

Pre-Calculus Multiple Choice Questions - Chapter S5

1 A sampling distribution will be _____ normal than the original population distribution.

- a More
- b Less
- c Neither
- d Both

	S5.1
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2 The _____ of the statistics in a sampling distribution will generally equal the parameter that the statistic was intended to estimate.

- a Standard Deviation
- b Mean
- c Median
- d Variance

	S5.1
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3 The dispersion of a sampling distribution will be _____ than that of the original population distribution.

- a More
- b Less
- c Neither
- d Both

	S5.1
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- 1** Standard error measures dispersion among
a Populations
c Standard Deviations

- b** Individuals
d Statistics

	S5.2
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- 2** Standard error is a measure of
a Natural Variability
c Abnormal Variability

- b** Sampling Variability
d Variance

	S5.2
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- 3** Standard deviation is a measure of
a Natural Variability
c Abnormal Variability

- b** Sampling Variability
d Variance

	S5.2
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1 Which of the following is a true statement?

- a Tests of significance are designed to measure the strength of evidence against the null hypothesis
- b A well-planned test of significance should result in a statement of support/against the null hypothesis
- c The null hypothesis is one-sided and expressed using either $<$ or $>$
- d When a true parameter value is farther from the hypothesized parameter value, it is easier to reject the alternative hypothesis
- e Increasing the sample size makes it more difficult to conclude that an observed difference between observed and hypothesized values is significant

	S5.3
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2 Two confidence interval estimates from the same sample size are (72.2, 77.8) and (71.3, 78.7) One estimate is at the 95% level, and the other is at the 99% level. Which is which?

- a (72.2, 77.8) is the 95 percent level
- b (72.2, 77.8) is at the 99 percent level
- c This question cannot be answered without knowing sample size
- d This question cannot be answered without knowing the sample standard deviation
- e This questions cannot be answered without knowing both the sample size and standard deviation

	S5.3
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3 A narrower confidence interval implies more statistical _____.

- a Accuracy
- b Precision
- c Both Accuracy and Precision
- d None of the above

	S5.3
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