ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 12 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A specific value of an estimator computed from the sample data is called	A. estimation B. estimate C. interval estimate D. point estimate
2	The precision can be increased by ---------------- the sample size	A. increasing B. decreasing C. changing D. ignoring
3	Large sample contains more than	A. 5 values B. 10 values C. 20 values D. 30 values
4	Level of significance is denoted by	A. $2 - \alpha$ B. $3 - \alpha$ C. α D. $1 - \alpha$
5	The difference of upper and lower limits of confidence interval measures the	A. level of significance B. level of confidence C. interval D. precision
6	Small sample has less than	A. 50 values B. 45 values C. 30 values D. 35 values
7	The standard error of the estimate increased by decreasing	A. population B. sample size C. errors D. precision
8	If mean of the sampling distribution is equal to the parameter then the estimator will be	A. biased B. consistent C. sufficient D. unbiased
9	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
10	If the observations are paired and the number of pairs is n, then the number of degree of freedom is equal to	A. n B. $n - 1$ C. $2n$ D. $2n - 1$
11	An estimator is ------------ if its expected value is equal to the population parameter to be estimated	A. bad B. biased C. unbiased D. none of these
12	$100(1-\alpha)\%$ confidence interval for population proportion of success, π is	A. $P (L < \mu < U) = 1 - \alpha$ B. $P (L < \sigma < U) = 1 - \alpha$ C. $P (L < \pi < U) = 1 - \alpha$ D. $P (L < P < U) = 1 - \alpha$
13	Confidence intervals which are often used in practice are	A. 90% B. 95% C. 98% D. all of these
14	Types of statistical inferences are	A. one B. two C. three D. four
15	If population proportion (P) is unknown, the standard error of the sample proportion (p) can be estimated by the formula	A. biased

16	Question Image	B. unbiased C. positively biased D. none of these
17	Question Image	A. best estimators B. biased estimators C. unbiased estimators D. normal estimators
18	The process of making estimates about the population parameter from a sample is called:	A. Statistical independence B. Statistical inference C. Statistical hypothesis D. Statistical decision
19	Statistical inference has two branches namely:	A. Level of confidence and degrees of freedom B. Biased estimator and unbiased estimator C. Point estimate and interval estimate D. Estimation of parameter and testing of hypothesis
20	Estimation is of two types:	A. One sides and two sides B. Type I and type II C. Point estimation and interval estimation D. Biased and unbiased
21	A single value used to estimate a population value is called:	A. Interval estimate B. Point estimate C. Confidence interval D. Level of confidence
22	Statistic is an estimator and its calculated value is called:	A. Biased estimate B. Estimation C. Interval estimate D. Estimate
23	Estimate is the observed value of an:	A. Unbiased estimator B. Estimation C. Estimator D. Interval estimation
24	A range of values within which the population parameter is expected:	A. Confidence interval B. Confidence coefficient C. Confidence limits D. Level of significance
25	The endpoints of a confidence interval are called:	A. confidence coefficient B. Confidence limits C. Error of estimation D. Parameters
26	The probability associated with confidence interval is called:	A. Level of confidence B. Confidence coefficient C. Both A and B D. Confidence limits
27	$(1-\alpha)$ is called:	A. Critical value B. Level of significance C. Level of confidence D. Interval estimate
28	If $(1-\alpha)$ is increased, the with of a confidence interval is:	A. Decreased B. Increased C. Constant D. Same
29	By increasing the sample size, the precision of confidence interval is:	A. Decreased B. Increased C. Constant D. Unchanged
30	The distance between an estimate and the estimated parameter is called:	A. Sampling error B. Standard error C. Bias D. Error of estimation
31	The following statistic are unbiased estimators:	A. The Sample mean B. $S^2 = \Sigma(X - X)^2/n-1$ C. The sample proportion D. All the above
32	If $1-\alpha = 0.90$, the value of $Z_{a/2}$ is:	A. 1.645 B. 1.96 C. 2.326 D. 2.575