

## ICS Part 2 Statistics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Large sample contains more than	A. 5 values B. 10 values C. 20 values D. 30 values
2	The degree of linear relationship between two variable is called	A. Dependent B. Association C. Positive D. Correlation
3	The basic components of a time series are:	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
4	In case of normal distribution the area to the left of the mean and area to the right of the mean is	A. positive  B. negative C. equal D. unequal
5	Screen output is considered as a	A. Hardcopy B. Softcopy C. Input D. Software
6	If two attributes A and B are independent, then co-efficient of association is	A1 B. +1 C. 0 D. 0.5
7	For a 3 x 3 contingency table, the number of cells in the table are	A. 3 B. 4 C. 6 D. 9
8	Joystick is an example of:	A. Input devices B. Output devices C. Processing devices D. Storage devices
9	Keyboard is commonly useddevice.	A. Output B. Input C. Primary D. Secondary
10	The population must be defined in terms of	A. content B. unit C. extent D. all of these
11	The shape of the normal distribution is like	A. J. B. L C. bell D. circle
12	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
13	An automobile is driven on the average on more than 1600 kilometers per year, the null hypothesis is	A. H <sub>o</sub> : µ = 16000 kilometers B. H <sub>o</sub> : µ ≤  16000 kilometers C. H <sub>o</sub> : µ < 16000 kilometers D.
14	Level of significance is denoted by	H <sub>o</sub> : μ > 16000 kilometers  A. 2 - α B. 3 - α

		υ. α D. 1 - α
15	Random sampling provide reliable	A. Samples B. Units C. Estimates D. Frame
16	If sampling is done with replacement the $\sigma_p$ =	
17	Total probability under the normal curve is	A. 1 B. 0 C1 D. <span style="color: rgb(0, 0, 0); font-family: 'Lucida Sans Unicode', 'Lucida Grande', sans-serif; font-size: 18px; line-height: 23.390625px;">~</span>
18	Degree of linear relationship between two variables is called	A. regression B. association C. correlation D. disassociation
19	In a straight line equation Y = a + bX; a is the:	A. X - intercept B. Slope C. Y - intercept D. None of them
20	The precision can be increased by the sample size	A. increasing B. decreasing C. changing D. ignoring