ICS Part 2 Statistics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The value of the coefficient of correlation relies between_____.	A. -1 and +1 B. 0 and 1 C. -1 and 0 D. -0.5 and + 0.5
2	The regression equation always passes throught_____.	A. (X, Y) B. (X, $\bar{y}$) C. ($\bar{X}$, Y) D. ($\bar{X}$, $\bar{y}$)
3	When b_{xy} is positive, then b_{yx} will be _____.	A. Negative B. Positive C. Zero D. One
4	The straight line graph of the linear equation Y = a + bX, the slope will be upward it_____.	A. b = 0 B. b < 0 C. b > 0 D. b ≠ 0
5	In simple linear regression, the number of unknown constants are:	A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five
6	If the value of any regression coefficient is zero, then two variable are _____.	A. Qualitative B. Correlation C. Dependent D. Independent
7	The _____ regression line always passes through ($\bar{X}$, $\bar{y}$).	A. Opposite B. Estimated C. Estimates D. Random
8	The variable, whose resulting value depends upon the selected value of the independent variable is called_____.	A. Regression B. Regressor C. Regressand D. Coefficient
9	A data points falling along a straight line is called_____.	A. Linear relationship B. Non-linear relationship C. Linear positive D. Scatter diagram
10	A relationship where the flow of the data points is best represented by a curve is called_____.	A. Linear positive B. Linear negative C. Linear relationship D. Nonlinear relatiobship
11	The variable, that forms the basis of estimation, is called_____.	A. Regression B. Regressor C. Regressand D. Estimated
12	A process by which we estimate the value of dependent variable on the basis of one or more independent variable is called_____.	A. Residual B. Correlation C. Regression D. Slope
13	An example in a two-sided, alternative hypothesis is:	A. H₁ :u < 0 B. H₁ : u > 0 C. H₁ L u <u>></u> 0 D. H₁ : u ≠ 0
14	Given=μ0 = 170, $\bar{X}$ = 190,σ = 36 and n = 9; which statistic is appropriate?	A. t B. z C. x2 D. F
15	Which of the following is not composite hypothesis?	A. ^{μ <u><</u> μ}_^ B. μ <u>></u> μ₀ C. μ = μ_o

16	Suppose that the null hypothesis is true and it is rejected, is known as:	A. α type-I error, and its probability is β B. α type-I error, and its probability is α C. α type-II error, and its probability is α D. α type-II error, and its probability is β
17	The degree of confidence is equal to:	A. β B. 1 - β C. 1 - α D. α