Week 1: BY- Manisha Pal

Easy

1. **What is the primary purpose of studying economics?**

   o   A) Understanding historical events

   o   B) Analyzing data for informed decision-making

   o   C) Learning about various cultures

   o   D) Improving public speaking skills

Answer: B) Analyzing data for informed decision-making

2. **What limitation did the barter system have?**

   o   A) No need for mutual consent

   o   B) No need for a common medium of exchange

   o   C) Double coincidence of wants

   o   D) Unlimited goods and services available

Answer: C) Double coincidence of wants

Medium

3. **In the circular flow model, who supplies land, labor, and capital?**

   • A) Firms

   • B) Government

   • C) Financial institutions

   • D) Households

Answer: D) Households

4. **How does the government ensure markets operate efficiently and equitably?**

   o   A) By regulating private businesses only

   o   B) By operating only public sector enterprises

   o   C) By collecting taxes and providing public goods

   o   D) By allowing free market operation without intervention

Answer: C) By collecting taxes and providing public goods

Hard

5. **Which model reflects the coexistence of both public and private sectors in the economy?**

   • A) Barter System

   • B) Circular Flow Model

   • C) Hybrid Model

   • D) Market Economy Model

Answer: C) Hybrid Model

6. **What role do financial institutions play in the circular flow model?**

    o A) Only as consumers of goods and services

    o B) Only as producers of goods

    o C) Facilitating transactions by providing capital

    o D) None, they are not part of the circular flow model

Answer: C) Facilitating transactions by providing capital

Easy

1. **What does the demand curve typically illustrate?**

    o A) Direct relationship between price and quantity supplied

    o B) Inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded

    o C) The effect of government regulations on prices

    o D) The relationship between income and demand for goods

Answer: B) Inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded

2. **What happens when the price of a product increases, according to the supply curve?**

    o A) Quantity demanded decreases

    o B) Quantity supplied decreases

    o C) Quantity supplied increases

    o D) Demand remains unchanged

Answer: C) Quantity supplied increases

Medium

3. **What type of goods sees increased demand as consumer income rises?**

    • A) Inferior Goods

    • B) Normal Goods

    • C) Capital Goods

    • D) Durable Goods

Answer: B) Normal Goods

4. **What occurs at the intersection of the demand and supply curves?**

    o A) Market disequilibrium

    o B) Surplus of goods

    o C) Market equilibrium

    o D) Shortage of goods

Answer: C) Market equilibrium

Hard

5. **Which scenario will cause a leftward shift in the demand curve for an inferior good?**

- A) A rise in consumer income
- B) A decrease in consumer income
- C) A decrease in the price of the good
- D) An increase in the price of a substitute good

Answer: A) A rise in consumer income

6. **If demand exceeds supply, what is the expected market response?**

   o A) Prices will fall until demand equals supply

   o B) Supply will decrease to meet demand

   o C) Prices will rise until supply meets demand

   o D) Demand will decrease automatically

Answer: C) Prices will rise until supply meets demand

Easy

1. **What is the purpose of the SUM function in Excel?**

   o A) To calculate the maximum value in a range

   o B) To count the number of cells with data

   o C) To add up values in a range

   o D) To find the average of a range

Answer: C) To add up values in a range

2. **Which Excel tool is used to arrange data in a particular order?**

   o A) Filter

   o B) SUM

   o C) Sort

   o D) AVERAGE

Answer: C) Sort

Medium 3. **What does the IF function do in Excel?**

- A) Sorts data based on criteria
- B) Filters data based on conditions
- C) Makes logical comparisons between a value and what you expect
- D) Summarizes data from multiple ranges

Answer: C) Makes logical comparisons between a value and what you expect

4. **What happens when a formula with relative referencing is copied to a new location?**

   o A) The formula does not change

   o B) The cell references are adjusted relative to the new location

- o C) The cell references remain constant

- o D) The formula automatically sorts the data

Answer: B) The cell references are adjusted relative to the new location

Hard 5. Which Excel function would you use to count the number of cells that contain a specific grade in a list of students' marks?

- A) COUNTIF

- B) AVERAGE

- C) VLOOKUP

- D) MAX

Answer: A) COUNTIF

6. **In VLOOKUP, what does the 'col_index_num' parameter represent?**

   - o A) The number of rows in the lookup table

   - o B) The row number from which to retrieve the value

   - o C) The column number in the table from which to retrieve the value

   - o D) The range of values to look up

Answer: C) The column number in the table from which to retrieve the value

Easy

1. **What is absolute referencing in Excel?**

   - o A) It locks a cell reference so it does not change when copied

   - o B) It automatically adjusts cell references when copied

   - o C) It allows formulas to change based on conditions

   - o D) It sorts data in ascending order

Answer: A) It locks a cell reference so it does not change when copied

2. **Which Excel feature is used to display only rows that meet certain criteria?**

   - o A) Sorting

   - o B) Filtering

   - o C) Conditional Formatting

   - o D) Pivot Table

Answer: B) Filtering

Medium 3. Which of the following is true about VLOOKUP?

- A) It only works if the lookup table is sorted in descending order

- B) It can return values from any column in the lookup table

- C) It searches for a value in the first column of a table and returns a value from another column

- D) It automatically sorts the lookup table before searching

Answer: C) It searches for a value in the first column of a table and returns a value from another column

4. **How would you use the COUNTIF function to dynamically count the number of students who received a grade stored in cell D2?**

   o   A) =COUNTIF(D2)

   o   B) =COUNTIF($B$2:$B$11, "A")

   o   C) =COUNTIF($B$2:$B$11, D2)

   o   D) =COUNTIF($B$2:$B$11)

Answer: C) =COUNTIF($B$2:$B$11, D2)

Hard 5. **Which of the following is a potential pitfall when using VLOOKUP?**

- A) It cannot be used with absolute references

- B) It requires the lookup table to be sorted in ascending order when using an approximate match

- C) It returns incorrect results if the lookup column has unique values

- D) It is unable to handle logical comparisons

Answer: B) It requires the lookup table to be sorted in ascending order when using an approximate match

6. **What does nesting multiple IF statements in Excel allow you to do?**

   o   A) Compare a value to multiple conditions sequentially

   o   B) Create a dynamic list based on conditions

   o   C) Automatically format cells based on their value

   o   D) Sort data into categories

Answer: A) Compare a value to multiple conditions sequentially

Week 2:

Easy Level:

1. **What is the frequency of the Census conducted by the government?**

   o   A) Every 5 years

   o   B) Every 10 years

   o   C) Every year

   o   D) Every 15 years

Answer: B) Every 10 years

2. **Which of the following is a private data provider mentioned in the text?**

   o   A) National Sample Survey (NSS)

   o   B) Economic Census

   o   C) Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)

   o   D) Annual Survey of Industries

Answer: C) Center for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE)

3. **Which survey conducted by CMIE tracks consumption patterns and aspirations across households?**

   o   A) CAPEX Report

   o   B) Consumer Pyramids Household Survey

   o   C) Economic Census

   o   D) Annual Survey of Industries

Answer: B) Consumer Pyramids Household Survey

4. **What type of data does the Annual Survey of Industries provide?**

   o   A) Household data

   o   B) Industry data

   o   C) Corporate investment data

   o   D) Tax data

Answer: B) Industry data

5. **Which chart type is used to show the distribution of a category relative to the total?**

   o   A) Bar Chart

   o   B) Pie Chart

   o   C) Line Chart

   o   D) Scatter Plot

Answer: B) Pie Chart

Medium Level:

1. **Which survey is conducted more frequently than the Census and focuses on samples to infer broader trends?**

   o   A) Economic Census

   o   B) National Sample Survey (NSS)

   o   C) Annual Survey of Industries

   o   D) Reserve Bank of India data

Answer: B) National Sample Survey (NSS)

2. **What does the CAPEX Report by CMIE track?**

   o   A) Consumer behavior

   o   B) Corporate investments and trends

   o   C) Household sizes

   o   D) Tax data

Answer: B) Corporate investments and trends

3. **What is the primary advantage of using longitudinal surveys?**

- o A) They are less expensive

- o B) They provide insights into changes over time

- o C) They require smaller sample sizes

- o D) They are conducted less frequently

Answer: B) They provide insights into changes over time

4. **Which of the following is not typically included in government data sources?**

    - o A) Census

    - o B) National Sample Survey (NSS)

    - o C) Consumer Pyramids Household Survey

    - o D) Economic Census

Answer: C) Consumer Pyramids Household Survey

5. **What does a bar chart typically reveal more clearly than a pie chart?**

    - o A) Proportions of categories

    - o B) Trends and patterns in frequency

    - o C) Total count of data points

    - o D) Relationships between variables

Answer: B) Trends and patterns in frequency

Hard Level:

1. **What is the significance of using advanced sampling techniques in surveys?**

    - o A) To increase the number of respondents

    - o B) To minimize sampling bias and ensure a representative sample

    - o C) To reduce the cost of conducting surveys

    - o D) To speed up the data collection process

Answer: B) To minimize sampling bias and ensure a representative sample

2. **Which of the following insights can be drawn from combining government and private data sources?**

    - o A) Financing methods for rural firms only

    - o B) Consumption trends across the entire country

    - o C) Employment patterns, financing methods, and consumption trends

    - o D) Only corporate investment trends

Answer: C) Employment patterns, financing methods, and consumption trends

3. **How does data visualization (e.g., charts, graphs) aid in understanding complex data sets?**

    - o A) It simplifies data by reducing the number of variables analyzed

    - o B) It provides a detailed numerical breakdown of the data

    - o C) It allows for a visual comparison of data distributions and trends

o   D) It replaces the need for statistical analysis

Answer: C) It allows for a visual comparison of data distributions and trends

4. **Why is the Consumer Pyramids Household Survey by CMIE conducted three times a year?**

    o   A) To keep the data collection cost low

    o   B) To frequently track and update consumer behavior and aspirations

    o   C) To allow for quick publication of findings

    o   D) To minimize errors in data collection

Answer: B) To frequently track and update consumer behavior and aspirations

5. **What is the primary benefit of using the platform data.gov.in for accessing government data?**

    o   A) It provides data at no cost

    o   B) It enhances transparency and accessibility of government data

    o   C) It offers real-time updates of data

    o   D) It requires advanced data analysis skills

Answer: B) It enhances transparency and accessibility of government data

Government Data Sources

1. **What is the role of the government in data provision?**

    o   A) To create economic policies

    o   B) To collect and provide essential data for economic analysis

    o   C) To promote private data collection

    o   D) To conduct market research for companies

Answer: B) To collect and provide essential data for economic analysis

2. **Which of the following is conducted every 10 years?**

    o   A) National Sample Survey (NSS)

    o   B) Economic Census

    o   C) Census

    o   D) Annual Survey of Industries

Answer: C) Census

3. **The National Sample Survey (NSS) focuses on:**

    o   A) Every household and firm in the country

    o   B) Samples to infer broader trends

    o   C) Detailed data on industries

    o   D) Corporate investments and trends

Answer: B) Samples to infer broader trends

4. **Which government survey provides detailed data on industries annually?**

- o A) Census

- o B) Economic Census

- o C) Annual Survey of Industries

- o D) National Sample Survey (NSS)

Answer: C) Annual Survey of Industries

5. **What does the Economic Census capture?**

   - o A) Data on selected samples

   - o B) Comprehensive data on every firm

   - o C) Employment patterns in industries

   - o D) Consumer behavior trends

Answer: B) Comprehensive data on every firm

6. **Which data source provides tax-related information?**

   - o A) Reserve Bank of India

   - o B) Annual Survey of Industries

   - o C) Census

   - o D) Economic Census

Answer: A) Reserve Bank of India

7. **The Reserve Bank of India data includes:**

   - o A) Information on household consumption

   - o B) Detailed data on corporate investments

   - o C) Various economic indexes like the Consumer Price Index (CPI)

   - o D) Sampling techniques for surveys

Answer: C) Various economic indexes like the Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Non-Government Data Sources

8. **Which of the following is a key private data provider in India?**

   - o A) National Sample Survey (NSS)

   - o B) Census

   - o C) CMIE (Center for Monitoring Indian Economy)

   - o D) Reserve Bank of India

Answer: C) CMIE (Center for Monitoring Indian Economy)

9. **What type of data is offered by CMIE's Consumer Pyramids Household Survey?**

   - o A) Corporate investment data

   - o B) Industrial growth data

   - o C) Consumer behavior and aspirations data

o D) Tax-related information

Answer: C) Consumer behavior and aspirations data

10. **How often is the Consumer Pyramids Household Survey conducted?**

    o A) Once a year

    o B) Three times a year

    o C) Every five years

    o D) Every 10 years

Answer: B) Three times a year

11. **The CAPEX Report by CMIE focuses on:**

    o A) Corporate investments and trends

    o B) Household consumption patterns

    o C) Sampling techniques

    o D) Tax data collection

Answer: A) Corporate investments and trends

12. **Which data provider focuses on corporate investments and trends?**

    o A) Census

    o B) National Sample Survey (NSS)

    o C) CMIE (CAPEX Report)

    o D) Economic Census

Answer: C) CMIE (CAPEX Report)

Data Collection Methodologies

13. **Why are advanced sampling techniques used in surveys?**

    o A) To reduce the cost of surveys

    o B) To minimize sampling bias and ensure representative data

    o C) To simplify data analysis

    o D) To focus on specific age groups

Answer: B) To minimize sampling bias and ensure representative data

14. **What is the primary goal of identifying homogeneous regions in surveys?**

    o A) To reduce the sample size

    o B) To minimize sampling bias

    o C) To increase the accuracy of economic forecasts

    o D) To focus on rural areas

Answer: B) To minimize sampling bias

15. **Which of the following is true about longitudinal surveys?**

- A) They are conducted only once

- B) They revisit the same households over time

- C) They focus on corporate investments

- D) They are only conducted by the government

Answer: B) They revisit the same households over time

16. **What is the key difference between the Census and surveys like the NSS?**

- A) Census focuses on samples, NSS on the entire population

- B) Census is conducted every 10 years, NSS more frequently

- C) NSS is conducted by private organizations, Census by the government

- D) Census collects data on industries, NSS on households

Answer: B) Census is conducted every 10 years, NSS more frequently

Insights from Government and Private Data

17. **Which of the following insights can be drawn from government and private data?**

- A) Global economic trends

- B) Local weather patterns

- C) Employment patterns and consumption trends

- D) Political preferences

Answer: C) Employment patterns and consumption trends

18. **How do data visualizations (charts, graphs) assist in economic analysis?**

- A) They reduce the need for raw data

- B) They simplify complex data sets for easier understanding

- C) They replace statistical analysis

- D) They focus only on numerical data

Answer: B) They simplify complex data sets for easier understanding

19. **What can a pie chart help illustrate?**

- A) The absolute count of categories

- B) The proportion of each category relative to the total

- C) Changes over time

- D) Correlations between variables

Answer: B) The proportion of each category relative to the total

20. **Why might a bar chart be preferred over a pie chart in some analyses?**

- A) It can show the proportion of categories

- B) It highlights trends and patterns in absolute numbers

- C) It requires less data preparation

o   D) It provides better visual aesthetics

Answer: B) It highlights trends and patterns in absolute numbers

21. **What practical applications do data from sources like data.gov.in have?**

o   A) Creating marketing campaigns

o   B) Making strategic decisions for policymakers and businesses

o   C) Reducing the cost of production

o   D) Influencing consumer behavior directly

Answer: B) Making strategic decisions for policymakers and businesses

22. **How does the availability of platforms like data.gov.in benefit users?**

o   A) It provides real-time data updates

o   B) It enhances transparency and accessibility of government data

o   C) It simplifies complex economic theories

o   D) It reduces the need for advanced data analysis skills

Answer: B) It enhances transparency and accessibility of government data

Creating a Pie Chart

23. **What is the first step in creating a pie chart in Excel?**

o   A) Counting each category

o   B) Formatting the chart

o   C) Identifying the data to be plotted

o   D) Adding data labels

Answer: C) Identifying the data to be plotted

24. **Which Excel function is used to count occurrences of a specific value in a dataset?**

o   A) SUMIF

o   B) COUNTIF

o   C) AVERAGEIF

o   D) VLOOKUP

Answer: B) COUNTIF

25. **When preparing data for a pie chart, what should be done to non-relevant data?**

o   A) Leave it as it is

o   B) Remove it from the dataset

o   C) Highlight it in a different color

o   D) Include it in the chart

Answer: B) Remove it from the dataset

26. **How can unique values from a dataset be extracted in Excel?**

- o   A) Use the SORT function
- o   B) Use Advanced Filter
- o   C) Use the IF function
- o   D) Use Conditional Formatting

Answer: B) Use Advanced Filter

27. **What is the purpose of adding data labels to a pie chart?**

- o   A) To show the percentage or count for each category
- o   B) To highlight specific data points
- o   C) To compare different datasets
- o   D) To format the chart's background

Answer: A) To show the percentage or count for each category

28. **How can data labels in a pie chart be formatted to show percentages?**

- o   A) By adjusting the chart's size
- o   B) By formatting the data labels
- o   C) By changing the chart type
- o   D) By using the COUNTIF function

Answer: B) By formatting the data labels

Creating a Bar Chart

29. **Which chart type is used to show the frequency of each category?**

- o   A) Pie Chart
- o   B) Bar Chart
- o   C) Line Chart
- o   D) Scatter Plot

Answer: B) Bar Chart

30. **What is the role of the x-axis in a bar chart?**

- o   A) To display the category values
- o   B) To show the count or frequency
- o   C) To indicate the chart title
- o   D) To add data labels

Answer: A) To display the category values

31. **Why might you remove non-relevant data when creating a bar chart?**

- o   A) To simplify the analysis
- o   B) To increase the number of categories
- o   C) To reduce the chart's visual impact

    o   D) To focus on a specific time period

Answer: A) To simplify the analysis

32. **What Excel function could you use to calculate the total count for each category in a bar chart?**

    o   A) SUM

    o   B) COUNTIF

    o   C) AVERAGE

    o   D) MAX

Answer: B) COUNTIF

33. **What might you use to highlight specific bars in a bar chart for better visualization?**

    o   A) Data Labels

    o   B) Conditional Formatting

    o   C) Chart Title

    o   D) Legend

Answer: B) Conditional Formatting

Week3:

1. **Which function would you use to count cells that meet a specific condition in Excel?**

    o   A) COUNTIF

    o   B) SUMIF

    o   C) AVERAGEIF

    o   D) MODE

Answer: A) COUNTIF

2. **What does the formula = IF(60000 >= 50000, "Affordable", "Not Affordable") return if the person's income is 60,000 and the affordability threshold is 50,000?**

    o   A) Affordable

    o   B) Not Affordable

    o   C) 60,000

    o   D) 50,000

Answer: A) Affordable

3. **Which Excel feature is used to summarize large datasets by grouping and analyzing data?**

    o   A) Chart

    o   B) Filter

    o   C) PivotTable

- o D) Sort

Answer: C) PivotTable

4. **Which chart type is most suitable for showing the proportion of parts to a whole?**

   - o A) Bar Chart

   - o B) Line Chart

   - o C) Pie Chart

   - o D) Scatter Plot

Answer: C) Pie Chart

5. **What is the key difference between VLOOKUP and XLOOKUP?**

   - o A) VLOOKUP searches horizontally, XLOOKUP searches vertically.

   - o B) VLOOKUP requires the lookup value to be in the first column, XLOOKUP does not.

   - o C) XLOOKUP is used for exact matches only.

   - o D) VLOOKUP allows more flexible matching and error handling.

Answer: B) VLOOKUP requires the lookup value to be in the first column, XLOOKUP does not.

6. **Which Excel function would you use to replace a specific value in a dataset?**

   - o A) FIND

   - o B) REPLACE

   - o C) SUBSTITUTE

   - o D) FILTER

Answer: B) REPLACE

Medium Level

9. **Which formula would you use to find the median of a dataset in Excel?**

   - o A) = MODE(A1

)

   - o B) = AVERAGE(A1

)

   - o C) = MEDIAN(A1

)

   - o D) = SUM(A1

)

   10. **Answer:** C) = MEDIAN(A1

   11.)

12. **Which of the following functions can count the number of cells that meet multiple conditions?**

   o   A) SUMIF

   o   B) COUNTIF

   o   C) COUNTIFS

   o   D) AVERAGEIFS

Answer: C) COUNTIFS

13. **How can you filter data in Excel to only show rows where a specific condition is met?**

   o   A) Use SUMIF function

   o   B) Use PivotTable

   o   C) Use the Filter option on the Data tab

   o   D) Use the Replace function

Answer: C) Use the Filter option on the Data tab

14. **Which Excel function would you use to search for a value in a table and return a corresponding value from the same row?**

   o   A) SUMIF

   o   B) XLOOKUP

   o   C) COUNTIF

   o   D) AVERAGE

Answer: B) XLOOKUP

15. **In a bar chart, what does the height of each bar represent?**

   o   A) The category label

   o   B) The total number of categories

   o   C) The count or frequency of each category

   o   D) The name of the chart

Answer: C) The count or frequency of each category

16. **If you want to replace all instances of the value -99 with a blank cell in Excel, what would you do?**

   o   A) Use the SUM function

   o   B) Use Find and Replace, entering -99 in Find what and leaving Replace with empty

   o   C) Use the SUBSTITUTE function

   o   D) Use the Filter function

Answer: B) Use Find and Replace, entering -99 in Find what and leaving Replace with empty

17. **Which of the following is NOT a possible match mode in XLOOKUP?**

   o   A) Exact match

- B) Next smaller value
- C) Next larger value
- D) Nearest value

Answer: D) Nearest value

18. **Which statement is true about PivotTables in Excel?**

- A) They can only be created from a single data source.
- B) They automatically update when the source data changes.
- C) They allow you to summarize large amounts of data by grouping and aggregating it.
- D) They are limited to numeric data only.

Answer: C) They allow you to summarize large amounts of data by grouping and aggregating it.

Hard Level

17. **What is the key limitation of VLOOKUP compared to XLOOKUP?**

- A) VLOOKUP cannot perform approximate matches.
- B) VLOOKUP only searches vertically and requires the lookup value in the first column.
- C) VLOOKUP can only return numeric values.
- D) VLOOKUP does not support error handling.

Answer: B) VLOOKUP only searches vertically and requires the lookup value in the first column.

18. **What will be the result of the formula = XLOOKUP(105, A2:A4, B2:B4, "Not Found") if the value 105 is not present in the range A2**

?

- A) It will return an error.
- B) It will return "Not Found".
- C) It will return the closest match.
- D) It will return the last value in the range.

Answer: B) It will return "Not Found".

19. **Which of the following steps is NOT necessary when creating a PivotTable in Excel?**

- A) Selecting the data range
- B) Sorting the data in ascending order
- C) Choosing where to place the PivotTable
- D) Dragging fields into the Rows, Columns, and Values areas

Answer: B) Sorting the data in ascending order

20. **How does COUNTIFS differ from COUNTIF in Excel?**

- A) COUNTIFS is used for counting cells based on a single condition, while COUNTIF is used for multiple conditions.
- B) COUNTIFS can count based on multiple conditions, whereas COUNTIF can only handle one condition.
- C) COUNTIFS and COUNTIF are identical in functionality.
- D) COUNTIFS requires the conditions to be in the same column, COUNTIF does not.

Answer: B) COUNTIFS can count based on multiple conditions, whereas COUNTIF can only handle one condition.

21. **In the context of data filtering, what happens when you filter a dataset by a specific value in Excel?**

- A) The dataset is permanently reduced to only those rows that meet the criteria.
- B) Only the rows that meet the filter criteria are displayed, but the rest of the data remains intact.
- C) The rows that do not meet the criteria are deleted.
- D) Excel creates a new sheet with the filtered data.

Answer: B) Only the rows that meet the filter criteria are displayed, but the rest of the data remains intact.

22. **What happens if the range_lookup parameter in VLOOKUP is omitted?**

- A) An error occurs.
- B) VLOOKUP performs an exact match by default.
- C) VLOOKUP performs an approximate match by default.
- D) VLOOKUP searches horizontally.

Answer: C) VLOOKUP performs an approximate match by default.

23. **Which Excel function is the best alternative to handle complex lookup tasks that involve searching both horizontally and vertically?**

- A) HLOOKUP
- B) INDEX-MATCH
- C) SUMPRODUCT
- D) OFFSET

Answer: B) INDEX-MATCH

24. **Which of the following is a limitation of using a Pie Chart?**

- A) Pie charts cannot display categorical data.
- B) Pie charts are limited to data that adds up to a meaningful whole.
- C) Pie charts cannot be formatted or customized.
- D) Pie charts are the best for displaying trends over time.

Answer: B) Pie charts are limited to data that adds up to a meaningful whole.

Very Hard Level

25. **When would it be inappropriate to use a PivotTable?**

    o   A) When you need to summarize large datasets.

    o   B) When the dataset is small and doesn't require aggregation.

    o   C) When you want to perform a detailed statistical analysis.

    o   D) When the data needs to be grouped by multiple dimensions.

Answer: B) When the dataset is small and doesn't require aggregation.

26. **Which advanced Excel function would you use to perform a lookup that returns multiple matching results from a data set?**

    o   A) INDEX

    o   B) XLOOKUP

    o   C) FILTER

    o   D) VLOOKUP

Answer: C) FILTER

27. **Which of the following is true about the MATCH function in Excel?**

    o   A) It returns the value of a matched cell.

    o   B) It always searches for an exact match.

    o   C) It returns the relative position of a matched value in a range.

    o   D) It can only search vertically.

Answer: C) It returns the relative position of a matched value in a range.

28. **Which chart type would be most appropriate for analyzing the relationship between two quantitative variables?**

    o   A) Pie Chart

    o   B) Bar Chart

    o   C) Scatter Plot

    o   D) Line Chart

Answer: C) Scatter Plot

29. **In what scenario would the IFERROR function be particularly useful in Excel?**

    o   A) When you want to replace errors with a custom message or value.

    o   B) When you want to find the median of a dataset.

    o   C) When you need to count the number of errors in a range.

    o   D) When you want to return a value if two conditions are met.

Answer: A) When you want to replace errors with a custom message or value.

30. **How does the SUMPRODUCT function in Excel work?**

   o   A) It multiplies corresponding elements in arrays and then sums the results.

   o   B) It calculates the product of a range of numbers.

   o   C) It sums a range of products.

   o   D) It sums the product of two or more cell ranges.

Answer: A) It multiplies corresponding elements in arrays and then sums the results.

WEEK4:

Easy Level

1. **What is the purpose of a Pivot Table in Excel?**
   o   A) To perform complex calculations using formulas
   o   B) To create dynamic and interactive reports and charts
   o   C) To write VBA code
   o   D) To generate random numbers

   Answer: B) To create dynamic and interactive reports and charts

2. **How do you create a Pivot Table in Excel?**
   o   A) Select the data and click on the 'Insert' tab, then 'Pivot Table'
   o   B) Click on 'Formulas' and then 'Pivot Table'
   o   C) Go to the 'Data' tab and click 'Pivot Table'
   o   D) Choose 'Data Analysis' from the 'View' tab

   Answer: A) Select the data and click on the 'Insert' tab, then 'Pivot Table'

3. **In a line chart, which axis typically represents the time period?**
   o   A) X-axis
   o   B) Y-axis
   o   C) Z-axis
   o   D) Secondary axis

   Answer: A) X-axis

4. **What does the 'COUNT' function do in a Pivot Table?**
   o   A) Counts the number of unique values
   o   B) Counts the number of cells with numeric values
   o   C) Counts the total number of rows in the dataset
   o   D) Counts the number of non-empty cells

   Answer: B) Counts the number of cells with numeric values

5. **Which feature in Conditional Formatting helps visualize data with color gradients?**
   o   A) Data Bars

- o B) Color Scales
- o C) Icon Sets
- o D) Highlight Cells Rules

Answer: B) Color Scales

Medium Level

1. **How do you apply a filter in a Pivot Table?**
   - o A) Drag a field into the 'Values' area
   - o B) Drag a field into the 'Filters' area
   - o C) Drag a field into the 'Columns' area
   - o D) Drag a field into the 'Rows' area

   Answer: B) Drag a field into the 'Filters' area

2. **What is the primary purpose of a stacked bar chart?**
   - o A) To show changes over time
   - o B) To compare the total and individual contributions of categories
   - o C) To display a single data series
   - o D) To show percentages only

   Answer: B) To compare the total and individual contributions of categories

3. **Which function calculates the average of a range of values?**
   - o A) MAX
   - o B) MIN
   - o C) AVERAGE
   - o D) STDEV

   Answer: C) AVERAGE

4. **To remove duplicates in Excel, which tab do you use?**
   - o A) Home
   - o B) Data
   - o C) View
   - o D) Insert

   Answer: B) Data

5. **In a line chart, how do you add a trendline?**
   - o A) Click on a data series and select 'Add Trendline'
   - o B) Use the 'Insert' tab and choose 'Trendline'
   - o C) Go to 'Format' and select 'Trendline'
   - o D) Right-click on the chart and select 'Trendline'

   Answer: A) Click on a data series and select 'Add Trendline'

Hard Level

1. **How do you summarize data within a group using Subtotals?**
   - o A) By using the 'Subtotal' function after sorting the data
   - o B) By creating a Pivot Table and selecting the 'Subtotal' option

- o C) By applying a conditional formatting rule
- o D) By using the 'Remove Duplicates' tool

Answer: A) By using the 'Subtotal' function after sorting the data

2. **Which formula would you use to filter rows where a certain condition is met?**
   - o A) =SUMIF
   - o B) =FILTER
   - o C) =IF
   - o D) =SUBTOTAL

Answer: B) =FILTER

3. **What does the 'STDEV' function measure?**
   - o A) The average of a range
   - o B) The smallest value in a range
   - o C) The amount of variation or dispersion of a set of values
   - o D) The largest value in a range

Answer: C) The amount of variation or dispersion of a set of values

4. **In a 100% stacked bar chart, what does each segment represent?**
   - o A) The absolute value of each category
   - o B) The percentage contribution of each category relative to the total
   - o C) The sum of all values in the dataset
   - o D) The mean value of each category

Answer: B) The percentage contribution of each category relative to the total

5. **To use the IF function to return "Pass" for scores greater than or equal to 50 and "Fail" otherwise, which formula is correct?**
   - o A) =IF(A1 >= 50, "Pass", "Fail")
   - o B) =IF(A1 < 50, "Pass", "Fail")
   - o

Pivot Tables

1. **What is a calculated field in a pivot table?**

   - o A) A field created manually outside the pivot table.

   - o B) A field that performs calculations using other fields in the pivot table.

   - o C) A field that contains raw data.

   - o D) A pre-defined field in the dataset.

Answer: B) A field that performs calculations using other fields in the pivot table.

2. **How do you use a slicer in a pivot table?**

   - o A) To sort data in ascending or descending order.

   - o B) To filter data visually and interactively.

   - o C) To group data by date or category.

   o D) To create a new pivot table.

Answer: B) To filter data visually and interactively.

3. **What is the purpose of grouping data in a pivot table?**

   o A) To create new datasets.

   o B) To organize data into manageable categories.

   o C) To format cells in a specific way.

   o D) To sort data alphabetically.

Answer: B) To organize data into manageable categories.

Line Charts

4. **How can you customize the color of a line in a line chart?**

   o A) By changing the chart type.

   o B) By editing the chart title.

   o C) By selecting the line and changing the color in the format options.

   o D) By adjusting the axis labels.

Answer: C) By selecting the line and changing the color in the format options.

5. **What is the purpose of adding a trendline to a line chart?**

   o A) To display data points more clearly.

   o B) To predict future data trends.

   o C) To format the chart's gridlines.

   o D) To sort the data in ascending order.

Answer: B) To predict future data trends.

Stacked Bar Charts

6. **What is the difference between a standard stacked bar chart and a 100% stacked bar chart?**

   o A) Standard shows actual values; 100% shows percentage values.

   o B) Standard shows only positive values; 100% shows negative values.

   o C) Standard allows multiple series; 100% shows only one series.

   o D) Standard shows data as lines; 100% shows data as columns.

Answer: A) Standard shows actual values; 100% shows percentage values.

7. **When would you use a 100% stacked bar chart instead of a standard stacked bar chart?**

   o A) When you want to compare actual quantities.

   o B) When you need to show the proportion of each category to the whole.

   o C) When you want to display data points individually.

- o   D) When comparing individual values across categories.

Answer: B) When you need to show the proportion of each category to the whole.

Conditional Formatting

8. **How can you create a conditional formatting rule based on a formula?**

- o   A) By selecting the cell and using the data validation feature.

- o   B) By choosing "Use a formula to determine which cells to format" in the conditional formatting options.

- o   C) By creating a pivot table with the data.

- o   D) By inserting a chart with the formatted data.

Answer: B) By choosing "Use a formula to determine which cells to format" in the conditional formatting options.

9. **What is the purpose of managing multiple conditional formatting rules?**

- o   A) To apply different formatting styles to different data ranges.

- o   B) To ensure that the most important rules are applied correctly.

- o   C) To clear all formatting from the cells.

- o   D) To sort the data based on formatting.

Answer: B) To ensure that the most important rules are applied correctly.

Advanced Statistical Functions

10. **What does the MEDIAN function do in Excel?**

- o   A) Calculates the average of a range of numbers.

- o   B) Finds the most frequently occurring number in a range.

- o   C) Determines the middle value in a sorted range of numbers.

- o   D) Calculates the sum of a range of numbers.

Answer: C) Determines the middle value in a sorted range of numbers.

11. **How does the MODE function differ from the AVERAGE function?**

- o   A) MODE finds the most frequently occurring value, while AVERAGE calculates the mean.

- o   B) MODE calculates the mean, while AVERAGE finds the most frequently occurring value.

- o   C) MODE sums up values, while AVERAGE divides by the count of values.

- o   D) MODE and AVERAGE are functionally the same.

Answer: A) MODE finds the most frequently occurring value, while AVERAGE calculates the mean.

FILTER and SUMIF Functions

12. **How can you use the FILTER function to display data based on multiple criteria?**

- o   A) By creating separate filters for each criterion.

o   B) By combining criteria in a single FILTER function with logical operators.

o   C) By applying different filters sequentially.

o   D) By using conditional formatting to highlight the data.

Answer: B) By combining criteria in a single FILTER function with logical operators.

13. **What does the SUMIF function do?**

o   A) Sums all values in a range.

o   B) Sums values based on a specified condition or criteria.

o   C) Counts the number of cells in a range.

o   D) Averages values in a range.

Answer: B) Sums values based on a specified condition or criteria.