BOARD OF STUDIES

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

COMMON PROFICIENCY TEST

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT – 17

Time : 4 hours ***Maximum Marks : 200***

The test is divided into four sections.

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING (60 MARKS)

1. All the following are functions of accounting except

(a) Decision making (b) Measurement
(c) Forecasting (d) Ledger posting

2. Rs. 25,000 incurred on structural alterations to existing asset whereby its revenue earning capacity is increased is _____

(a) Capital expenditure (b) Deferred revenue expenditure
(c) Revenue expenditure (d) None of the above

3. Debts written off as bad if recovered subsequently are

(a) Credited to Bad Debt recovered A/c
(b) Debited to Profit and Loss A/c
(c) Credited to Debtors A/c
(d) None of the above

4. The total of the sales return book is posted periodically to the debit of _____

(a) Sales Return Account (b) Cash Book
(c) Journal proper (d) None of the above

5. Bills payable is _____

(a) Real A/c (b) Nominal A/c
(c) Personal A/c (d) Both (a) and (b)

6. Human assets have no place in accounting records is based on _____

(a) Money measurement concept (b) Accrual concept
(c) Consistency (d) Conservatism

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7. Sales return book records _____

(a) Credit sales return (b) Cash sales return
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Purchase return

8. Contra entries are passed only when _____

(a) Double column cash book with discount is prepared
(b) Three column cash book is prepared
(c) Simple cash book is prepared
(d) None of the above.

9. Consignment Account is:

(a) Real A/c (b) Personal A/c
(c) Nominal A/c (d) None of the above

10. Parties to Bill of Exchange are:

(a) Drawer (b) Drawee
(c) Payee (d) All of the above

11. Preliminary expenses are treated as _____

(a) Miscellaneous expenditure (b) Intangible asset
(c) Current assets (d) Current liability

12. Proposed dividends are debited to

(a) Trading A/c (b) Profit & Loss A/c
(c) Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c (d) None of the above

13. Discount on issue of debentures is a _____

(a) Capital loss to be shown as goodwill
(b) Capital loss to be written off over the tenure of the debentures
(c) Capital loss to be written off from capital reserve
(d) Revenue loss to be charged in the year of issue

14. Profit and loss on revaluation is shared among the partners in _____ ratio.

(a) Old profit sharing ratio (b) new profit sharing ratio
(c) Capital ratio (d) Equal ratio

15. Accounts payable normally has _____ balance

(a) Debit (b) Unfavourable
(c) Credit (d) none of the above

16. Bank pass book is also known as _____

(a) Bank book (b) Bank account
(c) Bank column (d) Bank statement

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17. Depreciation on machinery in trial balance is recorded in _____

(a) Trading A/c (b) Profit & Loss A/c
(c) Balance Sheet (d) None of the three

18. The balance of the petty cash is:

(a) An expense (b) An income
(c) An asset (d) A liability

19. Fixed capital A/c is credited with _____

(a) Interest on capital (b) Profit of the year
(c) Salary of the partner (d) None of the above.

20. Interest on drawing is _____ for the business

(a) Capital (b) Expense
(c) Gain (d) None of the three

21. Ramesh, the acceptor of the bill has to honour a bill on 31st March 2010. Due to financial crisis, he is unable to pay the amount of bill of Rs. 20,000. Therefore, he approaches Ram on 20th March 2010 for extension of the bill for further 3 months. Ram agrees to extend the credit period by drawing a new bill for Rs. 20,500 together with interest of Rs. 1000 in cash. In this case old bill of Rs. 20,000 will be considered as:

(a) Discounted (b) Dishonoured
(c) Cancelled (d) Retired

22. M/s Kapoor Bros, which was registered in the year 2000, has been following straight line method (SLM) of depreciation. In the current year it changed its method from SLM to written down value (WDV) method, since such change would result in the additional depreciation of Rs. 200 lakhs as a result of which the firm would qualify to be declared as a sick industrial unit. The auditor raised objection to this change in the method of depreciation.

Auditors objection is justified because -

(a) Change in the method of depreciation should be done only with the consent of the auditor.
(b) Depreciation method can be changed only from WDV to SLM and not Vice Versa.
(c) Change in the method of depreciation should be done only if it is required by some statute and change would result in appropriate presentation of financial statement.
(d) Method of depreciation cannot be changed under any circumstances.

23. A company purchased a plant for Rs. 5,000 useful life of the plant is 10 years and residual value is Rs. 500. Rate of depreciation will be ____

(a) 9% (b) 10%
(c) 15% (d) 12½%

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24.		**Rs.**
Gross Profit	**51,000**
Carriage Outwards	**5,800**
Rent paid	**6,400**
Bad Debts	**2,600**
Apprentice premium (Cr.)	**1,500**
Printing & Stationery	**1,000**
Net profit of the firm will be

(a) Rs. 38,900 (b) Rs. 36,700
(c) Rs. 35,000 (d) Rs. 40,000

25. A started business with Rs. 10,000 cash and Rs. 2,000 furniture. Sales amounted to Rs. 50,000 including Rs. 5,000 cash sale. Rs. 10,000 sales were outstanding at the end of the year. Purchases amounted to Rs. 30,000 including Rs. 10,000 cash purchase. Rs. 15,000 has been paid to creditors. Expenses paid during the year are Rs. 19,300. Cash balance at the end will be _____

(a) Rs. 6,000 (b) Rs. 7,000
(c) Rs. 5,700 (d) Rs. 5,000

26. On Jan 1, 2010 Ram Gopal invested Capital of Rs. 50,000. He withdrew Rs. 2,000 on the first day of each month interest on drawings is provided @ 10%. The amount of interest on drawings deducted from Capital will be _____

(a) Rs. 1,300 (b) Rs. 1,400
(c) Rs. 1,500 (d) Rs. 1,000

27. Received one bill from A Rs. 500 passed through B/P book. The rectifying entry will be _____

			Rs.	Rs.
(a)	A	Dr.	500	
	To B/P			500
(b)	B/R A/c	Dr.	500	
	To A			500
(c)	B/P A/c	Dr.	500	
	B/R A/c	Dr.	500	
	To A			1000
(d)	None of the above.			

28. Goods costing Rs. 7,500 were sold at 25% profit on selling price. The sales will be of :

(a) Rs. 10,000 (b) Rs. 9,000
(c) Rs. 8,000 (d) None of the three

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29. Following figures have been taken from the books of a trader

Purchases	**3,00,000**
Purchase Returns	**6,000**
Sales	**4,10,000**
Sales Returns	**10,000**
Opening Stock	**80,000**
Carriage & Freight	**12,000**
Duty & Clearing Charges	**4,000**
Wages	**8,000**
Closing Stock	**60,000**

Gross profit will be _____

(a) Rs. 60,000 (b) Rs. 61,000
(c) Rs. 62,000 (d) Rs. 65,000

30. Trial Balance containing obvious errors is given below:

	Dr. (Rs.)	**Cr. (Rs.)**
Purchases	**60,000**	
Reserve Fund	**20,000**	
Sales		**1,00,000**
Purchase return	**1,000**	
Sales Return		**2,000**
Opening Stock	**30,000**	
Closing Stock		**40,000**
Sundry Expenses		**20,000**
Outstanding Expenses	**2,000**	
Cash at Bank	**5,000**	
Fixed Assets	**50,000**	
Debtors		**80,000**
Creditors		**30,000**
Capital	**94,000**	
Suspense A/c	**10,000**	
	2,72,000	**2,72,000**

Total of corrected trial balance will be _____

(a) Rs. 2,40,000 (b) Rs. 2,47,000
(c) Rs. 2,50,000 (d) Rs. 2,38,000

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31. **Bank overdraft as per Cash book is Rs. 2500**
Cheque deposited but not cleared Rs.1000
Cheque issued but not cashed Rs.1400
Bank overdraft as per Bank statement will be _____

(a) Rs. 2,000 (b) Rs. 2,100
(c) Rs. 2,500 (d) Rs. 2,200

32. **Preliminary expenses in connection with floatation of a new company is:**

(a) Fixed asset (b) Current asset
(c) Fictitious asset (d) None of the three

33. **Following are the details of position statement**

	Rs.		*Rs.*
Closing Stock	**40,000**	**Cash**	**3,000**
Drawings	**12,000**	**Bills receivable**	**5,000**
Net Profit	**18,000**	**Bills payable**	**3,000**
Capital	**70,000**	**Machinery**	**20,000**
Debtors	**40,000**	**Depreciation provision**	**4,000**
Cash at Bank	**8,000**	**Liabilities for expenses**	**3,000**
		Creditors	**30,000**

Balance sheet total will be:

(a) Rs. 1,16,000 (b) Rs. 1,15,000
(c) Rs. 1,20,000 (d) Rs. 1,25,000

34. **Panna Lal sends 100 sewing machines on consignment to Ram Ji Lal. The cost of each machine is Rs. 150. Panna Lal spends Rs. 500 on packing and dispatch. Ram Ji Lal receives the consignment and informed that 90 machines have been sold at Rs. 180 each. Expenses paid by Ram Ji Lal are freight Rs. 500, carriage and octroi Rs. 200, Godown rent Rs. 100 and insurance Rs. 150. Ram Ji Lal is entitled to a commission of 7½% on sales. Profit on consignment will be:**

(a) Rs. 150 (b) Rs. 155
(c) Rs. 200 (d) Rs. 160

35. **Bharti consigned to Bhawna 1,500 Kg of flour costing Rs. 4500. She spent Rs. 307 as forwarding charges. 5% of the consignment was lost in weighing and handling. Bhawna sold 1,350 Kg of flour at Rs. 4 per kg. Her selling expenses being Rs. 550 and commission at 12½% on sales. Valuation of closing stock will be _____**

(a) Rs. 253 (b) Rs. 250
(c) Rs. 350 (d) Rs. 275

36. **Which of the following is not a current asset?**

(a) Bills Receivable (b) Stock
(c) Debtors (d) Furniture and Fittings

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37. Deepak Ltd. forfeited 40 shares of 100 each (Rs. 60 called up) issued at par to Mukesh on which he had paid Rs. 20 per share. Out of these 30 shares were reissued to Sujoy as Rs. 60 paid up for Rs. 45 per share. Amount transferred to capital reserve will be _____

(a) Rs. 150 (b) Rs. 100
(c) Rs. 200 (d) Rs. 120

38. The following information pertains to Quick Ltd.

		Rs.
(i)	**Equity share capital called up**	**10,00,000**
(ii)	**Calls in arrear**	**40,000**
(iii)	**Calls in advance**	**25,000**
(iv)	**Proposed dividend**	**5%**

The amount of dividend payable is _____

(a) Rs. 48,000 (b) Rs. 50,000
(c) Rs. 60,000 (d) Rs. 49,250

39. Which of the following is fixed asset?

(a) Plant and machinery (b) Stock
(c) Debtors (d) Cash

40. General Reserve at the time of admission of a new partner is transferred to:

(a) P/L adjustment A/c (b) Balance Sheet
(c) Capital Accounts of partners (d) None of the three

41. A company purchased machinery for Rs. 20,000 on 1st January 2006 and followed the diminishing balance method @ 15%. At the end of 2009 it was decided to follow fixed Instalment method of depreciating the machine at Rs. 3000 per year from the very beginning and the necessary amount of unabsorbed depreciation of 2006 to 2008 to be adjusted in 2009. Adjusted amount will be: _____

(a) Rs. 1,282 (b) Rs. 1,300
(c) Rs. 1,400 (d) Rs. 1,500

42. On 1st April, 2009 M/s Omega Bros. had a provision for bad debts of Rs. 6,500. During 2009-2010 Rs. 4,200 proved irrecoverable and it was desired to maintain the provision for bad debts @ 4% on debtors which stood at Rs. 1,95,000 before writing off bad debts. Amount of net provision debited to profit and loss A/c will be: _____

(a) Rs. 7,800 (b) Rs. 7,500
(c) Rs. 5,332 (d) Rs. 5,000

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43. Following figures have been taken from the books of a trader

	Rs.
Purchases	**60,000**
Purchase returns	**10,000**
Sales	**80,000**
Sales Return	**10,000**
Carriage outwards	**1,000**
Office Rent	**1,000**

Amount of Gross Profit will be _____

(a) Rs. 20,000 (b) Rs.10,000
(c) Rs.15,000 (d) None of the three

44. The profits for the last four years are given as follows:

Year	Rs.
2006	**40,000**
2007	**50,000**
2008	**60,000**
2009	**50,000**

The value of goodwill on the basis of three years purchase of average profits based on last four years will be _____

(a) Rs. 1,00,000 (b) Rs. 1,50,000
(c) Rs. 2,00,000 (d) None of three

45. Goods destroyed by fire Rs. 50,000 and Insurance company admitted 60% claim. This adjustment will be entered in:

(a) Trading Account (b) Profit & Loss Account
(c) Balance Sheet (d) All the three

46. Following balances are given in trial balance

	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
6% Loan on (1.1.2009)		**10,000**
Interest on Loan	**300**	

Interest payable and outstanding will be: _____

(a) Rs. 600 (b) Rs. 300
(c) Rs. 500 (d) Rs. 700

47. Machinery bought on 1st July 2006 for Rs. 20,000 was sold on Dec. 31, 2009 for Rs. 15,000. Depreciation is charged @ 10% p.a. on original cost. Accounting year closes on 31st December each year. Profit on sale will be _____

(a) Rs. 3,000 (b) Rs. 2,000
(c) Rs. 2,500 (d) Rs. 4,000

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48. A boiler was purchased from abroad for Rs. 10,000, shipping and forwarding charges amounted to Rs. 2,000, Import duty Rs. 7,000 and expenses of installation amounted to Rs. 1,000. It was depreciated for three years @ 10% on diminishing balance method, Balance of machinery A/c at the end of third year will be _____

(a) Rs. 14,580 (b) Rs. 15,000
(c) Rs. 14,000 (d) Rs. 15,500

49. Syam prepared a trial balance for his factory on 31st March, 2010. The debit total of trial balance was short by Rs. 500. He transferred the deficiency to suspense A/c. After a close examination be found that the purchase day book for Sept. 2009 was under cast by Rs. 500. Necessary Journal entry to rectify the error will be:

			Rs.	Rs.
(a)	Purchases A/c	Dr.	500	
	To Cash A/c			500
(b)	Suspense A/c	Dr.	500	
	To Purchases A/c			500
(c)	Purchases A/c	Dr.	500	
	To Suspense			500

(d) None of the above

50. Which of the following errors will effect the trial balance.

(a) Repairs to building wrongly debited to Building A/c
(b) Total of purchase Journal is short by Rs. 1,000
(c) Freight paid on purchase of new machinery debited to freight account.
(d) None of the above.

51. A's acceptance to B for Rs. 8,000 renewed for 3 months on the condition that Rs. 4,000 be paid in cash immediately and the remaining amount will carry interest @ 12% p.a. The amount of interest will be

(a) Rs. 120 (b) Rs. 100
(c) Rs. 80 (d) Rs. 160

52. A Limited Company purchased machine worth Rs. 1,15,000 from Indian Traders. Payment was made as to Rs. 10,000 by cross cheque and the remaining amount by issue of Equity Shares of the face value of Rs. 10 each fully paid at an issue price of Rs. 10.50 each. Amount of share premium will be

(a) Rs. 6,000 (b) Rs. 7,000
(c) Rs. 5,000 (d) Rs. 4,000

53. B sold 50 televisions at Rs. 15,000 per television. He was entitled to commission of Rs. 500 per television sold plus one fourth of the amount by which the gross sale proceeds less total commission there on exceeded a sum calculated at the rate of Rs. 12,500 per television sold. Amount of commission will be

(a) Rs. 45,000 (b) Rs. 50,000
(c) Rs. 40,000 (d) Rs. 35,000

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54. On 16.06.2010 X draws a bill on Y for Rs. 25,000 for 30 days. July 19th is a public holiday. The Maturity date of the bill will be _____

(a) 19th July, 2010 (b) 18th July, 2010
(c) 20th July, 2010 (d) 16th July, 2010

55. A and B entered into a joint venture and agreed to share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. A Joint Bank A/c was opened where in A contributed Rs. 50,000 and B contributed Rs. 20,000. Their transactions were as follows:

	Rs.
Material Purchased	**65,000**
Wages paid	**6,000**
Administrative expenses paid by B	**3,000**
Selling expenses	**6,170**
Expenses paid by A	**1,630**
Sales	**1,12,000**

Remaining stock was taken by A for Rs. 6,200. Joint venture profit will be

(a) Rs. 36,000 (b) Rs. 36,400
(c) Rs. 35,000 (d) Rs. 36,500

56. The expired portion of capital expenditure is

(a) Expense (b) Income
(c) Asset (d) Liability

57.

	Rs.
Capital on January 1, 2009	**15,200**
Capital on January 1, 2010	**16,900**
Drawings made during the year	**4,800**
Additional Capital introduced during the year	**2,000**

Profit of the firm will be

(a) Rs. 4,500 (b) Rs. 4,000
(c) Rs. 4,800 (d) Rs. 5,000

58. In the bank reconciliation statement, when balance as per cash book is taken as the starting point, then interest collected by bank Rs. 500 and direct deposit by a customer into his bank Rs. 2,500 will be:

(a) Added (b) Subtracted
(c) Ignored (d) None of the above

59. Recovery of bad debts is a

(a) Revenue receipt (b) Capital receipt
(c) Capital expenditure (d) Revenue expenditure

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60. A draws a bill on B for Rs. 50,000 for mutual accommodation. A discounted the bill for Rs. 48,000 from bank and remitted Rs. 24,000 to B. On Maturity date A will send to B.

(a) Rs. 25,000 (b) Rs. 24,000
(c) Rs. 23,000 (d) Rs. 26,000

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS (40 MARKS)

61. An agreement to do an impossible act is:

(a) Void (b) Voidable
(c) Illegal (d) None of these

62. A, B, and C jointly promised to pay Rs. 50,000 to D on the performance of the contract. C dies. Here the contract

(a) Becomes void on C's death
(b) Should be performed by A and B along with C's legal representatives
(c) Should be performed by A and B alone
(d) Should be renewed between A, B, and D

63. In case of breach of contract, which of the following remedy is available to the aggrieved party?

(a) Suit for rescission (b) Suit for damages
(c) Suit for specific performance (d) All of these

64. Which is true statement in voidable contract, the injured party

(a) Is entitled to recover compensation
(b) Has a right to sue for damages
(c) Has a right to rescinded the contract
(d) All of these

65. A contract can be discharged by operation of law by

(a) Death of promisor
(b) By insolvency of promiser
(c) By Lunacy of promiser
(d) By death or insolvency of promiser

66. Which does not relate with seller's suits?

(a) Suit for price
(b) Suit for damages for non acceptance
(c) Suit for repudiation of contract by the buyer before due date
(d) Suit for taking back the goods

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67. Future goods means goods to be manufactured or acquired by the seller.

(a) Before making the contract of sale (b) At the time of contract of sale
(c) After making the contract by sale (d) All of these

68. Where seller refuses to deliver the goods the buyer

(a) The buyer many sue the seller for damages for non-delivery
(b) The buyer may not sue the seller
(c) The buyer may compel the seller to deliver the goods
(d) The buyer may not compel the seller to deliver the goods

69. Which of seller's right against the buyer in case of breach of contract is:

(a) Suit for price and damages for non-acceptance
(b) Suit for damages for non-acceptance
(c) Suit for price only
(d) Cannot sue for price and damages

70. Which of the statement is true in case of an auction sale

(a) The sale is complete when the auctioneer announces its completion by the fall of hammer
(b) The sale is complete after certain period
(c) The sale is complete after five hours
(d) The sale is complete after eight hours

71. Who cannot become a partner in partnership firm

(a) A competent person (b) An unmarried woman
(c) Non-resident Indian (d) Alien enemy

72. A Joint Hindu family arises

(a) From status decided by court (b) As a result of an agreement
(c) By operation of law (d) All of these

73. In partnership the liability of the partner is:

(a) Limited to share in partner ship firm
(b) Unlimited
(c) Decided by court
(d) Decided by other partners

74. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 gives the remedies to a seller for breach of contract of sale. Which is correct.

(a) Suit for price
(b) Suit for damages for non-acceptance
(c) Suit for damages for reputation of contract by the buyer before due date
(d) All of these

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75. The term goods includes

(a) Stocks and shares (b) Money
(c) Actionable claim (d) All of these

76. The partnership agreement may be: _____

(a) Express or implied (b) Only written
(c) Oral only (d) Implied only

77. The term business includes _____

(a) Every trade (b) Every occupation
(c) Profession only (d) All of these

78. Which is the true statement regarding the inclusion of minor in partnership firm

(a) A minor may be admitted to the benefits of partnership with the consent of all other partners.
(b) A minor may be admitted to the benefits of partnership with no consent of other partners
(c) A minor may be admitted to the benefits of partnership with the consent of his parents
(d) A minor may be admitted to the benefits of partnership with the guarantee of his parents

79. In case of partnership, registration of firm is:

(a) Compulsory
(b) Not necessary
(c) Compulsory if the court orders to do so
(d) Compulsory if the government thinks fit to do so

80. There may be _____ condition

(a) Implied (b) Express
(c) Implied and Express both (d) None of these

81. Under the doctrine of Caveat Emptor the seller is _____

(a) Responsible for bad selection of goods by the buyer
(b) Not responsible for the bad selection of goods by the buyer
(c) Both of these
(d) None of these

82. The unpaid seller loses the right of lien

(a) Where seller waived the right of lien
(b) By estoppel
(c) Where the buyer obtains possession of goods
(d) Any of the above

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83. If the seller hands over the key to the buyer of warehouse containing the goods, the delivery is known as

(a) Constructive delivery (b) Actual delivery
(c) Symbolic delivery (d) No delivery

84. In a hire purchase agreement the hirer _____

(a) Has an option to buy the goods
(b) Must buy the goods
(c) Must return the goods
(d) Is not given the possession of goods

85. In case of goods sold by sample, the goods should correspond with the sample otherwise _____

(a) Buyer can reject the goods (b) Buyer cannot reject the goods
(c) Contract is terminated (d) Seller is liable to punishment

86. Voluntary transfer of possession by one person to another is known as _____

(a) Transfer (b) Possession
(c) Delivery (d) None of these

87. In a joint family business there should be _____ members

(a) Maximum 20
(b) Unlimited
(c) No. of persons decided by the government
(d) Maximum 10

88. An unregistered firm _____

(a) Cannot sue a third party
(b) The third party can sue the firm
(c) The partners cannot sue the firm
(d) A partner cannot sue to any other partner

89. Every partner has _____

(a) A right to inspect the books of the firm
(b) No right to inspect the books of the firm
(c) A right with the consent of other partners to inspect the books
(d) A right to inspect the books with the consent of the Registrar

90. If claim on interest on capital is called, it is payable only out of

(a) Profit (b) Turnover
(c) Capital (d) Assets

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91. In absence of specific agreement partner is entitled to interest at the rate of _____ an advances made for the purpose of business of the firm

(a) 6% (b) 10%
(c) 8% (d) 12%

92. The partners cannot be expelled from the firm by _____

(a) Majority of partners (b) Court
(c) Government (d) Two partners

93. A partner is

(a) Not entitled to receive any remuneration
(b) Entitled to receive remunerate with the consent of other partners
(c) Entitled to receive remuneration by order of the court
(d) Entitled to receive remuneration

94. Goodwill is _____

(a) Tangible asset (b) Liquid Asset
(c) Fixed Asset (d) Intangible Asset

95. When a partner agrees to share his profits derived from the firm with a third person, that third person is known as _____

(a) Sleeping partner (b) Nominal Partner
(c) Sub-Partner (d) No partner

96. On attaining majority the minor partner has to decide within _____ whether he shall continue in the firm or learn it.

(a) 6 months (b) 12 months
(c) 3 months (d) 1 month

97. A partner may retire from a firm _____

(a) With the consent of all other partners
(b) With the consent by sleeping partner
(c) With the consent of main partner
(d) No consent of any partner

98. Where a partner in a firm is adjudicated insolvent

(a) He ceases to be a partner
(b) He does not cease to be a partner
(c) He ceases to be a partner with the consent of all other partner
(d) He ceases to be a partner by order of the court

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99. 'A', a man enfeebled by disease is induced by B's influence over him as his medical attendant, to agree to pay 'B' an unreasonable sum for his services. It is the case of :

(a) Undue Influence (b) Coercion
(c) Fraud (d) Mistake

100. 'A' contracts to sing for 'B' at a concert for Rs. 5,000, which is paid in advance, 'A' is too ill to sing. Decide best

(a) A must refund the advance of Rs. 5,000 to B
(b) A is not liable to refund the many
(c) 'B' should force 'A' to sing
(d) 'A' is liable to refund only 50% of advance money to B

SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS (50 MARKS)

101. Who is the main exponent of Marginal utility analysis ?

(a) Paul Samuelson (b) Hicks
(c) Keynes (d) Marshall

102. Cardinal measure of utility is required in:

(a) Marginal Utility theory (b) Indifference curve
(c) Revealed preference (d) None

103. In case of inferior goods, income elasticity is :

(a) zero (b) positive
(c) negative (d) none

104. In case of Giffen goods, demand curve will slope :

(a) upward (b) downward
(c) horizontal (d) vertical

105. Cross elasticity of demand between tea and coffee is:

(a) positive (b) negative
(c) zero (d) infinity

106. If all inputs are trebled and the resultant output is doubled, this is a case of:

(a) constant returns to scale (b) increasing returns to scale
(c) diminishing returns to scale (d) negative returns to scale

107. Indifference curve is downward slopping _____

(a) always (b) sometimes
(c) never (d) none of these

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108. Demand curve can be derived from:

(a) MU curve (b) PCC
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None

109. The exception to law of demand are:

(a) Veblen goods (b) Giffen goods
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) none

110. Under perfect competition price of the product :

(a) Can be controlled by individual firm
(b) Cannot be controlled by individual firm
(c) Can be controlled within certain limit by individual firm
(d) None of the above

111. In the case of monopoly:

(a) MR curve cannot be defined
(b) AR curve cannot be defined
(c) the short run supply curve cannot be defined
(d) none of the above

112. In case of monopoly a firm in the short run can have -

(a) Supernormal profits (b) Normal profits
(c) Losses (d) Any of the above

113. The upper portion of the kinked demand curve is relatively -

(a) More inelastic (b) More elastic
(c) Less elastic (d) Inelastic

114. Price leadership is a form of -

(a) Monopolistic competition (b) Monopoly
(c) Non-collusive Oligopoly (d) Perfect competition

115. Period in which supply cannot be increased is called -

(a) Market period (b) Short run
(c) Long run (d) None of these

116. Price discrimination is not possible in the case of

(a) Perfect competition (b) Monopoly
(c) Monopolistic competition (d) Nothing can be said

117. If the income elasticity is greater than one the commodity is -

(a) Necessity (b) Luxury
(c) Inferior goods (d) None of these

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118. Full capacity is utilized only when there is -

(a) Monopoly (b) Perfect competition
(c) Price discrimination (d) Oligopoly

119. The 'Diamond Water' controversy is explained by -

(a) Total utility (b) Marginal utility
(c) Price offered (d) Quantity supplied

120. Which among the following is the drawback of consumer surplus (as explained in marginal utility analysis)?

(a) it is highly hypothetical and imaginary
(b) it ignores the interdependence between the goods
(c) it cannot be measured in terms of money because marginal utility of money changes
(d) all of the above

121. Which of the following is a function of money?

(a) Medium of exchange (b) Store of value
(c) Transfer of value (d) All the above

122. Increase in money supply will lead to:

(a) Cost push inflation (b) Demand pull inflation
(c) Structural inflation (d) None of the above

123. Which of the following is a commercial bank in India?

(a) UTI (b) IFCI
(c) IBRD (d) SEBI

124. Banks are regulated by:

(a) Securities Exchange Board of India
(b) Reserve Bank of India
(c) Company Law Board
(d) Registrar of Companies

125. Monetary policy is formulated by :

(a) RBI (b) SEBI
(c) CLB (d) Finance Ministry

126. In case RBI wants to increase rate of interest then it should:

(a) sell securities (b) buy securities
(c) hold securities (d) none of the above

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127. Major commercial banks of India were nationalized in

(a) 1969 (b) 1970
(c) 1971 (d) 1972

128. Commercial banks provide:

(a) loans (b) agency services
(c) both (a) & (b) (d) none of the above

129. Rationing of Credit takes place when:

(a) Demand for Credit is Zero
(b) Demand for Credit is higher than supply
(c) Demand for Credit is low
(d) None of the above

130. Statutory liquidity Ratio in India is:

(a) 15% (b) 20%
(c) 24% (d) 30%

131. The cash reserve ratio is determined by :

(a) Free play of market forces (b) Commercial banks
(c) Monetary authority (d) None of the above

132. In India fiscal year starts from

(a) 31st March (b) 31st April
(c) 1st April (d) 1st March

133. Which budget in India is passed separately?

(a) Defence (b) Airlines
(c) Atomic energy (d) Railways

134. Revenue deficit in India is -

(a) negative (b) positive
(c) zero (d) none of the above

135. VAT is levied by:

(a) Central government (b) State governments
(c) Local government (d) None of the above

136. Which of the following are sources of growth?

(a) Natural resources (b) Human capital
(c) Physical capital (d) All the above

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137. In 2010, the population was more than :

(a) 100 crs. (b) 110 crs.
(c) 117 crs. (d) 105 crs.

138. The highest user of commercial energy is _____

(a) agriculture (b) industry
(c) transport (d) household

139. Consumer surplus means _____

(a) the area inside the budget line
(b) the area between the average revenue and marginal revenue curves
(c) the difference between the maximum amount a person is willing to pay for a good and its market price
(d) none of the above

140. A horizontal supply curve parallel to the quantity axis implies that the elasticity of the supply is:

(a) zero (b) infinite
(c) equal to one (d) greater than zero but less than one

141. Increase in population can be caused by -

(a) High birth rate (b) Low death rate
(c) Immigration (d) All the above

142. Which of the following pairs of goods in an example of substitutes ?

(a) tea and sugar (b) tea and coffee
(c) tea and ball pen (d) tea and shirt

143. A firm encounters its shut down point when:

(a) Average cost equals price at the profit maximising level of output
(b) Average variable cost equals price at the profit maximising level of output
(c) Average fixed cost equals price at the profit maximising level of output
(d) None of the above

144. Manufacturing industries are a part of :

(a) primary sector (b) secondary sector
(c) tertiary sector (d) none of the above

145. Mark the correct statement -

(a) India is a purely capitalist economy
(b) India is a stagnant economy
(c) India is a developing economy
(d) India is a resources poor economy

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146. Public sector in India suffers from:

(a) over staffing (b) political interference
(c) uncompetitiveness (d) all of the above

147. The Reserve Bank of India was set up in :

(a) 1949 (b) 1956
(c) 1935 (d) 1901

148. Disinvestment programme started in India after -

(a) 1986-87 (b) 1988-89
(c) 1991-92 (d) 1995-96

149. Liberalisation process in India was initiated by -

(a) Yashwant Singh (b) Manmohan Singh
(c) Jaswant Singh (d) Both (a) & (b)

150. First plan was initiated in:

(a) 1950 (b) 1951
(c) 1956 (d) 1962

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE (50 MARKS)

151. A good estimator posses the following property

(a) Unbiasedness (b) Consistency
(c) Efficiency (d) All these

152. Frequency density is used in the construction of

(a) Histogram (b) Ogive
(c) Frequency polygon (d) None of these

153. Mean may lead to fallacious conditions in the absence of original observations

(a) True (b) False
(c) Both (d) None of these

154. Quartile deviation can be affected by:

(a) Poisson distribution (b) Binomial distribution
(c) Sampling fluctuations (d) None of these

155. The chart that was logarithm of the variable is known as

(a) Line chart (b) Ratio chart
(c) Multiple line chart (d) Component line chart

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156. Which measure of dispersion has some desirable mathematical properties?

(a) Standard deviation (b) Mean deviation
(c) Quartile deviation (d) All these measure

157. The coefficient of correlation between two variables

(a) Can have any unit
(b) Is expressed as the product of units of two variable.
(c) Is a unit free measure
(d) None of these

158. If A and B are two mutually exclusive events, then P(AUB) = P (A) + P (B)

(a) True (b) False
(c) P(AUB) = P (A/B) (d) None of these

159. A function f(x) is an even function, if

(a) $-f(x) = f(x)$ (b) $f(-x) = f(x)$
(c) $f(-x) = -f(x)$ (d) None of these

160. In a circular test the _____condition must be satisfied?

(a) $P_{01} \times P_{12} \times P_{20} = 1$ (b) $P_{02} \times P_{10} \times P_{20} = 1$
(c) $P_{10} \times P_{20} \times P_{21} = 1$ (d) None of these

161. If the same quantity is multiplied to all the values the mean shall _____ by the same amount.

(a) Add (b) Subtract
(c) Multiply (d) Divide

162. Probability of occurrence of A as well as B is denoted by _____

(a) P(AB) (b) P(A+B)
(c) P (A/B) (d) None of these

163. $\log_{64}$ 512 is equal to

(a) 3 (b) 2
(c) 1 (d) 3/2

164. The fourth proportional to $(a^2 - ab + b^2)$, $(a^3 + b^3)$ and (a-b) is equal to _____

(a) $a^2 + b^2$ (b) $a^2 - b^2$
(c) 1 (d) None of these

165. The sum of series 4 , 0,– 4 ,–8…… ….100th terms is _____

(a) –19400 (b) –292
(c) –150 (d) –100

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166. Number of arrangement that can be made by word 'APPLE' is _____

(a) 50 (b) 40
(c) 60 (d) 120

167. A person lend _____ at simple interest in order of getting Rs. 645 at the end of 1½ years @ 5% p.a.

(a) Rs. 600 (b) Rs. 625
(c) Rs. 550 (d) Rs. 575

168. $\lim_{x\to 0} \log(1+x)^{1/x}$ is equal to

(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) e (d) Does not exist

169. $\int_0^1 \log\left(\frac{1}{x} - 1\right)dx$ is equal to _____

(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) 2 (d) –1

170. A _____ estimate is a single number

(a) Point (b) Interval
(c) Both (d) None of these

171. Find the value of m, if one of root is –3/2 of the equation $x^2+x-m=0$

(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) –3/4 (d) –2

172. Find two numbers such that mean proportional between them is 18 and third proportional to them is 144.

(a) 9, 36 (b) 29, 56
(c) 18, 72 (d) None of these

173. A man has only 20 paise coins and 25 paise coins in his purse. If he has 50 coins in all totalling Rs. 11.25, how many coins of each does he have

(a) 15, 35 (b) 25, 25
(c) 40, 10 (d) 30, 20

174. If a function in x is defined by $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}, X \in R$ then f(1/x) = _____

(a) f(x) (b) f(–x)
(c) –f(x) (d) 0

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175. A line intersects x-axis at (–-2, 0) and cuts off an intercept of 3 from the positive side of y-axis, the equation of line is

(a) $2x - 3y + 3 = 0$ (b) $2x - 2y - 3 = 0$
(c) $3x - 2y + 6 = 0$ (d) None of these

176. $\lim_{x \to 1} \frac{X^2 - 4x + 3}{X^2 - 6x + 5}$ **is equal to**

(a) 1/5 (b) 3/5
(c) 1/2 (d) 0

177. Three horses A, B and C are in a race, A is twice as likely to win as B and B is twice as likely to win as C. What is the possibility of C winning the race?

(a) 1/7 (b) 3/7
(c) 2/5 (d) 2/7

178. The mean annual salary of all employees in a company is Rs. 25,000. The mean salary of male and female employees is Rs. 27,000 and Rs. 17,000 respectively. Find the percentage of males and females employed by the company.

(a) 60% and 40% (b) 75% and 25%
(c) 70% and 30% (d) 80% and 20%

179. For the series 13, 14, 7, 12, 9, 17, 8, 10, 6, 15, 18, 20, 21 calculate third decile

(a) 9.2 (b) 9.5
(c) 9.7 (d) None of these

180. After settlement the average weekly wage in a factory has increased from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 and standard deviation has increased from 2 to 2.5. Find the coefficient of variation after the settlement.

(a) 25% (b) 20.83%
(c) 24.0% (d) 26.30%

181. If r = 0.8, then coefficient of correlation shall be _____

(a) 0.64 (b) 0.40
(c) 0.60 (d) 0.80

182. A class consists of 10 boys and 20 girls of which half the boys and half the girls have blue eyes. Find the probability that a student chosen random is a boy and has blue eyes.

(a) 1/6 (b) 3/5
(c) 1/2 (d) None of these

183. If x is a Poisson variate such that P(x=2) = 9P(x=4) + 90P(x=6), find mean of x.

(a) m = 2 (b) m = 1
(c) m = ± 1 (d) m = –4

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184. If sample mean is 20, population standard deviation is 3 and sample size is 64, find the interval estimate of the mean at confidence integral of 95%.

(a) [19.265, 20.735] (b) [19.801, 17.735]
(c) [20.735, 25.834] (d) None of these

185. A person invested money in bank paying 6% p.a. compounded semi annually. If the person expects to receive Rs. 8000 in 6 years, what is the present value of investment.

(a) Rs. 5,000 (b) Rs. 4,611.03
(c) Rs. 5,611.03 (d) None of these

186. Out of 6 teachers and four boys, a committee of eight is to be formed. In how many ways can this be done when there should not be less than four teachers in the committee.

(a) 45 (b) 55
(c) 30 (d) 50

187. Evaluate the value of $\int_0^3 (3x^2 + 5x + 2)\,dx$

(a) 55 (b) 57
(c) 55.5 (d) 56

188. Evaluate $\lim_{x \to 2} \left(\frac{1}{x - 2} - \frac{1}{x^2 - 3x + 2} \right)$

(a) 1 (b) 3
(c) 2 (d) None of these

189. Find the second differential coefficient of $y = x^2 \log x$

(a) $x + 2x \log x$ (b) $3 + 2 \log x$
(c) $3 \log x$ (d) $2x \log x$

190. Compute the value of $\lim_{x \to 2} \left(\frac{x^2 + 3x + 2}{x^3 + 2x - x + 1} \right)$

(a) 5 (b) 9
(c) 7 (d) 2

191. If $3^x = 2$, $5^y = 3$ and $2^z = 5$, find the value of multiply of x.y.z

(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) None of these

192. If $f(x) = |x + 1|$ and $g(x) = 3x^2 - 2 - 5$, find the value of *g of* = ?

(a) $3x^2 + 6x - 2$ (b) $2x^2 - 6x + 3$
(c) $|3x^2 - 5|$ (d) $x - 5$

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193. $\int_0^4 \frac{(x+1)(x+4)}{\sqrt{x}} dx$

(a) $51\frac{1}{5}$ (b) $\frac{48}{5}$

(c) 48 (d) $55\frac{7}{15}$

194. The mean of numbers 1, 7, 5, 3, 4, 4 is m. The numbers 3, 2, 4, 2, 3, 3, P have mean m-1. Then mean of P and 1 is equal to _____

(a) 4.0 (b) 2.5
(c) 4.5 (d) 3.5

195. For a 10 year deposit, what interest rate payable annually is equivalent to 5% interest payable quarterly ?

(a) 5.1% (b) 4.9%
(c) 6.0% (d) None of these

196. The sum of first m terms of an A.P. is same as the sum of first n terms. Find the sum of first (m+n) terms:

(a) 100 (b) m+n
(c) 0 (d) m–n

197. The distance from the origin to the point of intersection of two straight lines having equation 3x – 2y = 6 and 3x+2y = 18 is

(a) 3 units (b) 5 units
(c) 4 units (d) 2 units.

198. The relation "is father of" Over the set of family members is the relation

(a) Reflexive (b) Symmetric
(c) Transitive (d) None of these

199. If P= {1, 2, 3, 4} and Q= {2, 4, 6} then $P \cup Q$

(a) {1,2,3,4,6} (b) {1,4,6}
(c) {1,2,3,6} (d) None of these

200. There are four hotels in a certain city. If 3 men check into hotels in a day, what is the probability that they each are into a different hotels.

(a) 0.050 (b) 0.375
(c) 0.675 (d) 0.525

★★★

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COMMON PROFICIENCY TEST

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT – 18

Time : 4 hours ***Maximum Marks : 200***

The test is divided into four sections.

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING (60 MARKS)

1. Loss leads to reduction in:

(a) Liability (b) Capital
(c) Income (d) None of the three

2. Financial position of the business is ascertained on the basis of :

(a) Profit and Loss account
(b) Trial balance
(c) Balance Sheet
(d) None of the above

3. The determination of expenses for an accounting period is based on the principle of:

(a) Objectivity (b) Materiality
(c) Matching (d) Periodicity

4. Rent payable to the landlord Rs. 5,000.00 is credited to

(a) Cash account (b) Landlord account
(c) Outstanding rent account (d) None of the above

5. Bad debts entry is passed in

(a) Sales book (b) Cash book
(c) Journal book (d) None of the these

6. Goods were sold on credit basis to XY Bros. for Rs. 1,000. This will be recorded in

(a) Cash book (b) Journal proper
(c) Bills receivable book (d) Sales book

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7. Compensation paid to retrenched employee is:

(a) Capital expenditure (b) Revenue expenditure
(c) Deferred revenue expenditure (d) Capital loss

8. Petty expenses paid in cash are recorded in:

(a) Purchase book (b) Sales book
(c) Petty cash book (d) Purchase return book

9. On April 1, 2010, a bill was drawn for two months. The maturity date of payment will fall on:

(a) June 1, 2010 (b) June 4, 2010
(c) June 5, 2010 (d) None of the above

10. Current assets does not include:

(a) Cash (b) Stock
(c) Debtors (d) Furniture & Fittings

11. Rs. 5,000.00 spent on maintenance of plant and machinery is:

(a) Revenue expenditure (b) Capital expenditure
(c) Deferred capital expenditure (d) None of the three above

12. Closing stock in trial balance is recorded in

(a) Trading account (b) Profit & Loss account
(c) Balance Sheet (d) None of the three

13. Interest on capital will be paid to partners if provided for in the agreement but only from

(a) Current profit (b) Reserves
(c) Accumulated profit (d) Goodwill

14. At the time of death of a partner, firm gets _____ from the insurance company against the joint life policy taken jointly for all the partners

(a) Policy amount
(b) Surrender value
(c) Policy amount or surrender value whichever is higher
(d) Policy amount or surrender value whichever is lower

15. Revaluation account is prepared at the time of _____

(a) Admission of a partner (b) Retirement of a partner
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the three

16. While preparing a Bank Reconciliation Statement, if you start with overdraft as per Cash Book, then interest debited in pass book but not yet in cash book with in the period is

(a) Added (b) Deducted
(c) Not required to be adjusted (d) None of the above

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17. Stock is _____

(a) Fixed assets
(b) Current assets
(c) Investments
(d) Intangible fixed assets

18. As per Section 37 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 the executors would be entitled at their choice to the interest calculated from date of death till the date of payment on the final amount due to the dead partner at _____ percent per annum.

(a) 7 (b) 4
(c) 6 (d) 12

19. Fluctuating capital account is credited with

(a) Interest on capital
(b) Profit of the year
(c) Remuneration to the partners
(d) All of the above

20. If the incoming partner brings any additional amount in cash other than his capital contribution then it is termed as _____

(a) Capital (b) Reserves
(c) Profit (d) Premium for goodwill

21. A businessman purchased goods Rs. 25,00,000 and sold 70% of such goods during the accounting year ended 31st March, 2010 the market value of the remaining goods was Rs. 5,00,000.00. He valued the closing stock at Rs. 5,00,000.00 and not Rs. 7,50,000.00 due to

(a) Money measurement (b) Cost
(c) Conservatism (d) Periodicity

22. A machine was purchased for Rs. 1,00,000.00 on 01.01.2009 and on 31.12.2009 its net realizable value was Rs. 1,50,000.00. Do you prefer to count this profit? If you count which of the following concepts will be violated?

(a) Realisation (b) Conservatism
(c) Accrual (d) Matching

23. The plant and machinery account of a firm had a debit balance of Rs. 1,45,800.00 on January 1, 2010. It was purchased on January 1, 2007. Firm has been following the practice of charging full years depreciation every year @ 10% on diminishing balance. The cost of machinery in 2007 will be:

(a) Rs. 2,00,000.00 (b) Rs. 2,25,000.00
(c) Rs. 1,90,000.00 (d) Rs. 2,50,000.00

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24.

	Rs.		*Rs.*
Opening Stock	**80,000.00**	**Purchase returns**	**6,000.00**
Cash purchases	**1,00,000.00**	**Sales returns**	**10,000.00**
Credit purchases	**2,00,000.00**	**Carriage inwards**	**12,000.00**
Cash sales	**1,60,000.00**	**Wages**	**12,000.00**
Credit sales	**2,50,000.00**	**Closing stock**	**60,000.00**

Gross profit of the firm will be

(a) Rs. 62,000.00 (b) Rs. 75,000.00
(c) Rs. 80,000.00 (d) Rs. 60,000.00

25. Mohan started business with Rs. 10,000.00 cash and Rs. 2,000.00 furniture. Sales amounted to Rs. 50,000.00 including Rs. 5,000.00 cash sales. Rs. 10,000.00 sales were outstanding at the end of the year. Purchase amounted to Rs. 30,000.00 including Rs. 10,000.00 cash purchases Rs. 15,000.00 has been paid to creditors. Expenses paid during the year 19,300. Trial Balance total will be -

(a) Rs. 67,000.00 (b) Rs. 70,000.00
(c) Rs. 75,000.00 (d) Rs. 80,000.00

26. A new machine was purchased for Rs. 1,00,000 but the amount was wrongly posted to furniture account as Rs. 10,000 and cash received from debtors Rs. 11,200 was omitted to be posted in the ledger. The difference in trial balance due to such errors will be

(a) Rs. 90,000 (b) Rs. 78,800
(d) Rs. 1,01,200 (d) Rs. 1,11,200

27. A purchased a computer costing Rs. 10,000.00 repairing expenses Rs. 1,000.00 and miscellaneous expenses Rs. 500.00. He sold the computer at 20% margin on selling price. The sale value will be:

(a) Rs. 12,500.00 (b) Rs. 11,000.00
(c) Rs. 15,000.00 (d) Rs. 14,375.00

28. According to Table A of the Companies Act, Interest on calls in arrears is charged at the rate of

(a) 4% (b) 5%
(c) 6% (d) None of these

29. A company can issue redeemable preference shares

(a) At par (b) At premium
(c) At discount (d) All of the three

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30. **A second hand car is purchased for Rs. 10,000.00 the amount of Rs. 1,000.00 is spent on its repairs, Rs. 500.00 is incurred to get the car registered in owner's name and Rs. 1200.00 is paid as dealer's commission. The amount debited to car amount will be:**

(a) Rs. 10,000.00 (b) Rs. 10,500.00
(c) Rs. 11,500.00 (d) Rs. 12,700.00

31. **Mr. Ram is a partner in a firm. He made drawings as follows:**

July 1	**200.00**
August 1	**200.00**
September	**300.00**
November 1	**50.00**
February 1	**100.00**

If the rate of interest on drawings is 6% and accounts are closed on March, 31, the interest on drawings is:

(a) Rs. 29.75 (b) Rs. 35.00
(c) Rs. 30.00 (d) Rs. 40.00

32. **A started business on Jan 1 with a capital of Rs. 40,000. On 31st Dec, his position was Creditors Rs. 4,700, machinery Rs. 40,000, furniture Rs. 2,000, Debtors Rs. 1,300, Cash Rs. 15,000.**

He made drawings @ Rs. 200 per month and Rs. 1,000 which he brought on 1st Oct. in the business as further capital. Business profit will be

(a) Rs. 15,000 (b) Rs. 16,000
(c) Rs. 14,000 (d) Rs. 17,000

33. **In a joint venture between A and B, A spent Rs. 3,000 on freight and also raised a loan from Bank of Rs. 50,000 at 18% p.a. repayable after one month B spent Rs. 5,000 as selling expenses and he also raised a loan from Bank of Rs. 1,50,000 at 18% repayable after two months. The total expenses of Joint Venture will be:**

(a) Rs. 8,000 (b) Rs. 8,500
(c) Rs. 9,500 (d) Rs. 13,250

34. **A boiler was purchased from abroad for Rs. 10,000. Shipping and forwarding charges amounted to Rs. 2,000. Import duty paid Rs. 7,000 and expenses of installation amounted to Rs. 1,000. Amount debited to boiler A/c will be**

(a) Rs. 10,000 (b) Rs. 12,000
(c) Rs. 19,000 (d) Rs. 20,000

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35. A of Kanpur consigned 300 calculators costing Rs. 250 each to B of Faridabad. He paid carriage and freight Rs. 1,500 and transit insurance Rs. 900.00

B incurred following expenses:

Unloading charges	**Rs. 400**
Octroi	**Rs. 600**
Carriage	**Rs. 800**
Godown rent	**Rs. 500**
Selling expenses	**Rs. 320**

200 calculators were sold @ Rs. 420 each. Value of closing stock will be -

(a) Rs. 26,400 (b) Rs. 26,000
(c) Rs. 25,000 (d) Rs. 27,000

36. The original cost of furniture amounted to Rs. 80,000. It is decided to write off 10% on the diminishing balance of the asset each year. Balance of furniture account at the end of the fourth year will be:

(a) Rs. 52,488 (b) Rs. 52,000
(c) Rs. 50,000 (d) Rs. 55,000

37. Mohan consigned 50 cases at Rs. 350 each to B of Varanasi to sell it on consignment basis. Consignor paid Rs. 1,800 for freight and insurance. All the cases were sold for Rs. 28,000. Selling expenses paid by agent Rs. 900 and their commission to Rs. 1,000. Consignment profit will be

(a) Rs. 7,000 (b) Rs. 6,800
(c) Rs. 8,000 (d) None of the above

38. In the bank reconciliation statement when balance as per cash book is taken as the starting point then Bank charges debited by Bank Rs. 10, cheques paid in but dishonoured Rs. 200 and cheques paid in but not credited by bank in Rs. 950 will be –

(a) Added (b) Substracted
(c) Ignored (d) None of the three

39. Goods costing Rs. 7,500 were sold at 25% profit on selling price. The amount of sales will be

(a) Rs. 8,000 (b) Rs. 10,000
(c) Rs. 9,000 (d) Rs. 11,000

40. A bill is drawn on 28 March, 2010 for one month after sight. Date of acceptance is 2nd April, 2010. The maturity date of the bill will be

(a) 1st March 2010 (b) 28th April 2010
(c) 5th May 2010 (d) 2nd May 2010

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41. Which of the following is false?

(a) Equity is owner's stake and the debenture is a debt.
(b) Rate of interest on debentures is fixed.
(c) Debenture holders get preferential treatment over the equity holders at the time of liquidation.
(d) Interest on debentures is an appropriation of profits.

42. A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. C is admitted as a new partner the new profit sharing ratio among A, B, and C is 5:3:2. Sacrificing ratio will be

(a) 1:1 (b) 2:1
(c) 1:3 (d) None of the three

43. A, B and C were in partnership sharing profits in the ratio of 4:2:1 respectively. A guaranteed that in no case C's share in profit should be less than Rs. 7,500. Profits for the year 2009 amounted to Rs. 31,500. A will get

(a) Rs. 15,000 (b) Rs. 18,000
(c) Rs. 16,000 (d) None of the three

44. A and B are partners sharing in the ratio of 3:2. C is admitted for 1/5th share and brings Rs. 15,000 as capital and necessary amount for his share of goodwill. The goodwill of the entire firm is valued at Rs. 60,000. Goodwill brought by C will be

(a) Rs. 12,000 (b) Rs. 10,000
(c) Rs. 15,000 (d) None of the three

45. The firm earns a profit of Rs. 20,000 and has invested capital amounting to Rs. 1,50,000. In the same class of business normal rate of earning is 10%. Goodwill according to capitalization method will be

(a) Rs. 40,000 (b) Rs. 50,000
(c) Rs. 60,000 (d) None of the three

46. Credit purchase of stationery worth Rs. 10,000 by a stationery dealer will be recorded in

(a) Purchases book (b) Sales book
(c) Cash book (d) None of the three

47. Debentures issued as collateral security is

(a) Added in the total of liabilities
(b) Added in the total of assets
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the three

48. Premium on issue of debentures is recorded on the liability side under the heading.

(a) Secured loan (b) Unsecured loan
(c) Current liabilities and provisions (d) None of the three

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49. A company issues 100 debentures of Rs. 1,000 each at 97 per cent. These are repayable out of profits by equal annual drawings over 5 years. Discount on issue of debentures will be written off in the ratio

(a) 5:4:3:2:1 (b) 4:3:2:1:1
(c) 3:3:4:2:1:1 (d) None of the three

50. Returns of cash sales is recorded in

(a) Sales return book (b) Cash book
(c) Journal proper (d) None of the three

51. Securities premium is recorded in

(a) Profit & Loss Account (b) Profit & Loss Appropriation Account
(c) Balance Sheet (d) None of the above

52. V.K. Ltd. forfeited 20 shares of Rs. 100 each (Rs. 60 called up) issued at par to Mohan on which he had paid Rs. 20 per share. Out of these 15 shares were reissued to Sohan as Rs. 60 paid up for Rs. 45 per share. Amount transferred to capital reserve will be

(a) Rs. 100 (b) Rs. 75
(c) Rs. 200 (d) Rs. 80

53. Z Ltd. Purchased plant and machinery for Rs. 2,00,000 payable as to Rs. 65,000.00 in cash and the balance by an issue of 6% debentures of Rs. 1,000 each at a discount of 10%. Discount amount will be

(a) Rs. 10,000 (b) Rs. 15,000
(c) Rs. 12,000 (d) None of the three

54. A company issued Rs. 1,00,000 15%, debentures at a discount of 5%, redeemable after 10 years at a premium of 10%. Loss on issue of debentures will be

(a) 10,000 (b) 15,000
(c) 12,000 (d) None of the three

55.

	Rs.
Opening debtors	**20,000**
Total sales	**90,000**
Cash sales	**20,000**
Cash received from debtors	**20,000**
Bad debts	**3,000**
Return inward	**1,000**
Bills received from customers	**10,000**

Debtors at end will be

(a) Rs. 56,000 (b) Rs. 70,000
(c) Rs. 60,000 (d) Rs. 65,000

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56. Goods costing Rs. 10,00,000 sent out to consignee at cost + 25%. Invoice value of goods will be

(a) Rs. 10,00,000 (b) Rs. 12,50,000
(c) Rs. 12,00,000 (d) Rs. 12,25,000

57. 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each were issued to promoters of the company for their legal services, rendered in the formation of the company. For this, company credited share capital A/c and debited.

(a) Goodwill A/c by Rs. 2,00,000
(b) Legal Services A/c by Rs. 2,00,000
(c) Formation expenses A/c Rs. 2,00,000
(d) Promoters expenses A/c Rs. 2,00,000

58. X Y Z and Company employs a team of ten workers who were paid Rs. 1,000 each in the year ending Dec. 31, 2009. At the start of the year 2010 company raised salaries by 20%. The amount of salaries for the year ended 31st Dec. 2010, will be

(a) Rs. 11,000 (b) Rs. 10,000
(c) Rs. 12,000 (d) Rs. 13,000

59. Machinery costing Rs. 10,00,000 was purchased on 01.04.2009. The installation charges amounting Rs. 100,000 were incurred. The depreciation at 20% p.a. on straight line method for the year ended 31st March 2010 will be

(a) Rs. 2,20,000 (b) Rs. 2,00,000
(c) Rs. 2,10,000 (d) None of the above

60. Original cost Rs. 1,26,000, Salvage value – nil, Useful life - 6 years. Depreciation for the fourth year under sum of digits method will be

(a) Rs. 18,000 (b) Rs. 6,000
(c) Rs. 12,000 (d) Nil

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS (40 MARKS)

61. The Indian Contract Act came into force on

(a) First Sept., 1872 (b) 23rd Nov., 1872
(c) 26th Sept., 1872 (d) 3rd Nov., 1872

62. The contract is defined in -

(a) The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 (b) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
(c) The Partnership Act, 1932 (d) None of the above

63. An agreement enforceable by law is a

(a) Contract (b) Obligation
(c) Offer (d) Promise

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64. Proposal when accepted becomes -

(a) Acceptance (b) Agreement
(c) Promise (d) Lawful Promise

65. Agreement is a -

(a) Set of reciprocal promises (b) Acceptance of a proposal
(c) Contract (d) Promise

66. Which of the following is true

(a) All agreements are contract (b) All contracts are agreement
(c) All promises are agreement (d) Set of promises are contracts

67. Existing goods are such goods as are in existence -

(a) At the time of contract of sale (b) Before the time of contract of sale
(c) After the time of contract of sale (d) All of these

68. Future goods means goods to be manufactured or acquired by the seller

(a) Before making the contract of sale (b) At the time of contract of sale
(c) After making the contract of sale (d) All of these

69. Which of the following is true, delivery means -

(a) Compulsory transfer of possession by one person to another person
(b) Voluntary transfer of possession by one person to another
(c) Mere person to of possession by one person to another person
(d) All of these

70. Which one is the example of document of title to goods -

(a) Bill of lading (b) Dock-warrant
(c) Railway – Receipt (d) All of these

71. The merchantile agents include

(a) Auctioneers (b) Factors
(c) Brokers (d) All of these

72. Insolvent means

(a) A person when he ceases to pay his debts in ordinary ease of business
(b) A person when he accepts to pay his debts before due date
(c) A person when he accepts to pay his debts as they become due
(d) All of these

73. Partnership is the relation

(a) Between persons (b) Between firms
(c) Between companies (d) Among numberless persons

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74. The term business includes -

(a) Every trade (b) Every occupation
(c) Every profession (d) All of these

75. Which is true statement regarding the including of the minor in partnership firm?

(a) A minor may be admitted to the benefits of partnership with the consent of all other partners
(b) A minor may be admitted to the benefits of partnership with no consent of other partners
(c) A minor may be admitted to the benefits of the consent of his partners
(d) A minor may be admitted to the benefits of partnership with the guarantee of his parents

76. Which is correct ?

(a) All the essential elements of a valid contract must be present in partnership agreement
(b) No need of essential elements of a valid contract in a partnership contract
(c) Only consideration should be present in partnership agreement
(d) All of these

77. Which is odd in case of who may be partners?

(a) Married woman (b) A competent person
(c) An old man of 60 years (d) A registered company

78. Who can enter into a contract of partnership ?

(a) Alien enemy (b) Person of unsound mind
(c) A business firm (d) A member of registered company

79. A Joint Hindu Family arises

(a) From status decided by court (b) As a result of an agreement
(c) By operation of law (d) All of these

80. A voidable agreement is -

(a) Valid but not enforceable
(b) enforceable at the option of one party
(c) Enforceable at the option of both the parties
(d) Not enforceable in court

81. A void agreement is -

(a) Illegal contract
(b) Not enforceable by law
(c) Enforceable at the option by both the parties
(d) Enforceable at the option of one party

82. An offer to be valid must

(a) Be communicated to the person to whom it is made
(b) Be communicated to the third party

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(c) Be communicated to the promisor
(d) Be communicated to the promisee

83. A valid offer must be _____

(a) Capable of creating legal relation
(b) Capable of creating social relation
(c) Capable of creating business relation
(d) Capable of creating social and business relation

84. An acceptance must be _____

(a) Absolute and unqualified (b) Conditional
(c) Unconditional (d) Liable to be accepted by law

85. An offer may lapse by _____.

(a) Counter offer (b) Revocation
(c) Rejection of offer by offeree (d) All of these

86. An agreement entered into by a minor's _____

(a) Altogether void (b) Voidable
(c) Illegal (d) None of these

87. Consequences of coercion, fraud, misrepresentation makes the contract

(a) Void (b) Voidable
(c) Illegal (d) None of these

88. The term consideration is defined in -

(a) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (b) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
(c) The Sales of Goods Act, 1930 (d) The Indian Contract Act, 1872

89. Caveat Emptor means _____

(a) Let the buyer beware (b) Let the seller beware
(c) Let the buyer and seller both beware (d) None of these

90. Express contract means _____

(a) Which is made by words either spoken or written
(b) Which is made by deeds
(c) Which is made by both words and deeds
(d) Which is made by promises

91. A valid offer must be _____

(a) Capable by creating legal relation
(b) Capable of creating social relation
(c) Capable of creating business relation
(d) Capable of creating social and business relation

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92. Consideration must move at the desire of _____

(a) promisor (b) promisee
(c) any other person (d) any of these

93. Quantum meriut literally means

(a) As much as is earned
(b) According to the value of work done
(c) As much as no work done
(d) None of these

94. Existing goods are such goods as are in existence _____

(a) At the time of contract of sale
(b) Before the time of contract of sale
(c) After the time of contract of sale
(d) All of these

95. Contract for the sale of "future goods" is

(a) Sale (b) Agreement to sale
(c) Void (d) Auction sale

96. The property in goods means

(a) Passing of goods (b) Custody of goods
(c) Ownership of goods (d) Both (a) and (b)

97. The right of stoppage can be exercised by unpaid seller if _____

(a) The buyer has became insolvent (b) The goods are in transit
(c) The seller must be unpaid (d) All of these

98. A partner may be expelled from partnership subject to _____

(a) The power of expulsion of a partner should be conferred by the contract between two partners
(b) The power should be exercised by majority of partners
(c) The power should be exercised in good faith
(d) All of these

99. A agrees to pay a sum of money B if a certain ship does not return. The ship is sunk. A refuses to pay, what will be the advice to B.

(a) B cannot enforce the contract
(b) B can enforce the contract when the ship sinks
(c) B can sue for damage
(d) B can sue for not fulfilling the promise

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100. A, B, and C enter into a partnership agreement under which 'C' is not liable for the losses. A filed a suit against A, B, and C. Examine the position of C

(a) C is liable to D only
(b) C is liable to D jointly with A and B also
(c) C is not liable to D
(d) C is not liable to D jointly with A and B

SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS (50 MARKS)

101. Which one of the following is not a function of commercial banks?

(a) Advancing loans (b) Accepting deposits
(c) Issuing notes (d) Discounting bills of exchange

102. The initial membership of IMF was:

(a) 184 (b) 160
(c) 10 (d) 31

103. Population explosion occurs in _____ stage of the theory of demographic transition.

(a) first (b) second
(c) third (d) fourth

104. GRT stands for

(a) Great Route Tarry (b) Green Revaolution Technology
(c) Gross Registered Tonnage (d) None of the above

105. The government aims to reduce poverty ratio _____% by 2012.

(a) 12.3 (b) 11
(c) 14.3 (d) 18.3

106. Population growth rate in India was negative in

(a) 1901-11 (b) 1911-21
(c) 1921-31 (d) 1931-41

107. Which one of the following resources is the most crucial input in India's new agricultural technology, responsible for the Green Revolution?

(a) Fertilizers (b) HYV seeds
(c) Agricultural Machinery (d) Irrigation

108. Which one of the following states has made the least progress in respect of consolidation of holdings ?

(a) Bihar (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) West Bengal (d) Orissa

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109. Location of sugar industry in India is influenced by :

(a) the market (b) raw material
(c) labour and entrepreneurial factors (d) none of the above

110. The MSME sector employed nearly _____ in 2006-07.

(a) 60 million (b) 40 million
(c) 10 million (d) 25 million

111. In July 1991, India devalued the rupee by about

(a) 10-12% (b) 15-16%
(c) 18-20% (d) 30-35%

112. The Foreign Trade Policy 2004-09 has :

(a) identified certain thrust areas for growth
(b) started "served from India" brand
(c) revamped Duty Free Export-Credit
(d) all of the above

113. Which one of the following offers the least liquidity?

(a) Treasury Bills (b) Immovable property
(c) Bill of exchange (d) Bearer cheques

114. India ranks _____ in the world in shipping tonnage.

(a) 10^{th} (b) 20^{th}
(c) 27^{th} (d) 37^{th}

115. Net National Income at market prices is equal to

(a) Gross National Income at market prices minus depreciation
(b) Net Domestic Product at factor price plus or minus earnings from abroad
(c) Gross Domestic Product minus indirect taxes and subsidies
(d) Gross National Product at factor price plus or minus depreciation

116. Which one of the following assumptions is not necessary for the cardinal utility theory ?

(a) Rationality of the consumer (b) Constant marginal utility of money
(c) Perfectly competitive market (d) Additivity of utility

117. Dumping involves

(a) selling at a price in another market which is lower than the price or cost in your home market
(b) price discrimination between the two markets
(c) surplus production at lower cost
(d) none of the above

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118. The IC curve approach assumes :

(a) rationality (b) consistency
(c) transitivity (d) all of the above

119. A higher indifference curve shows :

(a) a higher level of satisfaction (b) a higher level of production
(c) a higher level of income (d) none of the above

120. Demand deposits with banks are considered as money because they are:

(a) generally acceptable as a means of payment
(b) more liquid than cash
(c) held by the government
(d) managed efficiently by bank managers

121. Which one of the following measures has been accorded the highest priority by the government for checking the inflationary pressure on the economy since 1990?

(a) Revamping the public distribution system.
(b) Correcting the fiscal imbalance by reducing the fiscal deficit as a percentage of GDP
(c) Increasing imports
(d) Devaluation of the rupee

122. The basic aim of the lead bank scheme is that -

(a) big banks should try to open offices in each district
(b) there should be stiff competition among the various nationalized banks
(c) individual bank should adopt particular districts for intensive development
(d) all the banks should make intensive efforts to mobilize deposits

123. Which one of the following taxes belongs exclusive to the state government of India?

(a) Income tax (b) Agricultural tax
(c) Excise tax (d) Wealth tax

124. Which one of the following sources of Central revenue belongs to the category of indirect taxes?

(a) Corporation tax (b) Customs
(c) Wealth tax (d) Interest Receipts

125. The rapid increase of public debt of the Central Government since 1950-51 has been due to

(a) uncontrolled inflation
(b) mounting shares of state government from revenues raised by the central government
(c) mounting costs of financing public expenditure
(d) rising population

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126. In the case of two perfect substitutes, the indifference curve will be :

(a) straight line (b) L-shaped
(c) U-shaped (d) C-shaped

127. Which one of the following is the major characteristic of foreign direct investment (FDI)?

(a) It is non-debt creating capital flow
(b) It is portfolio investment in stock market
(c) It is that investment which involves debt servicing
(d) It is the investment made by foreign institutional investors in government securities

128. The objective of selective credit controls is mainly to :

(a) selectively allocate credit to commercial banks
(b) selectively allocate credit among borrowers
(c) regulate the quantity of demand deposits created by commercial banks
(d) regulate the quantity of credit created by commercial banks

129. A consumer is at equilibrium when :

(a) slope of the price line is equal to indifference curve
(b) he saves 10% of his income
(c) borrows an amount equal to his income from the bank
(d) none of the above

130. Since 1990, savings of the household sector in India have been

(a) greater than the savings of the private corporate sector but less than the savings of the public sector
(b) less than the savings of the private corporate sector but more than savings of the public sector
(c) greater than the savings of the private corporate sector as well as the savings of the public sector
(d) less than the savings of the private corporate sector as well as the savings of the public sector

131. The 'Hindu rate of growth'

(a) refers to growth of Hindu population
(b) is the term used by Raj Krishna to represent the nature of the growth of the Indian economy at around 3.5% per year
(c) is the term coined by Amartya Sen to represent the nature of the growth of the Indian economy at around 3.5% per year
(d) is the term coined by V.K.R.V. Rao to decide the nature of the growth of the Indian economy at around 4%

132. Disguised unemployment in India is maximum in :

(a) agricultural sector (b) secondary sector
(c) tertiary sector (d) none of the above

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133. Unemployment rate in India is defined as the ratio of number of persons unemployed to total

(a) Population
(b) Population excluding children
(c) Labour force
(d) Population excluding the aged

134. The population of India living below the poverty line

(a) is rising in relative and absolute terms
(b) is falling in relative terms but rising in absolute terms
(c) is falling in both relative and absolute terms
(d) has not changed at all over the years

135. If the Indian economy aimed at an annual growth rate of 8 per cent in national income, assuming as incremental capital – output ratio of 3.5:1 what would be the required rate of investment as percent of national income?

(a) 28.0
(b) 24.5
(c) 10.5
(d) 3.5

136. In order to provide acess to electricity to all areas including villages and hamlets _____ programmed was started.

(a) Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidhutikaran
(b) Indira Gandhi Grameen Vidhutikaran
(c) Sonia Gandhi Grameen Vidhutikaran
(d) Mahatma Gandhi Grameen Vidhutikaran

137. Which one of the following has NOT been a part of the land reforms programme in India?

(a) Ceiling on holding
(b) Consolidation of holdings
(c) Agricultural holding tax
(d) Zamindari abolition

138. In India, which one of the following is NOT a cooperative organization?

(a) Primary land development banks
(b) Central land development banks
(c) Regional rural banks
(d) State cooperative banks

139. As a part of development of National Grid, the total inter-regional transmission capacity is planed to increase to _____Million units in the financial year 2010-11.

(a) 9,450
(b) 38,000
(c) 10,150
(d) 47,150

140. Which among the following is NOT a cause of sickness of industrial units in India?

(a) Obsolescent technology
(b) Labour problems
(c) Faulty location
(d) Lack of capital account convertibility

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141. The actual disinvestment in the year 2010-11 is _____

(a) Rs. 1,400 crore (b) Rs. 22,763 crore
(c) Rs. 5,000 crore (d) Rs. 902 crore

142. The majority of Central Government enterprises belongs to the :

(a) Public corporations (b) Public limited companies
(c) Private Limited companies (d) Departmental organizations

143. In 1991, foreign exchange reserves were sufficient to finance imports of ___ weeks.

(a) 36 (b) 16
(c) 24 (d) 3

144. Which one of the following agencies in India is responsible for computation of national income?

(a) NCAER (b) CSO
(c) NSS (d) RBI

145. What is the approximate share of the agricultural sector in the total employment in India? (2007-08)

(a) 56 per cent (b) 60 per cent
(c) 45 per cent (d) 40 per cent

146. According to the Human Development Report-2010, the GINI index for India in 2000-10 was :

(a) 0.368 (b) 0.29
(c) 0.53 (d) 0.18

147. Over the plan era, the relative share of areas under food grains in gross cropped area in India has:

(a) decreased (b) increased
(c) remained the same (d) decreased initially and then increased

148. Which one of the following is NOT an important import item of India at present?

(a) Petroleum oil (b) Edible oil
(c) Fertilizers (d) News print

149. The total area under the demand curve of a good measures:

(a) marginal utility (b) total utility
(c) consumers surplus (d) producers' surplus

150. The incremental capital output ratio (ICOR) during the XI plan of India was

(a) 5.02 (b) 3.04
(c) 4.0 (d) 6.37

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SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE (50 MARKS)

151. The inverse ratio of 13:17 is

(a) 17:13 (b) $\sqrt{13}:\sqrt{17}$

(c) $169:17^2$ (d) None of these

152. The duplicate ratio of 5:7 is

(a) 7:5 (b) 15:21

(c) $5^2:7^2$ (d) None of these

153. The value of $3 \times (32)^{1/5}$ is

(a) 3 (b) 15

(c) 6 (d) None of these

154. The value of $2 \times (128)^{-1/7}$ is

(a) 1 (b) 2

(c) 14 (d) None of these

155. log (3 × 5 × 7) is equal to

(a) log 3 × log 5 × log 7 (b) log 3 + log 5 + log 7

(c) log 3 – log 5 – log 7 (d) 0

156. log (5/7) is equal to

(a) $\frac{\log 5}{\log 7}$ (b) log 5 + log 7

(c) log 5 – log 7 (d) None of these

157. The equation of the line passing through (5, 0) and (0, 5) is

(a) x – y = 5 (b) x + y = 5

(c) 5x + 5y = 1 (d) None of these

158. The equation of the line parallel to the line joining (7,5) and (2,9) and passing through the point (3, –4) is

(a) 4x + 5y + 8 = 0 (b) 4x – 5y + 8 = 0

(c) 4x – 5y – 8 = 0 (d) None of these

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159. The equation $5x + 7(x – 3) – 4(x + 10) = 0$ is

(a) Quadratic equation (b) Linear equation
(c) Cubic equation (d) None of these

160. The equation $(x – a) (x – b) = 0$ is satisfied by

(a) $x = 0$ (b) $x = a, b$
(d) $x = –a, –b$ (d) None of these

161. The inequalities $x \geq 0, y \geq 0$ indicates

(a) First quadrant (b) Second quadrant
(c) Third quadrant (d) Fourth quadrant

162. Rs. 10,000 is invested at annual rate of interest of 10% p.a. The amount after two years at annual compounding is

(a) Rs. 21,100 (b) Rs. 12,100
(c) Rs. 12,110 (d) None of these

163. P(n,r) is equal to

(a) $\frac{\lfloor n}{\lfloor r \, \lfloor n-r}$ (b) $\frac{\lfloor n - r}{\lfloor r}$

(c) $\frac{\lfloor n}{\lfloor n-r}$ (d) None of these

164. $0! \times 6!$ is equal to

(a) 720 (b) 0
(c) 6 (d) –120

165. In how many ways can 8 persons sit at a round table for a meeting?

(a) 40320 (b) 64
(c) 5040 (d) 720

166. There are 7 routes from station X to station Y. In how many ways one may go from X to Y and return, if for returning one can make a choice of any of the routes?

(a) 49 (b) 17
(c) 42 (d) 35

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167. The sum of the series $1, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3^2}, \frac{1}{3^3}$ to ∞ is

(a) $\frac{4}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{2}$

(c) $\frac{1}{3}$ (d) None of these

168. The number of subsets of the set {2, 4, 6, 8} is

(a) 8 (b) 15

(c) 16 (d) 4

169. If A = {1, 3, 5, 7, 9}, B = {2, 4, 6, 8, 10} then $A \cap B$ is

(a) {0} (b) ϕ

(c) {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10} (d) None of these

170. If A = {3, 5, 7} and B = {0, 2, 4, 6}, then $A \cup B$ is

(a) ϕ (b) {0, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7}

(c) {0} (d) None of these

171. The series 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + ….. + 100 is

(a) $\frac{100(101)}{2}$ (b) $\left[\frac{100(101)}{2}\right]^2$

(c) 100×101 (d) None of these

172. If A = {1, 2, 3, 4} and B = {5, 6, 7}, then cardinal number of A X B is

(a) 4 (b) 7

(c) 12 (d) None of these

173. $\lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x}$

(a) does not exist (b) $+\infty$

(c) $-\infty$ (d) None of these

174. $\lim_{x \to 3} \frac{x^2 - 9}{x - 3}$

(a) Does not exist (b) 6

(c) 1 (d) None of these

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175. If $f(x) = \frac{x^2 - 25}{x - 5}$, then the value of f(x) at x = 5, i.e. f(5) is equal to

(a) 10 (b) Undefined
(c) 1 (d) None of these

176. If $y = ax^3 + bx^2 + cx + d$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to

(a) $3ax^2 + 2bx + c$ (b) $\frac{ax^4}{4} + \frac{bx^3}{3} + \frac{cx^4}{2} + dx$
(c) 0 (d) None of these

177. If $f(x) = 5x^a + 10a^x$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to

(a) $3ax^{a-1} + 10xax\text{-}1 + 3a.a^{a-1}$ (b) $5ax^{a-1} + 10a^x \log a$
(c) $5x^a + \log x + 10xa^{x-1}$ (d) None of these

178. $\int_0^1 10x^5 dx$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{5}{3}x^6$ (b) $\frac{3}{5}$
(c) $\frac{5}{3}$ (d) None of these

179. $\int \frac{\log x}{x} dx$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{1}{2}\log x + k$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}(\log x)^2 + k$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}x^2 + k$ (d) None of these

180. is equal to $\int 10\left(\frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{e^x - e^{-x}}\right) dx$

(a) $10 \log e^x - |e^{-x} + k|$ (b) $10 \log |e^x + e^{-x} + k|$
(c) $\log (e^x - e^{-x})$ (d) None of these

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MODEL TEST PAPER - 18

181. The value of $\frac{2^{16} \times 3^{10} \times 5^4}{2^{12} \times 3^6 \times 5^3}$ is equal to

(a) 2160 (b) 6480
(c) 648 (d) 3240

182. The value of $y^{a-m} \times y^{m-n} \times y^{n-a}$ is equal to

(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) –1 (d) y

183. The value of log (1 + 2 + 3 + ... +n) is equal to

(a) log 1+ log 2 + …. + log n (b) log n + log (n+1) – log 2
(c) 0 (d) 1

184. The roots of the equation are

(a) 1, 2 (b) 0, 1
(c) 0, 1, 2 (d) 1, 2, 3

185. The roots of the equation $x^2 - x + 1 = 0$ are

(a) Imaginary and unequal (b) Real and unequal
(c) Real and equal (d) Imaginary and equal

186. Interest earned on Rs. 3,000 at 5% p.a. simple interset for three years is _____

(a) Rs. 540 (b) Rs. 450
(c) Rs. 45 (d) Rs. 54

187. The inequalities $x < 0, y > 0$ indicates _____

(a) Third quadrant (b) First quadrant
(c) Second quadrant (d) Fourth quadrant

188. $\frac{\lfloor 0 \quad \lfloor 5}{\lfloor 2}$ is equal to

(a) 60 (b) 0
(c) 120 (d) None of these

189. ${}^nC_r$ is equal to

(a) $\frac{\lfloor n}{\lfloor n-r}$ (b) $\frac{\lfloor n}{\lfloor r \quad \lfloor n-r}$

(c) $\frac{\lfloor n \quad \lfloor r}{\lfloor n-r}$ (d) $\frac{\lfloor n \quad \lfloor n-r}{\lfloor r}$

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190. **The n^{th} term of the sequence 2, 4, 6, 8 ….. is _____**

(a) 2^n (b) 2n–1
(c) 2n + 1 (d) n

191. **The sum of the series $1, \frac{1}{10}, \frac{1}{10^2}, \ldots\ldots\ldots$ to ∞ is _____**

(a) $\frac{9}{10}$ (b) $1\frac{1}{9}$
(c) ∞ (d) None of these

192. **If a, b, c are in A.P., then 2b = _____**

(a) a – c (b) a + c
(c) $\frac{a+c}{2}$ (d) $\frac{a-c}{2}$

193. **If a, b, c are in G.P., then b^2 = _____**

(a) ac (b) –ac
(c) a + b (d) a – c

194. **If A = {1, 3, 5} , B = {0, 2}, then $A \cup B$ is _____**

(a) {0, 1, 2, 3, 5} (b) ϕ
(c) {1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13} (d) None of these

195. **Evaluate the value of $\int_0^3 (3x^2 + 5x + 2)\,dx$**

(a) 55 (b) 55.5
(c) 57 (d) 56

196. **If A = {1, 2, 3, 4} and B = {5, 6, 7}, then cardinal number of the set A×B is _____**

(a) 7 (b) 1
(c) 12 (d) None of these

197. **$\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1}{(x-a)^2}$ is equal to _____**

(a) 0 (b) + ∞
(c) – ∞ (d) 1

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198. $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{X^2 - 5X + 6}{x - 3}$ **is equal to _____**

(a) –1 (b) $+\infty$
(c) 1 (d) Does not exist

199. $\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{3x + 5}{x^3 + 2}$ **is equal to _____**

(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) –1 (d) Does not exist

200. **The function f(x) is continuous at x = a if** $\lim_{x\to a^+} f(x) = \lim_{x\to a^-} f(x) =$ _____

(a) f(–a) (b) f(a)
(c) f(0) (d) None of these

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BOARD OF STUDIES

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COMMON PROFICIENCY TEST

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT – 19

Time : 4 hours ***Maximum Marks : 200***

The test is divided into four sections.

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING (60 MARKS)

1. Rs. 1,500 spent on repairs before using a second hand car purchased recently is a

(a) Capital expenditure (b) Revenue expenditure
(c) Deferred revenue expenditure (d) None of the three

2. Commission received in advance is a

(a) Personal account (b) Nominal account
(c) Real account (d) None of the three

3. All of the following have debit balance except

(a) 6% debentures (b) Loan to contractor
(c) Interest on debentures (d) Audit Fees

4. Double column cash book records

(a) Only credit transactions
(b) All transactions
(c) Cash and bank transactions
(d) Cash purchase and credit sale transactions

5. A bill has been drawn on August 10, 2009 payable after 3 months. The Maturity date of the bill will be

(a) Nov. 13, 2009 (b) Nov. 10, 2009
(c) Oct. 31, 2009 (d) None of the above

6. Salary and wages is debited to

(a) Trading Account (b) Profit and Loss Account
(c) P/L Appropriation account (d) Balance Sheet

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7. In a sole trade, income tax is recorded as

(a) Drawings (b) Liabilities
(c) Expenses (d) None of the three

8. Journal proper records

(a) Credit purchases (b) Credit sales
(c) Purchase of an asset on credit (d) Sales return

9. If the date of maturity of a bill is a public holiday, then bill will mature on

(a) Next working day (b) Preceding working day
(c) Holiday itself (d) Other agreed date

10. In case of consignment, abnormal loss is valued at

(a) Cost price (b) Invoice price
(c) Market price (d) None of the three.

11. Capital expenditures are recorded in the

(a) Profit and Loss account (b) Balance Sheet
(c) Trading account (d) Manufacturing account

12. Account payable normally has balance

(a) Debit (b) Credit
(c) Unfavourable (d) None of the three

13. Trial balance is a statement which shows the _____ or the _____ of all the accounts

(a) Balances; Total and balances (b) Opening Balances; Closing balances
(c) Posted balances; Total of balances (d) Debt balance; Credit balance

14. Consignment account is

(a) Personal account (b) Real account
(c) Nominal account (d) None of the three

15. When money is withdrawn from the bank, the bank _____ the account of the customer.

(a) Credits (b) Debits
(c) Either (a) or (b) (d) None of the three

16. Abnormal loss on consignment is credited to _____

(a) Profit and Loss account (b) Consignees' account
(c) Consignment account (d) None of the three

17. Land and building is a

(a) Current asset (b) Fixed asset
(c) Fictitious asset (d) None of the three

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18. Drawings are deducted from

(a) Sales (b) Purchases
(c) Expenses (d) Capital

19. Closing stock of Rs. 19,000 in trial balance will be recorded in

(a) Trading account (b) Profit and Loss account
(c) Balance Sheet (d) None of the above

20. The amount of calls in arrear is deduced from _____ to arrive at _____

(a) Issued capital; called up capital
(b) Called up capital; issued capital
(c) Paid up capital; called up capital
(d) Called up capital; paid up capital

21. Sometimes directors pay dividend even before the year is closed and the payment is out of current year's profit. It is usually given on the debit side of trial balance and because it is an appropriation of profits, it is recorded on the debit side of profit and loss appropriation account. It is called -

(a) Interim dividend (b) Final dividend
(c) Unclaimed dividend (d) Proposed dividend

22. X Ltd. purchased equipment from Y Ltd. for Rs. 50,000 on 1st April 2009 the freight and cartage of Rs. 2,000 is spent to bring the asset to the factory and Rs. 3,000 is incurred on installing the equipment to make it possible for the intended use. The market price of machinery on 1st April, 2010 is Rs. 60,000 and the accountant of the company wants to disclose the machinery at Rs. 60,000 in financial statements. However, the auditor emphasizes that the machinery should be valued at Rs. 55,000

(a) Money measurement principle (b) Historical cost concept
(c) Full disclosure principle (d) Revenue recognition

23. A started business with Rs. 10,000 cash. Sales amounted to Rs. 50,000 including Rs. 5,000 cash sale. Rs. 10,000 sales were outstanding at the end of the year. Purchases amounted to Rs. 30,000 including Rs.10,000 cash purchase Rs. 15,000 has been paid to creditors. Salaries paid amounted to Rs. 3,000, Rent Rs. 2,400, Stationery Rs. 900. Drawings were 4,000. Miscellaneous expenses Rs. 1,000 and machines purchased Rs. 8,000. Cash balance will be

(a) Rs. 15,000 (b) Rs. 15,500
(c) Rs. 15,700 (d) None of the three

24. If sales revenue is Rs. 5,00,000, cost of goods sold is Rs.3,10,000. The gross profit is

(a) Rs. 1,90,000 (b) Rs. 2,00,000
(c) Rs. 3,10,000 (d) None of the three

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25. Received a bill from Arun Rs. 5,000 passed through bills payable book. The rectification entry will be

			Rs.	Rs.
(a)	B/R A/c	Dr.	5000	
	To Arun			5000
(b)	Arun	Dr.	5000	
	To B/R A/c			5000
(c)	B/R A/c	Dr.	5000	
	B/P A/c	Dr.	5000	
	To Arun			10000
(d)	None of the three			

26. A machinery of Rs. 4,000 was sold for Rs. 5,200. Depreciation provision to date was Rs. 500 and Commission paid to the selling agent was 420 and wages paid to workers for removing the machine was Rs. 150. Profit on sale of machinery will be

(a) Rs. 1,130 (b) Rs.1,000
(c) Rs. 1,200 (d) None of the three.

27. Interest earned but not received, adjustment entry will be

(a)	Accrued Interest	Dr.	
	To Customer		
(b)	Accrued interest	Dr.	
	To Interest		
(c)	Cash a/c	Dr.	
	To Interest		
(d)	None of the three		

28. Goods of Rs. 600 (sales price) sent on sale on approval basis were included in sales book. The profit included in the sales was at 20% on cost. Closing stock will increase by

(a) Rs.500 (b) Rs.600
(c) Rs.480 (d) None of the three

29. A manager gets 5% commission on net profit after charging such commission. Gross profit Rs. 48,000 and expenses of indirect nature other than manager's commission are Rs. 6,000. Commission amount will be

(a) Rs.2,000 (b) Rs.1,800
(c) Rs.2,200 (d) None of the three

30. What shall be the commission of the manager in the above question if the rate of commission is 5% on net profit before charging such commission. Commission amount will be

(a) Rs.2,100 (b) Rs.1,800
(c) Rs.1,500 (d) None of the three

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31. X sells goods at cost plus 60%. Total sales were of Rs. 16,000 cost price of goods will be

(a) Rs.10,000 (b) Rs.9,000
(c) Rs.15,000 (d) None of the three

32. A trader sells goods at a profit of 25% on sale. In a particular month, he sold goods costing Rs. 34,200. Rate of profit on cost will be -

(a) $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ (b) 30%
(c) 35% (d) None of the three

33. A manager gets 5% commission on sales. Cost price of goods sold is Rs. 40,000 which he sells at a margin of 20% on sale. Commission will be

(a) Rs. 2,500 (b) Rs. 2,400
(c) Rs. 2,000 (d) None of the three

34. Following balances have been taken from the books of VED & Co.

	Rs.		Rs.
General expenses	800	Discount allowed	200
Rent paid	3,710	Opening stock	16,500
Electric charges	190	Sales	63,500
Carriage inward	850	Purchases	46,850
Return outwards	110	Wages	2,500
Salaries	1110	Sales Return	450
		Closing Stock	18,210

Net profit of the business will be _____

(a) Rs. 8,660 (b) Rs. 8,600
(c) Rs. 8,500 (d) Rs. 9,000

35. Capital introduced in the beginning by Ram Rs. 20,000; Further capital introduced during the year Rs. 2,000; Drawings Rs. 250 per month and closing capital is Rs. 12,750. Amount of Profit or Loss for the year will be

(a) Loss Rs. 6,250
(b) Loss Rs. 6,000
(c) Profit Rs. 2,000
(d) Information is in sufficient for any comment

36. Overdraft as per Cash Book Rs. 4,500

(1) Cheques sent for collection but not credited by Bank Rs.6,225
(2) Cheque drawn but not presented for payment Rs.10,250
Overdraft as per Pass Book will be

(a) Rs.475 (b) Rs.750
(c) Rs.500 (d) None of the three

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37. G's trial balance contains the following information –

Bad debts Rs. 4,000; Provision for Bad debts Rs. 5,000; Sundry debtors Rs. 25,000

It is desired to create a provision for Bad debts at 10% on Sundry debtors at the end of the year. Sundry debtors will appear in the balance sheet at

(a) Rs. 21,000 (b) Rs. 22,500
(c) Rs. 22,000 (d) None of the three

38. An inexperienced book-keeper has drawn up a trial balance for the year ended 30th June, 2010.

	Dr. *Rs.*	*Cr.* *Rs.*
Provision for Doubtful Debts	200	
Bank overdraft	1,654	
Capital	-	4591
Creditors	-	1637
Debtors	2,983	
Discount received	252	
Discount allowed	-	733
Drawings	1,200	
Office furniture	2,155	
General expenses	-	829
Purchases	10,923	
Return inward	-	330
Rent and Rates	314	
Salaries	2,520	
Sales	-	16882
Stock	2,418	
Stationary	1,175	
Provision for Depreciation on furniture	364	
Total	**26,158**	**25002**

The total of corrected trial balance will be

(a) Rs.25,580 (b) Rs.25,000
(c) Rs.24,000 (d) None of the three

39.

		Rs.
Balance as per adjusted cash book		**274**
(i)	**Cheques not yet presented**	**730**
(ii)	**Cheques deposited not yet recorded by bank**	**477**

Balance as per Pass Book will be

(a) Rs. 527 (b) Rs. 525
(c) Rs. 500 (d) None of the three.

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40. **R owed Rs. 1,000 to S. On 1st Oct., 2004, R accepted a bill drawn by S for the amount for 3 months. Before the due date, R approached S for renewal of the bill. S agreed on the conditions that Rs. 500 to be paid immediately together with interest on the remaining amount at 12% p.a. for 3 months and for the balance R accepted a new bill for 3 months. Later on, R became insolvent and 40% of the amount could be recovered from his estate. Bad debt amount will be**

(a) Rs. 400 (b) Rs. 300
(c) Rs. 250 (d) None of the three

41. **A of Allahabad sent on consignment to B of Bareilly 1,000 transistors costing Rs. 80 each. A paid freight amounting to Rs. 1,000 and cartage Rs. 45. B received only 900 sets as 100 sets were destroyed in transit. B incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 on account of clearing charges and cartage. Amount of abnormal loss will be**

(a) Rs. 8,104.50 (b) Rs. 8,000
(c) Rs. 8,100 (d) None of the three

42. **Amit of Delhi sent 200 chairs @ Rs. 300 per chair to Sumit of Chandigarh. Amit paid freight of Rs. 500 and Rs. 200 as insurance in transit. Sumit paid Rs. 100 as Cartage and Rs. 300 as godown rent. At the end of the year, 150 chairs were sold. The selling price of each chair in Chandigarh was Rs. 350. Value of stock unsold will be**

(a) Rs. 15,000 (b) Rs. 15,200
(c) Rs. 16,000 (d) None of the three

43. **C of Calcutta and D of Delhi entered into a joint venture for the purpose of buying and selling second-hand motor cars. C to make purchases and D to effect sales. A sum of Rs. 1,00,000 was sent by D to C for this joint venture. C purchases 10 cars for Rs. 80,000 and spent Rs. 43,500 for their reconditioning and dispatched them to Delhi. His other expenses were. 2½% purchase commission and miscellaneous expenses Rs. 250. D spent Rs. 7,500 as railway freight and Rs. 3,750 an Octroi at the time of taking delivery. He sold all the cars for Rs. 1,88,500. His expenses were Insurance Rs. 1,500; Garage rent Rs. 2,500; Brokerage Rs. 6,850 and other expenses Rs. 4,500. Profit of venture on will be**

(a) Rs. 36,150 (b) Rs. 36,000
(c) Rs. 35,000 (d) None of the three

44. **A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:4:1. C is given a guarantee that his share of profit in any given year would not be less than Rs. 5,000. Deficiency if any would be borne by A and B equally. The Profits for the year 2009 amounted to Rs. 40,000. The amount of C's deficiency to be shared by A and B will be**

(a) Rs. 500 each. (b) Rs. 400 each
(c) Rs. 600 each (d) None of the three.

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45. Raja, Roopa and Mala Sharing profits and losses equally have fixed capitals of Rs.1,20,000, Rs.90,000 and Rs.60,000 respectively. For the year 2009, interest on capital was credited to them @ 6% instead of 5%. Adjusting entry will be

			Rs.	Rs.
(a)	Raja's Current A/c	Dr.	300	
	To Mala's Current A/c			300
(b)	Raja's Capital A/c	Dr.	300	
	To Mala's Capital A/c			300
(c)	Mala's Current A/c	Dr.	300	
	To Raja's Current A/c			300

(d) None of the three

46. A, B and C are partners sharing profits/losses at 3:2:1. D was admitted in the firm as a new partner with 1/6th share. New profit/loss sharing ratio will be

(a) 15:10:5:6 (b) 10:15:6:5
(c) 5:6:15:10 (d) None of the three

47. A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4:1. A surrenders ¼th part of his share and B surrenders ½ part of his share in favour of C, a new partner. Sacrificing ratio of A and B will be ____

(a) 2:1 (b)1:2
(c) 1:1 (d)None of the three

48. Goodwill of the firm is valued at three year's purchase of the average profits of the last five years. The profits are as under:

	Rs.	
2005	**40,000**	**Profit**
2006	**20,000**	**Loss**
2007	**10,000**	**Profit**
2008	**60,000**	**Profit**
2009	**80,000**	**Profit**

Goodwill amount will be

(a) Rs.1,02,000 (b) Rs.1,00,000
(c) Rs.1,05,000 (d) None of the three

49. **(i) Actual average profit Rs. 72,000**
(ii) Normal rate of return 10%
(iii) Assets Rs. 9,70,000
(iv) Current Liabilities Rs. 4,00,000
Goodwill according to capitalization method will be

(a) Rs. 1,50,000 (b) Rs. 1,40,000
(c) Rs. 1,60,000 (d) None of the three

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50. "Bill payable discounted in cash by creditor." This transaction will be recorded in

(a) Journal (b) Ledger
(c) Bank book (d) No entry required to be made

51. The capitals of A and B after all adjustments and revaluations are Rs. 24,000 and Rs.16,000 respectively. They admitted C as a new partner with 1/5th share in the profits. Capital to be brought by C will be

(a) Rs.10,000 (b) Rs.15,000
(c) Rs.12,000 (d) None of the three

52. X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2 with capitals of Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 54,000 respectively. They admitted Z as a partner with Rs. 75,000 for 1/3rd share in the profits of the firm. Adjust the capitals of the partners according to Z's capital and his share in the business. What cash will be paid off to X?

(a) Rs. 30,000 (b) Rs.25,000
(c) Rs. 28,000 (d) None of the three

53. A Ltd. forfeited 400 shares of Anil of Rs. 10 each fully called up for non payment of final call of Rs. 2 per share and reissued to Sunil as fully paid for Rs. 10 per share. Amount transferred to Capital Reserve will be

(a) Rs. 3,200 (b) Rs. 3,000
(c) Rs. 2,800 (d) None of the three

54. D Ltd. forfeited 800 shares of Rs. 10 each fully called up, on which the holder has paid only application money of Rs. 3 per share. Out of these 500 shares were reissued as Rs. 11 per share fully paid up. Capital Reserve will be credited by

(a) Rs. 1,500 (b) Rs. 1,800
(c) Rs. 2,000 (d) None of the three

55. X Ltd. purchased the business of Y Ltd. for Rs. 90,000 payable in fully paid shares of Rs. 10 each at a discount of 10%. No. of shares given to vendors will be

(a) 9,000 shares (b) 8,000 shares
(c) 7,000 shares (d) None of the three.

56. A company purchased an established business for Rs. 4,00,000 payable Rs. 1,30,000 in cash and the balance by 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each at discount of 10%. Discount on issue of debentures will be

(a) Rs. 25,000 (b) Rs.30,000
(c) Rs. 32,000 (d) None of the three

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57. Issued 2,000, 12% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 2% redeemable at a premium of 5%. Loss on issue of debentures will be

(a) Rs.14,000 (b) Rs.12,000
(c) Rs.10,000 (d) None of the three

58. (i) 1,00,000 Equity shares of 10 each fully called up.
(ii) Calls in arrears Rs. 10,000
(iii) Calls in advance Rs. 5,000
(iv) Proposed dividend 15%
Dividend payable will be

(a) Rs.1,48,500 (b) Rs.1,50,000
(c) Rs.1,45,000 (d) None of the three

59. The paid up capital of the company consisted of 3,000 6% preference shares of Rs. 100 each and 40,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. Interim dividend on equity shares was paid during the year at 75 paise per share. Last year's profit is Rs. 31,000; Current Year's profit Rs. 52,000; The following appropriations were passed at the annual general meeting of the company
(i) To pay the years dividend on preference shares.
(ii) To pay final dividend on equity shares at 50 paise per share
(iii) To transfer Rs. 5,000 to General reserve.
The balance of Profit and Loss appropriation A/c to be transferred to Balance Sheet will be

(a) Rs. 40,000 (b) Rs. 12,000
(c) Rs. 15,000 (d) None of the three

60. On 1st January 2010, Badri of Kanpur consigned 100 cases, cost price Rs. 7,500, at a proforma invoice price of 25% profit on sales to his agent Anil of Allahabad. Balance of Goods sent on consignment A/c transferred to General Trading A/c will be

(a) Rs. 7,500 (b) Rs. 10,000
(c) Rs. 8,000 (d) None of the three

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS (40 MARKS)

61. Which of example is the case of Undue influence, where one party is in a position to influence the will of other party?

(a) Agreement between one trader with other trader
(b) Doctor and patient
(c) Father with his son
(d) Employer and his employee

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62. Which is the example of wagering agreement?

(a) To purchase a lottery ticket
(b) Speculative trading in stock exchange
(c) Horse – race
(d) All of these

63. Which of the following statement is true?

(a) If there is no consideration, there is no consideration
(b) Past consideration is no consideration in India
(c) Consideration must result in a benefit to both the parties
(d) Consideration must be adequate

64. Which of the following statement is false?

(a) a stranger to a contract cannot sue
(b) a verbal promise to pay a time barred debt is valid
(c) Completed gifts need no consideration
(d) No consideration is necessary to create an agency

65. An agreement is not said to be a contract when it is entered into by

(a) Minor (b) a person of unsound mind
(c) foreign enemy (d) all of these

66. Which of the following statement is true?

(a) A threat to commit suicide does not amount to coercion
(b) Undue influence involves use of physical pressure
(c) Ignorance of law is no excuse
(d) Silence always amounts to fraud

67. Which of the example is the case of contracts need not be performed?

(a) a party substitutes a new contract for the old
(b) when the parties to a contract agree to rescind it
(c) when the parties to a contract agree to alter it.
(d) All of these

68. On the valid performance of the contractual obligation by the parties the contract is:

(a) is discharged (b) becomes void
(c) become unenforceable (d) None of these

69. Contract of sale means

(a) A contract between one person to another for exchange of property in goods
(b) A contract between buyer and seller for exchange of property in goods
(c) a contract between buyer and seller intending to exchange property in goods for a price
(d) All of these

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70. Which of the following sentence is true ?

(a) There should be immediate delivery of goods
(b) There should be immediate payment of price
(c) There may be delivery of goods and payment of price on to be made at some future date.
(d) All of these

71. Where there is an agreement to sell specific goods and goods subsequently perish before risk passes to the buyer, the agreement becomes

(a) Void (b) Voidable
(c) Illegal (d) None of these

72. Which is not the subject matter of contract of sale ?

(a) Goods (b) Price
(c) Immovable property (d) Shares and stocks of companies

73. Where the goods are sold by sample as well as by description the implied condition is that the bulk of the goods supplied must correspond with

(a) Sample only (b) The description only
(c) Sample and description both (d) Sample, description and fair price

74. In the case the goods correspond with the sample but do not tally with the description the buyer has right to

(a) repudiate the contract (b) sue for damages caused to him
(c) declare the contract as illegal (d) declare the contract as void

75. A stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract is:

(a) Conditions (b) Warranties
(c) Conditions and warranties both (d) None of these

76. A Joint Hindu Family arises

(a) From status decided by court (b) As the result of an agreement
(c) By operation of law (d) All of these

77. In partnership a new partner can be admitted

(a) Only with the consent of all the partners
(b) No consent of all the partners
(c) With the consent of two third majority of partners
(d) With the consent of two partners

78. Goodwill is

(a) The value of reputation which the firm establishes overtime
(b) The value of reputation which the firm earns due to integrity, efficient service to the customers

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(c) The value of reputation earned by the firm due to quality of its products, industry etc.
(d) All of these

79. Which is appropriate that partner is liable for all acts of the firm done while he is a partner -

(a) Jointly with all other partners (b) Severally
(c) Not liable (d) None of these

80. A contract dependant on the happening of future uncertain event, is a _____

(a) Uncertain contract (b) Contingent contract
(c) Void contract (d) Voidable contract

81. A contingent contract depending on the happening of future uncertain event can be enforced when the event.

(a) happens (b) Becomes impossible
(c) Does not happen (d) Either of these

82. For the purpose of entering into a contract, a minor is a person who has not completed the age of _____

(a) 20 years (b) 21 years
(c) 18 years (d) 25 years

83. A contract with the minor which is beneficial for him is _____

(a) Void abinitio (b) Viodable
(c) Valid (d) Illegal

84. If a creditor does not file a suit against the buyer for recovery of the price within three years the debt becomes _____

(a) Time-barred and hence irrecoverable
(b) Time barred but recoverable
(c) No time-barred
(d) None of these

85. Delivery means _____

(a) Compulsory transfer of possession by one person to another person
(b) Voluntary transfer of possession by one person to another
(c) Mere transfer of possession by one person to another person
(d) All of these

86. The general principle of regarding the transfer of title is that _____

(a) The seller can transfer to the buyer of goods a better title than he himself has
(b) The seller cannot transfer to the buyer of goods a better title than he himself has
(c) The seller can transfer to the buyer of goods no title than the himself has
(d) None of these

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87. When the owner is estopped for the conduct from denying the sellers authority to sell, the transfer will get _____

(a) A good title as against the true owner
(b) A better title as against the true owner
(c) No title as against the true owner
(d) None of these

88. When an unpaid seller who had exercised the right of lien resells the goods, the buyer acquires _____

(a) A good title to the goods as against the original buyer
(b) Better title as against the true buyer
(c) No title as against the true owner
(d) None of these

89. When the time of sending the goods has not been fixed by the parties the seller must send them within _____

(a) Reasonable time
(b) One month of the contract
(c) Two months of the contract
(d) Before making the contract

90. The expenses of putting the goods into a deliverable state must be bone by _____

(a) The buyer (b) The seller
(c) The buyer and seller both (d) The third party

91. The seller of goods is deemed to be an unpaid seller when _____

(a) The whole of price has not been paid
(b) The same part of price has not been paid
(c) Half part of price has not been paid
(d) 25% of price has not been paid

92. The unpaid seller has against the goods

(a) Rights of lien (b) Right of stoppage in transit
(c) Right of resale (d) All of these

93. The term goods under Sale of Goods Act, 1930 does not include _____

(a) Goodwill and money (b) Stocks and shares
(c) Harvested crops (d) Any movable property

94. A contract for sale of future goods is _____

(a) Sale (b) Agreement to sell
(c) Hire purchase agreement (d) Quasi Contract

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95. A stipulation in a contract of Sale of goods where violation by seller gives a right of recision to buyer, is called _____

(a) Guarantee (b) Warrantee
(c) Condition (d) Term

96. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 deals with the _____

(a) Movable goods only
(b) Immovable goods only
(c) Both immovable and movable goods
(d) Tangible goods only

97. A stipulation which is collaterals to the main purpose of contract gives the buyer only right to claim the damages, is known as _____

(a) Condition (b) Guarantee
(c) Warranty (d) Agreement to sell

98. The number of partners in firm carrying an banking business should not exceed

(a) 20 persons (b) 15 persons
(c) 10 persons (d) 30 persons

99. A enters into a contract with B for the sale of goods to be delivered at a future date decide which type of case is this:

(a) It is a case of wagering agreement
(b) it is a case of future consideration
(c) It is a case of contingent contract
(d) It is impossible agreement to be performed

100. A entered into a contract with B for the supply of certain things manufactured by 'C'. 'C' did not manufacture those goods what is your advise:–

(a) A is discharged from his obligation
(b) A is not discharged from his obligation and is liable to 'B' for damages
(c) B can say to A to get manufactured the goods from other party
(d) Contract becomes void.

SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS (50 MARKS)

101. Which of the following curve cannot be u-shaped?

(a) Average total cost (b) Average variable cost
(c) Average fixed cost (d) Marginal cost

102. The meaning of the word 'Economic' is most closely connected with the word :

(a) Extravagant (b) Scarce
(c) Unlimited (d) Restricted

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103. The average fixed cost :

(a) remains the same whatever the level of output
(b) increase as output increases
(c) diminishes as output increases
(d) all of the above

104. Average variable cost curve :

(a) slopes downwards at first and then upwards
(b) slopes upwards, then remains constant and then falls
(c) slopes downwards
(d) none of the above

105. If a firm produces zero output in the short period :

(a) its total cost will be zero
(b) its variable cost will be positive
(c) its fixed cost will be positive
(d) its average cost will be zero

106. The average total cost of producing 50 units is Rs. 250 and total fixed cost is Rs.1000. What is the average fixed cost of producing 100 units?

(a) Rs.10
(b) Rs.30
(c) Rs.20
(d) Rs.5

107. The MC curve cuts the AVC and ATC curves

(a) at different points
(b) at the falling parts of the each curve
(c) at their respective minima
(d) at the rising parts of each curve

108. Demand curve in most cases slopes

(a) downward towards right
(b) vertical and parallel to Y-axis
(c) upward towards left
(d) horizontal and parallel to X-axis

109. The concept of elasticity of demand was developed by :

(a) Alfred Marshall
(b) Edwin Camon
(c) Paul Samuelson
(d) Fredric Bonham

110. Price elasticity of demand is defined as

(a) $\dfrac{\text{Change in quantity demanded}}{\text{Change in price}}$

(b) $\dfrac{\text{Proportionate change in quantity demanded}}{\text{Change in price}}$

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(c) $\frac{\text{Change in quantity demanded}}{\text{Proportion change in price}}$

(d) $\frac{\text{Proportion change in quantity demanded}}{\text{Proportion change in price}}$

111. Under marginal utility analysis, utility is assumed to be a

(a) cardinal concept (b) ordinal concept
(c) indeterminate concept (d) none of the above

112. The utility may be defined as

(a) the power of commodity to satisfy wants
(b) the usefulness of a commodity
(c) the desire for a commodity
(d) none of the above

113. Marginal utility of a commodity depends on its quantity and is

(a) inversely related to its quantity
(b) not proportional to its quantity
(c) independent of its quantity
(d) none of the above

114. Consumer's surplus is the highest in the case of

(a) necessities (b) comforts
(c) luxuries (d) capital goods

115. Consumer stops purchasing the additional units of the commodity when -

(a) marginal utility starts declining
(b) marginal utility become zero
(c) marginal utility is equal to marginal utility of money
(d) total utility is increasing

116. Indifference curve approach assumes

(a) consumer has full knowledge of all relevant information
(b) all commodities are homogenous and divisible
(c) prices of commodities remain the same throughout the analysis
(d) all of the above

117. The 'substitution effect' takes place due to change in

(a) income of the consumer
(b) prices of the commodity
(c) relative prices of the commodities
(d) all of the above

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118. Under income effect, consumer

(a) moves along the original indifference curve
(b) moves to higher or lower indifference curve
(c) always purchases higher quantities of both the commodities
(d) none of the above

119. In a perfect competitive market :

(a) firm is the price-giver and industry the price taker
(b) firm is the price taker and industry the price giver
(c) both are the price takers
(d) none of the above

120. One of the essential conditions of perfect competition is -

(a) product differentiation
(b) multiplicity of prices for identical product at any one time
(c) many sellers and few buyers
(d) only one price for identical goods at any one time

121. Under the perfect competition a firm will be in Equilibrium when :

(a) MC = MR
(b) MC cuts the MR from below
(c) MC is rising when it cuts the MR
(d) All of the above

122. Which of the following influences most the price level in the very short-run period?

(a) demand (b) supply
(c) cost (d) production

123. Long-run normal prices is that which is likely to prevail

(a) all the times (b) in market period
(c) in short-run period (d) in long-run period

124. A perfectly competitive firm has control over

(a) price
(b) production as well as price
(c) control over production, price and consumers
(d) none of the above

125. By imperfect monopoly, we mean

(a) It is possible to substitute the monopolized product with another monopolized product
(b) Entry of new firms is possible to produce the same product
(c) The amount of output produced is very small
(d) None of the above

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126. The demand curve facing an industrial firm under monopoly is a/an -

(a) horizontal straight line (b) indeterminate
(c) downward sloping (d) upward sloping

127. The degree of monopoly power is measured in terms of difference between

(a) Marginal cost and the price
(b) Average cost and average revenue
(c) Marginal cost and average cost
(d) Marginal revenue and average cost

128. A monopoly producer usually earns _____ even in the long run

(a) super normal profits (b) only normal profits
(c) losses (d) none of the above

129. Price discrimination is not possible :

(a) under monopoly situation (b) under any market firm
(c) under monopolistic competition (d) under perfect competition

130. Discriminating monopoly is possible if two markets have :

(a) rising cost curves (b) rising and declining cost curves
(c) different elasticities of demand (d) equal elasticities of demand

131. Consumer's surplus left with the consumer under price discrimination is :

(a) maximum (b) minimum
(c) zero (d) not predictable

132. A firm under monopolistic competition advertises :

(a) as it has no control over the price of its product
(b) to lower its cost of production
(c) to increase its sales and profit
(d) because it cannot raise price

133. In short run, a firm in monopolistic competition

(a) always earns profits
(b) incurs losses
(c) earns normal profit only
(d) may earn normal profit, super normal profit or incur losses

134. In long-run, all firms in monopolistic competition

(a) earn super normal profits
(b) earn normal profits
(c) incur losses
(d) may earn super normal profit, normal profit or in incur losses

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135. Differentiated oligopoly is one where there are

(a) many sellers producing homogeneous product
(b) few sellers producing homogenous product
(c) many sellers producing differentiated product
(d) few sellers producing differentiated product

136. Per capita national income means _____

(a) Total capital / Population (b) Population / NNP
(c) Personal Income / Population (d) NNP / Population

137. Which one of the following is not a cause of poverty in India?

(a) abundant population
(b) abundant natural resources
(c) abundant inequalities to distribution of income
(d) abundant surplus manpower in agriculture

138. The most important remedy to the problem of poverty in India is :

(a) changes in the ownership pattern
(b) higher productivity
(c) re-distribution of income through fiscal, pricing and other measures
(d) all of the above

139. Which is the central bank of India?

(a) The State Bank of India (b) The U.N.O.
(c) The World Bank (d) The Reserve Bank of India

140. Growth rate of population can be measured by

(a) division of death rate by birth rate
(b) multiplication of death rate by birth rate
(c) addition of death rate and birth rate
(d) subtraction of death rate from birth rate

141. Infant mortality rate refers to :

(a) the number of children dying before reaching the school going age
(b) the number of children dying before reaching 3 years of age
(c) the proportion of children dying within a year of their birth
(d) none of the above

142. Density of population indicates the

(a) Capital - and ratio
(b) Land - output ratio
(c) Land - labour ratio
(d) the number of person per square kilometre

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143. Occupational structure refers to the

(a) number of people living in a country
(b) size of working force in a country
(c) distribution of working force among the different occupations
(d) occupations available in a country

144. The first All India population census was conducted in the year :

(a) 1865 (b) 1870
(c) 1872 (d) 1882

145. The population of India in 2009-10 was more than_____

(a) 100 crores (b) 101 crores
(c) 102 crores (d) 117 crores

146. According to 2001 census, density of population per square kilometre in India was _____

(a) 225 (b) 280
(c) 324 (d) 330

147. The real determinant of the size of market in a country is the

(a) income of its population (b) geographical area
(c) size of its population (d) income of the government

148. The occupational structure of India's labour force since 1951 has

(a) changed significantly
(b) remained more or less static
(c) moved against services and in favour of agriculture
(d) shown trends which cannot be titled in any pattern

149. According to the Planning Commission, using Uniform Recall Period (URP) ____ % people were below poverty line in 2004-05.

(a) 55.5 (b) 27.5
(c) 32.5 (d) 40.5

150. As per 2001 census, Kerala had _____ females for 1000 males

(a) 933 (b) 1006
(c) 1036 (d) 1058

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE (50 MARKS)

151. If $y = 5x^x$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to _____

(a) $5x^x(1- \log x)$ (b) $5x^{x-1}$
(c) $5x^x(1+ \log x)$ (d) None of these

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152. If $y = e^{ax^3+bx^2+cx+d}$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is _____

(a) $(3ax^2 + 2bx + c)y$ (b) $3ax^2 + 2bx + c$

(c) $e^{ax^3+bx^2+cx+d}$ (d) None of these

153. $\int\left(x-\frac{1}{x}\right)^2 dx$ is equal to ____

(a) $\frac{x^3}{3}+2x-\frac{1}{x}+c_1$ (b) $\frac{x^3}{3}-2x-\frac{1}{x}+c_1$

(c) $\frac{x^3}{3}+2x+\frac{1}{x}+c_1$ (d) None of these

154. The best method to collect data in case of a natural calamity is _____?

(a) Telephone interview (b) Indirect interview
(c) Personal interview (d) All these

155. If the A.M. and G.M. of two observations are 5 and 4 respectively, then the two observations are _____

(a) 8, 2 (b)7, 3
(c) 6, 4 (d)5, 5

156. For the numbers 1, 2, 3 ……, n standard deviation is _____

(a) $\sqrt{\frac{n^2+1}{12}}$ (b) $\sqrt{\frac{n^2-1}{12}}$

(c) $\frac{\sqrt{n^2-1}}{12}$ (d) None of these

157. For a group of 8 students, the sum of squares of differences in ranks for Economics and English marks was 50. The value of rank correlation coefficient is _____.

(a) 0.40 (b)0.50
(c) 0.30 (d)None of these

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158. A number is selected from the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 ….., 25.The probability for it to be divisible by 4 or 7 is ____.

(a) $\frac{3}{25}$ (b) $\frac{9}{25}$

(c) $\frac{1}{25}$ (d)None of these

159. If 15 days are selected at random, then the probability of getting two Fridays are _____

(a) 0.13 (b)0.19
(c) 0.29 (d)0.39

160. A company estimates the mean life of a drug under typical weather conditions. A simple random sample of 81 bottles yields the following information

Sample mean = 23 months,

Population variance = 6.25 (months)^2

The interval estimate with a confidence level of 90% is _____

(a) [22.543, 23.457] (b) [22.6421, 23.5481]
(c) [22.451, 22.523] (d) None of these

161. The value of $5^{-1}(5^4)^{1/4}$ is _____

(a) 1 (b)5
(c) 0 (d)None of these

162. The value of $3(256)^{-1/8}$ is _____

(a) $\frac{2}{3}$ (b) $\frac{3}{2}$

(c) 3 (d)None of these

163. The value of $(243)^{\frac{1}{5}}(128)^{\frac{1}{7}}$ is _____

(a) 1 (b)6
(c) 2 (d)3

164. log $(1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2)$ is equal to _____

(a) log 1^2 + log 2^2 + log 3^2 (b) log 2 + log 7
(c) log 2 – log 7 (d) None of these

165. log $(3 \times 5 \times 7)^2$ is equal to _____

(a) 2(log 3 + log 5 + log 7) (b) log (2×3×5×7)
(c) 2(log 3 – log 5 – log 7) (d) None of these

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166. The solution of the equation $x^3 - 5x^2 + 6x = 0$ is _____

(a) 2, 3 (b) 0, –2, –3
(c) 0, 2, 3 (d) None of these

167. The equation $y^3 - 7y + 6 = 0$ is satisfied by _____

(a) 1, 2, –3 (b) 1, 2, 3
(c) –1, –2, 3 (d) 1, –2, 3

168. The equation $x^3 - x^2 - 12x = 0$ is satisfied by _____

(a) 1, 4, –3 (b) 0, 4, –3
(c) 0, –4, 3 (d) None of these

169. The solution of the equation $(x - 3)(x - 5)(x - 7) = 0$ is _____

(a) 3, 5, 7 (b) –3, –5, –7
(c) 3, –5, –7 (d) –3, –5, 7

170. The roots of the equation $x^2 - 18x + 81 = 0$ are _____

(a) Imaginary and unequal (b) Real and unequal
(c) Real and equal (d) None of these

171. The roots of the equation $2^{3-y} + 2^{y-2} - 3 = 0$ are _____

(a) –2, –3 (b) 2, 3
(c) 4, 8 (d) None of these

172. If one root of the quadratic equation is $2+\sqrt{3}$, the equation is _____

(a) $x^2 - 4x + 1 = 0$ (b) $x^2 + 4x + 1 = 0$
(c) $x^2 - 4x - 1 = 0$ (d) None of these

173. The inequalities $x < 0, y > 0$ represents _____

(a) First quadrant (b) Second quadrant
(c) Third quadrant (d) Fourth quadrant

174. The inequalities $x > 0, y < 0$ represents _____

(a) First quadrant (b) Second quadrant
(c) Third quadrant (d) Fourth quadrant

175. Simple interest on Rs. 50,000 for three years at interest rate of 5.5% p.a. is _____

(a) Rs. 8250 (b) Rs. 825
(c) Rs. 8520 (d) None of these

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176. Rs. 1000 is invested at annual rate of interest of 10% p.a. The amount after two years if compounding is done annually is _____

(a) Rs. 121 (b) Rs. 1210
(c) Rs. 2110 (d) None of these

177. Rs. 2,000 is invested at annual rate of interest of 10% p.a. The amount after two years if compounding is done half yearly is _____

(a) Rs.2431 (b) Rs.243.10
(c) Rs.2341 (d) None of these

178. Rs. 3,000 is invested at annual rate of interest of 10% p.a. The amount after two years if compounding is done quarterly is _____

(a) Rs. 3556.20 (b) Rs. 3565
(c) Rs. 3655.20 (d) None of these

179. Rs. 4,000 is invested at annual rate of interest of 10% p.a. The amount after two years if compounding is done monthly is _____

(a) Rs. 4881.16 (b) Rs. 4818.16
(b) Rs. 4888.16 (d) None of these

180. $\lfloor 0 \times \lfloor 7 \times \lfloor 2$ is equal to _____

(a) 10080 (b) 0
(c) 5040 (d) None of these

181. If $\lfloor n+1 = 20 \lfloor n-1$, then value of n is

(a) 6 (b)5
(c) 4 (d)None of these

182. The value of 11_{P_9} is equal to

(a) $\frac{\lfloor 11}{\lfloor 9 \ \lfloor 2}$ (b) $\frac{\lfloor 11}{\lfloor 2}$

(c) $\frac{\lfloor 11 \ \lfloor 2}{\lfloor 9}$ (d) None of these

183. In how many different ways can seven persons stand in a line for a group photograph?

(a) 5040 (b)720
(c) 120 (d)27

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184. In how many ways can 11 persons sit at a round table?

(a) 11 (b) $\lfloor 10$

(c) 11 (d) 10

185. There are 5 books on Physics, 3 on Chemistry and 2 on Mathematics. In how many ways can these be placed on a shelf if the books on the same subject are to be together?

(a) 8640 (b) 1440

(c) 4320 (d) None of these

186. How many different numbers can be formed by using any four out of six digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, no digit being repeated in any number?

(a) 60 (b) 120

(c) 30 (d) 15

187. How many five digit numbers can be formed out of digits 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, if no digit is repeated in any number?

(a) 2520 (b) 840

(c) 1680 (d) None of these

188. A Committee of 7 persons is to be formed out of 11. The number of ways of forming such a committee is _____

(a) 660 (b) 330

(c) 300 (d) None of these

189. How many different arrangements are possible from the letters of the word CALCULATOR?

(a) 453600 (b) 50400

(c) 45360 (d) None of these

190. A man has 7 friends, in how many ways can he invite one or more of his friends?

(a) 127 (b) 256

(c) 255 (d) None of these

191. There are 7 boys and 3 girls. The number of ways, in which a committee of 6 can be formed from them, if the committee is to include at least 2 girls, is _____

(a) 140 (b) 105

(c) 35 (d) None of these

192. ${}^5C_1 + {}^5C_2 + {}^5C_3 + {}^5C_4 + {}^5C_5$ is equal to _____

(a) 30 (b) 31

(c) 32 (d) 25

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193. The 20^{th} term of the A.P. 1, 3, 5, 7, ….. is

(a) 39 (b) 37
(c) 35 (d) None of these

194. The sum of the series 1,2,3,4,….., 70 is equal to _____

(a) 2484 (b) 2485
(c) 2486 (d) None of these

195. The Arithmetic mean between 5 and 13 is _____

(a) 9 (b) 10
(c) 8 (d) None of these

196. The sum of the series 1, 3, 5, 7, …. , 99 is equal to _____

(a) 2499 (b) 2501
(c) 9801 (d) None of these

197. The series $1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + 4^2 + ... + 10^2$ is equal to

(a) 385 (b) 386
(c) 384 (d) None of these

198. The series $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + ... + 20^3$ is equal to

(a) 4410 (b) 4410000
(c) 44100 (d) None of these

199. The eleventh term of the G.P. $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 2^2, ……. nth term is

(a) 512 (b) 256
(c) 1024 (d) None of these

200. The sum of the series 1,2,4,8, …. nth term to 10 term is

(a) 1024 (b) 1023
(c) 1025 (d) None of these

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COMMON PROFICIENCY TEST

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT – 20

Time : 4 hours ***Maximum Marks : 200***

The test is divided into four sections.

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING (60 MARKS)

1. Rings and pistons of an engine were changed at a cost of Rs. 5,000 to increase fuel efficiency is:

(a) Capital expenditure (b) Revenue expenditure
(c) Deferred revenue expenditure (d) None of the above

2. Which of the following is nominal account

(a) Debtors account (b) Loan account
(c) Provision for Bad debts (d) Bank overdraft

3. Unexpired portion of Capital expenditure is shown in

(a) Trading account (b) Profit and Loss a/c
(c) Balance Sheet (d) None of the above

4. According to money measurement concept, currency transactions and events are recorded in the books of accounts

(a) In the ruling currency of the country in which transaction takes place
(b) In the ruling currency of the country in which books of accounts are prepared
(c) In the currency set by ministry of finance
(d) In the currency set by Govt.

5. Profit leads to increase in

(a) Assets (b) Capitals
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

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6. Which of the following account will have credit balance?

(a) Debentures A/c (b) Carriage inward
(c) Prepared insurance (d) Bills receivable

7. Insurance unexpired account is a

(a) Real account (b) Nominal account
(c) Personal account (d) None of the three

8. Three column cash book records

(a) Only cash transactions
(b) All transactions
(c) Cash, Bank and discount transactions
(d) Cash purchases and cash sale transactions

9. The value of an asset after reducing depreciation from the historical cost is known as

(a) Fair value (b) Book value
(c) Market value (d) Net realizable value

10. Trial Balance is prepared according to

(a) Total method (b) Balance method
(c) Total and Balance both (d) All the three.

11. The parties to joint venture is called

(a) Partners (b) Principal and agent
(c) Friends (d) Co-ventures

12. Owner of the consignment stock is

(a) Consignee (b) Consignor
(c) Debtors (d) None

13. Profit or loss on revaluation is shared among the partners in

(a) Old profit sharing ratio (b) New profit sharing ratio
(c) Capital ratio (d) Equal ratio

14. In case of admission of a partner, the first account prepared is

(a) Revaluation account (b) Realisation account
(c) Profit and Loss adjustment account (d) Bank account

15. After the death of a partner, amount payable is received by

(a) Government (b) Firm
(c) Executor of the death partner (d) None of the three

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16. A company purchased a plant for Rs. 5,000. The useful life of the plant is 10 years and the residual value is Rs. 500. SLM rate of depreciation will be

(a) 9% (b) 8%
(c) 10% (d) None of the three

17. When preparing a Bank Reconciliation Statement, if you start with credit balance as per Pass Book, then cheque deposited in the bank but not credited within the period are

(a) Added (b) Deducted
(c) Not required to be adjusted (d) None of the above

18. The balance of the petty cash is

(a) An expense (b) Income
(c) An asset (d) Liability

19. If del credere commission is allowed for bad debt, consignee will debit the bad debt amount to

(a) General Trading A/c (b) Debtors A/c
(c) Consignor A/c (d) Commission earned A/c

20. Outgoing partner is compensated for parting with firm's future profits in favour of remaining partners. The remaining partners contribute to such compensation amount in

(a) Capital ratio (b) Sacrificing ratio
(c) Gaining ratio (d) Profit sharing ratio

21. Sometimes, in case of admission of a partner, all partners may agree to show the assets and liabilities in the new balance sheet at their old figures even when they agree to revalue them. This A/c is prepared only when it is mentioned that assets and liabilities other than cash not to be altered in new balance sheet. The account is known as

(a) Memorandum Revaluation A/c (b) Revaluation A/c
(c) Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c (d) None of the above

22. A businessman purchased goods for Rs. 25,00,000 and sold 80% of such goods during the accounting year ended 31st March 2010. The market value of the remaining goods was Rs. 4,00,000. He valued closing stock at cost. He violated the concept of

(a) Money measurement (b) Conservatism
(c) Cost (d) Periodicity

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23. From the following figures prepare Balance Sheet of the Mr. X as on Dec. 31, 2009.

	Rs.		*Rs.*
Goodwill	**70,000**	**Debtors**	**35,000**
Plant & Machinery	**60,000**	**Furniture**	**10,000**
Investments	**25,000**	**Bills payable**	**10,000**
Outstanding expenses	**5,000**	**Bills Receivable**	**9,000**
Closing stock	**25,000**	**Cash**	**6,000**
Creditors	**45,000**	**Drawings**	**12,000**
Net Profit	**22,000**	**Capital**	**1, 55,000**
Bank overdraft	**15,000**		

Balance Sheet total will be

(a) Rs. 2,40,000 (b) Rs. 2,50,000
(c) Rs. 2,30,000 (d) None of the three

24. **Cost of goods sold Rs. 19,000**
Closing Stock Rs. 6,000
Sales Rs. 30,000
Gross Profit will be

(a) Rs. 10,000 (b) Rs. 11,000
(c) Rs. 5,000 (d) None of the three

25.

	Rs.	*Rs.*	
Salaries	**4,000**	**General expenses**	**5,100**
Interest on overdraft	**200**	**Advertisement**	**5,000**
Office expenses	**5,000**	**Gross profit**	**35,000**
Rent paid	**2,000**	**Commission received**	**4,000**
		Capital	**50,000**

Amount of net profit will be

(a) Rs. 17,700 (b) Rs.17,000
(c) Rs. 15,000 (d) None of the three.

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26. **Trial Balance shows the following balance**

	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
Capital -		**50,000**
Income tax	**10,000**	
Income tax advance payment	**1,600**	

Capital A/c balance will be

(a) Rs. 38,400 (b) Rs. 38,000
(c) Rs. 40,000 (d) None of the three

27. **As per trial balance**

		Rs.
Jan 1, 2009	**Provision for doubtful debts A/c**	**990**
Dec. 31, 2009	**Bad Debts**	**1,850**
Dec. 3, 2009	**Debtors**	**30,000**

Information

(i) Make a provision for bad debts 5% on debtors.
(ii) Make a provision for discount on debtors 2%.

Provision for discount on debtors will be

(a) Rs. 570 (b) Rs. 500
(c) Rs. 750 (d) None of the three

28. **Rs. 50,000 claim for workman's compensation under dispute is a**

(a) Current liability (b) Contingent liability
(c) Fixed liability (d) None of the three

29.

Loan @ 9%		**10,000**
Interest on loan	**600**	

Outstanding interest on loan will be

(a) Rs. 300 (b) Rs. 250
(c) Rs. 350 (d) None of the three

30. **Included in the sales were sale of goods of Rs. 5,000 on "Sale on approval" basis for which consent of the customer was not received upto Dec. 31st. Goods sent on approval included profits at 25% on cost. Stock on approval will be**

(a) Rs. 4,500 (b) Rs. 5,000
(c) Rs. 4,000 (d) None of the three

31. **On 1st Jan. 2009 Loose Tools A/c showed the balance of Rs. 4,320. On 31st Dec. 2009 closing balance of loose tools were Rs. 4,680.**
During the year loose tools were purchased for Rs. 1,440. Depreciation on loose tools will be

(a) Rs. 1,080 (b) Rs. 1,200
(c) Rs. 1,000 (d) None of the three

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32. Loan A/c credit balance on Dec. 31, 2009 15,000
Loan paid on June 30, 2009 4,000
Loan paid on Sept. 30, 2009 5,000
Interest on loan is to be charged 9% p.a.
Interest amount for the year 2009 will be

(a) Rs. 1,867.50 (b) Rs. 1,800
(c) Rs. 2,000 (d) None of the three

33. B/R from Mr. A of Rs. 1,000 was posted to the credit of Bills payable A/c and also credited to the account of Mr. A. Rectifying entry will be

		Rs.	Rs.	
(a)	B/P	1,000		
	To A		1,000	
(b)	B/R	1,000		
	To A		1,000	
(c)	Bills Payable A/c Dr.	1,000		
	Bills Receivable A/c Dr.	1,000		
	To Suspense			2,000
(d)	None of the three			

34. An item of purchase of Rs. 151 was entered in the Purchase Book as Rs. 15 and posted to Suppliers A/c as Rs. 51 rectifying entry will be

			Rs.	Rs.
(a)	Purchase A/c	Dr.	136	
	To Suppliers A/c			100
	To Suspense A/c			36
(b)	Purchases A/c	Dr.	136	
	To Suppliers			136
(c)	Purchase A/c	Dr.	136	
	To Suppliers			136
(d)	None of the three			

35. The accountant of the firm M/s ABC is unable to tally the following trial balance.

S. No.	Account heads	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)
1.	Sales		12,500
2.	Purchases	10,000	
3.	Miscellaneous expenses		2,500
	Total	10,000	15,000

The above difference in trial balance is due to

(a) Wrong placing of sales account
(b) Incorrect totalling.
(c) Wrong placing of miscellaneous expenses account
(d) Wrong placing of all accounts.

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36. Sita and Gita are partnes haring profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2 having the capital of Rs. 80,000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively. They are entitled to 9% p.a. interest on capital before distributing the profits. During the year firm earned Rs. 7,800 after allowing interest on capital. Profits apportioned among Sita and Gita is:

(a) Rs. 4,680 and Rs. 3,120 (b) Rs. 4,800 and 3,000
(c) Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,800 (d) None of the above.

37. Balance as per Cash Book on 31.03.2010 Rs. 10,000
Cheque issued and presented on 4th April Rs. 2,300
Cheque sent to bank but not credited Rs. 2,000
B/P paid by Bank not entered in cash Book Rs. 800
Balance on per pass book will be

(a) Rs. 9,500 (b) Rs. 9,000
(c) Rs. 9,800 (d) None of the three.

38. Bank overdraft as per cash book on 31st Dec. 2010 Rs. 10,500
Cheque sent for collection but not collected Rs. 8,250
Cheque issued but not presented for payment Rs. 12,000
Balance as per pass book overdraft will be

(a) Rs. 6,750 (b) Rs. 6,500
(c) Rs. 6,000 (d) None of the three

39. Ram, the manager, is entitled to get a commission of Rs. 25 per article sold plus ¼th of the amount by which the gross sales proceeds less total commission there on exceed a sum at the rate of Rs. 125 per article sold. Ram sold 450 articles at Rs. 73,800. Commission amount will be -

(a) Rs. 12,500 (b) Rs. 12,510
(c) Rs. 12,000 (d) None of the three

40. Vimal of Kanpur consigned to his agent Nirmal of Allahabad 100 machines at Rs. 500 each. He paid the following expenses-packing charges Rs. 20 per machine, forwarding charges Rs. 400 and freight Rs. 600

Nirmal received the consignment and paid Rs. 600 for cartage and octroi. He also paid Rs. 500 for godown charges. He sold 60 machines @ 700 per machine. He was entitled to a commission of 6%. Profit on consignment will be

(a) Rs. 6,820 (b) Rs. 6,800
(c) Rs. 6,000 (d) None of the three

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41. PARIKH & CO. of Nagpur consigned D of Delhi 1,000 Kgs. of Oil @ Rs. 13 per Kg. Consignor spent Rs. 750 on cartage, Insurance and freight. On the way due to leakage 50 kg. of oil was spoiled (Normal loss) D spent Rs. 500 on Octroi and carriage. His selling expenses were Rs. 400 on 800 Kg. of oil sold. Value of consignment stock will be

(a) Rs. 2,250 (b) Rs. 2,000
(c) Rs. 2,200 (d) None of the three

42. Cost of machine Rs.1,35,000. Residual value Rs. 5,000. Useful life 10 years the company charged depreciation for the first 5 years on straight line method. Later on, it reviewed the useful life and decided to take it as useful for another 8 years. Depreciation amount for 6th year will be.

(a) Rs. 8,125 (b) Rs. 8,000
(c) Rs. 8,200 (d) None of the three

43. Indian currency is a

(a) Promissory Note
(b) Cheque
(c) Bill of exchange
(d) Bank draft

44. A and B enter into a joint venture sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 2:1:. A purchased goods costing Rs. 2,00,000. B sold the goods for Rs. 2,50,000. A is entitled to get 1% commission purchase and B is entitled to get 5% commission on sales. The profit on venture will be

(a) Rs. 35,500 (b) Rs. 35,000
(c) Rs. 36,000 (d) None of the three

45. Capital introduced in the beginning by Shyam Rs. 12,000; Further capital introduced during the year Rs. 4,000. He made drawings of Rs. 3,000 and closing capital is Rs. 16,430. The amount of profit for the year will be

(a) Rs. 3,000 (b) Rs. 3,430
(c) Rs. 3,500 (d) None of the three

46. A and B are partners, sharing profits in the ratio 5:3. They admit C with 1/5 share in profits, which he acquires equally from both i.e. 1/10 from A and 1/10 from B. Now profit sharing ratio will be

(a) 21:11:8 (b) 11:21:8
(c) 8:11:21 (d) None of the three

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47. **A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. A new partner C is admitted. A surrenders 1/5th share of his profit in favour of C and B surrenders 2/5th share of his profit in favour of C. New profit sharing ratio will be**

(a) 12:6:7 (b) 12:5:6
(c) 12:4:5 (d) None of the three

48. **The profits of a firm for the last 5 years were as follows:**

Year ended 31st March	**Profits (Rs.)**
2005	**43,000**
2006	**50,000**
2007	**52,000**
2008	**65,000**
2009	**85,000**

Goodwill is to be calculated on the basis of two years purchase of weighted average profits. The weights to be used are

2005	**2006**	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**

Goodwill amount will be

(a) Rs. 1,31,200 (b) Rs. 1,30,000
(c) Rs. 1,32,000 (d) None of the three

49. **Ramesh and Suresh are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2/3 and 1/3. Their capitals on Dec. 31, 2009 were Rs. 1,02,900 and Rs. 73,500 respectively. Mohan was admitted as a new partner on Jan. 1, 2010 for 1/5 share. He contributes Rs. 15,210 as goodwill. He brings his capital in profit sharing ratio. Capital amount will be.**

(a) Rs. 44,100 (b) Rs. 47,000
(c) Rs. 45,000 (d) None of the three

50. **Goods purchased Rs. 3,00,000; sales Rs. 2,70,000. If margin 20% on sales then closing stock will be**

(a) Rs. 84,000 (b) Rs. 80,000
(c) Rs. 75,000 (d) None of the three

51. **A's acceptance to B for Rs. 2,500 discharged by a cash payment of Rs. 1000 and a new bill for the balance plus Rs. 50 for interest. The amount of the new bill will be**

(a) Rs. 2,550 (b) Rs. 1,550
(c) Rs. 1,500 (d) None of the three

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52. Ramesh, an employee gets a salary of Rs. 10,000, he withdrew goods of Rs. 7,000 (cost price Rs. 6,000) for personal use and got salary Rs. 6,000. The excess payment will be

(a) Rs. 2,000 (b) Rs. 3,000
(c) Rs. 4,000 (d) None of the three

53. Mr. A receives a bill from B for Rs. 30,000 on 01.01.2010 for 3 months. On 04.02.2010. Mr. A got the bill discounted at 12%. The amount of discount will be

(a) Rs. 900 (b) Rs. 300
(c) Rs. 600 (d) Rs. 650

54. Chandra Ltd. issued 15,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 5%. Payments were made as - on application Rs. 25; on allotment Rs. 35 and Rs. 35 on first and final call. Applications for 14,000 shares were received and all were accepted. All the money was duly received except the first and final call on 200 shares cash book balance will be

(a) Rs. 13,23,000 (b) Rs. 13,00,000
(c) Rs. 12,00,000 (d) None of the three

55. X Ltd. forfeited 100 shares of Rs. 10 each issued at a discount of 10% to Ravi on which he had paid Rs. 2.50 per share on application and Rs. 2.50 per share on allotment. But on which he had not paid Rs. 2 on first call, Share capital in case of forfeiture will be debited by

(a) Rs. 800 (b) Rs. 600
(c) Rs. 700 (d) None of the three

56. B Ltd. forfeited 500 shares of Rs. 10 each fully called up for non payment of first call of Rs. 2 per share. All these shares were reissued as fully paid for Rs. 8 per share. Amount transferred to capital reserve will be

(a) Rs. 3,000 (b) Rs. 1,800
(c) Rs.1,500 (d) None of the three

57. The Promising Co. Ltd. took over assets of Rs. 3,50,000 and liabilities of Rs. 30,000 of X Ltd. for a purchase consideration of Rs. 3,30,000. The Promising Co. Ltd. paid the purchase consideration by issuing 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each at 10% premium. Number of Debentures issued will be

(a) 3,000 debentures (b) 3,100 debentures
(c) 2,800 debentures (d) None of the three

58. A Company issued 2,000, 12% debentures of Rs. 100 each at par but redeemable at 5% premium. Loss on issue of debentures will be

(a) Rs.10,000 (b) Rs.12,000
(c) Rs.11,000 (d) None of the three

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59. On 1st Jan. 2010, a Limited Co. issued 14% Rs. 1,00,000 debentures at a discount of 6% repayable at the end of 5 years. Amount of discount to be written off every year will be

(a) Rs. 1,200 (b) Rs. 1,000
(c) Rs. 1,500 (d) None of the three

60. The Company issued debentures of the face value of Rs. 1,00,000 at a discount of 6% on 1st January, 2004. These debentures are redeemable by annual drawings of Rs. 20,000 made on 31st Dec. each year. The Directors decided to write off discount based on the debentures outstanding each year. Discount to be written off in the fifth year will be

(a) Rs. 400 (b) Rs. 500
(c) Rs. 800 (d) None of the three

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS (40 MARKS)

61. Which does not came into the category of delivery?

(a) Actual (b) Symbolic
(c) Constructive (d) Perpetual

62. Which is not true in case of a finder of goods?

(a) He can sell goods if the owner cannot be found
(b) If the owner is found find he refuses to pay lawful charges
(c) He can sell the goods if the goods are of perishing nature
(d) He cannot sell the goods in any condition

63. In C.I.F. Contracts, C.I.F. stands for:

(a) Cost, Identify and Freight
(b) Colour, Insurance and Freight
(c) Cost, Insurance and Freight
(d) Calculation, Insurance and Freight

64. Which does not relate the term delivery of goods?

(a) Actual delivery (b) Symbolic delivery
(c) Constructive delivery (d) Specific delivery

65. Which is true regarding the expulsion of a partner?

(a) The expulsion must be in the interest of the partnership
(b) The partner to be expelled is served with notice
(c) He should be given an opportunity of being heard
(d) All of these

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66. Which of the following is an essential feature of partnership?

(a) Registration (b) Partnership deed
(c) Test of mutual agency (d) Separate legal entity

67. A agrees to pay one crore to B if he brings on earth a star from sky. This is a

(a) Contingent contract (b) Quasi contract
(c) Implied contract (d) Wagering conduct

68. A party entitled to rescind the contract, loses the remedy where

(a) He has ratified the contract
(b) Third party has acquired right in good faith
(c) Contract is not separable
(d) All of these

69. Agreement of uncertain meaning is

(a) Valid (b) Void
(c) Voidable (d) Illegal

70. Where the consent of both the parties is given by mistake, the contract is:

(a) Void (b) Valid
(c) Voidable (d) Illegal

71. A contract made by mistake about same foreign law is

(a) Void (b) Valid
(c) Voidable (d) Illegal

72. A agrees to pay Rs. 5,000 to B if it rains and B promises to pay a like amount to A if it does not rain, the agreement is called.

(a) Quasi contract (b) Contingent contract
(c) Wagering agreement (d) Voidable contract

73. In case of illegal agreements, the Collateral agreements are

(a) Voidable (b) Void
(c) Valid (d) None of these

74. Consideration must move at the desire of the

(a) Promisor (b) Promisee
(c) Any person (d) Third party

75. Which partner does not take active part in the business

(a) Minor partner (b) Sub partner
(c) Dormant partner (d) Estopped partner

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76. Contingent contract is

(a) Illegal (b) Valid
(c) Voidable (d) Void

77. A partnership at will is one

(a) Duration not fixed
(b) Duration fixed
(c) Dissolved at any time
(d) Can be dissolved on the happening of an event

78. On dissolution the partners remain liable, till

(a) Accounts are settled (b) Partners dues are paid off
(c) Public notice is given (d) The registrar strikes off the name.

79. Every partner has the right

(a) To take part in the business of the firm
(b) To share exclusive profits
(c) To use the property of the firm for personal purpose
(d) Tone of these

80. A partner can retire on _____

(a) At the age of superannuation
(b) At the low ebb of capital a/c
(c) In accordance with the partnership deed
(d) On nominee becoming a partner

81. Each of the partner is _____

(a) Principals as well as agent (b) Only agents of the firm
(c) Only representative of the firm (d) Only co-partners of the firm

82. Registration of firm is _____

(a) Compulsory (b) Optional
(c) Occassional (d) None of these

83. The resconstitution of firm takes place in case _____

(a) Admission of partner (b) Retirement of a partner
(c) Death of a partner (d) All of the above

84. A partnership firm is dissolved where _____

(a) All partners have become insolvent
(b) Firms business has become unlawful
(c) The fixed term has expired
(d) None of these

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85. It is not a right of partner _____

(a) To take part in business
(b) To take access to accounts book
(c) To share profits
(d) To receive renumeration

86. It is not included in the implied authority of a partner _____

(a) To buy or sell goods on account
(b) To borrow money for the purposes of firm
(c) To enter into partnership on behalf of firm
(d) To engage a lawyer to defend actions against firm

87. After retirement from firm, _____ partner is not liable by holding out

(a) Active partner
(b) Sleeping partner
(c) Representative of deceased partner
(d) Both (b) and (c)

88. _____ does not relate the dissolution of firm

(a) Dissolution by agreement
(b) Compulsory dissolution
(c) Dissolution in the happening of certain contingency
(d) Dissolution by leaving insolvent partner

89. _____ is the case of misconduct

(a) Gambling by a partner on stock exchange
(b) Fraudulent breach of trust by a partner
(c) Persistent refusal by a partner to attend to the business
(d) All of these

90. Contingent contract is _____

(a) Illegal
(b) Valid
(c) Voidable
(d) Void

91. A voidable contract _____

(a) Can be enforced at the option of aggrieved party
(b) Can be enforced at the option of both the parties
(c) Cannot be enforced in a court of law
(d) Is prohibited by court.

92. There can be a stranger to a _____

(a) Contract
(b) Consideration
(c) Agreement
(d) Promise

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93. A minor is liable for _____ supplied to him

(a) Necessaries (b) Luxuries
(c) Necessities (d) All the things

94. Threat to commit suicide amounts to _____

(a) Coercion (b) Offence under the Indian Penal Code
(c) Undue influence (d) Fraud

95. An agreement the object of which is unlawful is _____

(a) Valid (b) Void
(c) Voidable (d) None of these

96. _____ can perform the contract

(a) Promise alone (b) Legal representative of promisor
(c) Agent of the promisor (d) All of these

97. Consideration may be _____

(a) Past (b) Present
(c) Future (d) All of these

98. Moral pressure is involved in the case of _____

(a) Coercion (b) Undue influence
(c) Misrepresentation (d) Fraud

99. A sells to B a horse which A knows to be unsound. B is A's daughter. Choose the best alternative

(a) The relation between A and B would make it A's duty to tell B if the horse is unsound
(b) If A is silent, silence will not be equivalent to speech
(c) Here it is not duty of A to tell the horse's defect
(d) A is not bound to tell the defect as the rule of caveat emptor applies

100. M, a minor aged 17, broke right arm in a cricket match. He engaged a physician to set it. Does the physician have a valid claim for his services. Choose the best alternative.

(a) The physician cannot claim for his services due to contract with minor which is void
(b) The physician has a valid claim for his services which are included in the "Necessaries"
(c) The physician has no claim for minor's "necessaries" and minor will be personally liable
(d) The physician can claim for his services from minor's parents

SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS (50 MARKS)

101. The LAC curve

(a) Falls when the LMC curve falls
(b) Rises when the LMC curve rises
(c) Goes through the lowest point of the LMC curve
(d) Falls when LMC < LAC and rises when LMC > LAC

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102. At shut down point :

(a) Price is equal to AVC (b) Total revenue is equal to TVC
(c) Total loss of the firm is equal to TFC (d) All of the above

103. If as a result of change in price, the quantity supplied of the good remains unchanged, we say elasticity of supply is:

(a) Zero (b) Between zero and one
(c) Infinite (d) Between one and infinity

104. The conditions of long-period equilibrium for the firm operative under perfect competition are:

(1) MC = MR
(2) AR = MR
(3) AC = AR
(4) AC = MC

(a) (1) only (b) (1) and (2) only
(c) (1), (2) and (3) only (d) (1), (2), (3) and (4)

105. In a perfect competitive market

(a) Firm is the price giver and industry the price take
(b) Firm is the price taker and industry the price giver
(c) Both are the price takers
(d) None of the above

106. If the price of Pepsi decreases relative to the price of Coke and 7-Up, the demand for:

(a) Coke will rise (b) 7-Up will decrease
(c) Coke and 7-Up will increase (d) Coke and 7-Up will decrease

107. The difference between the price a consumer is willing to pay and the price he actually pays is called -

(a) Excess price (b) Excess demand
(c) Consumer surplus (d) Exploitation

108. 'Excess Capacity' is the essential characteristic of the firm in the market form of :

(a) Monopoly (b) Perfect competition
(c) Monopolistic competition (d) Oligopoly

109. 'Personal disposable' 'income' refers to :

(a) The income of the person after all personal taxes are deducted
(b) Total income earned by the person
(c) Personal taxes paid to the government
(d) Personal and indirect taxes paid to the government

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110. National income of a country is also known as :

(a) Gross National Product at market prices
(b) Net National Product at factor cost
(c) Gross Domestic Product at factor cost
(d) Net Domestic Product at Market prices

111. The indifference curve approach does not assume :

(a) Rationality on the parts of consumers
(b) Ordinal measurement of satisfaction
(c) Consistent consumption pattern behaviour of consumers
(d) Cardinal measurement of utility

112. The incidence of taxes refers to :

(a) The level and rate of taxation
(b) Who ultimately bears the money burden of the tax
(c) The growth of taxation
(d) The way in which a tax is collected

113. Optimum population is that level of population at which

(a) Output per capita is the highest
(b) Output per capita is the lowest
(c) Output per capita is the same
(d) None of the above

114. The main objective of fiscal policy in developing countries is to:

(1) Promote economic growth
(2) Mobilise resources for economic growth
(3) Ensure economic growth and distribution
(4) Increase employment opportunities

(a) only 1 and 2 are correct
(b) only 2 and 3 are correct
(c) only 2 and 4 are correct
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct

115. Budgetary deficit can be expressed as:

(a) The excess of pubic expenditure over public revenue
(b) The sum of deficit on revenue account and deficit on capital account
(c) That portion of government expenditure which is financed through the sale of 91 days Treasury Bills and drawing down of cash balances
(d) All of the above

116. A Government budget is defined as:

(a) A description of the fiscal policies of the government and the financial plans
(b) A financial plan describing estimated receipts and proposed expenditures and Disbursement under various heads

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(c) Neither of the above
(d) Both (a) and (b) above

117. _____ depicts complete picture of consumer's tastes and preferences

(a) Budget line
(b) Average cost curve
(c) Indifference map
(d) Marginal revenue curve

118 . Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite index of :

(a) Health, literacy and employment
(b) National income, size of population and general price level
(c) National income, per capita income and per capita consumption
(d) Physical resources, monetary resources and population size

119. The task of national income estimation to India is entrusted to the

(a) Indian Statistical Institute
(b) National Sample Survey Organization
(c) Central Statistical organization
(d) National Accounts Organization

120. The marginal farmer in India is defined as a cultivator who :

(a) Does not own any land
(b) Workers on a land holding of less than one hectare
(c) Works on a land holding for wages
(d) Keeps shifting between agriculture and non-agriculture jobs

121. The main objective of the Regional Rural Bank is to

(a) Provide credit and other facilities to small and marginal farmers, agricultural labours and artisans in rural areas
(b) Provide credit to the common people in rural areas
(c) Take over the functions of Agricultural Refinance Corporation of India
(d) Supplement scheduled commercial banks

122. India currently ranks as the world's _____ largest Energy producer.

(a) Tenth
(b) Fourth
(c) Sixth
(d) Second

123. The second plan's programme of industrialization was based on the _____ model

(a) British
(b) V.V. Bhatt
(c) P.C. Mahalanobis
(d) Vera Anstey

124. An inferior commodity is one which is consumed in smaller quantities when the income of consumer :

(a) Becomes nil
(b) Remains the same
(c) Falls
(d) Rises

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125. Which of the following equation is correct?

(a) $MRTS_{XY} = \frac{P_Y}{P_X}$ (b) $MRTS_X = \frac{P_X}{P_Y}$

(c) $MRTS_{YX} = \frac{P_Y}{P_X}$ (d) None of the above

126. The marginal cost curve intersects the average cost curve when average cost is:

(a) Maximum (b) Minimum
(c) Raising (d) Falling

127. If the demand curve confronting an individual firm is perfectly elastic, then :

(a) The firm is a price taker
(b) The firm cannot influence the price
(c) The firms marginal revenue curve coincides with its average revenue curve
(d) All of the above

128. In long run equilibrium the pure monopolist can make pure profits because of

(a) Blocked entry (b) The high price he charges
(c) The low LAC costs (d) Advertising

129. Which of the following statements is not true about a discriminating monopolist?

(a) He operates in more than one market
(b) He makes more profit because he discriminates
(c) He maximizes his profits in each market
(d) He charges different prices in each market

130. In both the Chamberlin and kinked demand curve models, the oligopolists

(a) Recognize their independence (b) Do not collude
(c) Tend to keep prices constant (d) All of the above

131. The demand for a factor of production is said to be a derived demand because

(a) It is a function of the profitability of an enterprise
(b) It depends on the supply of complementary factors
(c) Its stems from the demand for the final product
(d) It arises out of means being scarce in relation to wants.

132. Positive income elasticity implies that as income rises, demand for the commodity

(a) Rises (b) Falls
(c) Remains unchanged (d) Becomes zero

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133. A Central Bank differs from a commercial bank in that :

(a) It has no branches
(b) It is the banker of the government
(c) It deals with general public
(d) None of the above

134. Open market operations by a Central bank involve :

(a) Sale and purchase of government securities
(b) Increase and decrease of discount rate
(c) Changing the reserve ratio up and down
(d) Raising or lowering of the margin requirements

135. Which one of the following is the most profitable but least liquid asset of a commercial bank?

(a) Loans and advances
(b) Money at call and short notice
(c) Bills discounted and purchased
(d) Investment in government securities

136. CENVAT stands for :

(a) Common Entity Value Added Tax
(b) Corporate Entity Value Added Tax
(c) Central Value Added Tax
(d) None of the above

137. Export led growth strategy does not include :

(a) Outward oriented growth
(b) Export promotion
(c) Import restrictions
(d) Emphasizing comparative advantage

138. Which is the soft lending arm of the World Bank?

(a) IDA (b) IFC
(c) MIGC (d) ICSID

139. Occupational structure refers to the

(a) Number of workers living in a country
(b) Size of working population in the industrial sector
(c) Distribution of working population among different occupations
(d) Nature of different occupations in the economy

140. The 'Year of Great Divide' with regard to population growth in India is :

(a) 1911 (b) 1921
(c) 1947 (d) 1971

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141. FIEO stands for :

(a) Foreign Import Export Organization
(b) Federation of Import Export Organization
(c) Forum of Indian Export Organization
(d) Federation of Indian Export Organization

142. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) kept a target of a GDP growth rate ____

(a) 6 per cent (b) 9 per cent
(c) 10 per cent (d) 12 per cent

143. The major cause of unemployment in India is :

(a) Underdevelopment (b) Defective manpower planning
(c) Rapid population growth (d) All of the above

144. The largest share of foreign aid in India has been used in the programme of :

(a) Agriculture development (b) Industrial development
(c) Education (d) Health

145. Before financial reforms, the banking system was characterised by all of the following except :

(a) Administered interest rate structure
(b) Quantitative restrictions on credit flow
(c) High revenue requirements
(d) Keeping very less lendable resources for the priority sector

146. During ___ we had surplus in the current account.

(a) 2001-04 (b) 1991-93
(c) 1981-83 (d) 1971-73

147. Economic development has retarded in India mainly due to :

(a) Overgrowing service sector (b) Westernised social attitudes
(c) Poor infrastructural facilities (d) Modern agrarian system

148. India is termed as a developing economy because of her :

(a) Initiative for determined planned economic development
(b) Rapid population growth
(c) Predominant agrarian set-up
(d) Slow Industrial Progress

149. The percentage of people working in agriculture sector came down to around _____in 2007-08.

(a) 56 per cent (b) 80 per cent
(c) 65 per cent (d) 50 per cent

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150. The Government aims at reducing the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) to _____ per 1000 live births by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

(a) 5 (b) 1
(c) 2 (d) 3

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE (50 MARKS)

151. The series $\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{3^2}+\frac{1}{3^3}+\frac{1}{3^4}+\ldots\ldots$ to ∞ is

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) $\frac{1}{6}$ (d) None of these

152. The series $1 + 10^{-1} + 10^{-2} + 10^{-3}$..... to ∞ is

(a) $\frac{9}{10}$ (b) $\frac{1}{10}$
(c) $\frac{10}{9}$ (d) None of these

153. The sum of the series 1,-1,1,-1,1…… to 100 terms is equal to

(a) 1 (b) –1
(c) 0 (d) 50

154. The sum of the series 1,-1,1,-1,1…… to 101 terms is equal to

(a) 1 (b) –1
(c) 0 (d) 100

155. If A = {1, 3, 5, 7, ……} and B= {2, 4, 6, 8, ……..}, then $A \cup B$ is equal to

(a) Set of all natural members (b) Set of all integers
(c) Set of all numbers (d) Set of functions

156. If A = {1, 3, 5, 7, ……} and B= {2, 4, 6, 8, ……..}, then $A \cap B$ is equal to

(a) Set of all integers (b) Set of all positive integers
(c) ϕ (d) None of these

157. The set of squares of positive integers is

(a) A finite set (b) Null set
(c) An infinite set (d) None of these

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158. If A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5} and B = {6, 7, 8}, then cardinal number of AXB is:

(a) 15 (b) 5
(c) 3 (d) 8

159. If B is any set then $B \cap B$ is

(a) Null Set (b) B
(c) Whole set (d) None of these

160. If B is any set then $B \cup B$ is

(a) B (b) Null set
(c) Whole set (d) None of these

161. The number of subsets of the set A = {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8} is

(a) 36 (b) 128
(c) 256 (d) None of these

162. If f(x) = $\left(\frac{x^2-25}{x-2}\right)$, f(5) is

(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) 10 (d) Undefined

163. If f(x) = $\left(\frac{x^2-4}{x-2}\right)$, then f(2) is

(a) 0 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 1

164. If f(x) = $\frac{5}{x}$, then f(0) is

(a) $+\infty$ (b) $-\infty$
(c) 5 (d) Undefined

165. If f(x) = $\frac{x^2-1}{x-1}$, $x \neq 1$, f(1) = A
For what value of A, f(x) is continuous at x = 1?

(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 0 (d) None of these

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166. $\lim_{x \to 0-} \frac{1}{x}$ **is**

(a) $+\infty$ (b) $-\infty$
(c) Does not exist (d) None of these

167. $\lim_{x \to 0-} \frac{1}{x}$ **is**

(a) $+\infty$ (b) $-\infty$
(c) Does not exist (d) None of these

168. $\lim_{x \to 0-} \frac{x^2 - 25}{x - 5}$ **is equal to**

(a) does not exist (b) 1
(c) 10 (d) 0

169. **Let f(x) =** $\frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{x - 3}, x \neq 3$**, f(3) = 0, then f(x) is**

(a) Continuous at x = 3 (b) Discontinuous at x = 3
(c) Discontinuous for all x (d) None of these

170. $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{1 + 2 + 3 + ... + n}{n^2}$ **is equal to**

(a) 1 (b) $\frac{1}{2}$
(c) 0 (d) None of these

171. $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + ... + n^2}{n^3}$ **is equal to**

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) 0
(c) 1 (d) None of these

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172. $\lim_{n\to\infty} \frac{1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + ... + n^3}{n^4}$ **is equal to**

(a) $\frac{1}{4}$ (b) 1

(c) 0 (d) None of these

173. **If f(x) = 5x, when x > 0**
= –5x, when x < 0
Then f(x) is

(a) Discontinuous at x = 0 (b) Discontinuous for all x

(c) Continuous at x = 0 (d) None of these

174. **If** $y = x^5 + e^{2x} + \log 3x$, **then** $\frac{dy}{dx}$ **is**

(a) $5x^4 + 2e^{2x} + \frac{1}{x}$ (b) $x^5 + e^{2x} + \frac{1}{3x}$

(c) $5x^4 + e^{2x} + \frac{1}{3x}$ (d) None of these

175. **If** $y = a^{3x} + 4x^9 + 10$,, **then** $\frac{dy}{dx}$ **is**

(a) $a^{3x} + 36x^9 + 10x$ (b) $3a^{3x} \log a + 36x^8$

(c) $3a^{3x} \log a + 36x^8 + 10x$ (d) None of these

176. **If** $x = at^2$, $y = 2$, **then** $\frac{dy}{dx}$ **is equal to**

(a) $\frac{1}{t}$ (b) 2 at

(c) 2a (d) $\frac{a}{t}$

177. **If** $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$, **then** $\frac{dy}{dx}$ **at (–2, 2) is**

(a) 2 (b) 2

(c) 1 (d) 3

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178. **If $y = 2x^2 + 3x + 10$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at (0,0) is**

(a) 10 (b) 0
(c) 3 (d) None of these

179. **The gradient of the curve $y = x^3 - x^2$ at (0, 0) is**

(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) –1 (d) None of these

180. **The value of $\int\left(6x^5 + 3e^{2x} + 5\right) dx$ is equal to**

(a) $x^6 + \frac{3}{2}e^{2x} + 5x + k$ (b) $30x^4 + 6e^{2x}$

(c) $x^6 + \frac{3}{2}e^{ex}$ (d) None of these

181. **The value of $\int\left(x - \frac{1}{x}\right)^2 dx$ is**

(a) $\frac{x^3}{3} + 2x - \frac{1}{x}$ (b) $\frac{x^3}{3} - 2x - \frac{1}{x} + k$

(c) $\frac{x^2}{3} + k$ (d) None of these

182. **The value of $\int\left(5xe^x + 10\right)dx$ is equal to**

(a) $5xe^x - 5e^x + 10x + c$ (b) $5xe^x + 5e^x + 5x + c$
(c) $xe^x - 5e^x + 10x + c$ (d) None of these

183. **The value of $\int\frac{dx}{x(x^2 - 1)}$ is equal to**

(a) $\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1 + \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}\log\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right) + k$

(c) $\log\left(1 - \frac{1}{x^2}\right)$ (d) None of these

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184. The value of the integral $\int \frac{1}{x \log x} dx$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{(x \log x)^2} + c$ (b) log (x log x) (c)

(c) log (log x) + c, (d) None of these

185. The value of $\int_0^1 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1-x}} dx$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) 1

(c) 2 (d) 0

186. The value of $\int_0^1 (2x + 5)$ is

(a) 54 (b) 6

(c) 19 (d) None of these

187. The value of $\int_2^3 \frac{x+3}{x+1} dx$ is

(a) $1 + 2 \log \frac{4}{3}$ (b) $1 - 2 \log \frac{3}{4}$

(c) $1 + \log \frac{4}{3}$ (d) None of these

188. Statistics is applied in

(a) Psychology only (b) Commerce only

(c) Economics only (d) All these and in other subjects

189. The mean salary for a group of 4 male is Rs. 5200 per month and that for a group of 6 female is Rs. 6800 per month. What is the combined salary?

(a) Rs. 6,160 (b) Rs. 6,610

(c) Rs. 6,110 (d) None of these

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190. For the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 standard deviation is:

(a) 3 (b) 4
(c) 2 (d) None of these

191. If the quartile deviation of x is 8 and 3x + 6y = 20, then the quartile deviation of y is

(a) -4 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) None of these

192. For a group of 8 students, the sum of squares of differences in ranks for Economics and Commerce marks was 50, the value of rank correlation coefficient is equal to

(a) 0.50 (b) 0.40
(c) 0.60 (d) None of these

193. A number is selected from the set S = {1, 2, 3, 4 ….. 25}. The probability that it would be divisible by 4 or 7 is

(a) 0.26 (b) 0.46
(c) 0.36 (d) None of these

194. Suresh is selected for three different posts. For the first post there are 2 candidates, for the second post there are 3 candidates, for the third post there are 10 candidates. The probability, that Suresh would be selected, is

(a) 0.7 (b) 0.5
(c) 0.6 (d) None of these

195. Eight balls are distributed at random in three containers. The probability, that the first container would contain three balls, is

(a) 0.37 (b) 0.17
(c) 0.27 (d) None of these

196. If 15 dates are chosen at random, then the probability of getting two Fridays is

(a) 0.13 (b) 0.38
(c) 0.47 (d) None of these

197. Between 7 and 8 P.M., the average number of phone calls per minute is 4. The probability, that during one particular minute there will be no phone calls, is

(a) e^{-3} (b) $\frac{1}{e}$
(c) e^{-4} (d) None of these

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198. **The points of inflexion of the normal curve** $f(t) = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{2\pi}} e^{\frac{-(t-10)^2}{32}}$ **are**

(a) 6, 14 (b) 5, 15
(c) 4, 16 (d) None of these

199. **A population consists units a, b, c, d, e, f. The total number of all possible samples of size four without replacement are**

(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 15 (d) None of these

200. **If** $y = x^{10} + 5\log 3x + 6e^{2x} + 10$ **then** $\frac{dy}{dx}$ **is equal to**

(a) $10x^9 + 15x + 12e^{2x}$ (b) $10x^9 + \frac{5}{x} + 12e^{2x}$

(c) $10x^9 + \frac{5}{x} + 6e^{2x}$ (d) None of these

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Answer of Model Test Papers

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT-1

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(c)	**2**	(d)	**3**	(c)	**4**	(b)	**5**	(d)
6	(b)	**7**	(c)	**8**	(a)	**9**	(c)	**10**	(b)
11	(c)	**12**	(d)	**13**	(c)	**14**	(a)	**15**	(a)
16	(a)	**17**	(a)	**18**	(a)	**19**	(c)	**20**	(b)
21	(a)	**22**	(c)	**23**	(d)	**24**	(b)	**25**	(a)
26	(a)	**27**	(b)	**28**	(b)	**29**	(b)	**30**	(a)
31	(a)	**32**	(c)	**33**	(d)	**34**	(d)	**35**	(b)
36	(a)	**37**	(d)	**38**	(a)	**39**	(d)	**40**	(b)
41	(b)	**42**	(c)	**43**	(a)	**44**	(d)	**45**	(b)
46	(c)	**47**	(a)	**48**	(a)	**49**	(b)	**50**	(b)
51	(c)	**52**	(d)	**53**	(d)	**54**	(d)	**55**	(d)
56	(c)	**57**	(c)	**58**	(b)	**59**	(d)	**60**	(b)

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(c)	**62**	(d)	**63**	(a)	**64**	(b)	**65**	(d)
66	(d)	**67**	(b)	**68**	(c)	**69**	(a)	**70**	(b)
71	(c)	**72**	(b)	**73**	(d)	**74**	(b)	**75**	(d)
76	(d)	**77**	(a)	**78**	(c)	**79**	(a)	**80**	(c)
81	(b)	**82**	(a)	**83**	(a)	**84**	(a)	**85**	(c)
86	(c)	**87**	(a)	**88**	(b)	**89**	(b)	**90**	(c)
91	(b)	**92**	(b)	**93**	(c)	**94**	(d)	**95**	(c)
96	(a)	**97**	(b)	**98**	(d)	**99**	(b)	**100**	(b)

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ANSWERS

SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(a)	**102**	(a)	**103**	(b)	**104**	(c)	**105**	(b)
106	(d)	**107**	(d)	**108**	(b)	**109**	(a)	**110**	(d)
111	(b)	**112**	(a)	**113**	(d)	**114**	(a)	**115**	(c)
116	(c)	**117**	(a)	**118**	(b)	**119**	(c)	**120**	(b)
121	(a)	**122**	(a)	**123**	(a)	**124**	(c)	**125**	(d)
126	(d)	**127**	(c)	**128**	(a)	**129**	(c)	**130**	(c)
131	(c)	**132**	(d)	**133**	(c)	**134**	(b)	**135**	(a)
136	(a)	**137**	(c)	**138**	(c)	**139**	(c)	**140**	(c)
141	(b)	**142**	(c)	**143**	(a)	**144**	(c)	**145**	(d)
146	(d)	**147**	(a)	**148**	(c)	**149**	(a)	**150**	(b)

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(d)	**152**	(d)	**153**	(b)	**154**	(a)	**155**	(b)
156	(d)	**157**	(b)	**158**	(a)	**159**	(b)	**160**	(c)
161	(d)	**162**	(b)	**163**	(a)	**164**	(a)	**165**	(b)
166	(a)	**167**	(d)	**168**	(a)	**169**	(b)	**170**	(a)
171	(b)	**172**	(c)	**173**	(a)	**174**	(d)	**175**	(a)
176	(c)	**177**	(a)	**178**	(a)	**179**	(b)	**180**	(b)
181	(b)	**182**	(c)	**183**	(c)	**184**	(a)	**185**	(d)
186	(c)	**187**	(c)	**188**	(c)	**189**	(b)	**190**	(a)
191	(c)	**192**	(a)	**193**	(b)	**194**	(a)	**195**	(a)
196	(c)	**197**	(c)	**198**	(a)	**199**	(b)	**200**	(a)

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MODEL TEST PAPER–BOS/CPT-2

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(d)	**2**	(b)	**3**	(c)	**4**	(d)	**5**	(d)
6	(c)	**7**	(a)	**8**	(b)	**9**	(b)	**10**	(c)
11	(a)	**12**	(a)	**13**	(a)	**14**	(c)	**15**	(a)
16	(b)	**17**	(c)	**18**	(a)	**19**	(c)	**20**	(a)
21	(a)	**22**	(c)	**23**	(d)	**24**	(a)	**25**	(a)
26	(d)	**27**	(a)	**28**	(b)	**29**	(c)	**30**	(a)
31	(c)	**32**	(a)	**33**	(d)	**34**	(b)	**35**	(a)
36	(a)	**37**	(a)	**38**	(a)	**39**	(b)	**40**	(a)
41	(a)	**42**	(a)	**43**	(a)	**44**	(c)	**45**	(c)
46	(a)	**47**	(b)	**48**	(a)	**49**	(a)	**50**	(a)
51	(b)	**52**	(b)	**53**	(c)	**54**	(a)	**55**	(b)
56	(c)	**57**	(b)	**58**	(a)	**59**	(b)	**60**	(a)

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(c)	**62**	(d)	**63**	(d)	**64**	(a)	**65**	(c)
66	(d)	**67**	(c)	**68**	(a)	**69**	(d)	**70**	(a)
71	(d)	**72**	(d)	**73**	(c)	**74**	(b)	**75**	(d)
76	(c)	**77**	(a)	**78**	(d)	**79**	(d)	**80**	(b)
81	(d)	**82**	(b)	**83**	(c)	**84**	(b)	**85**	(d)
86	(a)	**87**	(b)	**88**	(c)	**89**	(c)	**90**	(b)
91	(c)	**92**	(a)	**93**	(b)	**94**	(c)	**95**	(a)
96	(a)	**97**	(d)	**98**	(d)	**99**	(a)	**100**	(a)

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SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(b)	**102**	(d)	**103**	(a)	**104**	(c)	**105**	(a)
106	(a)	**107**	(c)	**108**	(c)	**109**	(a)	**110**	(d)
111	(d)	**112**	(d)	**113**	(b)	**114**	(b)	**115**	(b)
116	(d)	**117**	(d)	**118**	(b)	**119**	(b)	**120**	(b)
121	(b)	**122**	(c)	**123**	(c)	**124**	(a)	**125**	(d)
126	(c)	**127**	(a)	**128**	(c)	**129**	(c)	**130**	(a)
131	(b)	**132**	(d)	**133**	(b)	**134**	(a)	**135**	(c)
136	(d)	**137**	(b)	**138**	(b)	**139**	(b)	**140**	(a)
141	(d)	**142**	(c)	**143**	(a)	**144**	(d)	**145**	(b)
146	(b)	**147**	(c)	**148**	(a)	**149**	(c)	**150**	(a)

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(b)	**152**	(a)	**153**	(d)	**154**	(d)	**155**	(c)
156	(b)	**157**	(c)	**158**	(c)	**159**	(a)	**160**	(d)
161	(d)	**162**	(b)	**163**	(b)	**164**	(b)	**165**	(c)
166	(d)	**167**	(c)	**168**	(b)	**169**	(b)	**170**	(a)
171	(c)	**172**	(a)	**173**	(a)	**174**	(c)	**175**	(b)
176	(c)	**177**	(d)	**178**	(b)	**179**	(a)	**180**	(d)
181	(b)	**182**	(c)	**183**	(b)	**184**	(a)	**185**	(a)
186	(c)	**187**	(a)	**188**	(a)	**189**	(a)	**190**	(c)
191	(d)	**192**	(c)	**193**	(d)	**194**	(a)	**195**	(b)
196	(b)	**197**	(a)	**198**	(b)	**199**	(b)	**200**	(b)

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MODEL TEST PAPER–BOS/CPT-3

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(d)	**2**	(b)	**3**	(a)	**4**	(d)	**5**	(c)
6	(d)	**7**	(a)	**8**	(c)	**9**	(b)	**10**	(c)
11	(c)	**12**	(c)	**13**	(c)	**14**	(a)	**15**	(c)
16	(a)	**17**	(b)	**18**	(c)	**19**	(c)	**20**	(b)
21	(b)	**22**	(c)	**23**	(b)	**24**	(d)	**25**	(b)
26	(b)	**27**	(a)	**28**	(a)	**29**	(d)	**30**	(c)
31	(a)	**32**	(c)	**33**	(d)	**34**	(c)	**35**	(b)
36	(b)	**37**	(d)	**38**	(d)	**39**	(a)	**40**	(b)
41	(b)	**42**	(c)	**43**	(c)	**44**	(b)	**45**	(a)
46	(a)	**47**	(d)	**48**	(a)	**49**	(b)	**50**	(a)
51	(c)	**52**	(b)	**53**	(b)	**54**	(a)	**55**	(d)
56	(c)	**57**	(c)	**58**	(a)	**59**	(d)	**60**	(b)

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(b)	**62**	(d)	**63**	(a)	**64**	(b)	**65**	(c)
66	(d)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(a)	**69**	(c)	**70**	(b)
71	(c)	**72**	(b)	**73**	(b)	**74**	(d)	**75**	(b)
76	(d)	**77**	(c)	**78**	(c)	**79**	(d)	**80**	(b)
81	(c)	**82**	(b)	**83**	(c)	**84**	(a)	**85**	(a)
86	(b)	**87**	(a)	**88**	(a)	**89**	(b)	**90**	(a)
91	(d)	**92**	(d)	**93**	(d)	**94**	(b)	**95**	(c)
96	(a)	**97**	(d)	**98**	(d)	**99**	(b)	**100**	(a)

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SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(c)	**102**	(a)	**103**	(b)	**104**	(a)	**105**	(d)
106	(a)	**107**	(b)	**108**	(b)	**109**	(c)	**110**	(d)
111	(d)	**112**	(b)	**113**	(c)	**114**	(a)	**115**	(d)
116	(c)	**117**	(a)	**118**	(b)	**119**	(b)	**120**	(d)
121	(d)	**122**	(b)	**123**	(b)	**124**	(b)	**125**	(c)
126	(a)	**127**	(a)	**128**	(c)	**129**	(c)	**130**	(a)
131	(b)	**132**	(b)	**133**	(d)	**134**	(b)	**135**	(d)
136	(c)	**137**	(d)	**138**	(d)	**139**	(c)	**140**	(b)
141	(c)	**142**	(c)	**143**	(a)	**144**	(a)	**145**	(b)
146	(a)	**147**	(c)	**148**	(a)	**149**	(d)	**150**	(d)

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(d)	**152**	(b)	**153**	(c)	**154**	(a)	**155**	(d)
156	(a)	**157**	(d)	**158**	(d)	**159**	(a)	**160**	(b)
161	(b)	**162**	(b)	**163**	(a)	**164**	(c)	**165**	(b)
166	(a)	**167**	(a)	**168**	(d)	**169**	(b)	**170**	(b)
171	(a)	**172**	(b)	**173**	(c)	**174**	(c)	**175**	(a)
176	(b)	**177**	(b)	**178**	(c)	**179**	(c)	**180**	(c)
181	(b)	**182**	(b)	**183**	(c)	**184**	(a)	**185**	(c)
186	(c)	**187**	(b)	**188**	(b)	**189**	(b)	**190**	(b)
191	(b)	**192**	(b)	**193**	(c)	**194**	(c)	**195**	(c)
196	(c)	**197**	(d)	**198**	(b)	**199**	(c)	**200**	(c)

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MODEL TEST PAPER–BOS/CPT-4

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(d)	**2**	(b)	**3**	(a)	**4**	(c)	**5**	(c)
6	(a)	**7**	(a)	**8**	(b)	**9**	(d)	**10**	(d)
11	(b)	**12**	(c)	**13**	(a)	**14**	(c)	**15**	(a)
16	(d)	**17**	(c)	**18**	(b)	**19**	(b)	**20**	(d)
21	(c)	**22**	(b)	**23**	(d)	**24**	(b)	**25**	(c)
26	(a)	**27**	(d)	**28**	(d)	**29**	(d)	**30**	(b)
31	(b)	**32**	(a)	**33**	(d)	**34**	(c)	**35**	(a)
36	(b)	**37**	(c)	**38**	(c)	**39**	(b)	**40**	(c)
41	(b)	**42**	(b)	**43**	(b)	**44**	(c)	**45**	(a)
46	(b)	**47**	(c)	**48**	(c)	**49**	(a)	**50**	(b)
51	(c)	**52**	(c)	**53**	(d)	**54**	(b)	**55**	(a)
56	(c)	**57**	(b)	**58**	(c)	**59**	(a)	**60**	(a)

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(a)	**62**	(d)	**63**	(a)	**64**	(b)	**65**	(c)
66	(d)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(b)	**69**	(c)	**70**	(a)
71	(c)	**72**	(d)	**73**	(c)	**74**	(d)	**75**	(a)
76	(d)	**77**	(d)	**78**	(b)	**79**	(c)	**80**	(b)
81	(a)	**82**	(a)	**83**	(c)	**84**	(b)	**85**	(a)
86	(b)	**87**	(b)	**88**	(b)	**89**	(b)	**90**	(b)
91	(c)	**92**	(d)	**93**	(b)	**94**	(c)	**95**	(a)
96	(d)	**97**	(d)	**98**	(b)	**99**	(a)	**100**	(a)

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SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(c)	**102**	(a)	**103**	(c)	**104**	(d)	**105**	(c)
106	(b)	**107**	(d)	**108**	(d)	**109**	(b)	**110**	(c)
111	(d)	**112**	(d)	**113**	(c)	**114**	(b)	**115**	(a)
116	(c)	**117**	(a)	**118**	(c)	**119**	(b)	**120**	(b)
121	(c)	**122**	(c)	**123**	(c)	**124**	(b)	**125**	(d)
126	(b)	**127**	(c)	**128**	(a)	**129**	(c)	**130**	(c)
131	(c)	**132**	(b)	**133**	(d)	**134**	(c)	**135**	(b)
136	(b)	**137**	(d)	**138**	(c)	**139**	(a)	**140**	(d)
141	(b)	**142**	(a)	**143**	(c)	**144**	(d)	**145**	(b)
146	(b)	**147**	(d)	**148**	(d)	**149**	(b)	**150**	(b)

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(c)	**152**	(a)	**153**	(b)	**154**	(b)	**155**	(d)
156	(b)	**157**	(c)	**158**	(b)	**159**	(b)	**160**	(c)
161	(d)	**162**	(c)	**163**	(a)	**164**	(a)	**165**	(c)
166	(d)	**167**	(d)	**168**	(c)	**169**	(b)	**170**	(b)
171	(a)	**172**	(c)	**173**	(b)	**174**	(c)	**175**	(b)
176	(b)	**177**	(b)	**178**	(d)	**179**	(c)	**180**	(a)
181	(b)	**182**	(c)	**183**	(c)	**184**	(a)	**185**	(a)
186	(c)	**187**	(c)	**188**	(b)	**189**	(a)	**190**	(a)
191	(c)	**192**	(c)	**193**	(c)	**194**	(c)	**195**	(b)
196	(a)	**197**	(d)	**198**	(d)	**199**	(c)	**200**	(b)

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MODEL TEST PAPER–BOS/CPT-5

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(a)	**2**	(c)	**3**	(d)	**4**	(b)	**5**	(d)
6	(a)	**7**	(d)	**8**	(c)	**9**	(b)	**10**	(a)
11	(c)	**12**	(a)	**13**	(b)	**14**	(c)	**15**	(d)
16	(c)	**17**	(a)	**18**	(b)	**19**	(b)	**20**	(c)
21	(c)	**22**	(b)	**23**	(d)	**24**	(d)	**25**	(a)
26	(a)	**27**	(d)	**28**	(b)	**29**	(d)	**30**	(c)
31	(a)	**32**	(b)	**33**	(a)	**34**	(c)	**35**	(a)
36	(b)	**37**	(d)	**38**	(d)	**39**	(c)	**40**	(a)
41	(b)	**42**	(c)	**43**	(a)	**44**	(d)	**45**	(b)
46	(a)	**47**	(d)	**48**	(c)	**49**	(b)	**50**	(b)
51	(a)	**52**	(d)	**53**	(d)	**54**	(a)	**55**	(c)
56	(b)	**57**	(c)	**58**	(b)	**59**	(c)	**60**	(d)

SECTION – B MERCANTILE AWS

61	(d)	**62**	(b)	**63**	(c)	**64**	(a)	**65**	(d)
66	(d)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(b)	**69**	(d)	**70**	(d)
71	(c)	**72**	(d)	**73**	(a)	**74**	(d)	**75**	(d)
76	(c)	**77**	(d)	**78**	(b)	**79**	(b)	**80**	(a)
81	(d)	**82**	(b)	**83**	(a)	**84**	(a)	**85**	(a)
86	(b)	**87**	(a)	**88**	(a)	**89**	(a)	**90**	(c)
91	(c)	**92**	(d)	**93**	(b)	**94**	(d)	**95**	(d)
96	(d)	**97**	(d)	**98**	(a)	**99**	(a)	**100**	(d)

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SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(c)	**102**	(d)	**103**	(a)	**104**	(b)	**105**	(c)
106	(b)	**107**	(b)	**108**	(c)	**109**	(d)	**110**	(b)
111	(d)	**112**	(b)	**113**	(d)	**114**	(b)	**115**	(a)
116	(b)	**117**	(a)	**118**	(a)	**119**	(b)	**120**	(a)
121	(b)	**122**	(c)	**123**	(a)	**124**	(c)	**125**	(a)
126	(a)	**127**	(a)	**128**	(a)	**129**	(b)	**130**	(a)
131	(c)	**132**	(d)	**133**	(b)	**134**	(b)	**135**	(d)
136	(d)	**137**	(d)	**138**	(d)	**139**	(d)	**140**	(c)
141	(c)	**142**	(d)	**143**	(c)	**144**	(b)	**145**	(d)
146	(a)	**147**	(a)	**148**	(b)	**149**	(c)	**150**	(b)

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(b)	**152**	(a)	**153**	(c)	**154**	(a)	**155**	(d)
156	(c)	**157**	(c)	**158**	(d)	**159**	(d)	**160**	(d)
161	(b)	**162**	(b)	**163**	(c)	**164**	(b)	**165**	(a)
166	(b)	**167**	(a)	**168**	(a)	**169**	(d)	**170**	(c)
171	(d)	**172**	(a)	**173**	(b)	**174**	(a)	**175**	(a)
176	(a)	**177**	(c)	**178**	(b)	**179**	(a)	**180**	(d)
181	(d)	**182**	(d)	**183**	(c)	**184**	(a)	**185**	(b)
186	(b)	**187**	(b)	**188**	(c)	**189**	(a)	**190**	(c)
191	(b)	**192**	(b)	**193**	(a)	**194**	(c)	**195**	(c)
196	(a)	**197**	(c)	**198**	(a)	**199**	(c)	**200**	(b)

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MODEL TEST PAPER–BOS/CPT-6

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(d)	**2**	(d)	**3**	(c)	**4**	(d)	**5**	(d)
6	(a)	**7**	(c)	**8**	(d)	**9**	(c)	**10**	(b)
11	(b)	**12**	(b)	**13**	(a)	**14**	(b)	**15**	(b)
16	(b)	**17**	(c)	**18**	(c)	**19**	(c)	**20**	(d)
21	(c)	**22**	(b)	**23**	(b)	**24**	(b)	**25**	(d)
26	(c)	**27**	(a)	**28**	(b)	**29**	(b)	**30**	(c)
31	(c)	**32**	(a)	**33**	(b)	**34**	(d)	**35**	(c)
36	(b)	**37**	(d)	**38**	(c)	**39**	(c)	**40**	(b)
41	(a)	**42**	(c)	**43**	(b)	**44**	(c)	**45**	(c)
46	(d)	**47**	(b)	**48**	(d)	**49**	(c)	**50**	(c)
51	(c)	**52**	(d)	**53**	(b)	**54**	(d)	**55**	(c)
56	(c)	**57**	(d)	**58**	(c)	**59**	(b)	**60**	(d)

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(b)	**62**	(a)	**63**	(c)	**64**	(b)	**65**	(d)
66	(c)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(b)	**69**	(d)	**70**	(d)
71	(b)	**72**	(d)	**73**	(a)	**74**	(c)	**75**	(b)
76	(a)	**77**	(a)	**78**	(d)	**79**	(b)	**80**	(a)
81	(a)	**82**	(a)	**83**	(b)	**84**	(a)	**85**	(b)
86	(a)	**87**	(b)	**88**	(d)	**89**	(d)	**90**	(b)
91	(a)	**92**	(d)	**93**	(c)	**94**	(a)	**95**	(b)
96	(c)	**97**	(d)	**98**	(d)	**99**	(a)	**100**	(b)

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SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(d)	**102**	(b)	**103**	(b)	**104**	(c)	**105**	(d)
106	(a)	**107**	(c)	**108**	(b)	**109**	(d)	**110**	(b)
111	(a)	**112**	(b)	**113**	(d)	**114**	(c)	**115**	(d)
116	(c)	**117**	(a)	**118**	(a)	**119**	(d)	**120**	(c)
121	(b)	**122**	(b)	**123**	(d)	**124**	(c)	**125**	(c)
126	(c)	**127**	(d)	**128**	(d)	**129**	(d)	**130**	(b)
131	(a)	**132**	(b)	**133**	(c)	**134**	(c)	**135**	(c)
136	(d)	**137**	(b)	**138**	(c)	**139**	(a)	**140**	(d)
141	(d)	**142**	(a)	**143**	(b)	**144**	(c)	**145**	(a)
146	(b)	**147**	(d)	**148**	(c)	**149**	(d)	**150**	(b)

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(b)	**152**	(b)	**153**	(d)	**154**	(d)	**155**	(d)
156	(b)	**157**	(c)	**158**	(b)	**159**	(a)	**160**	(d)
161	(a)	**162**	(c)	**163**	(b)	**164**	(c)	**165**	(c)
166	(b)	**167**	(a)	**168**	(c)	**169**	(b)	**170**	(c)
171	(b)	**172**	(b)	**173**	(b)	**174**	(d)	**175**	(c)
176	(b)	**177**	(c)	**178**	(c)	**179**	(b)	**180**	(c)
181	(c)	**182**	(b)	**183**	(b)	**184**	(d)	**185**	(b)
186	(a)	**187**	(b)	**188**	(c)	**189**	(b)	**190**	(d)
191	(a)	**192**	(b)	**193**	(b)	**194**	(b)	**195**	(a)
196	(a)	**197**	(a)	**198**	(c)	**199**	(b)	**200**	(b)

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MODEL TEST PAPER–BOS/CPT-7

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(b)	**2**	(c)	**3**	(a)	**4**	(d)	**5**	(d)
6	(c)	**7**	(b)	**8**	(a)	**9**	(a)	**10**	(a)
11	(b)	**12**	(a)	**13**	(c)	**14**	(c)	**15**	(d)
16	(d)	**17**	(c)	**18**	(a)	**19**	(b)	**20**	(c)
21	(b)	**22**	(a)	**23**	(a)	**24**	(b)	**25**	(c)
26	(b)	**27**	(d)	**28**	(a)	**29**	(d)	**30**	(c)
31	(c)	**32**	(a)	**33**	(b)	**34**	(c)	**35**	(d)
36	(c)	**37**	(a)	**38**	(b)	**39**	(c)	**40**	(d)
41	(a)	**42**	(a)	**43**	(c)	**44**	(b)	**45**	(b)
46	(d)	**47**	(d)	**48**	(d)	**49**	(a)	**50**	(c)
51	(b)	**52**	(c)	**53**	(b)	**54**	(c)	**55**	(c)
56	(a)	**57**	(d)	**58**	(b)	**59**	(c)	**60**	(a)

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(d)	**62**	(d)	**63**	(c)	**64**	(a)	**65**	(a)
66	(b)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(d)	**69**	(a)	**70**	(d)
71	(d)	**72**	(c)	**73**	(d)	**74**	(d)	**75**	(d)
76	(d)	**77**	(d)	**78**	(c)	**79**	(c)	**80**	(c)
81	(d)	**82**	(d)	**83**	(b)	**84**	(c)	**85**	(b)
86	(a)	**87**	(a)	**88**	(d)	**89**	(a)	**90**	(b)
91	(b)	**92**	(c)	**93**	(a)	**94**	(a)	**95**	(d)
96	(b)	**97**	(a)	**98**	(d)	**99**	(c)	**100**	(a)

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SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(b)	**102**	(d)	**103**	(d)	**104**	(d)	**105**	(c)
106	(a)	**107**	(c)	**108**	(a)	**109**	(d)	**110**	(d)
111	(c)	**112**	(a)	**113**	(d)	**114**	(b)	**115**	(c)
116	(b)	**117**	(a)	**118**	(a)	**119**	(c)	**120**	(b)
121	(c)	**122**	(d)	**123**	(a)	**124**	(c)	**125**	(b)
126	(b)	**127**	(a)	**128**	(d)	**129**	(c)	**130**	(b)
131	(b)	**132**	(a)	**133**	(b)	**134**	(c)	**135**	(d)
136	(a)	**137**	(b)	**138**	(c)	**139**	(c)	**140**	(b)
141	(c)	**142**	(b)	**143**	(b)	**144**	(c)	**145**	(a)
146	(d)	**147**	(c)	**148**	(b)	**149**	(a)	**150**	(d)

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(c)	**152**	(b)	**153**	(d)	**154**	(d)	**155**	(c)
156	(b)	**157**	(b)	**158**	(c)	**159**	(c)	**160**	(a)
161	(c)	**162**	(a)	**163**	(a)	**164**	(b)	**165**	(b)
166	(c)	**167**	(c)	**168**	(a)	**169**	(a)	**170**	(a)
171	(b)	**172**	(d)	**173**	(c)	**174**	(a)	**175**	(a)
176	(c)	**177**	(b)	**178**	(a)	**179**	(a)	**180**	(b)
181	(a)	**182**	(a)	**183**	(a)	**184**	(a)	**185**	(d)
186	(b)	**187**	(b)	**188**	(d)	**189**	(b)	**190**	(d)
191	(c)	**192**	(c)	**193**	(c)	**194**	(b)	**195**	(b)
196	(b)	**197**	(b)	**198**	(a)	**199**	(b)	**200**	(c)

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MODEL TEST PAPER–BOS/CPT-8

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(d)	**2**	(d)	**3**	(c)	**4**	(c)	**5**	(c)
6	(b)	**7**	(c)	**8**	(c)	**9**	(b)	**10**	(b)
11	(d)	**12**	(a)	**13**	(d)	**14**	(d)	**15**	(c)
16	(c)	**17**	(c)	**18**	(b)	**19**	(c)	**20**	(d)
21	(c)	**22**	(d)	**23**	(b)	**24**	(c)	**25**	(b)
26	(c)	**27**	(c)	**28**	(c)	**29**	(a)	**30**	(d)
31	(a)	**32**	(c)	**33**	(b)	**34**	(c)	**35**	(c)
36	(d)	**37**	(d)	**38**	(c)	**39**	(b)	**40**	(a)
41	(d)	**42**	(c)	**43**	(c)	**44**	(a)	**45**	(b)
46	(c)	**47**	(a)	**48**	(c)	**49**	(c)	**50**	(d)
51	(b)	**52**	(a)	**53**	(b)	**54**	(d)	**55**	(d)
56	(b)	**57**	(c)	**58**	(d)	**59**	(d)	**60**	(b)

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(a)	**62**	(d)	**63**	(b)	**64**	(a)	**65**	(b)
66	(c)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(d)	**69**	(b)	**70**	(a)
71	(c)	**72**	(d)	**73**	(d)	**74**	(d)	**75**	(d)
76	(d)	**77**	(b)	**78**	(d)	**79**	(b)	**80**	(a)
81	(c)	**82**	(d)	**83**	(c)	**84**	(a)	**85**	(b)
86	(b)	**87**	(c)	**88**	(a)	**89**	(b)	**90**	(c)
91	(b)	**92**	(b)	**93**	(b)	**94**	(b)	**95**	(d)
96	(d)	**97**	(c)	**98**	(d)	**99**	(c)	**100**	(a)

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SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(a)	**102**	(b)	**103**	(d)	**104**	(a)	**105**	(c)
106	(c)	**107**	(c)	**108**	(d)	**109**	(a)	**110**	(c)
111	(a)	**112**	(c)	**113**	(a)	**114**	(d)	**115**	(b)
116	(c)	**117**	(a)	**118**	(b)	**119**	(c)	**120**	(c)
121	(d)	**122**	(b)	**123**	(a)	**124**	(d)	**125**	(d)
126	(c)	**127**	(c)	**128**	(c)	**129**	(b)	**130**	(a)
131	(b)	**132**	(b)	**133**	(a)	**134**	(c)	**135**	(d)
136	(b)	**137**	(b)	**138**	(a)	**139**	(d)	**140**	(d)
141	(c)	**142**	(b)	**143**	(c)	**144**	(b)	**145**	(a)
146	(c)	**147**	(d)	**148**	(a)	**149**	(c)	**150**	(b)

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(b)	**152**	(b)	**153**	(c)	**154**	(d)	**155**	(c)
156	(b)	**157**	(d)	**158**	(c)	**159**	(a)	**160**	(c)
161	(c)	**162**	(b)	**163**	(c)	**164**	(c)	**165**	(b)
166	(c)	**167**	(d)	**168**	(c)	**169**	(a)	**170**	(a)
171	(c)	**172**	(a)	**173**	(d)	**174**	(d)	**175**	(a)
176	(a)	**177**	(b)	**178**	(c)	**179**	(c)	**180**	(d)
181	(b)	**182**	(d)	**183**	(b)	**184**	(c)	**185**	(c)
186	(c)	**187**	(c)	**188**	(b)	**189**	(b)	**190**	(a)
191	(c)	**192**	(c)	**193**	(a)	**194**	(a)	**195**	(b)
196	(a)	**197**	(c)	**198**	(c)	**199**	(a)	**200**	(a)

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MODEL TEST PAPER–BOS/CPT-9

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(c)	**2**	(b)	**3**	(b)	**4**	(c)	**5**	(a)
6	(c)	**7**	(c)	**8**	(d)	**9**	(c)	**10**	(b)
11	(c)	**12**	(b)	**13**	(a)	**14**	(b)	**15**	(d)
16	(c)	**17**	(c)	**18**	(b)	**19**	(c)	**20**	(b)
21	(d)	**22**	(d)	**23**	(a)	**24**	(b)	**25**	(c)
26	(b)	**27**	(c)	**28**	(d)	**29**	(c)	**30**	(a)
31	(d)	**32**	(c)	**33**	(a)	**34**	(b)	**35**	(a)
36	(b)	**37**	(b)	**38**	(b)	**39**	(d)	**40**	(a)
41	(b)	**42**	(b)	**43**	(c)	**44**	(c)	**45**	(a)
46	(a)	**47**	(d)	**48**	(c)	**49**	(a)	**50**	(b)
51	(c)	**52**	(d)	**53**	(b)	**54**	(a)	**55**	(c)
56	(b)	**57**	(d)	**58**	(c)	**59**	(b)	**60**	(d)

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(a)	**62**	(c)	**63**	(d)	**64**	(b)	**65**	(d)
66	(d)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(b)	**69**	(c)	**70**	(a)
71	(a)	**72**	(d)	**73**	(c)	**74**	(d)	**75**	(d)
76	(d)	**77**	(d)	**78**	(d)	**79**	(d)	**80**	(a)
81	(d)	**82**	(a)	**83**	(a)	**84**	(b)	**85**	(b)
86	(d)	**87**	(c)	**88**	(b)	**89**	(a)	**90**	(c)
91	(b)	**92**	(c)	**93**	(a)	**94**	(b)	**95**	(a)
96	(c)	**97**	(a)	**98**	(c)	**99**	(b)	**100**	(b)

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SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(c)	**102**	(d)	**103**	(c)	**104**	(a)	**105**	(b)
106	(b)	**107**	(d)	**108**	(b)	**109**	(c)	**110**	(c)
111	(b)	**112**	(c)	**113**	(a)	**114**	(a)	**115**	(d)
116	(b)	**117**	(d)	**118**	(d)	**119**	(a)	**120**	(c)
121	(b)	**122**	(a)	**123**	(c)	**124**	(a)	**125**	(a)
126	(c)	**127**	(d)	**128**	(b)	**129**	(d)	**130**	(b)
131	(a)	**132**	(c)	**133**	(c)	**134**	(d)	**135**	(b)
136	(c)	**137**	(b)	**138**	(c)	**139**	(a)	**140**	(b)
141	(d)	**142**	(a)	**143**	(b)	**144**	(d)	**145**	(d)
146	(a)	**147**	(b)	**148**	(c)	**149**	(c)	**150**	(a)

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(a)	**152**	(a)	**153**	(b)	**154**	(b)	**155**	(b)
156	(b)	**157**	(b)	**158**	(a)	**159**	(b)	**160**	(d)
161	(a)	**162**	(b)	**163**	(a)	**164**	(b)	**165**	(b)
166	(c)	**167**	(b)	**168**	(b)	**169**	(a)	**170**	(b)
171	(b)	**172**	(b)	**173**	(b)	**174**	(c)	**175**	(b)
176	(c)	**177**	(b)	**178**	(b)	**179**	(a)	**180**	(a)
181	(a)	**182**	(d)	**183**	(c)	**184**	(a)	**185**	(c)
186	(a)	**187**	(c)	**188**	(a)	**189**	(b)	**190**	(a)
191	(d)	**192**	(a)	**193**	(c)	**194**	(a)	**195**	(d)
196	(a)	**197**	(b)	**198**	(a)	**199**	(d)	**200**	(c)

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MODEL TEST PAPER–BOS/CPT-10

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(a)	**2**	(b)	**3**	(b)	**4**	(c)	**5**	(b)
6	(c)	**7**	(b)	**8**	(a)	**9**	(b)	**10**	(c)
11	(b)	**12**	(d)	**13**	(c)	**14**	(a)	**15**	(b)
16	(d)	**17**	(a)	**18**	(a)	**19**	(d)	**20**	(b)
21	(b)	**22**	(c)	**23**	(b)	**24**	(b)	**25**	(a)
26	(c)	**27**	(a)	**28**	(c)	**29**	(a)	**30**	(a)
31	(b)	**32**	(d)	**33**	(b)	**34**	(b)	**35**	(c)
36	(a)	**37**	(c)	**38**	(b)	**39**	(d)	**40**	(a)
41	(a)	**42**	(d)	**43**	(c)	**44**	(b)	**45**	(b)
46	(b)	**47**	(b)	**48**	(b)	**49**	(c)	**50**	(c)
51	(c)	**52**	(b)	**53**	(b)	**54**	(c)	**55**	(a)
56	(c)	**57**	(a)	**58**	(c)	**59**	(b)	**60**	(a)

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(c)	**62**	(d)	**63**	(d)	**64**	(d)	**65**	(c)
66	(d)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(c)	**69**	(d)	**70**	(c)
71	(c)	**72**	(a)	**73**	(a)	**74**	(d)	**75**	(d)
76	(d)	**77**	(d)	**78**	(d)	**79**	(a)	**80**	(b)
81	(b)	**82**	(a)	**83**	(a)	**84**	(c)	**85**	(b)
86	(c)	**87**	(a)	**88**	(a)	**89**	(a)	**90**	(b)
91	(b)	**92**	(d)	**93**	(c)	**94**	(b)	**95**	(a)
96	(c)	**97**	(b)	**98**	(d)	**99**	(c)	**100**	(c)

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SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(c)	**102**	(d)	**103**	(c)	**104**	(c)	**105**	(d)
106	(d)	**107**	(b)	**108**	(b)	**109**	(a)	**110**	(c)
111	(a)	**112**	(a)	**113**	(b)	**114**	(b)	**115**	(b)
116	(d)	**117**	(d)	**118**	(c)	**119**	(a)	**120**	(a)
121	(b)	**122**	(b)	**123**	(c)	**124**	(d)	**125**	(d)
126	(a)	**127**	(b)	**128**	(b)	**129**	(a)	**130**	(b)
131	(a)	**132**	(d)	**133**	(b)	**134**	(c)	**135**	(d)
136	(a)	**137**	(b)	**138**	(d)	**139**	(b)	**140**	(c)
141	(c)	**142**	(d)	**143**	(b)	**144**	(c)	**145**	(a)
146	(c)	**147**	(a)	**148**	(a)	**149**	(c)	**150**	(b)

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(a)	**152**	(a)	**153**	(a)	**154**	(a)	**155**	(a)
156	(b)	**157**	(c)	**158**	(d)	**159**	(b)	**160**	(a)
161	(c)	**162**	(a)	**163**	(a)	**164**	(a)	**165**	(b)
166	(a)	**167**	(b)	**168**	(a)	**169**	(b)	**170**	(a)
171	(c)	**172**	(b)	**173**	(b)	**174**	(b)	**175**	(b)
176	(b)	**177**	(a)	**178**	(a)	**179**	(c)	**180**	(c)
181	(d)	**182**	(a)	**183**	(b)	**184**	(a)	**185**	(b)
186	(a)	**187**	(c)	**188**	(c)	**189**	(b)	**190**	(a)
191	(a)	**192**	(b)	**193**	(d)	**194**	(b)	**195**	(b)
196	(b)	**197**	(c)	**198**	(c)	**199**	(c)	**200**	(a)

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Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT-11

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(c)	**2**	(a)	**3**	(d)	**4**	(a)	**5**	(a)
6	(a)	**7**	(c)	**8**	(b)	**9**	(c)	**10**	(c)
11	(c)	**12**	(a)	**13**	(c)	**14**	(b)	**15**	(b)
16	(a)	**17**	(d)	**18**	(b)	**19**	(b)	**20**	(a)
21	(b)	**22**	(d)	**23**	(a)	**24**	(b)	**25**	(a)
26	(a)	**27**	(a)	**28**	(d)	**29**	(c)	**30**	(d)
31	(b)	**32**	(d)	**33**	(a)	**34**	(d)	**35**	(a)
36	(c)	**37**	(d)	**38**	(a)	**39**	(a)	**40**	(a)
41	(b)	**42**	(b)	**43**	(b)	**44**	(a)	**45**	(a)
46	(a)	**47**	(a)	**48**	(a)	**49**	(b)	**50**	(b)
51	(a)	**52**	(b)	**53**	(a)	**54**	(a)	**55**	(b)
56	(a)	**57**	(d)	**58**	(a)	**59**	(a)	**60**	(b)

SECTION-B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(b)	**62**	(d)	**63**	(a)	**64**	(b)	**65**	(d)
66	(a)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(a)	**69**	(d)	**70**	(b)
71	(a)	**72**	(d)	**73**	(d)	**74**	(c)	**75**	(c)
76	(d)	**77**	(a)	**78**	(d)	**79**	(c)	**80**	(b)
81	(d)	**82**	(b)	**83**	(c)	**84**	(a)	**85**	(b)
86	(a)	**87**	(d)	**88**	(b)	**89**	(c)	**90**	(b)
91	(b)	**92**	(d)	**93**	(b)	**94**	(c)	**95**	(b)
96	(b)	**97**	(d)	**98**	(c)	**99**	(a)	**100**	(a)

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SECTION–C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(a)	**102**	(c)	**103**	(a)	**104**	(c)	**105**	(c)
106	(d)	**107**	(b)	**108**	(a)	**109**	(d)	**110**	(b)
111	(d)	**112**	(d)	**113**	(b)	**114**	(d)	**115**	(b)
116	(c)	**117**	(d)	**118**	(a)	**119**	(b)	**120**	(b)
121	(a)	**122**	(d)	**123**	(c)	**124**	(c)	**125**	(c)
126	(b)	**127**	(c)	**128**	(c)	**129**	(c)	**130**	(c)
131	(a)	**132**	(b)	**133**	(b)	**134**	(c)	**135**	(d)
136	(c)	**137**	(b)	**138**	(a)	**139**	(a)	**140**	(c)
141	(c)	**142**	(d)	**143**	(d)	**144**	(a)	**145**	(d)
146	(d)	**147**	(a)	**148**	(d)	**149**	(d)	**150**	(c)

SECTION–D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(b)	**152**	(d)	**153**	(c)	**154**	(d)	**155**	(d)
156	(d)	**157**	(b)	**158**	(a)	**159**	(b)	**160**	(b)
161	(d)	**162**	(a)	**163**	(b)	**164**	(b)	**165**	(b)
166	(d)	**167**	(a)	**168**	(b)	**169**	(a)	**170**	(b)
171	(c)	**172**	(a)	**173**	(a)	**174**	(b)	**175**	(a)
176	(b)	**177**	(b)	**178**	(d)	**179**	(a)	**180**	(b)
181	(c)	**182**	(a)	**183**	(a)	**184**	(d)	**185**	(b)
186	(b)	**187**	(c)	**188**	(a)	**189**	(c)	**190**	(b)
191	(a)	**192**	(a)	**193**	(b)	**194**	(c)	**195**	(a)
196	(b)	**197**	(c)	**198**	(d)	**199**	(a)	**200**	(c)

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SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(d)	**2**	(a)	**3**	(c)	**4**	(c)	**5**	(a)
6	(a)	**7**	(d)	**8**	(b)	**9**	(b)	**10**	(b)
11	(d)	**12**	(c)	**13**	(b)	**14**	(a)	**15**	(b)
16	(c)	**17**	(c)	**18**	(a)	**19**	(a)	**20**	(b)
21	(a)	**22**	(c)	**23**	(b)	**24**	(a)	**25**	(a)
26	(a)	**27**	(b)	**28**	(a)	**29**	(a)	**30**	(d)
31	(a)	**32**	(b)	**33**	(c)	**34**	(b)	**35**	(b)
36	(a)	**37**	(b)	**38**	(b)	**39**	(b)	**40**	(b)
41	(b)	**42**	(b)	**43**	(b)	**44**	(b)	**45**	(c)
46	(a)	**47**	(a)	**48**	(a)	**49**	(a)	**50**	(c)
51	(a)	**52**	(a)	**53**	(a)	**54**	(a)	**55**	(a)
56	(c)	**57**	(a)	**58**	(a)	**59**	(a)	**60**	(b)

SECTION–B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(d)	**62**	(d)	**63**	(d)	**64**	(a)	**65**	(b)
66	(b)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(a)	**69**	(d)	**70**	(b)
71	(b)	**72**	(b)	**73**	(d)	**74**	(d)	**75**	(c)
76	(a)	**77**	(c)	**78**	(a)	**79**	(a)	**80**	(a)
81	(a)	**82**	(a)	**83**	(b)	**84**	(c)	**85**	(d)
86	(a)	**87**	(c)	**88**	(a)	**89**	(c)	**90**	(a)
91	(b)	**92**	(a)	**93**	(b)	**94**	(c)	**95**	(d)
96	(a)	**97**	(b)	**98**	(a)	**99**	(a)	**100**	(c)

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SECTION–C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(c)	**102**	(b)	**103**	(a)	**104**	(a)	**105**	(a)
106	(b)	**107**	(b)	**108**	(d)	**109**	(c)	**110**	(a)
111	(b)	**112**	(c)	**113**	(c)	**114**	(d)	**115**	(b)
116	(a)	**117**	(c)	**118**	(b)	**119**	(d)	**120**	(b)
121	(a)	**122**	(b)	**123**	(c)	**124**	(d)	**125**	(c)
126	(a)	**127**	(a)	**128**	(d)	**129**	(b)	**130**	(a)
131	(b)	**132**	(d)	**133**	(a)	**134**	(a)	**135**	(d)
136	(d)	**137**	(b)	**138**	(d)	**139**	(a)	**140**	(b)
141	(d)	**142**	(b)	**143**	(a)	**144**	(b)	**145**	(c)
146	(c)	**147**	(c)	**148**	(b)	**149**	(d)	**150**	(b)

SECTION–D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(a)	**152**	(d)	**153**	(a)	**154**	(a)	**155**	(c)
156	(a)	**157**	(a)	**158**	(a)	**159**	(a)	**160**	(c)
161	(b)	**162**	(a)	**163**	(b)	**164**	(a)	**165**	(b)
166	(c)	**167**	(a)	**168**	(b)	**169**	(c)	**170**	(d)
171	(b)	**172**	(a)	**173**	(c)	**174**	(a)	**175**	(b)
176	(b)	**177**	(b)	**178**	(d)	**179**	(c)	**180**	(b)
181	(b)	**182**	(a)	**183**	(b)	**184**	(a)	**185**	(a)
186	(b)	**187**	(b)	**188**	(a)	**189**	(c)	**190**	(c)
191	(c)	**192**	(a)	**193**	(a)	**194**	(c)	**195**	(c)
196	(b)	**197**	(a)	**198**	(a)	**199**	(c)	**200**	(b)

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SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(c)	**2**	(b)	**3**	(c)	**4**	(d)	**5**	(a)
6	(c)	**7**	(c)	**8**	(d)	**9**	(a)	**10**	(b)
11	(b)	**12**	(c)	**13**	(b)	**14**	(b)	**15**	(b)
16	(b)	**17**	(a)	**18**	(a)	**19**	(a)	**20**	(d)
21	(c)	**22**	(d)	**23**	(b)	**24**	(b)	**25**	(a)
26	(c)	**27**	(a)	**28**	(b)	**29**	(d)	**30**	(a)
31	(b)	**32**	(a)	**33**	(a)	**34**	(b)	**35**	(a)
36	(a)	**37**	(a)	**38**	(b)	**39**	(b)	**40**	(a)
41	(a)	**42**	(b)	**43**	(a)	**44**	(a)	**45**	(b)
46	(b)	**47**	(b)	**48**	(c)	**49**	(a)	**50**	(b)
51	(b)	**52**	(a)	**53**	(a)	**54**	(a)	**55**	(a)
56	(a)	**57**	(a)	**58**	(b)	**59**	(c)	**60**	(b)

SECTION–B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(d)	**62**	(c)	**63**	(c)	**64**	(c)	**65**	(a)
66	(d)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(d)	**69**	(b)	**70**	(b)
71	(a)	**72**	(b)	**73**	(d)	**74**	(b)	**75**	(c)
76	(a)	**77**	(d)	**78**	(d)	**79**	(d)	**80**	(b)
81	(a)	**82**	(c)	**83**	(b)	**84**	(b)	**85**	(b)
86	(b)	**87**	(d)	**88**	(b)	**89**	(a)	**90**	(d)
91	(b)	**92**	(d)	**93**	(c)	**94**	(c)	**95**	(d)
96	(d)	**97**	(a)	**98**	(c)	**99**	(d)	**100**	(a)

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SECTION–C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(d)	**102**	(c)	**103**	(c)	**104**	(b)	**105**	(d)
106	(b)	**107**	(b)	**108**	(a)	**109**	(a)	**110**	(a)
111	(c)	**112**	(b)	**113**	(b)	**114**	(d)	**115**	(c)
116	(b)	**117**	(a)	**118**	(d)	**119**	(c)	**120**	(c)
121	(a)	**122**	(b)	**123**	(c)	**124**	(b)	**125**	(a)
126	(c)	**127**	(c)	**128**	(c)	**129**	(d)	**130**	(d)
131	(c)	**132**	(d)	**133**	(b)	**134**	(b)	**135**	(c)
136	(c)	**137**	(d)	**138**	(b)	**139**	(c)	**140**	(a)
141	(d)	**142**	(d)	**143**	(d)	**144**	(d)	**145**	(a)
146	(a)	**147**	(c)	**148**	(a)	**149**	(b)	**150**	(d)

SECTION–D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(d)	**152**	(a)	**153**	(a)	**154**	(b)	**155**	(b)
156	(d)	**157**	(a)	**158**	(c)	**159**	(a)	**160**	(a)
161	(b)	**162**	(a)	**163**	(c)	**164**	(d)	**165**	(c)
166	(b)	**167**	(a)	**168**	(b)	**169**	(c)	**170**	(c)
171	(b)	**172**	(d)	**173**	(a)	**174**	(b)	**175**	(a)
176	(b)	**177**	(a)	**178**	(c)	**179**	(c)	**180**	(b)
181	(a)	**182**	(c)	**183**	(b)	**184**	(d)	**185**	(a)
186	(b)	**187**	(a)	**188**	(a)	**189**	(b)	**190**	(b)
191	(d)	**192**	(b)	**193**	(a)	**194**	(c)	**195**	(c)
196	(c)	**197**	(a)	**198**	(b)	**199**	(c)	**200**	(c)

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SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(a)	**2**	(a)	**3**	(c)	**4**	(a)	**5**	(c)
6	(b)	**7**	(a)	**8**	(d)	**9**	(a)	**10**	(a)
11	(b)	**12**	(c)	**13**	(a)	**14**	(b)	**15**	(d)
16	(a)	**17**	(b)	**18**	(d)	**19**	(d)	**20**	(c)
21	(d)	**22**	(c)	**23**	(a)	**24**	(b)	**25**	(b)
26	(a)	**27**	(b)	**28**	(d)	**29**	(a)	**30**	(a)
31	(b)	**32**	(c)	**33**	(b)	**34**	(c)	**35**	(d)
36	(a)	**37**	(a)	**38**	(a)	**39**	(a)	**40**	(a)
41	(c)	**42**	(b)	**43**	(a)	**44**	(b)	**45**	(a)
46	(d)	**47**	(a)	**48**	(a)	**49**	(a)	**50**	(a)
51	(a)	**52**	(a)	**53**	(b)	**54**	(a)	**55**	(a)
56	(a)	**57**	(a)	**58**	(a)	**59**	(a)	**60**	(a)

SECTION–B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(d)	**62**	(d)	**63**	(b)	**64**	(b)	**65**	(b)
66	(c)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(a)	**69**	(d)	**70**	(d)
71	(d)	**72**	(d)	**73**	(d)	**74**	(d)	**75**	(d)
76	(d)	**77**	(c)	**78**	(b)	**79**	(d)	**80**	(a)
81	(a)	**82**	(d)	**83**	(b)	**84**	(a)	**85**	(c)
86	(b)	**87**	(b)	**88**	(d)	**89**	(b)	**90**	(b)
91	(d)	**92**	(c)	**93**	(d)	**94**	(b)	**95**	(b)
96	(a)	**97**	(c)	**98**	(b)	**99**	(a)	**100**	(c)

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SECTION–C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(c)	**102**	(a)	**103**	(b)	**104**	(d)	**105**	(b)
106	(b)	**107**	(b)	**108**	(b)	**109**	(b)	**110**	(a)
111	(b)	**112**	(a)	**113**	(a)	**114**	(d)	**115**	(d)
116	(b)	**117**	(d)	**118**	(a)	**119**	(b)	**120**	(a)
121	(b)	**122**	(c)	**123**	(a)	**124**	(a)	**125**	(c)
126	(c)	**127**	(b)	**128**	(b)	**129**	(d)	**130**	(d)
131	(c)	**132**	(c)	**133**	(b)	**134**	(b)	**135**	(d)
136	(a)	**137**	(a)	**138**	(b)	**139**	(b)	**140**	(d)
141	(d)	**142**	(c)	**143**	(c)	**144**	(c)	**145**	(d)
146	(c)	**147**	(b)	**148**	(d)	**149**	(d)	**150**	(d)

SECTION–D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(a)	**152**	(c)	**153**	(a)	**154**	(b)	**155**	(a)
156	(d)	**157**	(a)	**158**	(b)	**159**	(c)	**160**	(b)
161	(a)	**162**	(b)	**163**	(c)	**164**	(d)	**165**	(a)
166	(a)	**167**	(c)	**168**	(a)	**169**	(c)	**170**	(d)
171	(b)	**172**	(a)	**173**	(a)	**174**	(c)	**175**	(c)
176	(d)	**177**	(a)	**178**	(b)	**179**	(a)	**180**	(c)
181	(b)	**182**	(a)	**183**	(b)	**184**	(a)	**185**	(a)
186	(c)	**187**	(a)	**188**	(d)	**189**	(b)	**190**	(a)
191	(b)	**192**	(a)	**193**	(b)	**194**	(a)	**195**	(c)
196	(c)	**197**	(a)	**198**	(b)	**199**	(a)	**200**	(b)

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SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(a)	**2**	(b)	**3**	(b)	**4**	(d)	**5**	(d)
6	(a)	**7**	(a)	**8**	(c)	**9**	(d)	**10**	(d)
11	(c)	**12**	(b)	**13**	(a)	**14**	(c)	**15**	(c)
16	(a)	**17**	(b)	**18**	(c)	**19**	(c)	**20**	(c)
21	(d)	**22**	(b)	**23**	(c)	**24**	(a)	**25**	(b)
26	(a)	**27**	(b)	**28**	(a)	**29**	(b)	**30**	(a)
31	(a)	**32**	(a)	**33**	(c)	**34**	(a)	**35**	(d)
36	(b)	**37**	(a)	**38**	(b)	**39**	(d)	**40**	(a)
41	(a)	**42**	(a)	**43**	(a)	**44**	(b)	**45**	(c)
46	(d)	**47**	(a)	**48**	(a)	**49**	(a)	**50**	(b)
51	(a)	**52**	(a)	**53**	(a)	**54**	(c)	**55**	(b)
56	(c)	**57**	(a)	**58**	(a)	**59**	(c)	**60**	(a)

SECTION–B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(c)	**62**	(d)	**63**	(d)	**64**	(d)	**65**	(d)
66	(c)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(c)	**69**	(b)	**70**	(a)
71	(d)	**72**	(b)	**73**	(d)	**74**	(a)	**75**	(d)
76	(b)	**77**	(a)	**78**	(a)	**79**	(d)	**80**	(a)
81	(a)	**82**	(b)	**83**	(a)	**84**	(a)	**85**	(a)
86	(a)	**87**	(b)	**88**	(b)	**89**	(d)	**90**	(a)
91	(a)	**92**	(a)	**93**	(b)	**94**	(d)	**95**	(a)
96	(a)	**97**	(a)	**98**	(a)	**99**	(d)	**100**	(a)

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SECTION–C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(c)	**102**	(b)	**103**	(c)	**104**	(d)	**105**	(d)
106	(c)	**107**	(c)	**108**	(d)	**109**	(c)	**110**	(d)
111	(b)	**112**	(c)	**113**	(c)	**114**	(d)	**115**	(a)
116	(d)	**117**	(d)	**118**	(c)	**119**	(c)	**120**	(a)
121	(c)	**122**	(d)	**123**	(b)	**124**	(c)	**125**	(d)
126	(d)	**127**	(a)	**128**	(c)	**129**	(d)	**130**	(b)
131	(b)	**132**	(a)	**133**	(b)	**134**	(a)	**135**	(c)
136	(a)	**137**	(a)	**138**	(c)	**139**	(b)	**140**	(c)
141	(b)	**142**	(a)	**143**	(d)	**144**	(b)	**145**	(c)
146	(b)	**147**	(c)	**148**	(b)	**149**	(b)	**150**	(a)

SECTION–D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(a)	**152**	(b)	**153**	(c)	**154**	(a)	**155**	(a)
156	(b)	**157**	(b)	**158**	(d)	**159**	(b)	**160**	(a)
161	(c)	**162**	(b)	**163**	(a)	**164**	(c)	**165**	(d)
166	(a)	**167**	(c)	**168**	(d)	**169**	(b)	**170**	(a)
171	(c)	**172**	(a)	**173**	(a)	**174**	(a)	**175**	(c)
176	(a)	**177**	(b)	**178**	(b)	**179**	(a)	**180**	(c)
181	(a)	**182**	(a)	**183**	(b)	**184**	(c)	**185**	(a)
186	(d)	**187**	(a)	**188**	(d)	**189**	(c)	**190**	(a)
191	(b)	**192**	(a)	**193**	(c)	**194**	(b)	**195**	(c)
196	(a)	**197**	(b)	**198**	(a)	**199**	(d)	**200**	(d)

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SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(b)	**2**	(d)	**3**	(c)	**4**	(c)	**5**	(a)
6	(c)	**7**	(c)	**8**	(a)	**9**	(b)	**10**	(a)
11	(c)	**12**	(a)	**13**	(a)	**14**	(a)	**15**	(c)
16	(b)	**17**	(c)	**18**	(a)	**19**	(c)	**20**	(b)
21	(a)	**22**	(b)	**23**	(c)	**24**	(a)	**25**	(b)
26	(b)	**27**	(c)	**28**	(a)	**29**	(b)	**30**	(a)
31	(b)	**32**	(a)	**33**	(b)	**34**	(a)	**35**	(a)
36	(a)	**37**	(b)	**38**	(a)	**39**	(b)	**40**	(a)
41	(c)	**42**	(b)	**43**	(a)	**44**	(a)	**45**	(d)
46	(a)	**47**	(a)	**48**	(a)	**49**	(b)	**50**	(a)
51	(a)	**52**	(a)	**53**	(a)	**54**	(a)	**55**	(b)
56	(b)	**57**	(b)	**58**	(c)	**59**	(c)	**60**	(c)

SECTION–B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(c)	**62**	(d)	**63**	(b)	**64**	(c)	**65**	(a)
66	(d)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(a)	**69**	(b)	**70**	(b)
71	(a)	**72**	(a)	**73**	(d)	**74**	(a)	**75**	(b)
76	(d)	**77**	(b)	**78**	(d)	**79**	(a)	**80**	(b)
81	(a)	**82**	(a)	**83**	(a)	**84**	(d)	**85**	(a)
86	(a)	**87**	(b)	**88**	(b)	**89**	(b)	**90**	(d)
91	(d)	**92**	(d)	**93**	(d)	**94**	(d)	**95**	(a)
96	(d)	**97**	(d)	**98**	(a)	**99**	(a)	**100**	(d)

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SECTION–C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(c)	**102**	(c)	**103**	(a)	**104**	(c)	**105**	(c)
106	(c)	**107**	(c)	**108**	(d)	**109**	(b)	**110**	(c)
111	(d)	**112**	(d)	**113**	(c)	**114**	(a)	**115**	(c)
116	(d)	**117**	(d)	**118**	(b)	**119**	(c)	**120**	(c)
121	(b)	**122**	(d)	**123**	(c)	**124**	(d)	**125**	(c)
126	(c)	**127**	(b)	**128**	(b)	**129**	(b)	**130**	(c)
131	(d)	**132**	(d)	**133**	(d)	**134**	(d)	**135**	(b)
136	(b)	**137**	(d)	**138**	(c)	**139**	(b)	**140**	(a)
141	(d)	**142**	(d)	**143**	(b)	**144**	(d)	**145**	(d)
146	(b)	**147**	(c)	**148**	(d)	**149**	(b)	**150**	(d)

SECTION–D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(a)	**152**	(b)	**153**	(c)	**154**	(c)	**155**	(a)
156	(b)	**157**	(b)	**158**	(a)	**159**	(a)	**160**	(d)
161	(a)	**162**	(b)	**163**	(b)	**164**	(c)	**165**	(a)
166	(d)	**167**	(b)	**168**	(a)	**169**	(b)	**170**	(c)
171	(c)	**172**	(a)	**173**	(b)	**174**	(b)	**175**	(c)
176	(a)	**177**	(c)	**178**	(d)	**179**	(a)	**180**	(b)
181	(d)	**182**	(b)	**183**	(b)	**184**	(a)	**185**	(c)
186	(a)	**187**	(b)	**188**	(d)	**189**	(a)	**190**	(b)
191	(b)	**192**	(c)	**193**	(a)	**194**	(a)	**195**	(c)
196	(d)	**197**	(a)	**198**	(b)	**199**	(a)	**200**	(c)

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SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(d)	**2**	(a)	**3**	(a)	**4**	(a)	**5**	(c)
6	(a)	**7**	(a)	**8**	(b)	**9**	(c)	**10**	(d)
11	(a)	**12**	(c)	**13**	(b)	**14**	(a)	**15**	(c)
16	(d)	**17**	(b)	**18**	(c)	**19**	(d)	**20**	(c)
21	(c)	**22**	(c)	**23**	(a)	**24**	(b)	**25**	(c)
26	(a)	**27**	(c)	**28**	(a)	**29**	(c)	**30**	(b)
31	(b)	**32**	(c)	**33**	(a)	**34**	(b)	**35**	(a)
36	(d)	**37**	(a)	**38**	(a)	**39**	(a)	**40**	(c)
41	(a)	**42**	(c)	**43**	(a)	**44**	(b)	**45**	(d)
46	(b)	**47**	(b)	**48**	(a)	**49**	(c)	**50**	(b)
51	(a)	**52**	(c)	**53**	(a)	**54**	(b)	**55**	(b)
56	(a)	**57**	(a)	**58**	(a)	**59**	(a)	**60**	(a)

SECTION–B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(a)	**62**	(b)	**63**	(d)	**64**	(d)	**65**	(d)
66	(d)	**67**	(c)	**68**	(a)	**69**	(a)	**70**	(a)
71	(d)	**72**	(c)	**73**	(b)	**74**	(d)	**75**	(a)
76	(a)	**77**	(d)	**78**	(a)	**79**	(b)	**80**	(c)
81	(c)	**82**	(b)	**83**	(c)	**84**	(a)	**85**	(a)
86	(c)	**87**	(b)	**88**	(b)	**89**	(a)	**90**	(a)
91	(a)	**92**	(a)	**93**	(a)	**94**	(d)	**95**	(c)
96	(a)	**97**	(a)	**98**	(a)	**99**	(a)	**100**	(a)

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SECTION–C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(d)	**102**	(a)	**103**	(c)	**104**	(a)	**105**	(a)
106	(c)	**107**	(a)	**108**	(c)	**109**	(c)	**110**	(b)
111	(c)	**112**	(d)	**113**	(b)	**114**	(c)	**115**	(a)
116	(a)	**117**	(b)	**118**	(b)	**119**	(b)	**120**	(d)
121	(d)	**122**	(b)	**123**	(a)	**124**	(b)	**125**	(a)
126	(a)	**127**	(a)	**128**	(c)	**129**	(b)	**130**	(c)
131	(c)	**132**	(c)	**133**	(d)	**134**	(a)	**135**	(b)
136	(d)	**137**	(c)	**138**	(b)	**139**	(c)	**140**	(b)
141	(d)	**142**	(b)	**143**	(b)	**144**	(b)	**145**	(c)
146	(d)	**147**	(c)	**148**	(c)	**149**	(b)	**150**	(b)

SECTION–D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(d)	**152**	(a)	**153**	(a)	**154**	(c)	**155**	(b)
156	(a)	**157**	(c)	**158**	(a)	**159**	(b)	**160**	(a)
161	(c)	**162**	(a)	**163**	(d)	**164**	(b)	**165**	(a)
166	(c)	**167**	(a)	**168**	(c)	**169**	(b)	**170**	(a)
171	(c)	**172**	(a)	**173**	(b)	**174**	(a)	**175**	(c)
176	(c)	**177**	(a)	**178**	(d)	**179**	(a)	**180**	(b)
181	(a)	**182**	(a)	**183**	(b)	**184**	(a)	**185**	(c)
186	(a)	**187**	(c)	**188**	(a)	**189**	(b)	**190**	(d)
191	(b)	**192**	(a)	**193**	(d)	**194**	(b)	**195**	(a)
196	(c)	**197**	(b)	**198**	(d)	**199**	(a)	**200**	(b)

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SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(b)	**2**	(c)	**3**	(c)	**4**	(c)	**5**	(c)
6	(d)	**7**	(b)	**8**	(c)	**9**	(b)	**10**	(d)
11	(a)	**12**	(c)	**13**	(a)	**14**	(a)	**15**	(c)
16	(a)	**17**	(b)	**18**	(c)	**19**	(d)	**20**	(d)
21	(c)	**22**	(b)	**23**	(a)	**24**	(a)	**25**	(a)
26	(b)	**27**	(d)	**28**	(b)	**29**	(d)	**30**	(d)
31	(a)	**32**	(a)	**33**	(d)	**34**	(d)	**35**	(a)
36	(a)	**37**	(b)	**38**	(b)	**39**	(b)	**40**	(c)
41	(d)	**42**	(a)	**43**	(a)	**44**	(a)	**45**	(b)
46	(a)	**47**	(c)	**48**	(d)	**49**	(a)	**50**	(b)
51	(c)	**52**	(b)	**53**	(b)	**54**	(b)	**55**	(a)
56	(b)	**57**	(a)	**58**	(c)	**59**	(a)	**60**	(a)

SECTION–B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(a)	**62**	(b)	**63**	(a)	**64**	(c)	**65**	(a)
66	(a)	**67**	(a)	**68**	(c)	**69**	(b)	**70**	(d)
71	(d)	**72**	(a)	**73**	(a)	**74**	(d)	**75**	(a)
76	(a)	**77**	(d)	**78**	(d)	**79**	(c)	**80**	(b)
81	(b)	**82**	(a)	**83**	(a)	**84**	(a)	**85**	(a)
86	(a)	**87**	(b)	**88**	(d)	**89**	(a)	**90**	(a)
91	(a)	**92**	(d)	**93**	(a)	**94**	(a)	**95**	(b)
96	(c)	**97**	(d)	**98**	(d)	**99**	(b)	**100**	(b)

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SECTION–C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(c)	**102**	(d)	**103**	(b)	**104**	(c)	**105**	(b)
106	(b)	**107**	(b)	**108**	(a)	**109**	(b)	**110**	(a)
111	(c)	**112**	(d)	**113**	(b)	**114**	(b)	**115**	(a)
116	(c)	**117**	(a)	**118**	(d)	**119**	(a)	**120**	(a)
121	(b)	**122**	(c)	**123**	(b)	**124**	(b)	**125**	(c)
126	(a)	**127**	(a)	**128**	(b)	**129**	(a)	**130**	(c)
131	(b)	**132**	(a)	**133**	(c)	**134**	(b)	**135**	(a)
136	(a)	**137**	(c)	**138**	(c)	**139**	(b)	**140**	(d)
141	(b)	**142**	(b)	**143**	(d)	**144**	(b)	**145**	(a)
146	(a)	**147**	(a)	**148**	(d)	**149**	(b)	**150**	(c)

SECTION–D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(a)	**152**	(c)	**153**	(c)	**154**	(a)	**155**	(b)
156	(c)	**157**	(b)	**158**	(a)	**159**	(b)	**160**	(b)
161	(a)	**162**	(b)	**163**	(c)	**164**	(a)	**165**	(c)
166	(a)	**167**	(b)	**168**	(c)	**169**	(b)	**170**	(b)
171	(a)	**172**	(c)	**173**	(a)	**174**	(b)	**175**	(a)
176	(a)	**177**	(b)	**178**	(c)	**179**	(b)	**180**	(a)
181	(b)	**182**	(a)	**183**	(b)	**184**	(c)	**185**	(a)
186	(b)	**187**	(c)	**188**	(a)	**189**	(b)	**190**	(a)
191	(b)	**192**	(b)	**193**	(a)	**194**	(a)	**195**	(b)
196	(c)	**197**	(b)	**198**	(c)	**199**	(a)	**200**	(b)

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SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(a)	**2**	(a)	**3**	(a)	**4**	(c)	**5**	(a)
6	(b)	**7**	(a)	**8**	(c)	**9**	(b)	**10**	(a)
11	(b)	**12**	(b)	**13**	(d)	**14**	(c)	**15**	(b)
16	(c)	**17**	(b)	**18**	(d)	**19**	(c)	**20**	(d)
21	(a)	**22**	(b)	**23**	(d)	**24**	(a)	**25**	(c)
26	(a)	**27**	(b)	**28**	(a)	**29**	(a)	**30**	(a)
31	(a)	**32**	(a)	**33**	(a)	**34**	(a)	**35**	(a)
36	(a)	**37**	(b)	**38**	(a)	**39**	(a)	**40**	(b)
41	(a)	**42**	(b)	**43**	(a)	**44**	(a)	**45**	(d)
46	(a)	**47**	(a)	**48**	(a)	**49**	(a)	**50**	(d)
51	(a)	**52**	(a)	**53**	(a)	**54**	(a)	**55**	(d)
56	(b)	**57**	(a)	**58**	(a)	**59**	(a)	**60**	(a)

SECTION–B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(b)	**62**	(a)	**63**	(a)	**64**	(b)	**65**	(d)
66	(a)	**67**	(d)	**68**	(a)	**69**	(c)	**70**	(c)
71	(a)	**72**	(c)	**73**	(c)	**74**	(a)	**75**	(a)
76	(c)	**77**	(a)	**78**	(d)	**79**	(a)	**80**	(b)
81	(a)	**82**	(c)	**83**	(c)	**84**	(a)	**85**	(b)
86	(b)	**87**	(a)	**88**	(a)	**89**	(a)	**90**	(b)
91	(a)	**92**	(d)	**93**	(a)	**94**	(b)	**95**	(c)
96	(a)	**97**	(c)	**98**	(c)	**99**	(b)	**100**	(b)

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SECTION–C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(c)	**102**	(b)	**103**	(c)	**104**	(a)	**105**	(c)
106	(a)	**107**	(c)	**108**	(a)	**109**	(a)	**110**	(d)
111	(a)	**112**	(a)	**113**	(a)	**114**	(a)	**115**	(c)
116	(d)	**117**	(c)	**118**	(b)	**119**	(b)	**120**	(d)
121	(d)	**122**	(a)	**123**	(d)	**124**	(d)	**125**	(a)
126	(c)	**127**	(a)	**128**	(a)	**129**	(d)	**130**	(c)
131	(c)	**132**	(c)	**133**	(d)	**134**	(b)	**135**	(d)
136	(d)	**137**	(b)	**138**	(d)	**139**	(d)	**140**	(d)
141	(c)	**142**	(d)	**143**	(c)	**144**	(c)	**145**	(d)
146	(c)	**147**	(a)	**148**	(b)	**149**	(b)	**150**	(d)

SECTION–D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(c)	**152**	(a)	**153**	(b)	**154**	(c)	**155**	(a)
156	(b)	**157**	(a)	**158**	(b)	**159**	(a)	**160**	(a)
161	(a)	**162**	(c)	**163**	(b)	**164**	(d)	**165**	(a)
166	(c)	**167**	(a)	**168**	(b)	**169**	(a)	**170**	(c)
171	(b)	**172**	(a)	**173**	(b)	**174**	(d)	**175**	(a)
176	(b)	**177**	(a)	**178**	(c)	**179**	(a)	**180**	(a)
181	(c)	**182**	(b)	**183**	(a)	**184**	(b)	**185**	(a)
186	(d)	**187**	(a)	**188**	(b)	**189**	(a)	**190**	(c)
191	(a)	**192**	(b)	**193**	(a)	**194**	(b)	**195**	(a)
196	(c)	**197**	(a)	**198**	(c)	**199**	(a)	**200**	(b)

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SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

1	(a)	**2**	(c)	**3**	(c)	**4**	(b)	**5**	(c)
6	(a)	**7**	(c)	**8**	(c)	**9**	(b)	**10**	(d)
11	(d)	**12**	(b)	**13**	(a)	**14**	(a)	**15**	(c)
16	(a)	**17**	(a)	**18**	(c)	**19**	(d)	**20**	(c)
21	(a)	**22**	(b)	**23**	(a)	**24**	(b)	**25**	(a)
26	(a)	**27**	(a)	**28**	(b)	**29**	(a)	**30**	(c)
31	(a)	**32**	(a)	**33**	(c)	**34**	(a)	**35**	(c)
36	(a)	**37**	(a)	**38**	(a)	**39**	(b)	**40**	(a)
41	(a)	**42**	(a)	**43**	(a)	**44**	(a)	**45**	(b)
46	(a)	**47**	(a)	**48**	(a)	**49**	(a)	**50**	(a)
51	(b)	**52**	(a)	**53**	(c)	**54**	(a)	**55**	(a)
56	(a)	**57**	(a)	**58**	(a)	**59**	(a)	**60**	(a)

SECTION–B : MERCANTILE LAWS

61	(d)	**62**	(d)	**63**	(c)	**64**	(d)	**65**	(d)
66	(c)	**67**	(a)	**68**	(d)	**69**	(b)	**70**	(a)
71	(a)	**72**	(c)	**73**	(b)	**74**	(a)	**75**	(c)
76	(a)	**77**	(c)	**78**	(c)	**79**	(a)	**80**	(c)
81	(a)	**82**	(b)	**83**	(d)	**84**	(d)	**85**	(d)
86	(c)	**87**	(d)	**88**	(d)	**89**	(d)	**90**	(d)
91	(a)	**92**	(b)	**93**	(a)	**94**	(a)	**95**	(b)
96	(d)	**97**	(d)	**98**	(b)	**99**	(a)	**100**	(b)

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SECTION–C : GENERAL ECONOMICS

101	(d)	**102**	(d)	**103**	(a)	**104**	(d)	**105**	(b)
106	(d)	**107**	(c)	**108**	(c)	**109**	(a)	**110**	(b)
111	(d)	**112**	(b)	**113**	(a)	**114**	(d)	**115**	(d)
116	(d)	**117**	(c)	**118**	(a)	**119**	(c)	**120**	(b)
121	(a)	**122**	(c)	**123**	(c)	**124**	(d)	**125**	(c)
126	(b)	**127**	(d)	**128**	(a)	**129**	(c)	**130**	(d)
131	(c)	**132**	(a)	**133**	(b)	**134**	(a)	**135**	(d)
136	(c)	**137**	(c)	**138**	(a)	**139**	(c)	**140**	(b)
141	(d)	**142**	(b)	**143**	(d)	**144**	(b)	**145**	(d)
146	(a)	**147**	(c)	**148**	(a)	**149**	(a)	**150**	(b)

SECTION–D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

151	(b)	**152**	(c)	**153**	(c)	**154**	(a)	**155**	(a)
156	(c)	**157**	(c)	**158**	(a)	**159**	(b)	**160**	(a)
161	(c)	**162**	(c)	**163**	(c)	**164**	(d)	**165**	(b)
166	(a)	**167**	(b)	**168**	(c)	**169**	(a)	**170**	(b)
171	(a)	**172**	(a)	**173**	(c)	**174**	(a)	**175**	(b)
176	(a)	**177**	(c)	**178**	(b)	**179**	(b)	**180**	(a)
181	(b)	**182**	(a)	**183**	(b)	**184**	(c)	**185**	(a)
186	(b)	**187**	(a)	**188**	(d)	**189**	(a)	**190**	(c)
191	(a)	**192**	(b)	**193**	(c)	**194**	(a)	**195**	(c)
196	(a)	**197**	(c)	**198**	(a)	**199**	(c)	**200**	(b)

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