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MCQ .1
A process by which we estimate the value of dependent variable on the basis of one or more independent variables is called:
(a) Correlation
(b) Regression
(c) Residual
(d) Slope

MCQ .2
The method of least squares dictates that we choose a regression line where the sum of the square of deviations of the points from the lie is:
(a) Maximum
(b) Minimum
(c) Zero
(d) Positive

MCQ .3
A relationship where the flow of the data points is best represented by a curve is called:
(a) Linear relationship
(b) Nonlinear relationship
(c) Linear positive
(d) Linear negative

MCQ .4
All data points falling along a straight line is called:
(a) Linear relationship
(b) Non linear relationship
(c) Residual
(d) Scatter diagram

MCQ .5
The value we would predict for the dependent variable when the independent variables are all equal to zero
is called:
(a) Slope
(b) Sum of residual
(c) Intercept
(d) Difficult to tell

MCQ .6
The predicted rate of response of the dependent variable to changes in the independent variable is called:
(a) Slope
(b) Intercept
(c) Error
(d) Regression equation

MCQ .7
The slope of the regression line of Y on X is also called the:
(a) Correlation coefficient of X on Y

(b) Correlation coefficient of Y on X
(c) Regression coefficient of X on Y
(d) Regression coefficient of Y on X

MCQ .8
In simple linear regression, the numbers of unknown constants are:
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four

MCQ .9
In simple regression equation, the numbers of variables involved are:
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 3

MCQ .10
If the value of any regression coefficient is zero, then two variables are:
(a) Qualitative
(b) Correlation
(c) Dependent
(d) Independent