ICS Part 2 Statistics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The equation of the quadratic (parabolic) trend is	A. ŷ=a+bx B. ŷ=a+by C. ŷ=a+bΣx+cΣx² D. ŷ=a+bx+cx²
2	Statistic is an estimator and its calculated value is called:	A. Biased estimate B. Estimation C. Interval estimate D. Estimate
3	Large sample contains more than	A. 5 values B. 10 values C. 20 values D. 30 values
4	For a least squares linear trend=ŷ = a + bx, b is the	A. variable B. intercept C. trend D. slope
5	Question Image	A. biased B. unbiased C. positively biased D. none of these
6	In case of normal distribution maximum value of ordinate is	A. μ B. Zero
7	RAM is called	A. primary storage B. secondary storage C. tertiary storage D. tetra storage
8	A single value used to estimate a population value is called:	A. Interval estimate B. Point estimate C. Confidence interval D. Level of confidence
9	In a normal distribution $\beta_1 = 0$ and β_2 = _____.	A. 2 B. 4 C. 3 D. 5
10	A complete list of elements in a population is called	A. population B. sampling design C. sampling frame D. sampling unit
11	P(type I error) is equal to:	A. 1 - α B. 1 - β C. α D. β
12	CD-ROM is a type of	A. hard disk B. soft disk C. floppy disk D. optical disk
13	For a 3 x 3 contingency table, the number of cells in the table are _____.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 6 D. 9
14	When the expected frequencies are very small the value of=χ2has been	A. adjusted B. omitted C. changed D. all of these
15	In a systematic sampling every ---------- unit is selected	A. 1st B. last C. xth

		D. normal
16	ŷ=a+bx, this line will be called least squares line if it makes=Σ(y-a-bx)2	A. maximum B. constant C. minimum D. variable
17	The difference between a statistic and the parameter is called_____.	A. Random B. Non-random C. Sampling error D. Probability
18	The most common measurement unit for describing a computer's memory is	A. bits B. mega bytes C. bytes D. kilobytes
19	The degree of confidence is equal to:	A. β B. 1 - β C. 1 - α D. α
20	If (AB) = (A)(B)/n, the two attributes. A and B are _____.	A. Independent B. Dependent C. Correlated D. Quantitative