1. A sample
   A. Is a part of the population.
   B. Has more than 30 observations.
   C. Is usually identified as N.
   D. All of the above.

2. Which of the following is not a reason for sampling?
   A. The destructive nature of certain tests.
   B. The physical impossibility of checking all the items in the population.
   C. The adequacy of sample results.
   D. All of the above are reasons for sampling.

3. Which of the following is not a method of probability sampling?
   A. Random sampling
   B. Systematic sampling
   C. Stratified sampling
   D. All of the above are methods of probability sampling.

4. In a simple random sample
   A. Every kth item is selected to be in the sample.
   B. Every item has a chance to be in the sample.
   C. Every item has the same chance to be in the sample.
   D. All of the above.

5. Suppose a population consisted of 20 items. How many different sample of n = 3 are possible?
   A. 6840
   B. 1140
   C. 20
   D. 120

6. The difference between the sample mean and the population mean is called the
   A. Population mean.
   B. Population standard deviation.
   C. Standard error of the mean.
   D. Sampling error.

7. The mean of the all the sample means and the population mean will
   A. Always be equal.
   B. Always be normally distributed.
   C. Characterized by the standard error of the mean.
   D. None of the above.

8. To determine the 88 percent level of confidence, the value of z is
   A. 1.96
   B. 1.65
   C. 1.28
   D. 1.55
   E. None of these.

9. Suppose we sample from a population of 10,000 items. The sample size should
   A. Always be at least 10 percent of the population.
   B. Always be at least 30
   C. Always be less than 30.
   D. None of the above.

10. The standard error of the mean is
   A. The standard deviation of the sampling distribution of sample means.
   B. Always normally distributed.
   C. Sometimes less than 0.
   D. None of the above.