

Business Statistics Icom Part 2 English Medium Chapter 4 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	An index number having a wide scope is called.	A. Special purpose index number B. Price index number C. General purpose index number D. Quantity index number
2	Index numbers are divided into following two 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
3	An index number calculated for more than one item is called.	A. Simple index number B. Compound index number C. Composite index number D. Relative index number
4	Index for base period is always taken as.	A. 50 B. 100 C. 120 D. 200
5	WPI stand for.	A. Whole sale price index B. Whole price index C. Wider price index D. Weighted price index
6	The general purchasing power of currency is determined by.	A. Volume index B. Composite index C. Whole sale price index D. Retail price index
7	If all the values of equal importance, the index numbers are called.	A. Unweighted B. Weighted C. Simple D. Value index
8	The most suitable average for computation of index numbers is.	A. G.M B. Median C. A.M D. Mode
9	In chain base method, the base period is.	A. Constant B. Fixed C. Not fixed D. None of these
10	The prices of rice are compared by.	A. Weighted index B. Simple index C. Composite index D. Compound index
11	Laspeyre's index number is also called.	A. Current year weighted index number B. Base year weighted index number C. Ideal index number D. None of above
12	Fisher index number is the G.M. of the.	A. Marshall Edgeworth index number B. Laspeyre's and Paasche's index number C. Laspeyre's index number D. Paasche's index number
13	Aggregative expenditure method and family budget method always give.	A. Approximate results B. Same results C. Antonymous results D. Different results
14	Geometric mean of the relatives is.	A. Non-reversible B. Reversible C. Both a and b D. None of above

15	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
16	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
17	If all the value are not of equal importance , the index number of called.	A. Weighted B. Un weighted C. Composite D. Simple
18	A normal year shuld be free from.	A. Floods B. Strikes C. War D. All of above
19	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
20	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
