1. Independent samples drawn from normally distributed populations exhibit the following characteristics:

Sample	Size	Sample Mean	Sample Standard Deviation
A	25	200	45
B	18	185	60

Assuming that the variances of the underlying populations are equal, the pooled estimate of the common variance is 2,678.05. The t-test statistic appropriate to test the hypothesis that the two population means are equal is closest to:

A. 0.29.

B. 0.94.

C. 1.90.

2. Using a two-tailed test of the hypothesis that the population mean is zero, the calculated test statistic is 2.41. The sample has 24 observations. The population is normally distributed with an unknown variance.

Degrees of freedom	p = 0.10	p = 0.05	p = 0.025	p = 0.01	p = 0.005
21	1.323	1.721	2.080	2.518	2.831
22	1.321	1.717	2.074	2.508	2.819
23	1.319	1.714	2.069	2.500	2.807
24	1.318	1.711	2.064	2.492	2.797

An analyst will most likely reject the null hypothesis at significance levels of:

A. 0.10, 0.05, and 0.01.

B. 0.10 and 0.05.

C. 0.10 only.

3. The null hypothesis is most appropriately rejected when the p-value is:

A. close to zero.

B. negative.

C. close to one.

4. All else equal, is specifying a smaller significance level in a hypothesis test likely to increase the probability of a:

	Type I error?	Type II error?
A.	No	No
B.	No	Yes
C.	Yes	No

5. Which of the following descriptions about ROC oscillator is incorrect?

A. When the ROC oscillator crosses zero in the same direction as the direction of the trend, this movement is considered a buy or sell signal.

B. If the ROC oscillator crosses into positive territory during an uptrend, it is a buy signal.

C. If the ROC oscillator enters into negative territory during a downtrend, it is considered a buy signal.