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Required Quiz 5.1: Week 5 Quiz

Due Oct 17 at 11:59pm Points 20 Questions 20
 Available Oct 4 at 12am - Oct 17 at 11:59pm Time Limit 30 Minutes

Submission Details:

Time: 13 minutes

Current Score: 12 out of 20

Kept Score: 12 out of 20

Instructions



⌚ Learning Outcome Addressed

1. Organise, manage and present data.
2. Apply probability in business.

It is now time to assess your understanding of the concepts covered so far in this module.

Quiz Instructions

- The time limit for this quiz is 30 mins. Kindly complete and submit this quiz within this time.
- You have only one attempt to answer the quiz.
- All quiz attempts must be attempted by **Friday, October 17, 2025, by 11:59PM IST**.
- The correct answers will be displayed after quiz submissions deadline.

Note: This is a graded quiz and counts towards programme completion.

This quiz was locked Oct 17 at 11:59pm.

Attempt History

	Attempt	Time	Score
LATEST	Attempt 1	13 minutes	12 out of 20

Score for this quiz: 12 out of 20

Submitted Oct 13 at 9:14pm

This attempt took 13 minutes.

Question 1 0 / 1 pts

What does it mean when the calculated 'z' value is 2.5 and the critical value is 1.96?

Correct Answer

- There is a significant difference
- The data is not normally distributed
- The sample size is too large

You Answered

- There is no significant difference

That's incorrect! Revisit the videos for this week.

Question 2 0 / 1 pts

If a sample has a mean of 30 and a standard deviation of 5, what is the critical value for a 95% confidence level using a Z-distribution?

Correct Answer

1.96

You Answered

1.28

2.58

1.64

That's incorrect! Revisit the videos for this week.

Question 3

1 / 1 pts

What does the 't' statistic measure in a one-sample 't' test?

Correct!

The sample sizes

The difference between the sample mean and population mean relative to the standard error

The standard deviation of the sample

The difference between two sample means

That's correct!

Question 4

0 / 1 pts

What are the degrees of freedom used in a two independent sample 'z' test?

You Answered

The total number of observations

The difference between sample sizes

The sum of the two sample sizes

Not applicable in 'z' test

That's incorrect! Revisit the videos for this week.

Question 5

1 / 1 pts

What is the p-value in hypothesis testing?

Correct!

The probability of observing the test statistic given that the null hypothesis is true

The probability of rejecting the null hypothesis when it is true

The probability of accepting the null hypothesis when it is false

- The probability of a Type II error

That's correct!

Question 6

0 / 1 pts

In the context of a one-sample 't' test, what does a low p-value indicate?

Correct Answer

- High probability of rejecting the null hypothesis
- High likelihood of a Type I error
- High probability of accepting the null hypothesis
- High likelihood of a Type II error

You Answered

That's incorrect! Revisit the videos for this week.

Question 7

0 / 1 pts

What happens to the distribution of sample means as the sample size increases?

You Answered

- It becomes less variable

Correct Answer

- It becomes more normal

That's incorrect! Revisit the videos for this week.

Question 8

1 / 1 pts

What is the standard error of the mean if the population standard deviation is 4 and the sample size is 25?

Correct!

- 1.0
- 0.8
- 2.0
- 0.4

That's correct!

Question 9

0 / 1 pts

In a one-sample z-test, what does a p-value less than the significance level indicate?

never indicate:

- The test is invalid
- Accept the null hypothesis
- The sample mean is close to the population mean
- Reject the null hypothesis

That's incorrect! Revisit the videos for this week.

Question 10 1 / 1 pts

In the context of hypothesis testing, what does a high z-value typically indicate?

- The test is inconclusive.
- The sample mean is very close to the population mean.
- There is a significant difference between the sample mean and the population mean.
- The sample size is too small.

That's correct!

Question 11 1 / 1 pts

What is the main purpose of hypothesis testing?

- To estimate the standard deviation of the population
- To collect data from every member of a population
- To make inferences about a population based on sample data
- To determine the shape of the population distribution

That's correct!

Question 12 0 / 1 pts

For a sample size of 30 and a sample standard deviation of 6, what is the standard error if the sample mean is 50?

- 1.5
- 1.1
- 1.2
- 1.0

That's correct!

That's incorrect! Revisit the videos for this week.

Question 13

1 / 1 pts

If a sample of 25 has a mean of 22, a sample standard deviation of 4, and a hypothesized population mean of 20, what is the 't' value?

- 3.0
- 1.8
- 2.5
- 1.2

Correct!

That's correct!

Question 14

1 / 1 pts

Why is inferential statistics important?

- It eliminates the need for hypothesis testing
- It helps generalize findings from samples to larger populations
- It provides exact population values without sampling
- It allows for the measurement of every individual in the population

Correct!

That's correct!

Question 15

1 / 1 pts

What is the primary difference between parametric and non-parametric tests?

- Non-parametric tests assume normality of data.
- Data must be categorical for parametric tests.
- Non-parametric tests are used for small sample sizes only.
- Parametric tests assume normal distribution of data.

Correct!

That's correct!

Question 16

1 / 1 pts

If the calculated 'z' value is less than the critical 'z' value, what should be done?

- Increase the sample size
- Reject the null hypothesis

Correct!

That's correct!

Accept the null hypothesis

Recalculate the 'z' value

That's correct!

Question 17

1 / 1 pts

Which test should be used if the sample data is ordinal and does not meet the assumption of normality?

Z-Test

Parametric Test

T-Test

Chi-Square Test

That's correct!

Correct!

Question 18

1 / 1 pts

If a sample of 40 individuals is drawn from a population with a mean of 50 and a standard deviation of 8, what is the standard error of the sampling distribution?

$8 / \sqrt{20} = 1.789$

$8 / 40 = 0.2$

$8 / \sqrt{40} = 1.264$

$50 / \sqrt{40} = 7.905$

That's correct!

Correct!

Question 19

1 / 1 pts

What does the standard error represent in hypothesis testing?

The mean of the population distribution

The standard deviation of the sampling distribution

The sample size

The population variance

That's correct!

Correct!

Question 20

0 / 1 pts

Which distribution is commonly used for hypothesis testing when

sample sizes are small?

You Answered

Z-Distribution

Correct Answer

T-Distribution

Uniform Distribution

Chi-Square Distribution

That's incorrect! Revisit the videos for this week.

Quiz Score: **12** out of 20

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