CHAPTER 10 ASSIGNMENT
ONE-SAMPLE WORKSHEET OF HYPOTHESIS

Name _____Section _____Score _____

Part I Select the correct answer and write the appropriate letter in the space provided.

_____ **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 H_1 when it is false.
- **b**. accepting a false H_0.
- **c**. reject H_0 when it is true.
- **d**. not rejecting a false H_1.

_____ **7**. Which of the following conclusions is not an appropriate conclusion from a hypothesis test?
- **a**. Reject H_0.
- **b**. Fail to reject H_0.
- **c**. Accept H_0.
- **d**. All of these choices are true

_____ **8**. Under what conditions would a test be considered a one-tailed test.
- **a**. When H_0 contains $\neq$.
- **b**. When there is more than one critical value.
- **c**. When H_1 contains =.
- **d**. When H_1 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.

_____ **10**. The level of significance can be:
- a. any number between –1.0 and 1.0.
- b. any number greater than zero.
- c. any number greater than 1.96 or less than –1.96.
- d. None of these choices.