

TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
III SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT II EXAMINATIONS
ECONOMICS QUESTION BANK

I. Multiple choice questions.

1. Time series is defined formula [a]
 - a. $y_t = f(t)$
 - b. $y_t = t + t$
 - c. $y_t = t + t$
 - d. None
2. Moving average method is [c]
 - a. Flexible
 - b. Simple
 - c. Simple and flexible
 - d. None
3. Laspeyre's method [a]
 - a. $\frac{P_0}{Q_0} = \frac{\sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum Q_1 Q_0} \times 100$
 - b. $\frac{P_b}{Q_0} = \frac{\sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_1 Q_1} \times 100$
 - c. $\frac{P_c}{Q_{01}}$
 - d. None
4. Fisher's ideal index [c]
 - a. $\sqrt{\frac{\sum P_1 Q_0}{\sum P_1 Q_1}}$
 - b. $\sqrt{\frac{\sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_1}}$
 - c. $\sqrt{\frac{\sum P_1 Q_0}{\sum P_0 Q_0} \times \frac{\sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_1}} \times 100$
 - d. None
5. Regression is _____ [b]
 - a. One variable
 - b. above two variable
 - c. two variable
 - d. None
6. Rank correlation coefficient [c]
 - a. $P = 1 - \frac{b \sum dr}{N^2 - N}$
 - b. $\frac{b \sum dr}{N}$
 - c. $P = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^r}{N^3 - N}$
 - d. None
7. A special type of dot charge called [b]
 - a. Simple diagram
 - b. Scatter diagram
 - c. Pie diagram
 - d. None
8. How many types of connection [b]
 - a. One
 - b. Two
 - c. Three
 - d. None
9. Karl Pearson's methods [c]
 - a. Simple, Direct method
 - b. Direct & multiple method
 - c. Shortcut method, Direct method
 - d. None
10. Correlation measure [b]
 - a. Non relative measure
 - b. Relative measure
 - c. Absolute measure
 - d. None
11. Regression measure [b]
 - a. Relative measure
 - b. Absolute measure
 - c. None relative
 - d. None
12. Quartile deviation [b]
 - a. $\frac{Q_2 - Q_1}{2}$
 - b. $\frac{Q_3 - Q_2}{2}$
 - c. $\frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$
 - d. None
13. Mean deviation [a]
 - a. $\frac{\sum f_1 D_1}{N}$
 - b. $\frac{\sum D_1}{N}$
 - c. $\frac{\sum f_1}{N}$
 - d. None
14. Range means [c]
 - a. L + S
 - b. L = S
 - c. L - S
 - d. None
15. How many different types of index numbers? [c]
 - a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. none
16. Quantity index number means [c]
 - a. Un changes goods
 - b. Changes goods
 - c. changes good produced (X-M)
 - d. none
17. Price index number means [a]
 - a. Whole sale & retail price
 - b. Retail price
 - c. Whole sale price
 - d. None
18. Simple aggregative method [b]
 - a. $P = \text{Basic level} / \text{Current level} \times 100$
 - b. $P_0 = \text{Current year} / \text{Basic year} \times 100$
 - c. $P_0 = \text{Year/Month}$
 - d. None
19. Weighted accurate method are [c]
 - a. one
 - b. two
 - c. three
 - d. none

20. Arithmetic equation

[c]

a. $\frac{\sum f}{N}$

b. $\frac{\sum X}{N}$

c. $\frac{\sum fx}{N}$

d. None

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Karl pearson's coefficient of correlation equation $r_{XY} = \frac{\sum XY}{N \cdot \sigma X - \sigma Y}$

2. Standard deviation formula $P = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{N^3 - N}$

3. Regression define a measure of relationship between two or more variables

4. Correlation define it refers to the movements its two or more related variables

5. Rank correlation formula $P = 1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{N^3 - N}$

6. Cost of living index number $\sqrt{\frac{\sum P_1 Q_0 + \sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_0 + \sum P_0 Q_1}}$

7. Consumer price index number current year/ base year x 100

8. Paasche's price index number $\frac{P_0}{P_1} = \frac{\sum Q_1 P_1}{\sum Q_1 P_0} \times 100$

9. Real wage equation = $R = W/P$

10. Laspeye's index number Money wage / Price index X 100

11. Fisher's idel index $\sqrt{\frac{\sum P_1 Q_0 + \sum P_1 Q_1}{\sum P_0 Q_0 + \sum P_0 Q_1}}$

12. Index numbers rightly called barometers

13. The product of price and quantity is known as value of commodity is called value index number

14. A time series is a set of satisfied observations arranged in chronological number

15. Regression is the average relationship between two or more variables

16. Depression is two types 1) Linear regression 2) Non Linear regression

17. Various components of time series are 1) Secular 2) Cyclical 3) Seasonal 4) Irregular

18. Mathematically a time series is defined by the functional relationship $Y_t = f(t)$

19. Parabolic trend equation is $Y_e = a + bt + ct^2$

20. Exponential trend form (equation) is $Y_t = ab^t$

III. Short Answers.

1. Explain Karl pearson's coefficient of correlation ?

2. Explain the Index number?

3. Define regression and discuss its utility?

4. Define correlation? Write a short note importance?

5. Distinguish between correlation and Regression?

6. Explain Fisher's Ideal method of constructing index member and comment on its utility?

7. Explain the types of index numbers (or) about Laspeyer's paasche's and Fisher's index numbers.

8. What is time series? Explain importance components?
9. Explain the methods of measuring trends by semi averages method?
10. Write the features of tendency?