ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 15 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	A characteristic which varies in quality form one individual to another is called	A. variable B. constant C. attribute D. none of these
2	A process of dividing the objects into two mutually exclusive classes of an attribute is called	A. classification B. trichotomy C. dichotomy D. association
3	Degree of linear relationship between two variables is called	A. regression B. association C. correlation D. disassociation
4	The degree of relationship between the two attributes is called	A. regressor B. correlation C. regressand D. association
5	(AB), (Aβ), (αB), (αβ) are called	A. positive class frequencies B. negative class frequencies C. natural class frequencies D. ultimate class frequencies
6	n = (A) + ----------	A. (B) B. (α) C. (β) D. (A)
7	(α) = (αB) + ----------	A. (Aβ) B. (AB) C. (αβ) D. (A)
8	The value of coefficient of association lies between	A. 0 and + 1 B. -1 and + 1 C. -1 and 0 D. -0.5 and + 0.5
9	The critical region of=χ2distribution is	A. χ2 <χ2v; 1-α B. χ2 <χ2v;1-α C. χ2 <χ2 v;1-α/2 D. χ2 <χ2v;1-α/2
10	If any ultimate class frequency is negative the data will be	A. inconsistent B. consistent C. correlated D. composite
11	When the expected frequencies are very small the value of=χ2has been	A. adjusted B. omitted C. changed D. all of these
12	The sample size n is reasonably large so that for each cell, the estimated expected frequency must be at least	A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5
13	Question Image	A. independent B. positively associated C. negatively associated D. correlated
14	The two attributes A and B are negatively associated if	
15	C= ----------	
16	Question Image	A. Φ² B. q² C. α² D. β²
		A. 6Σd₁

17	Question Image	B. 5Σd¹ C.
18	A characteristic which varies in quantity from one individual to another is called a_____.	A. Association B. Correlation C. Variable D. Attribute
19	A characteristic which varies in quality from one individual to another is called an_____.	A. Variable B. Attribute C. Associated D. Independent
20	The degree of relationship between the two attributes is called_____.	A. Association B. Correlation C. Contingency D. Quantitative
21	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
22	The two attributes A and B are _____associated, If (AB) < (A)(B)/n.	A. Positively B. Negatively C. Zero D. Symmetrical
23	If (AB) = (A)(B)/n, the two attributes. A and B are _____.	A. Independent B. Dependent C. Correlated D. Quantitative
24	The degree of linear relationship between two variable is called_____.	A. Dependent B. Association C. Positive D. Correlation
25	If two attributes A and B are independent, then co-efficient of association is_____.	A. -1 B. +1 C. 0 D. 0.5
26	If two attributes A and B have perfect positive association value of the coefficient of association is equal to _____.	A. +1 B. -1 C. 0 D. (r-1)(c-1)
27	Chi-square curve ranges from:	A. -∞ to +∞ B. 0 to ∞ C. -∞ to 0 D. 0 to 1
28	For an r x c contingency table, the number of degrees of freedom are equal to:	A. rc B. r + c C. (r-1)+(c-1) D. (r-1)(c-1)
29	The shape of the chi-square distribution depends upon_____.	A. Parameters B. Number of cells C. Degrees of freedom D. Standard deviation
30	The value of chi-square statistic is always _____.	A. Negative B. Non-negative C. Zero D. One
31	For a 3 x 3 contingency table, the number of cells in the table are _____.	A. 3 B. 4 C. 6 D. 9
32	The total area under the curve of chi-square distribution is_____.	A. 1 B. 0.5 C. 0 to ∞ D. -∞ to +∞
33	The process of dividing the objects into two mutually exclusive classes is called_____	A. Bichotomy B. Trichotomy C. Dichotomy D. Multichotomy
34	If $6\Sigma d^2/n(n^2 - 1)$ is zero, the value of r_s is _____.	A. 0.5 B. 1 C. -1 D. 0