

ICS Part 2 Statistics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	$n = (A) + \text{-----}$	A. (B) B. (α) C. (β) D. (A)
2	(AB), ($A\beta$), (αB), ($\alpha\beta$) are called	A. positive class frequencies B. negative class frequencies C. natural class frequencies D. ultimate class frequencies
3	The degree of relationship between the two attributes is called	A. regressor B. correlation C. regressand D. association
4	Degree of linear relationship between two variables is called	A. regression B. association C. correlation D. disassociation
5	A process of dividing the objects into two mutually exclusive classes of an attribute is called	A. classification B. trichotomy C. dichotomy D. association
6	A characteristic which varies in quality form one individual to another is called	A. variable B. constant C. attribute D. none of these
7	If X and Y are independent, then $\text{Cov}(x,y) = 0$ which implies that	A. $b_{xy} = 0$ B. $b_{yx} = 0$ C. $p = 0$ D. $a = 0$
8	$r_{xy} \text{-----} r_{yx}$	A. = B. < C. > D. ≠
9	If constants are added to or subtracted from the values of the variables, the value of r	A. is negative B. is positive C. is zero D. remains unchanged
10	The measures of strength of closeness of linear relationship between two variables is called	A. simple linear regression B. composite linear regression C. simple linear correlation D. composite linear correlation
11	If $r = -1$, then there is	A. negative correlation B. perfect negative correlation C. no correlation D. average correlation
12	If $b_{yx} = 0.89$ and $b_{xy} = 0.75$, then $r =$	A. 0.89 B. 0.28 C. 0.98 D. 0.82
13	r is the ----- of two regression co-efficient b_{yx} and b_{xy}	A. arithmetic mean B. geometric mean C. harmonic mean D. median
14	The estimates of the parameters α and β are	A. μ and σ^2 B. a and b C. μ and π D. χ^2 and Z
15	A set of points in a rectangular coordinate system, where each point represents an observed pair of values is called	A. least square regression B. scatter diagram C. pie graph D. regression coefficient

16	The variable that forms the basis of estimation is called	A. regression B. regressand C. regressor D. correlation
17	The relationship that describes the dependence of the expected value of the dependent random variable for a given value of the independent non-random variable is called	A. equation B. relation C. ratio D. regression