#### CA - CPT – June 2014 Question Paper (Based on Memory)

**1**<sup>st</sup> Session Marks: 100 Marks Time: 2 hrs.

#### Part A – Fundamentals of Accounting

- 1. Which of the following is wrong?
  - a) All real and personal accounts are transferred to balance sheet
  - b) Nominal accounts are transferred to P & L account
  - c) Each account is opened separately in ledger
  - d) Rent is a personal account, outstanding rent is nominal account
- 2. In Journal Entries which pertain to outstanding entries, prepaid entries, depreciation entries are called
  - a) Adjustment Entries
- b) Rectification Entries
  - c) Transfer Entries
- d) closing Entries
- **3.** In a three column cash book the discount columns are
  - a) Totalled but not adjusted
  - b) Totalled and adjusted
  - c) Totalled but not balanced
  - d) None of the above
- 4. Cash Book O.D. Balance Rs. 2,000. It was found that cheques of Rs. 100, Rs. 150, Rs. 175 which are issued but not presented till the date and the cheque of Rs. 600 deposited but have not been cleared, then O.D. Balance as per pass book is:
  - a) Rs. 2150
- b) Rs. 2175
- c) Rs. 1475
- d) Rs. 1925
- **5.** Bank Balance O.D. as per pass book Rs. 26,500. Calculate balance as per cash book is
  - 1) Cheques deposited for Rs. 4700 but not collected
  - 2) Cheques issued for Rs. 11,000 but not presented
  - 3) Bill discounted and dishonoured Rs. 4000, and Bank paid noting charges Rs. 200
  - a) Rs.28600 O.D
- b) Rs.16000 O.D
- c) Rs.24000 O.D
- d) Rs.28500 O.D
- **6.** Agreement of Trial balance is not a \_\_\_\_ proof of accuracy
  - a) Submissive
- b) Inclusive
- c) Exhaustive
- d) Conclusive

7. Capital- Rs. 2,00,000 Interest paid- Rs. 2310 Debtors- Rs. 15,200 Discount allowed- Rs. 820 Creditors-Rs.12,960 Discount received-Rs. 1030 Purchases- Rs. 92,670 Rent - Rs. 14,670 Sales- Rs. 1,16,850 Loan - Rs. 12,060

Opening stock - Rs. 56,000 Sales returns - Rs. 27,430

Debit Total of Trial Balance will be

- a) Rs. 2,09,000
- b) Rs. 2,09,100
- c) Rs. 2,10,000
- d) None
- 8. From the following information find the amount to be debited to P & L A/c for the period ending 31-03-2014. Provision for doubtful debts Rs. 800 (on 01-04-2013)

  Debtors on 31-03-2014 Rs. 40,000

  Bad debts Rs. 2,000

  Bad debts to be written off and provision for doubtful debts is to be created @ 5% on
  - debtors
    a) Rs. 3100
    b) Rs. 4000
    c) Rs. 3200
    d) Rs. 3900
- 9. Opening Stock Rs.30,000, Cost of goods available for sale Rs. 1,60,000, Sales were Rs. 1,60,000. Gross profit on sales is 30% Calculate closing stock.
  - a) Nil
- b) Rs. 48,000
- c) Rs. 98,000
- d) None of the above
- **10.** By products are generally valued at \_\_ when the cost of by products is not directly traceable.
  - a) Cost of main products
  - b) N.R.V.
  - c) Cost of main product or N.R.V. which ever is lower
  - d) None of these
- 11. The purpose of Accommodation bill
  - a) To facilitate trade transmission
  - b) To finance the actual purchases & sales
  - c) When both parties are in need of funds
  - d) None of these

- **12.** A draws a bill for Rs. 20,000 on 'B'. 'B' Accepts for 2 months. After 1 month 'B' paid the bill amount @9%. Journal entry in the Books of 'B' will be
  - a) Bank A/c Dr.20,000 To Bills payable A/c 20,000
  - b) Bank A/c Dr.20,000
    To Bills payable A/c 19,850
    To Discount A/c 150
  - c) Bills payable A/c Dr. 20,000 To Bank A/c 20,000
  - d) Bills payable A/c Dr.20,000

    To Discount A/c

    To Bank A/c

    15,85
- **13.** Promissory note features
  - 1) Must be stamped
  - 2) Payee must sign
  - 3) Conditional undertaking
  - 4) Certain amount
  - 5) Not transferable to bearer
  - a) 1,2,3,4
- b) 1,4,5
- c) All of the above
- d) None of these
- **14.** In the absence of agreement, the loss of goods in consignee godown is borne by
  - a) Consignor
- b) Consignee
- c) Both a & b
- d) Insurance Company
- **15.** Goods sent on consignment for Rs.50,000. During transit 1/10<sup>th</sup> of goods were destroyed by fire. Again 1/9<sup>th</sup> of goods received by consignee were destroyed by fire in godown. Half of the remaining goods were sold for Rs.30,000. Freight & insurance paid by consignor Rs.2,500 and Rs.1500 respectively. Calculate closing Stock.
  - a) Rs.24,000
- b) Rs.21,600
- c) Rs.20,000
- d) None
- **16.** Yogam consigned cost of goods of Rs. 1,00,000 at an invoice price of 20% above cost. Consignee is entitled to 5% commission on sales up to Invoice price, 20% on sales which exceeds invoice price, 2% delcredre commission on credit sales. He sold 25% of goods for cash for Rs. 40,000 and 50% of goods on credit for Rs. 70,000, 10% of goods taken by consignee. Calculate commission?
  - a) Rs. 10,500
- b) Rs.9900
- c) Rs.10,200
- d) none

- **17.** In case of Joint Venture business, method of Accounting to be followed and decided by
  - a) Separate Act for J.V.
  - b) Accounting Standard
  - c) Co-venturer as per their convenience
  - d) ICA
- **18.** In case of purchase of machinery in joint venture through joint bank A/c, while separate set of books is maintained. Which of the following is the correct entry.
  - a) Debit machinery, credit joint bank A/c
  - b) Debit machinery, credit joint venture A/c
  - c) Debit Joint venture, credit joint bank A/c
  - d) Debit Joint venture A/c, Credit machinery A/c
- 19. 'A' and 'B' enter into a joint venture business 'A' purchased goods worth Rs. 30,000 and 'B' sold for Rs. 40,000. 'A' is entitled to 1% commission on purchases and 'B' is entitled to 5% commission on sales. The profit on venture to be shared by A & B is (The profit sharing ratio is 2:1)
  - a) Rs. 4000 : Rs. 2000 b) Rs. 5
- b) Rs. 5133 : Rs. 2567
  - c) Rs. 5000 : Rs. 2500
- d) Rs. 4200 : Rs. 2100
- 20. Rohan Ltd is in the business of extracting coal from mines. It should charge depreciation as per \_\_\_\_\_ method.
  - a) Sinking fund
- b) Annuity
- c) Production units
- d) Depletion method
- **21.** Cost of machine is Rs.1,00,000 Scrap value Rs. 10,000 and life is 4 years. What will be the amount of depreciation in 3<sup>rd</sup> year according to sum of years digits method
  - a) Rs.40,000
- b) Rs.27,000
- c) Rs.9,000
- d) Rs.18,000
- **22.** A Trader followed WDV method of depreciation, the book value of Asset after 4 years is 24% of original cost. Find rate of depreciation.
  - a) 24%
- b) 26%
- c) 32 %
- d) 30%
- **23.** Loss on sale of machinery is credited to \_\_\_ account.
  - a) Machinery A/c
- b) Purchase A/c
- c) Profit & Loss A/c
- d) None

- 24. A machine purchased for Rs. 2,50,000 on 1.1.2010. It can produce 30,000 units during its useful life, its estimated scrap value is Rs. 10,000. The pattern of production over the next 4 years is as follows 2010 - 6250 units, 2011-2275 units, 2012-12,000 units, 2013-3452 units, the WDV of the machine after 3<sup>rd</sup> vear will be
  - a) Rs. 85,800
- b) Rs. 1,54,200
- c) Rs. 58,158
- d) Rs. 1,91,816.
- 25. After rectification of the following errors, effect on Net profit will be
  - i) A cheque dishonoured Rs.3,100 debited to discount A/c
  - ii) Sales book (undercast) short by Rs.23,000
  - iii) A customer returned goods of value of Rs.1,200, included in stock but not recorded
  - a) Increased by Rs. 24,900
  - b) Decreased by Rs. 24,900
  - c) Increased by Rs. 23,700
- d) No change
- 26. The following are the errors committed while the entries are posted in ledger.
  - 1) Errors of Principle
  - 2) Errors of commission.
  - 3) Errors of Partial omission
  - 4) Errors of complete omission.
  - a) 1,2,3,4 b) 2,3,4

c) 1,2,4

- d) 1,3,4
- 27. InCase of insufficient profits i.e., profits less than interest on capital then the profits are distributed in:
  - a) Profit sharing ratio
- b) Capital ratio
- c) Not distributed
- d) None
- 28. The assets which were earlier revalued upward and now revalued downward, to the extent of earlier upward revaluation amount should be.
  - a) Credited to Revaluation Reserve A/c
  - b) Debited to Revaluation Reserve A/c
  - c) Credited to P&L A/c d) Debited to P&L A/c
- 29. A, B are partners sharing profit & losses in the ratio of 5:3. 'C' admitted as a new partner for 1/5<sup>th</sup> share and his capital is Rs. 1,20,000 & goodwill Rs. 60,000 Capitals of A, B & C were Rs/
  - a) 3,00,000: 1,20,000: 1,80,000 b) 3,00,000: 1,80,000: 1,20,000 c) 3,00,000 : 1,80,000 : 1,80,000 d) 3,00,000 : 1,20,000 : 1,20,000

- 30. At the time of admission the unrecorded investments Rs. 30,000 should be treated, the adjustment entry will be
  - a) Unrecorded investment A/c Dr. 30,000

To Revaluation

30,000

b) Revaluation A/c

Dr. 30.000

To Unrecorded Investment A/c 30,000

c) Partners capital A/c

Dr. 30,000

To unrecorded Investment A/c 30,000 d) Unrecorded Investment A/c Dr.30,000

To Partners capital A/c

30,000

- **31.** Kapur and sharma are partners in partnership firm. Calculate the interest on drawings of kapur and sharma @ 10% p.a. for the year ending on 31st December 2013. Kapur withdrew Rs. 2,000/- per month in the beginning where as sharma withdrew same amount at the end of every month
  - a) Kapur Rs. 2,400, sharma Rs. 2,400
  - b) Kapur Rs. 1,100, sharma Rs. 1,300
  - c) Kapur Rs. 1,200, sharma Rs. 1,200
  - d) Kapur Rs. 1,300, sharma Rs. 1,100
- 32. Neeraj & Gopi are partners with Rs.5,00,000 capital each. They admitted champak for 1/4<sup>th</sup> share with Rs.8,00,000 capital. The P & L A/c credit balance is Rs.4,00,000. Find the amount of hidden goodwill
  - a) Rs.10,00,000
- b) Rs.12,00,000
- c) Rs.8,00,000
- d) Rs.16,00,000
- 33. Angola & Bangola sharing profits 2: 3, Mangola joined the firm. Angola gave 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of his share, Bangola gave 1/4<sup>th</sup> of his share. what is new profit sharing ratio?
  - a) 17:27:37

b) 16:27:17

c) 17:27:17

d) None

- **34.** When goodwill is withdrawn by the partners account is credited.
  - a) Cash
- b) Partners capital A/c
- c) Partners loan a/c
- d) Goodwill A/c
- 35. A & B are in partnership sharing profits & losses in the proportion of 3:1 respectively. On 1-4-2013, they admitted 'c' into partnership on the following terms.
  - i) 'C' is to purchase 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the goodwill for Rs.2000/- by paying cash
  - ii) future profits & losses are to be shared by A, B & C equally

Set out the entry to the above arrangement in the firm journal

a) Cash/Bank A/c Dr.2000

To 'A' s capital A/c 2000

b) Cash/Bank A/c Dr.2000

'B' s capital A/c Dr. 500

To 'A's capital A/c 2500

c) Cash/Bank A/c Dr.2000

To Goodwill A/c 2000

d) Cash/Bank A/c Dr.2000

To 'A's capital A/c 1500

To 'B's capital A/c 500

- **36.** The maximum number of partners is mentioned in
  - a) Companies Act
- b) Partnership Act
- c) Limited Partnership Act
- d) None
- **37.** As per companies Act 1956 application money more than\_\_\_\_ % of nominal value of the share and as per SEBI guidelines application money atleast \_\_\_ % of issue price
  - a) 5 %, 25%
- b) 25%, 25%
- c) 5%, 5%
- d) 25%, 5%
- **38.** MAR Ltd forfeited 300 shares of Rs. 10/- each fully called up for non payment of final call money of Rs.4/- per share. These shares are subsequently reissued for Rs.12 per share as fully paid up. What amount should be transferred to capital reserve account.
  - a) Rs. 2.400
- b) Rs. 3.000
- c) Rs. 1,800
- d) Rs. 3,600
- **39.** A company has a subscribed capital of Rs. 80,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each. There are no calls in arrears till the final call. The payment on final call was received for 77,500 shares. The amount of calls in arrears Rs. 67,500. Then the amount of final call is
  - a) Rs. 25
- b) Rs. 27
- c) Rs. 20
- d) Rs. 65.20
- **40.** Zebra Ltd invites applications for 50,000 shares for which 2/- per share is payable on application. Applications received for 80,000 shares and 70,000 shares are allotted on prorata basis. How much application money will be adjusted to allotment, when Mr.Lion who has allotted 200 shares.
  - a) Rs. 100
- b) Rs. 160 c) Rs. 240 d) Rs. 80

- **41.** Ajay Ltd decides to redeem 10,000 preference shares of Rs. 10/- each at 10% premium. Balance in P & L A/c is Rs. 65,000 and securities premium A/c is Rs. 5,000. You are required to calculate the minimum number of equity shares at the rate of Rs. 10/- each at 20% discount
  - a) 3125
- b) 5625
- c) 5000
- d) None
- **42.** Unless otherwise stated preference shares always deemed to
  - a) Cumulative, Participating, Convertible
  - b) Cumulative, Non-Participating, Non-convertible
  - c) Non-Cumulative, Participating, Non-Convertible
  - d) Non-Cumulative, Non-Participating, Convertible.
- **43.** When the debentures are issued as collateral security for a loan then such debenture holders are entitled to
  - a) Interest on the amount of loan
  - b) Interest on the amount of debenture
  - c) No Interest amount
  - d) Either (a) or (b)
- **44.** Which method is exception to non-historical cost methods
  - a) Adjusted selling price
  - b) Latest purchase price
  - c) Standard Cost
  - d) Weighted average
- **45.** Cost of physical inventory on 15-04-2014 was Rs.3,00,000. Sales amounting to Rs.1,00,000 and purchases worth Rs.50,000 were made between 31-03-2014 to 15-4-2014. Goods are sold at 20% profit on sales. Value of Inventory as on 31-3-2014 is
  - a) Rs. 3,50,000
- b) Rs. 2,70,000
- c) Rs. 3,00,000
- d) Rs. 3,30,000
- **46.** Average stock Rs. 14,000, closing stock is Rs. 3,000 more than the opening stock, then closing stock is \_\_\_\_
  - a) Rs. 15,500
- b) Rs. 15,000
- c) Rs. 12,200
- d) Rs. 12,000

#### (47-48)

Purchase	Rs.	Issue	Rs.	Balance	Rs.
Qty	ns.	Qty	NS.	Qty	
-	-	-	-	1,000	12,000
		550	6,600	450	5,400
1,100	11,000				
300	3,900				
-	-	1,650	17,700		

- **47.** Which method of valuation is adopted in above table
  - a) FIFO

- b) LIFO
- c) Weighted average
- d) None
- **48.** Closing stock from above adopted method is
  - a) Units 200 amount Rs. 2300
  - b) Units 200 amount Rs. 2000
  - c) Units 200 amount Rs. 2,600
  - d) None of these
- **49.** When goods sent on approval, buyer become owner of goods when
  - a) When he accepts the goods
  - b) When the time of approval was over
  - c) When he done any act in respect of getting possession of goods
  - d) All of these.
- **50.** 'A' sent some goods costing Rs.3500 at a profit of 25% on sale to 'B' on sale or return basis. 'B' returned goods costing Rs. 800. At the end of accounting period on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2011 the remaining goods were neither returned nor approved by him. Closing stock on approval basis to be shown in the balance sheet will be
  - a) Rs. 2000

- b) Rs. 2700
- c) Rs. 2700 less 25% of Rs. 2700
- d) Rs. 3500
- **51.** In Income measurement & recognisation of assets & liabilities which of the following concepts goes together?
  - a) Periodicity, Accrual, matching
  - b) Cost, Accrual, matching
  - c) Going concern, cost, Realization
  - d) Going concern, Periodicity, Reliability
- **52.** is root cause for financial accounting?
  - a) Stewardship accounting
  - b) Social accounting
  - c) Management accounting
  - d) Human resource accounting.

- **53.** Gyan received Rs.5,000 in advance but he credited to sale account. Which of the following concept he did not follow?
  - a) Accrual
- b) Conservatism
- c) Consistency
- d) Going concern
- **54.** Change in Accounting estimate means:
  - a) Certain parameters estimate in earlier and re-estimates in the current period
  - b) Certain parameters estimate in earlier and actual results achieved during current year
  - c) Certain parameters re-estimated during the current period and actual result achieved during the previous period
  - d) Both (a) & (b)
- 55. Interpretation means
  - a) Explanation of meaning and significance of the data in Financial Statements.
  - b) Concerned with preparation and presentation of classified data
  - c) Systematic analysis of recorded data
  - d) Methodical classification of data given in Financial Statements.
- **56.** A trader purchased goods for Rs. 25,00,000, of these 70% of goods were sold during the year. At the end of 31<sup>st</sup> December 2009, the market value of such goods were Rs.5,00,000. But the trader recorded in his books for Rs.7,50,000. Which of the following concept is violated.
  - a) Money measurement
- b) Conservatism
- c) Consistency
- d) None
- **57.** Matching the following:
  - a) As 26
- i) Impairment of assets
- b) As 10
- ii) Discontinued operations
- c) As 28
- iii) Intangible assets
- d) As 24 iv
- iv) Accounting for fixed assets
- a) a iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-l
- b) a-ii, b-iv, c-l, d-iii
- c) a-ii, b-iii, c-I, d-iv
- d) a-iii, b-iv, c-I, d-ii
- **58.** A building worth Rs.35 lakhs was purchased and it was dismantled with Rs.1 lakh and it was decided to build as shopping mall. The cost of construction of building was Rs.50,00,000 and other expenses of Rs.50,000. The amount of capital expenditure is
  - a) Rs. 86,00,000
- b) Rs. 86,50,000
- c) Rs. 85,50,000
- d) Rs. 85,00,000

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be a) w sa	Thich of the following is not a difference etween provision & contingent liability  A provision meets the recognition criteria here as contingent liability fails to meet the ame	66.	If in a Contract both legal and illegal part exists, the legal part is separable from illegal part, then the legal part is a) Valid b) Void c) Voidable d) Illegal
ar po ev c)	Provision is a present liability of uncertain mount where as contingent liability is assible obligation which arises from past vents  Provision can't be measured where as antingent liability is absolutely measured  None of the above	67.	A promise to pay time barred debt must be _ a) An oral promise b) An implied promise c) In writing and signed by debtor or his authorized agent d) None of the above
60.	Part B – Mercantile Laws	68.	Maheswari promises to give Raman 1kg of opium if he destroys property of Nikhil. In this case a) There is unlawful consideration b) There is unlawful object c) There is unlawful consideration and object is partly unlawful d) Both consideration and object are unlawful
a) lav b) by c) or d)	A Contract which ceases to be enforceable / law An agreement which is voidable at the otion of promisee An agreement which is voidable at the	69.	For the necessaries supplied to a minor, the amount can be recovered from a) Minor's personally b) Minor's estate c) Minor's Guardian d) Minor is not at all liable
62. W a) b) c) d) ele	otion of promisor  (hich of the following is not correct?  Offer must not be conditional  Acceptance may be given in any manner  Acceptance must be absolute  Communication of offer is an essential ement  riginal offer is rejected when there is	70.	Which of the following statements is not correct?  a) In matters of fraud, intention to defraud is essential b) Where consent to a Contract is obtained by misrepresentation, Contract is voidable c) A unilateral mistake renders agreement void d) Mistake of foreign law is equal to mistake of fact
a) c) <b>64.</b> A	Standing offer b) Cross offer Counter offer d) None of the above person advertised in newspaper to sell his d car. Then the offer is	71.	A told B that he gives Rs. 500 if it rains and B told to give like amount if it does not rain. The agreement is a) Contingent Contract
a) <b>c)</b>	General offer b) Specific offer Continuing offer d) None of the above nich of the following is true?		b) Wagering agreement c) Future Contract d) None of the above
a) <sup>-</sup> b) <sup>-</sup> c) <sup>-</sup> and	There can be a stranger to Contract There can be a stranger to consideration There can be both stranger to consideration d stranger to Contract None of the above	72.	Quasi Contractual liabilities lead to a) Prevention of unjust enrichment b) Counter Offer c) Cross Offer d) Specific Offer

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- **73.** A person finds goods belonging to another person in a public place. In such a case, the finder
  - a) Becomes owner of the goods
  - b) Does not become owner of the goods, but can use them
  - c) Is under duty to trace the owner and return the goods to him
  - d) Can sell them with out taking any effort to trace the owner
- **74.** Amar promises to paint a picture for Rambabu. Here, the promise must be performed by Amar himself, because
  - a) It is of mercantile nature
  - b) It is based on personal skill of Amar
  - c) Cannot be performed by his legal representatives
  - d) Can be rescinded by the promisee
- **75.** If no time is specified for performance of a Contract, it must be performed with in a reasonable time. "Reasonable time" means \_\_\_\_
  - a) Which seems reasonable to the promisor
  - b) Which seems reasonable to the promisee
  - c) Which is determined as reasonable by a third party
  - d) Which is reasonable under the facts and circumstances of the case
- **76.** If the time is the essence of Contract and it is not performed with in specified time, then\_\_\_\_
  - a) The Contract cannot be performed later on
  - b) The promisor can compel the promisee to accept the performance later on
  - c) The Contract becomes voidable at the option of promisee
  - d) The Contract becomes voidable at the option of promisor
- **77.** Ram, Lal and Shyam jointly promise to pay Mohan Rs. 30,000. Shyam paid the whole amount to Mohan. If Ram and Lal are solvent, Sham can recover
  - a) Rs. 50,000 from Lal
  - b) Rs. 30,000 from Ram
  - c) Rs. 20,000 from Lal
  - d) Rs. 10,000 each from Ram and Lal

- **78.** In case of reciprocal promises, which is not applicable?
  - a) They can perform simultaneously
  - b) They cannot perform simultaneously
  - c) They can be fixed by the parties to the Contract
  - d) As depending upon the nature of the Contract
- **79.** Novation means
  - a) Alteration in the terms of the Contract
  - b) Rescission of the Contract
  - c) Substitution of an existing Contract with a new one
  - d) Remission of performance of Contract
- **80.** In case of Anticipatory breach of Contract, remedies to the aggrieved party are \_\_\_\_
  - a) Rescind the Contract and immediately claim damages
  - b) Can wait till the due date
  - c) Either a) or b)
  - d) None of the above
- **81.** Which of the following is incorrect?
  - a) Ordinary damages are recoverable
  - b) Special damages are recoverable only if both the parties knew about them
  - c) Indirect damages are not recoverable
  - d) None of the above
- **82.** The compulsory dissolution of a firm will arise in case of
  - a) On the death of majority of partners
  - b) On the insolvency of all partners
  - c) In case of continuous losses
  - d) In case of dead lock of management
- **83.** When a new partner is admitted into the firm, the consent should be obtained by \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) All partners
  - b) Majority of partners
  - c) Partner with maximum capital contribution
  - d) With the permission of Registrar of firms
- **84.** When there are no sufficient profits to provide interest on capital, then profits are to be shared in
  - a) Equally
  - b) In profit sharing ratio
  - c) In capital ratio
  - d) None of the above

		AglaSem Admissi	on
85.	Which of the following is not effected due to Non-registration of a firm?  a) Suit by third party	<b>92.</b> Partnership arises by the way of a) Statute b) Parties c) Contract d) Sta	tus
	b) Official receiver's right to recover the property of insolvent partner c) Partner's right to suit for dissolution of firm d) All of the above	<ul><li>93. Which of the following delivery is valid delivery of goods?</li><li>a) Actual</li><li>b) Symbolic</li><li>c) Constructive</li><li>d) All of the above</li></ul>	d in
86.	Which of the following is not applicable in relation to an agreement by minor?  a) An agreement by or with a minor is voidable b) An agreement with a minor is void c) A minor cannot ratify an agreement on attaining the age of majority d) A minor can plead minority	<ul> <li>94. Which of the following is not an esser element of a Contract of sale?</li> <li>a) Existence of essential elements of a Contract</li> <li>b) Payment of price at the time of Contract</li> <li>c) Subject matter of Contract must be good</li> <li>d) There should be two parties i.e seller buyer</li> </ul>	valid : !s
87.	The partner can be expelled by	buyer	
	a) All the partners b) Majority of partners c) Active partners d) None of these	<b>95.</b> In case of sale of specific goods in a deliver state, the property in goods passes to buyer when	
88.	Which of the following is beyond the implied authority of the partner?  a) Opening Bank Account in his name on behalf of firm	<ul> <li>a) Contract in entered</li> <li>b) Payment is made by the buyer</li> <li>c) Goods are delivered and payment is made</li> <li>d) Goods are delivered to buyer</li> </ul>	le
	<ul><li>b) Purchase immovable property for the firm</li><li>c) Settling disputes referring to arbitration</li><li>d) All of the above</li></ul>	<b>96.</b> When the seller delivers goods to buye sale on approval basis, the property in got transfer to buyer, when	
89.	Sharing of profits is not evidence	a) Buyer signifies his approval	
	a) Inclusive b) exclusive	b) Buyer does any act by adopting transact	
	c) confirmative d) conclusive	<ul><li>c) Buyer retains goods beyond stipul period</li></ul>	ated
90.	On which of the following grounds, court may	d) All of the above	
	dissolve a firm at the suit of a partner?		
	a) A partner willfully commits breach of	<b>97.</b> Which of the following statements is corre	ct in

- - a) A partner willfully commits breach of agreement on regular basis
  - b) where a firm constituted for a fixed term and that term is expired
  - c) Where a partner dies
  - d) When a minor is admitted in to partnership
- 91. When a partnership is not registered, a partnership firm is
  - a) Deemed to be an illegal association and is allowed to carry on business
  - b) Allowed to carry on business, subject to payment of penalty
  - c) Allowed to carry on business, subject to certain disabilities
  - d) Allowed to continue the business

c) If the price is not fixed by any manner, seller is not entitled to any price

relation to ascertainment of price of goods?

a) Price of goods must be fixed in the Contract

b) Where the parties agreed that the price of

goods has to be fixed by third party, and if the third party fails to fix the price, the agreement

d) None of the above

of sale

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Aulastiii	Admission

- **98.** The doctrine of caveat emptor is applicable where
  - a) There is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness of goods
  - b) The buyer discloses to the seller the particular purpose for which goods are required
  - c) Goods are bought by sample as well as description
  - d) The seller sells the goods by making fraud and the buyer believes it
- **99.** Which of the following is not correct in relation to hire purchase?
  - a) The property in goods passes to hirer along with its possession
  - b) The hirer is deemed to be a bailee till the payment of last installment
  - c) The hirer can terminate the Contract by returning the goods
  - d) The hirer cannot transfer any title
- **100.** Right of lien is lost for the seller, when \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Goods are delivered to the carrier
  - b) Buyer or his agent obtains possession of goods lawfully
  - c) Seller waives his right of lien
  - d) In all the above cases

## **Key - Part A – FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING**

		,							
1.	D	2.	Α	3.	С	4.	В	5.	Α
6.	D	7.	В	8.	Α	9.	В	10.	В
11.	С	12.	D	13.	В	14.	Α	15.	В
16.	Α	17.	С	18.	С	19.	В	20.	D
21.	D	22.	D	23.	Α	24.	Α	25.	Α
26.	В	27.	В	28.	В	29.	В	30.	Α
31.	D	32.	Α	33.	В	34.	Α	35.	В
36.	Α	37.	Α	38.	С	39.	В	40.	В
41.	С	42.	В	43.	Α	44.	D	45.	D
46.	Α	47.	Α	48.	С	49.	D	50.	В
51.	Α	52.	Α	53.	В	54.	D	55.	Α
56.	В	57.	D	58.	Α	59.	С	60.	

### **Part B - MERCANTILE LAWS**

61.	В	62.	Α	63.	С	64.	Α	65.	В
66.	Α	67.	С	68.	D	69.	В	70.	С
71.	В	72.	Α	73.	С	74.	В	75.	D
76.	С	77.	D	78.	В	79.	С	80.	С
81.	D	82.	В	83.	Α	84.	С	85.	D
86.	Α	87.	В	88.	D	89.	D	90.	Α
91.	С	92.	С	93.	D	94.	В	95.	Α
96.	D	97.	В	98.	Α	99.	Α	100.	D

## CA - CPT - June 2014 Question Paper (Based on Memory)

2 <sup>nd</sup> Session	<b>Marks:</b> 100 l	Marks	Time	e: 2 hrs.	
Part	A – General	Economi	cs		
<ol> <li>Which statement is true about law of         <ul> <li>a) Price rises; Demand rises</li> <li>b) Price falls; Demand falls</li> <li>c) Price falls; Demand rises</li> <li>d) Income falls; Demand rises</li> </ul> </li> <li>Which of the following is not a deterr demand</li> </ol>	8.	A demand a) E <sub>p</sub> =0  Marginal C Cost a) Variable c) Total	b) E <sub>p</sub> =1	c) E <sub>p</sub> <1	d) $E_p$ >1 hange in
a) Income of the consumers b) Price of related goods c) Quantity Supplied of a commodity d) Consumer's Taste & Preferences  3. Generally when income of a co		average tot cost of Rs.5 variable cos	tal cost of 1 00. Find ou st in total co	Rs.200 and t compone ost.	modity at an with a fixed nt of average
increases he goes for superior goods, to fall in demand for inferior goods. It income elasticity of demand is a) Less than one b) Negative c) Zero d) Unitary	leading 10.	produces 1	0 units of o	utput and	600 when it Rs. 640 when the 11 <sup>th</sup> unit d) 1040
<ul> <li>Which one of the following is characteristic of land</li> <li>a) A Free gift of nature</li> <li>b) Its supply is fixed</li> <li>c) An active factor of production</li> <li>d) It has Different Uses</li> </ul>			nate :lay is an e	b) Indeterd) Vertica	rminate
5. An entrepreneur undertakes which following functions a) Initiating a business and r coordination b) Risk or uncertainity bearing c) Innovation	resource	a) Monopo b) Perfect c) Monopo d) Pure Co Kinky dem	mpetition	etition n e model	explains the
d) All of the following  6. With a view to increase his production Haran a manufacturer of shoes, increase the factors of production in his unit by But at the end of year he finds that instanting an increase of 100%, his production increased by only 80%. Which law of retascale is operating in this case	ases all v 100%. tead of on has 14.	a) Pure Ol b) Collusiv c) Differer d) Price rig The distinct Industry va	ve oligopoly ntiated Oligo gidity tion betweenishes in	opoly een a singl	e firm & an
a) Increasing returns to scale b) Decreasing returns to scale c) Constant returns to scale d) None of the above  CA - CPT _ June 2014 Question Page	per Session 2	market con a) Monopol b) Perfect c c) Monopol d) Imperfec	y ompetition istic compe		2

	AglaSem Admission
<b>15.</b> For price discrimination to be successful, the elasticity of demand for the commodity in the	<b>22.</b> A firm will close down in the short period, if AR is less than
two markets, should be:	a) AVC b) AC c) MC d) None
a) Same b) different	
c) Constant d) Zero	23. The basic reason of considering the Indiar
	Economy as under developed economy is:
<b>16.</b> Abnormal profits exists in the long run only	a) Wide spread of poverty
under	<ul><li>b) High growth of population</li><li>c) High income inequalities</li></ul>
a) Monopoly	d) All of these
<ul><li>b) Perfect competition</li><li>c) Monopolistic competition</li></ul>	d) All of these
d) Oligopoly	<b>24.</b> Tourism is an the example of
u) Oligopoly	a) Primary Sector b) Secondary Sector
17. One of the essential conditions of Perfect	c) Tertiary Sector d) None of the above
competition is	a, none of the above
a) Product differentiation	25 has highest Literacy rate in India
b) Many sellers and few buyers	a) U.P b) Rajasthan
c) Only one price for identical goods at any one	c) Kerala d) Haryana
time	
d) Multiplicity of prices for identical products	<b>26.</b> Which state has the highest urban population
at any one time	a) Uttar Pradesh b) Maharastra
	c) Tamilnadu d) Rajasthan
<b>18.</b> Production Possibilities curve is also known as	
	<b>27.</b> In rural areas in India, the nature of
a) Transformation curve	unemployment is a) Disguised Unemployment
b) Demand Curve	b) Seasonal Unemployment
c) Supply Curve	c) Both a) and b)
d) Indifference Curve	d) Voluntary Unemployment
19. Who has defined Economics as "Science which	, , , ,
deals with wealth"	<b>28.</b> Which of the following poverty eradication
a) J.B.Say b) Adam Smith	scheme is presently operational in India?
c) Canon d) A.C.Pigou	a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rura
ay ruen igea	Employment Guarantee Scheme b) Ajeevika
<b>20.</b> Which of the following is not feature of	c) Swarn Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana
capitalistic economy?	d) All of these
a) Right to private property	a) All of these
b) Restriction on consumer's right to choose	29. Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL
c) Profit motive	constitutes around % of India's imports
d) Freedom of enterprise	bill
	a) 32 b) 35 c) 37 d) 39
<b>21.</b> The term mixed economy denotes	-,,
a) Co-existence of consumer and producer's	<b>30.</b> Which of the following is the Correct definition
goods industries in the economy	of Micro enterprise according to micro, small
b) Co existence of private & public sectors in	and medium enterprise development
the economy	(MSMED) Act 2006?
c) Co existence of urban & rural sectors in the	a) Upto Rs. 20 lakh investment
economy d) Co existence of large & small industries	b) Upto Rs. 25 lakh investment
sectors in the economy	c) Upto Rs. 30 lakh investment
·	d) Upto Rs. 35 lakh investment
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	AglaSem Admission
31. Plant load factor, a measure of operational efficiency of a thermal plant varies across the regions in India. In which of the following regions it has been lowest in the year 2012-13.  a) Eastern b) Western c) Central d) Southern	40. Which of the following is not a quantitative method of credit control a) Bank Rate policy b) Open market operations c) The Repo Rate d) Consumer credit regulation
<ul> <li>32. Food Corporation of India (FCI) is the Nodal Agency for which of the following activities relating to food management in the country?</li> <li>a) Procurement</li> <li>b) Distribution</li> <li>c) Storage</li> <li>d) All of the above</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>41. Traditionally money has been defined on the basis of its functional aspects. Which one of the following falls under this category</li> <li>a) Medium of exchange</li> <li>b) Measure of value</li> <li>c) A Store of value</li> <li>d) all of the above</li> </ul>
<b>33.</b> The annual growth rate of industrial sector has remained at % over 11 <sup>th</sup> plan period a) 8.2 b) 7.4 c) 8.9 d) 6.8	<ul><li>42. Stagflation is</li><li>a) Inflation with recession</li><li>b) Inflation with growth</li><li>c) Deflation with growth</li></ul>
<ul> <li>34. Since adoption of economic liberalisation the share of agriculture in India's GDP is</li> <li>a) Constant</li> <li>b) Increasing</li> <li>c) Decreasing</li> <li>d) None of these</li> </ul>	<ul><li>d) Deflation followed with inflation</li><li>43. Which of the following measures can be used for curbing inflation</li></ul>
<ul> <li>35. R.B.I Nationalised in</li> <li>a) 1949 b) 1969 c) 1935 d) 1991</li> <li>36. Which of the following is not the function of</li> </ul>	<ul><li>a) Monetary measures</li><li>b) Fiscal measures</li><li>c) Investment Controls</li><li>d) All of these</li></ul>
<ul> <li>R.B.I</li> <li>a) Banker's Bank</li> <li>b) Issue of currency.</li> <li>c) Regulation of Foreign Trade</li> <li>d) Custodian of Forex Reserves</li> </ul> 37. Which one of the following statement defines	<ul> <li>44. Trend of continuous rising prices of factors of production is known as</li> <li>a) Demand pull inflation</li> <li>b) Cost push inflation</li> <li>c) Stagflation</li> <li>d) Hyperinflation</li> </ul>
the term Reverse Repo Rate?  a) The Rate at which commercial banks borrow money from RBI  b) The Rate at which RBI borrows from other banks  c) The Rate at which commercial banks borrow from each other	<ul> <li>45. Which of the following was not immediate cause of 1991 economic crisis</li> <li>a) Rapid growth of population</li> <li>b) Severe inflation</li> <li>c) Expanding Fiscal deficit</li> <li>d) Rising current account deficit</li> </ul>
d) None of these  38. Monetary policy in India is regulated by a) Ministry of finance b) RBI c) Planning Commission d) SEBI	<ul><li>46. Direct taxes being progressive in nature, it is help to</li><li>a) Reduce inequality</li><li>b) Reduce poverty</li><li>c) Reduce price</li></ul>
<b>39.</b> Which of the following bank enforces the provisions of foreign exchange management act in India?  a) Central Bank of India	d) Reduce poverty and prices  47. In 2003 was passed to reduce the Gross Fiscal fiscal deficit by 0.5% of GDP in each

financial year.

b) FERA

d) FEPA

a) FRBM Act

c) FEMA

b) State Bank of India

d) Reserve bank of India

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c) ICICI

- 48. Adverse balance of payments can be corrected through
  - a) Devaluation of currency
  - b) Import Substitution
  - c) Vigorous exports
  - d) All of these
- **49.** means integrating the global economy with the world economy
  - a) Globalisation
- b) Privalisation
- c) Disinvestment
- d) Liberalisation
- **50.** As a consequence of economic reforms, the MRTP Act 1969 was replaced by competition Act in year
  - a) 2001
- b) 2002
- c) 2003
- d) 2004

## Part B - Quantitative Aptitude

- $X = log_{24} 12; y = log_{36} 24; z = log_{48} 36$  then xvz+1=?
  - a) 2xy
- b) 2zx
- c) 2yz
- d) 2
- **52.** If  $x^2 + y^2 = 7xy$  then  $\log \frac{1}{3}(x+y) =$ 

  - a)  $\log x + \log y$  b)  $\frac{1}{2} (\log x + \log y)$

  - c)  $\frac{1}{2} (\log x + \log y)$  d)  $\frac{1}{3} (\log x \cdot \log y)$
- **53.** If  $(25)^{150} = (25x)^{50}$  then the value of x will be

  - a)  $5^3$  b)  $5^4$  c)  $5^2$
- d) 5

**54.** The value of

$$\left(\frac{y^a}{y^b}\right)^{a^2+ab+b^2} \cdot \left(\frac{y^b}{y^c}\right)^{b^2+bc+c^2} \cdot \left(\frac{y^c}{y^a}\right)^{c^2+ca+a^2} =$$

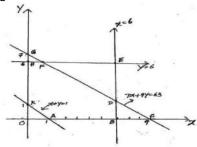
- 55. In a class of 50 students 35 opted for Maths, 37 opted for commerce. The number of such students who opted for both maths and commerce is
  - a) 13
- b) 15
- c) 22
- d) 28
- **56.** The range of the relation {(1,0) (2,0) (3,0) (4,0) (0,0)} is
  - a) {1,2,3,4,0}
- b) {0}
- c) {1,2,3,4}
- d) None

- **57.** If  $A=\{1,2,3\}$  and  $B=\{4,6,7\}$  then the relation  $R=\{(2,4)(3,6)\}$  is
  - a) A function from A to B
  - b) A function from B to A
  - c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Not a function
- **58.** The value of  $1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + m^3$  is equal to

  - a)  $\left[ \frac{m(m+1)}{2} \right]^3$  b)  $\frac{m(m+1)(2m+1)}{6}$
  - c)  $\left[\frac{m(m+1)}{2}\right]^2$  d) None
- **59.** The sum of infinite GP  $1 + \frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} + \frac{1}{27} + \dots \infty$  is equal to

  - a) 1.95 b) 1.5
- c) 1.75
- d) None
- 60. The sum of m terms of the series is 1+11+111+..... is equal to
  - a)  $\frac{1}{81} \left[ 10^{m+1} 9m 10 \right]$
  - b)  $\frac{1}{27} \left[ 10^{m+1} 9m 10 \right]$
  - c)  $\left[10^{m+1} 9m 10\right]$
- d) None of these
- 61. The distance from the origin to the point of intersection of the two straight lines 3x-2y=6 and 3x+2y=18 is

- a) 2 units b) 3 units c) 4 units d) 5 units
- **62.** The lines 3x-4y+5=0, 7x-8y+5=0 and 4x+5y-145=0 are
  - a) Concurrent
- b) Parallel
- c) Not concurrent
- d) None of these
- **63.** The graph of linear inequalities  $7x+9y \le 63$ ;  $x+y \ge 1$ ;  $0 \le x \le 6$  and  $0 \le y \le 6$  has been given below



- a) BCDB and DEFD
- b) Unbounded
- c) HFGH
- d) ABDFHKA

- **64.** The roots of equation  $y^3 + y^2 y 1 = 0$  are
  - a) 1,1,-1
- b) -1,-1,1 c) 1,1,1
- d) None
- **65.** Lt  $\frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + x^2}{x^3} =$ 
  - a)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- b) ∞ c) −∞
- d) None
- **66.** If  $y = a.e^{nx} + b.e^{-nx}$  then  $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$  is equal to

  - a)  $n^2 y$  b)  $-n^2 y$  c) ny
- d) None
- **67.**  $\int_{0}^{5} \frac{x^2}{x^2 + (5 x)^2} dx$  is equal to
- b) 5/2
- c) 1
- d) None
- **68.** If 6 times the no. of permutations of n items taken 3 at a time is equal to 7 times the no. of permutations of (n-1) items taken 3 at a time then the value of n will be
  - a) 7
- b) 9
- c) 13
- d) 21
- **69.** If  $1000_{C_{98}} = 999_{C_{97}} + X_{C_{901}}$  then the value of x will be
  - a) 999
- b) 998
- c) 997
- d) None
- **70.** If P is 25% less than Q and R is 20% higher than Q the Ratio of R and Q
  - a) 5:8
- b) 8:5
- c) 5:3
- d) 3:5
- 71. A person has assets worth Rs.1,48,200. He wish to divide it amongst his wife, son and daughter in the ratio 3:2:1 respectively. From this assets the share of his son will be
  - a) Rs.74,100
- b) Rs.37,050
- c) Rs.49,400
- d) Rs.24,700
- 72. If a sum triples in 15 yrs at Simple rate of interest then the rate of interest per annum will be
  - a) 13.0%
- b) 13.3%
- c) 13.5%
- d) 18%
- 73. The Partners A & B together lent Rs. 3903 at 4% p.a interest compounded annually. After a span of 7 years, A gets the same amount as B gets after 9 years. The share of A in the sum of Rs.3903/- would have been
  - a) Rs.1875
- b) Rs.2280
- c) Rs.2028
- d) Rs.2820

- **74.** If x: y = 2:3 then (5x+2y): (3x-y) =
  - a) 19:3
- b) 16:3
- c) 7:2
- 75. How much amount is required to be invested every year as to accumulate Rs. 6,00,000 at the end of 10<sup>th</sup> year, if interest is compounded annually at 10% rate of interest?

[Given:  $(1.1)^{10} = 2.59374$ ]

- a) Rs.37,467
- b) Rs.37,476
- c) Rs.37,647
- d) Rs.37,674
- 76. The mean of the following data is 6. Find the value of P.

x:	2	4	6	10	P+5
Y:	3	2	3	1	2

- a) 4
- b) 6
- c) 8
- d) 7
- 77. Which of the following statement is true?
  - a) Median is based on all observations
  - b) The Mode is the mid value
  - c) The Median is the 2<sup>nd</sup> Quartile
  - d) The Mode is the 5<sup>th</sup> decile
- 78. The formula for range of middle 50% items of a series is
  - a)  $Q_3 Q_1$
- b)  $Q_3 Q_2$
- c)  $Q_2 Q_1$  d)  $\frac{Q_3 Q_1}{2}$
- 79. What will be the probable value of mean deviation? when  $Q_3 = 40$  and  $Q_1 = 15$ 
  - a) 17.50
- b) 18.75
- c) 15.00
- d) None of the above
- 80. When each individual gets the exactly opposite rank by the two judges, then the rank correlation will be
  - a) -1
- b) 0
- c) +1
- d) + 1/2
- 81. The equations two lines of regression for x & y are 5x = 22 + y and 64x = 24 + 45y, then the value of regression coefficient of y on x will be
  - a) 5

- b)  $\frac{1}{5}$  c)  $\frac{64}{45}$  d)  $\frac{45}{64}$
- 82. Two regression lines for a bivariate data are 2x-5y+6=0 and 5x-4y+3=0. Then the coefficient correlation shall be
  - a)  $\frac{-2\sqrt{2}}{5}$  b)  $\frac{2}{5}$  c)  $\frac{+2\sqrt{2}}{5}$  d)  $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{5}$

- 83. If the mean of two variables x & y are 3 and 1 respectively. Then the equation of two regression lines are
  - a) 5x+7y-22=0 & 6x+2y-20=0
  - b) 5x+7y-22=0 & 6x+2y+20=0
  - c) 5x+7y+22=0 & 6x+2y-20=0
  - d) 5x+7y+22=0 & 6x+2y+20=0
- 84. Circular test is satisfied by which index number?
  - a) Laspayere's
- b) Paasahe's
- c) Fisher's
- d) None of the above
- 85. Fisher's Index number is \_\_\_\_\_ of Laspayere's and Paasehe's Index numbers
  - a) A.M
- b) G.M
- c) H.M
- d) None
- **86.** Which of the following statement is true?
  - a) Paasche's index number is based on base vear quantity
  - b) Fisher's index satisfies the circular test
  - c) Arithmetic mean is the most appropriate average for constructing the index number
  - d) Splicing means constructing one continuous series from two different indices on the basis of common base
- 87. Monthly salary of on employee was Rs.10,000 in the year 2000 and it was increase to Rs.20,000 in the year 2013 while the consumer price index number is 240 in year 2013 with the base year 2000, what should be his salary in comparison of consumer price index in the vear 2013?
  - a) 2,000
- b) 16,000
- c) 24,000
- d) None
- 88. The following data related to the marks of group of students

Marks	No of students
More Then 70%	7
More Then 60%	18
More Then 50%	40
More Then 40%	60
More Then 30%	75
More Then 20%	100

How many students have got marks less than 50%?

- a) 60
- b) 82
- c) 40
- d) 53

- 89. To draw Histogram the frequency distribution should be
  - a) Inclusive type
  - b) Exclusive type
  - c) Inclusive and Exclusive type
  - d) None of the above
- 90. "The less than Ogive" is a:
  - a) U shaped curve
- b) J shaped curve
- c) S shaped curve
- d) Bell shaped curve
- 91. There were 200 employees in an office in which 150 were married. Total male employees were 160 out of which 120 were married. What was the number of female unmarried employees?
  - a) 30
- b) 10
- c) 40
- d) 50
- **92.** For any two events  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$  let  $P(A_1) = \frac{2}{3}$ ,

$$P(A_2) = \frac{3}{8}$$
,  $P(A_1 \cap A_2) = \frac{1}{4}$  then  $A_1, A_2$  are

- a) Mutually Exclusive but not independent events
- b) Mutually Exclusive and independent events
- c) Independent but not Mutually Exclusive
- d) None
- 93. If a pair of dice is thrown what is the probability of occurring neither 7 nor 11?

- a)  $\frac{1}{6}$  b)  $\frac{1}{8}$  c)  $\frac{2}{9}$  d)  $\frac{7}{9}$
- 94. An urn contains 2 red and 1 green balls, another urn contains 2 red and 2 green balls. An urn was selected at random and then a ball was drawn from it. If it was found to be red then the probability that it has been drawn from first urn is

- a)  $\frac{4}{7}$  b)  $\frac{3}{7}$  c)  $\frac{2}{3}$  d)  $\frac{7}{12}$
- **95.** If a variate X has, Mean > variance, then its distribution will be
  - a) Binomial
- b) Poisson
- c) Normal
- d) t-distribution
- 96. Mean & variance of a binomial variate are 4 and  $\frac{4}{3}$  respectively then  $P(x \ge 1)$  will be
  - a)  $\frac{728}{729}$  b)  $\frac{1}{729}$  c)  $\frac{723}{729}$  d) None

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**97.** 5000 students were appeared in an examination. The mean of marks was 39.5 with standard deviation 12.5 marks. Assuming the distribution to be normal, find the number of students recorded more than 60% marks. [Given when Z = 1.64 area of normal curve = 0.4494a) 1000 b) 505 c) 252 d) 2227 98. Method used to test the human blood is called in statistical terminology \_\_\_ a) Census investigation b) Blood investigation

c) Sample investigation

d) None

99. A parameter may be defined as a characteristic of a population based on a) Sample units b) All the units

c) Few units d) Any of the above

100. If it is known that the 95% LCL and UCL to population mean are 48.04 and 51.96 respectively. If the sample size is 100, what will be the value of population SD?

a) 8 b) 10 c) 12

d) 12.5

## **Key - Part** A - **GENERAL ECONOMICS**

1.	С	2.	С	3.	Α	4.	В	5.	С
6.	D	7.	В	8.	Α	9.	С	10.	D
11.	В	12.	Α	13.	D	14.	В	15.	Α
16.	Α	17.	С	18.	Α	19.	Α	20.	Α
21.	В	22.	В	23.	D	24.	С	25.	С
26.	В	27.	С	28.	D	29.	В	30.	Α
31.	D	32.	В	33.	С	34.	В	35.	Α
36.	С	37.	В	38.	В	39.	D	40.	D
41.	D	42.	Α	43.	D	44.	В	45.	Α
46.	Α	47.	Α	48.	D	49.	Α	50.	В

## Part B - QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

51.	С	52.	В	53.	В	54.	С	55.	С
56.	В	57.	D	58.	С	59.	В	60.	Α
61.	D	<b>62</b> .	Α	63.	D	64.	В	65.	Α
66.	Α	67.	В	68.	D	69.	Α	70.	В
71.	В	72.	С	73.	В	74.	С	75.	С
76.	D	77.	С	78.	Α	79.	С	80.	Α
81.	С	82.	С	83.	Α	84.	D	85.	В
86.	D	87.	С	88.	В	89.	В	90.	Α
91.	В	92.	С	93.	D	94.	Α	95.	Α
96.	Α	97.	С	98.	С	99.	В	100.	В