

Statistics Ics Part 1 Chapter 5 Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | Paasche's index is also called | A. Consumer price index B. Current year price C. Simple index D. Cost of consumption |
| 2 | Importance of commodity is its | A. Quantity B. Quality C. Weight D. Price |
| 3 | While dealing with price we use ----- as weights | A. Quantity B. Quality C. Volume D. Both (b) and (c) |
| 4 | Value of commodity can be calculate by the formula | A. $P_o \times P_n$ B. Price x volume C. $\frac{P_o}{P_n}$ D. Price x quantity |
| 5 | Index number of the year text to the base year can be shown as | A. $\frac{Q_n}{Q_o}$ B. $\frac{Q_n}{Q_o} \times 100$ C. $\frac{Q_n}{Q_o} \times 101$ D. $\frac{Q_n}{Q_o} \times 100$ |
| 6 | Price of commodity in current year can be represented as | A. P_o B. P_n C. $\frac{P_n}{P_o}$ D. $\frac{P_o}{P_n}$ |
| 7 | The index numbers are generally classified into ----- types | A. two B. Four C. five D. Three |
| 8 | Which index numbers are used to measure the buying power of the money | A. Wholesale Price index number B. Money index number C. Simple index number D. Price index number |
| 9 | The changes in whole sale or retail price are studies in | A. Price index numbers B. Volume index numbers C. Aggregate index numbers D. Chain index numbers |
| 10 | Which is the most useful average in chain base method | A. Arithmetic mean B. Median C. Geometric mean D. Weighted arithmetic mean |
| 11 | Commodities subject to considerable price variation should be best measured by | A. Quantity index B. Price index C. Value index D. None of these |
| 12 | If all values considered in calculating an index are of equal importance, the index is | A. Weighted B. Simple C. Un weighted D. None of these |
| 13 | The volume or quantity of goods are compared by | A. Price index numbers B. Relative index numbers C. Volume index numbers D. Paasche's index |
| 14 | The base period in fixed base should be | A. Current year B. Normal year C. Highest year D. Lowest year |
| 15 | Both quantities and prices are used in | A. Link relatives B. Chain relatives C. Average of relatives D. Aggregative index numbers |

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| 16 | The weights used in a quantity index are | A. Percentage of total quantity B. Prices C. Average of quantities D. None of these |
| 17 | Question Image | A. The Laspeyres index B. The Paasches index C. The value index D. None of these |
| 18 | The change in whole sale or retail are studied _____ | A. Price index number B. Quantity index number C. Volume index number D. None of these |
| 19 | The volume or quantity of goods are compared by_____ | A. Price index number B. Volume index number C. Quantity D. None of these |
| 20 | The base period in fixed bases should be _____ | A. A normal year B. Abnormal year C. Special D. General |
| 21 | Geometric mean is a suitable average in _____ method. | A. Price index B. Chanin bases C. Quantity index D. Index mean |
| 22 | In the price relative, the given year price is divided by the _____. | A. Base year price B. Current year price C. Previous year price D. None of these |
| 23 | An index having a wide scope is called: | A. Price index number B. General purpose index number C. Special purpose index number D. None of these |
| 24 | The most suitable average for computing of index number is: | A. A.M B. G.M C. Median D. H.M |
| 25 | If all the value of have equal importance, then we have to assigned certain values is such index number are called. | A. Weighted index number B. Un-weighted index C. Both A and B D. Average |
| 26 | Laspeyres index number is also called as: | A. Base year weight index number B. Current year weight index number C. Ideal index number D. Fisher index number |
| 27 | Index number are called: | A. Mathematical barometer B. Economic barometer C. Statistical barometer D. Both A and C |
| 28 | Paasche's index number is: | A. Simple index number B. Weighted index number C. Un-weighted index number D. Composite index number |
| 29 | If Laspeyres index = 104.5, Paasche's index = 107.9, then, Fisher's ideal index is equal to: | A. 100 B. 104.1 C. 106.2 D. 110.2 |
| 30 | Both quantities and prices are used in: | A. Link relatives B. Chain relatives C. Average of relatives D. Aggregative index number |
| 31 | The index number are generally classified into _____ types. | A. Two B. Four C. Five D. Three |
| 32 | If we want to compare the prices of wheat then we have to compute. | A. Price index number B. Quantity index number C. Volume index number D. Both B and C |
| 33 | The index number of Laspeyres index = 100 | A. Laspeyres index B. The paasche's index |

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| 33 | The index number given by formula $\frac{\sum p_1 q_1}{\sum p_0 q_1} \times 100$ is: | <p>A. The paasche's index</p> <p>C. The value index</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| 34 | Geometric mean of the relative is. | <p>A. Reversible</p> <p>B. None - Reversible</p> <p>C. Both A and B</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| 35 | If an index numebr calculation over 8 years with a base value of 100 gave an index for 1992 of 110, what would be the percentage relative for 1993. | <p>A. 90.0</p> <p>B. 13.75</p> <p>C. 880</p> <p>D. 110</p> |
| 36 | If all the values considered in calculating an inxed are of equal importance, teh index is. | <p>A. Weighted</p> <p>B. Simple</p> <p>C. Un weighted</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| 37 | When the base year values are used as weights, the weighted average of relatives price index is the same as. | <p>A. the paache's index</p> <p>B. The laspeyres index</p> <p>C. The unweighted average of relatives price index</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| 38 | If an unweighed average of revalives index $p_1/p_0 \times 100$ is calculated for each product in the compostive, what is then done with these values to finish the calculation. | <p>A. The values are multiplied together.</p> <p>B. The largest values is found</p> <p>C. The valeus are averaged</p> <p>D. None of them</p> |
| 39 | The weights used in a price index are. | <p>A. Percentage of total price</p> <p>B. Average of prices</p> <p>C. Quantities</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| 40 | the base period can be described as a normal period if | <p>A. it is neither the peak nor the trough of a fluctuation</p> <p>B. It is the most recent period for which we have data</p> <p>C. It is the average of several consecutive periods</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| 41 | Which ofthe following methods uses quantities consumed in the current period when computing a weighted index. | <p>A. Laspeyres method</p> <p>B. Marshall -Edge worth's methods</p> <p>C. Peasche's method</p> <p>D. Fisher's method</p> |
| 42 | Which of the following methods uses quantities consumed in the base period when computing a weighted index. | <p>A. Laspeyree' method</p> <p>B. Paasche's method</p> <p>C. Fisher's method</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| 43 | Which of the following indices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reversal tests. | <p>A. Laspeyres' index</p> <p>B. Fisher's index</p> <p>C. Paasche's index</p> <p>D. Marshall -edge worth</p> |
| 44 | Which of the following methods uses quantities consumed in the current period when computing a weighted index. | <p>A. Laspeyres' method</p> <p>B. Paache's method</p> <p>C. Fisher's method</p> <p>D. Marshall -Edge worth's method</p> |
| 45 | Which of the followingindices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reversal tests. | <p>A. Fisher's method</p> <p>B. Paasche's method</p> <p>C. Laspeyres method</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| 46 | Which of the followingindices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reversal tests. | <p>A. Fisher's method</p> <p>B. Paasche's method</p> <p>C. Laspeyres method</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
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| 48 | Which of the followingindices satisfies both the time reversal and factor reversal tests. | <p>A. Fisher's method</p> <p>B. Paasche's method</p> <p>C. Laspeyres method</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| 49 | Circular test is satisfied by | <p>A. Laspeyres index</p> <p>B. Paasche's index</p> <p>C. Fisher's method</p> <p>D. None of these</p> |
| | | <p>A. Quantity index</p> <p>B. Price index</p> |

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| 50 | Commodities subject to considerable price variation should best be measured by | B. Price index C. Value index D. None of these |
| 51 | To measure how much the cost of some variable changes over time you would use. | A. A value index B. An inflation index C. A quantity index D. None of these |
| 52 | Commodities subject to considerable price variation should best be measured by | A. Quantity index B. Price index C. Value index D. None of these |
| 53 | Theoretically best average used in the construction of composite index is | A. The arithmetic mean B. The geometric mean C. The median D. The harmonic mean |
| 54 | Which of the following indices has an upward bias. | A. Laspeyres' index B. Paasche's index C. Fisher's index D. None of these |
| 55 | Which is the most suitable average in chain base method. | A. Arithmetic mean B. Median C. Geometric mean D. Weighted arithmetic mean |
| 56 | The price used in the construction of consumer price index numbers are. | A. The retail prices B. The fixed price C. The wholesale prices D. None of these |
| 57 | The consumer price index number is also called. | A. The cost of living index number B. The retail price index number C. The wholesale price index number D. Both a and b |
| 58 | Which method of construction of consumer price index number is the Laspeyres' index number. | A. Aggregate expenditure method B. Family budget method C. Both a and b D. None of these |
| 59 | Which of the following price indices are prepared by Federal Bureau of Statistics. | A. Wholesale price index B. Consumer price index C. Sensitive price indicator D. All of these |
| 60 | Which index number has a wide scope | A. Special B. General C. Price D. Quantity |
| 61 | In chain base method the base period is. | A. Fixed B. Changed C. Constant D. None of these |
| 62 | Base year weighted index number are. | A. Laspeyres' index B. Paasche's index C. Fisher's index D. C.P.I |
| 63 | Index for base period is always taken as. | A. zero B. one C. 200 D. 100 |
| 64 | Link relatives can be obtained dividing P_n by | A. P_0 B. P_{n-1} C. q_0 D. q_{n-1} |
| 65 | If Laspeyres' index number is 200, Paasche's index number is 200, then Fisher's index number is. | A. 100 B. 200 C. Zero D. 1000 |
| 66 | Price relatives is a ratio of current year price and. | A. Base year quantity B. Previous year quantity C. Base year price D. Current year quantity |
| 67 | An index that measures the change for a fixed time period is called. | A. Chain base method B. Fixed base method C. Simple aggregative method D. Cost of living method |

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| 68 | How many basic types of index numbers. | A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 5 |
| 69 | In fixed base method, the base period should be. | A. Far away B. Normal C. Un reliable D. Abnormal |
| 70 | In a fixed base method which period is taken always 100 | A. Preceding B. Following C. Base D. Current |
| 71 | When all the commodities are not of equal importance, the index numbers are called. | A. Simple B. Weighted C. Value D. Un weighted |
| 72 | CPI falls in the category of. | A. A simple index B. An aggregative C. An inflationary index D. Wholesale price index |
| 73 | For computing chain index , we compute | A. Price relative B. Link relative C. Weighted indices D. None of these |
| 74 | Consumer price index is obtained by. | A. Paache's formula B. Marshall Edgeworth formula C. Fisher's ideal formula D. Family Budget Method formula |
| 75 | Composite index involves commodities. | A. One B. Two C. Three D. More than one |