Unit 12: Hypothesis Testing

1. A statement made about a population for testing purpose is called?

Statistic | Hypothesis | Level of Significance | Test-Statistic

2. The hypothesis that there is no significant difference between specified populations, any observed difference being due to sampling or experimental error.

Null Hypothesis | Statistical Hypothesis | Simple Hypothesis | Composite Hypothesis

3. The hypothesis that there is some significant difference between specified populations, any observed difference being due to sampling or experimental error.

Null Hypothesis | Statistical Hypothesis | Alternate Hypothesis | Composite Hypothesis

4. If the null hypothesis is false then which of the following is accepted?

Null Hypothesis | Positive Hypothesis | Negative Hypothesis | Alternative Hypothesis.

5. The rejection probability of Null Hypothesis when it is true is called as?

Level of Confidence | Level of Significance | Level of Margin | Level of Rejection

6. If the Critical region is evenly distributed then the test is referred as?

Two tailed | One tailed | Three tailed | Zero tailed

7. A _____non-directional hypothesis predicts that the independent variable will have an effect on the dependent variable, but the direction of the effect is not specified.

Two tailed | One tailed | Three tailed | Zero tailed

8. A _____ hypothesis predicts that the independent variable will have an effect on the dependent variable, but the direction of the effect is specified.

Two tailed | One tailed | Three tailed | Zero tailed

9. You can determine the feasibility of your research design with a _____before you start.

Pilot study | Convenience Sampling | Random sampling | None of these

10. What is First step of Procedure for Testing Hypothesis

State null and alternate hypothesis	State level of significance	Identify test statistics	Formulate decision rule

11. The _____is usually a hypothesis of equality between population parameters.

Null hypothesis	Alternate Hypothesis	Both of these	None of these

12. The _____is effectively the opposite of a null hypothesis.

Null hypothesis	Alternate Hypothesis	Both of these	None of these

13. $\mu_{after} = \mu_{before}$ **(the mean sales is the same before and after spending more on advertising) is**

Null hypothesis	Null hypothesis	Both of these	None of these

14. μafter > μbefore (the mean sales increased after spending more on advertising) is

Null hypothesis	Alternate Hypothesis	Both of these	None of these

15. Null and alternative hypotheses are statements about:

Population parameters.	Sample parameters.	Sample statistics.	None of these