

No.	Question Text	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	The Cj-Zj row in simplex for maximization represents _____	profit per unit	constraints	gross profit	net profit
2	The solution of linear programming gives _____	value of objective	function value of constants	value of constraints	value of variables
3	In order to solve linear programming problem it is required to find _____	feasible region	optimum region	convex region	concave region
4	Linear programming forms the basic foundation for an important branch of Mathematics and statistics called _____	linear research	operations research	computer programming	non- linear research
5	The constraints in a LPP of the type $a_{i1}x_1 + a_{i2}x_2 + \dots + a_{in}x_n \leq b_i$ are called _____ constraints.	positivity	non-negativity	logical	technological
6	When there are more than 2 decision variables in a LPP then we need to use the _____ method to solve it.	graphical	duplex	simplex	complex
7	In an LPP, the objective function can be the following _____	$7x+8y$	x^2+2x+3	$x+3xy$	$y+3xy$
8	The variables $x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$ in LPP are called _____	Decision	Programming	Feasible	objective
9	In the process of testing, a statistician starts with a hypothesis called _____ hypothesis.	alternate	level of significance	null	level of rejection
10	_____ is a supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation.	hypothesis	covariance	correlation	diagnosis both type 1 and type 2 error
11	If we reject H_0 when H_0 is true, then we are committing _____.	type 1 error	type 2 error	right decision	error
12	_____ is a supposition or proposed explanation made on the basis of limited evidence as a starting point for further investigation.	hypothesis	covariance	correlation	diagnosis
13	If the critical region is located on both sides of sampling distribution of test statistic is _____	One tail	Two tail	left tail	right tail

14	If A is a matrix of order (m - by - n) then a matrix (n - by - m) obtained by interchanging rows and columns of A is called the	additive inverse of	transpose of A	determinant of	order of A
15	A diagonal matrix in which all the diagonal elements are equal is a _____.	scalar matrix.	column matrix.	unit matrix.	Zero Matrix
16	If rows and columns of determinants are interchanged, its value	Increases	decreases	remains unchanged	changes its sign
17	When the ratio p/q is compounded with itself, the resulting ratio which is p^2/q^2 is called as the _____ ratio.	subduplicate	triplicate	duplicate	subtriplicate
18	In a : b, last term is called _____.	Antecedent	Extreme	Consequent	Mean
19	A statement which is expressed as an equivalence of two ratios is known as _____.	Proportion	Variation	Ratio	Probability
20	Unit of ratio is _____.	Cm	Inches	No unit	Radians
21	In two quantities are related in such a way that when one quantity increases, other quantity decreases, then this variation is said to be	Extreme variation	Joint variation	Direct variation	Inverse variation
22	A combination of direct and inverse variations of one or more than one variable is known as _____.	Direct variation	Inverse variation	Joint variation	Complex variation
23	When a ratio is compounded with its duplicate ratio, then it is called _____.	Compound ratio	Duplicate ratio	Sub-duplicate	TriPLICATE ratio
24	A relation by division between the magnitude of three or more quantities of the same kind is called _____.	Inverse ratio	Reciprocal ratio	Continued ratio	Compound ratio
25	The quantitative relation between two amounts showing the number of times one value contains with other number is called	Proportion	Ratio	Percentage	variation
26	Out of 40 students in a class, 32 opted to go for a picnic. What percentage of students opted for picnic ?	80%	70%	60%	50%
27	The inverse ratio of 5/3 is _____	1/5	1/3	5/3	3/5
28	A ratio is equal to 5 : 7 If its antecedent is 35, what is the consequent	48	84	49	89

29	If A directly proportional to B and A = 4 when B = 6, find the value of A when B = 27.	A = 18	A=28	A=81	A=21	
30	15% of 475 is _____.		71.5	85	28	39
31	The ratio of 10 km to 15 Kg		02:03	03:02	05:10	The ratio Cannot be Determined
32	Beta is a measure of _____ risk. _____ is measure of volatility of a security in comparison to the market as a whole	systematic	unsystematic	float		business
33	Range, Variance and standard deviations of returns are measures of _____	alpha	beta	variance	mean	
34	Return on investment can be calculated as a return on _____	return	risk	capital	interest	
35	The risk of any investment is represented by probability distribution of _____	invested capital	interest	return	risk	
36	Expected return is the sum of the products of possible returns with their respective	amount	capital	risk	return	
37	Interest rate of risk is a type of _____ risk	probabilities	risk	return	investment	
38	Higher value of Range indicates that investing in that stock is _____	systematic	unsystematic	float	business	good
39	A combination of group of securities is called _____.	giving more return	profitable	riskier	investment	investment
40	Portfolio where securities having correlation which is either low or negative have _____ risk	return	risk	portfolio	share	
41	Portfolio risk is generally _____ than the average of the risk of its component securities.	High	Lower	Zero	negative	
42	A _____ is an amount by which the cost of a country's imports exceeds its exports.	Less	high	equal	zero	
43	_____ measures the total monetary value of the output produced by a country's residents.	imports	exports	trade balance	trade deficit	
44	_____ = GDP – Depreciation	GDP	GN	GNP	NDP	
45	_____ is the monetary value of all finished goods and services made within a country during a specific period.	NNP	NDP	GNP	Real income	
46		GNP	GDP	NNP	NDP	

47	The difference between all total revenue and total expenditure called _____.	Expenditure method	Fiscal deficit	Budgetary deficit	Fiscal profit
48	Infrastructure facilities consist of _____.	Railways	Income	Inflation	Real income
49	_____ is an important indicator of economics.	Price level	Rate of inflation	Per capita income	
50	The government outlines its proposal of _____ & _____ at the beginning of the financial year.	Receipt and payment	Capital and expenditure	Expenditure and receipts	
51	Under which method GDP is calculated by adding up of the value of all goods & services produced at each stage of production.	Expenditure method	Output method	Income method	Total output method
52	In the following indicators which is the type of Economics indicators.	Leading indicators	Coincident indicators	Lagging indicators	All of above
53	The difference between a country's imports and its exports is called _____ balance.	trade	current	capital	return
54	_____ is the ratio of cash available for debt servicing to interest, principal, and lease payment.	GDP	GNP	DCR	NDP
55	_____ is NNP calculated at factor cost.	Per capita income	National income	National domestic product	Net Income