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\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The null hypothesis is a claim about

- a. the size of the sample.
- b. the size of the population.
- c. the value of a sample statistic.**
- d. the value of a population parameter.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. When the null hypothesis is rejected, we conclude that

- a. the alternate hypothesis is false also.
- b. the alternate hypothesis is true.**
- c. the sample size is too large.
- d. we used the wrong test statistic.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. A Type I error is committed when

- a. p value is larger than 1.0.
- b. the significance level is greater than 0.05.
- c. we reject a true  $H_0$ .**
- d. we accept a false  $H_0$ .

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. The condition or conditions under which  $H_0$  is rejected is

- a. called the decision rule.**
- b. the likelihood of a Type I error.
- c. called the test statistic.
- d. called the p-value.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. When the p-value is smaller than the significance level

- a. a Type I error is committed.
- b. a Type II error is committed.
- c. the null hypothesis is rejected.**
- d. the critical value is correct.

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. A Type II error is

a. rejecting H1 when it is false.

b. accepting a false H0.

c. reject H0 when it is true.

d. not rejecting a false H1.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. Which of the following conclusions is not an appropriate conclusion from a hypothesis test?

a. Reject H0.

b. Fail to reject H0.

c. Accept H0.

d. All of these choices are true

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Under what conditions would a test be considered a one-tailed test.

a. When H0 contains  $\neq$ .

b. When there is more than one critical value.

c. When H1 contains  $=$ .

d. When H1 includes a  $<$  or  $>$ .

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. In a two-tailed test the rejection region is

a. all in the upper tail of the standard normal distribution.

b. all in the lower tail of the standard normal distribution.

c. divided equally between the two tails.

d. always equal to -1.96 or 1.96.