BOARD OF STUDIES

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

COMMON PROFICIENCY TEST

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT – 5

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

The test is divided into four sections.

Questions 1 to 200 have only one correct answer and carry + 1mark for each correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING (60 MARKS)

1. Profit and Loss account is prepared for a period of one year by following

(a) Periodicity concept (b) Business entity concept
(c) Accrual concept (d) None of the above.

2. Basic concepts related to Balance Sheet are

(a) Conservatism concept (b) Business entity concept
(c) Going concern concept (d) Both (b) or (c)

3. Purchases for cash

(a) Increase liability (b) Decrease assets
(c) No change in the total assets (d) Increase assets

4. Difference in bank balance as per bank pass book and cash pass book may arise on account of

(a) Cheque deposited but not collected
(b) Direct payment by customer in bank
(c) Cheque issued but not presented
(d) All of the three

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5. Trade discount allowed at the time of sale of goods is

(a) Recorded in Journal (b) Not recorded on book of accounts
(c) Recorded in Cash book (d) Recorded in Sales book

6. Which of the following is not an asset

(a) P & L A/c (Cr. balance) (b) Inventory
(c) Goodwill (d) Cash

7. Purchases of goods on credit

(a) Increase liability (b) Decrease assets
(c) Increase assets (d) Both (a) and (c)

8. A bill of exchange is drawn on 1 January 2010 payable after 3 month. The maturity date of the bill is

(a) 4 April 2010 (b) 31 March 2010
(c) 1 April 2010 (d) None of the above

9. The noting charges levied on dishonour of an endorsed bill by the notary public are to be finally borne by

(a) Holder of the bill (b) Drawer of the bill
(c) Drawee (d) Either (a) or (b)

10. Under inflationary conditions, FIFO method will lead to

(a) Lower profit (b) Higher profit
(c) Higher sales (d) No change in sales

11. Which of the following assets are to be valued at the lower of cost and net realizable values

(a) Sundry Debtors (b) Long term Investment
(c) Goodwill (d) Stock (Inventories)

12. Bad debts recovered account will be transferred to

(a) Provision for doubtful debt A/c (b) P & L A/c
(c) Bad debt A/c (d) Debtors A/c

13. Goods distributed as free samples is debited to

(a) Advertisement A/c (b) Charity A/c
(c) Purchases A/c (d) Goods A/c

14. State which of the following is not a foreign bill

(a) A bill drawn outside India and made payable outside
(b) A bill drawn outside India and made payable in India
(c) A bill drawn in India and made payable in India
(d) A bill drawn in India on a person resident outside India and made payable outside India.

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15. Which of the following enhances the earning capacity of an asset?

(a) Reduction in operating costs
(b) Increase in working capacity of an assets
(c) Replacing damage parts of an assets
(d) Both (b) and (c)

16. Depreciation is a process of

(a) Allocation of profit (b) Valuation of expenses
(c) Segregation of profit (d) Appropriation of profit

17. Which of the following are fixed assets

(a) Closing Inventory (b) Fixed deposits in Bank (for 3 years)
(c) Prepaid Expenses (d) Patents

18. A Club paid subscription fees of Rs. 1,800 out of which Rs. 400 is prepaid. In such case

(a) P & L A/c is debited with Rs. 1,400 (b) Rs. 400 is shown as current assets
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above.

19. If goods worth Rs. 2,000 returned to a supplier is wrongly entered in sales return books as Rs. 1,500 then

(a) Gross profit will decrease by Rs. 4,000
(b) Gross profit will increase by Rs. 3,500
(c) Gross profit will decrease by Rs. 3,500
(d) None of the above

20. Gross profit is equal to

(a) Opening stock + purchases – closing stock
(b) Net profit – Expenses
(c) Sales – Closing stock + purchases
(d) Sales – Cost of goods sold

21. Sohan as a trader purchased goods for Rs. 5,00,000 and sold 70% of such goods during the accounting year ended 31st December 2009. The Market value of the remaining goods was Rs. 1,00,000. He valued the closing stock at Rs. 1,00,000 and not Rs. 1,50,000 due to

(a) Conservatism concept (b) Cost concept
(c) Money measurement (d) None of the above

22. Narain Brothers which was registered in the years 2009, has been following FIFO method for valuation of shares. It changed its method from FIFO to LIFO method in the year 2010. The auditor raised objection to this change in the method of valuation of investments.

(a) Method can not be changed under any circumstances
(b) Change in the method should be done only if it is required by some statute and change would result in appropriate presentation of financial statement
(c) Change in the method should be done only with consent of the auditor
(d) None of the above.

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23. The opening stock of the current year is over stated by Rs. 10,000. and closing stock is over stated by 17,000. These errors will lead the net income for the current year to be

(a) Rs. 7,000 understated (b) Rs. 17,000 overstated
(c) Rs. 7,000 overstated (d) Rs. 17,000 understated

24. When the overdraft as per cash book is the starting point and a cheque of Rs. 1,500 deposited into bank has not been recorded in cash book, then in the bank reconciliation statement it will be

(a) Added by Rs.1,500 (b) Deducted by Rs.1,500
(c) Deducted by Rs.3,000 (d) Added by Rs.3,000

25. A draws a bill on B for Rs. 5,000. A endorsed it to C. B will pay the amount of the bill on maturity to

(a) 'C' (b) Bank
(c) 'A' (d) None of the above

26. On 1.04.2010 Ram draws a bill on Rahim for 2 months for Rs. 1,000, 4th June was a sudden holiday. Maturity date of the bill will be

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

27. On 10.05.09 Ramesh draws a bill on Suresh for 4 months for Rs. 4,000. 13 September is a public holiday, due date of the bill will be

(a) 13 September, 2009 (b) 10 September, 2009
(c) 14 September, 2009 (d) 12 September, 2009

28. Rs.40,000 spent by a factory in overhauling of its existing plant & machinaries. It has enhanced its working life by five years. The aforesaid expenditure is

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

29. If repairs cost is Rs. 30,000 white wash expenses are Rs. 5,000, cost & extension of building is Rs. 3,00,000 and cost of improvement in electrical wiring system is Rs. 30,000 the amount of revenue expenses will be

(a) Rs. 35,000 (b) Rs. 65,000
(c) Rs. 3,65,000 (d) Rs. 3,35,000

30. Rajesh returned goods amounting Rs. 5,200 to us but was recorded Rs. 2,500 in his account. In the rectifying entry, Rajesh A/c will be credited with

(a) Rs. 2,500 (b) Rs. 2,700
(c) Rs. 7,700 (d) Rs. 5,200

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31. A Bill Receivable of Rs. 4,000 was dishonoured and credited as Rs. 400. The error will be rectified by

(a) Debiting Bill by Rs. 3,600
(b) Debiting Bill Rs. 4,400
(c) Crediting Bill Rs. 3,600
(d) Crediting Bill Rs. 4,400

32. Opening Stock = Closing Stock + ? – Purchases

(a) Cost of goods sold (b) Gross profit
(c) Sales (d) Net Profit

33. The following information pertaining to a firm as on 31 December 2009

Opening Stock Rs. 20,000
Purchases Rs. 1,50,000
Sales Rs. 1,40,000
Gross profit on sales has been 25%. The cost of goods sold during the year will be

(a) Rs. 12,000 (b) Rs. 1,75,000
(c) Rs. 1,40,000 (d) Rs. 1,05,000

34. Original cost of an asset was Rs. 3,00,000. Salvage value was 40,000. Depreciation for 3rd year @15% p.a. under W.D.V method will be

(a) Rs. 38,250 (b) Rs. 45,000
(c) Rs. 1,35,000 (d) Rs. 32,512.50

35. What would be the amount of sales when opening stock is Rs. 20,000. Purchase Rs. 50,000 wages Rs. 10,000. Closing stock Rs. 20,000 and gross profit is 1/7th of sales.

(a) Rs. 70,000 (b) Rs. 50,000
(c) Rs. 60,000 (d) None of the above

36. X sends out goods costing Rs. 2,00,000 to Y. Consignor expenses Rs. 5,000. Consignee's expenses in relation to sales Rs. 3,000. 4/5th of the goods were sold at 20% above cost. The profit on consignment will be

(a) Rs. 20,000 (b) Rs. 30,000
(c) Rs. 25,000 (d) Rs. 40,000

37. R & S entered into a joint venture. They purchased a piece of land for Rs. 60,000 and sold it for Rs 80,000 in 2009. Originally R had contributed Rs. 40,000 and S Rs 20,000. What will be the profit on venture?

(a) Rs. 25,000 (b) Rs. 20,000
(c) Rs. 60,000 (d) Rs. 80,000

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38. Following trading results are available in respect of the business carried on by a firm

2006 – Loss Rs. 20,000 **2008 – Profit Rs. 30,000**

2007 – Loss Rs. 5,000 **2009 – Profit Rs. 15,000**

The value of goodwill on the basis of 3 years purchases of average profit of the business will be

(a) Rs. 20,000 (b) Rs. 14,000
(c) Rs. 15,000 (d) Rs. 70,000

39. M and N share profit in the ratio of 2:1. O has been admitted with 1/4th share in profit. The new profit sharing ratio of partner will be

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

40. X, Y and Z are partner sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. Z retires and goodwill of the firm is to be valued at Rs. 50,000 find the amount payable to retiring partner on account of goodwill.

(a) Rs. 15,000 (b) Rs. 10,000
(c) Rs. 25,000 (d) None of the above

41. Jain & Co. forfeited 50 shares of Rs. 10 each. Rs.8 called up on which application money of Rs. 5 per share was paid. The entry for forfeiture is.

(a)	Share Capital A/c	Dr.	400	
	To Share premium A/c			150
	To share allotment A/c			250
(b)	Share Capital A/c	Dr.	400	
	To Share forfeiture			250
	To Share allotment A/c			150
(c)	Share Capital A/c	Dr.	500	
	To Share forfeiture A/c			250
	To Share allotment A/c			250

(d) None of the above.

42. Preference shares of Rs. 3,00,000 are redeemed at par for which fresh equity shares of Rs. 1,20,000 are issued at 20% premium. What amount should be transferred to capital redemption reserve account?

(a) Rs. 60,000 (b) Rs. 24,000
(c) Rs. 36,000 (d) Rs. 1,80,000

43. Goodwill of a firm of Sanju and Manju is valued at Rs. 45,000. It is appearing in the books at Rs. 15,000. Anju is admitted for 1/4th share. The amount of goodwill, which she is supposed to bring will be

(a) Rs. 11,250 (b) Rs. 15,000
(c) Rs. 7,500 (d) None of the above

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44. X Ltd. issued 5,000 10% debentures of Rs. 125 each at a discount of 5% payable at a premium of 5% at the end of 5 years. The loss on issue of debentures will be

(a) Rs. 62,500 (b) Rs. 12,500
(c) Rs. 37,500 (d) Rs. 25,000

45. In case a trial balance does not agree the difference is put to

(a) Trading A/c (b) Profit & Loss A/c
(c) Capital A/c (d) Suspense A/c

46. The capital of O and P are Rs. 60,000 and Rs. 20,000 respectively with the profit sharing ratio 3:1. They decide to change the ratio to 5:3. On the date of change goodwill is valued at Rs. 75,000. Goodwill account will not appear in the books. Journal entry to give the above effect will be

(a)	Goodwill A/c	Dr.	75,000	
	To O's Capital A/c			56,250
	To P's Capital A/c			18,750
(b)	Goodwill A/c	Dr.	75,000	
	To O's Capital A/c			46,875
	To P's Capital A/c			28,125
(c)	P's Capital A/c	Dr.	9,375	
	To O's Capital A/c			9,375
(d)	None of the above			

47. In the absence of any agreement, it is presumed that the new partner acquires. his share in profit from the old partner in the

(a) Old ratio (b) Gaining ratio
(c) New ratio (d) Sacrificing ratio

48. Purchased goods from Maya for Rs. 2,400 but was recorded as Rs. 4,200 to the debit of Maya. In the rectifying entry Maya's A/c will be credited with

(a) Rs. 4,800 (b) Rs. 6,600
(c) Rs. 8,400 (d) None of the above

49. Bank reconciliation statement is prepared with the balance of

(a) Pass book (b) Cash book
(c) Either (a) or (b) (d) None of the above

50. If a bill is drawn on 28th January 2010 for 1 month, it will mature on

(a) 28 February 2010 (b) 3rd March 2010
(c) 2nd March 2010 (d) None of the above

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51. A machinery was purchased for Rs. 50,000 on which depreciation was provided @ 15% by SLM method. The book value of the asset at the end of 2nd year will be

(a) Rs. 35,000 (b) Rs. 36,125
(c) Rs. 42,500 (d) Rs. 50,000

52. Goods purchased for Rs. 80,000; sales Rs. 60,000; Margin 20% on cost; closing stock will be

(a) Rs. 40,000 (b) Rs. 10,000
(c) Rs. 2,000 (d) Rs. 30,000

53. The first Accounting Standard (AS-1) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India is on

(a) Disclosure of Accounting Policies
(b) Valuation of Inventories
(c) Revenue Recognition
(d) Change in Financial Position of an Entity

54. A machinery purchased for Rs. 30,000 had its book value Rs. 18,000 was sold for Rs. 40,000 the capital profit will be

(a) Rs. 12,000 (b) Rs. 10,000
(c) Rs. 48,000 (d) Rs. 58,000

55. In case opening stock was Rs. 15,000, purchases Rs. 25,000, factory lighting Rs. 5,000 and closing stock Rs. 10,000. Then, the cost of goods sold had been

(a) Rs. 30,000 (b) Rs. 45,000
(c) Rs. 35,000 (d) Rs. 25,000

56. A machinery purchased for Rs. 40,000 and paid Rs. 5,000 on its installation. The useful life of plant is 5 years and its estimated scrap value is Rs. 5,000. Annual depreciation under the fixed instalment method would be

(a) Rs. 6,000 (b) Rs. 11,000
(c) Rs. 8,000 (d) Rs. 9,000

57. Preference shares amounting Rs. 50,000 are redeemed at a premium of 5% by issue of equity shares amounting to Rs. 25,000 at a premium of 10%. The amount to be transferred to capital redemption reserve

(a) Rs. 75,000 (b) Rs. 25,000
(c) Rs. 10,000 (d) Rs. 50,000

58. Account receivable is

(a) A Liability (b) An Asset
(c) An Expense (d) A Revenue

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59. If total assets of the firm is Rs. 2,00,000; outside liabilities is Rs. 1,60,000, then capital contributed by the owner will be

(a) Rs. 60,000 (b) Rs 40,000
(c) Rs. 3,60,000 (d) None of the above

60. Sales to Ranjan Rs. 600 was not recorded in the book. This will affect

(a) Ranjan A/c (b) Sales A/c
(c) Neither (a) nor (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS (40 MARKS)

61. According to the Indian Contract Act 1872, an agreement in restraint of trade is valid if relates to

(a) Sale of goodwill
(b) Mutual agreement
(c) Business contingency
(d) All of above

62. An agreement to do an impossible act itself is

(a) Valid (b) Void
(c) Voidable (d) Illegal

63. Which of the following agreements are valid?

(a) Wagering agreements
(b) Agreement contingent upon impossible events
(c) Uncertain agreements
(d) None of the above

64. Which of these are opposed to public policy?

(a) Restraint of marriage
(b) Restraint of personal liberty
(c) Interference with course of Institute
(d) All of the above

65. An illegal agreement is void. However, a collateral transaction to an illegal agreement e.g. money borrowed to carry on an illegal business, is

(a) Void (b) Valid
(c) Voidable (d) Uncertain

66. Where the parties to the contract mutually agree to cancel the contract, it is called-

(a) Remission (b) Rescission
(c) Novation (d) Alteration

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67. A contingent contract to do or not to do anything, if an impossible event happens, is

(a) Valid (b) Void
(c) Voidable (d) Illegal

68. In case of joint promise, a promisee can compel

(a) All the joint promisors to perform
(b) Any one of them to perform
(c) Some of them to perform
(d) Any of the above

69. Assignment of contract may be by

(a) Operations of law (b) The act of parties
(c) (a) or (b) (d) None of the above

70. Contract to marry a person shall be performed by

(a) A third person (b) Promisor himself
(c) Representative of the promisor (d) None of the above

71. The right of joint promisees to demand performance is

(a) Joint (b) Several
(c) Joint or several (d) Joint and several

72. Quasi contractual right is a right, which is available against

(a) The entire world (b) Any person
(c) A particular person (d) Both (b) & (c)

73. In case of future goods

(a) Only agreement to sell is possible
(b) Both sale and agreement to sell is possible
(c) They are owned by the seller at the time of sale
(d) None of the above

74. Partnership is the_____between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business

(a) Business (b) Relation
(c) Trade (d) Venture

75. A partner who has actively engaged in the conduct of partnership is called

(a) Nominal partner (b) Working partner
(c) Sleeping partner (d) Dormant partner

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76. A firm is the name of

(a) The partners
(b) The minors in the firm
(c) The business under which the firm carries on business
(d) The collective name under which partners carry on business.

77. The ratio in which partners share profits and losses are

(a) Based on agreement
(b) Based on the contract Act
(c) Equal
(d) Based on the decision of the registrar of firms.

78. The Partnership Act extends to the whole of India except the state of

(a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharashtra
(c) Jammu and Kashmir (d) Goa

79. A contract can be discharged?

(a) By operation of law (b) By lapse of time
(c) By performance (d) By all of the above

80. On substitution of a new contract, the old contract is discharged is known as _____.

(a) Rescission (b) Novation
(c) Alteration of contract (d) Waiver

81. _____ means termination of contract.

(a) Rescission (b) Injunction
(c) Specific performance (d) Quantum meruit

82. Where there is breach of contract, special damages are awarded only when _____.

(a) There are special circumstances
(b) There is special loss
(c) There is notice of the likely special loss
(d) In all cases

83. Passing of property implies passing of

(a) Ownership (b) Possession
(c) Ownership & Possession (d) Benefit & Possession

84. The goods which have not been identified and agreed upon at the time of contract of sale are _____ goods.

(a) Contingent (b) Future
(c) Unascertained (d) Unappropriated

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85. An auctioneer is an agent governed by the

(a) Law of agency (b) Law of partnership
(c) Law of limitaiton (d) Law of mutual consent

86. A Quasi – Contract is not a _____ contract.

(a) Real (b) Valid
(c) Real and valid (d) Voidable

87. A contract implied by law is known as _____.

(a) Contingent Contract (b) Alternation
(c) Quasi Contract (d) Implied contract

88. Implied contract even if not is writing or express words, is perfectly _____ if other conditions are satisfied.

(a) Void (b) Valid
(c) Voidable (d) Illegal

89. The implied condition as to quality or fitness _____ where the buyer contracts for a specified article under its patent or other trade name not relying on the spill and judgment of the seller.

(a) Is presumed (b) Is applicable
(c) Is not applicable (d) Does not exist

90. Partnership by holding out is also known as

(a) Sub-partnership (b) Partnership by estoppels
(c) Partnership at will (d) None of the above

91. Co-ownership may arise either by _____.

(a) Contract or understanding (b) Status or contract
(c) Mutual agency (d) Either (a) or (b)

92. Sharing of profits is _____ evidence of existence of partnership.

(a) Collaborative (b) Confirmative
(c) Conclusive (d) Not a Conclusive

93. Goods means every kind of immovable property excluding _____.

(a) Stock and shares (b) Growing crops, grass
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Actionable claims and currency money

94. Where the contingency of event merely indicates the mode or manner of performance, the contract is not _____.

(a) Valid (b) Void
(c) contingent (d) Lawful

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95. The event upon which performance of a contingent contract depends must not depend on the _____ of the promisor.

(a) Will (b) Deeds
(c) Rules (d) Principles

96. Sale by an Official Receiver/Liquidator of the company or finder of goods is

(a) Valid (b) Void
(c) Voidable (d) Unenforceable

97. Under Sec. 10 of the partnership Act, every partner shall indemnity the firm for loss caused to it by his _____.

(a) Fraud (b) Error
(c) Mistake (d) Misrepresentation

98. In a contract of sale of goods, the seller can sell only such goods of which he is the

(a) Beneficial owner (b) Absolute owner
(c) Quasi owner (d) All of the above

99. A invites 'B' to stay with him during winter vacation 'B' accepts the invitation and informs 'A' accordingly when 'B' reaches 'A' s house he finds it locked and he has to stay in a hotel. Can 'B' claim damages from A.

(a) B can claim damages (b) B cannot claim any damages
(c) B can file a suit against A (d) None of these

100. 'A' and 'B', co-owners of a house, let it to a paying guest. They divide the net rents between them. Are they partners?

(a) A and B are partners (b) A and B are not partners
(c) A and B are half partners (d) None of these

SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS (50 MARKS)

101. Who said "Economics is a science of dynamic growth and development"?

(a) J. B. Say (b) Paul A. Samuelson
(c) Alfred Marshal (d) Robbins

102 Who Said "Economics should be neutral between ends"?

(a) J. B. Say (b) Alfred Marshall
(c) Robbins (d) A. C. Pigou

103 If marginal opportunity cost is falling, the PPF would be:

(a) Straight line (b) Concave
(c) Backward bending (d) Convex

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104 Which of the following would result in a rightward shift of PPF?

(a) An increase in investment in speculative activities by diverting funds from other productive activities.
(b) A reduction in unemployment rate
(c) The discovery of new gold reserves in the country
(d) Increase in number of people taking leisure activities by taking early retirement from their jobs

105 Calculate Income-elasticity for a household when the income of this household rises by 5% and the demand for buttons does not change at all.

(a) Infinity (b) 1
(c) 5 (d) Zero

106 If the goods are perfect substitutes for each other then cross elasticity is

(a) Infinite (b) One
(c) Zero (d) None of the above

107 Consumer Surplus is:

(a) What a consumer is ready to pay + what he actually pays
(b) What a consumer is ready to pay – what he actually pays
(c) What he actually pays - what a consumer is ready to pay
(d) None of the above

108 Indifference curve is convex to the origin due to:

(a) Falling MRS (b) Rising MRS
(c) Constant MRS (d) None of the above

109 Which of the following is not included in the stages of capital formation?

(a) Savings (b) Mobilisation of Income
(c) Mobilisation of Saving (d) Investment

110 Which of the following in correct?

(a) Disinvestment and Privatisation are separate
(b) Privatisation is a narrower concept as compared to disinvestment
(c) Privatisation and Disinvestment mean the same
(d) Disinvestment is a narrower concept than privatisation

111 The cost of tax collection was more than _____ in 2009-10

(a) 543 crs (b) 6400 crs
(c) 7400 crs (d) 8300 crs

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112 SEZ stands far

(a) Software Economic Zones (b) Special Economic Zones
(c) Special Efficiency Zone (d) Software Efficiency Zone

113 FRBMA, 2003 emphasises on the following except:

(a) Revenue-Led Fiscal Consolidation
(b) Rationalisation of Tax Regime
(c) Improve competitiveness of domestic goods and services in a globalised economic environment
(d) Capital – led fiscal consolation

114 Tax Reform Committee was set up in:

(a) 1992 (b) 1991
(c) 1994 (d) 2000

115 As far as the agro-imports are concerned they constituted just _____ % of national import in 2009-10

(a) 4.5% (b) 5.6%
(c) 3.7% (d) 2.1%

116 A minimum capital required by the companies seeking entry into defense production:

(a) Rs 100 crore (b) Rs 10 crore
(c) Rs 200 crore (d) Rs 50 crore

117 Economic Reforms in India were started in the year:

(a) 1990 (b) 1991
(c) 1992 (d) 1993

118 Which of the following statement is correct?

(a) In 1991 foreign exchange reserves were just sufficient to finance imports of 3 days.
(b) In 1991 foreign exchange reserves were just sufficient to finance imports of 3 weeks.
(c) In 1991 foreign exchange reserves were just sufficient to finance imports of 3 months
(d) In 1991 foreign exchange reserves were just sufficient to finance oil import bill of 3 weeks.

119 DFEC stands far:

(a) Duty Freedom Export Credit (b) Duty Free Export Credit
(c) Direct Foreign Exchange Control (d) Duty Free Exchange Credit

120 FIEO Stands for

(a) Federation of Indian Export organisation
(b) Federation of Export organisation
(c) Foreign Import Export organisation
(d) Financial Import Export organisation

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121 Rupee was devalued in:

(a) July 1990 (b) July 1992
(c) July 1991 (d) July 1994

122 At present there are only _____ industries for which licensing in compulsory

(a) 6 (b) 10
(c) 18 (d) 9

123 At present _____ industries are reserved for the public sector

(a) 3 (b) 5
(c) 7 (d) 8

124 If any country needs funds for long term development of the nation, then the country should approach_____.

(a) World Bank (b) UNO
(c) IMF (d) WTO

125 Dematerialisation of TDS certificates will be made effective from:

(a) 1-1-2008 (b) 1-6-2007
(c) 1-4-2008 (d) 1-4-2009

126 100% FDI is allowed in

(a) Insurance (b) Banking
(c) Hotels and Tourism (d) Defence

127 Which of the following is not the suggestion for improving education system?

(a) Education should be made job oriented
(b) Vocational education should be discouraged
(c) The standard of education should be raised
(d) Expansion of education should be carefully planned since it is costly

128 NIXI stands for:

(a) National Internet Exchange of India
(b) New Information Exchange of India
(c) National Information Exchange of India
(d) Nutrition Information Exchange of India

129 NHPC stand for:

(a) Nuclear Hydroelectric Power Corporation
(b) National Hydro Power Corporation
(c) National Hydro Public Corporation
(d) National Hydroelectric Power Corporation

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130 Non-Commercial traditional sources of energy are

(a) Fire wood (b) Dung Cakes
(c) Agricultural wastes (d) All of the above

131 Three steel plants in Bhilai, Raurkela and Durgapur were set up in the:

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

132 Which of the following statements in correct?

(a) Large number of industries face under utilization of production capacity
(b) The incremental capital output ratio has been falling over the planning period
(c) Industrial Development is balanced in all regions
(d) None of the above

133 Nearly _____ % of labour force is engaged in service sector

(a) 20-30% (b) 30-40%
(c) 40-50% (d) 50-60%

134 At present, India has the _____ largest scientific and technical manpower in the world

(a) Second (b) Third
(c) Fifth (d) Ninth

135 Small units exist in India because:

(a) They are labour intensive and India is a labour surplus economy
(b) They are capital intensive and India is a capital surplus economy
(c) They offer method of inequitable distribution of income and wealth
(d) None of the above

136 CENVAT was introduced in the year:

(a) 2001-02 (b) 2000-01
(c) 2002-03 (d) 2004-05

137 India's debt service ratio is _____ in 2009-10

(a) 11.5% (b) 5.5%
(c) 13.5% (d) 10.2%

138 Advalorem duty means duty imposed on the basis of:

(a) Percentage of price of the commodity
(b) Per unit on the commodity
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

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139 We mainly study the following in Micro Economics :

(a) Location of a Industry (b) Study of firms
(c) Factor pricing (d) All of the above

140 When we study why saving rates are high or low, we are studying:

(a) Macro Economics (b) Micro Economics
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

141 When _____, we know that firms are earning just normal profits

(a) AR = MR (b) MC = AC
(c) MC = MR (d) AC = AR

142 MC curve cuts _____ curves at their minimum points.

(a) AVC and AC (b) AFC and AVC
(c) AC and AFC (d) All the above

143 In perfect competition in the long run there will be_____.

(a) Normal Profits (b) Super Normal Profit
(c) Less production (d) Cost will be falling

144 Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) Monopolist can earn only profits
(b) Firms in a perfectly competitive market are price maker
(c) Industry in a perfectly competitive market is a price taker
(d) AR curve and demand curve are same

145 Soap industry is an example of:

(a) Oligopoly (b) Perfect competition
(c) Monopolistic competition (d) Monopoly

146 A purely competitive firm's supply schedule in the short run is determined by:

(a) Its average revenue (b) Its marginal revenue
(c) Its marginal cost curve (d) Marginal utility for money curve

147 When price is less than average variable cost at the profit maximizing level of output, a firm should:

(a) Shut down, since it cannot recover its variable cost
(b) Produce where MC = MR, if operating in short run
(c) Produce where MC = MR, if operating in long run
(d) None of the above

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148 A firm encounters its shut down point when:

(a) Average total 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) Marginal cost equals price at the profit maximising level of output

149 In which form of the market structure is the degree of control over the price of its product by a firm is very large?

(a) Imperfect competition (b) Monopoly
(c) Oligopoly (d) Perfect competition

150 For the Price taking firm:

(a) Marginal Revenue is less than price
(b) Marginal revenue is greater than price
(c) The relationship between marginal revenue and price is not clear
(d) Marginal revenue is equal to average revenue

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE (50 MARKS)

151. A fraction is such that if the numerator is multiplied by 3 and the denominator is reduced by 3, we get 18/11, but if the numerator is increased by 8 and the denominator is doubled, we get 2/5. Then the fraction is

(a) 13/25 (b) 17/25
(c) 12/25 (d) None of these

152. When a number is added to another number the total becomes 150 percent of the second number. What is the ratio between the first and the second number.

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

153. The sum of three consecutive even numbers is 15 less than three–fourth of 60. What is middle number?

(a) 15 (b) 10
(c) 12 (d) None of these

154. Five years ago, I was thrice as old as my son and ten years later I shall be twice as old as my son. How old are we now ?

(a) 50, 20 (b) 45, 15
(c) 65, 25 (d) None of these

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155. The compound ratio of 4: 3, 9:13, 26 : 5 and 2 : 15 is

(a) $\frac{4}{25}$ (b) $\frac{16}{25}$

(c) $\frac{18}{27}$ (d) None of these

156. If $56\ P_{r+6} : 54\ P_{r+3} = 30800 : 1$ then the value of r is

(a) 42 (b) 41
(c) 45 (d) None of these

157. When John arrives in New York, he has eight shops to see, but he has times only to visit six of them. In how many different ways can he arrange his schedule in New York?

(a) 20000 (b) 20160
(c) 21160 (d) None of these

158. There are 6 students of whom 2 are Indians, 2 Americans, and the remaining 2 are Russians. They have to stand in a row for a photograph so that the two Indians are together, the two Americans are together and so also the two Russians,. Find the number of ways in which they can do so.

(a) 40 (b) 42
(c) 48 (d) None of these

159. Find the number of different poker hands in a pack of 52 playing cards.

(a) 2598960 (b) 1506210
(d) 5298216 (d) None of these

160. Sum of the digits of a two digits number is 9. The number obtained by reversing the order of digits of the given number exceeds the given number by 27. Then the given number is

(a) 30 (b) 36
(c) 40 (d) None of these

161. Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{9^x - 3^x}{4^x - 2^x}$

(a) $\frac{\log 3}{\log 2}$ (b) $\log\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)$

(c) log 6 (d) None of these

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162. **Evaluate** $\dfrac{(5^x-1)^2}{\log_e(1+x)}$

(a) $\log 5$ (b) $(\log 5)^2$
(c) $2\log 5$ (d) None of these

163. **If f(x) = x + 1; for $x \leq 1$ and $f(x) = 3 - x^2$; for $x > 1$ find $\lim_{x\to 1} f(x)$**

(a) 2 (b) –2
(c) Does not exist (d) None of these

164. **If f(x) = x–1; if $1 \leq x < 2$, f(x) = 2x–3; if $2 \leq x < 3$, then given function is**

(a) Continuous at x = 2 (b) Discontinuous at x = 2
(c) Cannot say (d) None of these

165. **The points of discontinuity of the function** $\dfrac{3x^2+2x+7}{x^2-3x+2}$ **is**

(a) 1, 2 (b) –1,2
(c) 1, –2 (d) None of these

166. **Evaluate** $\int \dfrac{1}{x\log x}\,dx$

(a) $\log\left(\log\dfrac{x^2}{2}\right)+c$ (b) log (log x) + c
(c) log (log x^2) + c (d) None of these

167. **Evaluate** $\int \log_{10} x\,dx$

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

168. **Evaluate** $\int \dfrac{4e^x+6e^{-x}}{9e^x-4e^{-x}}dx$

(a) $-\dfrac{3}{4}\log e^{2x}+\dfrac{35}{36}\log\left(9e^{2x}-4\right)+c$

(b) $-\dfrac{9}{8}\log e^{x}+\dfrac{36}{35}\log\left(4e^{x}+6e^{-x}\right)+c$

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(c) $-\frac{3}{2}\log e^{x}+\frac{35}{36}\log\left(9e^{x}-4e^{-x}\right)+c$

(d) None of these

169. Evaluate $\int\frac{dx}{\sqrt{x^2-a^2}}$

(a) $\log\left(x-\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right)+c$

(b) $\log\left(\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right)+c$

(c) $\log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2-a^2}\right)+c$

(d) None of these

170. Evaluate $\int(x-3)\sqrt{x^2-6x+100}\,dx$

(a) $\frac{1}{3}\left(x^2-6x+100\right)^{3/2}+c$ (b) $\frac{1}{6}\left(x^3-6x^2+100\right)^{2/3}+c$

(c) $\frac{1}{3}\left(x^3-6x^2+100\right)^{2/3}+c$ (d) None of these

171. In how many different ways can I invite one or more of my 6 friends?

(a) 63 (b) 64
(c) 60 (d) None of these

172. In an examination a candidate has to pass in each of the 4 papers. In how many different ways can be failed?

(a) 14 (b) 16
(c) 15 (d) None of these

173. In an election the number of candidates is one more than the number of members to be elected. If a voter can vote in 254 different ways; find the number of candidates.

(a) 8 (b) 10
(c) 7 (d) None of these

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174. From 17 consonants and 5 vowels, how many words of 3 consonants and 2 vowels can be made if all the letters are different?

(a) 810000 (b) 816000
(c) 815000 (d) None of these

175. A boat is to be manned by 8 men of which 3 can row only one side and 2 only on the other. In how many ways can the crew be arranged?

(a) 1720 (b) 1700
(c) 1728 (d) None of these

176. Earnings from a new machine after taxes (cost savings or profits) are expected to be Rs. 34,000 per year. The machine costs Rs. 1,50,000 and after 5 years, it has no resale value. A loan can be made for this amount payable in five equal annual instalments at 5% p.a. on the unpaid balance of the loan. Should management buy the machine?

(a) It should not be purchased
(b) It should be purchased
(c) Cannot determined
(d) None of these

177. If simple interest on Rs. 2,000 increases by Rs. 40, when the time increases by 4 years. Find the rate percent per annum.

(a) 1% (b) 0.5%
(c) 2% (d) None of these

178. A man deposits Rs. 2,000 in a bank at 4% per annum and Rs. 3,000 in UTI at 14% per annum. Find the rate of interest for the whole sum.

(a) 10% (b) 5%
(c) 15% (d) None of these

179. If the simple interest on Rs. 1,200 be more the interest on Rs. 1,000 by Rs. 30 in 3 years. Find the rate percent per annum.

(a) 7% (b) 6%
(c) 5% (d) None of these

180. If Simple Interest on Rs. 2,000 increases by Rs. 40, when the rate percent increases by 2% per annum. Find the time (in years)?

(a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 1½ (d) None of these

181. The average of 2 numbers is 20 and their Standard Deviation is 5. Find the two numbers.

(a) 15, 25 (b) 30, 40
(c) 10, 15 (d) None of these

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182. In series of 5 observations, the values of mean and variance are 4.4. and 8.24 respectively. If three observations are 1, 2 and 6 then the value of other two observations are

(a) 3, 2 (b) 4, 9
(c) 10, 4 (d) None of these

183. For individual series, the rank of the median is

(a) $\left(\frac{N+1}{4}\right)^{th}$ term (b) $\left(\frac{N+1}{2}\right)^{th}$ term

(c) $\frac{3(N+1)^{th}}{2}$ term (d) None of these

184. Find the rank of the Median in the given series 3, 2, 4, 6, 5, 7

(a) 3.5 (b) 4
(c) 4.5 (d) None of these

185. The relation between two variables is 2x + 3y – 10 = 0. If mean of y is 50, then mean of x is

(a) 20 (b) 30
(c) 25 (d) None of these

186. The two regression lines are 5x = 22 + y & 64x = 24 + 45y. Find the Standard Deviation of y from the given information.

(a) 4 (b) 5
(c) Cannot determined (d) None of these

187. Which one of the following is a true statement?

(a) $1/2\ (b_{xy} + b_{yx}) = r$ (b) $1/2\ (b_{xy} + b_{yx}) < r$
(c) $1/2\ (b_{yx} + b_{yx}) > r$ (d) None of these

188. The correlation between two variables x and y is found to be 0.4. What is the correlation between 2x and (–y) ?

(a) 0.4 (b) –0.4
(c) 0.6 (d) None of these

189. Find the coefficient of correlation between the following set of observation:

X:	69	85
Y:	70	87

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

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190. Find the correlation coefficient between the following set of observation.

X:	102	109
Y:	50	48

(a) 1 (b) –1
(c) 0 (d) None of these

191. The normal curve is ……. Shaped.

(a) Bell (b) U–Shaped
(c) J–shaped (d) None of these

192. The total area of the normal curve or for that any probability curve is taken to be

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

193. The two tails of the normal curve extend infinitely on both sides of the curve……. The horizontal axis.

(a) touch (b) never touch
(c) either (a) or (b) (d) None of these

194. For a normal distribution with mean 2 and variance 9, find the value of x such that the probability of the interval (2, x) is 0.4115.

(a) 7.05 (b) 6.05
(c) 8.05 (d) None of these

195. For a normal distribution, the first moment about origin is 35 and the second moment about 35 is 10. Find the first four central moments.

(a) 5, 10, 0, 100 (b) 10, 6, 0, 200
(c) 0, 10, 0, 300 (d) None of these

196. The most commonly used confidence limit is

(a) 90% (b) 99%
(c) 95% (d) 99.73%

197. Sample mean is a

(a) Parameter (b) Statistic
(c) Both (d) None of these

198. Deliberate sampling is a

(a) Random sampling (b) Non – random sampling
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of these

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199. Stratified random sampling is used for …….. Population.

(a) Homogeneous (b) Non–homogeneous
(c) Either (a) or (b) (d) None of these

200. Random sampling is also called lottery sampling.

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

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COMMON PROFICIENCY TEST

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT – 6

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

The test is divided into four sections.

Questions 1 to 200 have only one correct answer and carry + 1 mark for each correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING (60 MARKS)

1. What is the important object of accounting?

(a) To maintain records
(b) Depiction of financial position
(c) Make information available to various groups and users.
(d) All of the three

2. A collateral security of 8,000 10% Debentures of Rs.10 each has been issued at a premium of 25% to A in lieu of a loan of Rs.1,00,000 taken on 1st January, 2006. At the end of the year, interest was paid on:

(a) The nominal value of debentures
(b) The amount of loan outstanding
(c) Difference of loan amount and nominal value of debentures
(d) None of the above

3. Income is measured on the basis of

(a) Matching concept (b) Consistency concept
(c) Cost concept (d) None of the above

4. Which of the following is long-term liability?

(a) Outstanding Expenses (b) Share Capital
(c) Debentures (d) All of the above

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5. Drawing is a type of

(a) Expenses (b) Withdrawal of Capital
(c) Income (d) None of the above

6. The most common method of supplementing the capital available to a company is

(a) To issue debentures (b) To issue preference shares
(c) To issue equity shares (d) None of the above

7. Which of the following is not an Intangible Asset?

(a) Investment (b) Goodwill
(c) Copyright (d) Patents rights

8. The Enterprise is liable to the owner for capital investment made by the owner as per

(a) Entity concept (b) Money measurement concept
(c) Accrual concept (d) Going concern concept

9. Which of the following is not a valuation Principle?

(a) Market Value (b) Present Value
(c) Historical Value (d) All of the above

10. Purchase of office equipment on credit will lead to

(a) Decrease in Capital (b) Decrease in Liability
(c) Increase in Assets (d) All of the above

11. Decrease in the amount of Creditors result in

(a) Decrease in Cash (b) Increase in Liability
(c) Increase in Cash (d) None of the three

12. Trial Balance is a

(a) Final Account (b) Statement of day books
(c) Subsidiary book (d) None of the above

13. When overdraft as per Cash Book is the starting point then wrong debit in pass book will be

(a) Deducted from the Bank Reconciliation Statement
(b) No effect in the Bank Reconciliation Statement
(c) Added in the Bank Reconciliation Statement
(d) None of the three

14. Profit is a part of

(a) Income (b) Owner's Capital
(c) Assets (d) All of the above

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15. Journal is books of

(a) All cash transactions only (b) All credit transactions only
(c) Secondary entry (d) Original entry

16. Balance of Petty Cash Book is posted to ledger

(a) In the Bank a/c (b) In the Cash a/c
(c) Nowhere (d) Both (a) and (b)

17. Petty Cash is used for payment of

(a) Salaries & wages of the staff
(b) For purchase of assets
(c) Small expenses relating to postages and conveyance etc.
(d) All of the above

18. When a cheque received is returned dishonoured, it is recorded on

(a) Bank column on the Debit side (b) Bank column on the Credit side
(c) Cash column on the Credit side (d) None of the above

19. Promissory note is prepared by

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

20. Which of the following instrument is not a negotiable instrument

(a) Crossed cheque (b) Bill of exchange
(c) Promissory note (d) Bearer cheque

21. Inventories are valued at lower of cost or net reliable value by applying the principle of

(a) Conservatism (b) Consistency
(c) Materiality (d) Disclosure

22. Arti places an order to Anju for supply of certain goods yet to be manufactured. On receipt of order, Anju purchases raw materials, employs workers, produced the goods and delivered them to Arti. In this case sale will be presumed to have been made at the time of

(a) Production of goods (b) Delivery of goods
(c) Purchase of material (d) None of the above

23. Ratan deposited a cheque on 25 January, 2010 for a sum of Rs. 20,000. The cheque was collected on 2 February, 2010. If the bank balance as per passbook as on 31 January, 2010 is Rs. 60,000; balance as per cash book will be

(a) Rs. 60,000 (b) Rs. 40,000
(c) Rs. 70,000 (d) Rs. 80,000

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24. The company charge interest on call in arrear at

(a) 5% (b) 10%
(c) 15% (d) 20%

25. The maximum amount of capital that a company can raise is called

(a) Authorised capital (b) Subscribed capital
(c) Issued capital (d) Called-up capital

26. Manish & Co. Ltd. forfeited 100 shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 8 called up, Rs. 4 paid on application; the amount to be forfeited is

(a) Rs. 800 (b) Rs. 400
(c) Rs. 600 (d) Rs. 200

27. In the absence of any agreement, the partners are entitled to interest on the loan advanced to the firm at the rate of

(a) 5% (b) 7%
(c) 6% (d) 8%

28. Calculate gross profit if rate of gross profit is 25% on sales and cost of goods are Rs.1,80,000

(a) Rs. 60,000 (b) Rs. 36,000
(c) Rs. 45,000 (d) Rs. 30,000

29. Cost of motor Rs. 2,00,000, scrap value Rs. 20,000. Useful life 4 years. What will be amount of depreciation according to sum of years digit method in the first year?

(a) Rs. 72,000 (b) Rs. 1,08,000
(c) Rs. 80,000 (d) Rs. 1,20,000

30. An asset has a useful life of 4 years. If it is depreciated by diminishing balance method. Its book value at the end of 4 years is 24% of its original cost. Hence the rate of depreciation applied is

(a) 20% (b) 30%
(c) 25% (d) 35%

31. Valuation of inventory is dealt within

(a) AS-2 (b) AS-3
(c) AS-4 (d) AS-5

32. Consider the following items

(1) Prepaid Salary (2) Accrued Interest (receivable)

(3) Loan (4) Bank overdraft

Current Liability would include

(a) 1,2,3,4 (b) 2,3,4
(c) 4,3,1 (d) 3,4,

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33. B's trial balance contains the following information-

Make provision at the end of the year	**Rs. 10,000**
Provision for bad debts at the beginning of the year	**Rs. 4,000**
Bad Debts	**Rs. 6,000**

The amount to be debited to Profit & Loss A/c

(a) Rs. 20,000 (b) Rs. 8,000
(c) Rs. 12,000 (d) NIL

34. A trial balance at 31st March contains the following information: 15% Loan Rs. 30,000; Interest paid Rs. 3,000 ; Interest debited to the P & L A/c is

(a) Rs. 1,500 (b) Rs. 4,500
(c) Rs. 6,000 (d) Nil

35. The opening stock is overstated by Rs. 10,000 and closing stock is understated by Rs. 15,000. The impact of these on net profit for the current year is

(a) Rs. 5,000 overstated (b) Rs. 25,000 overstated
(c) Rs. 25,000 understated (d) Rs. 5,000 understated

36. X and Y entered into a joint venture sharing profits and losses equally. X provides goods from his stock Rs. 20,000. He pays expenses amounting to Rs. 2,000. Y incurs further expenses on carriage Rs. 3,000. He received cash for sales Rs. 35,000. He also takes over goods to the value of Rs. 5,000. What will be the amount to be remitted by Y to X?

(a) Rs. 29,500 (b) Rs. 35,000
(c) Rs. 7,500 (d) Rs. 22,000

37. Ram and Shyam entered into a Joint venture for equal profits. Ram purchases goods costing Rs. 70,000. Shyam sold goods costing Rs. 60,000 at Rs. 80,000. Balance goods were taken over by Ram at same gross profit percentage as in case of sale. The value of goods taken over will be

(a) Rs. 10,000 (b) Rs. 13,333
(c) Rs. 3,333 (d) Rs. 23,333

38. Guarantee given to a partner Mohan by the other partner Suresh and Mahesh means

(a) In case of Loss or insufficient profit 'Mohan' will withdraw the minimum guaranteed amount
(b) In case of Loss 'Mohan' will not contribute towards that loss
(c) Even in case of sufficient profit 'Mohan' will receive only the minimum guaranteed amount
(d) None of the above

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39. Naresh is drawing Rs. 2,000 per month at the end of the month. If the rate of interest is 10% p.a. the total interest chargeable from him in the accounting year will be

(a) Rs. 2,400 (b) Rs. 1,200
(c) Rs. 1,100 (d) None of the above

40. In the absence of any agreement, partners are entitled to

(a) Share Profit in capital ratio
(b) Interest on capital
(c) Salary on capital
(d) Interest on loans and advances gain to the firm

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

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

42. Sita and Gita are partners sharing profit in the ratio of 3:2 (Sita's capital Rs. 6,000 and Gita's capital Rs. 3,000). They admitted Rita for 1/5th share of profit . How much Rita should bring toward her capital?

(a) Rs 2,250 (b) Rs. 3,000
(c) Rs. 1,800 (d) Rs. 6,000

43. As per table A of the companies Act, 1956, a company pays interest on call in advance at the rate of

(a) 4% (b) 5%
(c) 6% (d) 7%

44. As per table A of the companies Act 1956, a Company can charge interest on call in arrears at the rate of

(a) 5% (b) 6%
(c) 7% (d) 8%

45. A share of Rs. 200 each issued at discount of 10% is forfeited for non-payment of final call @ Rs. 50 per share. The maximum loss it can bear in the re-issue of shares will be

(a) Rs. 200 (b) Rs. 50
(c) Rs. 20 (d) Rs. 130

46. If on a share of Rs. 50, only Rs. 40 has been called and the company has received Rs. 30 till date. The capital account should be credited with

(a) Rs. 50 (b) Rs. 30
(c) Rs. 40 (d) Rs. 20

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47. There are 60,000 preference share of Rs. 10 each fully called up. But there are call in arrears of Rs. 4,000 @ Rs. 2 per share. Company can redeem at present

(a) 60,000 shares (b) 56,000 shares
(c) 58,000 shares (d) None of the above

48. A company cannot issue redeemable preference shares for a period exceeding

(a) 10 years (b) 20 years
(c) 15 years (d) 25 years

49. Preference shares amounting to Rs. 75,000 are redeemed at a premium of 5% by issue of equity shares amounting to Rs. 40,000 at a premium of 10%. The amount to be transferred to capital redemption reserve account will be

(a) Rs. 35,000 (b) Rs. 36,750
(c) Rs. 38,500 (d) Rs. 1,15,000

50. Lal & Co. Ltd. has issued 15% debentures on 1st January, 2008 for Rs. 2,00,000. Interest if payable on 31st March and 30th September every year. Amount of outstanding interest on 31st December, 2009 will be

(a) Rs. 7,500 (b) Rs. 30,000
(c) Rs. 15,000 (d) Rs. 22,500

51. Loss on issue of Debentures is generally written off in

(a) 10 years (b) 8 years
(c) Over the period of redemption (d) 15 years

52. Depreciation is provided on

(a) Fixed Assets (b) Current Assets
(c) Liquid Assets (d) Fictitious Assets

53. Fixed asset costing Rs. 60,000 has an estimated life of 8 years. At the end of its useful life it can be sold for Rs. 12,000. Using the fixed instalment method, the annual depreciation against profit will be

(a) Rs. 9,000 (b) Rs. 6,000
(c) Rs. 12,000 (d) Rs. 10,000

54. At what price goods pending approval or return as on the last day of accounting year are valued

(a) Cost price (b) Selling price
(c) Average price (d) Latest price

55. Rent paid to Landlord amounting to Rs. 1,000 was credited to rent account with Rs. 10,000. In the rectifying entry rent a/c will be debited with

(a) Rs. 11,000 (b) Rs. 1,000
(c) Rs. 9,000 (d) Rs. 10,000

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56. Sales to A of Rs. 600 not recorded in the books would affect

(a) Sales A/c (b) A's A/c
(c) Cash A/c (d) Sales A/c and A's A/c

57. X draws an accommodation bill on Y for Rs. 7,000. The proceeds are to be shared by X and Y in the ratio of 3:2. The bill was discounted for Rs. 6,700. Discount borne by X will be

(a) Rs. 120 (b) Rs. Nil
(c) Rs. 300 (d) Rs. 180

58. When overdraft as per adjusted cash book is the starting point, Bank charges of Rs. 300 recorded twice in the passbook will be

(a) Added by Rs. 300 (b) Deducted by Rs. 300
(c) Deducted by Rs. 600 (d) Added by Rs. 600

59. Ram send 50 fans to Shyam costing Rs. 500 per fan to be sold at 20% above cost price. Sales value will be

(a) Rs. 25,000 (b) Rs. 20,000
(c) Rs. 30,000 (d) Rs. 31,250

60. If capital at the end of the year is Rs. 40,000; capital introduced during the year Rs. 30,000; Drawings for the year is Rs. 20,000 and Loss of the year is Rs. 60,000 then capital at the beginning of the year was

(a) Rs. 90,000 (b) Rs. 80,000
(c) Rs. 70,000 (d) Rs. 10,000

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS (40 MARKS)

61. Which of the following is correct? When a minor has been supplied with necessaries on credit.

(a) Minor is not liable (b) Minor's estate is liable
(c) Minor is personally liable (d) Minor is liable at his option

62. Which one of the following is not a wagering agreement?

(a) A lottery
(b) An agreement to buy a ticket for a lottery
(c) Commercial transaction, the intention of which is not to deliver the goods but only to pay the difference in price
(d) A contract of insurance

63. Which of the following persons are not competent to contract?

(a) Person of Indian origin (b) Person disqualified by law
(c) Minor (d) Person of unsound mind

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64. Which are the following elements that affect the consent of the party?

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

65. Which of the following agreements are void?

(a) Agreements the consideration of which is unlawful
(b) Agreements made under the unilateral mistake of fact
(c) Agreements made under the bilateral mistake of fact
(d) Contingent agreement

66. Vindictive Damages are awarded

(a) For wrongful dishonour of cheque by a banker
(b) For a breach of promise to marry
(c) Neither (a) nor (b)
(d) Either (a) or (b)

67. In which of the following situations specific performance can be granted?

(a) When there is no exact substitute or alternative to the subject matter of the contract
(b) When it is probable that compensation in money cannot be got for non-performance
(c) (a) or (b)
(d) (a) and (b)

68. Which of the following statements is not correct?

(a) Ordinary damages are recoverable
(b) Special damage are recoverable only if the parties knew about them
(c) Remote or indirect damages are not recoverable
(d) None of these statements is incorrect

69. An agreement between the bidders not to bid against each other is called

(a) Knock –out agreement (b) Auction agreement
(c) Partnership agreement (d) By bidder agreement

70. Under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 a court can award interest

(a) At the rate of 12% (b) At the rate of 8%
(c) At the rate of 6% (d) At the rate as it thinks fit

71. An auction sale may be

(a) Conditional (b) Unconditional
(c) voidable (d) None of the above

72. The bidder at an auction sale can withdraw his bid

(a) Any time during auction (b) Before fall of hammer
(c) Before payment of price (d) None of these

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73. Transfer of property in goods sent on approval take place when

(a) Buyer signifies his approval
(b) When he makes the return by goods impossible
(c) When he retains goods without signifying approval for unreasonably long time
(d) All of the above

74. If the goods are not in existence (not produced at the time of agreement to sell), goods are to be delivered at

(a) The place at which they are manufactured or produced
(b) The buyer place
(c) The sellers place
(d) None of the above

75. A buyer is deemed to have accepted the delivery of goods

(a) When it is in accordance with the terms of the contract
(b) When seller is ready but not willing for giving the possession of the goods
(c) When the seller delivers the goods at the place at which they are at time of sale
(d) All of the above

76. The property in the goods means the

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

77. In case of a hire-purchase the hirer

(a) Can pass a goods title to a bona fide purchaser
(b) Can choose whether to pass or not to pass the goods
(c) Cannot pass a goods title to a bona fide purchaser
(d) All of the above

78. Nemo-dat quad non habet means

(a) Result to pay the price of goods
(b) Nobody can give that the himself does not have
(c) Title is not clear
(d) Delivery is not possible

79. If the consent is caused by coercion is to be proved by

(a) Both the parties (b) The aggrieved party
(c) The party causing coercion (d) None of these

80. In case of reciprocal promise, first to do things which are legal are _____ and second to do things which are illegal are _____.

(a) Valid, void (b) Void, voidable
(c) Valid, illegal (d) Void, void

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81. All agreements in restraint of trade are _____.

(a) Void (b) Valid
(c) Voidable (d) Illegal

82. Doctrine of restitution does not apply against a _____.

(a) Person of unsound mind (b) Fraud
(c) Minor (d) None of the above

83. In the absence of a contract to contrary, the _____ is under a duty to apply for delivery of goods.

(a) Seller (b) Buyer
(c) Bailee (d) No body

84. Compensation shall not be given for any remote and indirect loss sustained by reason of breach it is _____.

(a) True (b) Partly true
(c) False (d) Partly false

85. The partner who does not take part in the conduct of the business is known as _____.

(a) Sub-partner (b) Nominal partner
(c) Sleeping partner (d) All of the above

86. Contract regarding the sale of unascertained goods is termed as:

(a) Contact of sale (b) Not at all a contract of sale
(c) An agreement to sell (d) Not at all an agreement to sell

87. When all partners, or all but one partner, of the firm are declared insolvent then _____.

(a) Firm is automatically dissolved
(b) Firm is also declared insolvent
(c) Solvent partner has to repay the debts of the firm
(d) None of the above

88. _____ involves selection of goods with the intention of using them in performance of the contract with the mutual consent of the seller and the buyer:

(a) Sale (b) Agreement to sell
(c) Appropriation of goods (d) Transfer of ownership

89. Premium paid by a partnership firm on the Joint Life Policy (JLP) of partners is

(a) Debited to capital accounts of each partner
(b) Credited to capital accounts of each partner
(c) Debited to the profit & loss account of the firm
(d) Credited to the profit & loss account of the firm

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90. The property in the goods means _____.

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

91. Rights of seller against the buyer personally are called_____.

(a) Rights against goods (b) Rights in personam
(c) Rghts against appropriation (d) None of the above

92. When buyer repudiates the contract before the date of delivery the seller may _____.

(a) Sue for damages (b) Sue for price
(c) Rescind the contract (d) None of the above

93. A partnership at will is on _____.

(a) Which does not have any deed
(b) Which does not have any partner
(c) Which does not provide for how long the business will continue
(d) Which cannot be dissolved

94. Partner by holding out is_____.

(a) A person representing himself to be a partner of the firm by words spoken or written or by him conduct
(b) Partner of a firm but the outsiders do not know him as such
(c) Partner of a partner of a firm
(d) Partner of a firm but does not take part in the business of the firm

95. Active partner is one who _____.

(a) Actively takes part in the business of the firm
(b) Actively participate in co-curricular activities
(c) Actively shares the profits
(d) Makes a show of authority

96. The term possession of goods refers _____.

(a) Ownership of goods (b) Custody of goods
(c) Transfer of goods (d) Property in real estate

97. The time of delivery of goods should be made, unless otherwise specified with in the

(a) Business hours of the buyer (b) Reasonable time
(c) Business hours of the seller (d) None of the above

98. A pledge, made by the seller, of the goods whose title was transferred to the buyer but not the possession, is_____

(a) Void (b) Valid
(c) Illegal (d) Voidable

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99. 'A' and 'B' were two partners in a firm of sugar dealers. Unknown to 'B' 'A' supplies at a particular time his own stock of sugar to the firm at market price and makes profit. Decide whether

(a) 'A' can personally keep this profit
(b) 'A' cannot keep this profit
(c) A can keep half of profit
(d) A can keep one fourth of profit

100. 'A' polished 'B' shoes without being accepted by 'B' to do so. 'B' does not make any attempt to stop 'A' from polishing the shoes. Decide.

(a) B is bound to pay
(b) B is not bound to pay
(c) B is bound to pay damages any incurred by A
(d) None of these

SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS (50 MARKS)

101. In Micro Economics we study the Economic behaviour of:

(a) An Individual (b) Firm
(c) Industry (d) All of the above

102. Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) As normative science, Economics involves value judgments
(b) Robbins has made economics as a form of welfare economics
(c) The Law of Demand is always true
(d) None of the above

103. An economy achieves " productive efficiency" when:

(a) The best quality goods are produced
(b) The highly skillful resources in the country are fully employed
(c) All resources are utilized and goods and services are produced at least cost
(d) None of the above

104. Economic goods are goods which:

(a) Cannot be increased in quantity
(b) Obey the law of Micro Economics
(c) Are limited in supply and are scarce
(d) Are limited to man-made goods.

105. Which of the following means an Economic activity?

(a) Production of Goods
(b) Production of Services
(c) Consumption of Goods and Services
(d) All of the above

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106. Which economy is now a myth only, as no country in the world is having that type of economy?

(a) Capitalist Economy (b) Socialist Economy
(c) Mixed Economy (d) None of the above

107. If the proportion of income spent on a goods decreases as income rises then income elasticity is:

(a) Greater than one (b) Less than one
(c) One (d) Zero

108. If two goods are totally unrelated, then cross elasticity between them is:

(a) Zero (b) One
(c) Infinite (d) None of the above

109. The income of a household rises by 20 percent, the demand for computer rises by 50%, this means computer is a/an:

(a) Inferior good (b) Luxury good
(c) Necessity (d) None of the above

110. Which of the following is considered production in Economics?

(a) Teaching CA students in CA Institute by a teacher
(b) Singing a song before friends
(c) Flying kite for pleasure
(d) Teaching to friends in a library any concept of Economics

111. The following is not the characteristic of Land:

(a) Land varies in fertility and uses
(b) Land is highly immobile
(c) The supply of land is perfectly elastic from the point of view of the economy
(d) The supply of land is perfectly inelastic from the point of view of the economy

112. Fiscal Policy is given by:

(a) Ministry of Finance (b) RBI
(c) Planning Commission (d) Parliament

113. In India, except in the Election year, Budget is given on:

(a) Last day of March (b) 1st day of April
(c) 1st January (d) Last day of February

114. SDR stands for:

(a) Security Drawing Rights (b) Super Drawing Rights
(c) Systematic Drawing Rights (d) Special Drawing Rights

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115. PTA stands for:

(a) Plurilateral Trade Agreements
(b) Private Trade Agreements
(c) Plurilateral Transaction Agreements
(d) Public Trade Agreements

116. At present the number of members of WTO are (as in 2010)

(a) 177 (b) 184
(c) 153 (d) 177

117. International Finance Corporation comes under:

(a) WTO
(b) World Bank
(c) IMF
(d) United Nation Development Associations

118. Which of the following is not the function of World Bank?

(a) To help its member countries in the reconstruction and development of their territories
(b) To provide finance for long-term purposes
(c) To provide finance for short-term purposes
(d) To encourage private foreign investment and credit by providing guarantee of repayment of private industries

119. IBRD (World Bank) was set up in:

(a) 1946 (b) 1947
(c) 1945 (d) 1919

120. Fiscal Deficit minus borrowings and other liabilities is equal to:

(a) Revenue Deficit (b) Primary Deficit
(c) Capital Deficit (d) Budget Deficit

121. An increase in SLR will result in

(a) An increase in revenue deficit (b) A decrease in revenue deficit
(c) An increase in fiscal deficit (d) No change in fiscal deficit

122. Under which of the following tax system, more tax is imposed on the lower income group?

(a) Regressive (b) Progressive
(c) Value Added Tax (d) Proportional Tax

123. Open market purchase of government bonds by RBI will have the tendency to:

(a) Decrease interest rates, but increase money supply
(b) Decrease interest rates, but decrease money supply
(c) Increase interest rates, but increase money supply
(d) Increase interest rates, but decrease money supply

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124. Banks rate means:

(a) Rate of interest paid by banks to depositors
(b) Rate below which banks cannot lend money to borrowers
(c) Rate of interest charged by RBI on its loan to other commercial banks
(d) Rate of interest charged by commercial banks for loan given to RBI

125. When prices are rising and there is unemployment and recession in the economy, then the phenomenon is called:

(a) Inflation (b) Stagflation
(c) Deflation (d) Reflaction

126. When too much money chases too few goods the resulting inflation is called:

(a) Deflation (b) Cost-push inflation
(c) Stagflation (d) Demand-pull inflation

127. NLM stands for:

(a) National Leprosy Mission (b) National Law Mission
(c) National Logistic Mission (d) National Literacy Mission

128. Over the year, the incidence of malaria has _____

(a) Increased (b) Reduced
(c) Remained the same (d) Doubled

129. Who is regulatory authorities for securities market in India?

(a) RBI (b) SEBI
(c) TRAI (d) BSE

130. Postal network in India is _____ in the world.

(a) Third largest (b) Second largest
(c) Largest (d) Tenth largest

131. Which year is known as year of great divide for Indian population?

(a) 1911 (b) 1921
(c) 1931 (d) 1941

132. India is passing through _____ stage of Demographic Transition.

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

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Use following table to answer questions 133-136.

Quantity	Variable Cost	Fixed Cost	Total Cost	AVC	ATC	MC
0	0					
5	25					
10	470					
15	700					
20	980					
25	1350					
30	1850					
35	2520					
40	3400					
45	4530					
50	5950					

A firm operating in perfect competition sells as much as of its products as it chooses at a market price of Rs. 100 per unit. It Fixed cost is Rs. 300 and its Variable cost for different levels of production are shown in the above table

133. When production is 40 units, the average cost is:

(a) Rs. 4.40 (b) Rs. 7.50
(c) Rs. 85 (d) Rs. 92.50

134. In the table, marginal cost per unit that corresponds to 40 units of production is:

(a) Rs. 22 (b) Rs. 85
(c) Rs. 176 (d) Rs. 880

135. To maximize profit the firm should produce:

(a) 15 units (b) 30 units
(c) 35 units (d) 50 units

136. If the market price drops from Rs. 100 to Rs. 56 per unit, the firm's short run response should be

(a) Shut down
(b) Produce 5 units
(c) Produce 20 units
(d) Continue to produce the same number of units as before the drop in price

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Use following table to answer questions 137 to 138

Hours of Labour	Total Output	Marginal Product
0		
1	200	200
2	-	160
3	480	-

137. What is the total output when 2 hours of Labour are employed?

(a) 160 (b) 200
(c) 360 (d) 400

138 What is the marginal product of the third hour labour?

(a) 120 (b) 160
(c) 200 (d) 480

Use table to answer question 139-142

Mohan sweets is a small restaurant and a price taker. The table below provides the data of Mohan's Sandwich output and costs in Rupees

Quantity	TC	TFC	TVC	AVC	AC	MC
0	100					
10	210					
20	300					
30	400					
40	540					
50	790					
60	1060					

139. If Sandwiches are being sold for Rs. 14 each, what is Mohan's profit maximising level of output?

(a) 10 Sandwiches (b) 40 Sandwiches
(c) 50 Sandwiches (d) 60 Sandwiches

140. What is the total variable cost when 60 sandwich are produced?

(a) Rs. 690 (b) Rs. 960
(c) Rs. 110 (d) Rs. 440

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141. What is average fixed cost when 20 sandwiches are produced?

(a) Rs. 5 (b) Rs. 3.33
(c) Rs. 10 (d) Rs. 2.5

142. Between 10 to 20 sandwiches, what is the marginal cost per sandwich?

(a) Rs. 11 (b) Rs. 13
(c) Rs. 14 (d) Rs. 9

143. In July, 1991 Indian devalued the rupee by about:

(a) 19% (b) 29%
(c) 13% (d) 9%

144. The marginal product of a variable input is best described as:

(a) Total product divided by the number of units of variable input
(b) The additional output resulting from a one unit increase in the variable input
(c) The additional output resulting from a one unit increase in both the variable and fixed inputs
(d) None of the above

145. Which of the following is the most profitable, but least liquid asset of a commercial bank?

(a) Loan and advances
(b) Money at call and short notice
(c) Bills discounted and purchased
(d) Investment in Government securities

146. In the short run, when the output of a firm increases its average fixed cost:

(a) Increases
(b) Decreases
(c) Remains constant
(d) First declines then rise

147. Contraction of demand is the result of:

(a) Decrease in the number of consumers
(b) Increase in the price of the goods concerned
(c) Increase in the price of other goods
(d) Decrease in the income of purchases

148. The indifference curve approach assumes:

(a) Rationality (b) Consistency
(c) Transitivity (d) All of the above

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149. According to the 2001 census the total literacy rate is:

(a) 32.5% (b) 52.1%
(c) 65.4% (d) 75.8%

150. At the top 15 debtor countries of the world, India is ranked ___ by the world Bank (2008)

(a) Fifth (b) Tenth
(c) Eighth (d) Fifteenth

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE (50 MARKS)

151. If one-fifth of one-third of one-half of number is 15, then number is

(a) 400 (b) 450
(c) 500 (d) None of these

152. Three-fourth of one–fifth of a number is 60. The number is

(a) 300 (b) 400
(c) 500 (d) None of these

153. Four-fifths of three-eighths of a number is 24. What is 25% of that number?

(a) 100 (b) 160
(c) 1120 (d) 200

154. If the sum of a number and its square is 182, what is the number?

(a) 13 (b) 14
(c) 15 (d) None of these

155. The sum of the digits of a two digit number is 12. If the digits are reversed, the number is decreased by 18. Find the number.

(a) 75 (b) 93
(c) 84 (d) 57

156. A bag contains rupee, 50 paise and 25 paise coins in the ratio 10:14:18. If the total amount in the bag is Rs. 430, find the number of coins of each kind.

(a) 200, 280, 360 (b) 280, 200, 360
(c) 360, 280, 200 (d) None of these

157. Two vessels contain equal quantity of mixtures of milk and water in the ratio 5:2 and 6:1 respectively. Both the mixtures are now mixed thoroughly. Find the ratio of milk to water in the new mixture so obtained.

(a) 3:11 (b) 11:3
(c) 12:13 (d) None of these

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158. The vessels contain water and milk in the ratio 1:2 and 2:5 are mixed in the ratio 1:4. The resulting mixture will have water and milk in the ratio.

(a) 31:74 (b) 31:75
(c) 30:77 (d) None of these

159. The ratio of the incomes of two persons is 9:7 and the ratio of their expenditures is 4:3. If each of them saves Rs. 200 per month, then their monthly incomes.

(a) Rs. 1,800, Rs. 1,400 (b) Rs. 1,600, Rs. 1,200
(c) Rs. 1,400, Rs. 1,200 (d) None of these

160. An amount of Rs. 950 is distributed among A, B & C in the ratio of 5:11:3, what is the difference between the share of B and A.

(a) 300 (b) 340
(c) 500 (d) None of these

161. Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 1}\frac{e^{-x}-e^{-1}}{x-1}$

(a) $\frac{1}{e}$ (b) $\frac{-1}{e}$
(c) e (d) None of these

162. Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{(1+x)^x-1}{x}$

(a) $\frac{1}{n}$ (b) –n
(c) n (d) None of these

163. Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{(x+2)^{5/3}-(a+2)^{5/3}}{x-a}$

(a) $\frac{5}{3}(a+2)^{2/3}$ (b) $\frac{5(a+2)^{1/3}}{3}$

(c) $\frac{5}{3}(a+2)^{1/2}$ (d) None of these

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165. Evaluate $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{2^x-3^x}{x}$

(a) $\log 6$ (b) $\log\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)$

(c) $\log\frac{3}{2}$ (d) None of these

166. If f'(x) = $3x^2$ + 2 & f(0) = 0 then find f(2).

(a) 8 (b) 10

(c) 12 (d) None of these

167. Evaluate $\int\frac{x+3}{x^2+6x+4}dx$

(a) $\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x^2+6x+4\right)+c$ (b) $\frac{1}{2}-x+\log\left(x^2+6x+c\right)+c$

(c) $\frac{1}{2}\log\left(x+3\right)+c$ (d) None of these

168. Evaluate $\int e^x\frac{x-1}{(x+1)^3}dx$

(a) $\frac{ex}{(x+1)^2}+c$ (b) $x^2 + \log (e^x + 1) + c$

(c) $(x + 1)^2 + \log (e^x + 1) + c$ (d) None of these

169. Evaluate $\int(3x+5)^4dx$

(a) $\frac{(3x+5)^5}{3}+c$ (b) $\frac{(3x+5)^5}{15}+c$

(c) $\frac{(3x+5)^4}{15}+c$ (d) None of these

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170. Evaluate $\int \sqrt{7x+5}\, dx$

(a) $\frac{2}{21}(7x+5)^{3/2}+c$ (b) $\frac{1}{21}(7x+5)^{3/2}+c$

(c) $(7x+5)^{3/2}+c$ (d) None of these

171. Three gentlemen and three ladies are candidates for two vacancies. A voter has to vote for two candidates. In how many different ways can one cast his vote?

(a) 10 (b) 12

(c) 15 (d) None of these

172. In a party of 40 people, each shakes hand with others. How many handshakes took place in the party?

(a) 780 (b) 700

(c) 880 (d) None of these

173. How many different triangles can be formed joining the angular points of a polygon of m sides?

(a) $\frac{m(m-1)(m-2)}{6}$ (b) $\frac{m(m-1)}{2}$

(c) m (d) None of these

174. How many different cricket teams of 11 players can be selected from 14 cricket players of which only two can play as wicketkeeper? Given each team must have exactly one wicketkeeper?

(a) 130 (b) 132

(c) 140 (d) None of these

175. Mr. X has 8 children of which he takes 3 at a time to the circus. Find, how many times a particular child goes to the circus?

(a) 20 (b) 30

(c) 21 (d) None of these

176. If $a^x = b^y = c^z$ and x, y, z are in G.P. then log a, log b and log c are in

(a) A.P. (b) G.P.

(c) A.P. and G.P. both (d) None of these

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177. The 6th term from the end of the G.P. 8, 4, 2, 1, ……., $\frac{1}{1,024}$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{64}$ (b) 32

(c) $\frac{1}{32}$ (d) None of these

178. In a finite G.P., the product of two terms equi distant from the beginning and from the end is equal to the product of the first and the last term of the G.P. This statement is

(a) True (b) False
(c) Cannot say (d) None of these

179. If a, b, c are in G.P., a, x, b and b, y, c are both in A.P., then $\frac{a}{x}+\frac{c}{y}$ is equal to

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

180. If a, b, c are in G.P., a, x, b and b, y, c are both in A.P., the value of $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{y}$ is

(a) $\frac{1}{b}$ (b) $\frac{2}{b}$

(c) $-\frac{2}{b}$ (d) None of these

181. The number of times a particular item occurs in a given data is called its

(a) Variation (b) Frequency
(c) Cumulative frequency (d) None of these

182. The width of each of ten classes in a frequency distribution is 2.5 and the lower class boundary of the lowest class is 10.6. Which one of the following is the upper class boundary of the highest class?

(a) 35.6 (b) 33.1
(c) 30.6 (d) None of these

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183. Let L be the lower class boundary of a class in a frequency distribution and m be the mid point of the class. Which one of the following is the higher class boundary of the class?

(a) $m+\frac{m+2}{2}$ (b) $L+\frac{m+L}{2}$

(c) 2m – L (d) m – 2L

184. The mean of the values of 1, 2, 3 ……, n with respective frequencies x, 2x, 3x, …… nx is

(a) $\frac{n+1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{n}{2}$

(c) $\frac{2n+1}{3}$ (d) $\frac{2n+1}{6}$

185. The mean of four observations is 10 and when a constant a is added to each observation, the mean becomes 13. The value of a is

(a) 2 (b) –3

(c) 3 (d) None of these

186. For the bivariate data [(x, y)] = [(20,5), (21,4), (22,3)], the correlation coefficient between x and y is

(a) 0 (b) 1

(c) –1 (d) 0.5

187. For a (m×n) classification of bivariate data, the maximum number of conditional distributions is

(a) q (b) p+q

(c) pq (d) p

188. The regression of y on x is 2y + 3x = 4 and the correlation coefficient between x and y is 0.8. This statement is

(a) True (b) False

(c) Cannot say (d) None of these

189. The correlation coefficient of 3x and –2y is the same as the correlation coefficient Of x and y. This statement is

(a) True (b) False

(c) Cannot say (d) None of these

190. When the correlation coefficient r = ± 1, then the two repression lines are

(a) Perpendicular to each other (b) Coincide

(c) Parallel to each other (d) Do not exist

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191. In a binomial distribution with 6 independent trials, the probability of 3 and 4 successes is found to be 0.2457 and 0.0819 respectively. Find the parameters p and q of the binomial distribution.

(a) $\frac{2}{13}, \frac{1}{13}$ (b) $\frac{4}{13}, \frac{9}{13}$

(c) $\frac{5}{13}, \frac{2}{13}$ (d) None of these

192. E (x.y) = E(x). E(y), where x and y are independent random variables. This is

(a) True (b) False
(c) Either (a) or (b) (d) None of these

193. Probability distribution is known as theoretical distribution. This is

(a) False (b) True
(c) Either (a) or (b) (d) None of these

194. Mean of the probability distribution of random variable x is

(a) E(x) (b) $E(x^2)$
(c) $E(x)^2$ (d) None of these

195. An attempt to produce a particular outcome which is neither certain nor impossible is called.

(a) Event (b) Trial
(c) Sample Space (d) None of these

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

(a) Standard Deviation (b) Mean Deviation
(c) Q.D. (d) None of these

197. If $x\sqrt{1+y}+y\sqrt{1+x}=0$; then $(1+x)^2\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to

(a) 0 (b) 11
(c) –1 (d) None of these

198. If $y = x\sqrt{x^2+1}+\log\left(x+\sqrt{x^2+1}\right)$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is equal to

(a) $\sqrt{x^2+1}$ (b) $2\sqrt{x+1}$

(c) $2\sqrt{x^2+1}$ (d) None of these

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199. If $y = ae^{mx} + be^{-mx}$ then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is

(a) my (b) m^2y^2
(c) m^2y (d) None of these of these

200. If $^{12}C_5 + 2\ ^{12}C_4 + {}^{12}C_3 = {}^{14}C_x$ then the value of x is:

(a) 5 (b) 9
(c) 5 or 9 (d) None of these

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COMMON PROFICIENCY TEST

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT – 7

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

The test is divided into four sections.

Questions 1 to 200 have only one correct answer and carry + 1 mark for each correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING (60 MARKS)

1. Consignment Account is

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

2. Bills receivable is….

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

3. Return Inwards books records…….

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

4. Parties to Bills of exchange are

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

5. Contra entries are passed only when

(a) Single column Cash Book is prepared
(b) Double column Cash Book is prepared
(c) Three column Cash Book is prepared
(d) Petty Cash Book is prepared

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6. Sale or return day book is a

(a) Personal A/c (b) Suspense A/c
(c) Memorandum A/c (d) Nominal A/c

7. Goodwill is a

(a) Current Asset (b) Intangible asset
(c) Personal asset (d) Tangible Asset

8. Prepaid insurance is….

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

9. Cash column in Cash Book always has

(a) Credit Balance (b) Both (a) and (c)
(c) Debit Balance (d) None of the above

10. Total of the sales day book is posted periodically to the credit of

(a) Sales Books (b) Purchases Books
(c) Cash Book (d) None of the above

11. Outstanding Salaries given in the trial balance is recorded in

(a) Profit & Loss A/c (b) Balance Sheet
(c) Trading A/c (d) P & L appropriation

12. Which reserve is not shown in the balance sheet?

(a) Secret Reserve (b) General Reserve
(c) Capital Reserve (d) All the above

13. Which Liability is not included in the total of Balance Sheet?

(a) Current Liability (b) Contingent Liability
(c) Fixed Liability (d) All of the above

14. Errors are

(a) Undetected mistakes (b) Intentional mistakes
(c) Frauds (d) Unintentional mistakes

15. Revenue expenditures are recorded in the

(a) Manufacturing A/c. (b) Trading A/c.
(c) P & L A/c. (d) All the above

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16. Goods purchased from Mohan for Rs. 4,000 passed through the Sales books. The rectification of this error will result in

(a) Increase in debtors (b) Increase in gross profit
(c) Decrease in gross profit (d) None of the above.

17. In case of opening Credit Balance the word …..are written on the Credit side.

(a) By balance b/d (b) To balance b/d
(c) By balance c/d (d) To balance c/d

18. Preliminary expenses are treated as

(a) Fixed Assets (b) Current Assets
(c) Intangible Assets (d) Miscellaneous expenditure

19. Account payable normally has

(a) Credit balance (b) Debit balance
(c) Unfavourable balance (d) Either (a) or (b)

20. Proposed dividend are debited to

(a) Balance Sheet (b) P & L Appropriation A/c
(c) Trading A/c (d) P & L A/c

21. Narang purchased goods for Rs. 3,00,000 and sold 4/5 of goods amounting Rs. 5,00,000 and paid expenses amounting Rs. 1,10,000 for the year 2009. Besides that he paid Rs. 7,000 for an electricity bill of March 2008 and advance salaries amounting Rs. 10,000 was paid for the month of April 2010. He calculated net profit Rs. 1,50,000. The profit calculated by him is correct according to

(a) Conservatism concept (b) Matching concept
(c) Cost concept (d) Entity concept

22. A trader purchased goods for Rs. 5,00,000 and sold 55% of such goods during the accounting year ended 31st Dec. 2009. The market value of the remaining goods was Rs. 1,00,000. He valued the closing stock at cost. He violated the concept of

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

23. Stock worth Rs. 20,000 (cost price Rs.15,000) taken by Naresh who is a clerk in the office. The same is to be deducted from his salary in the subsequent month. Journal entry will be

(a) Dr. Salary A/c Rs.15,000 and Cr. Purchases A/c Rs. 15,000
(b) Dr. Naresh Rs.15,000 and Cr. Purchases A/c Rs. 20,000
(c) Dr. Salary A/c Rs.15,000 and Cr. Purchases A/c Rs. 20,000
(d) None of the above

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24. **Cost of goods sold Rs. 20,000**
Closing stock Rs. 8,000
Opening Stock Rs. 6,000
Amount of purchases will be

(a) Rs. 24,000 (b) Rs. 18,000
(c) Rs. 22,000 (d) Rs. 34,000

25. **Opening debtors Rs.15,000**
Bad debts during the year Rs.14,000
Cash received from customers Rs.1,60,000
Closing Debtors Rs.7,000
Cash sales Rs.20,000
Total sales will be -

(a) Rs. 1,50,000 (b) Rs. 1,60,000
(c) Rs. 1,51,000 (d) Rs. 1,86,000

26. **Bank overdraft as per Cash book is Rs. 15,000**
Cheque deposited but not cleared Rs. 4,000
Cheque issued but not cashed Rs. 6,000
Bank overdraft as per Bank statement will be

(a) Rs. 13,000 (b) Rs. 5,000
(c) Rs. 25,000 (d) Rs. 17,000

27. **Bank balance as per pass book Rs 20,000**
Cheque issued but not presented Rs 7,000
Cheque deposited but not cleared Rs 5,000
Bank balance as per cash book will be -:

(a) Rs. 22,000 (b) Rs. 32,000
(c) Rs. 18,000 (d) Rs. 8,000

28. **A company can issue redeemable preference shares**

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

29. **According to the Table A of the Companies Act, 1956, interest on call in arrears is charged**

(a) 4% (b) 6%
(c) 5% (d) 7%

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30. Credit purchases of goods worth Rs. 30,000 by a dealer will be recorded in

(a) Cash book (b) Journal Proper
(c) Sales Book (d) Purchases book

31. Pooja and Pratibha are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Pallavi is admitted for 1/5th share and brings Rs. 10,000 as capital and necessary amount for his share of goodwill. The goodwill of the entire firm is value at Rs. 40,000.

Goodwill brought by Pallavi is

(a) Rs. 5,000 (b) Rs. 8,000
(c) Rs. 10,000 (d) Rs. 6,000

32. Debentures issued as collateral security is ….

(a) Added in the total liability of the company
(b) Deducted in the liability of the company
(c) Added in the assets of the company
(d) Both (a) and (c)

33. Debenture holders are

(a) Owners of the company (b) Creditors of the company
(c) Debtors of the company (d) Trustee of the company

34. Cost of goods sold Rs. 15,000 were sold at 25% profit on selling price. The amount of sales will be

(a) Rs. 20,000 (b) Rs. 11,250
(c) Rs. 18,750 (d) Rs. 15,000

35. The securities premium account may be applied by the company

(a) In writing off the preliminary expenses of the company.
(b) In writing off the expenses of or the commission paid or discount allowed on, any issue of shares or debentures of the company.
(c) In paying up un-issued shares of the company to be issued to members of the company as fully paid bonus shares.
(d) All of the above.

36. Bill is drawn on 20 January 2010 for 2 months. After sight date of acceptance is 29 January 2010. The maturity date of the bill will be

(a) 1 April 2010 (b) 23 March, 2010
(c) 20 March, 2010 (d) 29 March, 2010

37. Returns of Cash Sales is recorded in

(a) Purchase book (b) Sales book
(c) Cash Book (d) Sales Returns book

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38. Security premium is recorded in …..

(a) Trading A/c (b) P & L A/c
(c) P & L appropriation A/c (d) Balance Sheet

39. MND & Company employs a team of 15 workers who were paid Rs. 2,000 each in the year ending March 31, 2009. At the start of the year April 2009, company raised salaries by 25%. The amount of salary for the year ended 31st March, 2010 will be

(a) Rs. 30,000 (b) Rs. 37,500
(c) Rs. 22,500 (d) Rs. 35,000

40. Machinery costing Rs. 50,000 was purchased on 1st January 2009. The installation charges amounting Rs. 5,000 were incurred. The depreciation at 25% p.a. by written down value method for the year ended 31st Dec. 2009 will be

(a) Rs. 68,750 (b) Rs. 13,750
(c) Rs. 41,250 (d) Rs. 12,500

41. Original cost Rs. 1,50,000, Salvage value Nil, Useful Life - 5 years
Depreciation for the 3rd year under sum of digits method will be

(a) Rs. 20,000 (b) Rs. 35,000
(c) Rs. 25,000 (d) Rs. 30,000

42. A company issued Rs. 50,000 10% debentures at a discount of 5% redeemable after 5 year at a premium of 5%. Loss on issue of debentures will be

(a) Rs. 2,500 (b) Rs. 6,000
(c) Rs. 5,000 (d) Rs. 7,000

43. Ramesh Ltd. purchases furniture for Rs. 20,000 payable as to Rs. 6,500 in cash and the balance by an issue of 6% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 10%. Discount amount will be

(a) Rs.1,350 (b) Rs.2,000
(c) Rs. 650 (d) Rs.1,500

44.

Opening debtors -	**Rs. 1,50,000**
Total sales -	**Rs. 50,000**
Cash received from debtors –	**Rs. 30,000**
Cash sales –	**Rs. 15,000**
Sales Returns –	**Rs. 3,000**
Bad debts –	**Rs. 7,000**
Bills received from customers –	**Rs. 15,000**

Debtors at the end will be

(a) Rs. 1,40,000 (b) Rs. 1,30,000
(c) Rs. 1,20,000 (d) Rs. 1,50,000

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45. Goods costing Rs. 3,00,000 sent out to consignee at cost plus 25%. Invoice value of goods will be

(a) Rs. 3,75,000 (b) Rs. 3,50,000
(c) Rs. 2,25,000 (d) Rs. 2,50,000

46. A manager gets 10% commission on sales. Cost price of goods sold is Rs.80,000 which he sold at a margin 20% on sale. Amount of commission will be

(a) Rs. 16,000 (b) Rs. 9,600
(c) Rs. 10,000 (d) Rs. 6,000

47. Adjustment entry for interest earned but not received will be

(a) Dr. Cash A/c and Cr. Interest A/c
(b) Dr. Accrued Interest A/c and Cr. Customer A/c
(c) Dr. Accrued Interest A/c and Cr. Interest A/c
(d) None of the above

48. General Manager gets 10% commission on net profit after charging such commission. Gross profit Rs. 70,000 and General expenses other than manager commission are Rs. 12,000. Commission amount will be

(a) Rs. 5272.72 (b) Rs. 6072.72
(c) Rs. 5372.72 (d) Rs. 5172.72

49. Goods sold Rs. 25,000 on approval or return basis were included in Sales Book. The profit included in the sales was at 25% on cost. At the year end, closing stock will increase by

(a) Rs. 5,000 (b) Rs. 20,000
(c) Rs. 15,000 (d) Rs. 45,000

50. Balance as per Pass Book Rs. 27,400
(i) Cheque issued but not presented Rs. 73,000
(ii) Cheque deposited but not yet recorded by bank Rs. 47,700
Balance as per cash book will be

(a) Rs. 52,700 (b) Rs. 93,300
(c) Rs. 2100 (d) None of the above

51. Overdraft as per pass book Rs. 450
1. Cheque drawn but not presented for payment Rs. 105
2. Cheque sent for collection but not credited by bank Rs. 300

(a) Rs. 645 (b) Rs. 255
(c) Rs. 855 (d) Rs. 45

52. If sales Rs. 70,000 and Cost of goods sold is Rs. 24,000. The gross profit is

(a) Rs. 56,000 (b) Rs. 94,000
(c) Rs. 46,000 (d) None of these

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53. Calculate amount of proposed dividend on the basis of following informations :
1. 50,000 equity share of Rs.100 each fully called up
2. Calls in arrears Rs. 50,000
3. Proposed dividend 20%

(a) Rs. 10,00,000 (b) Rs. 9,84,000
(c) Rs. 9,90,000 (d) Rs. 9,80,000

54. Rs. 30,000 claim for workman compensation under dispute is a

(a) Fixed assets (b) Current liability
(c) Current asset (d) Contingent liability

55. 12% loan Rs.17,000
Interest on loan Rs. 700
Outstanding interest on loan will be

(a) Rs. 2,040 (b) Rs. 1,340
(c) Rs. 2,740 (d) None of the above

56. Trial balance shows the following balance
Capital - Rs.30,000 (Cr.)
Payment of advance income tax - Rs. 1,500
Income tax paid - Rs. 4,000
Capital A/c balance at the end of the year will be

(a) Rs. 24,400 (b) Rs. 24,500
(c) Rs. 27,500 (d) None of the above

57. Ashish's acceptance to Mohit for Rs. 10,000 discharged by a cash payment of Rs. 2,000 and a new bill for the balance plus Rs. 300 for interest. The amount of new bill will be

(a) Rs. 8,000 (b) Rs.10,300
(c) Rs. 12,300 (d) Rs. 8,300

58. On 1st April, 2010 Ram Ltd. issued Rs. 5,00,000 14% debentures at a discount of 10% repayable at the end of 5 years. Amount of discount to be written off every year will be

(a) Rs. 10,000 (b) Rs. 5,000
(c) Rs. 50,000 (d) None of the above

59. Sohan Ltd. forfeited 1000 shares of Rs. 10 each fully called up for non payment of final call of Rs. 4 per share. All of these shares were reissued as fully paid for Rs. 6 per share. Amount transferred to capital reserve will be

(a) Rs. 6,000 (b) Rs. 4,000
(c) Rs. 2,000 (d) NIL

60. A company cannot issue redeemable preference shares for the period exceeding

(a) 10 years (b) 20 years
(c) 30 years (d) 15 years

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SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS (40 MARKS)

61. Only those agreements, which are valid are

(a) Contract (b) Proposal
(c) Offer (d) None of the above

62. Contractual rights and duties are created by

(a) State (b) Statute
(c) Parties (d) Custom

63. An agreement enforceable by law under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 may be

(a) In writing (b) Oral
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Either (a) or (b)

64. A voidable contract is one which

(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 court of law
(d) Courts prohibit

65. Which of the following is not the legal requirement of a valid acceptance?

(a) It must be communicable
(b) It must be absolute and unconditional
(c) It must be presumed
(d)I It must be accepted by a person who has the authority to accept

66. Which are of the following is an essential element of a valid contract?

(a) Free consent (b) Consideration
(c) Competent parties (d) All of the above

67. A contract to perform a promise could arise by

(a) Standard form of contracts by promise
(b) Agreement and contract
(c) Promissory Estoppel
(d) All of the above

68. Contract which ceases to be enforceable by law becomes a

(a) Valid contract (b) Void agreement
(c) Void contract (d) Voidable contract

69. An agreement without consideration is

(a) Valid (b) Void
(c) Unenforceable (d) None of the above

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70. The consideration must be at the desire of the

(a) Promisor (b) Promisee
(c) Third party (d) None of the above

71. Contract will be valid, if the consideration is

(a) Inadequate (b) Real
(c) Illusory (d) Illegal

72. Which of the following statement is true?

(a) Consideration may be past (b) Consideration may be present
(c) Consideration may be future (d) All of the above

73. A wrong representation when made without any intention to decline the other party amounts to

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

74. A contract with the minor, which is beneficial for him is

(a) Void ab initio (b) Voidable
(c) Valid (d) Illegal

75. Where the consent of both the parties is given by mistake the contract is

(a) Valid (b) Void
(c) Voidable (d) Illegal

76. To make a contract voidable coercion must have been exercised against

(a) Only the promisor (b) Any other person
(c) (a) or (b) (d) (a) and (b)

77. Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 consent means agreeing on the same thing

(a) At the same time (b) In the same sense
(c) At different time (d) All of the above

78. Consideration and object of an agreement is unlawful if it

(a) Is fraudulent
(b) is forbidden by law
(c) Would defeat the provision of any law
(d) All of the above

79. Which of the following agreements will not be declared expressly void?

(a) If parties to it have no contractual capacity
(b) If it is done by mutual mistake
(c) If it is for lawful consideration
(d) If its consent is not free

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80. A _____ agreement is one, which is enforceable at the option of one party.

(a) Voidable (b) Void
(c) Valid (d) Illegal

81. A contract can be discharged _____.

(a) By mutual Agreement
(b) By impossibility of performance
(c) By breach of contract
(d) By all the above

82. _____ signifies that the parties are not further bound under the contract.

(a) Discharge of contract (b) Breach of contract
(c) Waiver of contract (d) Recession of a contract

83. A contract can be discharged by performance in the ways of _____.

(a) Offer to perform (b) Actual performance
(c) (a) or (b) (d) (a) and (b)

84. A contract dependent on the happening or non happening of future uncertain event, is a _____.

(a) Uncertain contract (b) Void Contract
(c) Contingent contract (d) Voidable contract

85. A contingent contract dependant 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

86. The term "goods" for the purpose of Sale of Goods Act, 1930 does not include_____.

(a) Money (b) Actionable claim
(c) Immovable property (d) All of these

87. Under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 existing goods are classified as _____.

(a) Specific goods (b) Ascertained goods
(c) Unascertained goods (d) All of the above

88. _____ may or may not pass between bailee and bailer.

(a) Consideration (b) Ownership
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

89. When a breach of condition is treated as a breach of warranty, the buyer can _____.

(a) Claim damages (b) Repudiate the contract
(c) Reject the goods (d) None of the above

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90. In case of sale of goods by sample as well as by description, the goods should correspond with_____.

(a) The sample (b) The description
(c) Either (a) or (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)

91. The unpaid seller can exercise the right to resell the goods when_____.

(a) The goods are not of perishable nature
(b) The seller has not given notice of resale to the buyer
(c) The buyer has not paid the price within a reasonable time
(d) All of the above.

92. Each partner is _____ of every other partner in every matter connected with the partnership business.

(a) Bailor (b) Agent
(c) Principal (d) Pledgor

93. The right of lien is available to the unpaid seller, only when _____.

(a) Seller is not in possession of goods
(b) Seller is in possession of the goods
(c) Seller delivered the goods to the carrier
(d) Seller has delivered the goods to the buyer

94. In a partnership firm, the decisions can be made by rule of majority when decisions relates to _____.

(a) Policy decisions (b) Fundamental decisions
(c) Ordinary routine matters (d) Buying and selling of property

95. If the seller makes use of pretended bidding to raise the price, the sale is voidable at the option of the

(a) Seller (b) Buyer
(c) Court (d) Any of the above

96. "Price" means _____ consideration for sale of goods

(a) Unlawful (b) Lawful
(c) Non-monetary (d) Monetary

97. The registration of firm may be effected _____.

(a) At any time during life of partnership firm
(b) At anytime after filing a suit
(c) After dissolution of a firm
(d) Either (b) or (c)

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98. _____is a bargain between the buyer and the seller

(a) Purchase (b) Sale
(c) Production (d) Manufacture

99. A enters with a contract with B to sell him 100 bales of cotton and afterwards discovers that "B' was acting as agent for "C'. Decide.

(a) A may sue B only
(b) A may sue C only
(c) A may sue either 'B' or C
(d) A may sue either 'B' or 'C' or both for the price of cotton

100. Anticipatory breach comes under_____

(a) Law of Contractual relationship
(b) Law of Mutual consent
(c) Law of Mutaul agency
(d) Law of Limitation

SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS (50 MARKS)

101 We mainly study the following in micro economics:

(a) Location of a Industry (b) Study of firms
(c) Factor pricing (d) All of the above

102 When we study why saving rates are high or low, we are studying:

(a) Macro Economics (b) Micro Economics
(c) Econometrics (d) Both (a) and (b)

103 Which of the following is not a central problem of the economy?

(a) How to produce? (b) When to produce?
(c) What to produce? (d) For whom to produce?

104 Effective Demand depends on:

(a) Desire
(b) Means to purchase
(c) Willingness to use those means for that purchase
(d) All of above

105 Quantity demanded is a:

(a) Flow Concept (b) Stock Concept
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above

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106 Inferior goods have:

(a) Positive Income elasticity (b) Negative Income elasticity
(c) Zero (d) Both (a) and (b)

107 If two goods are substitutes like tea and coffee, then the cross elasticity is:

(a) Negative (b) Zero
(c) Positive (d) Less than one

108 If the price of Banana rises from Rs 30 per dozen to Rs. 40 per dozen and the supply increases from 240 dozen to 300 dozens elasticity of supply is:

(a) .7 (b) -.67
(c) .65 (d) .77

109 If as a result of 90 percent increase in all inputs, the output increase by 75 percent this is a case of

(a) Increasing return to a factor (b) Decreasing return to a factor
(c) Diminishing returns to scale (d) None of the above

110 Under which market structure, average revenue of a firm is equal to its marginal revenue

(a) Monopoly (b) Monopolistic competition
(c) Oligopoly (d) None of the above

111 Special Drawing Rights has link with:

(a) World Bank (b) WTO
(c) IMF (d) ADB

112 Banking Regulation Act, of India pertains to the year:

(a) 1945 (b) 1949
(c) 1943 (d) 1934

113 _____ refers to that portion of total deposits which a commercial is required to keep with itself in the form of liquid Assets.

(a) CRR (b) SLR
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Margin Requirements

114 The present membership of IMF is:

(a) 148 (b) 177
(c) 187 (d) 149

115 The WTO came into existence on:

(a) 1st January, 1995 (b) 1st January, 1991
(c) 1st January, 2001 (d) 1st January, 1996

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116 Which of the following is not the function of IMF?

(a) It functions as a short term credit institution.
(b) It functions as a long term credit institution.
(c) It is a reservoir of the currencies of all the member nations.
(d) It grants loan for financing current transactions.

117 MTA stands for

(a) Mutual Trade Agreements
(b) Multiple Trade Agreements
(c) Mutilated Trade Union Agreements
(d) Multilateral Trade Agreements

118 The predecessor of WTO was:

(a) IMF (b) GATT
(c) IBRD (d) None of the above

119 NDP does not include:

(a) Payment made for direct taxes (b) Depreciation allowance
(c) Undistributed profits (d) Corporate dividend tax

120 Which of the following would not be included in GNP?

(a) Mohan purchases a shirt to wear
(b) Sai Ram purchases a new Mercedes – Benz of S-class
(c) Yes bank purchases new computers for its shares business
(d) Aditi grows Tulsi plant in her home

121 Full employment is the level at which there is:

(a) Normal rate of unemployment (b) Zero unemployment
(c) Least supply of labour (d) None of the above

122 In which sector of the Indian Economy will we find a high rate of disguised unemployment?

(a) Transport Sector (b) Agricultural Sector
(c) Service Sector (d) Mining

123 Balance of payments is a broader term than:

(a) Balance of Trade (b) Balance of Current Account
(c) Balance of capital Account (d) All of the above

124 In the Balance of payment statement, current account includes:

(a) Goods and invisible items (b) Government Loans from abroad
(c) Foreign Direct Investment (d) None of the above

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125 Service Tax is an instrument of:

(a) Fiscal policy (b) Monetary policy
(c) Revenue policy (d) None of the above

126 Transfer payments are:

(a) Payments made to factors of production
(b) Payments made by one sector to another
(c) Payments made for no return service
(d) Repayment of loan

127 In terms of overseas shipping tonnage, India ranks _____

(a) 20^{th} (b) 10^{th}
(c) 15^{th} (d) 27^{th}

128 Which of the following statements is incorrect?

(a) The Indian Road network is one of the longest in the world
(b) The village road network connects around 65 percent of all weather roads
(c) The National highways carry more than 40 percent of the total road traffic
(d) Most of the State Electricity Boards are running on profits

129 Electricity generated from radio active elements is called:

(a) Thermal electricity (b) Hyder Electricity
(c) Tidal Energy (d) Atomic energy

130 According to the latest data, PLF is lowest in:

(a) South eastern region (b) North eastern region
(c) West eastern region (d) Eastern region

131 Plant load factor measures

(a) Operational efficiency of Hydel plant
(b) Operational efficiency of Atomic plant
(c) Operational efficiency of Thermal plant
(d) Operational efficiency of Tidal plant

132 In the theory of demographic transaction in the first stage:

(a) Birth rate falls and death rate falls
(b) Birth rate falls and death rate rises
(c) Birth rate is high and death rate is high
(d) Birth rate rises, death rate falls

133 Indian accommodates _____ percent of world population.

(a) 10 (b) 50
(c) 16.7 (d) 18

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134 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

135 The indifference curve approach does not assume:

(a) Rationality on the parts of consumers
(b) Ordinal measurement of satisfaction
(c) Cardinal measurement of satisfaction
(d) Consistent consumption pattern behavior of consumer

136 Which one of the following agencies in India is responsible for computation of National income?

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

137 Suppose the total cost of production of commodity x is Rs. 1,25,000. Out of this implicit cost is Rs. 35,000 and normal profit is Rs. 25,000. What will be explicit cost of commodity x ?

(a) Rs. 90,000 (b) Rs. 60,000
(c) Rs. 65,000 (d) Rs. 1,00,000

138 Over the planning period, the relative share of area under food grains in gross cropped area in India has:

(a) Decreased (b) Increased
(c) Remained the same (d) Increased initially and then decreased

139 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

140 Over the planning period the share of industrial sector in the GDP of the India has:

(a) Increased (b) Decreased
(c) Remained Constant (d) Remained above 40%

141 Which bank among the following is responsible for issuing currency notes in India?

(a) SBI (b) RBI
(c) UTI (d) World Bank

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142 Human Development Index is a composite index:

(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 resource, monetary resource and population size

143 Excess Capacity is the essential characteristic of the firm in the market form of:

(a) Monopoly (b) Perfect competition
(c) Monopolistic competition (d) Oligopoly

144 Which of the following is not including in the primary sector?

(a) Fishery (b) Forestry
(c) Animal Husbandry (d) None of the above

145 Which of the following is not a commercial crop?

(a) Sugar (b) Cotton
(c) Oilseeds (d) None of the above

146 Which of the following was not prevailing in the country at the time of Independence?

(a) Zamindari System (b) Ryotwari system
(c) Mahalwari system (d) None of the above

147 Agriculture provides employment to _____% of people living in the country (2007-08)

(a) 56 (b) 60
(c) 50 (d) 55

148 UNDP stands for

(a) Unlimited National Developed Programme
(b) United Nation Development Programme
(c) United Nation Development Project
(d) United National Development Programme

149 Which one is a direct tax among the following?

(a) Wealth Tax (b) Excise Duty
(c) Service Tax (d) None of the above

150 The other name of Budget line is:

(a) Demand line (b) Price line
(c) Supply line (d) None of the above

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SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE (50 MARKS)

151. One third of a number is greater than one fourth of its successor by 1. Find the number

(a) 17 (b) 16
(c) 15 (d) None of these

152. A student on being asked to multiply $\frac{16}{17}$ of a certain fraction made the mistake of dividing the fraction by $\frac{16}{17}$ and so got an answer which exceeded the correct answer by $\frac{33}{340}$ Find the correct answer.

(a) $\frac{64}{85}$ (b) $\frac{46}{58}$
(c) $\frac{64}{58}$ (d) None of these

153. $\frac{5}{7}$ of $\frac{4}{15}$ of a number is 8 more than $\frac{2}{5}$ of $\frac{4}{9}$ of the same number. What is half of that number?

(a) 630 (b) 210
(c) 105 (d) None of these

154. The sum of two numbers is 14 and their difference is 10. Find the product of the two numbers.

(a) 24 (b) 30
(c) 36 (d) None of these

155. The difference of two numbers is 11 and $\frac{1}{5}$th of their sum is 9. The numbers are:

(a) 31, 20 (b) 30, 19
(c) 29, 18 (d) 28, 17

156. The sub duplicate ratio of 16:49 is

(a) 4:7 (b) 256:2401
(c) 4:9 (d) None of these

157. Duplicate ratio of 4:5 is

(a) 16:25 (b) 2: $\sqrt{5}$
(c) 64:125 (d) None of these

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158. Triplicate ratio of 3:5 is

(a) 27:125 (b) 9:25

(c) $3^{\frac{1}{3}}:5^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (d) 125:27

159. The sub–triplicate ratio 8:125 is

(a) 2:6 (b) 2:5

(c) 5:2 (d) None of these

160. The 4th proportion of 6, 8 and 15 is –

(a) 40 (b) 30

(c) 20 (d) None of these

161. The ratio of two numbers is 4:1. If 5 is added to both the numbers, the ratio of the new numbers obtained becomes 3:1. Then the numbers are

(a) 30, 20 (b) 40, 10

(c) 20, 10 (d) None of these

162. The ratio of the money with A and B is 3:4 and that with B and C is 4:5. If A has Rs. 300, how much money does C have?

(a) 400 (b) 300

(c) 500 (d) None of these

163. Two numbers are in the Ratio 5:6. If 5 is subtracted from each number, the ratio becomes 4:5. Then the number are:

(a) 20, 30 (b) 20, 25

(c) 25, 30 (d) None of these

164. If 1 add 1 to each of the two given numbers their ratio is 1:2. If 1 subtract 5 from each the ratio is 5:11. Then the numbers are

(a) 71, 25 (b) 35, 71

(c) 35, 51 (d) None of these

165. What must be subtracted from each term of the ratio 27:43 to make it equal to 7:15?

(a) 13 (b) 15

(c) 17 (d) None of these

166. Seven times a two digit number is equal to four time the number obtained by reversing the order of digits, and the sum of the digits of number is 3. then the number is:

(a) 13 (b) 15

(c) 12 (d) None of these

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167. **There are 7 man and 3 ladies. Find the numbers of ways in which a committee of 6 can be formed of them if the committee is to include atleast two ladies.**

(a) 140 (b) 130
(c) 105 (d) None of these

168. **If $^{28}C_{2r} : {}^{24}C_{2r-4} = 225:11$, then the value of r is**

(a) 10 (b) 7
(c) 5 (d) None of these

169. **A two digit number is obtained by either multiplying sum of the digits by 8 and adding 1 or by multiplying the difference of the digits by 13 and adding 3. Then the number is:**

(a) 82 (b) 41
(c) 47 (d) None of these

170. **A committee is to be formed of 3 persons out of 12. Find the number of ways of forming such a committee.**

(a) 210 (b) 230
(c) 220 (d) None of these

171. **A gentlemen invites 6 of his friends to a party. In how many different arrangements they along with the wife of the gentleman can sit at a round table for a dinner if the host and his wife always sit side by side?**

(a) 1440 (b) 144
(c) 1445 (e) None of these

172. **Evaluate** $\lim_{x\to 9}\frac{\sqrt{x}-3}{x-9}$

(a) $\frac{1}{6}$ (b) $\frac{1}{3}$
(c) $\frac{2}{3}$ (d) None of these

173. **Evaluate** $\lim_{x\to a}\frac{\sqrt{x+a}-\sqrt{2a}}{x-a}$

(a) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{a}}$ (b) $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{2a}}$
(c) $\frac{1}{3\sqrt{2a}}$ (d) None of these

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174. **Find** $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{6 + 5x^2}{4x + 15x^2}$

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$

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

175. **Evaluate** $\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{a - bx}{x^2}$

(a) 0 (b) 1

(c) 2 (d) None of these

176. **Evaluate** $\frac{dy}{dx}$; **if** $y = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{e^x + e^{-x}}$

(a) $\frac{-4}{\left(e^x + e^{-x}\right)^2}$ (b) $\frac{4}{\left(e^x + e^{-x}\right)^2}$

(c) $\frac{1}{\left(e^x + e^{-x}\right)^2}$ (d) None of these

177. **Find** $\frac{dy}{dx}$; **if** $y = \frac{x}{(1+x)^2}$

(a) $\frac{1+x}{(1-x)^3}$ (b) $\frac{1-x}{(1+x)^3}$

(c) $\frac{1-x}{(1+x)^4}$ (d) None of these

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178. Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$; if $y = \sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}$

(a) $\frac{2\sqrt{x+1}}{4-\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x+\sqrt{x}}}$ (b) $\frac{2\sqrt{x-1}}{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{x-\sqrt{x}}}$

(c) $\frac{2\sqrt{x}+1}{2\sqrt{x}-1}$ (d) None of these

179. Evaluate $\frac{dy}{dx}$; if $y = 7^{x^2+2}$

(a) $(2x+1).7^{x^2+2^x}.\log 7$ (b) $2(x+1).7^{x^2+2^x}.\log 7$

(c) $7^{x^2+2x}\log 7$ (d) None of these

180. If $y = \log(x+\sqrt{x^2+a^2}$ then find $\frac{dy}{dx}$

(a) $\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$ (b) $\frac{-1}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$

(c) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2+a^2}}$ (d) None of these

181. If $(x-y)\, e^{\frac{x}{x-y}} = a$; then $y\frac{dy}{dx} + x$ is

(a) 2 (b) –2y
(c) 2y (d) None of these

182. If the demand law is $x = \sqrt{10-p^2}$ then the elasticity of demand at point p = 2

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

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183. **Evaluate :** $\int \frac{x^3}{x+1} dx$

(a) $x + \log (x+1) + c$ (b) $x^3 - \log (x+1) + c$

(c) $\frac{x^3}{3} - \frac{x^2}{2} + x - \log (x+1) + c$ (d) None of these

184. **Evaluate** $\int \frac{e^{4x} + e^{2x}}{e^{3x}} dx$

(a) $\frac{1}{2} e^{2x} - \frac{1}{4e^{4x}} + c$ (b) $e^x - e^{-x}\ c$

(c) $e^{2x} - \frac{1}{e^{4x}} + c$ (d) None of these

185. **Evaluate** $\int \frac{x^4 + 1}{x^2 + 1} dx$

(a) $\frac{x^2}{2} + x - 2 \log (x^2 + 1) + c$ (b) $x^2 + x + 2 \log (x^2 + 1) + c$

(c) $\frac{x^3}{3} - x + 2 \tan^{-1} x + c$ (d) None of these

186. **Evaluate** $\int \log (x+1) dx$

(a) $x \log (x+1) - x + \log (x+1) + c$

(b) $x^2 \log (x+1) - x^2 + \log (x^2+1) + c$

(c) $x \log (x+1) - x^2 + \log (x+1) + c$

(d) None of these

187. **Evaluate** $\int \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{1+x}}$

(a) $\frac{2}{3}\left\{(1+x)^{2/3} - x^{2/3}\right\} + c$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}\left\{(1+x)^{3/2} - x^{3/2}\right\} + c$

(c) $\frac{2}{3}\left\{(1+x)^{2/3} - x^{2/3}\right\} + c$ (d) None of these

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188. **Evaluate** $\int \frac{x^2 - x + 2}{x^3 + x^2 + 2x} dx$

(a) $-\log x + 3/2 \log (x-1) + 4/3 \log (x^2 + 2) + \log c$
(b) $-\log x + 2/3 \log (x^2-1) + 3/4 \log (x^2 + 2) + \log c$
(c) $-\log x + 2/3 \log (x-1) + 4/3 \log (x + 2) + \log c$
(d) None of these

189. **Evaluate** $\int \frac{1}{3x^2 + 13x - 10} dx$

(a) $\frac{1}{17}\log\left(\frac{3x^2 - 2}{3x^2 + 15}\right) + c$
(b) $\frac{1}{17}\log\left(\frac{3x - 2}{3x^2 + 15}\right) + c$
(c) $\frac{1}{17}\log\left(\frac{3x + 15}{3x - 2}\right) + c$
(d) None of these

190. **Evaluate:** $\int e^x \{f(x) + f'(x)\} dx$

(a) $e^x f(x) + c$
(b) $-e^x f(x) + c$
(c) $e^x f'(x) + c$
(d) None of these

191. **Evaluate:** $\int_a^b \frac{\log x}{x} dx$

(a) $\frac{1}{2}\log(ba).\log\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$
(b) $\log(ba).\log\left(\frac{b}{a}\right)$
(c) $\log(b + a).\log\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)$
(d) None of these

192. **Evaluate:** $\int [f(x) + f(-x)][g(x) - g(-x)] dx$

(a) 0
(b) 1
(c) –1
(d) None of these

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193. Evaluate: $\int_a^b \frac{dx}{(a+b-x)^{2/3}}$

(a) $b^{\frac{1}{3}} - a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ (b) $3\left(b^{\frac{1}{3}} - a^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)$

(c) $3\left(b^{\frac{1}{3}} + a^{\frac{1}{3}}\right)$ (d) None of these

194. Evaluate: $\int_0^2 \frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{2-x}} dx$

(a) 1 (b) 0

(c) –1 (d) None of these

195. Evaluate: $\int_0^1 \log\left(\frac{1}{x} - x\right) dx$

(a) 1 (b) –1

(c) 0 (d) None of these

196. In how many ways can 7 departments be distributed among 3 ministers, if every ministers gets at least one but not more than 3 departments?

(a) 1050 (b) 1000

(c) 1200 (d) None of these

197. Find the number of words of three letters that can be formed with the letters of the word "CALCUTTA".

(a) 90 (b) 96

(d) 98 (d) None of these

198. How many number of numbers three digits can be made from the digits of the number 1,2,3,4,3,2?

(a) 40 (b) 42

(c) 45 (d) None of these

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199. If S_n be the sum of n terms of an A.P.; the value of $S_n - 2S_{n-1} + S_{n-2}$ is

(a) d (b) d^2
(c) cannot calculated (d) None of these

200. There are n ARITHMETIC MEANs between 3 and 31 such that the ratio of 3rd mean to (n–1)th mean is 1:3, then the value of n is

(a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 13 (d) None of these

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COMMON PROFICIENCY TEST

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT – 8

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

The test is divided into four sections.

Questions 1 to 200 have only one correct answer and carry + 1 mark for each correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING (60 MARKS)

1. Financial statements are part of

(a) Book keeping (b) Accounting
(c) Management (d) None of the above

2. The following error affect the trial balance

(a) Error of partial omission (b) Error of principal
(c) Error of complete omission (d) All of the above

3. In which area different accounting policies are adopted

(a) Valuation of inventories (b) Valuation of investment
(c) Depreciation (d) All of the above

4. Income includes

(a) Income earned (b) Income received
(c) Income receivable (d) All of the above

5. Cash Account is…..

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

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6. Total of Sales book is posted periodically to credit of

(a) Journal proper (b) Purchase Book
(c) Sales Account (d) Cash Book

7. Advance received from Debtors is not taken as Sale is based on

(a) Conservatism concept (b) Accrual Concept
(c) Money measurement concept (d) None of the above

8. Ram Motors will debit purchases of Motor in

(a) Motor A/c (b) Purchase A/c
(c) General expenses (d) None of the above

9. General Manager attended a meeting held abroad to develop market; meeting was successful. This expenses is in the nature of

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

10. Wages Rs. 1,000 payable to labour will be credited

(a) Cash A/c (b) Labour A/c
(c) Salary A/c (d) None of the above

11. Heavy amount spent for the advertisement of new company product is

(a) Revenue expenditure (b) Deferred Revenue expenditure
(c) Capital expenditure (d) Either (a) or (c)

12. Rs. 40,000 spent on repairs of newly purchased old machinery is debited to

(a) Repairs A/c (b) Cash A/c
(c) General expenses A/c (d) Machinery A/c

13. Cost of goods sold can be calculated by

(a) Balance Sheet (b) Profit & Loss A/c
(c) Trading A/c (d) P & L Appropriation A/c

14. Liability for bill discounted is a

(a) Contingent Liability (b) Fixed Liability
(c) Current Liability (d) None of the above

15. Interest on debentures is calculated on

(a) Purchase value of debentures (b) Market value of debentures
(c) Face value of debentures (d) All of the above

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16. Income tax in case of a sole trader is treated as

(a) Personal expenses (b) Debtors expenses
(c) Business expenses (d) None of the above

17. The parties to joint venture are called

(a) Friends (b) Principal and agent
(c) Partner (d) Co-venturers

18. Dividend is usually paid as a percentage of

(a) Paid up capital (b) Called up capital
(c) Authorized share capital (d) Net Profit

19. Goodwill is

(a) An Investment (b) A Current Assets
(c) An Intangible fixed assets (d) A Tangible fixed assets

20. Unexpired rent given in trial balance is recorded in

(a) Balance Sheet (b) Trading A/c
(c) Profit & Loss A/c (d) Either (b) or (c)

21. Mohan purchased a Motor Car costing Rs. 60,000 on 1st January 2009 transportation and repairing charge were incurred amounting Rs. 5,000 and 200 respectively. Dismentaling charge of old motor car in place of which new motor car was purchased amounted to Rs. 20,000. Marked value of motor car was estimated at Rs. 70,000 on 31st Dec., 2009 while finalizing the annual accounts. Mohan values the motor car at Rs. 70,000 in his book. Which of the following concepts was violated by the Mohan?

(a) Matching concept (b) Realisation concept
(c) Cost Concept (d) Periodicity concept

22. AB Ltd. issued 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 10 payable at Rs. 30 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment and balance in the first call. Application received for 1,00,000 equity shares but the company issued to them only 50,000 shares. Excess money was refunded to them after adjustment for further calls. Last call on 1,000 shares were not received and were forfeited after due notice. The above is the case of

(a) Over subscription (b) Pro-rata allotment
(c) Forfeiture of shares (d) All of the above

23. If purchases Rs. 30,000; Closing stock Rs. 5,000; Opening Stock Rs. 10,000; then cost of goods sold will be

(a) Rs. 25,000 (b) Rs. 30,000
(c) Rs. 35,000 (d) Rs. 45,000

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24. Total actual cost of machinery Rs. 50,000; salvage value Rs. 5,000; Useful life 9 years; then annual depreciation under Straight line Method will be

(a) Rs. 5,000 (b) Rs. 6,111
(c) Rs. 5,555 (d) Rs. 4,500

25. Rent Rs. 10,000; Provision for bad debts (old) Rs. 10,000
Salaries Rs. 8,000 Apprentice Premium (credit) Rs. 12,000
Gross profit Rs. 70,000
Net profit of the firm will be

(a) Rs. 74,000 (b) Rs. 64,000
(c) Rs. 54,000 (d) Rs. 52,000

26. When preparing a Bank Reconciliation Statement if you start with balance as per pass book then payments made by bank Rs. 4,000 recorded twice in pass book Rs. 4,000 will be

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

27. If Goods purchased for Rs. 2,00,000; Sales Rs. 1,60,000; Margin 20% on sales, then closing stock is

(a) Rs. 72,000 (b) Rs. 40,000
(c) Rs. 70,000 (d) Rs. 75,000

28. Ram paid Rs. 1,000 towards a debit of Rs. 3,000 which was written off as bad debt in the previous year. Ram's account will be credited with

(a) Rs. 1,000 (b) Rs. 3,000
(c) Rs. 2,500 (d) NIL

29. Income tax liability of the owner Rs. 2,000 was paid out of petty cash. Journal entry will be

(a) Dr. Income tax A/c Rs.2,000 and Cr. Cash A/c Rs. 2,000
(b) Dr. Drawings Rs.2,000 and Cr. Cash A/c Rs. 2,000
(c) Dr. Drawings Rs.2,000 and Cr. Petty Cash A/c Rs. 2,000
(d) None of the above

30. An old motor car was purchased for Rs. 1,00,000. It was repaired for Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 15,000 spent on its painting. Machinery repairs A/c will be debited by

(a) Rs. 25,000 (b) Rs. 10,000
(c) Rs. 15,000 (d) NIL

31. Shyam started business on 1.4.09 with a capital of Rs. 2,00,000 for which he borrowed Rs. 30,000 from a friend. He earned a profit of Rs. 1,00,000 during the year and withdrew cash Rs. 50,000 for private use. What is his capital at the end of the year?

(a) Rs. 2,80,000 (b) Rs. 2,50,000
(c) Rs. 3,00,000 (d) Rs. 3,80,000

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32. X & Y purchased a building of Rs. 1,00,000 and sold it for Rs. 1,20,000. X had contributed for Rs.60,000 and Rs. 40,000. They decided to share profits in the ratio of their capital contribution. The profit on venture will be

(a) Rs. 12,500 & Rs. 7,500 (b) Rs. 8,000 & Rs. 12,000
(c) Rs. 75,000 & Rs. 12,500 (d) Rs. 12,000 & Rs. 8,000

33. Goods costing Rs. 20,000 was sold to Mohan at the invoice price of 20% above cost with a trade discount of 10%. The amount of sales will be

(a) Rs. 22,000 (b) Rs. 24,000
(c) Rs. 21,600 (d) Rs. 22,600

34. Z & Co. issued Rs. 10,000 10% Debentures at 5% discount redeemable at 5% premium after 10 years loss on issue of debentures will be

(a) Rs. 1,000 (b) Rs. 1,500
(c) Rs. 500 (d) Rs. 2,000

35. X & Y are partners in a business sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:3. They admit Z as a partner. X sacrificed 1/7th of his share and Y sacrifice 1/3rd of his share in favour of Z. New profit sharing ratio will be

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

36. On 1st Jan., 2010 goods costing Rs. 40,000 were consigned by A to his agent B at a proforma price which was cost plus one fifth of profit on invoice price. Invoice price of goods will be

(a) Rs. 48,000 (b) Rs. 35,000
(c) Rs. 50,000 (d) Rs. 45,000

37. Ram of Mumbai sends out certain goods at cost plus 25%. Invoice value of goods sends out Rs. 20,000. 4/5th of the goods were sold by consignee at Rs. 17,600. Commission 2% upto invoice value and 10% on any surplus above invoice value commission amount will be

(a) Rs. 320 (b) Rs. 400
(c) Rs. 520 (d) Rs. 480

38. Opening Stock – Rs.40,000
Purchase – Rs.1,00,000
Closing stock –Rs.30,000
Carriage inwards – Rs.5,000
Carriage outwards – Rs.3,000
Office rent – Rs.4,000
Sales –Rs.2,00,000
Gross profit will be

(a) Rs. 85,000 (b) Rs. 75,000
(c) Rs. 95,000 (d) Rs. 65,000

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39. Mohan sells goods at cost plus 50%; total sales were 2,00,000. Cost price of the goods will be

(a) Rs. 1,22,222 (b) Rs. 1,11,111
(c) Rs. 1,33,333 (d) Rs. 1,44,444

40. A seller sells goods at a profit of 25% on sales. In a particular month, he sold goods costing 45,000. Sales price of goods will be

(a) Rs. 56,250 (b) Rs. 65,000
(c) Rs. 55,000 (d) Rs. 60,000

41.

Opening balance of capital	**–**	**Rs.15,000**
Income tax	**–**	**Rs. 2,500**
Net profit	**–**	**Rs.1,500**
Drawings	**–**	**Rs.1,000**
Interest on capital	**–**	**Rs.750**
Interest on drawings	**–**	**Rs.300**

Capital at the end will be

(a) Rs. 13,500 (b) Rs. 13,450
(c) Rs. 13,350 (d) Rs. 13,300

42.

Cost of goods sold	**–**	**Rs.1,50,000**
Opening stock	**–**	**Rs.20,000**
Closing stock	**–**	**Rs.40,000**

Purchases amount will be

(a) Rs. 1,80,000 (b) Rs. 1,30,000
(c) Rs. 1,70,000 (d) Rs. 1,75,000

43. Mohan and Sohan are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3. They admit Shyam with 1/5th share in profit which he acquires equally from both 1/10 from Mohan and 1/10 from Sohan. New profit sharing ratio will be

(a) 15:10:5 (b) 20:10:4
(c) 21:11:8 (d) None of those

44. Share capital 50,000 shares of Rs. 15 each

Rs. 10 called up	**-**	**Rs. 5,00,000**
Calls in arrears	**-**	**Rs. 20,000**
Call in advance	**-**	**Rs. 30,000**

Board of directors decide to provide 15% for dividend on share capital. Amount of proposed dividend will be

(a) Rs. 65,000 (b) Rs. 70,000
(c) Rs. 75,000 (d) Rs. 72,000

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45. Under diminishing balance method, depreciation

(a) Is constant every year (b) Increases every year
(c) Decreases every year (d) None of the above

46. The total of the purchases day book is posted periodically to the debit of

(a) Sales book (b) Purchases Account
(c) Cash book (d) Journal

47. Which stock valuation method best matches the cost of goods sold with current replacement cost

(a) Specific identification method (b) Weighted average method
(c) LIFO (d) FIFO

48. Actual total cost of plant - Rs 1,50,000
Salvage value - Rs. 20,000
Useful Life - 10 years
Annual depreciation under Straight line method will be

(a) Rs. 13,000 (b) Rs. 15,000
(c) Rs. 12,000 (d) Rs. 17,000

49. Legal expenses incurred on a suit for breach of contract to supply goods is a

(a) Capital expenditure (b) Deferred expenditure
(c) Revenue expenditure (d) Both (a) and (c)

50. No journal entry is required to be passed when there is

(a) Loss by theft (b) Normal loss
(c) Loss of bad debts (d) Abnormal loss

51. A plant & machinery worth Rs. 1,00,000 is insured for Rs. 60,000. It is completely destroyed by fire. The loss to be admitted by the insurance company will be

(a) Rs. 1,00,000 (b) Rs. 1,60,000
(c) Rs. 40,000 (d) Rs. 60,000

52. There must be a gap of atleast _____ month between two calls.

(a) 3 (b) 6
(c) 1 (d) 2

53. Cost of goods sold Rs. 8,000. Closing stock Rs. 3,000 opening stock Rs. 2,500. Wages Rs. 1,000 purchases will be

(a) Rs. 8,500 (b) Rs. 7,500
(c) Rs. 6,500 (d) Rs. 9,500

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54. **Cost of goods sold - Rs. 80,000**
Sales - Rs. 1,60,000
Closing stock - Rs. 30,000
Gross profit will be

(a) Rs. 1,00,000 (b) Rs. 1,10,000
(c) Rs. 80,000 (d) Rs. 1,20,000

55. **Bill of Rs. 15,000 accepted by A was endorsed by B to C on account of final settlement of Rs. 18,000. The benefit of Rs. 3,000 earn by B was**

(a) Credited to discount received A/c by Rs. 3,000
(b) Credited to rebate account by Rs. 3,000
(c) Credited to discount allowed A/c Rs. 3,000
(d) Not shown in the books of B at all

56. **Depreciation on plant and machinery whose cost is Rs. 80,000 with an accumulated depreciation reserve of Rs. 12,000 at 30% p.a. on written down value will be**

(a) Rs. 12,000 (b) Rs. 20,000
(c) Rs. 24,000 (d) Rs. 20,400

57. **Ram and Rahim have been sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 4:3 Rahman is admitted as a partner. He acquires his 1/7 share only from Rahim. New ratio will be**

(a) 3:2:1 (b) 4:2:1
(c) 5:2:1 (d) 2:2:1

58. **Narain Ltd. invited application for 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 8%. Discount per share will be**

(a) Rs. 8.00 (b) Rs. 0.08 paise
(c) 0.80 paise (d) Rs. 80.00

59. **Salary has been paid for 9 months from April to December 2009 amounting Rs. 72,000. The amount of outstanding salary shown in the balance sheet will be**

(a) Rs. 48,000 (b) Rs. 8,000
(c) Rs. 24,000 (d) Rs. 72,000

60. **Forfeited shares can be re-issued at discount**

(a) When the market value of the forfeited share is less than is nominal value
(b) When the forfeited shares were originally issued at discount
(c) When board of directors seems to issue it at discount
(d) When the forfeited shares were originally issued at premiuim

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SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS (40 MARKS)

61. The sources of Mercantile law include

(a) English common law (b) Mercantile Usages
(c) Principles of Equity & justice (d) All of the above

62. Every contract is an agreement but every agreement is not contract. This statement is

(a) Correct (b) Correct subject to certain exception
(c) Partially correct (d) Wrong

63. An agreement enforceable by law amounts to

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

64. Auction sale is an example of

(a) An executed contract (b) A tacit contract
(c) An executory contract (d) An implied contract

65. A proposal when accepted becomes a

(a) Offer (b) Acceptance
(c) Contract (d) Lawful promise

66. Consent should be given

(a) By the person to whom offer is made
(b) Without a Condition
(c) In clear terms either oral or written
(d) All of the above

67. Under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 the subject matter of goods

(a) Is existing goods only (b) Is future goods only
(c) May be existing or future goods (d) None of the above

68. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

(a) Oral acceptance is a valid acceptance
(b) Acceptance must be in writing
(c) Acceptance must be communicated
(d) Acceptance must be in prescribed manner

69. Which one of the following falls into the category of offer?

(a) Newspaper advertisement regarding sale
(b) Display of goods by a shopkeeper in his window with prices marked on them
(c) An advertisement for a concert
(d) Announcement of reward to the public

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70. A counter offer is

(a) A rejection of the original offer (b) An acceptance of the offer
(c) A bargain (d) An invitation to treat

71. When a person without expressing his final willingness, proposes certain terms on which he is willing to negotiate, he makes

(a) Counter offer (b) Standing offer
(c) Offer (d) Invitation to offer

72. A notice in the newspapers inviting tenders is

(a) Proposal (b) An invitation to proposal
(c) A promise (d) An invitation for negotiation

73. When goods are displayed in a shop window with price tags attached to them, the offer comes from

(a) Shop public (b) Shop owner
(c) Customer (d) Officer

74. Acceptance in ignorance of the offer is

(a) Valid (b) Invalid
(c) Void (d) Voidable

75. An agreement without consideration is

(a) Valid (b) Void
(c) Unenforceable (d) None of the above

76. Agreement by competent parties is

(a) Valid (b) Void
(c) Illegal (d) Unlawful

77. The consideration may move from

(a) The promisor or any other person
(b) The promisee or any other person
(c) The promisee only
(d) The promisor only

78. Inadequacy of consideration does not make a contract

(a) Void (b) Voidable
(c) Unenforceable (d) None of the above

79. Consideration is unlawful when

(a) It is fraudulent (b) Immoral or opposed to public policy
(c) It is forbidden by law (d) All of the above

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80. Due to change in law, if the performance of a promise becomes impossible, then the contract become

(a) Illegal (b) Unlawful
(c) Void (d) Valid

81. Agreement which are in the nature of bets and gambling are called_____.

(a) Invalid agreements (b) Voidable contracts
(c) Contingent contract (d) Wagering agreements

82. Illegality renders a contract_____.

(a) Illegal (b) Punishable
(c) Void (d) Voidable

83. An agreement to share the benefits of a public offer is _____.

(a) Valid (b) Voidable
(c) Void (d) None of the above

84. Recession of a contract means_____.

(a) The renewal of original contract
(b) Cancellation of contract
(c) Substitution of new contract
(d) Alteration of contract

85. Novation means _____.

(a) Frustration due to change of circumstances
(b) Impossibility of contract sending it void
(c) No frustration of executed contracts
(d) Substitution of an existing contract with a new one

86. Injuction may be _____.

(a) Temporary (b) Perpetual
(c) (a) or (b) (d) None of the above

87. Caveat emptor means _____.

(a) Let the buyer aware (b) A jus in personam
(c) A jus in rem (d) None of the above

88. In case of anticipatory breach the agreed party may treat the contract _____.

(a) As operative and wait till the time for performance arrives
(b) As discharged and bring an immediate action for damages
(c) Exercise option either (a) or (b)
(d) Only option (a) is available

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89. Misrepresentation as to fact renders a contract

(a) Voidable (b) Void
(c) Valid (d) Illegal

90. According to Sale of Goods Act, 1930, seller means a person _____.

(a) Who sells or agrees to sell goods
(b) Who only sells goods
(c) Who only agrees to sell the goods
(d) None of these

91. According to the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, Buyer is a person who _____.

(a) Buys or agrees to buy goods (b) Buys goods
(c) Agrees to buy goods (d) None of the above

92. Things attached to land, which are agreed to be severed before sale constitute _____.

(a) Movable property (b) Immovable property
(c) Goods (d) Crops, Gross and other things

93. The term goods includes _____.

(a) Shares (b) Growing crops
(c) Old coins (d) All the above

94. In a contract of sale, price of goods may be paid _____.

(a) In cash
(b) Other than cash
(c) Partly in cash and partly in goods valued in terms of money
(d) (a) and (c)

95. The general rule of law is that the risk follows _____ of goods.

(a) Possession (b) Delivery
(c) Ownership (d) Contract of sale

96. Where the goods are perishable in nature, unpaid seller can _____.

(a) Resale the goods
(b) Not resale the goods
(c) Ask again the buyer
(d) Take possession and mark goods as bad

97. When there is no reserve price, the auctioneer is _____.

(a) not bound to accept the highest bid
(b) bound to accept the highest bid
(c) Can accept any price
(d) None of the above

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98. Partnership property vest in the _____.

(a) Firm
(b) Partner of the firm
(c) Continuing partner of the firm
(d) Retiring partners of the firm

99. 'A' borrows Rs. 500 from 'B' to pay to 'C', to whom 'B' has lost a bet. Contract between 'A' and 'B' is

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

100. A purchase a refrigerator on hire purchase from B and pledged with C. D purchased the refrigerator from C in good faith, on knowing the facts B wants to recover the refrigerator from D. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

(a) B can recover the refrigerator from D
(b) B can recover the refrigerator from A only
(c) B cannot recover the refrigerator from D
(d) D will get good title for the refrigerator as he bought it in good faith

SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS (50 MARKS)

101 When we are studying how a producer fixes the prices of his products we are studying.

(a) Macro Economics
(b) Micro Economics
(c) Both Micro and Macro Economics
(d) None of the above

102 Macro economics doesn't include one example from the following:

(a) National Income and output (b) Study of firms
(c) General Price Level (d) Saving and Investment

103 If distribution of income is more equal, then the propensity to consumer of the country is

(a) Relatively High (b) Relatively Low
(c) Unaffected (d) None of the above

104 Normal goods have:

(a) Positive income elasticity (b) Negative income elasticity
(c) Fluctuating income elasticity (d) Zero income elasticity

105 If the goods are complementary like car and petrol, their cross elasticity is:

(a) Negative (b) Positive
(c) Zero (d) Infinite

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106 If demand for a good is elastic, an increase in its price will cause total expenditure of the consumers of the good to:

(a) Increase (b) Decrease
(c) Remain the same (d) None of the above

107 If a good is priced at Rs 180 p.u. and its price is increased to Rs. 240 p.u. Now suppose quantity demanded previously was 100 units and as a result of price increase, the quantity demanded fell to 80 units. What is the price elasticity?

(a) .777 (b) 1.4
(c) 1 (d) .8

108 Monetary policy is given by:

(a) Commercial banks (b) Central bank
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Ministry of Finance

109 Fiscal policy is the policy of the Government related to:

(a) Public Revenue
(b) Public Expenditure
(c) Both Public Revenue and Public Expenditure
(d) Public welfare

110 Which of the following is not the objective of Monetary Policy?

(a) To regulate monetary growth
(b) To ensure adequate expansion in credit to assist economic growth
(c) To introduce measures for strengthening the banking system
(d) To increase Public Revenue

111 FEMA stands for

(a) Fiscal Exchange Management Act
(b) Foreign Exchange Monetary Act
(c) Foreign Exchange Management Act
(d) Foreign Exchange Money Act

112 _____ refers to that portion of total deposits which a commercial bank has to keep with the RBI

(a) CRR (b) SLR
(c) Bank Rate (d) Margin Requirement

113 Which is the central bank of India?

(a) SBI (b) Indian Bank
(c) NABARD (d) RBI

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114 Which of the following is a commercial bank in India?

(a) SBI (b) Citi Bank
(c) ABN Amro Bank (d) All of the above

115 The initial membership of IMF in the year 1947 was_____.

(a) 31 (b) 51
(c) 91 (d) 101

116 Macro economics is the study of:

(a) Inflation (b) Unemployment
(c) Growth (d) All of the above

117 Net Factor Income from abroad is equal to:

(a) NDP at market price – Net Indirect Taxes
(b) NNP at factor cost – NDP at factor cost
(c) NDP_{FC} (+) Deprecation
(d) None of the above

118 Balance of Trade is:

(a) Difference between current and capital Account
(b) Difference between export and import of goods
(c) Difference between export and import of goods and services
(d) Balance of current account

119 Which of the following is not included in the computation of GDP?

(a) Spending on guns and tanks
(b) Purchase of Limca by a family
(c) Services of a teacher
(d) Price paid for a stolen car

120 In terms of capacity of power generation, the highest capacity is of:

(a) Thermal (b) Hydel
(c) Nuclear (d) Others

121 The highest user of commercial energy is

(a) Railways (b) Industry
(c) Households (d) Agriculture

122 According to National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) during 2007-08.

(a) Unemployment rates on the basis of current daily status were same as those on the basis of usual status
(b) Unemployment rates on the basis of current daily status were higher than those of the basis of usual status

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(c) Unemployment rates of the basis of current daily status were lower than those on the basis of usual status
(d) None of the above

123 Indian ranked _____ among top 15 debtor countries of the world according to the World Bank. (2008)

(a) 10^{th} (b) 9^{th}
(c) 5^{th} (d) 7^{th}

124 India's external debt stood at more than _____crore June 2010.

(a) 12,00,000 (b) 8,00,000
(c) 20,00,000 (d) 18,00,000

125 Balance of payment consists of:

(a) Balance of current account and capital account
(b) Only Capital account
(c) Only Current Account
(d) Only trade account.

126 Budget Deficit means:

(a) Total Receipts and total expenditure
(b) Revenue receipts and revenue expenditure
(c) Fiscal deficit – Interest
(d) Total Budgetary receipts – revenue expenditure

127 The aim of FRBM bill is to reduce gross fiscal deficit by_____ % of GDP.

(a) 2.5% (b) .5%
(c) 1% (d) .25%

128 Non-plan revenue expenditure consists of :

(a) Defence (b) Interest Payment
(c) Food and Fertilizer subsidy (d) All of the above

129 The Government now taps 91 days treasury bills from the market and shows them as part of:

(a) Revenue Receipt (b) Loan Receipt
(c) Capital Receipt (d) None of the above

130 Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) In India, we mainly use the concept of relative poverty for measuring poverty
(b) Gini coefficients are used to measure absolute poverty
(c) Gini coefficients are often used for measuring poverty in relative sense
(d) When poverty is related to the distribution of income or consumption expenditure, it is absolute poverty

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131 According to _____measure, a person is said to be employed for the week even if he is employed only for a day during that week

(a) Current Weekly Status (b) Usual Status
(c) Current Daily Status (d) Current Yearly Status

132 The green revolution is also known as:

(a) Rice revolution (b) Wheat revolution
(c) Bajra revolution (d) All of the above

133 Which of the following statements is correct?

(a) Tax on agriculture is a state subject
(b) Under zamindari system, farmers directly paid land revenue to the state
(c) Cooperative banks are giving loans to agricultural sector at zero interest rates
(d) India has been a big importer of food grain especially since 1995

134 Agriculture sector faces the problem of:

(a) Slow and unplanned growth (b) Inadequate finance
(c) Inadequate reforms (d) All of the above

135 Increasing returns imply:

(a) Constant average cost
(b) Diminishing cost per unit of output
(c) Optimum use of capital and labour
(d) None of the above

136 _____ is an implicit cost of production

(a) Wages of the labour
(b) Charges for electricity
(c) Interest on owned money capital
(d) Payment for raw material

137 All of the following are U-shaped curves except the:

(a) AVC curve (b) AFC curve
(c) AC curve (d) MC curve

138 Suppose that a sole proprietor is earning total revenue of Rs. 1,20,000 and is incurring explicit cost of Rs. 90,000. If the owner could work for another company for Rs. 50,000 a year, we would conclude that:

(a) The firm is incurring an economic profit
(b) The firm is incurring an economic loss
(c) Total economic cost is Rs 2,10,000
(d) The firm is earning economic profit of Rs. 30,000

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Use following table to answers questions 139-140

Hour of labour	Total output	Marginal product
0	**0**	**0**
1	**300**	**300**
2	**-**	**240**
3	**720**	**-**

139 What is the total output when 2 hours of labour are employed?

(a) 160 (b) 200
(c) 360 (d) 540

140 What is the marginal product of the third hour of labour?

(a) 120 (b) 160
(c) 200 (d) 180

Use the following data to answer questions 141-143

Output	Total Cost
0	240
1	330
2	410
3	480
4	540
5	610
6	690

141. The Average fixed cost of 2 units of output is:

(a) Rs. 80 (b) Rs. 85
(c) Rs 120 (d) Rs. 205

142 The marginal cost of the sixth unit of output is:

(a) Rs. 133 (b) Rs. 75
(c) Rs. 80 (d) Rs. 450

143 Diminishing marginal returns start to occur between units:

(a) 2 and 3 (b) 3 and 4
(c) 4 and 5 (d) 5 and 6

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144 Which cost increases continuously with the increase in production?

(a) Average cost (b) Marginal cost
(c) Fixed cost (d) Variable cost

145 Before financial reforms, the banking system was characterized by all of the following except:

(a) Administered interest rate structure
(b) Quantitative restriction on credit flow
(c) High revenue requirements
(d) Keeping very less lendable resources

146 The law of scarcity:

(a) Doesn't apply to rich, developed countries
(b) Applies only to the less developed countries
(c) Implies that consumer wants will be satisfied in a mixed economy
(d) Implies that consumer wants will never be completely satisfied

147 Money includes

(a) Currencies and demand deposits
(b) Bonds, Government securities
(c) Equity shares
(d) All of the above

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

(a) Infinite (b) Zero
(c) Equal to one (d) Greater than zero but less than one

149 According to the Planning Commission, using Mixed Recall period (MRP) _____% people were below poverty line in 2004-05

(a) 21.8 (b) 24.5
(c) 27.8 (d) 28.5

150 Lesser production of _____would lead to lesser production in future

(a) Public goods (b) Consumer goods
(c) Agricultural goods (d) Capital goods

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE (50 MARKS)

151. How many numbers between 100 and 200 are divisible by 2 & 8?

(a) 12 (b) 13
(c) 9 (d) 16

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152. The sum of first n odd numbers is

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

153. Find the number which when multiplied by 36 is increased by 1050.

(a) 40 (b) 30
(c) 50 (d) None of these

154. Find the value of $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + 12^3$

(a) 6804 (b) 6048
(c) 6084 (d) None of these

155. Find the sum of n terms of the series 1 + 9 + 24 + 46 + 75 + ...

(a) $\frac{n(n+1)(7n-4)}{6}$ (b) $\frac{n(2n+1)(4n-3)}{6}$

(c) $\frac{n(2n+1)(2n-3)}{6}$ (d) None of these

156. What must be added to each term of 83:263 to make it equal to 1:3?

(a) 13 (b) 10
(c) 7 (d) None of these

157. An employer reduces the number of employees in the ratio of 9:8 and increases their wages in the ratio of 14:15. In what ratio is the wages bill decreased?

(a) 20:22 (b) 20:33
(c) 21:20 (d) None of these

158. Divide Rs. 680 among A, B and C such that A gets $\frac{2}{3}$ of what B gets and B gets $\frac{1}{4}$ th of what C gets. What is C's share

(a) Rs. 180 (b) Rs. 280
(c) Rs. 480 (d) None of these

159. What must be added to each of the four numbers 10, 18, 22, 38. So that they become in proportion?

(a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 7 (d) None of these

160. Find two numbers, such that the mean proportion between them is 24 and the third proportion to them is 192.

(a) 48, 10 (b) 12, 48
(c) 10, 33 (d) None of these

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161. **Evaluate** $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^{x}+e^{-x}-2}{x}$

(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) $\log_x$ (d) None of these

162. **Evaluate** $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^{x^{-1}}-1}{e^{x^{-1}}+1}$

(a) 1 (b) –1
(c) does not exist (d) None of these

163. **Evaluate** $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{3x-|x|}{7x-5|x|}$

(a) 2 (b) 1
(c) does not exist (d) None of these

164. **Evaluate** $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^{ax}-e^{bx}}{x}$

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

165. **Evaluate** $\lim_{x\to 0}\frac{e^{x}-1}{\log(1+x)}$

(a) 0 (b) 1
(c) –1 (d) None of these

166. **If** $y=\frac{\sqrt{1-x}}{\sqrt{1+x}}$ **then** $\frac{dy}{dx}$ **is**

(a) $\frac{2/3}{(1+x)(1-x)}$ (b) $\frac{-1}{(1+x)^{3/2}\sqrt{(1-x)}}$

(c) $\frac{-3/2}{(1+x)^{2}\sqrt{(1-x)}}$ (d) None of these

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167. If $y = \frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$, then $x^3 \cdot \frac{dy}{dx}$ is

(a) y^2 (b) y
(c) y^3 (d) None of these

168. If $x^y = e^{x-y}$; then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is

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

169. if $y^3 \cdot x^5 = (x+y)^8$, then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is

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

170. If $y = x^{x^{x.....\infty}}$; then x. $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is

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

171. Evaluate $\int_{-1}^{1}\left(e^x - e^x\right) dx$

(a) 1 (b) 0
(c) –1 (c) None of these

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172. **Evaluate:** $\int_1^e \frac{1+\log x}{x}\,dx$

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

(c) 0 (d) None of these

173. **Evaluate:** $\int_0^{\log 3} \frac{e^x}{1+e^x}\,dx$

(a) log 3 (b) log 2

(c) 1 (d) None of these

174. **Evaluate:** $\int_0^1 \frac{x}{1+\sqrt{1+x^2}}\,dx$

(a) $\frac{2}{3}\left(\sqrt{2}+1\right)$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}\left(-\sqrt{2}+1\right)$

(c) $\frac{2}{3}\left(\sqrt{2}-1\right)$ (d) None of these

175. **Evaluate:** $\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1+x)(2+x)}$

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

(c) 0 (d) None of these

176. **The sum of the first two terms of an infinite geometric series is 15 and each term is equal to the sum of all the terms following it; then the sum of the series is**

(a) 20 (b) 15

(c) 25 (d) None of these

177. **If x and y are positive intigers such that x + y = 1 and a = 1 + x + x^2 + …….. to ∞ , b = 1 + y + y^2 +…….. to ∞ then the value of $\frac{1}{a}+\frac{1}{b}$ is**

(a) 0 (b) 2

(c) 1 (d) None of these

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178. At what rate, will a person who invests Rs. 2,000 will receive Rs.2, 090 as simple interest in 9 months?

(a) 5% (b) 6%
(c) 10% (d) None of these

179. The time required for Rs. 5,400 to yield Rs. 216 at 6% simple interest.

(a) 7 months (b) 8 months
(c) 10 months (d) None of these

180. A person deposited a sum of Rs. 10,000 in a bank. After 2 years, he withdrew Rs. 4,000 and at the end of 5 years, he received an amount of Rs. 7,900; then the rate of simple interest is:

(a) 6% (b) 5%
(c) 10% (d) None of these

181. If the values of all observations are equal then the Standard Deviation of the given observations is

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

182. The Standard Deviation of a set of 50 items is 10. Find the Standard Deviation if every item is increased by 5.

(a) 15 (b) 5
(c) 10 (d) None of these

183. Find the coefficient of variation if the sum of squared deviations taken from mean 40 of 10 observations is 360.

(a) 15 (b) 20
(c) 40 (d) None of these

184. If the coefficient of mean deviation is 0.44 and the mean deviation from mean is 5.77; then the mean is –

(a) 14 (b) 13.11
(c) 16 (4) None of these

185. The Standard Deviation of two values is equal to half their difference. This statement is

(a) True (b) false
(c) cannot say (d) None of these

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186. Find the correlation coefficient between the following set of observation.

x:	50	50
y:	40	40

(a) 1 (b) –1
(c) 0 (d) None of these

187. The value of Spearman's rank correlation coefficient of a certain number of observations was to be $\frac{2}{3}$. The sum of the squares of differences between the corresponding ranks was 55. Find the number of Pairs.

(a) 10 (b) 12
(c) 11 (d) None of these

188. The equation of two lines of regression is 4x + 3y + 7 = 0 & 3x + 4y + 8 = 0. The correlation coefficient between x & y is

(a) 1.25 (b) 0.25
(c) –0.75 (d) None of these

189. The co–variance between the two variables is

(a) always positive
(b) always negative
(c) always 0
(d) Either positive or negative or Zero

190. The coefficient of regression of Y on X is byx = 1.2. If U = $\frac{x-100}{2}$ and V= $\frac{Y-200}{3}$ find bvu

(a) 0.9 (b) 0.8
(c) 0.7 (d) None of these

191. A bag contains 5 red & 3 black balls and the second one 4 red and 5 black balls. One of these is selected at random and a draw of two balls is made from it. What is the chance that one of them is red and the other is black?

(a) $\frac{275}{504}$ (b) $\frac{273}{504}$

(c) $\frac{175}{504}$ (d) None of these

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192. A purse contains 3 silver and 4 Gold coins and a second purse contains 4 silver and 3 Gold coins. If a coin is selected at random from one of the two purses, what is chance that it is a silver coin.

(a) $\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $\frac{1}{4}$

(c) $\frac{3}{4}$ (d) None of these

193. Find mean of the probability distribution of "number of sixes" in two tosses of unbiased dice.

(a) $\frac{1}{3}$ (b) $\frac{2}{3}$

(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) None of these

194. Find the probability distribution (when x = 2) of the number of sixes in a single throw of three dice.

(a) $\frac{75}{216}$ (b) $\frac{1}{216}$

(c) $\frac{15}{216}$ (d) None of these

195. A Chartered Accountant applies of a job in two firms X and Y. He estimates that the probability of his being selected in firm X is 0.7, and being rejected at Y is 0.5 and the probability of atleast one of his applications being rejected is 0.6. What is the probability that he will be selected in one of the firms?

(a) 0.8 (b) 0.7

(c) 0.9 (d) None of these

196. Evaluate $\int\left[\log(\log x)+\frac{1}{(\log x)^2}\right]dx$

(a) $x \log (\log x) - \frac{x}{\log x} + c$ (b) $x (\log x)^2 - \frac{x}{\log x} + c$

(c) $x \log (\log x) + \frac{x}{\log x} + c$ (d) None of these

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197. "Is equal to" is a

(a) Symmetric relation (b) Reflexive relation
(c) Transitive relation (d) Equivalence relation

198. If $f(x) = x^2 + 2$, then the given function is

(a) odd function
(b) even function
(c) Neither odd nor even function
(d) None of these

199. For the function $f(x) = 12^{1+x}$, the domain of real values of x where $0 \leq x \leq 9$ the range is

(a) $12 \leq f(x) \leq 12^{10}$ (b) $0 \leq f(x) \leq 12^{10}$
(c) $0 \leq f(x) \leq 12$ (d) None of these

200. "Is greater than" over the set of real number s is

(a) Transitive relation (b) Symmetric relation
(c) Reflexive relation (d) Equivalence relation

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