



BOARD OF STUDIES

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

COMMON PROFICIENCY TEST

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT-4/2006

Time : 4 hours

Maximum Marks : 200

The test is divided into four sections.

Please follow the instructions given in each section carefully and answer the questions.

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING (60 MARKS)

- | | |
|-------|---|
| (i) | Questions 1 to 10 have only one correct answer and carry + 1mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer. |
| (ii) | Questions 11 to 20 are the fill in the blank based questions having four alternate answers and carry + 1mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer. |
| (iii) | Questions 21 and 22 contain small paragraph / table followed by a question having only one correct answer and carry + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer. |
| (iv) | Questions 23 to 60 are numerical based questions, which have answers as numerical values and carry + 1mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer. |

PART I

1. In the books of manufacturing concern, opening stock consists of
 - (a) Raw materials
 - (b) Work-in-progress
 - (c) Finished goods
 - (d) All of the above

2. When adjusted purchase is shown on the debit column of the trial balance then
 - (a) Both opening stock and closing stock do not appear in the trial balance
 - (b) Closing stock is shown in the trial balance and not the opening stock
 - (c) Opening stock is shown in the trial balance and not the closing stock
 - (d) Both opening and closing stock appear in the trial balance
3. Following is the example of external users:
 - (a) Government.
 - (b) Owners.
 - (c) Management.
 - (d) Employees.
4. "Business unit is separate and distinct from the person who supply capital to it", is based on
 - (a) Money measurement concept.
 - (b) Going concern concept.
 - (c) Business entity concept
 - (d) Dual aspect concept.
5. State the case where the going concern concept is applied?
 - (a) When an enterprise was set up for a particular purpose, which has been achieved, or to be achieved shortly.
 - (b) When a receiver or liquidator has been appointed in case of as a company which is to be liquidated.
 - (c) Fixed assets are acquired for use in the business for earning revenues and are not meant for resale.
 - (d) When an enterprise is declared sick.
6. If two or more transactions of the same nature are journalised together having either the debit or the credit account common is known as
 - (a) Compound journal entry.
 - (b) Separate journal entry.
 - (c) Posting.
 - (d) None of the above.
7. If the cheque is not presented for the payment upto the date of the preparation of the Bank Reconciliation Statement, then the balance as per Pass Book will be
 - (a) Higher than the balance shown by the cashbook by the amount of unrepresented cheque.

- (b) Lower than the balance shown by the cashbook by the amount of unpresented cheque.
 - (c) Same as shown by the cashbook.
 - (d) None of the above
8. Whenever errors are noticed in the accounting records, they should be rectified
- (a) At the time of preparation of the trial balance.
 - (b) Without waiting the accounting year to end.
 - (c) After the preparation of final accounts.
 - (d) In the next accounting year.
9. Parties to a bill of exchange are
- (a) Drawer.
 - (b) Drawee.
 - (c) Payee.
 - (d) All of the above
10. All the expenditures and receipts of revenue nature go to
- (a) Trading account.
 - (b) Profit and loss account.
 - (c) Balance sheet.
 - (d) Either to (a) or (b)

PART II

11. A _____ is sent to a customer when he returns the goods.
- (a) Debit note.
 - (b) Credit note.
 - (c) Proforma invoice
 - (d) None of the above.
12. Noting charges are paid at the time of _____ of a bill.
- (a) Retirement.
 - (b) Renewal
 - (c) Dishonour
 - (d) None of the above.
13. Depreciation of fixed assets is an example of _____ expenditure.
- (a) Revenue.

- (b) Deferred revenue.
 - (c) Capital
 - (d) None of the above.
14. Interest on drawings is _____ for the business.
- (a) Expenditure.
 - (b) Expense
 - (c) Gain
 - (d) None of the three.
15. An amount of Rs.200 received from A credited to B would affect _____
- (a) Accounts of A and B.
 - (b) A's account
 - (c) Cash account
 - (d) B's account.
16. In _____ method, depreciation is charged by allocating depreciable cost in proportion of the annual output to the probable life-time output.
- (a) Working hours method.
 - (b) Replacement method.
 - (c) Revaluation method.
 - (d) Production units method.
17. General ledger adjustment account(s) is/are opened in _____.
- (a) Debtors ledger.
 - (b) General ledger.
 - (c) Creditors ledger.
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)
18. General reserve at the time of admission of a new partner is transferred to _____.
- (a) Profit and loss adjustment account.
 - (b) Partners' capital accounts.
 - (c) Revaluation account
 - (d) Memorandum revaluation account.
19. A suspense account facilitates the preparation of _____ even when the _____ has not tallied.
- (a) Ledgers; Trial balance.

- (b) Financial statements; Trial Balance.
 - (c) Trial balance; Financial statements.
 - (d) Journal; Trial balance.
20. Writing of transaction in the ledger is called _____.
- (a) Costing.
 - (b) Balancing.
 - (c) Journalizing
 - (d) Posting

PART III

21. Accounting has certain norms to be observed by the accountants in recording of transactions and preparation of financial statements. These norms reduce the vagueness and chances of misunderstanding by harmonizing the varied accounting practices. These norms are
- (a) Accounting regulations.
 - (b) Accounting guidance notes.
 - (c) Accounting standards.
 - (d) Accounting framework.
22. RPG Ltd. purchased equipment from PQR Ltd. for Rs.50,000 on 1st April, 2005. The freight and cartage of Rs.2,000 is spent to bring the asset to the factory and Rs.3,000 is incurred on installing the equipment to make it possible for the intended use. The market price of machinery on 31st April, 2006 is Rs.60,000 and the accountant of the company wants to disclose the machinery at Rs.60,000 in financial statements. However, the auditor emphasizes that the machinery should be valued at Rs.55,000 (50,000+2,000+3,000) according to:
- (a) Money measurement principle.
 - (b) Historical cost concept.
 - (c) Full disclosure principle.
 - (d) Revenue recognition.

PART IV

23. Mr. A started a business on 1st January 2005 with Rs. 5,00,000. During the year he bought goods worth Rs. 1,00,000 on credit and sold 80% of the same goods at profit of 20% on cost. At the end of the year 2005, the amount of opening stock to be shown in the trial balance of Mr. A will be
- (a) Rs. 20,000

- (b) Rs. 24,000
(c) Rs. 1,00,000
(d) Nil
24. Sundry debtors on 31st March 2006 are Rs.55,200. Further bad debts are Rs.200. Provision for doubtful debts are to be made on debtors @ 5% and also provision of discount is to be made on debtors @ 2%. The amount of provision of doubtful debts will be
- (a) Rs.1,045
(b) Rs.2,750
(c) Rs.1,100
(d) Rs.2,760
25. A firm purchases a 5 years' lease for Rs. 40,000 on 1st January. It decides to write off depreciation on the Annuity method, presuming the rate of interest to be 5% per annum. The annuity for it is 0.230975. The amount of annual depreciation will be
- (a) Rs. 8,000
(b) Rs. 2,000
(c) Rs. 9,239
(d) Rs. 6,000
26. The balance of machine on 31st March 2006 is Rs.72,900. The machine was purchased on 1st April 2003 charging depreciation @10% p.a. The cost price of the machine as on 1st April 2003 would be
- (a) Rs.1,00,000
(b) Rs.90,000
(c) Rs.81,000
(d) Rs.72,900
27. On May 01, 2003, Y Ltd. issued 7% 40,000 convertible debentures of Rs.100 each at a premium of 20%. Interest is payable on September 30 and March 31, every year. Assuming that the interest runs from the date of issue, the amount of interest expenditure debited to profit and loss account for the year ended March 31, 2004 will be
- (a) Rs.2,80,000
(b) Rs.2,33,333
(c) Rs.3,36,000
(d) Rs.2,56,667

28. A company cannot issue redeemable preference shares for a period exceeding
- (a) 6 years
 - (b) 7 years
 - (c) 8 years
 - (d) 20 years
29. E Ltd. had allotted 10,000 shares to the applicants of 14,000 shares on pro rata basis. The amount payable on application is Rs.2. F applied for 420 shares. The number of shares allotted and the amount carried forward for adjustment against allotment money due from F will be
- (a) 60 shares; Rs.120
 - (b) 340 shares; Rs.160
 - (c) 320 shares; Rs.200
 - (d) 300 shares; Rs.240
30. Z Ltd. issued 10,000 shares of Rs.10 each. The called up value per share was Rs.8. The company forfeited 200 shares of Mr. A for non-payment of 1st call money of Rs.2 per share. He paid Rs.6 for application and allotment money. On forfeiture, the share capital account will be _____.
- (a) Debited by Rs.2,000
 - (b) Debited by Rs.1,600
 - (c) Credited by Rs.1,600
 - (d) Debited by Rs. 1,200
31. R, J and D are the partners sharing profits in the ratio 7:5:4. D died on 30th June 2006 and profits for the accounting year 2005-2006 were Rs. 24,000. How much share in profits for the period 1st April 2006 to 30th June 2006 will be credited to D's Account.
- (a) Rs. 6,000.
 - (b) Rs. 1,500.
 - (c) Nil.
 - (d) Rs. 2,000.
32. A company sends its cars to dealers on 'sale or return' basis. All such transactions are however treated like actual sales and are passed through the sales day book. Just before the end of the financial year, two cars which had cost Rs.55,000 each have been sent on 'sale or return' and have been debited to customers at Rs.75,000 each, cost of goods lying with the customers will be
- (a) Rs.1,10,000.
 - (b) Rs. 55,000.

- (c) Rs. 75,000.
- (d) None of the above.
33. A second hand car is purchased for Rs. 10,000, the amount of Rs. 1,000 is spent on its repairs, Rs. 500 is incurred to get the car registered in owner's name and Rs. 1,200 is paid as dealer's commission. The amount debited to car account will be
- (a) Rs. 10,000.
- (b) Rs. 10,500.
- (c) Rs. 11,500.
- (d) Rs. 12,700.
34. A bill of 12,000 was discounted by A with the banker for 11,880. At maturity, the bill returned dishonoured, noting charges Rs 20. How much amount will the bank deduct from A's bank balance at the time of such dishonour?
- (a) 12,000
- (b) 11,880
- (c) 12,020
- (d) 11,900
35. A purchased goods costing 42500. B sold goods costing Rs 40000 at Rs 50000. Balance goods were taken over by A at same gross profit percentage as in case of sale. The amount of goods taken over will be:
- (a) Rs. 3125
- (b) Rs. 2500
- (c) Rs. 3000
- (d) None of the above
36. Mr. X is a partner in a firm. He withdraws Rs.200 at the end of each month. If rate of interest is @ 5% p.a., the interest on drawings is
- (a) Rs.65
- (b) Rs.55
- (c) Rs.60
- (d) Rs.50
37. Mohan and Sohan are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 5:3. The firm earned profits during last four years amounting Rs.18,000, Rs.8,500 (loss), Rs.30,000 and Rs.16,500 respectively. The value of goodwill on the basis of one and a half year's purchase of average profits of last four years will be
- (a) Rs.14,000

- (b) Rs.27,375
(c) Rs.21,000
(d) Nil
38. A to whom 100 shares of Rs.10 each was allotted at par, paid Rs.3 on application, Rs.3 on allotment but could not pay the first and final call money of Rs.4. His shares were forfeited by the directors. The amount to be credited to shares forfeited account will be
(a) Rs.500
(b) Rs.400
(c) Rs.600
(d) Rs.1,000
39. Balance as per cash book is Rs.5,000. Cheques issued but not presented for payment Rs.2,000 and cheques sent for collection but not collected Rs.1,500. The Bank had wrongly debited the account of firm by Rs.20. Balance as per pass book will be
(a) Rs.5,500
(b) Rs.6,300
(c) Rs.5,700
(d) Rs.8,300
40. Following are the extracts from the trial balance of a firm as on 31st December, 2005:
- | Particulars | Dr. | Cr. |
|--|--------|-------|
| Investments in 6% Debentures of A Ltd. (Interest Payable on 31 st March and 30 th September) | 30,000 | |
| Interest on investments | | 9,000 |
- The amount of accrued interest on 31st December will be
(a) Rs.1,800
(b) Rs.900
(c) Rs.450
(d) None of the above.
41. Following are the extracts from the Trial Balance of a firm was on 31st December, 2005.
- | Particulars | Rs. |
|----------------|--------|
| Sundry debtors | 30,000 |
| Bad debts | 5,000 |
- Additional information:
(i) After preparing the trial balance, it is learnt that a debtor, Mohan became

insolvent and therefore, the entire amount of Rs.3,000 due from him was irrecoverable.

- (ii) 10% provision for bad and doubtful debts is generally created.

The amount of provision for bad and doubtful debts to be charged to profit and loss account will be

- (a) Rs.3,000.
 - (b) Rs.2,700.
 - (c) Rs. 2,500.
 - (d) None of the three.
42. A and B are partners in a firm. During the year 2006, A withdrew Rs.1,000 p.m. and B withdraw Rs.500 p.m. on the first day of each month for personal use. Interest on drawings is to be charged @ 10% p.a. The interest on drawings will be
- (a) Rs.650.
 - (b) Rs.975
 - (c) Rs.900
 - (d) Rs.1,800
43. A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They have invested capitals of Rs.40,000 and Rs.25,000 respectively. As per the partnership deed, they are entitled to interest on capital @ 5% p.a. before dividing the profits. During the year, the firm earned a profit of Rs.3,900 before allowing interest. The net profits will be apportioned as
- (a) Rs.260 to A and Rs.390 to B.
 - (b) Rs.390 to A and Rs.260 to B.
 - (c) Rs.2,340 to A and Rs.1,560 to B.
 - (d) Rs.1,560 to A and Rs.2,340 to B.
44. Advertisement expenditure of Rs.10,000 paid on 30.12.2006, the advertisement in respect of which has appeared in the magazines of January, 2007.
- This expenditure will be
- (a) Shown as 'expense' in the financial statements of the year ended 31st December, 2006.
 - (b) Shown as 'liability' in the financial statements of the year ended 31st December, 2006.
 - (c) Shown as prepaid expense in the financial statements of the year ended 31st December, 2006.
 - (d) None of the three.

45. Our acceptance to Mr. A for Rs.8,000 renewed for 3 months on the condition that Rs.2,000 is paid in cash immediately and the remaining balance to carry out interest at 18% p.a. The amount of the renewed bill of exchange will be
- (a) Rs.6,270
 - (b) Rs.8,270
 - (c) Rs.8,000
 - (d) None of the three.
46. On 1st January, 2005, Alpha Ltd. purchased a machine for Rs.50,000 and spent Rs.4,000 on its carriage and Rs.2,000 on its installation. On the date of purchase, it was estimated that the effective life of the machine will be 10 years and after 10 years its scrap value will be Rs.6,000. Depreciation is charged on straight line basis. Depreciation for the year 2005 will be
- (a) Rs.4,600
 - (b) Rs.5,000
 - (c) Rs.4,800
 - (d) Rs.4,500
47. Ram and Gopal are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. Gopal gave a loan of Rs.12,000 to the firm. They did not have any specific agreement about interest on loan mentioned in the partnership deed. Gopal claims interest on loan @ 10% p.a. The interest on loan as per rules of Partnership Act, 1932 will be:
- (a) Rs.840
 - (b) Rs.820
 - (c) Rs.720
 - (d) Rs.960
48. Mr. A is a partner in a firm along with Mr. B. Both contributed capitals of Rs.40,000 and Rs.50,000 respectively on the 1st of July, 2005. Interest on capital is to be charged @ 10% p.a. Book of account are to be closed on 31st December, 2005. Interest on capital is
- (a) Rs.2,500
 - (b) Rs.2,000
 - (c) Rs.4,500
 - (d) None of the above.
49. A firm has on average profit of Rs.60,000. Rate of return on capital employed is 12.5% p.a. Total capital employed in the firm was Rs.4,00,000. Goodwill on the basis of two years purchase of super profits is
- (a) Rs.20,000

- (b) Rs.15,000
 (c) Rs.10,000
 (d) None of the above.
50. A transport company purchases a truck for Rs.2,00,000 on 1st January, 2005. It charges 20% depreciation p.a. according to w.d.v. method. The track was sold on 1st July, 2006 for a sum of Rs.1,60,000.
 The profit or loss on sale of truck is
 (a) Loss of Rs. 16,000.
 (b) Profit of Rs. 16,000.
 (c) Profit of Rs. 12,000.
 (d) Loss of Rs. 12,000.
51. Ram started business with cash Rs.50,000
 Purchased goods from Mohan on credit Rs.20,000
 Sold goods to Shyam costing Rs.3,000 for cash Rs.3,600
 The accounting equation on the basis of these transactions will be
 (a) Assets Rs.70,600 = Liabilities Rs.3,600+Owner's equity Rs.67,000
 (b) Assets Rs.70,600 = Liabilities Rs.50,600+Owner's equity Rs.20,000
 (c) Assets Rs.70,600= Liabilities Rs.20,000+Owner's equity Rs.50,600.
 (d) None of the three.
52. Cost of physical stock on 15.4.06 was Rs.3,00,000. Sales amounting Rs.1,00,000 and purchases worth Rs.50,000 were held between 31.3.06 and 15.4.06. Goods are sold at a profit of 20% on sales. Value of inventory as on 31.3.06 is
 (a) Rs.3,50,000.
 (b) Rs.2,70,000.
 (c) Rs.3,30,000.
 (d) Rs.3,00,000.
53. A and B entered into a joint venture agreement to share the profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. A supplied 100 ratio sets worth Rs.1,00,000 to B incurring expenses of Rs.5,000 for freight and issuance. B sold the 95 ratio sets for Rs.1,20,000. 5 radio sets were taken over by B. The profit/loss on venture will be
 (a) Profit of Rs.20,000.
 (b) Profit of Rs.15,000.
 (c) Loss of Rs.20,000.
 (d) Profit of Rs.20,250.

54. A cheque of Rs.1,000 received from Ramesh was dishonoured and had been posted to the debit of sales returns account.

The rectifying journal entry will be

			Rs.	Rs.
(a)	Sales Returns A/c	Dr.	1,000	
	To Ramesh			1,000
(b)	Ramesh	Dr.	1,000	
	To Sales Return A/c			1,000
(c)	Ramesh	Dr.	1,000	
	Sales Returns A/c	Dr.	1,000	
	To Suspense A/c			2,000
(d)	None of the above.			

55. Record of purchase of T.V. sets.

Date	Quantity	Price per unit
	Units	Rs.
March 4	900	5
March 10	400	5.50
Record of issues		
March 5	600	
March 12	400	

The value of T.V. sets on 15 March, as per LIFO will be

- (a) Rs.1,500
 (b) Rs.1,650
 (c) Rs.1,575.
 (d) None of the three.
56. A purchased a computer costing Rs.10,000. Repairing expenses Rs.1,000 and miscellaneous expenses Rs.500 were incurred by him. He sold the computer at 20% margin on selling price. The sales value will be
- (a) Rs.12,500.
 (b) Rs.11,000
 (c) Rs.14,375
 (d) Rs.13,800
57. Priya sold goods to Nidhi for Rs.1,00,000. Priya will grant 5% discount to Nidhi. Nidhi

- requested Priya to draw a bill. The amount of the bill will be
- (a) Rs.1,00,000.
 - (b) Rs.95,000.
 - (c) Rs.93,800.
 - (d) Rs.90,000
58. A bill is drawn on 28th March, 2006 for one month after sight. The date of acceptance is 2nd April, 2006. The due date of the bill will be
- (a) 1st May, 2006.
 - (b) 28th April, 2006.
 - (c) 5th May, 2006.
 - (d) 2nd May, 2006.
59. Mohan drew a bill on Shyam for Rs.50,000 for 3 months. Proceeds are to be shared equally. Mohan got the bill discounted at 12% p.a. and remits required proceeds to Shyam. The amount of such remittance will be
- (a) Rs.24,250.
 - (b) Rs.25,000.
 - (c) Rs.16,167
 - (d) Rs.32,333.
60. Goods costing Rs. 10,000 were sold at 25% profit on selling price. The sales will be of
- (a) Rs.12,000.
 - (b) Rs. 12,500.
 - (c) Rs. 10,000.
 - (d) None of the three.

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS (40 MARKS)

- (i) Questions 61 to 79 have only one correct answer and carry + 1mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.
- (ii) Questions 80 to 98 are the fill in the blank based questions having four alternate answers and carry + 1mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.
- (iii) Questions 99 and 100 contain small paragraph / table followed by a question having only one correct answer and carry + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.

PART I

- 61. Cross Offers means
 - (a) Exchanging identical offers by two parties in ignorance.
 - (b) Offer made to the public in general.
 - (c) Offer allowed to remain open for acceptance over a period of time.
 - (d) Offer made to a definite person.
- 62. Valid Contract:
 - (a) In case of this collateral agreements are void.
 - (b) Not enforceable in a court of law.
 - (c) An agreement enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereon but not at the option of the other or others.
 - (d) Enforceable at the option of both the parties.
- 63. Which of the following is a requirement for misrepresentation to exist?
 - (a) Misrepresentation should relate to a material fact.
 - (b) The person making a misrepresentation should not believe it to be true.
 - (c) It must be made with an intention to deceive the other party.
 - (d) All of the above.
- 64. Which of the following agreements is void?
 - (a) Agreements made under the unilateral mistake of fact.
 - (b) Agreements made under the bilateral mistake of fact.
 - (c) Agreements made under the influence of fraud.
 - (d) Contingent agreement.
- 65. Which of the following offers constitute a valid offer?
 - (a) An auctioneer displays a TV. set before a gathering in an auction sale.

- (b) Ram who is in possession of three cars purchased in different years says 'I will sell you a car'.
 - (c) A says to B, "Will you purchase my motor cycle for Rs. 20,000?"
 - (d) All of the above.
66. Which of the following statements is true?
- (a) Even if a proposal is not accepted properly it becomes a valid contract.
 - (b) The agreements which are against the public policy can be enforced if the parties are willing to contract.
 - (c) A contract can consist of an offer or an acceptance only.
 - (d) Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense.
67. Contract caused by which of the following is void?
- (a) Fraud.
 - (b) Misrepresentation.
 - (c) Coercion.
 - (d) Bilateral Mistake.
68. Suppose the time fixed for performance of the contract has expired but the time is not essential. What is the remedy of the promisee in the circumstances?
- (a) Can rescind the contract.
 - (b) To claim compensation.
 - (c) No remedy available.
 - (d) Can't be determined.
69. What is legal terminology for the doing or not doing of something which the promisor desires to be done or not done?
- (a) Desires.
 - (b) Wishes.
 - (c) Consideration.
 - (d) Promise.
70. Goods must be the same as wanted by the seller. This is
- (a) Condition as to description
 - (b) Condition as to sample
 - (c) Condition as to wholesomeness
 - (d) Condition as to title

71. Goods dependant upon certain events which may or may not happen.
- (a) Unascertained goods.
 - (b) Future goods.
 - (c) Contingent Goods.
 - (d) Existing Goods.
72. Which of the following is a not document of title to goods?
- (a) Bill of Lading.
 - (b) Railway Receipt.
 - (c) Dock Warrant.
 - (d) Performa invoice.
73. The term 'goods' for the purpose of Sale of Goods Act, includes
- (a) Money.
 - (b) Actionable claims.
 - (c) Growing crops, grass.
 - (d) None of these.
74. In which of the following cases, the unpaid seller loses his right of lien?
- (a) Delivery of goods to buyer.
 - (b) Delivery of goods to carrier.
 - (c) Tender of price by buyer.
 - (d) All of these.
75. In case of sale of standing trees, the property passes to the buyer when trees are
- (a) Felled and ascertained.
 - (b) Not felled but earmarked.
 - (c) Counted and ascertained.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c).
76. Partnership
- (a) Arises by operation of law.
 - (b) Comes into existence only after registration.
 - (c) Can arise by agreement or otherwise.
 - (d) Arise by way of an agreement only.

77. X and Y agree to work together as carpenters but X shall receive all profit and shall pay wages to Y. The relation between X and Y is that
- (a) Partners.
 - (b) Carpenters.
 - (c) Labourers.
 - (d) Master-Servant.
78. Which of the following is an essential feature of partnership?
- (a) Registration.
 - (b) Test of Mutual Agency.
 - (c) Separate Legal Entity.
 - (d) All of the above.
79. Which of the following acts are not included in the implied authority of a partner?
- (a) To buy or sell goods on accounts of partners.
 - (b) To borrow money for the purposes of firm.
 - (c) To enter into partnership on behalf of firm.
 - (d) To engage a lawyer to defend actions against firm.

PART II

80. Implied contract, even if not in writing or express words, is perfectly _____ if other conditions are satisfied
- (a) Void.
 - (b) Valid.
 - (c) Voidable.
 - (d) Illegal.
81. R, an optical surgeon, employs S as the assistant for a term of three years and S agrees not to practice as a surgeon during this period. This contract is _____
- (a) Valid
 - (b) Void
 - (c) Voidable
 - (d) Illegal
82. _____ consideration is no consideration in England.
- (a) Past
 - (b) Present

- (c) Future
 - (d) Past and Present
83. A agrees to pay Rs. 500 to B if it rains, and B promises to pay a like amount to A if it does not rain, this agreement is called _____.
- (a) Quasi Contract
 - (b) Contingent Contract
 - (c) Wagering Agreement
 - (d) Voidable Contract
84. When the offeree offers to qualified acceptance of the offer subject to modifications and variations he is said to have made a _____.
- (a) Standing, open or continuing offer
 - (b) Counter Offer
 - (c) Cross Offers
 - (d) Special Offer
85. When after the formation of a valid contract, an event happens which makes the performance of contract impossible, and then the contract becomes _____.
- (a) Void
 - (b) Voidable
 - (c) Valid
 - (d) Illegal
86. Where the performance of a promise by one party depends on the prior performance of promise by the other party, such reciprocal promises fall under the category of _____.
- (a) Mutual and concurrent
 - (b) Conditional and dependent
 - (c) Mutual and independent
 - (d) Can't be determined
87. The basis of 'quasi contractual relations' is the _____.
- (a) Existence of a valid contract between the parties
 - (b) Prevention of unjust enrichment at the expense of others
 - (c) Provisions contained in Section 10 of the Contract Act
 - (d) Existence of a voidable contract between the parties

88. A agrees to pay Rs. 1000 to B if a certain ship returns within a year. However, the ship sinks within the year. In this case, the contract becomes _____.
- (a) Valid
 - (b) Void
 - (c) Voidable
 - (d) Illegal
89. Where an agreement consists of two parts one legal and the other illegal, and the legal part is separable from the illegal one, such legal part is _____.
- (a) Void
 - (b) Valid
 - (c) Voidable
 - (d) Illegal
90. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 came into force on _____.
- (a) 15th March, 1930
 - (b) 1st July, 1930
 - (c) 30th July, 1930
 - (d) 30th June, 1930
91. Contract of Sale is _____.
- (a) Executory Contract
 - (b) Executed Contract
 - (c) Executory Contract or Executed Contract
 - (d) None of the above
92. Where in an auction sale, the seller appoints more than one bidder, the sale is _____.
- (a) Void
 - (b) Illegal
 - (c) Conditional
 - (d) Voidable
93. Where the goods are delivered to a carrier or wharfinger for the purpose of transmission to the buyer, the delivery is _____.
- (a) Invalid and ineffective
 - (b) Valid and effective
 - (c) Conditional

- (d) None of these
94. The property in the goods means the _____.
- (a) Possession of goods
 - (b) Custody of goods
 - (c) Ownership of goods
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
95. Untill goods are ascertained there is merely _____.
- (a) An agreement to sell
 - (b) A breach of warranty
 - (c) A breach of condition
 - (d) All the above
96. The rights of an agent against the principal are the following _____.
- (a) Right of indemnification
 - (b) Right to compensation
 - (c) Right of stoppage in transit
 - (d) All of the above
97. Discharge by mutual agreement may involve _____.
- (a) Novation
 - (b) Recission
 - (c) Alteration
 - (d) All of the above
98. A enquires from B, "Will you purchase my cow for \$ 100?" B replies, "I shall purchase your cow for \$ 100 provided you purchase my parrot for \$ 120." In this case _____.
- (a) B has accepted the offer of A
 - (b) B has made a counter offer to A
 - (c) A is bound by the actions of B
 - (d) B cannot make such an offer

PART III

99. A sold 1000 tins of oil to B without appropriating any particular oil to the contract. B sold 600 tins out it to C and gave delivery order addressed to A. C lodged the delivery order with A requesting him to "await" his orders. Meanwhile, B became insolvent and thus A

became the unpaid seller.

- (a) A can exercise his right of lien and refuse to make delivery to C.
 - (b) A cannot exercise his right of lien and refuse to make delivery to C.
 - (c) C has claim over the goods in possession of A.
 - (d) None of the above.
100. X fraudulently induced Y to enter into partnership with him and Y pays a premium of Rs.5,000/- to A. Within three months the firm incurs liabilities to the extent of Rs.10,000/-. On discovering the fraud, Y files a suit for the rescission of the contract creating partnership and contract is rescinded. The creditors of the firm also levy attachment on Y who pays Rs.3,000/- to them as well. Which of the following is correct?
- (a) Y can obtain a decree for Rs.8000/- against A.
 - (b) Y can obtain a decree for Rs.5000/- against A.
 - (c) Y can obtain a decree for Rs.3000/- against A.
 - (d) Y cannot obtain a decree for either Rs.5,000/- or Rs.3,000/- or Rs.8000/- against.

SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS(50 MARKS)

- (i) Questions 101 to 116 have only one correct answer and carry + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.
- (ii) Questions 117 to 132 are Fill in the blanks type and carries +1 mark for each correct answer and -0.25 mark for each wrong answer.
- (iii) Questions 133 to 137 contain small paragraph / table followed by a question having only one correct answer and carries + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.
- (iv) Question 138 to 150 are numerical based which have answers as numerical value and carry + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.

PART I

101. Find the correct match:
- (a) An enquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of the nation: A.C.Pigou.
 - (b) Science which deals with wealth: Alfred Marshall.
 - (c) Economics is the science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses: Robbins.
 - (d) The range of our enquiry becomes restricted to that part of social welfare that can be brought directly or indirectly into relation with the measuring rod of money: Adam Smith.
102. Suppose the demand for meals at a medium-priced restaurant is elastic. If the management of the restaurant is considering raising prices, it can expect a relatively:
- (a) large fall in quantity demanded.
 - (b) large fall in demand.
 - (c) small fall in quantity demanded.
 - (d) small fall in demand.
103. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a “price taker”?
- (a) $TR = P \times Q$
 - (b) $AR = \text{Price}$
 - (c) Negatively –sloped demand
 - (d) $\text{Marginal Revenue} = \text{Price}$
104. Which cost increases continuously with the increase in production?
- (a) Average cost
 - (b) Marginal cost

- (c) Fixed cost
 - (d) Variable cost
105. Which one is not an assumption of the theory of demand based on analysis of indifference curves?
- (a) Given scale of preferences as between different combinations of two goods.
 - (b) Diminishing marginal rate of substitution.
 - (c) Constant marginal utility of money.
 - (d) Consumers would always prefer more of a particular good to less of it, other things remaining the same.
106. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Under zamindari system, farmers directly paid land revenue to the state.
 - (b) At present, income tax revenues from the agriculture sector are negligible.
 - (c) Commercial banks are providing loans to the agriculture sector at zero interest rate.
 - (d) None of the above.
107. We can say Indian agriculture has become modern since:
- (a) there has been an increased in the use of high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilizers, pesticides etc.
 - (b) there has been noticeable positive change in the attitude of farmers towards new techniques of production.
 - (c) farmers are increasingly resorting to intensive cultivation, multiple cropping, scientific water management
 - (d) all of the above.
108. Which of the following statements is correct ?
- (a) The demand and the supply of fuel are almost equal.
 - (b) Our import bill on account of oil has been decreasing since 1990.
 - (c) Oil prices have been decreasing since 1973.
 - (d) Transmission and distribution losses of power companies are very high.
109. Sahara Jet and Kingfisher are examples of:
- (a) private schools.
 - (b) private airlines.
 - (c) private ships.
 - (d) private railways.

110. All of the following developments were noticed during 1991 (when economic reforms were enforced) except one. Identify it.
- (a) National debt was nearly 60 percent of the GNP of India.
 - (b) Inflation crossed double digits
 - (c) Foreign reserves were maintained at a very high level.
 - (d) None of the above.
111. All of the following statements except one are correct about the foreign trade policy, 2004-09. Identify the incorrect statement:
- (a) Certain thrust areas like agriculture, handlooms, handicrafts etc have been identified.
 - (b) Vishesh Krishiupaj Yojana has been started.
 - (c) 'Served from India' scheme has been started.
 - (d) The entry of FDI in India has been restricted.
112. The economic reforms have failed to:
- (a) keep fiscal deficits to the targeted levels.
 - (b) fully implement industrial deregulation.
 - (c) fully open the economy to trade.
 - (d) all of the above.
113. Broad money refers to
- (a) M_1
 - (b) M_2
 - (c) M_3
 - (d) M_4
114. Nationalization of banks aimed at all of the following except:
- (a) removal of control by a few.
 - (b) provision of credit to big industries only.
 - (c) provision of adequate credit for agriculture, small industry and export units.
 - (d) encouragement of a new class of entrepreneur.
115. In order to encourage investment in the country, the RBI may:
- (a) reduce CRR.
 - (b) increase CRR.
 - (c) sell securities in the open market.
 - (d) increase Bank rate.

116. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (a) The Indian road net work is one of the longest in the world.
 - (b) The rural road network connects around 65 percent of all weather roads.
 - (c) Most of the State Road Transport Corporations are running on profits.
 - (d) The National highways carry more than 40 percent of the total road traffic.

PART II

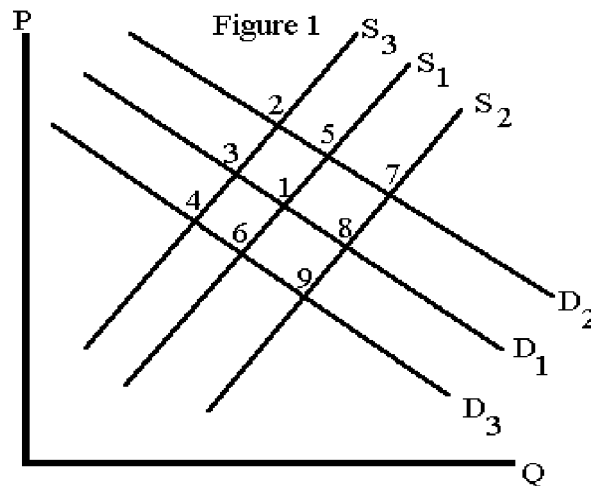
117. ----- expressed the view that "Economics is neutral between end".
- (a) Robbins
 - (b) Marshall
 - (c) Pigou
 - (d) Adam Smith
118. The law of demand refers to -----.
- (a) price-supply relationship
 - (b) price- cost relationship
 - (c) price-demand relationship
 - (d) price-income relationship.
119. Increasing returns imply -----.
- (a) constant average cost.
 - (b) diminishing cost per unit of output.
 - (c) optimum use of capital and labour.
 - (d) external economies.
120. In monopolistic competition, a firm is in long run equilibrium -----.
- (a) at the minimum point of the LAC curve.
 - (b) in the declining segment of the LAC curve.
 - (c) in the rising segment of the LAC curve.
 - (d) when price is equal to marginal cost.
121. Of the major 12 ports, _____ is the top traffic handler.
- (a) Paradip
 - (b) Cochin
 - (c) Vishakhapatnam
 - (d) Mumbai

122. On an average, one post office in India serves _____.
(a) 100 persons
(b) 1000 persons
(c) 6615 persons
(d) 5800 persons
123. At present, nearly _____ percent of the energy consumed is obtained from non-commercial traditional sources.
(a) 45
(b) 51.
(c) 23
(d) 10
124. _____ refers to the transfer of assets or services functions from public to private ownership.
(a) Globalization
(b) Privatization
(c) Disinvestment
(d) Liberalization
125. At present only _____ industries are reserved for the public sector.
(a) 5
(b) 7
(c) 8
(d) 3
126. At present, Bank rate is _____ percent.
(a) 5
(b) 6
(c) 6.5
(d) 5.5
127. _____ is the official minimum rate at which the central bank of a country is prepared to rediscount approved bills held by banks.
(a) CRR
(b) SLR
(c) Bank rate
(d) Repo rate

128. EPCG stands for -----.
- (a) Export Promotion Capital Goods.
 - (b) Expert Programme for Credit Generation.
 - (c) Exchange Programme for Consumer Goods.
 - (d) Export Promotion Consumer Goods
129. The area under irrigation has _____ over the years in India.
- (a) remained constant.
 - (b) decreased
 - (c) increased.
 - (d) first increased and then decreased
- 130 . The service sector in India now accounts for -----.
- (a) more than 80 percent of GDP.
 - (b) more than 70 percent of GDP.
 - (c) more than 50 percent of GDP.
 - (d) more than 90 percent of GDP.
131. _____ is the Banker's Bank in India.
- (a) SBI
 - (b) PNB
 - (c) RBI
 - (d) OBC
132. According to the 2001 census the total literacy ratio is
- (a) 32.5%
 - (b) 65.4%
 - (c) 52.1%
 - (d) 75.8%

PART III

Questions 133 to 137 are based on the demand and supply diagrams in Figure 1. S_1 and D_1 are the original demand and supply curves. D_2 , D_3 , S_2 and S_3 are possible new demand and supply curves. Starting from initial equilibrium point(1) what point on the graph is most likely to result from each change?



133. Assume X is a normal good. Holding everything else constant, assume that income rises and the price of a factor of production also increases. What point in Figure 1 is most likely to be the new equilibrium price and quantity?
- Point 9
 - Point 5
 - Point 3
 - Point 2.
134. We are analyzing the market for good Z. The price of a complement good, good Y, declines. At the same time, there is a technological advance in the production of good Z. What point Figure 1 is most likely to be the new equilibrium price and quantity?
- Point 4.
 - Point 5
 - Point 7
 - Point 8
135. Heavy rains in Maharashtra during 2005 and 2006 caused havoc with the rice crop. What point in Figure 1 is most likely to be the new equilibrium price and quantity?
- Point 6
 - Point 3
 - Point 7
 - Point 8
136. Assume that consumers expect the prices on new cars to significantly increase next year. What point in Figure 1 is most likely to be the new equilibrium price and quantity?

- (a) Point 6
 (b) Point 5
 (c) Point 3
 (d) Point 8
137. What combinations of changes would most likely decrease the equilibrium quantity?
- (a) When supply increases and demand decreases.
 (b) When demand increases and supply decreases
 (c) When supply increases and demand increases.
 (d) When demand decreases and supply decreases.

PART IV

Use Table 1 to answer questions 138 - 141

Table 1

<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Average Fixed cost</i>	<i>Average Total cost</i>	<i>Marginal cost</i>
0	-	-	-
1	80.00	100.00	20
2	40.00	58.00	17
3	26.66	44.00	15
4	20.00	36.25	13
5	16.00	31.40	12
6	13.33	28.33	13
7	11.42	26.29	14
8	10.00	26.13	25
9	8.88	26.56	30
10	8.00	27.30	34
11	7.27	28.45	40
12	6.66	30.00	47
13	6.15	31.92	55

138. Refer to Table 1 which lists the average costs of a perfectly competitive firm. If the price of the good is Rs 13, the firm will be produce
- (a) 4 units at a loss of Rs. 93

- (b) 6 units at a loss Rs. 92
 - (c) zero units at a loss of Rs. 80
 - (d) 8 units at a profit of Rs. 9
139. Refer to the competitive firm in Table 1. If the market price is Rs 31, the firm will produce:
- (a) 9 units at an economic profit of Rs 40
 - (b) 10 units at an economic profit of Rs 67
 - (c) 9 units at an economic profit of Rs 81.
 - (d) Zero units of output and lose its fixed cost.
140. In Table 1, if price is Rs 26, the perfectly competitive firm will:
- (a) shut down in the short run.
 - (b) produce 8 units at an economic loss of Rs 9.
 - (c) produce 9 units at an economic loss of Rs. 5.
 - (d) produce 8 units at an economic loss of Rs. 1.04.
141. In Table 1, if price is Rs 34, the perfectly competitive firm will:
- (a) shut down
 - (b) produce 10 units
 - (c) produce 11 units
 - (d) produce 13 units.

Read the following paragraph and answer Questions number 142-147

Anisha quit her job at a private company where she earned Rs2,90,000 a year. She withdrew Rs 4,00,000 in a savings account that earned 10% interest annually to buy a second hand mini bus to commute passenger between Cannaught Place and Noida. There are 1000 passengers who will pay Rs 4000 a year each for commuter services; Rs 2800 from each passenger goes for petrol, maintenance, depreciation etc.

142. What is Anisha's total revenue from her commuter service?
- (a) Rs. 40,00,000
 - (b) Rs.2, 90,000
 - (c) Rs, 28, 00,000
 - (d) Rs 31, 30,000
143. Calculate Anisha's accounting costs?
- (a) Rs. 12, 00,000

- (b) Rs. 40, 00,000
 - (c) Rs.28, 00,000.
 - (d) Rs. 8, 70,000.
144. Calculate Anisha's economic cost?
- (a) Rs. 3, 30,000
 - (b) Rs. 40, 000
 - (c) Rs.28, 00,000.
 - (d) Rs. 31, 30,000.
145. We can say that Anisha:
- (a) earned economic profits but suffered accounting loss.
 - (b) earned economic profits and accounting profits.
 - (c) suffered economic loss and accounting loss.
 - (d) earned accounting profits but suffered economic loss.
146. Calculate Anisha's accounting profit/ loss?
- (a) Rs. 40, 00,000.
 - (b) Rs. 12, 00,000.
 - (c) Rs. 8, 70,000.
 - (d) Rs. 2, 90,000.
147. Calculate Anisha's economic profit/ loss?
- (a) Rs. 12, 00,000
 - (b) Rs. 30,000
 - (c) Rs. 31, 30,000
 - (d) Rs. 8, 70,000
148. If the local pizzeria raises the price of a medium pizza from Rs.60 to Rs.100 and quantity demanded falls from 700 pizzas a night to 100 pizzas a night, the price elasticity of demand for pizzas is:
- (a) .67
 - (b) 1.5
 - (c) 2.0
 - (d) 3.0
149. Suppose a consumer's income increases from Rs.30,000 to Rs.36,000. As a result, the consumer increases her purchases of compact discs(CDs) from 25 CDs to 30 CDs. What is the consumer's income elasticity of demand for CDs?

- (a) 0.5
 - (b) 1.0
 - (c) 1.5
 - (d) 2.0
150. If the quantity demanded of beef increases by 5% when the price of chicken increases by 20%, the cross-price elasticity of demand between beef and chicken is
- (a) -0.25
 - (b) 0.25
 - (c) -4
 - (d) 4

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE(50 MARKS)

- (i) Questions 151 to 160 have only one correct answer and carry + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.
- (ii) Questions 161 to 170 are the fill in the blank based questions having four alternate answers and carry + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.
- (iii) Questions 171 to 200 are numerical based questions, which have answers as numerical value and carry + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.

PART I

151. The entire upper part of a table is known as
- (a) Caption.
 - (b) Stub.
 - (c) Box head.
 - (d) Body.
152. Ogive is a
- (a) Line diagram.
 - (b) Bar diagram.
 - (c) Both.
 - (d) None.
153. In case of an even number of observations which of the following is median ?
- (a) Any of the two middle-most value.
 - (b) The simple average of these two middle values.
 - (c) The weighted average of these two middle values.
 - (d) Any of these.
154. If the AM and GM for two numbers are 6.50 and 6 respectively then the two numbers are
- (a) 6 and 7
 - (b) 9 and 4
 - (c) 10 and 3
 - (d) 8 and 5
155. If all the observations are increased by 10, then
- (a) SD would be increased by 10.

- (b) Mean deviation would be increased by 10.
 - (c) Quartile deviation would be increased by 10.
 - (d) All these three remain unchanged.
156. Mode of 0,3,5,6,7,9,12,0,2 is
- (a) 6
 - (b) 0
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 5
157. What is spurious correlation?
- (a) It is a bad relation between two variables.
 - (b) It is very low correlation between two variables.
 - (c) It is the correlation between two variables having no causal relation.
 - (d) It is a negative correlation.
158. The line $x = a + by$ represents the regression equation of
- (a) y on x
 - (b) x on y
 - (c) Both of above.
 - (d) None of above.
159. When ' p ' = 0.5, the binomial distribution is
- (a) Asymmetrical.
 - (b) Symmetrical.
 - (c) Both of above.
 - (d) None of above.
160. A population comprises 5 members. The number of all possible samples of size 2 that can be drawn from it with replacement is
- (a) 100
 - (b) 15
 - (c) 125
 - (d) 25

PART II

161. Tally marks determines _____ .
- (a) Class width

- (b) Class boundary
 - (c) Class limit
 - (d) Class frequency
162. _____ always lies in between the arithmetic mean & mode.
- (a) G.M.
 - (b) H.M.
 - (c) Median
 - (d) G.M. and H.M.
163. In case 'The ages of husbands and wives' correlation is _____ .
- (a) Positive
 - (b) Negative
 - (c) Zero
 - (d) One
164. If $P(A \cap B) = 0$, then the two events A and B are _____ .
- (a) Mutually exclusive
 - (b) Exhaustive
 - (c) Equally likely
 - (d) Independent
165. In _____ distribution, mean = variance.
- (a) Normal
 - (b) Binomial
 - (c) Poisson
 - (d) None of above
166. A _____ distribution is a theoretical distribution that expresses the functional relation between each of the distinct values of the sample statistic and the corresponding probability.
- (a) Normal
 - (b) Binomial
 - (c) Poisson
 - (d) Sampling
167. If an investment of Rs.1000 and Rs.100 yield an income of Rs.90 and Rs.20 respectively, for earning Rs.50 investment of Rs. _____ will be required.
- (a) Less than Rs.500

- (b) Over Rs.500
 (c) Rs.485
 (d) Rs.486
168. If ${}^{18}C_n = {}^{18}C_{n+2}$ then the value of n is _____.
 (a) 0
 (b) -2
 (c) 8
 (d) None of above
169. The sum of square of first n natural number is _____.
 (a) $(n/2)(n+1)$
 (b) $(n/6)(n+1)(2n+1)$
 (c) $[(n/2)(n+1)]^2$
 (d) None of above.
170. If $b^2 - 4ac = 0$ the roots are _____ and _____.
 (a) Real, Unequal
 (b) Real, Equal
 (c) Irrational, Unequal
 (d) Rational, Unequal

PART III

171. The index number of prices at a place in 1998 is 355 with 1991 as base. This means
 (a) There has been on the average a 255% increase in prices.
 (b) There has been on the average a 355% increase in price.
 (c) There has been on the average a 250% increase in price.
 (d) None of these.
172. The sum of a series in A.P. is 72 the first term being 17 and the common difference -2. the number of terms is
 (a) 6
 (b) 12
 (c) 6 or 12
 (d) 10

173. The mean proportional between 1.4 gms and 5.6 gms is
- (a) 28 gms.
 - (b) 2.8 gms.
 - (c) 3.2 gms.
 - (d) None of these.
174. Which is True ?
- (a) $2^\circ > (1/2)^\circ$
 - (b) $2^\circ < (1/2)^\circ$
 - (c) $2^\circ = (1/2)^\circ$
 - (d) None of these.
175. 8 is the solution of the equation
- (a) $\frac{x+4}{4} + \frac{x-5}{3} = 11$
 - (b) $\frac{x+4}{2} + \frac{x+10}{9} = 8$
 - (c) $\frac{x+24}{5} = 4 + \frac{x}{4}$
 - (d) $\frac{x-15}{10} + \frac{x+5}{5} = 4$
176. The sum of the digits of a two digit number is 10. If 18 be subtracted from it the digits in the resulting number will be equal. The number is
- (a) 37
 - (b) 73
 - (c) 64
 - (d) None of these.
177. The values of x for the equation $x^2+9x+18 = 6-4x$ are
- (a) (1,12)
 - (b) (-1,-12)
 - (c) (1,-12)
 - (d) (-1,12)
178. The effective rate of interest corresponding a nominal rate of 7% p.a convertible quarterly is
- (a) 7%

- (b) 7.5%
- (c) 7.10%
- (d) None of these.
179. A person bought a house paying Rs. 20000 cash down and Rs. 4000 at the end of each year for 25 yrs. At 5% p.a. C.I. The cash down price is
- (a) Rs. 75000
- (b) Rs. 76000
- (c) Rs. 76392
- (d) None of these.
180. The ways of selecting 4 letters from the word EXAMINATION is
- (a) 136
- (b) 130
- (c) 125
- (d) None of these .
181. If there are 50 stations on a railway line how many different kinds of single first class tickets may be printed to enable a passenger to travel from one station to other?
- (a) 2500
- (b) 2450
- (c) 2400
- (d) None of these.
182. The sum of 3 numbers of a G P is 39 and their product is 729. The numbers are
- (a) 3, 27, 9
- (b) 9, 3, 27
- (c) 3, 9, 27
- (d) None of these.
183. Find the four numbers in A.P. with the sum of second and third being 22 and the product of the first and fourth being 85.
- (a) 3 5 7 9
- (b) 2 4 6 8
- (c) 5 9 13 17
- (d) None of these.

184. The sum of n terms of the series $2 + 6 + 10 + \dots$ is
- $2n^2$
 - n^2
 - $n^2 / 2$
 - $4n^2$
185. If A has 32 elements, B has 42 elements and $A \cup B$ has 62 elements, the number of elements in $A \cap B$ is
- 12
 - 74
 - 10
 - None of these.
186. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - 1}{\sqrt{3x+1} - \sqrt{5x-1}}$ is evaluated to be
- 4
 - $1/4$
 - 4
 - None of these.
187. $\lim_{x \rightarrow t} \frac{x^3 - t^3}{x^2 - t^2}$ is evaluated to be
- $3/2$
 - $2/3t$
 - $\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)t$
 - None of these.
188. If $f(x) = e^{ax^2+bx+c}$ the $f'(x)$ is
- e^{ax^2+bx+c}
 - $e^{ax^2+bx+c} (2ax + b)$
 - $2ax + b$
 - None of these.

189. If $y = e^{\sqrt{2x}}$, $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is calculated as

(a) $\frac{e^{\sqrt{2x}}}{\sqrt{2x}}$

(b) $e^{\sqrt{2x}}$

(c) $\frac{e^{\sqrt{2x}}}{\sqrt{2x}}$

(d) None of these.

190. Evaluate result of $\int (x^2 - 1) dx$ is

(a) $x^5/5 - 2/3 x^3 + x + k$

(b) $x^5/5 - 2/3 x^3 + x$

(c) $2x$

(d) None of these.

191. Evaluate $\int_1^4 (2x + 5) dx$ and the value is

(a) 3

(b) 10

(c) 30

(d) None of these.

192. The following data relate to the marks of a group of students:

Marks :	Below 10	Below 20	Below 30	Below 40	Below 50
No. of students :	15	38	65	84	100

How many students got marks more than 30?

(a) 65

(b) 50

(c) 35

(d) 43

193. The harmonic mean for the numbers 2, 3, 5 is

(a) 2.00

(b) 3.33

(c) 2.90

- (d) $\sqrt[3]{30}$
194. The coefficient of mean deviation about mean for the first 9 natural numbers is
- (a) $200/9$
(b) 80
(c) $400/9$
(d) 50
195. Maximum value of Rank Correlation coefficient is
- (a) -1
(b) +1
(c) 0
(d) None of these.
196. If two letters are taken at random from the word HOME, what is the Probability that none of the letters would be vowels?
- (a) $1/6$
(b) $1/2$
(c) $1/3$
(d) $1/4$
197. The chance of getting a sum of 6 in a single throw with two dice is
- (a) $3/36$
(b) $4/36$
(c) $6/36$
(d) $5/36$
198. What is the no. of trials of a binomial distribution having mean and SD as 3 and 1.5 respectively?
- (a) 2
(b) 4
(c) 8
(d) 12
199. If the price of all commodities in a place have increased 125 times in comparison to the base period prices, then the index number of prices for the place is now
- (a) 100
(b) 125

- (c) 225
 - (d) None of the above.
200. If the amount of an annuity for 25 years at 5% p.a C.I. is Rs. 50000 the annuity will be
- (a) Rs.1406.90
 - (b) Rs.1046.90
 - (c) Rs.1146.90
 - (d) None of these.