



BOARD OF STUDIES

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

COMMON PROFICIENCY TEST

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT-10/2006

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. Mr. Ashok buys clothing of Rs. 50,000 paying cash Rs. 20,000. What is the amount of expense as per the accrual concept?
 - (a) Rs. 50,000.
 - (b) Rs. 20,000.
 - (c) Rs. 30,000.
 - (d) Nil.

2. Loss leads to a reduction in
 - (a) Liability.
 - (b) Capital.
 - (c) Income.
 - (d) None of the three.
3. Accounting standards are
 - (a) Basis for selection of accounting policy.
 - (b) Set of broad accounting policies to be followed by an entity..
 - (c) Basis for establishing and managing an entity.
 - (d) All of the above.
4. "Substance of any transaction should be considered while recording them and not only the legal form" is the statement which holds true for
 - (a) Substance over form.
 - (b) Disclosure of accounting policies.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) None of the three.
5. The determination of the amount of bad debts is an accounting
 - (a) Policy.
 - (b) Estimate.
 - (c) parameter.
 - (d) None of the above
6. What is the order in which the accounting transactions and events are recorded in the books?
 - (a) Journal, Subsidiary books, Ledger, Balance sheet , Profit and loss account.
 - (b) Ledger, Journal, Ledger, Balance sheet , Profit and loss account
 - (c) Journal, Ledger, Profit and loss account, Balance sheet .
 - (d) Profit and loss account, Ledger, Balance sheet, Journal.
7. The expired portion of capital expenditure is shown in the financial statements as
 - (a) As an income.
 - (b) As an expense.
 - (c) As an asset.
 - (d) As a liability.

8. Rs. 5,000 incurred for upgradation of computer by installation of 128 MB RAM is
- (a) Capital expenditure.
 - (b) Deferred revenue expenditure.
 - (c) Revenue expenditure.
 - (d) None of the above.
9. According to money measurement concept, currency transactions and events are recorded in the books of accounts
- (a) In the ruling currency of the country in which transaction takes place.
 - (b) In the ruling currency of the country in which books of account are prepared.
 - (c) In the currency set by the ministry of finance.
 - (d) In the currency set by the Govt.
10. All of the following errors do not affect the trial balance , except
- (a) Compensating errors.
 - (b) Errors of complete omission.
 - (c) Errors of partial omission.
 - (d) Errors of principle.

PART II

11. Errors are _____ mistakes.
- (a) Intentional.
 - (b) Unintentional.
 - (c) Undetected.
 - (d) None of the three.
12. Trial balance is a statement which shows the _____ or the _____ of all the accounts.
- (a) Balances, Totals.
 - (b) Opening balances, Closing balances.
 - (c) Posted balances, Total of balances.
 - (d) Debit balance, Credit balance.
13. It is easy to detect _____ than to _____.
- (a) Frauds, Errors.
 - (b) Mistakes, Frauds.
 - (c) Errors, Frauds.

- (d) Errors, Mistakes.
14. In case of debit balance, the words _____ are written on the debit side.
- (a) To balance b/d.
 - (b) To balance c/d.
 - (c) By balance b/d.
 - (d) By balance c/d.
15. Rs. 5,000 spent on maintenance of plant and machinery is_____.
- (a) Capital expenditure.
 - (b) Revenue expenditure.
 - (c) Deferred capital expenditure.
 - (d) None of the three.
16. Bank pass book is also known as _____
- (a) Bank book.
 - (b) Bank account.
 - (c) Bank column.
 - (d) Bank statement.
17. Capital expenditures are recorded in the _____
- (a) Balance sheet.
 - (b) Profit and loss account.
 - (c) Trading account.
 - (d) Manufacturing account.
18. Accounts receivable normally has _____ balance.
- (a) Debit.
 - (b) Credit.
 - (c) Unfavourable.
 - (d) None of the above.
19. An account is a formal record of changes in items of _____ nature.
- (a) Revenue.
 - (b) Expense.
 - (c) Debit.
 - (d) Similar.

20. The assumption underlying the fixed installment method of depreciation is that of _____ of the asset over different years of its useful life.
- (a) Usage.
 - (b) Equal usage.
 - (c) Charge.
 - (d) None of the above.

PART III

21. A businessman purchased goods for Rs.25,00,000 and sold 70% of such goods during the accounting year ended 31st March, 2005. The market value of the remaining goods was Rs.5,00,000. He valued the closing stock at Rs. 5,00,000 and not at Rs. 7,50,000 due to
- (a) Money measurement.
 - (b) Conservatism.
 - (c) Cost.
 - (d) Periodicity.
22. M/s Omega Brothers, which was registered in the year 2000, has been following LIFO method for valuation of shares. In the current year it changed its method from LIFO to FIFO Method in the year 2005. The auditor raised objection to this change in the method of valuation of investments.
- The objection of the auditor is justified because
- (a) Change in the method should be done only with the consent of the auditor
 - (b) Method can be changed only from FIFO to LIFO and not vice versa
 - (c) Change in the method should be done only if it is required by some statute and change would result in appropriate presentation of financial statement
 - (d) Method cannot be changed under any circumstances.

PART IV

23. Following are the items of the balance sheet of Mr. X:
- Capital Rs. 7,00,000; Machinery Rs. 5,00,000 and cash Rs. 2,00,000. If Mr. X spends Rs. 5,000 to meet his family expenses, the balance of capital and cash accounts will be
- (a) Rs.7,00,000 and Rs. 2,00,000.
 - (b) Rs.6,95,000 and Rs. 1,95,000.
 - (c) Rs.7,00,000 and RS. 1,95,000.
 - (d) Rs.6,95,000 and Rs. 2,00,000.

24. Mr. Mohan started a cloth business by investing Rs. 50,000, bought merchandise worth Rs. 50,000. He sold merchandise for Rs. 60,000. Customers paid him Rs. 50,000 cash and assured him to pay Rs. 10,000 shortly. The amount of revenue earned by him is
- (a) Rs. 50,000.
 - (b) Rs. 60,000.
 - (c) Rs. 1,00,000.
 - (d) Rs. 70,000.
25. If sales revenues are Rs. 4,00,000; cost of goods sold is Rs. 3,10,000, the gross profit is
- (a) Rs. 90,000.
 - (b) Rs. 4,00,000.
 - (c) Rs. 3,10,000.
 - (d) None of the three.
26. When balance as per cash book (debit balance) as on 31st March is the starting point, what will be the effect while preparing bank reconciliation statement when out of the cheques amounting to Rs. 5,000 deposited, cheques aggregating Rs. 1,500 were credited in March and cheques aggregating Rs. 2,000 credited in April and the rest have not been collected?
- (a) Subtract Rs. 2,000.
 - (b) Add Rs 2,000.
 - (c) Subtract Rs.3,500.
 - (d) Add Rs. 3,500.
27. A and B purchased a piece of land for Rs 30,000 and sold it for Rs 60,000 in 2005. Originally A had contributed Rs 12000 and B Rs 8000. The profit on venture will be
- (a) Rs. 30,000
 - (b) Rs. 20,000
 - (c) Rs. 60,000
 - (d) Nil
28. On 1.1.05 X draw a bill on Y for Rs 1,00,000. At maturity, the bill returned dishonoured as Y become insolvent and 40 paise per rupee is recovered from his estate. The amount recovered is:
- (a) 20,000
 - (b) Nil
 - (c) 40,000

- (d) 40 paise
29. An individual invests Rs.2,00,000 for running a stationery business. On 1st Jan., he purchases goods for Rs. 1,15,000 and sells for Rs. 1,47,000 during the month of January. He pays shop rent for the month Rs.5,000 and finds that still he has goods worth Rs. 15,000 in hand. The amount of surplus will be
- (a) Rs 42,000
(b) Rs 1,62,000
(c) Rs 47,000
(d) Rs 27,000.
30. Goods costing Rs. 600 is supplied to Ram at the invoice of 10% above cost and a trade discount for 5%. The amount of sales will be
- (a) Rs. 627.
(b) Rs. 660.
(c) Rs. 570.
(d) Rs. 620.
31. Goods sold for cash Rs. 10,000, plus 10% sales tax. Sales will be credited by
- (a) Rs. 11,000.
(b) Rs. 10,000.
(c) Rs. 9,000
(d) None of the above..
32. Ganesh got a salary Rs. 10,000 per month and withdrew goods worth Rs. 2,500 for personal use and got salary Rs. 9,500 in cash. The excess payment of Rs. 2,000 will be debited to
- (a) Sales account.
(b) Goods account.
(c) Salary account.
(d) Salary in advance account.
33. Journal entry for Rs. 6,000 stolen from the safe of the firm will be
- (a) Dr. P& L a/c and Cr. Cash embezzlement a/c Rs. 6,000.
(b) Dr. Cash embezzlement a/c and Cr. Cash a/c Rs. 6,000.
(c) Dr. Cash a/c and Cr. P& L a/c Rs. 6,000
(d) None of the above.

34. After preparing the trial balance the accountant finds that the total of the debit side is short by Rs. 1,000. This difference will be
- Credited to suspense account.
 - Debited to suspense account.
 - Adjusted to any of the debit balance account.
 - Adjusted to any of the credit balance account.

35. The accountant of the firm M/s ABC is unable to tally the following trial balance.

S. No.	Account heads	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)
1.	Sales		12,500
2.	Purchases	10,000	
3.	Miscellaneous expenses		<u>2,500</u>
	Total	<u>10,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>

The above difference in trial balance is due to

- wrong placing of sales account
 - Incorrect totalling.
 - wrong placing of miscellaneous expenses account
 - Wrong placing of all accounts.
36. Sita and Gita are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2 having the capital of Rs.80,000 and Rs.50,000 respectively. They are entitled to 9% p.a. interest on capital before distributing the profits. During the year firm earned Rs.7,800 after allowing interest on capital. Profits apportioned among Sita and Gita is:
- Rs. 4,680 and 3,120
 - Rs. 4,800 and 3,000
 - Rs. 5,000 and 2,800
 - None of the above.
37. A sale of Rs.100 to A recorded in the Purchase Book would affect:
- Sales Account
 - Purchases Returns Account
 - Sales Account, Purchases Account & A Account.
 - None of the above.
38. Total capital employed by a partnership firm is Rs.1,00,000 and its average profit is Rs.25,000. Normal rate of return is 20% in similar firms working under similar conditions. The firm earns super profit of:
- Rs. 3,000

- (b) Rs. 5,000
(c) Rs. 4,000
(d) Rs. 2,000
39. If capital employed by a partnership firm is Rs.1,00,000 and its average profit is Rs.20,000 normal rate of return is 15%, the value of goodwill is:
(a) Rs.30,000
(b) Rs.5,000
(c) Rs.1,33,333
(d) Rs.33,333
40. A and D are equal partners. They wanted to admit C as $\frac{1}{6}$ th partner who brought Rs.60,000 as goodwill. The new profit sharing ratio is 3:2:1. Profit sacrificing ratio will be:
(a) 0:1/6
(b) 2:1
(c) 3:1
(d) None of the above.
41. A, B, C & D are in partnership sharing profits and losses equally. They mutually agree to change the profit sharing ratio to 3:3 2:2. In this process D loses by:
(a) $\frac{1}{20}$
(b) $\frac{1}{10}$
(c) $\frac{1}{5}$
(d) None of the above
42. The following information pertains to X Ltd.
(i) Equity share capital called up Rs.5,00,000 (ii) Calls in arrear Rs.40,000
(iii) Calls in advance Rs.25,000 (iv) Proposed dividend 15%
The amount of dividend payable is
(a) Rs.75,000
(b) Rs.72,750
(c) Rs.71,250
(d) Rs.69,000

43. Alfa Ltd. issued shares of Rs.10 each at a discount of 10%. Mr. C purchased 30 shares and paid Rs.2 on application but did not pay the allotment money of Rs.3. If the company forfeited his entire shares, the forfeiture account will be credited by:
- (a) Rs. 90.
 - (b) Rs. 81.
 - (c) Rs. 60.
 - (d) Rs. 54.
44. The profits of last three years are Rs. 43,000; Rs. 38,000 and Rs. 45,000. Find out the goodwill of two years purchase.
- (a) Rs. 42,000.
 - (b) Rs. 84,000.
 - (c) Rs. 1,26,000.
 - (d) Rs. 36,000.
45. Mohan sent some goods costing Rs.3,500 at profit of 25% on sale to Sohan on sale and return basis. Sohan return goods costing Rs.800. At the year end, i.e., on 31st December, 2006, the remaining goods were neither returned nor approved by him. The stock on approval will be shown in the balance sheet at Rs.
- (a) 2,000
 - (b) 2,700
 - (c) 2025
 - (d) 3,500
46. A's acceptance to B for Rs.2,500 discharge by a cash payment of Rs.1,000 and a new bill for the balance plus Rs.50 for interest. The amount of the new bill will be Rs:
- (a) 2,550
 - (b) 1,550
 - (c) 1,050
 - (d) None of the three.
47. A bought goods of the value Rs.10,000 and consigned them to B to be sold on joint venture, profits being divided equally. A draws a bill on B for an amount equivalent to 80% of cost on consignment. The amount of bill will be
- (a) Rs.10,000
 - (b) Rs.8,000
 - (c) Rs.6,000
 - (d) Rs.9,000

48. Goods costing Rs.1,80,000 sent to consignee to show a profit of 20% on invoice price. Invoice price of the goods is
- (a) Rs.2,16,000
 - (b) Rs.2,25,000
 - (c) Rs.2,10,000
 - (d) None of the above.
49. If 1,000 typewriters costing Rs.250 each are sent on consignment basis and Rs.10,000 is spent for freight etc., 20 typewriters are damaged in transit beyond repair. The amount of loss will be
- (a) Rs. 5,000
 - (b) Rs.200
 - (c) Rs.5,200
 - (d) None of the above.
50. 1000 Kg. of Mangoes were consigned to a wholesaler, the cost being Rs.3 per kg. plus Rs.400 freight. Loss of 15% of Mangoes is unavoidable. 750 kgs. were sold by the consignee. The remaining stock of 100 kg. will be valued at
- (a) Rs.300.
 - (b) Rs.500.
 - (c) Rs.400.
 - (d) None of the above.
51. Machinery costing Rs.10,00,000 was purchased on 1.4.2006. The installation charges amounting Rs.1,00,000 were incurred. The depreciation at 10% per annum on straight line method for the year ended 31st March, 2007 will be
- (a) Rs.1,00,000
 - (b) Rs. 2,00,000
 - (c) Rs. 1,10,000
 - (d) None of the above.
52. Goods costing Rs 5,00,000 sent out to consignee at Cost + 25%. Invoice value of the goods will be
- (a) Rs.5,00,000
 - (b) Rs.6,25,000
 - (c) Rs.6,00,000
 - (d) None of the above.

53. Opening stock Rs.1,00,000, closing stock Rs.50,000, purchases Rs.2,00,000, sales Rs.5,00,000. Gross profit rate 20% on sales. The amount of gross profit is
- (a) Rs. 2,50,000.
 - (b) Rs. 1,00,000
 - (c) Nil.
 - (d) None of the above.
54. XYZ & Company employs a team of ten workers who were paid Rs.1,000 each in the year ending 31st December, 2005. At the start of year 2006, the company raised salaries by 10%. The amount of salaries for the year ended 31st December, 2006 will be.
- (a) Rs.10,000
 - (b) Rs.15,000
 - (c) Rs.11,000
 - (d) None of the above.
55. Debit balance as per Cash Book of ABC Enterprises as on 31.3.2006 is Rs. 10,000. Cheques deposited but not cleared amounts to Rs. 1,000 and Cheques issued but not presented of Rs. 2,000.. Balance as per pass book should be
- (a) 11,000.
 - (b) 9,000.
 - (c) 10,000.
 - (d) None of the three.
56. Goods purchased Rs. 1,00,000. Sales Rs. 90,000. Margin 20 % on sales. Closing stock is
- (a) Rs. 10,000.
 - (b) Rs. 25,000.
 - (c) Rs. 28,000.
 - (d) None of the above.
57. Mohan runs a restaurant. He renovates some of the old cabins to increase some space. The amount of Rs. 15,000 was incurred on renovation. The amount to be charged to profit and loss account is
- (a) Nil.
 - (b) Rs. 15,000.
 - (c) Rs. 10,000.
 - (d) None of the above

58. Money paid to MTNL Rs. 10,000 for installing telephone in office is
- (a) Expense.
 - (b) Liability.
 - (c) Asset.
 - (d) Revenue.
59. A company forfeited 1,000 shares of Rs.10 each (which were issued at par) held by Mr. John for non-payment of allotment money of Rs.4 per share. The called-up value per share was Rs.8. On forfeiture, the amount debited to share capital will be
- (a) Rs.10,000
 - (b) Rs.8,000
 - (c) Rs.2,000
 - (d) Rs.18,000.
60. Capital introduced in the beginning by Shyam Rs.. 3,00,000; further capital introduced during the year Rs. 2,00,000; Drawing Rs. 1,500 per month and closing capital is Rs. 4,50,000. The amount of profit or loss for the year is
- (a) Loss of Rs. 32,000.
 - (b) Loss of Rs. 50,000.
 - (c) Profit of Rs. 32,000.
 - (d) Information is insufficient for any comment.

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. Which of the following is correct:
 - (a) The liability of partners of a firm is unlimited.
 - (b) Generally the liability of a member of a company is limited but it can be unlimited.
 - (c) All of the above.
 - (d) The liability of partner of firm is same as a member of any company.
- 62. Under Section 201 of The Indian Contract Act, 1872, the termination of an agents' authority can be caused due to
 - (a) Revocation of authority by the agent.
 - (b) Renunciation of agency by the principal.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) Neither of (a) or (b).
- 63. The following are the requisites of a valid ratification of a contract of agency:
 - (a) The whole transaction can be ratified.
 - (b) Ratification must be communicated to the party who is sought to be bound by the act done by the agent.
 - (c) Ratification can be of the acts which the principal had the power to do.
 - (d) All of the above.
- 64. An offer may be made to the following:
 - (a) A particular person.
 - (b) A particular group or body of persons.
 - (c) The public at large i.e. the whole world.
 - (d) All of the above.

65. The following is not a 'document of title to goods':
- (a) Bill of lading.
 - (b) Dock-warrant.
 - (c) Stamped acknowledgement for receipt of goods.
 - (d) Warehouse keeper's certificate.
66. An agreement induced by mistake of fact is void if the following conditions are fulfilled:
- (a) Both the parties must be under the same mistake.
 - (b) The mistake must be as to some fact.
 - (c) The fact must be essential to the agreement.
 - (d) All of the above.
67. Contracts may be classified on the basis of their validity, formation or performance. Contracts classified on the basis of formation are of the following types:
- (a) Express Contracts.
 - (b) Implied Contracts.
 - (c) Quasi Contracts.
 - (d) All of the above.
68. A condition may be treated as warranty in the following cases:
- (a) Where the buyer altogether waives the performance of the condition.
 - (b) Where the buyer elects to treat the breach of condition as one of a warranty.
 - (c) In both of the above situations.
 - (d) In some other situations, but not in the above situations.
69. The difference in consideration under English law and Indian law are:
- (a) Under English law past consideration is no consideration whereas under Indian Law past consideration is good consideration.
 - (b) Under English law consideration must move from the promisee only and no other person whereas under Indian Law consideration may move from the promisee or any other person.
 - (c) Under English law formal contracts i.e. one which is one in writing do not require any consideration whereas under Indian Law all contracts are required to be supported by consideration.
 - (d) All of the above.
70. Implied authority of the partner does not empower him to
- (a) Open a bank account on behalf of the firm in his own name.

- (b) Compromise or relinquish any claim or portion of a claim by the firm against an outsider.
 - (c) Both of the above.
 - (d) None of the above.
71. Compulsory Dissolution includes
- (a) Dissolution by the adjudication of all the partners or of all the partners but one as insolvent.
 - (b) Dissolution by the business of the firm becoming unlawful.
 - (c) All of the above.
 - (d) None of the above.
72. Ratification by a minor of a contract entered during minority, even after he attains majority is not allowed.
- (a) The above statement is correct.
 - (b) The above statement is partly correct.
 - (c) The above statement is incorrect.
 - (d) The above statement is irrelevant.
73. A contract between A, B and C was executed whereby A pays money to B for delivering some goods to C. C has not paid any consideration. Can C enforce the agreement?
- (a) Yes, as he is the beneficiary of Trust.
 - (b) Yes but the same can only be done jointly with A.
 - (c) No as C did not pay the consideration.
 - (d) A and only A can enforce the agreement.
74. In case of sale
- (a) Property in goods does not pass to the buyer.
 - (b) Risk in the goods does not pass to the buyer.
 - (c) Both of the above.
 - (d) None of the above.
75. A void contract is a contract without any legal effect and cannot be enforced in a Court of law. The following are instances of void contracts:
- (a) Agreements entered under mistake of fact.
 - (b) Agreements by way of wager.
 - (c) Agreements made without consideration.
 - (d) All of the above.

76. In case of bailment
- (a) Property in goods passes to the bailee at the time of contract.
 - (b) Property in goods passes to the bailee upon the payment of the last installment.
 - (c) Property in goods can pass to the bailee at any time after the contract.
 - (d) None of the above.
77. Acceptance is deemed to take place when the buyer
- (a) Intimates to the seller that he had accepted the goods.
 - (b) Does any act to the goods, which is inconsistent with the ownership of the seller.
 - (c) Retains the goods after the lapse of a reasonable time, without intimating to the seller that he has rejected them.
 - (d) Either (a) or (b) or (c).
78. The rights of a minor when admitted to the benefits of the partnership include
- (a) Right to share of the property and profits of the firm as may be agreed upon.
 - (b) Right to have access to and inspect and copy of the account of the firm.
 - (c) Right to cast his vote on the question of appointment of the managing partner.
 - (d) (a) & (b) but not (c).
79. Which of the following is correct:
- (a) Liability of a partner in a partnership firm is unlimited.
 - (b) Liability of a member of a HUF is unlimited.
 - (c) Both the above.
 - (d) None of the above.

PART II

80. Agreement to share profits _____.
- (a) Implies an agreement to share losses
 - (b) Does not necessarily mean an agreement to share losses
 - (c) Must be coupled with an agreement to share losses
 - (d) Is same as agreement to share losses
81. Actual Sale of future goods is _____.
- (a) Impossible
 - (b) Possible through an agreement to sell
 - (c) Illegal
 - (d) A myth

82. An offer made to a definite person who can be accepted by the specified person only is _____.
- (a) Special Offer
 - (b) Accepted Offer
 - (c) General Offer
 - (d) Standing Offer
83. A contracts to pay B Rs.1,00,000 if the latter's house is burnt to ashes. This is an example of _____.
- (a) Contingent Contract
 - (b) Quasi-Contract
 - (c) Guarantee
 - (d) Bailment
84. The position of a stranger to a contract and that of the stranger to a consideration is _____.
- (a) Partially different
 - (b) Partially same
 - (c) Entirely different
 - (d) Same
85. Goods are said to be in a deliverable state when _____.
- (a) The buyer may take delivery of them
 - (b) The buyer would, under contract, be bound to take delivery of them
 - (c) The seller is in a position to deliver them
 - (d) All of the above
86. Any act committed by a party to a contract, or with his connivance or by his agent with intent to deceive another party thereto or his agent, or to induce him to enter into a contract is said to be _____.
- (a) Coercion
 - (b) Undue Influence
 - (c) Fraud
 - (d) Misrepresentation
87. Doctrine of Caveat Emptor is laid down in the Section _____ of The Sale of Goods Act, 1930.
- (a) 16

- (b) 10
(c) 17
(d) 20
88. A directs B who is a solicitor to sell his estate by auction and to employ an auctioneer for this purpose. B names C, an auctioneer, to conduct the sale. The status of C for the sale is _____.
- (a) C is an agent of A
(b) C is a sub-agent of A
(c) C is an agent of B
(d) C is neither an agent of A nor of B
89. A contract to do or not to do something if some event, collateral to such contract does or does not happen is _____.
- (a) A contingent contract
(b) A wagering contract
(c) Illegal
(d) Void
90. X proposes by a letter sent by post to sell his house to Y. Y accepts the proposal by a letter sent by post. The letter of acceptance is in the course of transmission to X. Y _____.
- (a) Cannot revoke his acceptance
(b) May revoke his acceptance at any time before the letter communicating the acceptance reaches X but not afterwards
(c) May revoke his acceptance at any time after the letter communicating the acceptance reaches X
(d) Can revoke only after the prior approval of X
91. A agrees to pay B Rs.5,00,000/- if A is able to go to a foreign tour in the forthcoming week. It is _____.
- (a) A wagering contract
(b) A contingent contract
(c) Both of the above
(d) Not a contract at all
92. A bus plying on the road is an example of _____.
- (a) Invitation to treat an offer
(b) Mere communication of information in the course of negotiation

- (c) Statement of intention
 - (d) Offer
93. Tender for supply of goods is an offer, which is allowed to remain open for acceptance over a period of time. Such offers are _____.
- (a) Cross Offer
 - (b) General Offer
 - (c) Standing Offer
 - (d) Unlimited Offer
94. Consideration may be gratuitous or non-gratuitous _____.
- (a) In case of sale
 - (b) In case of bailment
 - (c) In both the above cases
 - (d) In no case
95. Expressed conditions are those _____.
- (a) Which are agreed upon between the parties at the time of the contract
 - (b) Which are presumed by law be present in the contract
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) None of the above
96. Right of lien and Right of stoppage in transit _____.
- (a) Actually mean the same right
 - (b) Are actually similar rights
 - (c) Are consequential or sequential in nature, i.e. the end of right of lien is the starting point of the right of stoppage in transit
 - (d) Are rights available to any seller of goods
97. Goodwill of the partnership business can be regarded as _____.
- (a) The property of the firm
 - (b) The property of the firm, subject to a contract between the partners to this effect
 - (c) The property of the firm, irrespective of a contract between the partners to this effect
 - (d) The property of the firm, subject to order of the High Court to this effect
98. A minor when admitted to the benefits of the partnership _____.
- (a) Is liable for all the liabilities of the firm in person
 - (b) Is liable for all the liabilities of the firm through his properties

- (c) Is never liable for any of the liabilities of the firm
- (d) Is liable in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932

PART III

99. A & B are partners in a partnership firm. A introduced C, a former partner, as his partner to D. C remained silent at that moment, but later on informed D that he is actually a former partner of the firm. C had not issued any public notice in the year of his retirement from the partnership firm. D, a trader knowing well that only A & B are the partners of the firm, supplied 500 refrigerators to the firm on credit. The credit period expired and D did not get the price of his supplies. D filed a suit against A & C for the recovery of price. In light of the above circumstances answer which of the following is correct:
- (a) C is liable for the price to D, only if the element of fraudulent intention is present.
 - (b) C is liable for the price to D, irrespective of the fact, whether the element of fraudulent intention is present or not.
 - (c) C is not liable for the price to D.
 - (d) C is liable to D because he had not issued any public notice of his retirement from the partnership firm.
100. Sanju took a medical insurance from Deadly Diseases Insurance & Claim Corporation of Asia (DDICCA) through one of its agent, Manju. Sanju signed whatever documents were placed before her by Manju in good faith. The documents contained the fact that Sanju was healthy, fit and fine whereas she was actually suffering from chronic asthma and acute allergy. Sanju did not take care to suggest the changes in the documents and the policy was issued based on the above submissions.
- (a) Sanju is well protected because she relied on Manju in all good faith.
 - (b) Sanju is well protected because Manju never specifically asked her about the above issues and so she remained silent.
 - (c) Sanju has a duty to speak and disclose the above issues.
 - (d) Sanju has no duty to speak and disclose the above issues. It is the duty of DDICCA and its representatives to ask whatever is required.

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. Economics is the study of
- (a). how society manages its unlimited resources.
 - (b). how to reduce our wants until we are satisfied.
 - (c). how society manages its scarce resources.
 - (d). how to fully satisfy our unlimited wants
102. Which of the following is not part of the opportunity cost of going on holiday?
- (a). the money you spent on a theatre show
 - (b). the money you could have made if you had stayed at home and worked
 - (c). the money you spent on airline tickets
 - (d). the money you spent on food
103. Which of the following statements is normative?
- (a). Large government deficits cause an economy to grow more slowly.
 - (b). People work harder if the wage is higher.
 - (c). The unemployment rate should be lower.
 - (d). Printing too much money causes inflation.
104. If an increase in consumer incomes leads to a decrease in the demand for camping equipment, then camping equipment is
- (a). a normal good.
 - (b). none of these answers.
 - (c). an inferior good.

- (d). a substitute good.
105. Suppose consumer tastes shift toward the consumption of apples. Which of the following statements is an accurate description of the impact of this event on the market for apples?
- (a). There is an increase in the quantity demanded of apples and in the supply for apples.
 - (b). There is an increase in the demand and supply of apples.
 - (c). There is an increase in the demand for apples and a decrease in the supply of apples.
 - (d). There is an increase in the demand for apples and an increase in the quantity supplied
106. A buyer's willingness to pay is that buyer's:
- (a). minimum amount they are willing to pay for a good.
 - (b). producer surplus.
 - (c). consumer surplus.
 - (d). maximum amount they are willing to pay for a good.
107. The following table exhibits:
- | Number of workers | Output |
|-------------------|--------|
| 0 | 0 |
| 1 | 23 |
| 2 | 40 |
| 3 | 50 |
- (a) increasing marginal product of labour.
 - (b) diminishing marginal product of labour.
 - (c) increasing returns to scale.
 - (d) diminishing returns to scale.
108. If there are implicit cost of production:
- (a) economic profit will be equal to accounting profit.
 - (b) economic profit will be less than accounting profit.
 - (c) economic profits will be zero.
 - (d) economic profit will be more than accounting profit.
109. If a competitive firm doubles its output, its total revenue:

- (a). doubles.
 - (b). more than doubles.
 - (c). less than doubles.
 - (d). cannot be determined because the price of the good may rise or fall.
110. In the long-run, some firms will exit the market if the price of the good offered for sale is less than:
- (a). marginal revenue.
 - (b). marginal cost.
 - (c). average total cost.
 - (d). average revenue.
111. Which of the following statements about price and marginal cost in competitive and monopolized markets is true?
- (a). In competitive markets, price equals marginal cost; in monopolized markets, price exceeds marginal cost.
 - (b). In competitive markets, price equals marginal cost; in monopolized markets, price equals marginal cost.
 - (c). In competitive markets, price exceeds marginal cost; in monopolized markets, price exceeds marginal cost.
 - (d). In competitive markets, price exceeds marginal cost; in monopolized markets, price equals marginal cost.
112. Agriculture faces the problem of:
- (a). slow and uneven growth.
 - (b). over irrigation.
 - (c). overdose of fertilizers.
 - (d). very few people engaged in it.
113. ICICI bank is a:
- (a). central bank.
 - (b). private commercial bank.
 - (c). rural regional bank.
 - (d). nationalized bank.
114. PMGSY was launched to:
- (a). provide house to the rural poor.

- (b) provide road connectivity through good all weather roads to unconnected villages.
 - (c) food security to the urban poor.
 - (d) none of the above.
115. If 4 farmers can do a field job which is being done by 6 farmers, this means there is:
- (a). frictional unemployment.
 - (b). disguised unemployment.
 - (c). voluntary unemployment.
 - (d). seasonal unemployment.
116. If 9 people are unemployed and 411 people are in the work force, then people in labour force are:
- (a) 402
 - (b) 411
 - (c) 9
 - (d) 420

PART II

117. For adult education _____ mission was launched in 1998 in India.
- (a) National Adult education
 - (b) National Technological
 - (c) National Senior Citizen
 - (d) National Literacy
118. According to the latest available data, there are _____ malaria cases per million.
- (a) 3.2
 - (b) 9.5
 - (c) 1.84
 - (d) 20.3
119. According to the latest data (Nov.2005), there are around _____ broadband subscribers in India.
- (a) 7.5 lakh
 - (b) 177 lakh
 - (c) 127 lakh

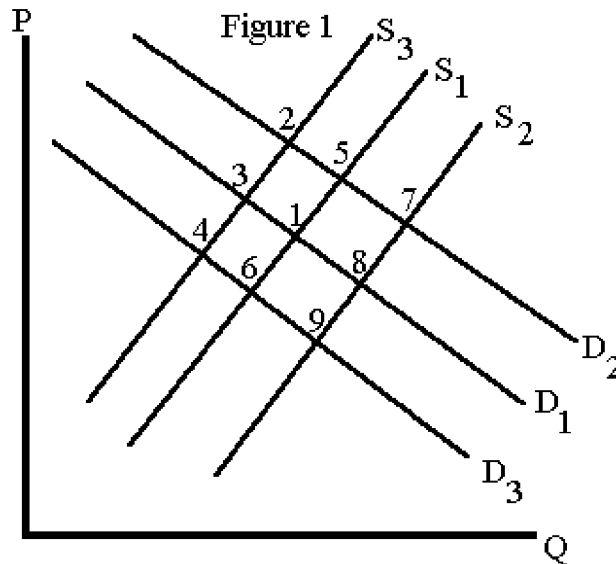
- (d) 5 lakh
120. The rate of inflation was lowest in _____.
(a) fifties
(b) sixties
(c) seventies
(d) eighties
121. In the year _____, the practice of RBI lending to the government through ad hoc treasury bills was given up.
(a) 1951
(b) 1997
(c) 1991
(d) 2001
122. TRAI is the regulatory authority for _____ in India.
(a) railways
(b) telecom
(c) banking
(d) secondary market
123. The FRBM Act aims at reducing gross fiscal deficit by _____% per annum.
(a) 2%.
(b) 1%.
(c) 0.5%.
(d) 3%.
124. In terms of overseas shipping tonnage, India ranks _____.
(a) 67th
(b) 23rd
(c) 100th
(d) 17th
125. GNP at market price minus _____ is equal to GDP at market price.
(a) depreciation.
(b) direct taxes
(c) subsidies
(d) net income from abroad

126. About 98 percent of the sick units in India are _____ units.
- (a) small
 - (b) big
 - (c) banking
 - (d) trading
127. Excise duties are levied on _____.
- (a) incomes of the individual
 - (b) production of goods
 - (c) export and import of goods
 - (d) incomes of the corporate
128. Points outside the production possibilities curve are _____.
- (a) attainable with the existing technology.
 - (b) not attainable with the existing resources and technology.
 - (c) inefficient.
 - (d) suggest that the country's factors are underemployed.
129. Price theory is an important constituent of _____ Economics.
- (a) Micro
 - (b) Macro
 - (c) Developmental
 - (d) Welfare
130. For _____ goods increase in income leads to increase in demand
- (a) Abnormal
 - (b) Normal
 - (c) Inferior
 - (d) Superior
131. Economic laws are essentially _____ and _____.
- (a) hypothetical, conditional
 - (b) hypothetical, unconditional
 - (c) neutral, rigid
 - (d) neutral, flexible
132. Inductive method is _____ based on the observation of particular facts.
- (a) never

- (b) seldomly
- (c) alternatively
- (d) always

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. If Figure 1 represents the market for Perk (chocolates), the initial equilibrium is at the intersection of S_1 and D_1 . The new equilibrium if there is an increase in the price of Dairy milk (chocolates) will be:
- (a) Point 3
 - (b) Point 5
 - (c) Point 4
 - (d) Point 2.
134. In Figure 1 (which represents the market for Perk (chocolates), the initial equilibrium is at the intersection of S_1 and D_1 . The new equilibrium if there is rapid economic growth but cost of labour producing Perk also rises:
- (a) Point 3.

- (b) Point 9.
 - (c) Point 2.
 - (d) Point 6.
135. In Figure 1(which represents the market for Perk), the initial equilibrium is at the intersection of S1 and D1. The new equilibrium if there is a health scare about the effect chocolates may have is:
- (a) Point 2.
 - (b) Point 9.
 - (c) Point 3.
 - (d) Point 6.
136. In Figure 1(which represents the market for Perk), the initial equilibrium is at the intersection of S1 and D1. Assuming that there is a new technology for producing Perk, the new equilibrium:
- (a) Point 8
 - (b) Point 7.
 - (c) Point 3.
 - (d) Point 6.
137. In Figure 1(which represents the market for Perk), the initial equilibrium is at the intersection of S1 and D1. Assume that there is an increase in the productivity and at the same time the price of 5 star(chocolates) falls. The new equilibrium will be:
- (a) Point 2.
 - (b) Point 9.
 - (c) Point 3.
 - (d) Point 6.

PART IV

138. What is the average total cost in producing 20 units, if fixed cost is Rs.5000 and variable cost is Rs. 2/-?
- (a) 250
 - (b) 260
 - (c) 258
 - (d) 252
139. For producing 100 units Total variable cost is Rs.500 & Total fixed cost is Rs.1000.Compute Average Cost.
- (a) 10

- (b) 15
- (c) 5
- (d) 20

Read the following data and answer questions 140-143. Following are the cost components:

Direct material	Rs.2500
Indirect material	Rs.1500
Indirect labour	Rs.2000
Direct labour	Rs.1400
Management expense	Rs.3000
Promotional expense	Rs.2700
Indirect expense	Rs.1500
Direct expense	Rs.1000.

140. From the above data compute Prime cost.

- (a) 6300
- (b) 2900
- (c) 4900
- (d) 5300

141. From the above data compute Production cost.

- (a) 7600
- (b) 6900
- (c) 9900
- (d) 8700

142. From the above data, compute Cost of goods sold.

- (a) 9900
- (b) 11500
- (c) 12600
- (d) 12900

143. From the above data, compute cost of sales.

- (a) 15500
- (b) 15600
- (c) 12900

- (d) 14800
144. If in the above case, sales are Rs.16500, then compute profit?
- (a) 1000
(b) 1200
(c) 900
(d) 800
145. Compute national income when population is 3 cr and per capita income is 2000
- (a) 6000 cr
(b) 2000 cr
(c) 3000 cr
(d) 10000 cr
146. What is the price elasticity of demand when, price changes from Rs.10 to Rs.12 and correspondingly demand changes from 6 units to 4 units?
- (a) 0.833
(b) 1.6
(c) 2.2
(d) 1.833
147. What is the new quantity demanded when price elasticity is 1 and price changes from Rs.15 to Rs.10 and the original quantity demanded was 10 units?
- (a) 15 units
(b) 20 units
(c) 8 units
(d) 12 units
148. What is the original price of a commodity when price elasticity is 0.71 and demand changes from 20 units to 15 units and the new price is Rs. 10?
- (a) Rs. 15
(b) Rs. 18
(c) Rs. 20
(d) Rs. 8

Read the following table and answer question number 149 -150.

Table 3

Number of products	Total utility	Marginal utility
0	0	-
1	1800	
2	3400	
3	4800	
4	6000	
5	7000	
6	7800	
7	8400	
8	8800	
9	9000	

149. What is marginal utility when consumption increases from 4 units to 5 units?
- (a) 3000.
 - (b) 1200.
 - (c) 1000.
 - (d) 1500.
150. What is marginal utility when consumption increases from 8 units to 9 units?
- (a) 3000.
 - (b) 200.
 - (c) 2000.
 - (d) 1500.

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 correlation is said to be positive
- (a) When the values of two variables move in the same direction.
 - (b) When the values of two variables move in the opposite direction.
 - (c) When the values of two variable would not change.
 - (d) None of these.
152. The point of intersection between the lines $3x+4y=7$ and $4x-y=3$ lie in the
- (a) 1st quadrant.
 - (b) 2nd quadrant.
 - (c) 3rd quadrant.
 - (d) 4th quadrant.
153. If P is a set of natural number then $P \cap P'$ is
- (a) ϕ
 - (b) Sample Space.
 - (c) 0
 - (d) $(P \cup P)'$
154. Three coins are tossed. What is the probability of getting at least two tails?
- (a) $1/2$
 - (b) $1/3$
 - (c) $1/4$
 - (d) None of these.
155. The result of ODI matches between India and Pakistan follows

- (a) Binomial distribution.
 - (b) Poisson distribution.
 - (c) Normal distribution.
 - (d) (b) or (c).
156. If in a binomial distribution mean = 20, S.D. = 4 then n is equal to
- (a) 80
 - (b) 100
 - (c) 90
 - (d) None of these.
157. The difference between sample S.D. and the estimate of population S.D. is negligible if the sample size is
- (a) Small.
 - (b) Moderate.
 - (c) Sufficiently large.
 - (d) None of these.
158. Coefficient of determination is defined as
- (a) r^3
 - (b) $1-r^2$
 - (c) $1+r^2$
 - (d) r^2
159. Regression coefficient is independent of the change of
- (a) Scale.
 - (b) Origin.
 - (c) Both origin and scale.
 - (d) Neither origin nor scale.
160. If A and B are mutually exclusive events and $P(A) = 0.3$ and $P(B) = 0.4$, find $P(A')$.
- (a) 0.7
 - (b) 0.3
 - (c) 0.6
 - (d) None of these.

PART II

161. If $y = f(x) = \frac{ax+b}{ax-a}$ then $f(y)$ is _____ .
- (a) $-x$
 - (b) $2x$
 - (c) x
 - (d) x^2
162. Value of 3P_2 is _____ .
- (a) 6
 - (b) 1
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 2
163. In binomial distribution 'p' denotes probability of _____ .
- (a) Success.
 - (b) Failure.
 - (c) Both of these.
 - (d) None of these.
164. First deciles is the value for which one-tenth of the given observations are _____ D_1 and the remaining nine-tenth observations are _____ D_1 .
- (a) Less than or equal to, More than or equal to
 - (b) More than or equal to, Less than or equal to
 - (c) Less than, More than
 - (d) More than, Less than
165. _____ may be defined as the minimum value and the maximum value, the class interval may contain.
- (a) Class mark
 - (b) Class limit
 - (c) Both of the above
 - (d) None of the above
166. In case of _____, plotted points on a scatter diagram would be equally distributed without depicting any particular pattern.
- (a) Zero correlation
 - (b) Positive correlation

- (c) Negative correlation
 - (d) Simple correlation
167. Let $f(y) = x^{x^3}$ then $f'(y)$ is _____ .
- (a) $x^3 [x^2 + 3x \cdot \log x]$
 - (b) $x^{x^3} [x^2 + 3x \cdot \log x]$
 - (c) $x^{x^3} [x^2 - 3x \cdot \log x]$
 - (d) None of these
168. The colour of a flower is an example of _____ .
- (a) An attribute
 - (b) A variable
 - (c) A discrete variable
 - (d) A continuous variable
169. A quantitative characteristic is known as _____ .
- (a) An attribute
 - (b) A variable
 - (c) Both of above
 - (d) None of above
170. Data collected on the weight of a group of a students after recording their weights with a weighing machine are _____ .
- (a) Primary data
 - (b) Secondary data
 - (c) Discrete data
 - (d) Continuous data

PART III

171. If in a binomial distribution mean = 20, S.D. = 4 then p is equal to
- (a) $2/5$
 - (b) $3/5$
 - (c) $1/5$
 - (d) $4/5$
172. The variables x and y are related by $6x + 7y = 81$ and median of x is 10. What is the median of y?

- (a) 2
(b) 3
(c) 4
(d) 5
173. Find D_6 for the following observations.
41, 28, 45, 25, 60, 37.5, 37.5, 40, 65, 32.5
(a) 39.60
(b) 40.60
(c) 41.60
(d) 42.60
174. For a moderately skewed distribution of marks in statistics for a group of 100 students, the mean mark and median mark were found to be 50 and 40. What is the modal mark?
(a) 15
(b) 20
(c) 25
(d) 30
175. If $y=5+7x$ and mode of x is 4, what is the mode of y ?
(a) 28
(b) 33
(c) 4
(d) 43
176. Following are the marks of 10 students :
82, 79, 56, 79, 85, 95, 55, 72, 70, 66 .
Find coefficient of range.
(a) 25.66
(b) 26.67
(c) 27.66
(d) 28.67
177. A card is drawn from a pack of 52 cards. What is the probability that it is neither a black card nor a king?
(a) $\frac{6}{13}$
(b) $\frac{5}{13}$

- (c) $1/6$
- (d) None of these.

178. Refer following table

Frequency distribution of weights of 16 students

Weight in kg. (Class interval)	No. of students (Frequency)
44 – 48	4
49 – 53	5
54 – 58	7
Total	16

Find Relative frequency for the third class interval.

- (a) $7/16$
 - (b) $7/4$
 - (c) $16/7$
 - (d) None of the above.
179. If the coefficient of correlation between two variables is 0.6, then the percentage of variation unaccounted for is
- (a) 60%
 - (b) 40%
 - (c) 64%
 - (d) 36%
180. A coin is tossed two times. The toss resulted in one head and one tail. What is the probability that the first throw resulted in tail?
- (a) $1/3$
 - (b) $1/4$
 - (c) $1/2$
 - (d) None of these.
181. A survey shows that 68% of women like apples, 74% of women like orange. What percentage like both
- (a) 12%
 - (b) 6%
 - (c) 21%
 - (d) 42%

182. $\int e^{3x+5} dx$ is equal to
- (a) $\int \frac{e^{3x+5}}{3} + c$
- (b) $\frac{e^{3x}}{5} + c$
- (c) $\frac{-e^{3x+5}}{3} + c$
- (d) None of these.
183. Sum of the series $1+3+9+27 \dots$ is 364. The number of terms is
- (a) 5
- (b) 6
- (c) 11
- (d) None of these.
184. In how many ways can 4 single seated rooms in a hostel be occupied by 3 students?
- (a) 24
- (b) 12
- (c) 4
- (d) 6
185. The value of $\frac{1}{\log_a(ab)} + \frac{1}{\log_b(ab)}$ is
- (a) 0
- (b) 1
- (c) -1
- (d) None of these.
186. The difference between the simple interest and the compound interest on Rs.1200 for 4 years at 10% p.a. is
- (a) Rs.77
- (b) Rs.480
- (c) Rs.80
- (d) Rs.557
187. Differentiate y w.r.t. x when $y=(x^2-2x)(x^2+1)$

- (a) $4x^3+6x^2-2x+2$
(b) $4x^2-6x+2$
(c) $4x^3-6x^2+2x-2$
(d) None of these.
188. If $f(x) = \frac{2x^2 + 6x - 5}{12x^2 + x - 20}$ is to be discontinuous then
(a) $x=5/4$
(b) $x=4/5$
(c) $-4/3$
(d) None of these.
189. Find the arithmetic mean between 4 and 10
(a) 14
(b) 7
(c) 3
(d) 6
190. Compute 8C_7
(a) 8
(b) 7
(c) 6
(d) None of these.
191. Find the distance between the pair of points p (-5, 2) and q (-3, -4)
(a) $2\sqrt{10}$
(b) $10\sqrt{2}$
(c) 2
(d) 10
192. What will be the final value of investment for the principal value of Rs. 80,000 for 4 years @ 10% p.a. rate of interest?
(a) 83,200
(b) Rs. 112,000
(c) 82,300
(d) None of these.
193. $184 x^{-9/8}$ is expressed as

(a) $-184x^{9/8}$

(b) $\frac{184}{x^{-9/8}}$

(c) $x^{9/8}$

(d) $\frac{184}{x^{9/8}}$

194. The value of $\int x^3 \sqrt{x} \, dx$ is

(a) $\frac{-2x^{5/2}}{5} + c$

(b) $\frac{2x^{5/2}}{5} + c$

(c) $x^{5/2} + c$

(d) None of these.

195. Evaluate $\lim_{x \rightarrow 9} \frac{x^{3/2} - 27}{x - 9}$

(a) 3

(b) $\frac{9}{2}$

(c) $\frac{3}{2}$

(d) 9

196. Find the mean proportion between 5.25 and 8.9

(a) 8.63

(b) 6.83

(c) 9.23

(d) None of these.

197. If $a : b = c : d = 3 : 5$, then what are the values of $ad : bc$ is

(a) 3:5

(b) 5:3

(c) 1:1

(d) None of these.

198. The solution set of the equations is $2x+3y = 0$ and $x+2y=0$

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

199. The curve $4y=ux^2+v$ passes through the point p at (2, 3) and $\frac{dy}{dx}=4$ this point 'p'. So the values of u and v are

- (a) $u=2, v=2$
- (b) $u=-4, v=-4$
- (c) $u=4, v=4$
- (d) None of these.

200. Determine the first term of an A.P. with common difference 3 & 7th term being 11

- (a) -7
- (b) 7
- (c) 6
- (d) 5