Question Bank

Sem VI

Paper II (Code: USST 602)

Sr. No.	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	For a particular hypothesis test, α=0.05, and β=0.10. The power of this test is:	0.15	0.9	0.85	0.95
2	The totality of all observations of a statistical experiment or enquire is known as	population	sample	parameter	statistic
3	Any statistical measure computed from population data is known as	population	sample	parameter	statistic
4	If the hypothesis specifies the distribution completely then it is known as	simple hypothesis	composite hypothesis	null hypothesis	Alternate hypothesis
5	Rejection region is also known as	Acceptance region	Type I error	Type II error	None of the above
6	Probability of arriving at the correct decision is known as	Type I error	Type II error	Critical region	power
7	The corresponding critical region while obtaining Most powerful test is known as	Critical region	Best Critical region	Uniformly best critical region	All of the above
8	A part of the population selected for the study is called as	population	sample	parameter	statistic

9	Any statistical measure computed from sample data is known as	population	sample	parameter	statistic
10	If the hypothesis does not specify the distribution completely then it is known as	simple hypothesis	composite hypothesis	null hypothesis	Alternate hypothesis
11	If we reject H0 when H0 is true then it is	Type I error	Type II error	Size of the test	power
12	Statistical inference consists of	Estimation theory	power	Non parametric test	None of the above
13	The negation of null hypothesis is known as	simple hypothesis	composite hypothesis	null hypothesis	Alternate hypothesis
14	Critical Region is also known as	Rejection Region	Acceptance region	Alternate hypothesis	None of the above
15	If we accept H0 when H1 is true the it is	Type I error	Type II error	Size of the test	power

16	The maximum value of probability of type I error is called as	Level of significance	Composite hypothesis	Critical region	power
17	For a certain coin we want to test whether H0:p=1/2 vs H1:p=1/3 can be retained where p is the probability of getting head in a single toss of a coin to decide this coin is tossed four times and H0 is rejected if number of heads observed is 0 or 1.obtain type I error	0.4074	0.3125	0.37	None of the above
18	A random variable x follows uniform distribution over range (0,θ).H0:θ=1.5 vs H1:θ=2.5 is tested based on single observation x. find type I error for critical region x≥0.8	0.3200	0.8000	0.4667	None of the above
19	If the most powerful test is same for all the hypothesis then it is:	Uniformly most powerful test	Most Powerful test	Either of option 1 and option 2	None of the above
20	LRT is related to	Bayes' estimates	Moments estimates	Maximum likelihood estimates	All of the above
21	LRT is same as NP lemma for testing	Composite null hypothesis against composite alternate hypothesis	Simple null hypothesis against composite alternate hypothesis	composite null hypothesis against simple alternate hypothesis	Simple null hypothesis against simple alternate hypothesis

22	LRT is Not necessarily UMP test	TRUE	FALSE	Under certain conditions it may be either true or false	None of the above
23	The sample size is fixed in SPRT	TRUE	FALSE	Under certain conditions it may be either true or false	None of the above
24	_____ test do not required assumption about parameter of population.	parametric	Non-parametric	Statistical	Probabilistic
25	If the data do not follow normal distribution then we go for _____.	Non-parametric test	parametric test	t test	median test
26	The decision criteria in SPRT depend on the functions of	Type I error	Type II error	Both Type I error and Type II errors	neither Type I error nor Type II error
27	In SPRT 'n', the sample size is regarded as	Fixed constant	Random variable	It changes as per assumptions	Incomplete information provided
28	Probability of terminating SPRT is _____	zero	finite	infinity	one

29	In SPRT if log B $\leq \Sigma$ Zi $\leq$ log B	Accept Ho	Continue sampling	Reject Ho	Incomplete information provided
30	If L(Θ) is operating characteristic function of K(Θ) is power function then	L(Θ)=K(Θ)	L(Θ)=1+K(Θ)	L(Θ)=1+2K(Θ)	L(Θ)=1-K(Θ)
31	The corresponding critical region while obtaining Uniformly Most powerful test is known as	Critical region	Best Critical region	Uniformly best critical region	All of the above
32	If the most powerful test is not same for all the hypothesis then we conclude that uniformly most powerful test does not exist	TRUE	FALSE	Under certain conditions it may be either true or false	None of the above
33	The sample size is not fixed in SPRT	TRUE	FALSE	Under certain conditions it may be either true or false	None of the above
34	Critical region is generally	One sided	two sided	Both option 1 and option 2	None of the above
35	If we reject the null hypothesis, we conclude that:	there is enough statistical evidence to infer that the alternative hypothesis is true	there is not enough statistical evidence to infer that the alternative	there is enough statistical evidence to infer that the null hypothesis is true	the test is statistically insignificant at whatever level of significance the test was conducted at

			hypothesis is true		
36	Non-parametric distribution are _____.	free from distribution	depend on distribution	independent of parameter	depend of parameter
37	LRT is _____.	Always consistent	Never consistent	consistent under certain assumptions	None of the above
38	In Neyman pearson theory of testing of hypothesis n the sample size is regarded as	Fixed constant	Random variable	It changes as per assumptions	Incomplete information provided
39	The area of critical region depends on the	size of type I error	size type II error	Value of statistic	number of observations
40	Full form of 'ASN' with respect to SPRT is	Aggregated sample number	Average sample number	Asymptotic sample number	Avoided sample number
41	In SPRT if $\Sigma Zi \geq \log A$	Accept Ho	Continue sampling	Reject Ho	None of the above

42	Under SPRT criteria the value of constant B is given by	$\beta/(1-\alpha)$	$(1-\beta)/\alpha$	β/α	$\beta/(1+\alpha)$
43	Uniformly most powerful test is considered while testing	Simple null hypothesis against simple alternate hypothesis	Simple null hypothesis against Composite alternate hypothesis	Insufficient information	None of the above
44	Under certain Assumptions LRT is consistent	TRUE	FALSE	Insufficient information	None of the above
45	Consider a hypothesis where H0 where $\phi 0 = 23$ against H1 where $\phi 1 < 23$. The test is?	Right tailed	Left tailed	Centre tailed	Cross tailed
46	A random variable x follows uniform distribution over range $(0,\theta)$.H0:θ=1.5 vs H1:θ=2.5 is tested based on single observation x. Find type II error for critical region $x \geq 0.8$	0.3200	0.8000	0.4667	None of the above
47	Non-parametric technique is apply to data which are measured on _____.	Interval scale	Ratio scale	ordinal scale	median
48	While testing composite null hypothesis against composite alternative hypothesis which of the following test is more useful	MP test	UMP test	LRT	Powerful test

49	The test corresponding to uniformly best critical region is known as	Most powerful test	Powerful test	Uniformly most powerful test	Locally most powerful test
50	LRT principle states that, reject Ho if and only if (where λ_0 is some number and λ is Likelihood ratio)	$0<\lambda_0<\lambda$	$\lambda<0<\lambda_0$	$\lambda_0<0<\lambda$	$0<\lambda<\lambda_0$
51	In SPRT both 'α' and 'β' are	Fixed constant	Random variable	It changes as per assumptions	Incomplete information provided
52	α' and 'β' are respectively	Type I error and Type II error	Type II error and Type I error	Probability of committing Type I and Type II error respectively	Probability of committing Type II and Type I error
53	In SPRT if $\Sigma Z_i \leq \log B$	Accept Ho	Continue sampling	Reject Ho	Incomplete information provided
54	Under SPRT criteria the value of constant A is given by	$\beta/(1-\alpha)$	$(1-\beta)/\alpha$	β/α	$\beta/(1+\alpha)$
55	While using Neyman pearson theory of hypothesis	α' and 'β' both are fixed constant	'α' is fixed and we minimise 'β'	α' and 'β' both are random variable	β' is fixed and we minimise 'α'

56	In one sample sign test, sample is drawn from population with unknown _____.	mean	median	mode	scale
57	In one sample sign test, if sample size is sufficiently large, then we can use _____.	chi square distribution	normal approximation	t distribution	F distribution
58	In one sample wilcoxon sign rank test, the scale of measurement is at least _____.	Ordinary scale	Nominal scale	Interval scale	Ratio scale
59	The data in the Run test can be classify in _____ type	mutually exhaustive	consistency	equally likely	mutually exclusive
60	Friedman test analysis of data is meant for _____.	one way classification	two way classification	non classified data	three way classification
61	In one sample wilcoxon sign rank test, the population from which sample is taken is _____.	asymmetric	unique	symmetric	sequential
62	Run test for testing _____ of a sample.	sequence	uniqueness	type	randomness

63	In Two sample sign test, measurement scale is at least _____.	Nominal	Ordinal	Ratio	Interval
64	In Two sample wilcoxon sign rank test, H0 :Mx= My v/s H1 :Mx < My then Reject H0 if _____.	W <= d	W+ <= d	W- <= d	W- >= d
65	In median test, if the two population have same median then each population probability P is same that an observed value _____ the grand median.	lesser	equal to	exceed	not equal
66	If n1 and n2 are very small it will be always appropriate to use test procedure based on _____.	chi square distribution	Hypergeometric distribution	t distribution	F distribution
67	Under certain condition _____ has an asymptotic chi-square distribution. (Where λ is likelihood ratio)	2logλ	- 2logλ	logλ	- logλ
68	One sample sign test is measure at least on _____.	Ordinary scale	Ratio scale	Nominal scale	Interval scale
69	In one sample sign test, H0 : M =M0 v/s H1: M >M0 then Reject H0 iff _____	r+ <= r0	r- <= r0	r <= r0	r- <= r0

70	In Two sample sign test, pairs of observations are _____.	similar	unique	dependent	independent
71	In Two sample sign test, calculating di, if we get di= _____ then we discarding that pair.	Negative	Fraction value	Zero	One
72	In Two sample wilcoxon sign rank test, the probability distribution d is symmetric about _____.	median	mean	mode	independent
73	Kruskal Wallis test with k treatments and n blocks which is approximated to chi-square has d.f. is	(n-1)	(k-1)(n-1)	(k-1)	k(n-1)
74	If tie observation are present in the Kruskal Wallis example which are handle by _____ method.	mid-range	mid-rank	median	parametric
75	A random variable x follows uniform distribution over range (0,θ).H0:θ=1.5 vs H1:θ=2.5 is tested based on single observation x. Find type II error for critical region x≥0.8	0.3200	0.8000	0.4667	None of the above

Question Bank

Sem VI

Paper IV (Code: USST 604A)

Sr.No.	Questions	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	$\frac{l_x - l_{x+1}}{lx}$= ___	nP_x	q_x	nq_x	P_x
2	l_x gives the number of person living out of the l_0 person. It is non-increasing function of x, i.e. $l_x$is _____l_{x+1}.	Less than	greater than	less than or equal to	greater than or equal to
3	Life table is used in the _____.	Number of deaths	number of births	period of selection	measurement of population growth
4	The ratio of number of deaths in age group x to (x+1) to total number of	Force of mortality	stationary population	central death rate	complete expectation

	person in the age group x to $(x+1)$ is				
5	What is the relationship between e_x&e_x°.	$e_x^{\circ}=1+e_x$	$e_x^{\circ}=\frac{1}{2}+e_x$	$.\ e_x^{\circ}=1-e_x$	$e_x=\frac{1}{2}-e_x$
6	If $q_{90}=\frac{1}{3}$, $q_{91}=\frac{2}{5}$, l_{90} = 3000, then what is the value of d_{90}=?	800	1000	2000	1200
7	$l_{\circ}e^{-\int_{\circ}^{x}\ \mu_t dt}=$_____	q_x	P_x	$.\ l_x$	d_x
8	$\frac{a_{6n\urcorner}}{a_{6n\urcorner}}=$?	$l+v^{3n}$	$.\ l-v^{3n}$	$l-(v^{3n})^2$	$l+(v^{3n})^2$
9	The population is closed for migration and the deaths are spread over the year uniformly is called as	Force of mortality	stationary population	curtate expectation	complete expectation

10	$\frac{e^x}{e_{x+1}+1}$ =?	e_x°	. P_x	q_x	nP_x
11	Which is the incorrect expression?	$\mu_x = \frac{-1}{l_x}\frac{d}{d_x} l_x$	$q_x = \int_0^1 \mu_{x+t} \cdot tP_x dt$	$l_x = \int_0^{\infty} \mu_{x+t} l_{x+t} dt$	$d_x = \int_0^{\infty} tP_x \cdot \mu_{x+t} dt$
12	L_x is denotes total number of individuals surviving between age group x to $x+1$. Then what is he value of L_x?	$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} L_{x+i}$	$l_{x+\frac{1}{2}}$	$\frac{T_x}{l_x}$	$\frac{1}{2} + T_x$
13	$P_x . P_{x+2}$ ……..P_{x+n-1}=?	nP_x	q_x	P_x	${}_nq_x$
14	${}_nq_x$ denotes probability that a person aged x dies within next 'n' years. Then what is the expression for ${}_nq_x$?	$\frac{l_x + l_{x+1} + \cdots \ldots + l_{x+n-1}}{l_x}$	$\frac{d_x + d_{x+1} + \cdots \ldots + d_{x+n-1}}{l_x}$	$\frac{T_x}{l_x}$	. $\frac{l_x + l_{x+1}}{2}$

15	Find μ_{84} exactly.	0.03125	0.0662	0.1295	0.9970

	$(l_x = 100\sqrt{100 - x})$				
16	Person A the age is 40. Find the probability person A dies between age 65 & 70. (Given: $l_{65} = 717436$, $l_{70} = 591285$, $l_{40} = 963206$)	0.9130	0.1301	0.022	0.7821
17	The number of persons out of l_x persons who will completed age x but die reaching age $(x + 1)$. Then what is d_x ?	$l_{x+1} - l_x$	$\frac{l_x + l_{x+1}}{2}$	$l_x - l_{x+1}$	$\frac{1 - l_x}{l_x}$
18	Which is the incorrect assumption of life table?	Radix or cohort is open for immigration & migration	Deaths are assumed to be uniformly disturbed in the interval x to $x + n$.	Deaths occur in a fixed pattern.	Radix are originated from standard no. of birth

19	$\mu_x = bC^x$ is known as _____.	Makeham's law of mortality	force of mortality	Makeham's second law of mortality	Gompertz law of mortality
20	$e_x^0 = \frac{T_x}{l_x}$ then $\frac{de_x^0}{d_x} = ?$	$-d_x$	e_x	$1 + e_x^0$	$-1+\mu_x e_x^0$

	21	A life is subject to a constant force of mortality of 0.04. Find the probability that it will live for 10 years.	0.4512	0.6703	0.109	0.2312
	22	_____ is donated probability that person of age 'x' survive for 'm' more year & dies within next 'n' years.	$m\|nq_x$	$m\|q_x$	nq_x	$m\|nP_x$
	23	$l_\circ$ persons are born at the same time having	Complete expectation	survivors	cohort	births

		age '0'. Such hypothetical group of persons is known as _____.				
	24	It gives total number of years lived by lx individual beyond age x	L_x	T_x	l_x	P_x
	25	If $'t'$ is allowed tend to zero. The limiting value of nominal annual rate of mortality is called as _____	central death rate	stationary population	force of mortality	period of selection
	26	It is probability that person dies in the age group $x+m$ to $x+m+1$. Therefore what is the expression for $m\|q_x$=?	$mP_x - m + nP_x$	$P_x + 2P_x + \ldots\ldots$	$mP_x \cdot nq_{x+m}$	$mP_x \cdot q_{x+m}$

27	_____ is called as curtate expectation of life.	e_x°	$. e_x$	T_x	L_x
28	Makeham's law of mortality formula is _____	$L_x = K.S^x W^{x^2} g^{c^x}$	$l_x = K \cdot g^{c^x}$	$l_x = K \cdot S^x g^{c^x}$	$l_x = K \cdot W^{x^2}$
29	The table constructed without distinguishing the select & ultimate lives are called as _____.	Ultimate mortality table	Aggregate mortality table	period of selection	select mortality table
30	Find the probability that ${}_5p_{10}$. l_{15} =0.2345, l_5 =9.3214, $l_{10} = 9.48683$	0.235	0.8848	0.9056	0.97182

31	Central death rate $(m_x) = \frac{d_x}{L_x}$ hence what is the value of P_x =?	$\frac{2q_x}{2+q_x}$	$\frac{2m_x}{2+m_x}$	$\frac{2-m_x}{2+m_x}$	$\frac{2-q_x}{2+q_x}$
32	Expectation of life at age 60 & 61 is 17 & 16.5, findP_{60} using appropriate formula.	0.8011	0.6061	0.9705	0.1120
33	$\mu_x = bC^x$ is known as _____.	Makeham's law of mortality	force of mortality	Makeham's second law of mortality	Gompertz law of mortality
34	principle + Interest =	Amount	Interest Rate	Nominal Rate	Effective Rate
35	____ method the unpaid interest does not earn interest in subsequent periods.	compound interest	effective rate	Nominal Rate	simple interest
36	Accumulated value is referred as ____	Past value	Present value	Future value	Simple Value
37	Obtain effective rate of interest p.a.	2.42%	8.24%	10%	5.23%

	corresponding to nominal rate of interest 8% p.a. payable quarterly				
38	Formula of rates of interest ____	(1 + i)	$\frac{1}{(1+i)}$	(1 + i) (1 + i)	$\frac{(1+i)}{2}$
39	present value of Immediate perpetuity is	$\frac{1}{(1+i)}$	$\frac{1}{i}$	i	1+i
40	The extra payment made is called as	principle	Interest	Amount	Interest Rate
41	____ method the unpaid interest for a previous period is also earn interest in subsequent period.	simple interest	effective rate	compound interest	nominal rate
42	If Rs. 1 /- invested @ i per unit p.a. then its accumulated value at the end of 1 year =	(1 + i)	(1 + i) x i	$(1+i)^2$	$(1+i)^n$
43	Nominal rate of interest p.a. payable m times a year denoted by ____	$i^{(m)}$	$\frac{i^{(m)}}{m}$	m$i^{(m)}$	mi
44	If payments of annuity are made for definite number of years	life annuity	immediate annuity	annuity certain	annuity due

	irrespective of any contingency like death is called as ____				
45	Accumulated value of Annuity due certain is ____	$(1+i)^n$-1	$\frac{(1+i)^n}{iv}$	$\frac{(1+i)}{iv}$	$\frac{(1+i)^n-1}{iv}$
46	Obtain the present value of immediate annuity of 500 p.a. payable quarterly for 6 year rate of interest be 8% p.a.	5000	1500	2380	7352
47	The money required is borrowed from a bank or from a financial institute with a promise to return the same with extra payment after a specified period is called as _____	principle	Interest	Amount	Interest Rate
48	____ is defined as interest payable on 1 unit of capital for 1 unit of time period.	Nominal Rate	Interest Rate	Effective Rate	Varying Rate
49	If Rs. 10,000/- is invested for the period of 5 year	18501	17600	20320	16105

	at the rate of interest 10% per annum. Find Accumulated value?				
50	There is no loss no profit the value of payments to be made be equal to the value of benefits to be received is called as ___.	Equation of values	Equality	Equal rates	similar values
51	Present value of Immediate Annuity certain is ____	$\frac{1-v^n}{i}$	1-v^n	$(1+i)^n-1$	$\frac{(1+i)^n-1}{i}$
52	present value of perpetuity due is ____	iv	i+v	$\frac{1}{iv}$	$\frac{1}{i+v}$
53	Present Value of Deferred Temporary life annuity due is denoted by	t|äx:n⌉	m|äx	t|ax:n⌉	(Ia)x
54	Relationship between ax and äx is	äx = ax	äx = 1 - ax	äx = ax(Dx)	äx = 1 + ax
55	What is the present value of Incresing Immediate Life Annuity (Ia)x in Dx form	Dx+1/Dx	(Dx+1 + Dx+2 + ...)/Dx	(Dx+ Dx+1 + Dx+2 +....)/Dx	(Dx+1+ 2Dx+2 + 3Dx+3 ....)/Dx
56	ax - n|ax= ?	ax:n⌉	ax	(Ia)x	t|ax:n⌉

57	The present value per Person (Nx- Nx+n)/Dx = ?	Increasing Temporary Life Annuity due	Life Annuity due	Temporary Life Annuity due	Temporary Life Annuity
58	How many persons will survive to receive nth payment of ₹ n in increasing temporary Immediate life annuity	l_{x+n-1}	l_x	l_{x+n+1}	l_{x+n}
59	Deferred temporary life annuity due denoted by	t|ax:n⌉	t|äx:n⌉	m|äx	m|ax
60	Immediate Life Annuity (a_x) =?	$\frac{N_{x+m+1}}{Dx}$	$\frac{Nx}{Dx}$	$\frac{N_{x+m}}{Dx}$	$\frac{N_{x+1}}{Dx}$
61	Out of lx persons all lx persons will receive the first payment of 1 each to be made at present moment is	Life Annuity	Immediate life Annuity	Life Annuity Due	Temporary Life Annuity
62	(Iä)x = $\frac{S_x}{Dx}$	Deferred Life Annuity due	Increasing life Annuity due	Temporary Life Annuity due	Deferred temporary Life Annuity due
63	In Increasing immediate life Annuity, What is the	l_x	vl_x	vl_{x+1}	l_{x+1}

	Present value of first payment of ₹ 1.				
64	Relationship between äx:n⌉ and äx is	äx:n⌉ = ax - n|äx	äx:n⌉ = äx - n|äx	äx = 1+äx:n⌉	äx = ax:n⌉ - äx:n⌉
65	In Increasing temporary life Annuity due, what is the present value of nth payment?	$V^n l_{x+n}$	$nV^n l_{x+n}$	$nV^{n-1} l_{x+n-1}$	$V^{n-1} l_{x+n-1}$
66	____ is an annuity in which the payments are received at regular interval of time so long as the person is alive.	Immediate life Annuity	Life Annuity Due	Life Annuity	Incresing Life Annuity
67	Commutation Function Nx is	Dx+1+2Dx+2+…….	$v^x l_x$	$\frac{S_x}{D_x}$	Dx+Dx+1+ Dx+2+……. ….
68	Which of the following option is true?	t|äx:n⌉ = (Nx+t - Nx+t+n)/Dx	$D_{x+1} = V^x l_x$	Sx = Nx+1+ Nx+2 +……	m|ax = (Dx+m + Dx+m+1 + ….)/Dx
69	Show the relationship äx:n⌉ - ax:n⌉	1 - Ax:n⌉	$a_x - {}_n\|a_x$	Ax:n⌉	1 - ax
70	In Deferred Immediate life annuity, How many persons will survive to	l_{x+2}	l_x	l_{x+m+2}	l_{x+m+1}

	receive the second payment of 1.				
71	In Temporary life annuity, what is the total present value of the annuity payable to lx persons.	$Vl_x + V^2l_{x+1} + \ldots + V^nl_{x+n-1}$	$V^ml_{x+m} + V^{m+1}l_{x+m+1} + \ldots$ to limiting age	$Vl_{x+1} + V^2l_{x+2} + \ldots + V^nl_{x+n}$	$l_x + 2Vl_{x+1} + 3V^2l_{x+2} + \ldots$ to limiting age.
72	Life annuity, imstead of being of uniform amount, can also be of varying amount every year is called	Increasing life Annuity	Variable life Annuity	Deferred temporary Life Annuity	Temporary Life Annuity
73	What is the formula of deferred life Annuity Due?	N_x/D_x	N_{x+m}/D_x	$(N_{x+1} - N_{x+n+1})/D_x$	$(N_{x+m+1})/D_x$
74	Temporary Life Annuity $(\ddot{a}_{x:n\rceil}) = ?$	$(N_x - N_{x+n})/D_x$	$(N_{x+t} - N_{x+t+n})/D_x$	$(S_{x+1} - nN_{x+n+1} - S_{x+n+1})/D_x$	$(N_{x+1} - N_{x+n+1})/D_x$
75	What is the present value of Incresing temporary life annuity due?	$(S_x - nN_{x+n} - S_{x+n})/D_x$	N_{x+m}/D_x	$(N_{x+m+1})/D_x$	$(S_{x+1} - nN_{x+n+1} - S_{x+n+1})/D_x$

76	The Present value $(S_{x+1} - nN_{x+n+1} - S_{x+n+1})/D_x$ denoted by	$t\|a_{x:n\rceil}$	$(Ia)_{x:n\rceil}$	$a_{x:n\rceil}$	$m\|a_x$
77	what is the name of the annuity which present value denoted by $t\|a_{x:n\rceil}$	Temporary Life Annuity	Increasing Temporary Life Annuity due	Deferred Temporary Life Annuity due	Deferred Temporary immediate Life Annuity
78	what is the present value of deferred temporary Immediate life annuity	$(N_{x+t+1} - N_{x+t+n+1})/D_x$	$(S_x - nN_{x+n} - S_{x+n})/D_x$	$(N_{x+t} - N_{x+t+n})/D_x$	N_{x+m}/D_x
79	In Deferred temporary life annuity due, what is the present value of 1st payment of ₹ 1?	Vl_{x+1}	V^2l_{x+2}	V^tl_{x+t}	$V^{t+1}l_{x+t+1}$
80	This type of assurance the assured benefits are payable to the family of the life assured as & when he dies. This is called _____ .	Temporary Assurance	Endowment Assurance	Pure Endowment assurance	Whole Life Assurance
81	Assured benefits are payable on the death of the life assured provided the death occurs in a specified period of time.	Endowment Assurance	Whole Life Assurance	Term Assurance	Pure Endowment assurance

	This period is called as _____ .				
82	_____ Assurance is a combination of Temporary Assurance & Pure Endowment Assurance.	Double Endowment Assurance	Increasing Temporary Assurance	Whole Life Assurance	Endowment Assurance
83	In Increasing Temporary Assurance, the present value of death benefits payable at the end of n years will be _____.	$V^n d_{x+n-1}$	$V^n d_{x+n}$	$nV^n d_{x+n-1}$	$nV^n d_{x+n}$
84	The present value of Whole Life Assurance is _____.	$\frac{Mx+t \ - \ Mx+t+n}{Dx}$	$\frac{Rx \ - \ nMx+n \ - \ Rx+n}{Dx}$	$\frac{Rx}{Dx}$	$\frac{Dx+n}{Dx}$
85	Level annual premium under Temporary Assurance is	$\frac{Dx+n}{Nx \ - \ Nx+n}$	$\frac{Mx \ - \ Mx+n \ + \ Dx+n}{Nx \ - \ Nx+n}$	$\frac{Mx \ - \ Mx+n \ + \ 2Dx+n}{Nx \ - \ Nx+n}$	$\frac{Mx \ - \ Mx}{Nx \ - \ Nx}$
86	Whole life assurance denoted by ___	A_x	M_x	D_x	N_x
87	In Temporary Assurance, What is the present value of death benefits	$V^n d_{x+n}$	$V^{n+1} d_{x+n+1}$	$V^n d_{x+n-1}$	$V^{n+1} d_{x+n}$

	payable at the end of n years?				
88	The present value of Pure Endowment Assurance is	$\frac{Mx}{Dx}$	$\frac{Mx - Mx+n + Dx+n}{Dx}$	$\frac{Dx+n}{Dx}$	$\frac{Rx}{Dx}$
89	The present value of Double Endowment Assurance is	$\frac{Mx - Mx+n + Dx+n}{Dx}$	$\frac{Rx - nMx+n - Rx+n}{Dx}$	$\frac{Rx}{Dx}$	$\frac{Mx - Mx+n + }{Dx} + \frac{Dx+n}{Dx}$
90	In _____ assurance for the first few years(deferment period) no benefits of any kind are payable.	Increasing Temporary	Deferred Temporary Assurance	Increasing Whole Life Assurance	Double Endowment Assurance
91	In Deferred Whole Life Assurance of 1 on a life age, x years deferment period is _____ years.	t	t+1	m+1	m
92	Present value of benefits is also called ____	Life annuity	Cost of assurance	Net premium	Select life table
93	What is the present value of Temporary Assurance?	$\frac{Dx+n}{Dx}$	$\frac{Mx - Mx+n}{Dx}$	$\frac{Mx}{Dx}$	$\frac{Mx - Mx -}{}$

94	In which assurance, there are no death benefits payable?	Pure Endowment assurance	Temporary Assurance	Endowment Assurance	Double Endowment Assurance
95	In _____ Assurance if the life assured dies within the term of assurance, his family received the basic sum assured, or if the life assured surviving to the term of assurance he will receive double the basic sum assured.	Endowment Assurance	Increasing Temporary Assurance	Double Endowment Assurance	Increasing Whole Life Assurance
96	Increasing Whole Life Assurance is denoted by _____.	$(IA)_x$	$t\|A_x$	A_x	$A_{x:n\rceil}$
97	Deferment period & assurance period are _____.	Overlapping	Equal	Non-overlapping	Not equal
98	Whole life assurance premium payments limited to t years denoted by ___	tP_x	P_x	$tP_{x:n\rceil}$	P

99	Level Annual Premium of double Endowment assurance is _____	$(M_x - M_{x+n}+D_{x+n})/(N_x - N_{x+n})$	$(M_x - M_{x+n}+2D_{x+n})/(N_x - N_{x+n})$	R_x/N_x	$(M_{x+m} - M_{x+m+n})/(N_x - N_{x+m+n})$
100	Level Annual Premium of Increasing whole life Assurance is _____	$(M_{x+m} - M_{x+m+n})/(N_x - N_{x+m+n})$	$(M_x - M_{x+n})/(N_x - N_{x+t})$	R_x/N_x	$D_{x+n}/(N_x - N_{x+n})$
101	Level Annual Premium of deferred Temporary Assurance is _____	$(M_{x+m} - M_{x+m+n})/(N_x - N_{x+m+n})$	$M_x/(N_x - N_{x+t})$	R_x/D_x	$(M_x - M_{x+n})/(N_x - N_{x+n})$
102	Level Annual premium of Endowment assurance is _____	$M_x/(N_x - N_{x+t})$	$(M_x - M_{x+n})/(N_x - N_{x+n})$	$(M_x - M_{x+n}+D_{x+n})/(N_x - N_{x+n})$	M_{x+t}/D_x
103	$A_{1/x::n\rceil} + A_x{:}\frac{1}{n\rceil}$ = _____	$A_{x:n\rceil}$	A_x	$(IA)_x$	t/A_x
104	The death benefits go on increasing uniformly every year until the completion of the form of assurance is called _____.	Increasing Whole Life Assurance	Increasing Temporary Assurance	Deferred Temporary Assurance	Pure Endowment Assurance

105	The assured benefits are payable to the family of life assured as & when he dies and death benefits go on increasing is called as	Increasing Temporary Assurance	Deferred Temporary Assurance	Increasing Whole Life Assurance	Double Endowment Assurance
106	Deferred Whole Life Assurance denoted by _____.	$(IA)_x$	t/A_x	$t/A\frac{1}{x:n}$	$(IA)x:n]$