Unit 13: Tests of Significance

1. A _____is a type of inferential statistic used to determine if there is a significant difference between the means of two groups, which may be related in certain features.

T-test | Regression | Correlation | Factor analysis

2. Data value different from normal behavior of data in data set are

Analyzer | Outlier | Mean value | None of these

3. If sample size is less than 30 then which test is recommended

T test | Z test | None of these | Both of these

4. If sample size is more than 30 then which test is recommended

T test | Z test | None of these | Both of these

5. _____ is used in order to determine a how averages of different data sets differs from each other in case standard deviation or the variance is not known.

T test | Z test | None of these | Both of these

6. _____ is the statistical hypothesis which is used in order to determine that whether the two samples means calculated are different in case the standard deviation is available and sample is large.

T test | Z test | None of these | Both of these

7. _____, is a number representing how many standard deviations above or below the mean population the score derived from a z-test is.

Z score | R score | T score | X score

8. _____ can also be used to check if the data conforms to a regression model, which is acquired through least square analysis.

F test | M test | Z test | O test

9. Which test is suitable for comparing the means of two populations

T test | F test | Regression | Correlation

10. A _____is the value of the test statistic which defines the upper and lower bounds of a confidence interval.

Critical value	Regression value	Correlation value	None of these

11. The graph for the _____is similar to the standard normal curve.

Student's t-distribution	Student's f-distribution	Student's z-distribution	Student's g-distribution

12. _____is a statistical test where the critical area of a distribution is one-sided so that the alternative hypothesis is accepted if the population parameter is either greater than or less than a certain value.

One sample t-test	Regression test	Correlation test	None of these

13. The variables are said to be _____if the changes in one variable results in a corresponding change in the other variable.

Correlated	Interpreted	None of these	Both of these

14. When the change in the two variables is such that with an increase in the value of one, the value of the other increases in a fixed proportion.

Perfect correlation	No correlation	Limited degree of correlation	All of these

15. If the changes in the value of one variable are not in association with the changes in the value of other variable there will be no correlation

Perfect correlation	No correlation	Limited degree of correlation	All of these