ICS Part 2 Statistics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In the measurement of secular trend the moving averages:	A. Give the trend in a straight line B. Measure the seasonal variations C. Smooth out a time series D. None of these
2	Level of significance is also called:	A. Power of the test B. Size of the test C. Level of confidence D. Confidence coefficient
3	The degree of confidence is equal to:	A. β B. 1 - β C. 1 - α D. α
4	Which of the following is not composite hypothesis?	A. ^{μ <u><</u> μ} _^ B. μ <u>></u> μ₀ C. μ = μ_o
5	The alternative hypothesis always contains the sign of	A. equality B. inequality C. ratio D. proportion
6	The normal distribution is represented as_____	A. N (μ,σ²) B. N (n,p) C. N (0,σ²) D. None of these
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	Which error is occurred when the defendant were found guilty if, infect the defendant is innocent	A. type-I B. type-II C. no error D. both a and b
9	100(1-α)% confidence interval for population proportion of success,&=nbsp;π is	A. P (L <μ < U) = 1 - α B. P (L <σ < U) = 1 - α C. P (L <π< U) = 1 - α D. P (L <P&=nbsp;< U) = 1 - α
10	1 MB equals _____byes	A. 1,094,265 B. 1,904,265 C. 1,904,265 D. 1,048.576
11	A single value used to estimate a population value is called:	A. Interval estimate B. Point estimate C. Confidence interval D. Level of confidence
12	1 kb = _____ bytes	A. 10 B. 100 C. 1000 D. 10,000
13	The error which arises due to faulty sampling frames and processing of data is called	A. random error B. sampling error C. non-sampling error D. systematic error
		A. —∞ to 1 B. —∞

14	The range of a normal distribution is	to 0 C. —∞ to + ∞ D. 0 to ∞
15	The difference of the true value of population parameter and corresponding value of sample statistic is called	A. non-sampling error B. sampling error C. random error D. none of these
16	The multiplicative time series model is:	A. Y = T + S + C + I B. TSCI C. Y = a + bX D. Y = a + bX + cX²
17	A specific value of an estimator computed from the sample data is called	A. estimation B. estimate C. interval estimate D. point estimate
18	The two attribute A and B are positively associated, if _____.	A. (AB) = (A)(B)/n B. (AB) < (A)(B)/n C. (AB) ≠ (A)(B)/n D. (AB) > (A)(B)/n
19	For a least squares linear trend $\hat{y} = a + bx$, the $\Sigma(y-\hat{y})^2 = 0$ when	A. all the y-values lie on the line B. all the y-values are positive C. all the y-+values lie above the line D. none of these
20	A complete list of elements in a population is called	A. population B. sampling design C. sampling frame D. sampling unit