

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