent non-random variable is called	A. equation B. relation C. ratio D. regression
20	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