ICS Part 2 Statistics Chapter 13 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Hypothesis that does not completely specify the underlying population distribution is called	A. simple hypothesis B. dual hypothesis C. composite hypothesis D. common hypothesis
2	Level of significance is also called:	A. Power of the test B. Size of the test C. Level of confidence D. Confidence coefficient
3	A statistic on the basis of which a decision is made about the hypothesis of interest is called	A. critical region B. test statistic C. parameter D. rejection region
4	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
5	An automobile is driven on the average on more than 1600 kilometers per year, the null hypothesis is	A. H_o : μ = 16000 kilometers B. H_o : μ ≤ 16000 kilometers C. H_o : μ < 16000 kilometers D. H_o : μ > 16000 kilometers
6	The hypothesis which we are willing to accept when the null hypothesis is rejected is called	A. simple hypothesis B. composite hypothesis C. null hypothesis D. alternative hypothesis
7	P(type II error) is equal to:	A. α B. β C. 1 - α D. 1 - β
8	The values of test statistic which separate the rejection and non rejection regions for the test are called	A. simple values B. critical values C. parametric values D. none of these
9	If critical region is located equally in both tails of the sampling distribution of test statistic, the test is called ---------- test	A. one tailed B. two tailed C. left tailed D. right tailed
10	The hypothesis which is tested for possible rejection is called	A. common hypothesis B. null hypothesis C. alternative hypothesis D. wrong hypothesis
11	P(type I error) is equal to:	A. 1 - α B. 1 - β C. α D. β
12	The alternative hypothesis is also called:	A. Null hypothesis B. Statistical hypothesis C. Research hypothesis D. Simple hypothesis
13	A hypothesis that specifies all the value of parameter is called:	A. Statistical hypothesis B. Simple hypothesis C. Composite hypothesis D. None of these
		A. Type-I error

14	1 - α is the probability associated with:	B. Type-II error C. Level of confidence D. Level of significance
15	The degree of confidence is equal to:	A. β B. 1 - β C. 1 - α D. α
16	The choice of one-tailed test and two tailed test depends upon:	A. Composite hypothesis B. Null hypothesis C. Alternative hypothesis D. Simple hypothesis
17	If the null hypothesis is false, we many accept it leading to a ---------- decision	A. true B. correct C. wrong D. none of these
18	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
19	If Ho:π >πo , H1:π <πo and level of significance is=α then Ho will be rejected if	A. Z < Z=α B. Z=α/2 < Z C. Z > Z1-α D. Z < Z1-α
20	If Ho: μ <μoand H1:μ <μoand level of significance is=α then Ho will be rejected if	A. Z < Z=α B. Z < Z=α/2 C. Z < Z 1-α D. Z < Z1-α/2