

## ICS Part 2 Statistics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The power of the test is equal to:	A. $\alpha$ B. $1 - \alpha$ C. $\beta$ D. $1 - \beta$
2	Which hypothesis is always in an inequality form?	A. Simple hypothesis B. Alternative hypothesis C. Null hypothesis D. Composite hypothesis
3	P(type II error) is equal to:	A. $\alpha$ B. $\beta$ C. $1 - \alpha$ D. $1 - \beta$
4	P(type I error) is equal to:	A. $1 - \alpha$ B. $1 - \beta$ C. $\alpha$ D. $\beta$
5	Level of significance is also called:	A. Power of the test B. Size of the test C. Level of confidence D. Confidence coefficient
6	$1 - \alpha$ is the probability associated with:	A. Type-I error B. Type-II error C. Level of confidence D. Level of significance
7	$1 - \alpha$ is called:	A. Confidence coefficient B. Power of the test C. Size of the test D. Level of significance
8	The choice of one-tailed test and two tailed test depends upon:	A. Composite hypothesis B. Null hypothesis C. Alternative hypothesis D. Simple hypothesis
9	A hypothesis that specifies all the value of parameter is called:	A. Statistical hypothesis B. Simple hypothesis C. Composite hypothesis D. None of these
10	The alternative hypothesis is also called:	A. Null hypothesis B. Statistical hypothesis C. Research hypothesis D. Simple hypothesis
11	A quantitative statement about a population is called:	A. Research hypothesis B. Composite hypothesis C. Simple hypothesis D. Statistical hypothesis
12	A statement about the value of a population parameter is called:	A. Null hypothesis B. Alternative hypothesis C. Simple hypothesis D. Composite hypothesis
13	If $1 - \alpha = 0.90$ , the value of $Z_{\alpha/2}$ is:	A. 1.645 B. 1.96 C. 2.326 D. 2.575
14	The following statistic are unbiased estimators:	A. The Sample mean B. $S^2 = \frac{\sum (X - \bar{X})^2}{n-1}$ C. The sample proportion D. All the above
15	The distance between an estimate and the estimated parameter is called:	A. Sampling error B. Standard error C. Bias D. All the above

16 By increasing the sample size, the precision of confidence interval is:

- A. Decreased
- B. Increased
- C. Constant
- D. Unchanged

17 If  $(1-\alpha)$  is increased, the width of a confidence interval is:

- A. Decreased
- B. Increased
- C. Constant
- D. Same