Business Statistics Icom Part 2 English Medium Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Index numbers are called.	A. Economic barometers B. Mathematical barometers C. Statistical barometers D. Scientific barometers
2	Paasche's index number is called.	A. Composite index number B. Simple index number C. Un weighted index number D. None of above
3	If Laspayer's price index = 109.5, Paasche's price inded = 112.5, then fisher's ideal index will be equal to.	A. 104.1 B. 111 C. 100 D. 110.2
4	Laspeyre's index number is also called.	A. Current year weighted index number B. Base year weighted inxed number C. Ideal index number D. None of above
5	Index numbers are divided into following tow types.	A. Un- weighted and weighted index numbers B. Simple and un-weighted index numbers C. Price and quantity index numbers D. Simple and composite index numbers
6	An index number having a wide scope is caled.	A. Special purpose inded number B. Price index number C. General purpose index number D. Quantity index number
7	The most suitable average for computation of index numbers is.	A. G.M B. Median C. A.M D. Mode
8	Geometric mean of the relatives is.	A. Non -reversible B. Reversible C. Both a and b D. None of above
9	Which of the following is called an ideal index number.	A. Paasche's index number B. Laspeyre's index number C. Marshal's index number D. Fisher's index number
10	A normal year shuld be free from.	A. Floods B. Strikes C. War D. All of above
11	Index for base period is always taken as.	A. 50 B. 100 C. 120 D. 200
12	In chain base method, the base period is.	A. Constant B. Fixed C. Not fixed D. None of these
13	Consumer price index numbers are obtained by.	A. Fisher's ideal formula B. Marshall Edgeworth's formula C. Paasche's formula D. Laspayre's formula
14	Price relaties computed by chain base method is called.	A. Link relatives B. Value inded C. Simple relatives D. Price relatives

15	If all the values of equal importance, the index numbers are called.	A. Unweighted B. Weighted C. Simple D. Value index
16	If all the value are not of equal importance , the index number of called.	A. Weighted B. Un weighted C. Composite D. Simple
17	When the price of the year is divided by the price of a particular year we get.	A. Price relative B. Link relatives C. Simple relatives D. All of the above
18	When the price of a year is divided by the price of the preceding year we get.	A. Price index B. simple relative C. Link relative D. Value index
19	Index number calculated by Fisher's formula is ideal because it satisfies.	A. Factor reversal test B. Time reversal test C. Circular test D. All of above
20	Marshall Edgeworth price index was proposed by.	A. Two english economist B. Two English mathematician C. Three English economist D. the English Scientist
21	The general purchasing power of the currency of a country is determined by.	A. Simpel index B. Whole sale price index C. Composite index D. Volume index
22	An index number is called a simple index when it is computed from.	A. Multiple variables B. Bi. variables C. Single variable D. All of above
23	WPI stand for.	A. Whole sale price index B. Whole price index C. Wider price index D. Weighted price index
24	The index numbers are calculated in.	A. Ratios B. Percentages C. Decimal D. Fractions
25	Base year quantities are used as weights in.	A. Paasche's index number B. fisher's index number C. Marshall Edgeworth index number D. Lespeyre's index number
26	An index number calculated for more than on items is called.	A. Simple index number B. Compound index number C. composite index number D. Relative index number
27	Fisher index number is the G.M. of the.	A. Marshall Edgeworth index number B. Liaspeyre's and Paasche's index number C. Laspeyre's index number D. Paasche's index number
28	In fixed base method the base period should be.	A. Normal year B. Abnormal year C. Fluctuatingyear D. Both b and c
29	The number of commodities in the construction of whole sale index should between 20 to 50, according to.	A. Fisher B. Marshall C. Edgeworth D. Paasche's
30	The prices of rice are compared by.	A. Weighted index B. Simple index C. Composite index D. Compound index
31	Aggregative expenditure method and family budget method always give.	A. Approximate results B. Same results C. Antonymous results D. Different results
32	The general purchasing power of currency is determined by.	A. Volume index B. Composite index C. Whole sale price index

D. Retail price index