**Chapter 4 Sampling distributions – MCQ Student**

1. A sample from the population does not have to share the same characteristics as the population
	1. True
	2. False

The correct answer is a.

Support comment: The samples taken from the same population will differ, but will share the characteristics of the populations from which they were taken.

1. Probability sampling is based on various random selection principles
	1. True
	2. False

The correct answer is a.

Support comment: There are four categories of probability sampling: simple random sampling, systematic random sampling, stratified random sampling and cluster sampling.

1. With the non-probability sampling methods you do not know the likelihood that any element of a population will be selected in a sample
	1. True
	2. False

The correct answer is a.

Support comment: The non-probability sampling methods do not give the likelihood (or probability) by definition. The non-probability sampling methods used are: convenience sampling, quota sampling purposive sampling and snowball sampling.

1. A method of using samples to estimate population parameters is known as
	1. Statistical interference
	2. Statistical inference
	3. Statistical appliance

The correct answer is b.

Support comment:

1. The mean of the sample means is
	1. A biased estimator of the population
	2. An unbiased estimator of the population mean
	3. Neither biased nor unbiased

The correct answer is b.

Support comment:

1. Sampling distribution is
	1. A distribution of samples collected in a survey
	2. A distribution of parameters coming from multiple samples
	3. A distribution of observations from multiple samples

The correct answer is b.

Support comment:

1. Which statement is true
	1. Standard deviation is inferential statistic
	2. Standard deviation is descriptive statistic
	3. Standard error is descriptive statistic

The correct answer is b.

Support comment:

1. Standardized z-value effectively makes
	1. The mean known, but standard deviation unknown
	2. The mean always one and standard deviation infinite
	3. The mean always zero and standard deviation always 1

The correct answer is c.

Support comment: