

ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 11 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A complete list of elements in a population is called	A. population B. sampling design C. sampling frame D. sampling unit
2	In a systematic sampling every ----- unit is selected	A. 1 st B. last C. xth D. normal
3	The probability distribution of proportions is called	A. proportional distribution B. population distribution C. sample distribution D. sampling distribution
4	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
5	A descriptive measure of a population is called	A. sample B. statistic C. parameter D. erro
6	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
7	One of the great advantages of sampling is	A. waste time B. save time C. use time D. need time
8	Non probability form of sampling is	A. quota sampling B. sampling with replacement C. sampling without replacement D. none of these
9	The descriptive measure on the sample observation is called -----	A. parameter B. statistic C. error D. true value
10	Another name of probability sampling is	A. quota sampling B. simple sampling C. stratified sampling D. random sampling
11	Random sampling provides reliable -----	A. values B. attributes C. variables D. estimates
12	Sampling in which a sampling unit can be selected more than once is called	A. simple sampling B. sampling with replacement C. sampling without replacement D. none of these
13	A part of the population is called	A. parameter B. statistic C. sample D. both b and c
14	The population must be defined in terms of	A. content B. unit C. extent D. all of these
15	If sampling is done without replacement then no	A. $N > n$ B. $N < n$ C. $N = n$ D. $N \times n$

16	If sampling is done without replacement then $\sigma =$	
17	If sampling is done with replacement the $\sigma_p =$	
18	Sample is a sub-set of _____.	A. Population B. Data C. Set D. Distribution
19	List of all the units of the population is called _____.	A. Random sampling B. Bias C. Sampling frame D. Probability sampling
20	The descriptive measures of a population are called _____.	A. Census B. Parameter C. Statistics D. Bias
21	The difference between a statistic and the parameter is called _____.	A. Random B. Non-random C. Sampling error D. Probability
22	Study of the population is called _____.	A. Parameter B. Error C. Statistic D. Census
23	Another name of probability sampling is _____ sampling.	A. Random B. Non-random C. Error D. Bias
24	A population is called _____ if it includes an unlimited number of sampling units.	A. Finite B. Infinite C. Statistic D. None of these
25	Random sampling provide reliable _____.	A. Samples B. Units C. Estimates D. Frame
26	A sample is usually selected by _____.	A. With B. Without C. Finite D. Infinite
27	The bias increases by increasing the sample _____.	A. Unit B. Number C. Size D. None of these
28	The S.D of the sampling distribution of a statistics is called _____.	A. Standard error B. Serious error C. Dispersion D. Difference
29	In N is the size of population and n is the size of sample then possible samples that can be drawn with replacement are.	A. N/n B. N^{n-1} C. N^n D. None of these
30	Probability distribution of a statistic is called:	A. Sampling B. Parameter C. Data D. Sampling distribution
31	A numerical characteristic calculated from sample is called:	A. Sample unit B. Sample design C. Statistic D. Parameter
32	If the population is finite, the standard error of mean is given by:	A. σ/\sqrt{n} B. $\sigma/\sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{N - n} / N - 1$ C. $\sigma/\sqrt{n} \cdot \sqrt{N - 1} / N - n$ D. $\sigma/\sqrt{1 - n/N}$
33	Is sampling without replacement, an element can be chosen:	A. Less than once B. More than once C. Only once D. Difficult to tell