



BOARD OF STUDIES

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

COMMON PROFICIENCY TEST

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT-6/2006

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 options 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. Transactions between owner and business are recorded as per
 - (a) Periodicity.
 - (b) Going concern.
 - (c) Prudence
 - (d) Business Entity.
2. Which of the following items is not an asset?
 - (a) Salary paid to manager.

- (b) Accounts payable.
 - (c) Sales.
 - (d) Debtors.
3. The information provided in the annual financial statements of an enterprise pertain to
- (a) Business Industry.
 - (b) Economy.
 - (c) Individual business entity.
 - (d) None of the three.
4. Which of the following is not a transaction?
- (a) Goods are purchased on cash basis for Rs.1,000.
 - (b) Salaries paid for the month of May, 2006.
 - (c) Land is purchased for Rs.10 lacs.
 - (d) An employee dismissed from the job.
5. All the following statements are objectives of accounting except
- (a) Providing information about the assets, liabilities and capital of business entity.
 - (b) Maintaining records of business.
 - (c) Providing information about the performance of business entity.
 - (d) Providing details about the personal assets and liabilities of the owner.
6. Payment of personal expenses of the owners of the business need to be recorded as
- (a) Drawings.
 - (b) Liabilities.
 - (c) Expenses.
 - (d) None of the three.
7. The purchases Journal records
- (a) All purchases.
 - (b) All purchases of goods dealt in by the firm.
 - (c) Credit purchases of goods dealt in by firm.
 - (d) Cash purchase of goods dealt in by firm.
8. Which of the following lists the balance and the title of accounts in the ledger on a given date?
- (a) P & L Account.
 - (b) Balance sheet.

- (c) Earnings Statement
- (d) Trial balance.
- 9. Under straight line method, depreciation is calculated on
 - (a) Written down value.
 - (b) Scrap value.
 - (c) Original cost.
 - (d) None of the three.
- 10. If the date of maturity of a bill is a holiday, then the bill will mature on
 - (a) Next working day.
 - (b) Preceding working day.
 - (c) Holiday itself.
 - (d) Other agreed day.

PART II

- 11. A promissory note is drawn by _____ in favour of his _____.
 - (a) Drawer, Drawee.
 - (b) Maker, Payee.
 - (c) Payer, Payee.
 - (d) Drawer, Payee.
- 12. _____ principle requires that the same accounting method should be used from one accounting period to the next.
 - (a) Conservatism.
 - (b) Consistency.
 - (c) Business entity.
 - (d) Money measurement.
- 13. The left side of an account is known as _____ and the right side as _____.
 - (a) Debit, credit.
 - (b) Credit, debit.
 - (c) Liability, asset.
 - (d) None of the three.
- 14. In double entity book keeping system, every transaction affects at least _____ account(s).
 - (a) One.

- (b) Two.
 - (c) Three.
 - (d) Four.
15. All expense and _____ accounts appearing in the trial balance are transferred to the trading and profit and loss account.
- (a) Loss.
 - (b) Revenue
 - (c) Asset.
 - (d) Liability.
16. Scrap value of an asset means the amount that it can fetch on sale at the _____ of its useful life.
- (a) Beginning.
 - (b) End
 - (c) Middle.
 - (d) None of the three.
17. The petty cashier generally work on _____ system.
- (a) Accrual.
 - (b) Balancing.
 - (c) Imprest.
 - (d) None of the three.
18. Proforma invoice is a statement of information in the form of invoice prepared by the _____ to appraise the _____ about certain essential particulars of the goods.
- (a) Consignee, Consignor.
 - (b) Buyer/Seller.
 - (c) Consignor, consignee.
 - (d) None of the three.
19. Carriage charges paid for a new plant purchased if debited to carriage account would affect
- (a) Plant account.
 - (b) Carriage account.
 - (c) Plant and carriage accounts.
 - (d) None of the three.

20. The amount due to the retiring partner on account of goodwill is debited to the continuing partners in their _____.
- (a) Profit sharing ratio.
 - (b) Sacrificing ratio.
 - (c) Capital ratio.
 - (d) Gaining ratio.

PART III

21. Mr. A, the owner of M/s Apex Ltd. withdrew some goods from the business for his personal use. The accountant of the firm recorded this transaction on the basis of selling price of goods. He justifies his contention on the basis that business and the proprietor are two different entities as per business entity concept and therefore drawings should be charged at the same price on which the goods are sold to the outside customers. However, Mr. A emphasizes that he should be charged with only the cost price of the goods withdrawn by him.

At which price, the drawings should be recorded?

- (a) Fair value.
 - (b) Selling price.
 - (c) Cost price.
 - (d) None of the three.
22. The substance of the transactions gets preference over legal position. The transactions and events recorded in the books of account and presented in the financial statements, should be governed by the substance of such transactions and not merely by their legal form as per
- (a) Faithful representation.
 - (b) Substance over form.
 - (c) Neutrality.
 - (d) Fair disclosure.

PART IV

23. A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C as a new partner for $\frac{3}{10}$ th share, which he acquires $\frac{2}{10}$ from A and $\frac{1}{10}$ from B. The new profit sharing ratio of A, B and C is
- (a) 3:4:3.
 - (b) 4:3:3.
 - (c) 3:3:4.
 - (d) None of the three.

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

Year	Rs.
2000	40,000
2001	50,000
2002	60,000
2003	50,000

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

- (a) Rs.1,00,000.
 - (b) Rs.1,50,000.
 - (c) Rs.2,00,000
 - (d) None of the three.
25. G Ltd. acquired assets worth Rs.75,000 from H Ltd. by issue of shares of Rs.10 at a premium of Rs. 5. The number of shares to be issued by G Ltd. to settle the purchase consideration will be
- (a) 6,000 shares
 - (b) 7,500 shares
 - (c) 9,375 shares
 - (d) 5,000 shares
26. A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C as the new partner for $\frac{1}{6}$ th share in the profits. The firm goodwill was valued at Rs.1,50,000/-. For adjustment of goodwill, C's account will be debited by
- (a) Rs.20,000.
 - (b) Rs.15,000.
 - (c) Rs.25,000.
 - (d) None of the three.
27. Following figures have been taken from the trial balance of a trader;
- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| Purchases | Rs.30,000 |
| Purchase Returns | Rs. 5,000 |
| Sales | Rs.40,000 |
| Sales Returns | Rs. 5,000 |
- The amount of profit will be
- (a) Rs.10,000.

- (b) Rs.5,000.
(c) Rs.7,500.
(d) None of the three.
28. The balance of furniture and fixtures as on 1st April, 2005 was Rs.10,000. Furniture of Rs.5,000 was purchased on 1st October, 2005. Depreciation is charged @ 10% on W.D.V. method. The depreciation for the year ended 31st March, 2006 will be
(a) Rs.1,500.
(b) Rs.1,250.
(c) Rs.1,750.
(d) None of the above.
29. Mr. Yatharth consigned to Mr. Ramesh 100 cases of tea costing Rs.100 per case. He paid Rs.1,000/- as freight and cartage. Mr. Ramesh could take delivery of only 90 cases since 10 cases were loss in transit. The amount of abnormal loss will be
(a) Rs.1,000/-.
(b) Rs.1,100/-.
(c) Rs.1,050/-.
(d) None of the three.
30. Mr. Sharma holding 1000 equity shares of Rs.10/- each issued at a discount of 10% could pay Rs.3.50 on application, but could not paid the allotment money of Rs.2.5 per share and his shares were forfeited. In the books of the company, shares forfeited account will be credited by
(a) Rs. 2,500.
(b) Rs. 1,500.
(c) Rs. 3,500.
(d) Rs.2,000.
31. Omega Ltd. purchased assets of Alfa Ltd. for purchase consideration of Rs.60 lacs. It was decided that the purchase consideration will be discharged by issue of 10% debentures of Rs.10/- each at a premium of 20%. The number of debentures issued will be
(a) 6000.
(b) 10000.
(c) 5,000.
(d) None of the above.

32. Asha Deep Company Ltd. issued 1,00,000, 7% debentures of Rs.100 each at a discount of 4% redeemable after 5 years at a premium of 6%. Loss on issue of debentures is
- Rs.10,00,000
 - Rs.6,00,000.
 - Rs. 16,00,000.
 - Rs.4,00,000.
33. Om, Jai and Jagdish are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5: 3 :2. Om retires and goodwill is valued at Rs.50,000. New profit sharing ratio of Jai and Jagdish will be equal. For the adjustment of goodwill, Jai and Jagdish's capital accounts will be debited by:
- Rs. 15,000 and Rs.10,000 respectively.
 - Rs.10,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively.
 - Rs.20,000 and Rs.5,000 respectively.
 - Rs.5,000 and Rs.20,000 respectively.
34. The date of maturity of bill is 10th October, 2006. The Government of India declares 10th October, 2006 as the holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, then the bill will mature on
- 9th October, 2006
 - 10th October, 2006.
 - 12th October, 2006.
 - 11th October, 2006.
35. A Ltd. Company purchase machinery on 1st April, 2004 for Rs.1,00,000. The depreciation on this machinery is charged @ 10% per annum on straight line method. On 30th October, 2006 machinery is sold for Rs.89,000. The profit or loss on sale of such machinery is:
- Profit of Rs.12,000.
 - Loss of Rs.12,000.
 - Profit of Rs.14,000.
 - Loss of Rs.6,000.
36. The following are the details regarding purchases of a certain item during the month of January.
- | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------|-----------|
| January 1 | Purchases | 200 units | @Rs.7 | Rs. 1,400 |
| January 8 | Purchases | 900 units | @Rs.8 | Rs. 7,200 |

January 25	Purchases	300 units	@Rs.9	Rs. 2,700
January 30	Purchases	400 units	@Rs.10	<u>Rs. 4,000</u>
				<u>Rs.15,300</u>

A physical inventory of the items taken on January 31 shows that there are 700 units in hand. The valuation of inventory as per FIFO method is:

- (a) Rs.5,400.
 - (b) Rs.6,700.
 - (c) Rs.8,600
 - (d) Rs.5,000.
37. Our promissory note for Rs.5,000 in favour of Mohan settled by sending him Tania's acceptance for Rs.5,000. The required Journal entry will be
- (a) Mohan Dr. Rs.5,000
To Tania Rs.5,000
 - (b) Tania Dr. Rs.5,000
To Mohan Rs.5,000
 - (c) Bill receivable Dr. Rs.5,000
To Bills payable Rs.5,000
 - (d) Bill payable Dr. Rs.5,000
To Bills receivable Rs.5,000
38. Shyam prepared a trial balance for his factory on 31st March, 2006. The debit total of the trial balance was short by Rs.500. He transferred the deficiency to a suspense account. In April, 2006 after a close examination, he found that the purchases day book for September, 2005 was under casted by Rs.500. The necessary Journal entry to rectify the error will be
- (a) Purchases A/c Dr. Rs.500
To Cash A/c Rs.500
 - (b) Suspense A/c Dr. Rs.500
To Purchases A/c Rs.500
 - (c) Purchases A/c Dr. Rs.500
To Suspense A/c Rs.500
 - (d) None of the above.
39. The following particulars relate to the business of Mohan on March 31, 2006.
- Balance as shown by the cash book Rs.10,000

- Cheques issued but not presented for payment Rs. 4,000
Cheque deposited but not yet collected Rs. 3,000
Balance as shown by the Bank pass book will be
- (a) Rs.9,000.
(b) Rs.10,000.
(c) Rs.11,000
(d) None of the above.
40. Which of the following errors will affect the trial balance?
- (a) Repairs to building wrongly debited to Building A/c
(b) Total of Purchase Journal by Rs.1,000 short.
(c) Freight paid on new machinery debited to Freight A/c
(d) None of the three.
41. A's acceptance to B for Rs 10,000 renewed at 2 months on the condition that Rs 4,000 be paid in cash immediately and the remaining amount will carry interest @ 12% p.a. The amount of interest will be
- (a) 120
(b) 80
(c) 90
(d) 160
42. On 1.1.2005, a machine costing Rs.10,000 and a piece of furniture costing Rs.20,000 was purchased. Depreciation is provided @ 5% on furniture and 10% per annum on machine. The depreciation for the year ended 31st March, 2005 should be:
- (a) Rs.1,000.
(b) Rs.300
(c) Rs.1,250
(d) None of the three.
43. On 1st February, 2005, a loan of Rs.10,000 was given @ 12% per annum. Interest was received for 3 months from February to April in April, 2005. In the financial statements of the year ended 31st March, 2005 amount of accrued interest should be:
- (a) Rs.100.
(b) Rs.200
(c) Rs.300
(d) Rs.1200

44. Goods costing Rs.4,80,000 were sent on consignment basis. Goods are invoiced at 125% of the cost price. The invoice price and the loading will be:
- (a) Rs.6,00,000 and Rs.1,00,000.
 - (b) Rs.5,00,000 and Rs.1,00,000.
 - (c) Rs.6,00,000 and Rs.1,20,000.
 - (d) Rs.5,00,000 and Rs.1,20,000.
45. Mr. A sent 250 units costing Rs.10,000 each to Mr. B. The goods were to be sold as to yield a gross profit of 20% on sales. Mr. B sold 150 units @ Rs.14,200 per unit on credit and 75 units @ Rs.14,000 for cash. Mr. B is entitled to a commission Rs.500 per unit. The amount of commission will be:
- (a) Rs.75,000
 - (b) Rs.37,500
 - (c) Rs.1,12,500
 - (d) Rs.85,000
46. Ram and Shyam enter into a joint venture. Both of them deposited Rs.65,000 and Rs.32,500 respectively into a joint venture. Goods were purchased for Rs.75,000 and expenses amounting Rs.10,950 were incurred. Goods sold for Rs.90,000 and goods unsold were taken over by Ram at an agreed value of Rs.2,700. The profit on joint venture is:
- (a) Rs. 17,700
 - (b) Rs. 4,500
 - (c) Rs. 4,050
 - (d) Rs.6,750
47. On 1st January Shilpa owes Rs.10,000 and accepts a 3 months bill for the amount. On the date of maturity Shilpa, not being able to meet the bill of first Rs.4,000 and asks to draw another bill for three months for the balance amount with interest @ 15% per annum. The amount of interest should be
- (a) Rs.200
 - (b) Rs.225
 - (c) Rs.500
 - (d) Rs.900
48. A draws a bill of Rs.10,000 on B on 23rd December, 2005 for one month. The bill is accepted on 25th December, 2005 by B. The due date of the bill will be:
- (a) 26th January, 2006.
 - (b) 28th January, 2006.

- (c) 27th January, 2006.
- (d) 25th January, 2006.
49. On 1st January, 2006, Vimal sold goods worth Rs.20,000 to Renu and drew a bill on Renu for 3 months. Renu accepted the bill and returned it to Vimal who discounted the bill with bank on 4th February, 2006 @ 15% per annum. The discounted charges will be:
- (a) Rs.3,000
- (b) Rs.750
- (c) Rs.500
- (d) None of the three.
50. X and Y are partners sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 2:1. On 1st January, 2006, Z is admitted with $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in profits with guaranteed amount of Rs.25,000. The profits for the year ended 31st December, 2006 amounting to Rs.76,000. The share of Y in the profits should be:
- (a) Rs.19,000
- (b) Rs.38,000
- (c) Rs.17,000
- (d) None of the above.
51. Dheeraj and Gopal are partners in a firm with capitals of Rs. 5,00,000 each. They admit Deepak as a partner with $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits of the firm. Deepak bring Rs. 8,00,000 as his share of capital. The profit and loss account showed a credit balance of Rs. 4,00,000 as on the date of his admission. The value of hidden goodwill will be
- (a) Rs.14,00,000.
- (b) Rs. 18,00,000.
- (c) Rs. 10,00,000.
- (d) None of the above.
52. X and Y are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2: 1. They admit Z into partnership and the profit sharing ratio of the three partners is agreed at 2:2:1. The gaining or sacrificing ratio among X and Y will be:
- (a) Gaining ratio of 4:1.
- (b) Gaining ratio of 1:4.
- (c) Sacrificing ratio of 1:4.
- (d) Sacrificing ratio of 4:1.

53. Alfa Ltd. issued 20,000, 8% debentures of Rs.10 each at par. The debentures are redeemable at a premium of 20% after 5 years. The amount of loss on redemption of debentures should be:
- (a) Rs. 50,000
 - (b) Rs. 40,000
 - (c) Rs. 30,000
 - (d) None of the above.
54. Gama Ltd. issued 10,000, 10% debentures of Rs.100 each at a discount of 10%. The entire amount is payable on application. Application were received for 12000 debentures. The allotment of debentures was made on 10th October, 2006. The amount which should be credited to the debentures account on 10th October, 2006 will be:
- (a) Rs.12,00,000.
 - (b) Rs.10,80,000.
 - (c) Rs.9,00,000
 - (d) Rs.10,00,000
55. Indigo Ltd. had 9000, 10% redeemable preference shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid up. The company decided to redeem these preference shares at par by the issue of sufficient number of equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up at a discount of 10%. The number of equity shares issued should be:
- (a) 9,000
 - (b) 11,000
 - (c) 10,000
 - (d) None of the above.
56. A firm dealing in cloth has 15000 meters of cloth on April 1, 2005 valued at Rs.1,50,000 according to LIFO. The firm purchased 20000 meters @ Rs.12 per meter during the year ending 31st March, 2006 and sold 30000 meters @ Rs.25 per meter during the same period. As per LIFO, the closing stock will be valued at:
- (a) Rs.60,000
 - (b) Rs.1,25,000
 - (c) Rs.50,000
 - (d) None of the above.
57. On January 1, 2006 Victory Ltd., purchased a second hand machinery for Rs.50,000 and spend Rs.2,000 as shipping and forwarding charges, Rs.1,000 as import duty, Rs.1,000 as carriage inwards, Rs.500 is repair charges, Rs.200 as installation charges,

- Rs.400 as brokerage of the middle man and Rs.100 for an iron pad. Total cost of machinery is
- (a) Rs.55,100
 - (b) Rs.55,000
 - (c) Rs.54,600
 - (d) Rs.55,200.
58. On 1-4-2005, Ram invested Rs.1,00,000 in a business. Interest of capital is to be allowed @ 12% per annum. Accounting year is financial year. Amount of interest to be charged to P & L Account for the year 2005-2006 is:
- (a) Rs.9,000.
 - (b) Rs.10,000
 - (c) Rs.12,000
 - (d) None of the above.
59. Goods costing Rs.1,20,000 were sent on consignment basis. These goods are invoiced to give a gross margin of 20% on invoice price. The amount of loading is:
- (a) Rs.24,000.
 - (b) Rs.30,000.
 - (c) Rs.20,000.
 - (d) None of the above.
60. Mohan's trial balance contains the following information:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Discount received | Rs.1,000 |
| Provision for discount on creditors | Rs.1,600 |
- It is desired to maintain a provision for discount on creditors at Rs.1,100. The amount to be credited to P & L Account is
- (a) Rs.1,500
 - (b) Rs.3,500.
 - (c) Rs.1,000.
 - (d) Rs.500.

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS (40 MARKS)

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|-------|--|
| (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. A mate's receipt
- (a) Is a document of title to goods.
 - (b) Is an acknowledgement for the receipt of goods.
 - (c) Both the above.
 - (d) None of the above.
62. Each partner is a principal as well as an agent of other partners.
- (a) The above statement is correct.
 - (b) The above statement is not correct in case of unregistered partnerships.
 - (c) The above statement is incorrect.
 - (d) The above statement is correct only in case of registered partnerships.
63. A contract was entered before 1st September, 1872 is governed by The Indian Contract Act, 1872
- (a) Yes if the contract was entered in Indian soil.
 - (b) Yes if there was performance of the contract on or after 1st September 1872.
 - (c) No as the act does not apply retrospectively.
 - (d) No as there was no performance on or after 1st September 1872.
64. A share in a partnership:
- (a) Can be transferred in accordance with the terms and conditions contained in the partnership deed.
 - (b) Can be transferred only if all the partners agree for such transfer
 - (c) Cannot be transferred at all.
 - (d) Can be transferred through the recognized stock exchanges.

65. Which of the following is not correct?
- (a) Joint Hindu Family is governed by law relating to registration of agreements.
 - (b) Joint Hindu Family is governed by Hindu Law.
 - (c) Joint Hindu Family is governed by the Civil Procedure Code.
 - (d) Both (a) & (c)
66. In case of sale
- (a) Property in goods passes to the buyer.
 - (b) Risk in the goods passes to the buyer.
 - (c) Both the above.
 - (d) None of the above.
67. Which one of the following is not a contract?
- (a) A engages B for a certain work and promises to pay such remuneration as shall be fixed by C. B does the work.
 - (b) A and B promise to marry each other.
 - (c) A takes a seat in a public vehicle.
 - (d) A invites B to a card party. B accepts the invitation.
68. Which of the statement is incorrect?
- (a) All illegal agreements are void but all void agreements are not necessary illegal.
 - (b) A voidable contract is not voidable at the option of the aggrieved party.
 - (c) Contracts that are immoral or opposed to public policy are illegal in nature.
 - (d) All of the above.
69. The difference between contingent contract and wagering agreements are as follows:
- (a) A wagering agreement consists of reciprocal promises whereas a contingent contract may not contain reciprocal promises.
 - (b) In a wagering agreement the uncertain event is the sole determining factor while in a contingent contract the event is only collateral.
 - (c) A wagering agreement is void whereas a contingent contract is valid.
 - (d) All of the above.
70. An agreement made without consideration is valid under Section 25 of The Indian Contract Act, 1872 if
- (a) The agreement is expresses in writing.
 - (b) The agreement is made on account of natural love and affection or the parties to the agreement stand in a near relation to each other.

- (c) The document is registered under the law for the time being in force for registration of such document.
 - (d) All of the above.
71. Which of the following is not correct?
- (a) Minor can always plead minority.
 - (b) Minor is liable for necessities supplied to him.
 - (c) Minor is a person who has not completed 18 years of age.
 - (d) Minor can be a beneficiary.
72. Which of the following is not correct?
- (a) Consideration must be at the desire of the promisor.
 - (b) Consideration may be past, present or future.
 - (c) Consideration need not be adequate, but should be real and supported by free consent.
 - (d) Consideration should be always monetary.
73. Novation means
- (a) Substituting a new contract for the old one.
 - (b) Cancellation of the old contract.
 - (c) Modifying or altering the terms of contract such that it has the effect of substituting a new contract for the old one.
 - (d) Dispensing away the performance of the promise made by the other party.
74. The following may be treated as a breach of warranty:
- (a) Breach of warranty.
 - (b) Breach of condition.
 - (c) Both the above.
 - (d) None of the above.
75. Registration of a partnership is complete
- (a) Only after the issue of certificate of Registration by the Registrar of Firms.
 - (b) As soon as an application in the prescribed form with the prescribed fee and other relevant details is delivered to the Registrar of Firms.
 - (c) Only after the Registrar of Firms records an entry of the statement in the Register of Firms to this effect.
 - (d) After giving the information to the Central Government in this regard.

76. A company may be in the form of
- (a) An unincorporated association.
 - (b) Incorporated association.
 - (c) Both the above.
 - (d) None of the above.
77. A student was motivated by his teacher to sell his car (value being Rs.10,00,000/-) for Rs.5,00,000/-. The student sold the same at the desired price of the teacher. The student can sue the teacher on the ground of
- (a) Undue Influence.
 - (b) Fraud.
 - (c) Misrepresentation.
 - (d) Coercion.
78. Types of partners includes
- (a) Active Partner.
 - (b) Sleeping Partner.
 - (c) Nominal Partner.
 - (d) All of the above.
79. 'Price' under Section 2(10) of The Sale of Goods Act, 1930 means
- (a) Money or money's worth.
 - (b) Monetary consideration for the sale of goods.
 - (c) Any consideration that can be expressed in terms of money.
 - (d) None of the above.

PART II

80. Goods that are identified and agreed upon at the time of contract of sale are known as _____.
- (a) Specific Goods
 - (b) Existing Goods
 - (c) Future Goods
 - (d) Generic Goods
81. A contract in which only one party has to fulfill his obligation at the time of the formation of the contract, the other party having fulfilled his obligation at the time of the contract or before the contract comes into existence is known as _____.
- (a) Unilateral Contract

- (b) Bilateral Contract
 - (c) Quasi Contract
 - (d) Express Contract
82. An offer made to the public in general which anyone can accept and do the desired act is _____.
- (a) General Offer
 - (b) Special Offer
 - (c) Cross Offer
 - (d) Counter Offer
83. In case of an agreement to sell, subsequent loss or destruction of the goods is the liability of _____.
- (a) The buyer
 - (b) The seller
 - (c) Both the buyer and the seller
 - (d) The insurance company
84. An auction sale 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
85. Agreement for the creation of monopolies _____.
- (a) Is allowed in the interest of economy
 - (b) Is opposed to public policy and hence void
 - (c) Is not detrimental to any nation
 - (d) Is impossible because of perfect competition in today's scenario
86. Quasi – contracts arise _____.
- (a) Where obligations are created without a contract
 - (b) Where obligations are created under a contract
 - (c) Out of natural causes
 - (d) Out of man-made causes
87. In case of a contract of guarantee _____.
- (a) There are two parties to the contract

- (b) There are three parties to the contract
 - (c) There should be at least two parties to the contract
 - (d) There should be at least five parties to the contract
88. The relationship of principal and agent may arise by_____.
- (a) Express or implied agreement
 - (b) Ratification
 - (c) Operation of law
 - (d) All of the above
89. Goods that are defined only by description and not identified and agreed upon at the time of contract of sale are known as_____.
- (a) Specific Goods
 - (b) Existing Goods
 - (c) Future Goods
 - (d) Unascertained Goods
90. Delivery by acknowledgment is_____.
- (a) Actual Delivery
 - (b) Constructive Delivery
 - (c) Symbolic Delivery
 - (d) None of the above
91. In case of a sale the position of a buyer is that of _____.
- (a) Owner of the goods
 - (b) Bailee of the goods
 - (c) Hirer of the goods
 - (d) None of the above
92. Rights of an unpaid seller include_____.
- (a) Right against the goods
 - (b) Right of stoppage in transit
 - (c) Right of re-sale
 - (d) All of the above
93. Registration of a partnership firm is _____.
- (a) Compulsory from the beginning
 - (b) Not compulsory till first five years of beginning of the partnership

- (c) Not compulsory at all
 - (d) Compulsory only if the Registrar of Firms gives an order in this regard
94. Death of a partner ordinarily leads to _____.
- (a) Dissolution of the partnership.
 - (b) Revision of the partnership.
 - (c) Reconsidering of the partnership.
 - (d) Induction of a new partner to carry on the partnership.
95. A new partner is held liable for all acts of the firm done _____.
- (a) Before he became a partner
 - (b) After he became a partner.
 - (c) Any time after even he ceases to be a partner and upto his death.
 - (d) Before or after he became a partner
96. One of the essential elements of a partnership is agreement _____.
- (a) Which is enforceable
 - (b) Which is legal
 - (c) Between two or more persons
 - (d) The object of which is not prohibited by law.
97. A person is deemed to be in a position to dominate the will of the other when he _____.
- (a) Holds real authority over the other
 - (b) Holds apparent authority over the other
 - (c) Stands in a fiduciary relation to the other
 - (d) All of the above
98. As per Section 29 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 a partner may transfer his interest in the firm _____.
- (a) By sale
 - (b) By mortgage
 - (c) By charge
 - (d) All of the above

PART III

99. D P Tyre Co. Ltd sold tyres to a dealer S, who sold those to D, a sub-dealer on the condition that those tyres would not be sold at a price lower than the list price fixed by D P Tyre Co. Ltd. and if the tyres were sold at a price lower than the list price, a penalty

of \$ 2 for every tyre sold below the list price would be recovered as damages. D sold five tyres below the list price. D P Tyre Co. Ltd filed a suit against S. Is D P Tyre Co. Ltd entitled to maintain the suit?

- (a) No since D P Tyre Co. Ltd was not a party to the contract.
 - (b) No since only 5 tyres are involved and the amount is insignificant.
 - (c) Yes as D P Tyre Co. Ltd is the producer of the tyres.
 - (d) Yes as D P Tyre Co. Ltd sold the tyres to S who in turn sold to D.
100. A, B and C are partners in a firm. B was murdered by D, who wanted to become a partner of the firm, but B has raised objections to it. The Partnership Deed contains a provision that the firm would not be dissolved after the death of any partner. Which of the following is correct?
- (a) Estate of B is liable for the act of the firm done after the death of B.
 - (b) Estate of B is not liable for the act of the firm done after the death of B.
 - (c) Estate of D is liable for the act of the firm done after the death of B.
 - (d) D is liable for the act of the firm done after the death of B.

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. The law of consumer surplus is based on
 - (a) Indifference curve analysis
 - (b) Revealed preference theory.
 - (c) Law of substitution
 - (d) The law of diminishing marginal utility.
- 102. Supply of a commodity is a
 - (a) Stock concept
 - (b) A flow concept
 - (c) Both stock and flow concept.
 - (d) None of these.
- 103. If two goods were perfect substitutes of each other, it necessarily follows that
 - (a) An indifference curve relating the two goods will be curvilinear.
 - (b) An indifference curve relating the two goods will be linear.
 - (c) An indifference curve relating the two goods will be divided into two segments which meet at a right angle.
 - (d) An indifference curve relating the two goods will be convex to the origin.
- 104. The MC curve cuts the AVC and ATC curves
 - (a) At the falling part of each.
 - (b) At different points.
 - (c) At their respective minimas.
 - (d) At the rising part of each.

105. In general, most of the production functions measure
- (a) The productivity of factors of production.
 - (b) The relation between the factors of production.
 - (c) The economies of scale.
 - (d) The relations between change in physical inputs and physical output.
106. Which of the following market situations explains marginal cost equal to price for attaining equilibrium?
- (a) Perfect competition.
 - (b) Monopoly
 - (c) Oligopoly.
 - (d) Monopolistic competition.
107. The period of time in which the plant capacity can be varied is known as
- (a) The short period
 - (b) The market period
 - (c) The long period
 - (d) All of the above.
108. A monopolist who is selling in two markets in which demand is not identical will be unable to maximize his profits unless he
- (a) Sells below costs of production in both markets.
 - (b) Practices price discrimination.
 - (c) Equates the volume of sales in both markets.
 - (d) Equates marginal costs with marginal revenue in one market only.
109. Which of the following is not microeconomic subject matter?
- (a) The price of apples.
 - (b) The cost of producing a fire truck for the fire department of Delhi, India
 - (c) The quantity of apples produced for the apple market.
 - (d) The national economy's annual rate of growth.
110. Which of the following is a reason for the negative slope of the PPF?
- (a) The inverse relationship between the use of technology and the use of natural resources.
 - (b) Scarcity; at any point in time we have limited amounts of productive resources.
 - (c) Resource specialisation.
 - (d) Increasing opportunity costs.

111. SJSRY stands for
- (a) Swaran Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana
 - (b) Shahari Jeewan Sudhar Rashtriya Yojana
 - (c) Sampoorna Jeewan Shahari Rozgar Yojana
 - (d) None of the above.
112. Who is regulatory authority for telecom in India?
- (a) SEBI
 - (b) TRAI
 - (c) MTNL
 - (d) BSNL
113. Which of the following has resulted in failure to achieve targets of industrial production?
- (a) Poor planning
 - (b) Power, finance and labour problems
 - (c) Technical complications
 - (d) All of the above.
114. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Indian Oil Corporation, Steel Authority of India, and Bharat Heavy Electricals are all examples of
- (a) small scale units.
 - (b) private sector units
 - (c) public sector units
 - (d) sick units
115. Which of the following statements is correct with regard to external sector in the pre-reform period?
- (a) The foreign trade policy was very liberal; it allowed import of all types of goods.
 - (b) Import of food grains was strictly prohibited
 - (c) The balance of payments situation was quite comfortable
 - (d) None of the above.
116. In the present context, money stock in India refers to
- (a) M_1
 - (b) M_2
 - (c) M_3
 - (d) M_4

PART II

117. Giffen goods are those goods -----.
- (a) For which demand increases as price increases
 - (b) Which have a high income elasticity of demand
 - (c) Which are in short supply
 - (d) None of these
118. Three methods of computing national income are -----.
- (a) Production, outlay and income methods.
 - (b) Balance of payments, income and consumption methods.
 - (c) Saving, investment and income methods.
 - (d) Outlay, depreciation and production methods.
119. When $AR = \text{Rs } 10$ and $AC = \text{Rs } 8$ the firm makes -----.
- (a) Normal profit
 - (b) Net profit
 - (c) Gross profit
 - (d) Supernormal normal profit
120. If two goods are complements, this means that a rise in the price of one commodity will induce -----.
- (a) An upward shift in demand for the other commodity.
 - (b) A rise in the price of the other commodity.
 - (c) A downward shift in demand for the other commodity.
 - (d) No shift in the demand for the other commodity.
121. _____ controls affect indiscriminately all sectors of the economy.
- (a) Selective credit
 - (b) Quantitative
 - (c) Margin requirements.
 - (d) Optional.
122. 'The lender of last resort' means -----.
- (a) the government coming to the rescue of poor farmers.
 - (b) central bank coming to the rescue of other banks in times of financial crisis.
 - (c) commercial banks coming to the rescue of small industrial units.

- (d) people coming to the rescue of commercial banks in times of their financial crisis.
123. ----- is the custodian of monetary reserves in India
- (a) SBI
 - (b) SIDBI
 - (c) NABARD
 - (d) RBI
124. Demand for final consumption arises in -----.
- (a) household sector only.
 - (b) government sector only.
 - (c) both household and government sectors.
 - (d) neither household nor movement sector.
126. At present, the marginal rate of income tax(i.e. tax for the highest slab) is -----
- (a) 10%.
 - (b) 20%
 - (c) 30%
 - (d) 40%
127. About _____ percent of the external assistance has been in the form of loans.
- (a) 40
 - (b) 30
 - (c) 10
 - (d) 90
128. _____ is a systematic record of all the economic transactions between one country and rest of the world
- (a) Balance of trade
 - (b) Balance of transactions
 - (c) Budget
 - (d) Balance of payments.
129. If borrowings and other liabilities are added to the budget deficit we get _____.
- (a) revenue deficit.
 - (b) capital deficit.

- (c) primary deficit.
 (d) fiscal deficit.
130. -----program facilitates the construction and upgradation of dwelling units for the slum dwellers.
- (a) DPAP
 (b) VAMBAY
 (c) TRYSUM
 (d) IRDP
131. According to National Sample Survey 2004-05, -----percent of the population of India lives below poverty line.
- (a) 22
 (b) 26
 (c) 15
 (d) 25
132. In terms of deposit mobilization, ----- leads other states.
- (a) U.P
 (b) Maharashtra
 (c) Kerala
 (d) Bihar

PART III

Questions 133 to 137 are based on the Figure 1.

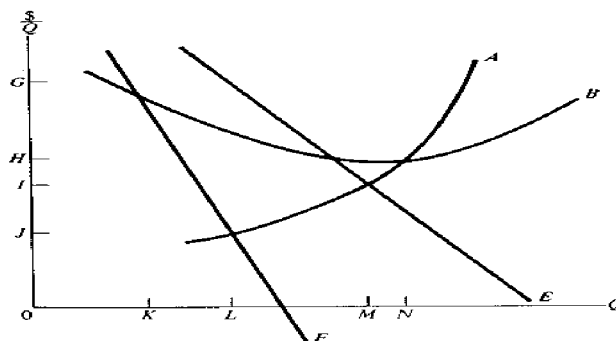


Figure 1

133. Figure 1 represents a
- (a) Perfectly competitive firm.
 - (b) Perfectly competitive industry.
 - (c) Monopolist
 - (d) None of the above.
134. In figure 1, the firm's marginal revenue curve is curve
- (a) E.
 - (b) A
 - (c) F
 - (d) B
135. In Figure 1, curve E is the firm's:
- (a) Marginal cost curve
 - (b) Average cost curve
 - (c) Demand curve.
 - (d) Marginal revenue curve
136. In figure 1, the firm's most efficient output is:
- (a) K
 - (b) L
 - (c) M
 - (d) N
137. In figure1, the firm's most profitable output is:
- (a) K
 - (b) L
 - (c) M
 - (d) N

PART IV

Consider Sumit's production data given in the table 1. Use Table 1 to answer questions 138-142

Table 1

Number of Workers	Total Output
1	10
2	22

3	31
4	40
5	47
6	52
7	56
8	58
9	60
10	61

138. Suppose Sumit has to pay his workers Rs 20 per hour, and further suppose there are no other production costs at all. What is the marginal product of the 5th worker?
- 12
 - 9
 - 7
 - 8
139. In Table 1, Sumit's Average Total Cost when 40 units are produced is:
- Rs 2
 - Rs 80
 - Rs 5
 - Rs 20
140. Using data in Table 1, we know that the approximate marginal cost of the 52nd unit of output is:
- Rs.0.25
 - Rs 1.25
 - Rs. 2.50
 - Rs. 4.00
141. Suppose Sumit decides to purchase fire insurance which costs Rs. 87,600 a year.(As it happens, it works out to be Rs 10 per hour) The approximate marginal cost of the 52nd unit now is:
- Rs.0.25
 - Rs 1.25
 - Rs. 2.50

(d) Rs. 4.00

142. Sumit's marginal product of the 9th worker:

- (a) 2 units.
- (b) 3 units.
- (c) 5 units.
- (d) 7 units.

Read table 2 and answer Questions number 143-145

	% change in price	% change in quantity demanded(quantity supplied)	Elasticity
Demand for salt	20	-1	x
Demand for bananas	15	y	3
Supply of chicken	z	14	1

143. Refer Table 2 and find the value of x.

- (a) -20.
- (b) -0.05.
- (c) -1.
- (d) Can not be determine(d)

144. Refer Table 2 and find the value of y.

- (a) -5
- (b) 15.
- (c) -45.
- (d) -3.

145. Refer table 2 and find the value of z.

- (a) 14
- (b) 1
- (c) 0.07.
- (d) 5.

Read table 3 and answer Questions number 146-147

With the same amount of resources, a farmer can feed the following combinations of sheep and cows:

Table 3

	Sheep	Cows
Option I	84	22
Option II	75	25

146. Given the options available to him, what is the opportunity cost to the farmer of feeding one cow?
 - (a) 1 sheep
 - (b) 3 sheep
 - (c) 9 cows.
 - (d) 9 sheep.
147. Given the options available to him, what is the opportunity cost to the farmer of feeding one sheep?
 - (a) 9 sheep.
 - (b) 3 cows.
 - (c) 1/3 sheep.
 - (d) 1/3 cow.
148. If the quantity of CD demanded increases from 260 to 290 in response to an increase in income from Rs 9000 to Rs 9800, the income elasticity of demand is approximately:
 - (a) 3.4
 - (b) 0.01.
 - (c) 1.3
 - (d) 2.3.
149. If the quantity of good X demanded increases from 8 to 12 in response to an increase in the price of good Y from Rs 23 to Rs 27, the cross elasticity of demand for X with respect to the price of Y is approximately:
 - (a) 0.35 and X and Y are complements.
 - (b) 0.35 and X and Y are substitutes.
 - (c) 2.5 and X and Y are complements.
 - (d) 2.5 and X and Y are substitutes.

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

Table 4

Total population	224	Children(below the working age)	36
Unemployed people looking for a job	18	Full-time students(not looking for a job)	4
Retired people	28	Employed people	126
People confined to correctional institutions	2	Other adults not in the labour force	14

Based on the information in table4, 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. Standard deviation of binomial distribution is

- (a) $(npq)^2$
- (b) $\sqrt{npq}$
- (c) $(np)^2$
- (d) $\sqrt{np}$

152. A **U** A' is equal to

- (a) A.
- (b) Sample Space.
- (c) ϕ .
- (d) None of these.

153. The integral of $\frac{x^3}{x^2 + 1}$ is equal to

- (a) $\frac{1+2x^2}{4(x^2+1)^2} + c$
- (b) $\frac{1-2x^2}{4(x^2+1)^2} + c$
- (c) $\frac{-(1+2x^2)}{4(x^2+1)}$
- (d) None of these.

154. Find $f \circ g$ for the functions $f(x) = x^8$, $g(x) = 2x^2 + 1$

- (a) $x^8 (2x^2 + 1)$

- (b) x^8
 - (c) $2x^2+1$
 - (d) $(2x^2+1)^8$
155. A sample survey is prone to
- (a) Sampling error.
 - (b) Non-sampling error.
 - (c) Either (a) or (b).
 - (d) Both (a) and (b).
156. Simple Aggregative Method is used for computing a
- (a) Relative index.
 - (b) Price index.
 - (c) Value index.
 - (d) None of these.
157. The algebraic sum of deviations of a set of observations from their AM is
- (a) Negative.
 - (b) Positive.
 - (c) Zero.
 - (d) None of these.
158. Number of petals in a flower is an example of
- (a) A continuous variable.
 - (b) A discrete variable.
 - (c) An attribute.
 - (d) All of these.
159. A Qualitative characteristic is known as
- (a) An attribute.
 - (b) A variable.
 - (c) A discrete variable.
 - (d) A continuous variable.
160. Methods that are employed for the collection of primary data –
- (a) Interview method.
 - (b) Questionnaire method.
 - (c) Observation method.

- (d) All of these.

PART II

161. The normal curve is _____.
(a) Bell-shaped
(b) U-shaped
(c) J-shaped
(d) Inverted J-shaped
162. The _____ is satisfied when $P_{ab} \times P_{bc} \times P_{ca} = 1$.
(a) Time reversal test
(b) Factor reversal test
(c) Circular test
(d) Unit test
163. _____ is an extension of time reversal test.
(a) Factor reversal test
(b) Circular test
(c) Unit test
(d) None of above
164. For a set of observations, the sum of absolute deviations is _____ when the deviations are taken from the median.
(a) Zero
(b) Maximum
(c) Minimum
(d) None of these
165. The triplicate ratio of 4:5 is _____.
(a) 125:64
(b) 16:25
(c) 64:125
(d) None of these
166. When we want to divide the given set of observations into two equal parts, we consider _____.
(a) Mean
(b) Median

- (c) Mode
(d) None of these
167. If $y = x^{2x}$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is _____.
- (a) $2x^{2x}(1 + \log x)$
(b) $2(1 + \log x)$
(c) $x^{2x}(1 + \log x)$
(d) None of these
168. The value of $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{2x^2 + x - 3}{x^3 + 9}$ is _____.
- (a) 1
(b) 2
(c) 0
(d) 3
169. The two variables are known to be _____ if the movement on the part of one variable does not produce any movement of other variable in a particular direction.
- (a) Correlated
(b) Uncorrelated
(c) Positive correlated
(d) Negative correlated
170. The correlation between demand and price (for normal goods) is _____.
- (a) Zero
(b) Positive
(c) Negative
(d) None of these

PART III

171. Differentiate $\sqrt{1+x^2}$ w.r.t. x , we get
- (a) $\frac{2x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$
(b) $\frac{x}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$

- (c) $\frac{x^2}{\sqrt{1+x^2}}$
- (d) None of these.
172. If $\lim_{x \rightarrow a} \frac{x^9 - a^9}{x - a} = 9$, the value of a is
- (a) 9, -9
- (b) 1, -1
- (c) 8, -8
- (d) None of these.
173. If the coefficient of correlation between two variables is -0.3 , then the coefficient of determination is
- (a) 0.3
- (b) 0.09
- (c) 0.7
- (d) 0.9
174. If the coefficient of correlation between two variables is 0.6 , then the percentage of variation accounted for is
- (a) 60%
- (b) 40%
- (c) 64%
- (d) 36%
175. What is the chance of picking a heart or a queen not of heart from a pack of 52 cards?
- (a) $17/52$
- (b) $1/3$
- (c) $4/13$
- (d) $3/13$
176. In a single throw with two dice, chance of throwing 8 is
- (a) $1/9$
- (b) $5/36$
- (c) $5/18$
- (d) $2/9$

177. A bag contains 10 red and 10 green balls. A ball is drawn from it. The probability that it will be green is
- (a) $1/10$
 - (b) $1/3$
 - (c) $1/2$
 - (d) None of these.
178. If an event cannot take place, probability will be
- (a) 1
 - (b) -1
 - (c) 0
 - (d) None of these.
179. The mean of binomial distribution is 4 and standard deviation $\sqrt{3}$. What is the value of n ?
- (a) 14
 - (b) 16
 - (c) 18
 - (d) 20
180. Two variables x and y are related by $5x + 6y + 9 = 0$ and $\bar{x} = 6$, then $\bar{y}$ is
- (a) 6.50
 - (b) 6.66
 - (c) - 6.50
 - (d) - 6.66
181. The mean weight for a group of 40 female students is 42 kg and that for a group of 60 male students is 52 kg. What is the combined mean weight?
- (a) 46
 - (b) 47
 - (c) 48
 - (d) 49
182. The wages of 8 workers expressed in rupees are 42,45,49,38,56,54,55,47. Find median wage.
- (a) 47
 - (b) 48

(c) 49

(d) 50

183. 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 class mark for the first class interval.

(a) 4

(b) 46

(c) 44

(d) 48

184. Find the sum of 10 terms G.P with first term and common ratio being 8 and 3 respectively

(a) 2,63,291

(b) – 2,36,192

(c) 2,19,631

(d) 2,36,192

185. If compounding is done quarterly what will be the amount Mr. Ravi will receive for Rs.4000 @10% rate of interest for 4 years.

(a) Rs.5893.02

(b) Rs.5938.02

(c) Rs.5000

(d) None of these.

186. The equation of a line passing through (3, 4) and slope 2 is

(a) $y-2x+2=0$

(b) $y-3x+4=0$

(c) $y-4x+3=0$

(d) $y-2x+4=0$

187. Find the logarithmic of 58,564 to the base $11\sqrt{2}$
- (a) 3
 - (b) 4
 - (c) 2
 - (d) None of these.
188. Find the sum of progression $1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{8}, \dots, 10$ terms.
- (a) 1.9
 - (b) 1.989
 - (c) 1.998
 - (d) 1.89
189. Eleven students are participating in a race. In how many ways the first 5 prizes can be won?
- (a) 44550
 - (b) 55440
 - (c) 120
 - (d) 90
190. Solve for x, $4^x - 3 \cdot 2^{x+2} + 2^5 = 0$
- (a) 4, 8
 - (b) -2, -3
 - (c) 2, 6
 - (d) 2, 3
191. A sum of money doubles itself in 25 years. The number of years it would trebles itself is
- (a) 50 years.
 - (b) 37.5 years.
 - (c) 75 years.
 - (d) None of these.
192. The ratio compound of two ratios 4:3 and 7:3 is
- (a) 12:21
 - (b) 28:9
 - (c) 9:28
 - (d) None of these.

193. Evaluate the value of $\int_0^3 (3x^2 + 5x + 2) dx$
- (a) 55
 - (b) 55.5
 - (c) 57
 - (d) 56
194. The ratio of two quantities is 5:9. If the antecedent is 25, the consequent is
- (a) 9
 - (b) 45
 - (c) 40
 - (d) None of these.
195. The sum of two numbers is 38 and their difference is 2. Find them.
- (a) 20, 18
 - (b) 10, 12
 - (c) 17, 15
 - (d) None of these.
196. Mr. A plans to invest upto Rs.50,000 in two stocks X and Y. Stock X(x) is priced at Rs.175 and Stock Y(y) at Rs.95 per share. This can be shown by
- (a) $175x + 95y \leq 30,000$
 - (b) $175x + 95y \geq 30,000$
 - (c) $175x + 95y = 30,000$
 - (d) None of these.
197. Find the value of n if $(n+1)! = 42 (n-1)!$
- (a) 6
 - (b) -7
 - (c) 7
 - (d) -6
198. The number of subsets of the set {1,2,3,4} is
- (a) 13
 - (b) 12
 - (c) 16
 - (d) 15

199. The derivative of $8x^2 - 2x + 5$ is
- (a) $16x + 2$
 - (b) $16x - 2$
 - (c) $16x - 2 + 5$
 - (d) $16x + 7$
200. A box contains 7 red, 6 white and 4 blue balls. How many selections of three balls can be made so that none is red?
- (a) 90
 - (b) 120
 - (c) 48
 - (d) 24