



BOARD OF STUDIES

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

COMMON PROFICIENCY TEST

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT-5/2006

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)

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|-------|---|
| (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. Drawings account is in the nature of
 - (a) Personal account
 - (b) Real account
 - (c) Nominal account
 - (d) None of the above

2. Income tax paid by the sole-proprietor from business bank account is debited to
 - (a) Income tax account
 - (b) Bank account
 - (c) Capital account
 - (d) Not to be shown in the business books
3. Following is the example of internal users:
 - (a) Government.
 - (b) Investors.
 - (c) Creditors.
 - (d) Employees.
4. Recording of a transaction in a journal is called
 - (a) Posting.
 - (b) Entry.
 - (c) Transfer.
 - (d) Ruling.
5. Narrations are given at the end of
 - (a) Final accounts.
 - (b) Trial balance.
 - (c) Each ledger account.
 - (d) Each journal entry.
6. The concerned account debited in the journal should be
 - (a) Debited in the ledger but reference should be of the respective credit account.
 - (b) Credited in the ledger but reference should be of the respective debit account.
 - (c) Credited in the ledger and reference should also be of the respective credit account.
 - (d) Debited in the ledger and reference should also be of the respective debit account
7. The basic consideration(s) in distinction between capital and revenue expenditures is/are
 - (a) Nature of business.
 - (b) Effect on revenue generating capacity of business.
 - (c) Purpose of expenses.
 - (d) All of the above.

8. Unintentional omission or commission of amounts and accounts in the process of recording transactions are known as
- (a) Frauds.
 - (b) Misinterpretation.
 - (c) Errors.
 - (d) None of the above.
9. "Treating a revenue expense as a capital expenditure" is an example of
- (a) Compensating errors.
 - (b) Errors of principle.
 - (c) Errors of omission.
 - (d) Errors of commission.
10. Under bank reconciliation statement, while adjusting the cash book
- (a) All the errors and omissions in the cashbook are taken into consideration.
 - (b) All the errors and omissions in the passbook are taken into consideration.
 - (c) Delays in recording in the passbook due to difference in timing are taken into consideration.
 - (d) All of the above.

PART II

11. In ledger there are _____ columns
- (a) 4
 - (b) 6
 - (c) 8
 - (d) 10
12. In journal, transactions are recorded on _____.
- (a) Chronological order.
 - (b) Ascending order of amount.
 - (c) Descending order of amount
 - (d) None of the above
13. If an effect of an error is cancelled by the effect of some other error, it is commonly known as _____
- (a) Errors of principle.
 - (b) Compensating errors.

- (c) Errors of omission.
 - (d) Errors of commission.
14. When opening entry is overstated, net income for the accounting period will be _____.
- (a) Overstated.
 - (b) Not be affected.
 - (c) Understated.
 - (d) None of the above.
15. Inventories should be generally valued at lower of cost or _____
- (a) Fair market value.
 - (b) Replacement value.
 - (c) Present value.
 - (d) Net realisable value.
16. Memorandum Joint venture account is a _____
- (a) Personal account.
 - (b) Real account.
 - (c) Nominal account.
 - (d) None of the above.
17. At the time of admission of a new partner, if the value of goodwill is overstated in the books, it is written back by _____
- (a) Old partners in old profit/loss sharing ratio
 - (b) All the partners including the new partner in new profit/loss sharing ratio.
 - (c) Old partners in sacrificing ratio
 - (d) New partner in gaining ratio.
18. Commission provided by the consignor to the consignee to promote credit sale is known as _____
- (a) Ordinary commission
 - (b) Del-credere commission
 - (c) Over riding commission
 - (d) Special commission
19. _____ is unavoidable and should be spread over the entire consignment while valuing consignment stock.
- (a) Abnormal loss

- (b) Normal loss
 - (c) Extra-ordinary loss
 - (d) None of the three
20. Generally, when the size of the venture is _____, the co-venturers keep separate set of books of account for the joint venture.
- (a) Small
 - (b) Medium
 - (c) Big
 - (d) All of the above

PART III

21. Mohit, the acceptor of the bill has to honour a bill on 31st March 2006. Due to financial crisis, he is unable to pay the amount of bill of Rs. 20,000. Therefore, he approaches Rohit on 20th March 2006 for extension of bill for further 3 months. Rohit agrees to extend the credit period by drawing a new bill for Rs. 20,500 together with interest of Rs. 1,000 in cash. In this case old bill of Rs. 20,000 will be considered as
- (a) Discounted
 - (b) Dishonoured
 - (c) Cancelled
 - (d) Retired
22. Sujal consigned goods costing Rs. 2,50,000 to Mridul on 1st January 2006 by incurring Rs. 20,000 on freight. Some goods were lost in transit. For remaining goods Mridul spend Rs. 15,000 to take the delivery including storage charges. During the quarter, Mridul sold $\frac{3}{4}$ of the goods received by him for Rs. 3,00,000 and charged commission @10% on it to Sujal. At the end of the quarter, Sujal asked the details of goods lost, sold, expenses commission and balance due to him alongwith the consignment stock from Mridul. As desired, Mridul sent the periodical detail statement commonly known as
- (a) Account statement
 - (b) Account sales
 - (c) Statement of affairs
 - (d) Summary statement.

PART IV

23. The following information pertains to X Ltd.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Equity share capital called up | Rs.5,00,000 |
| Calls in arrear | Rs. 40,000 |

- Calls in advance Rs. 25,000
Proposed dividend 15%
The amount of dividend payable = ?
- (a) Rs.75,000
(b) Rs.72,750
(c) Rs.71,250
(d) Rs.69,000
24. 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 = ?
- (a) 60 shares; Rs.120
(b) 340 shares; Rs.160
(c) 320 shares; Rs.200
(d) 300 shares; Rs.240
25. X of Kolkata sent out 2000 boxes costing 100 each with the instruction that sales are to be made at cost + 45%. X draws a bill on Y for an amount equivalent to 60% of sales value. The amount of bill will be
- (a) Rs.1,74,000
(b) Rs.2,00,000
(c) Rs.2,90,000
(d) Rs.1,20,000
26. A purchase of Rs. 1,870 by cheques has been wrongly posted in the cashbook as Rs. 1,780. This has the effect of
- (a) Increasing the bank balance by Rs.90
(b) Decreasing the bank balance by Rs.90
(c) Increasing the bank balance by Rs.180
(d) Decreasing the bank balance by Rs.180
27. M/s Delhi Stationers purchase 1,000 pcs of cover file @ Rs. 275 per 100. The wholesaler offered 5% sales tax on net price. Transport charges were Rs. 50. The purchase price per piece of cover file will be
- (a) Rs.2,793.13
(b) Rs.279.31
(c) Rs.27.93

- (d) Rs.2.79
28. A consignee sold goods costing Rs. 50,000 at a profit of Rs. 10,000. Out of total sale 30% was credit sale. As per the agreement the consignee will get 5% ordinary commission, 2% del-credere commission on credit sale and 3% over-riding commission on amount in excess of cost price. The amount of commission will be
- (a) Rs. 3,540
(b) Rs.3,840
(c) Rs.4,500
(d) Rs.3,000
29. In a Joint venture between A and B, A spend Rs.2,000 on freight, Rs.1,000 as godown rent, and also raised a loan from bank of Rs.50,000 at 18% p.a. repayable after 1 month. B spend Rs. 5,000 as selling expenses and he also raised a loan from bank of Rs.1,50,000 at 18% repayable after 2 months. The total expenses of Joint venture will be
- (a) Rs. 8,000
(b) Rs.8,250
(c) Rs. 5,250
(d) Rs.13,250
30. The bill of Rs. 10,000 accepted by Ritesh on 1July 2006, was discounted by Hitesh on 15 July 2006 for Rs. 9,600. On 4th October 2006, the bill was dishonoured and bank notified it for Rs. 200. The amount to be received from Ritesh would be
- (a) Rs.10,600
(b) Rs.10,000
(c) Rs.10,200
(d) Rs.10,400
31. Y Ltd. sends out its goods Rs. 1,20,000 to one of its dealer on Sale or Return basis. On 31st March he received an approval letter for goods of Rs. 80,000. Y Ltd. charge 25% profit on cost. The cost price of the un-approved goods with the dealer will be
- (a) Rs.32,000
(b) Rs.40,000
(c) Rs.80,000
(d) Rs. 64,000
32. A, B and C are in partnership with no partnership deed. A brought Rs.80,000, B Rs.60,000 and C Rs.40,000 as capital. A does not take part in day to day activities, B

- acts as general manger and C acts as a sales manager. The profit during the year was Rs. 1,50,000. The share of each partner in profit will respectively be
- (a) Rs.66,667: Rs.50,000: Rs.33,333
 - (b) Rs.50,000: Rs.50,000: Rs.50,000
 - (c) Nil: Rs. 75,000: Rs.75,000
 - (d) None of the above.
33. A second hand car is purchased for Rs. 2,00,000, the amount of Rs. 25,000 is spent on its repairs, Rs. 5,000 is incurred to get the car registered in owner's name and Rs. 2,000 is paid as dealer's commission. The amount debited to car account will be
- (a) Rs. 2,32,000
 - (b) Rs. 2,25,000
 - (c) Rs. 2,30,000
 - (d) Rs. 2,05,000
34. Atul, Vipul and Prafful are partners in a firm with no partnership agreement. They invested Rs.1,00,000, Rs.75,000 and Rs.50,000 as capital in the firm. The profit for the year was Rs.2,50,000. Prafful demands interest on loan of Rs.20,000 advanced by him at the market rate of interest which is 12% p.a. The amount of interest received by him will be
- (a) Rs.2,400
 - (b) Nil
 - (c) Rs.1,200
 - (d) Rs.3,600
35. Ansh purchased goods costing 2,40,000. Vansh sold goods costing Rs 1,60,000 at Rs 2,40,000. Balance goods were taken over by Ansh at same gross profit percentage as in case of sale. The amount of goods taken over will be:
- (a) Rs. 1,20,000
 - (b) Rs. 80,000
 - (c) Rs. 40,000
 - (d) Rs. 1,00,000
36. Brave Ltd. issued 60,000 shares of Rs. 10 each at a discount of Re. 1 per share. The application money was Rs. 2, allotment money was Rs. 4, and first call was of Re.1. The amount of final call will be
- (a) Rs. 3
 - (b) Rs. 2
 - (c) Re.1

- (d) Nil
37. A partnership firm maintains its accounts on calendar year basis. B, one of its partner died on 31st March 2006. The profit for the year 2005 was Rs. 75,000, which was distributed among all the three partners equally. The share of profit of B for the year 2006 on the basis of the year 2005 will be
- (a) Rs.18,750
(b) Rs.25,000
(c) Rs.Nil
(d) Rs.6,250
38. Asha Ltd. issued shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 25%. Mamta, who has 2,000 shares of Asha Ltd., failed to pay first and final call totalling Rs.5. Premium was taken by Asha Ltd. at the time of allotment. On forfeiture of Mamta's shares, the amount to be debited to Share premium account will be
- (a) Rs.5,000
(b) Rs.10,000
(c) Rs.15,000
(d) Nil
39. As per Section 37 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the executors would be entitled at their choice to the interest calculated from the date of death till the date of payment on the final amount due to the dead partner at _____ percentage per annum.
- (a) 7.
(b) 4.
(c) 6.
(d) 12.
40. Fena sent out certain goods to Kena of Delhi. 1/10 of the goods were lost in transit. Invoice value of goods lost Rs 25,000. Invoice value of goods sent out on consignment will be:
- (a) Rs.2,50,000
(b) Rs.25,000
(c) Rs.2,500
(d) Rs.1,25,000
41. Taksh Ltd. purchased land and building from Daksh Ltd. for a book value of Rs.5,00,000. The consideration was paid by issue of 10% Debentures of Rs.100 each at a discount of 20%. The debentures account will be credited with
- (a) Rs.6,00,000

- (b) Rs.6,25,000
 - (c) Rs.5,00,000
 - (d) Rs.5,50,000
42. Jadu Ltd. reissued 2,000 shares, which were forfeited by debiting Share forfeiture account by Rs.3,000. These shares were reissued Rs. 9 per share. The amount to be transferred to Capital Reserve account will be
- (a) Rs.3,000
 - (b) Rs.2,000
 - (c) Rs.1,000
 - (d) Nil
43. A machine purchased on 1st April 2004 for Rs. 10,000 is showing a balance of Rs. 6,000 as on 1st April 2006 when depreciation is charged on S.L.M. basis. Now a company wants to switch over to W.D.V method charging depreciation @ 20%. The amount of excess/ short depreciation of last two years will be
- (a) Excess depreciation Rs.400
 - (b) Short depreciation Rs.400
 - (c) Excess depreciation Rs.1,600
 - (d) Short depreciation Rs.1,600
44. Sundry debtors of M/s Santosh amounts to Rs. 25,000 and bad debts Rs.3,000. M/s Santosh provides for Doubtful debts @ 2% and for discount @ 1%. The amount of net debtors to be shown in the balance sheet will be
- (a) Rs. 21,560
 - (b) Rs. 22,000
 - (c) Rs. 21,780
 - (d) Rs. 21,344
45. A, B and C shares profit and loss in the ratio of 4:4:2. They have a joint life insurance policy of Rs.1,00,000, whose premium is paid by the firm. Surrender value of the policy at the beginning of the year 2006 is Rs. 80,000. On the death of A on 2nd January 2006, the amount to be credited in C's account will be
- (a) Rs. 40,000.
 - (b) Rs. 20,000.
 - (c) Rs. 16,000.
 - (d) Nil
46. X, Y and Z are partners in a firm. At the time of division of profit for the year there was dispute between the partners. Profits before salary of partners capital was Rs. 60,000

- and Y claimed salary for his extra services to the firm @ 2,000 p.m. There was no agreement on this point. Calculate the amount payable to X, Y and Z respectively.
- (a) Rs. 20,000 to each partner
 - (b) Rs. 12,000 to each partner
 - (c) Rs.12,000 to X and Z and Rs.36,000 to Y
 - (d) Rs. 24,000 to Y and Rs.18,000 to X and Z
47. Deepak consigned 100 sets of TVs to Sudeep @ Rs.10,000 each. 5 TVs were damaged in transit due to unavoidable reason whose price was adjusted in the remaining TVs. The new price of each TV will be
- (a) Rs.10,000.
 - (b) Rs. 10,200
 - (c) Rs. 15,000.
 - (d) Rs.10,526
48. A draws a bill on B for Rs 30,000 for mutual accommodation. A discounted that bill for Rs.28,000 from bank and remitted Rs.14,000 to B. On due date A will send to B
- (a) Rs. 14,000
 - (b) Rs.14,500
 - (c) Rs.15,000
 - (d) Rs.15,500
49. A and B enter into a joint venture for purchase and sale of Type-writer. A purchased Typewriter costing Rs 1,00,000. Repairing expenses Rs 10,000, printing expenses Rs 10,000. B sold it at 20% margin on selling price. The sales value will be:
- (a) Rs. 1,25,000
 - (b) Rs. 1,50,000
 - (c) Rs. 1,00,000
 - (d) Rs. 1,40,000
50. Sure Ltd. issued 5,000, 15% Debentures of Rs.100 each at a premium of Rs.10 each. These debentures were to be redeemed at a premium of Rs.4 each after 5 years. The amount to be credited to the debenture premium account will be
- (a) Rs.25,000
 - (b) Rs.50,000
 - (c) Rs.40,000
 - (d) Rs.60,000

51. Light Ltd. has 10,000 5% preference shares of Rs. 10 each to be redeemed after 5 years. The company forfeited 500 preference shares on which final call of Rs 2 has not been received. after due notice and cancelled these shares on account of redemption. Remaining shares were redeemed out of reserves of the company. The amount to be credited to capital redemption reserve will be
- (a) Rs.1,00,000
 - (b) Rs. 95,000
 - (c) Rs. 99,000
 - (d) Rs. 99,500
52. Bajaj Ltd. issued 25,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each payable as Rs. 2 on application, Rs 3 on allotment, Rs. 2 on first call and the balance in the final call. Archit, who has 1,000 shares paid full value of shares with allotment money. The amount to be debited to bank account at the time of receipt of first call money will be
- (a) Rs.50,000
 - (b) Rs.47,000
 - (c) Rs.49,000
 - (d) Rs.48,000.
53. Books of Ekta, shows on 1st January 2006 furniture Rs. 20,000. During the year a part of the furniture whose book value on 1st January 2006 is Rs. 1,200 has been exchanged with another furniture by paying additional Rs. 500. Ekta charge depreciation @ 10% p.a. The net amount of the furniture to be shown in the balance sheet will be
- (a) Rs 18,508
 - (b) Rs 20,440
 - (c) Rs 18,396
 - (d) Rs 18,478.
54. In the bank reconciliation statement, when balance as per the cashbook is taken as the starting point, then direct deposits from the customer of Rs. 2,500 in the bank will be
- (a) Added
 - (b) Subtracted
 - (c) Ignored
 - (d) None of the above
55. Debit balance as per Cash Book of Topsy Enterprise as on 31.3.2006 is Rs. 1,500. Cheques deposited but not cleared amounts to Rs. 100 and Cheques issued but not presented of Rs. 150. The bank allowed interest amounting Rs. 50 and collected

- dividend Rs. 50 on behalf of Topsy Enterprise Enterprises. Balance as per pass book should be
- (a) 1,600.
 - (b) 1,450.
 - (c) 1,650.
 - (d) 1,850.
56. If a sales return of Rs.1,500 has been wrongly posted to the credit of the purchase returns account, but has been correctly entered in the debtors' account, the total of the
- (a) trial balance would show the debit side to be Rs.3,000 more than the credit
 - (b) trial balance would show the credit side to be Rs.3,000 more than the debit.
 - (c) the debit side of the trial balance will be Rs.1,500 more than the credit side.
 - (d) the credit side of the trial balance will be Rs.1,500 more than the debit side.
57. The total cost of goods available for sale with a company during the current year is Rs.12,00,000 and the total sales during the period are Rs.13,00,000. If the gross profit margin of the company is $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ on cost, the closing inventory during the current year is
- (a) Rs.4,00,000
 - (b) Rs.3,00,000
 - (c) Rs.2,25,000
 - (d) Rs.2,60,000.
58. On 31st March 2005, Suraj has to pay to M/s Chandra Rs.7,000 on account of credit purchase from the later. He paid Rs.1,800 on 30th June 2006 after availing a cash discount of 10%. On 30th September 2006, he paid Rs. 2,850 after availing 5% cash discount. On account of final settlement, the amount to be paid by Suraj without any discount will be
- (a) Rs. 2,350
 - (b) Rs. 2,000
 - (c) Rs.2,200
 - (d) Rs.2,150
59. The profit of the M/s ABC, a partnership firm before charging managerial commission is Rs. 44,000. The managerial commission is charged @ 10% on profit after charging such commission. The amount of managerial commission will be
- (a) Rs.4,400
 - (b) Rs.40,000
 - (c) Rs.4,000

- (d) Rs.39,600.
60. A bad debt recovered during the year is a
- (a) Capital expenditures
 - (b) Revenue expenditures
 - (c) Capital receipt
 - (d) Revenue receipt

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. The following conditions must exist so that a promise to pay for the past voluntary services is binding:
 - (a) The services should have been rendered voluntarily.
 - (b) The services must have been rendered for the promisor.
 - (c) They must be in existence at the time when the services were rendered and must have intended to compensate the promise.
 - (d) All of the above.
- 62. In case of a firm carrying on the business of banking
 - (a) There should be at least seven members and maximum number of members should not exceed fifty.
 - (b) There should be at least two members and maximum number of members should not exceed ten.
 - (c) There should be at least ten members and maximum number of members should not exceed twenty.
 - (d) There should be at least two members and maximum number of members should not exceed fifty.
- 63. Champerty means
 - (a) An agreement to trade with the enemy owing allegiance to a government at war with India.
 - (b) An agreement whereby a person promises to maintain a suit, by money or otherwise, in which he has no interest.
 - (c) An agreement whereby a person agrees to help another in a litigation in exchange of a share of the result of the litigation.
 - (d) An agreement to stifle criminal prosecutions tend to be a perversion or an abuse of justice.

64. A collateral event is an event
- (a) The performance for which is neither directly promised nor it is the entire consideration for the promise.
 - (b) The performance for which is directly promised.
 - (c) It is the entire consideration for the promise.
 - (d) The performance which is agreed upon by the parties in a Court of Law.
65. A person who has been induced to enter into a contract by misrepresentation has the following remedies:
- (a) Affirm the contract and insist on the misrepresentation being made good, if possible.
 - (b) Rescind the contract.
 - (c) Rely upon the misrepresentation as a defence to an action on the contract.
 - (d) All of the above.
66. The rights of a principal are the following:
- (a) Right to recover damages.
 - (b) Right to obtain an account of secret profits and recover them and resist a claim for remuneration.
 - (c) Right to resist agent's claim for indemnity against incurred liability.
 - (d) All of the above.
67. Following conditions are implied in a contract of sale of goods unless the circumstances of the contract show a different intention:
- (a) Condition as to non – existence of encumbrances.
 - (b) Condition as to undisturbed possession.
 - (c) All of the above.
 - (d) None of the above.
68. A person to whom money has been paid, or anything delivered by mistake
- (a) Becomes the owner of such money or those goods.
 - (b) Must repay the money or return those goods.
 - (c) Is allowed to sell the goods and retain the money realized from such sale.
 - (d) Has no obligation to return the money, he may do so only a good gesture.
69. Which one of the offers is a valid offer?
- (a) A garment store gave the following advertisement in a newspaper – "Special sale for tomorrow only. Men's night suits reduced from Rs.200 to Rs.100."

- (b) P says to Q, "I will sell you a digital camera." P owns three different types of digital cameras of various prices.
 - (c) An auctioneer displays a refrigerator before a gathering in an auction sale.
 - (d) A advertises in a leading daily newspaper that he would pay Rs. 2000 to anyone who finds and returns his lost dog.
70. A promises to paint a picture for B at a certain price. Which of the following is not correct?
- (a) A is not bound to perform the promise himself.
 - (b) A can appoint some other painter to paint the picture on his behalf.
 - (c) A dies before painting the picture, the contract can be enforced either by representatives of A or by B.
 - (d) All of the above are incorrect.
71. An agreement of partnership may be
- (a) Expressed or implied from the act done by partners.
 - (b) Oral or in writing.
 - (c) Both of the above.
 - (d) None of the above.
72. Dissolution of a firm may take place
- (a) By the adjudication of all the partners or of all the partners but one as insolvent.
 - (b) As a result of any agreement between all the partners.
 - (c) By the business of the firm becoming unlawful.
 - (d) All of the above.
73. In case of a sale the buyer
- (a) Can pass a goods title to a bonafide purchaser.
 - (b) Cannot pass a goods title to a bonafide purchaser.
 - (c) Both of the above.
 - (d) None of the above.
74. The following persons can enter into contracts as per the provisions of The Indian Contract Act, 1872:
- (a) Alien Enemy
 - (b) Foreign Sovereigns or accredited representatives of a foreign state
 - (c) Insolvents and convicts
 - (d) None of the above

75. Which of the following is correct?
- (a) Free consent is not important, if consideration is preset, even if the consideration is inadequate.
 - (b) Anticipatory breach and anticipatory bail are actually the same thing
 - (c) The concept of damage allows one to make some gain out of it.
 - (d) All of the above are incorrect.
76. Remedies available for breach of contract are:
- (a) Dissolution of the firm.
 - (b) Charging extra fees from the party committing the breach.
 - (c) Suit for Specific Performance.
 - (d) None of the above.
77. A person to whom money has been paid, or anything delivered under coercion
- (a) Becomes the owner of such money or those goods.
 - (b) Is allowed to sell the goods and retain the money realized from such sale.
 - (c) Has no obligation to return the money, he may do so only a good gesture.
 - (d) Must repay the money or return those goods.
78. Which of the following case laws relate to the definition of contract of sale?
- (a) Rajlikhee Devi v. Bhoot Nath, 1900.
 - (b) State of Madras v. Gannon Dunkerly and Co. Limited, 1958.
 - (c) Khawaja Md. Khan v. Hussaini Begum, 1910.
 - (d) Suppu Ammal v. Subramanian, 1910.
79. A sale implies an agreement
- (a) Plus conveyance of property and creates jus in personam.
 - (b) Plus conveyance of property and creates jus in rem.
 - (c) No conveyance of property and creates jus in rem.
 - (d) No conveyance of property and creates jus in personam.

PART II

80. If the terms of a contract are expressly agreed upon (whether by words spoken or written) at the time of formation of the contract, the contract is said to be an _____.
- (a) Express Contracts
 - (b) Implied Contracts
 - (c) Quasi Contracts

- (d) None of the above
81. According to Section 14 of The Indian Contract Act, 1872, Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by _____.
(a) Misrepresentation
(b) Undue Influence
(c) Coercion
(d) All of the above
82. Where both parties to a contract of sale are under a mistake as to a matter of fact, essential to such contract, then the contract is _____.
(a) Illegal
(b) Void
(c) Still enforceable
(d) None of the above
83. In India the age of majority is regulated by _____.
(a) The Indian Majority Act, 1875
(b) The Indian Minority Act, 1875
(c) The Indian Contract Act, 1872
(d) The Constitution of India
84. Agreement entered into by a minor is _____.
(a) Void as against the minor
(b) Illegal
(c) Unlawful
(d) Unenforceable by the minor
85. 'Partner by holding out' is governed by Section of _____ The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
(a) 28
(b) 17
(c) 30
(d) 11
86. If the offeree offers to qualified acceptance of the offer subject to modifications and variations in the terms of original offer, he is said to have made a _____.
(a) Special Offer
(b) Counter Offer

- (c) Continuing Offer
- (d) Cross Offer
- 87. Sale is an _____.
 - (a) Executed contract
 - (b) Executory contract
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) None of the above
- 88. Interest on advances by a partner to his firm may be payable _____.
 - (a) @ 6% per annum
 - (b) @ 8% per annum
 - (c) @ 8.5% per annum
 - (d) At any rate
- 89. The law dealing with the partnerships is contained in _____.
 - (a) The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
 - (b) The Indian Partnership Act, 1930
 - (c) The Indian Partnership Act, 1872
 - (d) The Indian Partnership Act, 2006
- 90. Conditions and warranties _____.
 - (a) Must be expressed
 - (b) Must be implied if not expressed
 - (c) May either be expressed or implied
 - (d) None of the above
- 91. 'Seller' means a person who _____.
 - (a) Sells goods
 - (b) Agrees to sell goods
 - (c) Sells or agrees to sell goods
 - (d) Has sold goods
- 92. Delivery of a thing in token of a transfer of something else is known as _____.
 - (a) Actual Delivery
 - (b) Constructive Delivery
 - (c) Delivery by acknowledgment
 - (d) None of the above

93. A is not a minor. A agrees to B for Rs.1,00,000/- that A will never marry. Promise of A is _____.
(a) Binding.
(b) Not binding.
(c) Enforceable.
(d) Illegal.
94. The rule of caveat emptor does not apply in the case of _____.
(a) Fitness for buyer's purpose
(b) Sale under a patent or trade name
(c) Usage of trade or consent by fraud
(d) All of the above
95. _____ is/are the exception(s) to the general rule, no consideration no contract.
(a) Natural love and affection
(b) Compensation for past voluntary services
(c) Promise to pay a time barred debt
(d) All of the above
96. An offer should be distinguished from _____.
(a) Invitation to treat an offer
(b) Mere communication of information in the course of negotiation
(c) Statement of intention
(d) All of the above
97. _____ is/are the 'document of title to goods'
(a) Railway receipt or Multimodal transport document
(b) Warrant or order for delivery of goods
(c) Warehouse keeper's certificate
(d) All the above
98. A agrees to pay B Rs.500/- if a particular ship does not return to the port. The ship was sunk. The contract _____.
(a) Can be enforced by B.
(b) Cannot be enforced by B.
(c) Is a wagering contract
(d) Is unlawful, illegal and against public policy.

PART III

99. D believes blue colour to be black colour, for any reason whatsoever. He has a garment shop. He sells one blue colour shirt to M, representing it to be black colour. M knows nothing about colours. M believes D and accepts the blue colour to be black colour. Later on M's mother explains M that the colour of the shirt is actually blue and not black. It is a clear case of
- (a) Misrepresentation.
 - (b) Fraud.
 - (c) Unintentional fraud.
 - (d) Cheating.
100. A & B are the only two partners in a firm. B was murdered by C, who wanted to become a partner of the firm, but B has raised objections to it. A now wants to take D as a partner in the said firm. D is father of C. In light of the situation answer, which of the following is correct?
- (a) The original partnership is dissolved.
 - (b) The original partnership is not dissolved and A & D can continue.
 - (c) A & D has to enter into a fresh agreement and create a new partnership.
 - (d) Both (a) & (c).

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 carry +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. In a typical demand schedule, quantity demanded:
- (a) varies directly with price.
 - (b) varies proportionately with price.
 - (c) varies inversely with price.
 - (d) is independent of price.
102. When the perfectly competitive firm and industry are in long run equilibrium then:
- (a) $P=MR=SAC=LAC$.
 - (b) $D=MR=SMC=LMC$.
 - (c) $P=MR$ =Lowest point on the LAC curve.
 - (d) All of the above.
103. In monopoly, the relationship between average and marginal revenue curves is as follows:
- (a) AR curve lies above the MR curve.
 - (b) AR curve coincides with the MR curve.
 - (c) AR curve lies below the MR curve.
 - (d) AR curve is parallel to the MR curve.
104. All of the following are U shaped curves except the:
- (a) AVC curve.
 - (b) AFC curve.
 - (c) AC curve.
 - (d) MC curve.

105. From the national point of view which of the following indicates micro approach?
- (a) Per capita income of India.
 - (b) Underemployment in agricultural sector.
 - (c) Lock out in TELCO.
 - (d) Total savings in India.
106. The total effect of a price change of a commodity is
- (a) substitution effect plus price effect.
 - (b) substitution effect plus income effect.
 - (c) substitution effect plus demonstration effect.
 - (d) substitution effect minus income effect.
107. Which of the following is not a part of Fiscal policy?
- (a) Subsidy under public distribution system.
 - (b) Control of population.
 - (c) Imposition of taxation.
 - (d) Issue of bonds by government.
108. The following are some of the costs of a clothing manufacturer. State which among them will you consider as fixed cost?
- (a) Cost of cloth.
 - (b) Piece wages paid to workers.
 - (c) Depreciation on machines owing to time.
 - (d) Cost of electricity for running machines.
109. The difference between GNP and NNP equals:
- (a) consumer expenditure on durable goods.
 - (b) indirect business taxes.
 - (c) a statistical discrepancy.
 - (d) depreciation.
110. National income at market prices, plus subsidies, but less indirect taxes is equal to which one of the following?
- (a) Gross national income.
 - (b) National income at factor cost.
 - (c) Private income before cost.
 - (d) Net consumer income.

111. All but one of the following statements are incorrect. Find the correct statement.
- (a) Balance of payments is a narrow concept than balance of trade.
 - (b) India is facing severe foreign exchange reserves crunch.
 - (c) Devaluation is panacea for BOP problem.
 - (d) The RBI is the lender of last resort for Indian public sector banks.
112. Who first raised the fears of a world food shortage?
- (a) David Ricardo.
 - (b) T.R. Malthus.
 - (c) J.S. Mill.
 - (d) J.B. Say.
113. An underdeveloped economy is generally characterized by a:
- (a) high ratio of commercial farming to subsistence farming.
 - (b) high ratio of industrial output to total output.
 - (c) high utilization of existing capital in the economy.
 - (d) coexistence of underutilized labour with unexploited national and other resources.
114. Which institution is known as the “soft loan window” of World Bank?
- (a) IFC
 - (b) IDA
 - (c) IMF
 - (d) Indian Development Forum
115. In order to encourage investment in the country, the RBI may:
- (a). decrease Bank Rate.
 - (b). increase CRR.
 - (c). sell securities in the open market.
 - (d). increase Bank rate.
116. A strategy of heavy industry is sometimes preferred for a developing economy because it can :
- (a) generate employment opportunity on a large scale.
 - (b) provide a strong base for rapid industrialization.
 - (c) contain inflationary pressures.
 - (d) meet the deficits in Balance of Payments in the short run.

PART II

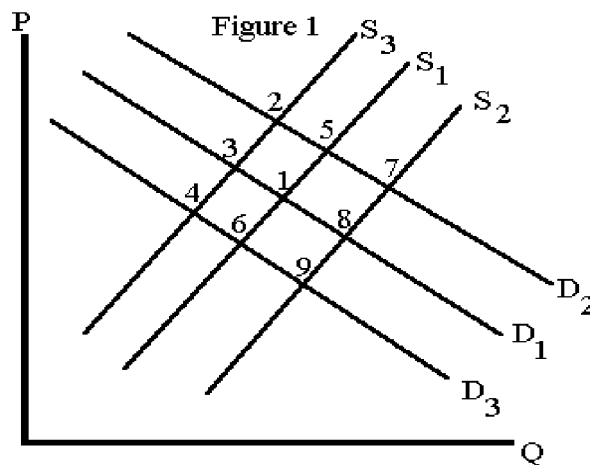
117. The branch of economic theory that deals with the problem of allocation of resources is -----
- (a) Microeconomic theory.
 - (b) Macroeconomic theory.
 - (c) Econometrics.
 - (d) None of the above.
118. Production may be defined as an act of -----.
- (a) creating utility.
 - (b) earning profit.
 - (c) destroying utility.
 - (d) providing services.
119. The sale of branded articles is common in a situation of -----.
- (a) excess capacity.
 - (b) monopolistic competition.
 - (c) monopoly.
 - (d) pure competition.
120. If GNP is 15% higher than last year's and the rate of inflation is 7%, production in the economy has grown by -----.
- (a) 8%.
 - (b) 7%.
 - (c) 15%.
 - (d) 2.1%.
121. ----- concept of Budget deficit has become practically redundant in India.
- (a) Fiscal deficit
 - (b) Budgetary deficit
 - (c) Primary deficit
 - (d) Revenue deficit
122. Demand for electricity is elastic because -----.
- (a) it is very expensive.
 - (b) it has a number of close substitutes.
 - (c) it has alternative uses.

- (d) none of the above.
123. The cost that firm incurs in hiring or purchasing any factor of production is referred to as -----.
- (a) explicit cost
 - (b) implicit cost
 - (c) variable cost
 - (d) fixed cost
124. The main security guard for International Trade is -----.
- a. IMF
 - b. World Bank
 - c. WTO
 - d. RBI
126. -----is the most liquid measure of money supply.
- a. M_1
 - b. M_2
 - c. M_3
 - d. M_4
127. Population density means -----.
- a. number of persons living per sq. km.
 - b. number of persons living per kilometer.
 - c. ratio of population living below poverty line to total population.
 - d. number of persons in a village.
128. NABARD is a -----.
- a. bank.
 - b. board.
 - c. exchange programme for consumer goods.
 - d. department.
129. ----- RRBs working in the Indian economy.
- a. 125
 - b. 196
 - c. 216
 - d. 324

130. The telephone penetration rate in India is----- per 100 population.
- 11.32
 - 15.34
 - 25.56
 - 19.22.
131. According to 2004 data, there are -----cases of leprosy per 10000 population in India.
- 38.1
 - 57.3
 - 1.17
 - 25.1
132. TRAI stands for-----.
- Trade Regulatory Authority of India
 - Transport Regulatory Authority of India
 - Training Registrar Authority of India
 - Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

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. Suppose wage rate of coal miners increases and price of natural gas decreases. (Coal and natural gas are substitutes). What point in Figure 1 is most likely to be the new equilibrium price and quantity?
- (a) Point 6.
 - (b) Point 4.
 - (c) Point 3.
 - (d) Point 2.
134. Assume that consumer income has increased. Given that Y is an inferior good, which point in Figure is most likely to be the new equilibrium price and quantity?
- (a) Point 4.
 - (b) Point 6.
 - (c) Point 5.
 - (d) Point 8.
135. Assume that the government has just removed the 10% excise duty on good X. What point in Figure 1 is most likely to be the new equilibrium price and quantity?
- (a) Point 6.
 - (b) Point 4.
 - (c) Point 7.
 - (d) Point 8.
136. A government research agency has published outcome of studies which say that the consumption of good X could cause cancer. In addition, assume that a powerful lobby has persuaded the government to give subsidy to the manufacturers of good X. What point in Figure is most likely to be the new equilibrium price and quantity?
- (a) Point 6.
 - (b) Point 5.
 - (c) Point 3.
 - (d) Point 9.
137. An increase in demand and an increase in supply will:
- (a) affect equilibrium quantity in an indeterminate way and price will decrease.
 - (b) affect price in an indeterminate way and quantity will decrease.
 - (c) affect price in an indeterminate way and quantity will increase.
 - (d) affect equilibrium quantity in an indeterminate way and price will increase.

PART IV

Use Table 1 to answer questions 138-142

The following table provides cost and price information for an individual firm. The first two columns represent the demand curve that the firm faces. The firm has a fixed amount of capital equipment, but can change the level of other inputs such as labour and materials. Calculate the missing values in the table, and use the table to answer questions 138 to 142. (Make sure you answer each question using the production level specified.)

Table 1

Production (Q)	Price per unit (P)	Total Cost (TC)	Variable Cost (VC)	Marginal Cost (per unit) (MC)	Total Revenue (TR)	Marginal Revenue (per unit) (MR)
0	130	45	0	–		–
1	124	88				
2	118	125				
3	112	159				
4	106	193				
5	100	230				
6	94	273				
7	88	325				
8	82	389				
9	76	465				

138. When production equals 4 units, the firm's:
- fixed cost is 100 and its variable cost is 93.
 - fixed cost is 193 and its variable cost is 0.
 - fixed cost is 0 and its variable cost is 193.
 - fixed cost is 45 and its variable cost is 148.
139. When production equals 5 units, the firm's *total* revenue is:
- Rs 100
 - Rs 270
 - Rs 324
 - Rs 500

- 140 When production equals 6 units, the firm's *marginal* revenue is:
- (a) Rs 384
 - (b) Rs 94
 - (c) Rs 64
 - (d) Rs 2.
- 141 When production equals 7 units, the firm's profit is:
- (a) Rs 0
 - (b) Rs 41.57
 - (c) Rs 291
 - (d) Rs 336
- 142 To maximize its profit, the firm should produce:
- (a) 0 units.
 - (b) 3 units.
 - (c) 5 units.
 - (d) 7 units.

Read table 2 and answer Questions number 143-149

Table 2						
	Production Possibilities (alternatives)					
	A	B	C	D	E	F
Hot Pockets	15	12	9	6	3	0
Eggos	0	6	11	15	18	20

143. According to the production possibilities curve in Table 2, a combination of 12 Hot Pockets and 11 Eggos:
- (a) is attainable and it involves an efficient use of society's resources.
 - (b) is attainable but involves the unemployment or inefficient use of some of society's resources.
 - (c) is not attainable given society's current resources and technology.
 - (d) may be produced only if the production possibilities curve shifts inward.
144. According to the production possibilities curve in Table 2, a combination of 3 Hot Pockets and 15 Eggos:
- (a) is attainable and it involves an efficient use of society's resources.

- (b) is attainable but involves the unemployment or inefficient use of some of society's resources.
 - (c) is not attainable given society's current resources and technology.
 - (d) may be produced only if the production possibilities curve shifts inward.
145. Referring to Table 2, in moving from point D to point C, the opportunity cost of 1 more Hot Pocket is:
- (a) 4 eggos.
 - (b) $\frac{3}{4}$ eggos.
 - (c) 1 eggo.
 - (d) $\frac{4}{3}$ eggos.
146. Given the data in Table 2, as one moves successively from point A to points B, C, D, E, and F the opportunity cost of eggos:
- (a) increases as more Eggos are produced.
 - (b) decreases as more Eggos are produced.
 - (c) remains constant as more Eggos are produced.
 - (d) cannot be measured.
147. Given the data in Table 2, as one moves successively from point F to points E, D, C, B, and A, the opportunity cost of Hot Pockets:
- (a) increases as more Hot potatoes are produced.
 - (b) decreases as more Hot potatoes are produced.
 - (c) remains constant as more Hot potatoes are produced.
 - (d) cannot be measured.
148. Which of the following would not cause an economy's production possibilities curve to shift to the right?
- (a) The discovery of new superconductivity materials which makes manufacturing more efficient.
 - (b) A decrease in unemployment.
 - (c) Improvements in technology.
 - (d) Widespread application of irrigation to agricultural land.
149. In drawing a production possibilities curve, which of the following is (are) held constant?
- (a) The supply of natural resources and the supply of labor.
 - (b) Technology and the educational attainment of the work force.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) None of the above.

150. The following table provides a breakdown of a country's population (millions):

Table 3

Total population	114	Children (below the working age)	18
Unemployed people looking for a job	9	Full-time students (not looking for a job)	2
Retired people	14	Employed people	63
People confined to correctional institutions	1	Other adults not in the labour force	7

Based on the information in the table, the country's unemployment rate is

- (a) 7.9%
- (b) 12.5%
- (c) 20.2%
- (d) 22.2%

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. Which of the following measures of central tendency is based on only fifty percent of the central values?
 - (a) Mean
 - (b) Median
 - (c) Mode
 - (d) Both (i) and (ii)
- 152. The unit of measurement in tabulation is shown in
 - (a) Box head.
 - (b) Body.
 - (c) Caption.
 - (d) Stub.
- 153. Most extreme values which would ever be included in a class interval are called
 - (a) Class limits.
 - (b) Class interval.
 - (c) Class boundaries.
 - (d) None of these.
- 154. The method applied for deriving the regression equations is known as
 - (a) Least squares.
 - (b) Concurrent deviation.
 - (c) Product moment.
 - (d) Normal equation.
- 155. A binomial distribution is
 - (a) Never symmetrical.

- (b) Never positively skewed.
 - (c) Never negatively skewed.
 - (d) Symmetrical when $p = 0.5$.
156. If A denotes that a student reads in a school and B denotes that he plays cricket, then
- (a) $P(A \cap B) = 1$
 - (b) $P(A \cup B) = 1$
 - (c) $P(A \cap B) = 0$
 - (d) $P(A) = P(B)$
157. Probability mass function is always
- (a) 0
 - (b) Greater than 0
 - (c) Greater than equal to 0
 - (d) Less than 0
158. The sampling distribution is
- (a) The distribution of sample observations.
 - (b) The distribution of random samples.
 - (c) The distribution of a parameter.
 - (d) The probability distribution of a statistic.
159. If now the prices of all the commodities in a place have been decreased by 85% over the base period prices, then the index number of prices for the place is now (index number of prices of base period = 100)
- (a) 100
 - (b) 135
 - (c) 65
 - (d) None of these.
160. The ratio between the speeds of two trains is 7 : 8. If the second train runs 400 Kms. in 5 hours, the speed of the first train is
- (a) 10 Km/hr.
 - (b) 50 Km/hr.
 - (c) 71 Km/hr.
 - (d) None of these.

PART II

161. If α , β be the roots of the equation $2x^2 - 4x - 3 = 0$, the value of $\alpha^2 + \beta^2$ is _____.
(a) 5
(b) 7
(c) 3
(d) -4
162. In _____ first payment/receipt takes place at the end of first period.
(a) Annuity immediate
(b) Annuity regular
(c) Annuity due
(d) Annuity special
163. Difference between the maximum & minimum value of a given data is called _____.
(a) Width
(b) Size
(c) Range
(d) Class
164. _____ is used when distribution pattern has to be studied at varying levels.
(a) A.M
(b) Median
(c) G.M
(d) Mode
165. _____ is extremely sensitive to the size of the sample.
(a) Range
(b) Mean
(c) Median
(d) Mode
166. Under Algebraic Method we get _____ linear equations.
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Five
167. If the probability of a horse A winning a race is $1/6$ and the probability of a horse B

winning the same race is $\frac{1}{4}$, _____ is the probability that one of the horses will win.

- (a) $\frac{5}{12}$
- (b) $\frac{7}{12}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{12}$
- (d) $\frac{1}{7}$

168. _____ distribution is sometimes known as the "distribution of rare events".

- (a) Poisson
- (b) Normal
- (c) Binomial
- (d) t

169. The Standard deviation of the _____ distribution is called standard error.

- (a) Normal
- (b) Poisson
- (c) Binomial
- (d) Sampling

170. For 5 sample values, we have _____ degree of freedom.

- (a) 5
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 6

PART III

171. Solve for y in the equation $\frac{y+11}{6} - \frac{y+1}{9} = \frac{y+7}{4}$ and the value of y is

- (a) -1
- (b) 7
- (c) 1
- (d) $-\frac{1}{7}$

172. If ${}^5P_r = 60$, then the value of r is

- (a) 3
- (b) 2
- (c) 4

- (d) None of these.
173. A question paper contains 6 questions, each having an alternative. The number of ways an examiner can answer one or more questions is
- (a) 720
(b) 728
(c) 729
(d) None of these.
174. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{2x^2 - 7x + 6}{5x^2 - 11x + 2}$ is equal to
- (a) 1/9
(b) 9
(c) -1/9
(d) None of these.
175. If $y = x^{-1/2}$ then dy/dx is
- (a) $(-1/2)x^{-3/2}$
(b) $(1/2)x^{-3/2}$
(c) $(1/2)x^{3/2}$
(d) None of these.
176. Integrate w.r.t x , $(3 - 2x - x^4)$
- (a) $3x - x^2 - x^5 / 5$
(b) $3x + x^2 - x^5 / 5$
(c) $3x + x^2 + x^5 / 5$
(d) None of these.
177. $\int_0^2 3x^2 dx$ is
- (a) 7
(b) -8
(c) 8
(d) None of these.
178. If there are two groups containing 30 and 20 observations and having 50 and 60 as arithmetic means, then the combined arithmetic mean is

- (a) 55
 - (b) 56
 - (c) 54
 - (d) 52
179. If all the observations are multiplied by 2, then
- (a) New SD would be also multiplied by 2.
 - (b) New SD would be half of the previous SD.
 - (c) New SD would be increased by 2.
 - (d) New SD would be decreased by 2.
180. The median of 27,30,26,44,42,51,37 is
- (a) 30
 - (b) 42
 - (c) 44
 - (d) 37
181. The minimum value of correlation coefficient is
- (a) 0
 - (b) -2
 - (c) 1
 - (d) -1
182. The two lines of regression become identical when
- (a) $r = 1$
 - (b) $r = -1$
 - (c) $r = 0$
 - (d) (a) or (b)
183. If an unbiased coin is tossed twice, the probability of obtaining at least one tail is
- (a) 0.25
 - (b) 0.50
 - (c) 0.75
 - (d) 1.00
184. In a single throw with two dice the probability of getting a sum of five on the two dice is
- (a) $1/9$
 - (b) $5/36$

- (c) $5/9$
(d) None of these.
185. A card is drawn from each of two well-shuffled packs of cards. The probability that at least one of them is an ace is
- (a) $1/169$
(b) $25/169$
(c) $2/13$
(d) None of these.
186. In Binomial distribution if $n = 4$ and $p = 1/3$ then the value of variance is
- (a) $8/3$
(b) $8/9$
(c) $4/3$
(d) None of these.
187. A die was thrown 400 times and 'six' resulted 80 times then observed value of proportion is
- (a) 0.4
(b) 0.2
(c) 5
(d) None of these.
188. If the prices of all commodities in a place have increased 1.25 times in comparison to the base period, the index number of prices of that place is now
- (a) 125
(b) 150
(c) 225
(d) None of these.
189. The solution of the equation $(p+2)(p-3) + (p+3)(p-4) = p(2p-5)$ is
- (a) 6
(b) 7
(c) 5
(d) None of these.

190. The effective rate of interest corresponding to a nominal rate 3% p.a payable half yearly is
- 3.2% p.a.
 - 3.25% p.a
 - 3.0225% p.a
 - None of these.
191. The present value of annuity of Rs. 5000 per annum for 12 years at 4% p.a C.I. annually is
- Rs. 46000
 - Rs. 46850
 - RS. 15000
 - None of these.
192. A person has 8 friends. The number of ways in which he may invite one or more of them to a dinner are
- 250
 - 255
 - 200
 - None of these.
193. The sum of n terms of the series $2 + 6 + 10 + \dots$ is
- $2n^2$
 - n^2
 - $n^2 / 2$
 - $4n^2$
194. If A has 32 elements B has 42 elements and $A \cup B$ has 62 elements. Find the number of elements in $A \cap B$.
- 74
 - 62
 - 12
 - None of these.
195. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1/2} \left(\frac{8x^3 - 1}{6x^2 - 5x + 1} \right)$ is equal to
- 5

- (b) -6
(c) 6
(d) None of these.
196. If $a : b = 3 : 4$, the value of $(2a+3b) : (3a+4b)$ is
(a) 18 : 25
(b) 8 : 25
(c) 17 : 24
(d) None of these.
197. The value of $8^{1/3}$ is
(a) $3\sqrt{2}$
(b) 4
(c) 2
(d) None of these.
198. $\log(1 \times 2 \times 3)$ is equal to
(a) $\log 1 + \log 2 + \log 3$
(b) $\log 3$
(c) $\log 2$
(d) None of these.
199. The three numbers in A.P. whose sum is 27 and the sum of their squares is 341 are
(a) 2 9 16
(b) 16 9 2
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) -2 -9 -16
200. $\int_0^4 \sqrt{3x+4} \, dx$ is equal to
(a) 9/112
(b) 112/9
(c) 11/9
(d) None of these.