

1. Inferential Statistics:

- a. Descriptive statistics
- b. Exploratory statistics
- c. Predictive statistics
- d. Both a and b

2. Types of Data:

- a. Quantitative
- b. Discrete
- c. Nominal
- d. All of the above

3. What does the p-value in hypothesis testing represent?

- a. Probability of the null hypothesis being true
- b. Probability of the alternative hypothesis being true
- c. Probability of obtaining the observed results or more extreme, assuming the null hypothesis is true.
- d. Probability of a Type II error

4. If you increase the confidence level from 90% to 95% in a confidence interval, what happens to the width of the interval?

- a. It stays the same.
- b. It becomes narrower.
- c. It becomes wider.
- d. It depends on the sample size.

5. What is the main goal of inferential statistics?

- a. Describe and summarise data.
- b. Make predictions about a population based on a sample.
- c. Identify patterns in a dataset.
- d. Calculate measures of central tendency.

6. Which of the following is an example of inferential statistics?

- a. Calculating the mean of a sample.
- b. Describing the frequency distribution of a dataset.
- c. Making predictions about a population based on a sample.
- d. Organising data into a bar chart.

7. If you categorise data as "low," "medium," and "high," what type of data are you dealing with?

- a. Nominal
- b. Ordinal
- c. Interval
- d. Ratio

8.The null hypothesis is typically a statement of:

- a. No effect or no difference
- b. An expected outcome
- c. A significant result
- d. The mean of the population

9.A wider confidence interval indicates:

- a. Higher precision
- b. Lower precision
- c. Higher confidence
- d. Lower confidence

10.Which of the following is an example of ordinal data?

- a. Age
- b. Temperature
- c. Likert scale responses
- d. Weight