



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

STATISTICS

7. Index Numbers

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: XI Sec: ____

Q1. What is an Index Number? State any two objectives of constructing index numbers.

Q2. Distinguish between:

(a) Price Index Number and Quantity Index Number

(b) Simple Index and Weighted Index

(Write any two points for each)

Q3. Explain the following terms with examples:

(a) Base year

(b) Current year

(c) Fixed base index

Q4. Calculate the Simple Aggregative Price Index Number from the following data:

Commodity	Price in 2020 (₹)	Price in 2024 (₹)
A	10	15
B	8	12
C	12	18

Q5. Using the Simple Average of Price Relatives Method, find the index number for the year 2024 based on 2020:

Commodity	Price in 2020 (₹)	Price in 2024 (₹)
P	20	25
Q	16	20
R	24	30

Q6. From the following data, compute the Consumer Price Index (CPI) with year 2020 s base period.

Commodity	Price in 2020 (₹)	Price in 2024 (₹)	Quantity in 2020
X	5	8	10
Y	6	9	8
Z	4	6	12



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Q7. Calculate the Paasche's Price Index Number from the following information:

Commodity	Price in 2020 (₹)	Price in 2024 (₹)	Quantity in 2024
A	10	14	6
B	12	18	5
C	8	12	9

Q8. The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for a group of workers in 2024 is 180 with 2020 as the base year. What does this index number indicate about the cost of living?

Q9. State any four limitations of index numbers.

Q10. "Index numbers are economic barometers." Do you agree? Give two reasons.

MCQ'S

Q1. An index number is used to measure

- A. Absolute change B. Relative change C. Total change D. Average change

Q2. The year which is taken as a reference for comparison is called

- A. Current year B. Accounting year C. Base year D. Normal year

Q3. The index number of the base year is always taken as

- A. 0 B. 10 C. 50 D. 100

Q4. Which of the following is a **price index number**?

- A. Index of Industrial Production
B. Consumer Price Index
C. Quantity Index
D. Value Index

Q5. Which of the following index numbers is used to measure **change in cost of living**?

- A. Wholesale Price Index B. Consumer Price Index C. Quantity Index D. Value Index

Q6. If the Consumer Price Index is 150, it indicates that

- A. Prices have fallen by 50%
B. Prices have risen by 150%
C. Prices have risen by 50%
D. Prices are unchanged

Q7. One major limitation of index numbers is that they

- A. Are easy to calculate
B. Are always accurate
C. Ignore changes in quality
D. Are widely used