SHEET SOLUTION

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