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# Applied Statistics

## BSc III, Paper-II (A)

1. Which is not the component of time series.  
(a) Trend (b) Cyclical variation (c) Seasonal variations  
(d) Curve fitting
2. Random components in a time series are caused by:  
(a) Strikes (b) Flood (c) Fire in a factory (d) All of these
3. From which method seasonal variations can be measured.  
(a) Link Relative Method (b) Method of Least Squares  
(c) Method of Moving Average (d) None of these
4. Which method is used to measure secular trend?  
(a) Ratio to moving average method (b) Link Relative Method  
(c) Ratio to trend method (d) Moving Average method
5. Which method to measure the trend is used to estimate future values?  
(a) Method of Least Squares (b) Method of Moving average  
(c) Method of Semi average (d) None of these.
6. The sales of woollen clothes in winter season is associated with the components of time series is called.  
(a) Secular trend (b) Seasonal variation  
(c) Random component (d) None of these.
7. The terms prosperity, depression, recession and boom are attached with.  
(a) Secular trend (b) Seasonal variations  
(c) Cyclical variations (d) Random components

8. A method to measure seasonal variation is:
- (a) Method of Least Squares (b) Semi-Average Method
  - (c) ~~Link Relative~~ Ratio to trend Method (d) None of these
9. For the given five sales 15, 24, 18, 33, 42 the three year moving averages are:
- (a) 19, 15, 31 (b) 19, 30, 31 (c) 19, 23, 33, (d) None of these
10. Which component of time series is not present in Yearly data?
- (a) Trend (b) Cycle variation (c) Random component
  - (d) seasonal variation.
11. If trend is absent in a time-series, seasonal indices are obtained by using
- (a) Ratio to trend (b) Method of simple average
  - (c) Ratio to moving average (d) Link Relative Method
12. By method of semi-averages, we can measure:
- (a) Trend (b) Seasonal (c) Random, (d) Cycle.
13. In which price index numbers, base year quantities are used as weights?
- (a) Paasche (b) Laspeyre, (c) Fisher (d) None of these
14. Which index number is equal to A.M. of Paasche's and Laspeyre's index number?
- (a) Fisher's index (b) Marshall Edgeworth (c) Walsh's index
  - (d) Drobnick and Bowley's index
15. The base period for an index number should be:
- (a) Any year (b) A Normal year (c) A year of constant price
  - (d) None of these

16. Index number measures:

- (a) Relative change (b) Absolute change (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

17. Fisher's index number formula satisfies:

- (a) Time Reversal Test (b) Factor Reversal Test
- (c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

18. The first and foremost step in the construction of index number is:

- (a) Choice of base period (b) Choice of weights
- (c) Purpose of index number (d) All of these

19. For comparing year to year changes in price level the suitable index to be used is:

- (a) Fixed base index (b) Fixed base index with average price as base
- (c) Chain base index (d) None of these

20. Which index number is used to determine the grant of DA to the workers.

- (a) Laspeyres (b) Fisher's (c) Cost of living index no.
- (d) None of these.

21. Which index no is equal to GM of Paasche's and Laspeyres index numbers?

- (a) Fisher's (b) Drobnish Bowley (c) Marshall Edgeworths
- (d) None of these.

22. In which price index no. A.M of base and current year quantities are used as weights?

- (a) Fisher's (b) Drobnish Bowley (c) Marshall Edgeworths
- (d) Cost of living index No.