QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES FOR BUSINESS- II

1. _____ is a tool to measure the extend of relationship between two or more than two variables.
   (a) Measure of Correlation (b) Measure of dispersion
   (c) Measure of Regression (d) Measure of Central Tendency

2. The coefficient of correlation;
   (a) has no limits (b) can be less than 1
   (c) can be more than 1 (d) Between + and – 1

3. The coefficient of correlation
   (a) Cannot be positive (b) Cannot be negative
   (c) Can be either positive or negative (d) Can be positive but never negative

4. When the relationship between any two variables only is studied it is known as
   (a) Simple Correlation (b) Partial Correlation
   (c) Multiple Correlation (d) Negative Correlation

5. When the relationship between any two out of 3 or more variables is studied, ignoring the effect of the other variable(s), it is called
   (a) Simple Correlation (b) Partial Correlation
   (c) Multiple Correlation (d) Negative Correlation

6. When the relationship between three or more variables is studied simultaneously, it is called
   (a) Simple Correlation (b) Partial Correlation
   (c) Multiple Correlation (d) Negative Correlation

7. Name the type of correlation in which value of both variables under study moves in the same direction?
   (a) Positive Correlation (b) Negative Correlation
   (c) Partial Correlation (d) Simple Correlation

8. In case of positive correlation, with an increase in the value of one variable, the value of other variable _____
   (a) Decreases (b) remains constant
   (c) Increases (d) is zero

9. The data of positive correlation when plotted on a graph paper gives

(a) An upward curve (b) A downward curve
(c) Straight line parallel to x axis (d) Straight line parallel to y axis

10. Name the type of correlation in which both the variables under study moves in the opposite direction?
(a) Positive Correlation (b) Negative Correlation
(c) Partial Correlation (d) Simple Correlation

11. In case of a negative correlation, an increase in the value of one variable is followed by the _____ in the value of the other variable
(a) increase (b) decrease
(c) addition (d) no change

12. The values of negative correlation if plotted on a graph paper gives a
(a) An upward curve (b) A downward curve
(c) Straight line parallel to x axis (d) Straight line parallel to y axis

13. Name the type of correlation in which the values of both the variables under study change at a constant ratio irrespective of the direction?
(a) Perfect Correlation (b) Imperfect Correlation
(c) Positive Correlation (d) Simple Correlation

14. Name the type of correlation in which the values of the variables under study change at a different ratios irrespective of the direction?
(a) Perfect Correlation (b) Imperfect Correlation
(c) Positive Correlation (d) Simple Correlation

15. When correlation is expressed mathematically the value of perfect correlation will be
(a) Zero (b) + 1
(c) Either + 1 or – 1 (d) Between + 1 and – 1

16. When correlation is expressed mathematically the value of imperfect correlation will be
(a) Zero (b) + 1
(c) Either + 1 or – 1 (d) Between + 1 and – 1

17. Corresponding to a unit change in one variable, if there is a constant change in the other variable over the entire range of values, the correlation is said to be
(a) Linear (b) Non linear
(c) Positive (d) Negative

18. _____ is the diagrammatic representation of a bivariate distribution that provides a simple tool for ascertaining the correlation between the two variables.
(a) Lorenz Curve (b) Scatter diagram
(c) Histogram (d) Concurrent deviation method

19. In a scatter diagram, if all the points lie on a straight line falling from lower left hand corner to the upper right hand corner, correlation is said to be
(a) Perfectly negative (b) Zero correlation
(c) Perfectly positive (d) Imperfect

20. Which of the following is not a merit of scatter diagram?
(a) It helps in estimating the value of a missing variable.
(b) It helps to ascertain the pattern of correlation
(c) It helps in detecting the unusual variations
(d) None of the above

21. Correlation will be negative if with an increase in the value of x
(a) there is also an increase in the value of y (b) the value of y decreases
(c) the value of y remains unchanged (d) None of these

22. Correlation will be positive if with an increase in the value of x,
(a) there is also an increase in the value of y (b) the value of y decreases
(c) the value of y remains unchanged (d) None of these

23. Which method of coefficient of correlation is popularly known as Pearsonian Co-efficient of correlation?
(a) Sperman's Rank Correlation (b) Concurrent Deviation Method
(c) Least Square method (d) Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation

24. Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation is denoted by
(a) K (b) r
(c) p (d) C

25. The coefficient value, r = 0 in Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation indicates
(a) absence of correlation (b) Perfect positive correlation
(c) Imperfect correlation (d) Perfect negative correlation

26. The coefficient value, r = -1 in Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation indicates,
(a) absence of correlation (b) Perfect positive correlation
(c) Imperfect negative correlation (d) Perfect negative correlation

27. The coefficient value, r = +1 in Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation indicates,
(a) Absence of correlation (b) Perfect positive correlation
(c) Imperfect positive correlation (d) Perfect negative correlation

28. Coefficient of concurrent deviation is denoted by
(a) cd (b) rc
(d) Kc (d) Ke

29. _____ of the coefficient of correlation is calculated to find out the extent to which it is dependable.
(a) Standard error (b) Sampling error
(c) Statistical error (d) Probable error

30. $r < 0$ implies if X increases, Y _____ .
(a) increases (b) Zero
(c) decreases (d) remains constant

31. $r > 0$ implies if X increases, Y _____ .
(a) increases (b) Zero
(c) decreases (d) remains constant

32. What is the time gap between a cause and its effect in correlation known as?
(a) Lead (b) Lag
(c) Standard error (d) Probable error.

33. _____ is a mathematical measure expressing an average relationship between two or more variables in terms of the original units of the data.
(a) Index number (b) Regression
(c) Correlation (d) Time Series

34. The variable predicted on the basis of other variable is called.
(a) Dependent variable (b) Independent variable
(c) Extraneous Variable (d) Discrete variable

35. The purpose of regression is to study _____ between the variables
(a) consistency (b) dependence

(c) similarity (d) Uniformity

36. Two regression lines coincide if:
(a) r = 0 (b) r = positive
(c) r = negative (d) r = + or – 1

37. Regression co-efficient of Y on X is known as;
(a) b_{yx} (b) b_{xy}
(c) b_{xx} (d) b_{yy}

37. (a) b_{yx}

38. Regression co-efficient of Xon Y is known as;
(a) b_{yx} (b) b_{xy}
(c) b_{xx} (d) b_{yy}

39. The constant value which is multiplied to the independent variable in a given relation is known as?
(a) Regression Co-efficient (b) Coefficient of Correlation
(c) Probable error (d) Standard error

40. Name the type of regression analysis confined to the study of only two variables at a time?
(a) Simple regression (b) Multiple regression
(c) Partial regression (d) Total regression

41. Name the type of regression analysis confined to the study of more than two variables at a time?
(a) Simple regression (b) Multiple regression
(c) Partial regression (d) Total regression

42. Correlation analysis aims at
(a) Pre dicting one variable for a given value of the other variable
(b) Establishing relation between two variable and measuring the extent of relation
(c) Establishing a mathematical relationship between two variables
(d) Predicting the value of the dependent variable

43. Scatter diagram is considered for measuring
(a) Linear relationship between two variables
(b) Curvilinear relationship between two variables
(c) Neither (a) nor (b)
(d) Both (a) and (b)

44. If the plotted points in a scatter diagram lie from upper left to lower right, then the correlation is,
(a) Positive (b) Negative
(c) Zero (d) None of these

45. If the plotted lines in a scatter diagram are evenly distributed, then the correlation is
(a) Positive (b) Negative
(c) Zero (d) None of these

46. If all the plotted points in a scatter diagram lie on a single line, then the correlation is
(a) Perfect Positive (b) Perfect Negative
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Either (a) or (b)

47. Scatter diagram helps us to
(a) Find the nature of correlation between two variables
(b) Compute the extend of correlation between two variables
(c) Obtain the mathematical relationship between two variables
(d) None of the above

48. If the value of correlation coefficient is positive, then the points in a scatter diagram tend to cluster
(a) From lower left corner to upper right corner
(b) From lower left corner to lower right corner
(c) From upper left corner to lower right corner
(d) From upper right corner to lower left corner

49. If there is a perfect disagreement between the marks in Geography and Statistics, then what would be the value of rank correlation coefficient?
(a) Between 0 and 1 (b) Zero
(d) + 1 (d) -1

50. When we are not concerned with the magnitude of two variables under discussion, we consider
(a) Rank correlation coefficient (b) Karl Pearson's Correlation
(c) Coefficient of concurrent deviation (d) None

51. If there are two variables x and y, then the number of regression equations could be,
(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 0 (d) 3

52. Which of the following is not a feature of Rank correlation?
(a) The value of coefficient lies between + 1 and – 1
(b) The sum of differences between corresponding ranks is 0
(c) It is calculated from the ranks of individual items
(d) It is dependent on the nature of distribution from which the samples are collected

53. Regression analysis helps to estimate unknown values of one variable from the known values of
(a) same variable
(b) another variable
(c) negative variable
(d) None

54. How many coefficients are there in a correlation analysis?
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 3

55. How many coefficients are there in a regression analysis with two variables?
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 3

56. Correlation analysis is a _____ measure of the linear relationship between two variables.
(a) Absolute
(b) Relative
(c) Negative
(d) Positive

57. How many regression lines are present in a regression analysis with two variable?
(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) 2
(d) 3

58. While estimating or predicting the value of Y for any given value of X, Y is taken as
(a) Independent variable
(b) Extraneous Variable
(c) Dependent Variable
(d) None

59. While estimating or predicting the value of X for any given value of Y, which variable is taken as dependent variable?
(a) X
(b) Y
(c) Either X or Y
(d) Both X and Y

60. Regression coefficient is the constant value multiplied to the _____ in a given relation.

(a) Independent variable (b) Extraneous Variable
(c) Dependent Variable (d) None

61. To estimate the value of Y for a given value of X, we use regression equation of
(a) X on Y (b) X on X
(c) Y on X (d) Y on Y

62. _____ is a device used to measure the relative change in the magnitude of a group of related variables in different situations.
(a) Correlation (b) Index Numbers
(c) Regression (d) None of the above

63. In an index number, the year for which the comparison is made is known as
(a) Current year (b) Base year
(c) Normal year (d) Actual year

64. In an index number, the year about which the comparison is made is known as
(a) Current year (b) Base year
(c) Normal year (d) Actual year

65. Which of the following is/are the uses of Index numbers?
(a) Help in studying trends (b) Acts as an economic barometer
(c) Helps in policy formulation (d) All of these

66. Which statistical device is popularly also as barometer of economic activities?
(a) Index numbers (b) Time series
(c) Regression analysis (d) Correlation

67. Index numbers are expressed in
(a) Averages (b) Qualitative terms
(c) Percentages (d) Whole numbers

68. Important use of Index numbers is for
(a) Wage negotiation and wage contracts (b) Employee satisfaction
(c) Job satisfaction (d) welfare schemes

69. Which type of index measures the change in general price level from the base period to the current period
(a) Retail price index (b) Cost of living index
(c) Chain based index number (d) Wholesale price index

70. Which of the following is/are the characteristics of index numbers?
(a) Application of averages (b) Facilitate comparison
(c) Expressed in percentages (d) All of these

71. Which type of index number measures the changes in the price level of the commodities in the current period on the basis of the price level of the base periods?
(a) Cost of living index (b) Price index number
(c) Value index number (d) Fixed base index number

72. Price Index is calculated by the formulae
(a) Base year price/Current year price x 100
(b) Current year price/ Base year quantity x 100
(c) Current year price / base year price x 100
(d) Base year price/ Current year quantity x 100

73. Current year price is denoted by
(a) P1 (b) P0
(c) Px (d) Py

74. In index numbers, price in the base year is denoted by _____ .
(a) P1 (b) P0
(c) Px (d) Py

75. Name the type of index that measures the change in the level of quantites of items produced, distributed or consumed during the year under study with reference to the base year.
(a) Price Index (b) Quantity Index Number
(c) Value Index Number (d) Cost of living Index Number

76. In quantity index number, current year quantity is denoted by _____ .
(a) Q1 (b) P1
(c) Q0 (d) P0

77. In quantity index number, base year quantity is denoted by _____ .
(a) Q1 (b) P1
(c) Q0 (d) P0

78. Quantity Index Number(Q01) =
(a) Q1/P1 x 100 (b) Q1/P0 x 100
(c) Q1/Q0 x 100 (d) Q0/Q1 x 100

79. Name the index that measures the changes in the level of value of items consumed during the year under study with reference to the level of value of item consumed in the base year.
(a) Price Index (b) Quantity Index
(c) Cost of living Index (d) Value Index

80. Value, in a Value Index Number is
(a) Sum of quantity and price (b) Sum of Quantity
(c) Product of prices (d) Product of quantity and their prices

81. When index number of a number of years are computed serially by shifting base years or taking immediately proceeding years as base years, it is called
(a) Cost of living index (b) Wholesale price index
(c) Fixed base index (d) Chain base index

82. _____ is a retail price index number prepared to measure the effect of change in the price of a set of goods and services in the purchasing power of a particular class of people.
(a) Cost of living index (b) Wholesale price index
(c) Fixed base index (d) Chain base index

83. In _____ index numbers, each item is supposed to have the same weight or importance.
(a) Aggregate (b) Weighted
(c) Average (d) Unweighted

84. Under which method of finding index number, the total of current year prices of all articles involved is divided by the total of base year prices and the quotient is multiplied by 100
(a) Unweighted Simple Aggregative method (b) Unweighted average relative method
(c) Weighted average of relative method (d) None of these

85. Index of current year price based on base year price is known as
(a) Weighted average (b) Current year Price
(c) Quantity Index (d) Price Index

86. Index of current year price based on base year price is denoted by
(a) P01 (b) P1
(c) $\sum P1$ (d) P0

87. In unweighted aggregative method of calculating index number, total of current year prices of various articles is denoted by
(a) P01 (b) P1
(c) ∑P1 (d) P0

88. From the following data, identify the index number of prices using simple aggregative method for the year 2016 using 2015 as base year.
Total of prices on 2016 on various articles – 102
Total of prices on 2015 on various articles – 70
(a) 68.62 (b) 145.71
(c) 201.22 (d) 114.21

89. The index number computed after assigning due weightage to different items under study is called
(a) Average Index number (b) Simple Index Number
(c) Weighted Index Number (d) Unweighted Index number

90. Which of the following is not a method of weighted aggregative index number?
(a) Laspeyre's Method (b) Paasche's Method
(c) Fisher's Ideal Method (d) Simple average of relative method

91. Which method of calculating index number assume that the quantities consumed in the base year and current year are same and weights are determined by the quantities in the base year?
(a) Laspeyre's Method (b) Paasche's Method
(c) Fisher's Ideal Method (d) Simple average of relative method

92. Laspeyre's method is used for calculating
(a) Price Index (b) Quantity Index
(c) Cost of living Index (d) None of these
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93. The formula given by Laspeyre for calculating Price index is
(a) $P01 = \sum p1q1/\sum p0q0 \times 100$ (b) $P01 = \sum p1q0/\sum p0q0 \times 100$
(c) $P01 = \sum p0q1/\sum p0q0 \times 100$ (d) $P01 = \sum p0q0/\sum p1q1 \times 100$

94. Laspeyre's method of findin weighted aggregative index number donot
(a) permit the use of average (b) satisfy any othe tests of an ideal number
(c) make use of current year quantities even if they are available
(d) All of the above

95. Laspeyrs formula does not obey
(a) Factor reversal test (b) Time reversal test
(c) Both (d) None of these

96. Under Paasche's method, weights of items are assigned to
(a) Base year prices (b) Current year quantities
(c) Current year price (d) Base year quantities

97. The formula given by Paasche for calculating Price index is
(a) $P01 = \sum p1q1/\sum p0q1 \times 100$ (b) $P01 = \sum p1q0/\sum p0q0 \times 100$
(c) $P01 = \sum p0q1/\sum p0q0 \times 100$ (d) $P01 = \sum p0q0/\sum p1q1 \times 100$

98. Under which method weights remain constant.
(a) Laspeyre's Method (b) Paasche's Method
(c) Both (a) and (c) (d) Simple average of relative Method

99. Under which method of calculating index number, weights should be determined every time an index number is constructed?
(a) Laspeyre's Method (b) Paasche's Method
(c) Both (a) and (c) (d) Simple average of relative Method

100. Which method of calculating index number is popularly known as 'Ideal Index'?
(a) Laspeyre's Method (b) Paasche's Method
(c) Fisher's Index Number (d) none of these

101. Which method of calculating index number satisfies both time reversal test and factor reversal test?
(a) Laspeyre's Method (b) Paasche's Method
(c) Fisher's Index Number (d) None of these

102. Which method is considered to be the ideal method of calculating index number.
(a) Laspeyre's Method (b) Paasche's Method
(c) Fisher's Index Number (d) None of these

103. Time reversal test, Factor reversal test, Circular test etc are used to verify _____ .
(a) consistency (b) correctness
(c) normality (d) accuracy

104. Which method of calculating index number is popularly known as 'Family Budget method'

(a) Simple average method (b) Unweighted average of relative method
(c) Weighted average of relatives method (d) None of these

105. _____ is an index number constructed to measure the changes in the price of a set of goods and services and the cost of living of various classes of people living in a society.
(a) Cost of living index (b) Price index number
(c) Value index number (d) Fixed base index number

106. Cost of living index is also known as
(a) Wholesale price index number (b) Retail price index number
(c) average living index number (d) Producer price index number

107. Which index is also known as consumer price index number?
(d) Fixed base index number (b) Price index number
(c) Value index number (d) Cost of living index

108. Consumer Price Index number is used for
(a) Adjustment of DA (b) Fixing economic policies
(c) Deflating Income (d) All of these

109. Items contributing to consumer price index numbers are generally brought under _____ major groups.
(a) Two (b) Three
(c) Four (d) Five

110. _____ means changing of the given base of an index number and recasting it into a series based on same recent new year.
(a) Chain base (b) Fixed base
(c) Base Shifting (d) Year shifting

111. Formula for base shifting is
(a) New index = Old index of the year / Index number of the new year base x 100
(b) New index = New index of the year / Index number of the old year base x 100
(c) New index = Old index of the year / Index number of the old year base x 100
(d) None

112. _____ refers to the downward adjustment of values which have got inflated due to rise in general price level
(a) Inflating (b) Deflating
(c) Splicing (d) Base Shifting

113. Combining of two or more series of overlapping index number to obtain a single index number on a common base is called
(a) Inflating (b) Deflating
(c) Splicing (d) Base Shifting

114. Connecting of old series with new series is called
(a) Forward Splicing (b) Backward Splicing
(c) Old Spicing (d) New Spicing

115. Connecting of new series with ld series is called
(a) Forward Splicing (b) Backward Splicing
(c) Old Spicing (d) New Spicing

116. Which of the following is a limitation of index numbers?
(a) Quality of items ignored (b) Facilitates comparison
(c) Expresses in percentage (d) None of the above

117. Which one of the following person is not related with the field of index numbers?
(a) Ronald Fisher (b) Irving Fisher
(c) Marshall (d) Bowley

118. Fisher's ideal index number satisfies
(a) Only Time Reversal Test (b) Only Factor Reversal Test
(c) Both Time Reversal Test and Factor Reversal Test
(d) None

119. Price relatives based on Chain base method are known as
(a) Link Relative (b) Ratio relative
(c) Value relative (d) Quantity relative

120. In consumer price index number, we use _____ prices.
(a) Wholesale (b) Retail
(c) Market (d) Common

121. The best average in the construction of index number is
(a) Median (b) Geometric mean
(c) Mode (d) Arithmetic mean

122. The circular test is satisfied by

(a) Simple aggregative index (b) Paasche's Method
(c) Laspeyre's Index (d) Kelly's Index

123. If one wants to measure changes in total monetary worth, then the right choice should be
(a) A quantity Index (b) A price Index
(c) A value Index (d) None

124. Commodities which show considerable price fluctuations could be best measured by a
(a) Quantity Index (b) Value Index
(c) Price Index (d) None

125. The aggregate price index that uses base year quantities as base is:
(a) Paasche's Index (b) Fishers Index
(c) Laspeyre's Index (d) None

126 The two price indices P01 and P10 when multiplied, satisfies which of the following test?
(a) Circular Test (b) Factor reversal test
(c) Time reversal test (d) Order reversal test

127. Index number show _____ changes rather than absolute amounts of change.
(a) Relative (b) Positive
(c) Percentage (d) Negative

128. Factor reversal test is one of the tests for
(a) Time series (b) Index number
(c) Hypothesis (d) Probability

129. When the product of price index and the quantity index is equal to the corresponding value index then the test that holds is
(a) Unit Test (b) Time reversal test
(c) Factor reversal test (d) None

130. Which of the following is an economic barometer?
(a) Mean (b) Probability
(c) Correlation (d) Index number

131. _____ is an extension of time reversal test.
(a) Unit test (b) Circular test
(c) Factor reversal test (d) None

132. _____ is concerned with the measurement of price changes over a period of years, when it is desirable to shift the base
(a) Unit test (b) Circular test

(c) Factor reversal test (d) Time reversal test

133. We use price index numbers
(a) To measure prices (b) To compare prices
(c) To measure and compare prices (d) None

134. _____ is a ratio that measures how much a variable has changed over a time.
(a) Time series (b) Index Number
(c) Correlation (d) Regression

135. _____ refers to a set of observations regarding a variable collected, recorded and arranged over a period of time in chronological order.
(a) Time series (b) Index Number
(c) Correlation (d) Regression

136. How many variables exist in a time series?
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

137. In a time series, time is
(a) an independent variable (b)a dependent variable
(c) an extraneous variable (d) a negative variable

138. In a time series, value or quantity is
(a) an independent variable (b)a dependent variable
(c) an extraneous variable (d) a negative variable

139. A table showing monthly rainfall in Kerala is an example of
(a) Time series (b) Index Number
(c) Correlation (d) Regression

140. _____ is a type of periodic movement where period is more than a year and variation is oscillatory in nature.
(a) Secular trend (b) Irregular variation
(c) Long term trend (d) Cyclical variation

141. _____ is also known as long term trend.
(a) Secular trend (b) Irregular variation
(c) Seasonal trend (d) Cyclical variation

142. _____ is also known as random variation.
(a) Secular trend (b) Irregular variation
(c) Seasonal trend (d) Cyclical variation

143. _____ is also known as accidental variation.
(a) Secular trend (b) Irregular variation
(c) Seasonal trend (d) Cyclical variation

144. Time series is a set of data arranged in
(a) Ascending order (b) Descending order
(c) Chronological order (d) at time intervals

145. The more collection in a KSRTC bus at the occasion of a particular festival is related with
(a) Secular trend (b) Irregular variation
(c) Seasonal variation (d) Cyclical variation

146. A time series consist of
(a) long term changes (b) irregular changes
(c) short term changes (d) All of the above

147. In time series analysis 'boom' is related with :
(a) Cyclical Fluctuation (b) Long term trend
(c) Seasonal fluctuation (d) Irregular fluctuation

148. _____ is a quantitative method used to detect patterns of change in data collected over a period of time.
(a) Time series analysis (b) Correlation
(c) Index number (d) Probability

149. Cyclical variations occur at intervals of more than _____ year
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

150. Seasonal variations repeat during a period of _____ year.
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four

151. Cyclical fluctuations are caused by
(a) Strikes and lockouts (b) Floods

(c) Wars (d) None of these

152. The trend is linear if:
(a) the growth rate is constant (b) rate of growth is positive
(c) growth is not constant (d) rate of growth is negative

153. _____ helps in anticipating future course of events.
(a) Time series analysis (b) Correlation
(c) Index number (d) Probability

154. Which model assumes that the observed value is the sum of four components of time series?
(a) Mathematical model (b) Additive model
(c) Multiplicative model (d) None of these

155. Which of the following is not a method of measuring trend?
(a) Method of free hand curve (b) concurrent deviation method
(c) Method of semi average (d) method of least square

156. In which method of measuring trend, the data of a time series are divided into two equal parts?
(a) Method of free hand curve (b) method of moving average
(c) Method of semi average (d) method of least square

157. _____ is a series of successive averages secured from a series of items by dropping the first item in each group averaged and including the next in series – thus obtaining the next average.
(a) Method of free hand curve (b) method of moving average
(c) Method of semi average (d) method of least square

158. The straight line trend obtained by using Least Square method is known as the
(a) Line of Out fit (b) Line of Control
(c) Line of Least Square (d) Line of best fit

159. Probability was brought into the shape of theory first by
(a) Galileo (b) Pascal
(c) Cardon (d) Thomas Bayes

160. _____ means the chance of happening
(a) Index Number (b) Time series
(c) Probability (d) Correlation

161. Probability is a
(a) a qualitative phenomenon (b) a quantitative phenomenon
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) None

162. Theory of probability is an important branch of statistics which provides a numerical measure of
(a) dispersion (b) consistency
(c) variation (d) uncertainty

163. The probability of an event will be always
(a) 1 (b) Between -1 and +1
(c) Between 0 and +1 (c) Between 0 and 2

164. What will be the probability if the happening of the event is certain?
(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) Between 0 and 1 (d) Above 1

165. What will be the probability of an impossible event?
(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) Between 0 and 1 (d) -1

166. _____ is defined as a quantitative value of a chance that an event will take place in the face of favourable or unfavourable ways both of whiche are equally likely.
(a) Index Number (b) Time series
(c) Probability (d) Correlation

167. Tossing a coin is an example of a
(a) Random experiment (b) Non random experiment
(c) Either (a) or (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)

168. The set of all possible simple events of a random experiment is called
(a) Sample space (b) Sample point
(c) Performance (d) Trial

169. Every outcome of a random experiment is called
(a) Sample space (b) Sample point
(c) Performance (d) Trial

170. Performance of a random experiment is called
(a) Sample space (b) Sample point

(c) Event (d) Trial

171. The outcome of a random experiment is called
(a) Sample space (b) Sample point
(c) Event (d) Trial

172. When a group of events include all possible outcomes of the random experiment, it is called
(a) Exhaustive events (b) Compound events
(c) Independent event (d) Dependent event

173. Two or more events which occur jointly and the probability of joint occurrence of which is under consideration are called _____ .
(a) Exhaustive events (b) Compound events
(c) Independent event (d) Dependent event

174. A die is thrown. The probability of getting a 4 or 6 is
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{5}$

175. The probability of getting more than two with an ordinary die is
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{3}$

176. A card is drawn from a well shuffled pack of cards. The probability that it is a card of spade is
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{11}{49}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{13}{51}$

177. Linear trend of a time series indicates
(a) Positive change (b) Negative change
(c) Constant change (d) No change

178. Business cycle is an example of
(a) Cyclical Fluctuation (b) Long term trend
(c) Seasonal fluctuation (d) Irregular fluctuation

179. If P(A) = P(B) , then the two events A and B are
(a) Independent (b) Dependent
(c) Equally likely (d) None of these

180. If P(A) = 0, then event A
(a) will never happen (b) will always happen
\ (c) may happen (d) may not happen

181. If P(A) = 1, then the event A is known as
(a) symmetric event (b) dependent event
(c) improbable event (d) Sure event

182. Classical probability is defined as the ratio of the
(a) Number of unfavourable cases to the total number of equally likely cases
(b) Number of unfavourable cases to the favourable cases
(c) Number of favourable cases to the total number of equally likely cases
(d) Number of favourable cases to the unfavourable cases

183. _____ probability approach is also called as a "priori probability"
(a) Classical (b) Relative
(c) Subjective (d) Axiomatic

184. _____ probability approach is also called as empirical probability.
(a) Classical (b) Relative Frequency
(c) Subjective (d) Axiomatic

185. _____ probability is also known as personalistic theory of probability.
(a) Classical (b) Relative Frequency
(c) Subjective (d) Axiomatic

186. When two coins are tossed, what is the probability of getting both heads?
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{5}$

187. When two coins are tossed, what is the probability of getting atleast one head?
(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{3}{4}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) $\frac{1}{5}$

188. _____ refers to the different ways in which a number of objects can be arranged in a definite order.
(a) Probability (b) Permutation
(c) Computation (d) Combinations

189. _____ refers to arrangement.
(a) Probability (b) Permutation

(c) Computation (d) Combinations

190. In how many ways can six persons be seated around a round table?
(a) 6 (b) 12
(c) 20 (d) 36

191. The event ‘A’ and the event ‘A does not occur’ are called
(a) Complementary events (b) Independent events
(c) Dependent events (d) Exhaustive events

192. _____ is a point of reference in comparing various data describing individual behaviour.
(a) Sample (b) Base period
(c) Estimation (d) None

193. Find the total number of ways in which the letter of the word ‘COIN’ be arranged?
(a) 20 (b) 24
(c) 28 (d) 32

194. _____ probability theory is also called as posteriori probability.
(a) Classical (b) Relative Frequency
(c) Subjective (d) Axiomatic

195. Relative frequency approach probabilities are calculated on the basis of _____ .
(a) Future events (b) Present Situations
(c) Past experiences (d) periodic events

196. Which probability theory is very commonly used in business decision making?
(a) Classical (b) Relative Frequency
(c) Subjective (d) Axiomatic

197. Probability of earning super profits for 10 years by a firm is an example of _____ probability.
(a) Classical (b) Relative Frequency
(c) Subjective (d) Axiomatic

198. There are two important theorems of probability, namely:
(a) The addition law and the multiplication theorem
(b) Negative Theorem and Positive theorem
(c) The addition law and subtraction law

(d) Dependent theory and Independent theory.

199. The order of arrangement of objects is immaterial in
(a) Permutation (b) Combination
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

200. If P(A) = $\frac{1}{3}$, P(B) = $\frac{1}{4}$, the events A & B are
(a) not equally likely (b) mutually exclusive
(b) equally likely (d) None

Answers

1. (a) Measure of Correlation
2. (d) Between + and – 1
3. (c) Can be either positive or negative
4. (a) Simple Correlation
5. (b) Partial Correlation
6. (c) Multiple Correlation
7. (a) Positive Correlation
8. (c) Increases
9. (a) An upward curve
10. (b) Negative Correlation
11. (b) decrease
12. (b) A downward curve
13. (a) Perfect Correlation
14. (b) Imperfect Correlation
15. (c) Either + 1 or – 1
16. (d) Between + 1 and – 1
17. (a) Linear
18. (b) Scatter diagram
19. (c) Perfectly positive
20. (d) None of the above
21. (b) the value of y decreases
22. (a) there is also an increase in the value of y
23. (d) Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation
24. (b) r
25. (a) absence of correlation
26. (d) Perfect negative correlation
27. (b) Perfect positive correlation
28. (b) rc

29. (d) Probable error
30. (c) decreases
31. (a) increases
32. (b) Lag
33. (b) Regression
34. (a) Dependent variable
35. (a) dependence
36. (d) r = + or – 1
37. (a) b_{yx}
38. (b) b_{xy}
39. (a) Regression Co-efficient
40. (a) Simple regression
41. (b) Multiple regression
42. (b) Establishing relation between two variable and measuring the extent of relation
43. (d) Both (a) and (b)
44. (b) Negative
45. (c) Zero
46. (d) Either (a) or (b)
47. (a) Find the nature of correlation between two variables
48. (a) From lower left corner to upper right corner
49. (d) -1
50. (a) Rank correlation coefficient
51. (b) 2
52. (d) It is dependent on the nature of distribution from which the samples are collected
53. (b) another variable
54. (b) 1
55. (c) 2
56. (b) Relative
57. (c) 2
58. (c) Dependent Variable
59. (a) X
60. (a) Independent variable
61. (c) Y on X
62. (b) Index Numbers
63. (a) Current Year
64. (b) Base year
65. (d) All of these
66. (a) Index numbers
67. (c) Percentages
68. (a) Wage negotiation and wage contracts

69. (d) Wholesale price index
70. (d) All of these
71. (b) Price index number
72. (c) Current year price / base year price x 100
73. (a) P1
74. (b) P0
75. (b) Quantity Index Number
76. (a) Q1
77. (c) Q0
78. (c) Q1/Q0 x 100
79. (d) Value Index
80. (d) Product of quantity and their prices
81. (d) Chain base index
82. (a) Cost of living index
83. (d) Unweighted
84. (a) Unweighted Simple Aggregative method
85. (d) Price Index
86. (a) P01
87. (c) $\sum P1$
88. (b) 145.71
89. (c) Weighted Index Number
90. (d) Simple average of relative method
91. (a) Laspeyre's Method
92. (a) Price Index
93. (b) $P01 = \sum p1q0 / \sum p0q0 \times 100$
94. (d) All of the above
95. (c) Both
96. (b) Current year quantities
97. (a) $P01 = \sum p1q1 / \sum p0q1 \times 100$
98. (a) Laspeyre's Method
99. (b) Paasche's Method
100. (c) Fisher's Index Number
101. (c) Fisher's Index Number
102. (c) Fisher's Index Number
103. (a) consistency
104. (c) Weighted average of relatives method
105. (a) Cost of living index
106. (b) Retail price index number
107. (d) Cost of living index
108. (d) All of these

109. (d) Five
110. (c) Base Shifting
111. (a) New index = Old index of the year / Index number of the new year base x 100
112. (b) Deflating
113. (c) Splicing
114. (a) Forward Splicing
115. (b) Backward Splicing
116. (a) Quality of items ignored
117. (a) Ronald Fisher
118. (c) Both Time Reversal Test and Factor Reversal Test
119. (a) Link Relative
120. (b) Retail
121. (b) Geometric mean
122. (d) Kelly's Index
123. (b) A price Index
124. (a) Quantity Index
125. (c) Laspeyre's Index
126. (a) Circular Test
127. (c) Percentage
128. (b) Index number
129. (c) Factor reversal test
130. (d) Index number
131. (b) Circular test
132. (b) Circular test
133. (c) To measure and compare prices
134. (b) Index Number
135. (a) Time series
136. (b) Two
137. (a) an independent variable
138. (b)a dependent variable
139. (a) Time series
140. (d) Cyclical variation
141. (a) Secular trend
142. (b) Irregular variation
143. (b) Irregular variation
144. (c) Chronological order
145. (c) Seasonal variation
146. (d) All of the above
147. (a) Cyclical Fluctuation
148. (a) Time series analysis

149. (a) One
150. (a) One
151. (d) None of these
152. (a) the growth rate is constant
153. (a) Time series analysis
154. (b) Additive model
155. (b) concurrent deviation method
156. (c) Method of semi average
157. (b) method of moving average
158. (d) Line of best fit
159. (c) Cardon
160. (c) Probability
161. (b) a quantitative phenomenon
162. (d) uncertainty
163. (c) Between 0 and +1
164. (a) 1
165. (b) 0
166. (c) Probability
167. (a) Random experiment
168. (a) Sample space
169. (b) Sample point
170. (d) Trial
171. (c) Event
172. (a) Exhaustive events
173. (b) Compound events
174. (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
175. (b) $\frac{2}{3}$
176. (c) $\frac{1}{4}$

177. (c) Constant change
178. (a) Cyclical Fluctuation
179. (c) Equally likely
180. (a) will never happen
181. (d) Sure event
182. (c) Number of favourable cases to the total number of equally likely cases
183. (a) Classical
184. (b) Relative Frequency
185. (c) Subjective
186. (c) $\frac{1}{4}$

187. (b) $\frac{3}{4}$
188. (b) Permutation
189. (b) Permutation
190. (c) 20
191. (a) Complementary events
192. (b) Base period
193. (b) 24
194.(b) Relative Frequency
195. (c) Past experiences
196. (c) Subjective
197. (c) Subjective
198. (a) The addition law and the multiplication theorem
199. (b) Combination
200. (a) not equally likely