## HERAMB PROFESSIONAL INSTITUTE

(a) r2

(b)  $1 + r^2$ 

(c) 1 - r2

(d) 1

CA-CPT / MATHEMATICS			MAR	KS: 50	<b>DURATION: 1 HR</b>		
1. Kar	<ul><li>(a) independ</li><li>(b) independ</li><li>(c) independ</li></ul>	rrelation coeff lent of shift of lent of change lent of shift of nt of shift of o	origin. of scale. origin and cha	inge of scale.			
<ul><li>2. In case of 'Shoe size and intelligent (a) positive correlation.</li><li>(c) sphurious correlation.</li></ul>			(b) negative	<del>-</del>			
3. In c	ase of 'Insurai	nce companies	s' profits and t	he number of	claims they have to pay" correlation is		
	 (a) positive correlation (c) both (a) and (b)						
4. Two	regression li (a) r = 0	nes coincide v (b) r = 2	when (c) r = 1	(d) None of	the above		
5. bxy	_	ession coefficion (b) y on x		and (b)	(d) None of the above		
6. The	(a) correlation	en the regression coefficient and (b)	(b) regression	n coefficient			
7. If x		the relationshi (b) -1					
8. Max		of Rank Correla (b) +1			f the above		
9. If u		(x + 7, and rxy (b) 0.47			the above		
10. If the data are collected for two (a) Univariate Data (c) Conditional Data							
	relationship	elation coeffici between the two, $q > 0$ x, p > 0, q < 0	wo variables?		is 1, which of the following would		
12. W	hat is coefficie	ent of non-dete	ermination?				

13. The test of shifting the base is called  (a) Unit Test (b) Circular Test (c) Time Reversal Test (d) None of the above						
<ul> <li>14. Circular Test is not satisfied by : <ul> <li>(a) the Simple Geometric Mean of price relatives.</li> <li>(b) the Weighted aggregative with fixed weights.</li> <li>(c) Lospeyre's or Paasche's or the Fisher's ideal index.</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul> </li> </ul>						
15. The time reversal test is satisfied by  (a) Fisher's index number  (b) Paasche's index number  (c) Laspeyre's index number  (d) None of the above						
<ul> <li>16. Identify the false statement.</li> <li>(a) Base year quantities are taken as weights in Laspeyre's price index number.</li> <li>(b) Fisher's ideal index is equal to the Arithmetic mean of Laspeyre's and Paasche's index number.</li> <li>(c) Laspeyre's index number formula does not satisfy time reversal test.</li> <li>(d) None of the above</li> </ul>						
17. In 1980, the net monthly income of the employee was `800/- p.m. The consumer price index number was 160 in 1980. It rose to 200 in 1984. If the employee has to be rightly compensated, the additional D.A. to be paid to the employee is  (a) `175/- (b) `185/- (c) `200/- (d) `125/-						
18. During the certain period the C. L. I. gives up from 110 to 200 and the Salary of a worker is also raised from 330 to 500, then the real terms are  (a) loss by Rs 50 (b) loss by Rs 75 (c) loss by Rs 90 (d) None of these						
19 is most accurate for the construction of index numbers.  (a) H.M. (b) A.M. (c) G.M. (d) None of these						
20. Index no. is equal to  (a) sum of price relative. (b) average of the price relative.  (c) product of price relative. (d) None of the above						
21. The index number of prices at a place in 1998 is 355 with 1991 as base. This means						
(a) there has been on an average 255% increase in price (b) there has been on an average a 355% increase in price (c) there has been on an average a 250% increase in price (d) None of the above						
22. The formula should be independent of the unit in which or for which price and quantities ar quoted in						
(a) Unit Test (b) Time Reversal Test (c) Factor Reversal Test (d) None of the above						
23. Laspeyres' method and Paasche's method do not satisfy  (a) Unit Test (b) Time Reversal Test  (c) both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above						
24. The Cost of Living Index (C. L. I.) is always:						

	(a) Weighted index (b) Price	index (c) Q	uantity index	(d) None of the above		
25.	When sample size is small then (a) n <15 (b) $n \le 30$			nese		
26.	A statistic is  (a) A function of sample obse (c) A characteristic of a popul		<ul><li>(b) A function of population units</li><li>(d) A part of a population</li></ul>			
27.	A measure of precision obtained by sampling is given by  (a) Standard error  (b) Sampling fluctuation  (c) Sampling distribution  (d) Expectation					
28.	28. Simple random sampling is very effective if  (a) The population is not very large  (b) The population is not much heterogeneous  (c) The population is partitioned into several sections  (d) Both (a) and (b)					
29.	. Which sampling adds flexibility to the sampling process ?  (a) Simple random sampling (b) Multistage sampling (c) Stratified sampling (d) Systematic sampling					
30.	In sampling theory, proportion is (a) Attribute of population (c) both		riable of popu	lation		
31.	Statistical data may be collected (a) Census inquiry (b) Sam	•		called (d) none		
32.	A ——— is the set of measu	rement / data	a that are actu	ally selected in the course of an		
inve	estigation / enquiry. (a) Sample (b) Pop	ulation	(c) both	(d) none		
33.	Sampling is the process of obtain (a) population (b) sam	-	(c) frequenc	cy (d) none		
34.	A statistic is a ——— variable. (a) Simple (b) com	pound	(c) random	(d) none		
35.	The difference of the actual value (a) Error in statistics (c) Percentage error	(b) Ab:	ected value u solute error lative error.	sing a model is		
36.	There are types of estim (a) five (b) Two	ates about a	population pa (c) three	rameter (d) four		
37.	The nth element of the sequence (a) $(-1)^n 2^{n-1}$ (b) $2^{n-1}$ (		. is (d) none of th	nese		
38.	Which term of the progression (a) 21st (b) 20th (c) 19th (d) n		s - 39			

39. The two arithi (a) 2/3, 1/3			4 is (d) none of these					
40.The number of numbers between 74 and 25556 divisible by 5 is (a) 5090 (b) 5097 (c) 5095 (d) none of these								
41. t <sub>8</sub> of the series 6, 12, 24, is (a) 786 (b) 768 (c) 867 (d) none of these								
42. The sum of t (a) 36			terms is (d) none of these					
43. If you save 1 paise today, 2 paise the next day 4 paise the succeeding day and so on, then your total savings in two weeks will be (a) Rs. 163 (b) Rs. 183 (c) Rs. 163.84 (d) none of these								
44. Number of misprints per page of a thick book follows  (a) Normal Distribution (b) Poisson Distribution  (c) Binomial Distribution (d) Standard Normal Distribution								
45. In Binomial Distribution 'n' means  (a) no. of trials of the experiment (b) the probability of getting success  (c) no. of success (d) None of the above								
46. Standard deviation of Binomial Distribution is (a) $\sqrt{\mathrm{npq}}$ (b) np (c) both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above								
47. An unbiased dice is tossed 500 times. The Standard deviation of the no. of 'sixes' in these 500 tossed is  (a) $\frac{50}{6}$ (b) $\frac{500}{6}$ (C) $\frac{5}{6}$ (d) None of the above								
(a) $\frac{50}{6}$	(b) $\frac{500}{6}$	(C) $\frac{5}{6}$	(d) None of the above					
	cossed for six times $(b)^{\frac{22}{64}}$		ability of getting atleast one head.  (d) None of the above					
49. A random variable X has the following distribution:  X								
(a) 0.2	(b) 0.3	(c) 0.1	(d) 0.4					
50. For a Normal Distribution, mean deviation is 20 and variance is 25. Find point of inflexion.								

(a) 15, 25 (b) -5, 5 (c) 4, 4 (d) None of the above