

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

1st Session

Marks: 100 Marks

Time: 2 hrs.

Part A – Fundamentals of Accounting

- Which of the following is wrong?
 - All real and personal accounts are transferred to balance sheet
 - Nominal accounts are transferred to P & L account
 - Each account is opened separately in ledger
 - Rent is a personal account, outstanding rent is nominal account
- In Journal Entries which pertain to outstanding entries, prepaid entries, depreciation entries are called
 - Adjustment Entries
 - Rectification Entries
 - Transfer Entries
 - closing Entries
- In a three column cash book the discount columns are
 - Totalled but not adjusted
 - Totalled and adjusted
 - Totalled but not balanced
 - None of the above
- 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 :
 - Rs. 2150
 - Rs. 2175
 - Rs. 1475
 - Rs. 1925
- Bank Balance O.D. as per pass book Rs. 26,500. Calculate balance as per cash book is
 - Cheques deposited for Rs. 4700 but not collected
 - Cheques issued for Rs. 11,000 but not presented
 - Bill discounted and dishonoured Rs. 4000, and Bank paid noting charges Rs. 200
 - Rs.28600 O.D
 - Rs.16000 O.D
 - Rs.24000 O.D
 - Rs.28500 O.D
- 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
 - Rs. 2,09,000
 - Rs. 2,09,100
 - Rs. 2,10,000
 - None
- 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
 - Rs. 3100
 - Rs. 4000
 - Rs. 3200
 - Rs. 3900
- 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.
 - Nil
 - Rs. 48,000
 - Rs. 98,000
 - None of the above
- By products are generally valued at ___ when the cost of by products is not directly traceable.
 - Cost of main products
 - N.R.V.
 - Cost of main product or N.R.V. which ever is lower
 - None of these
- The purpose of Accommodation bill
 - To facilitate trade transmission
 - To finance the actual purchases & sales
 - When both parties are in need of funds
 - None of these

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 pro-rata 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 Qty	Rs.	Issue Qty	Rs.	Balance Qty	Rs.
-	-	-	-	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 31st 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 & recognition 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 31st 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) Accounting for fixed assets
a) a – iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-I b) a-ii, b-iv, c-I, 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

59. Which of the following is not a difference between provision & contingent liability
- A provision meets the recognition criteria where as contingent liability fails to meet the same
 - Provision is a present liability of uncertain amount where as contingent liability is possible obligation which arises from past events
 - Provision can't be measured where as contingent liability is absolutely measured
 - None of the above
- 60.
66. If in a Contract both legal and illegal part exists, the legal part is separable from illegal part, then the legal part is ____
- Valid
 - Void
 - Voidable
 - Illegal
67. A promise to pay time barred debt must be _
- An oral promise
 - An implied promise
 - In writing and signed by debtor or his authorized agent
 - None of the above

68. Maheswari promises to give Raman 1kg of opium if he destroys property of Nikhil. In this case ____
- There is unlawful consideration
 - There is unlawful object
 - There is unlawful consideration and object is partly unlawful
 - Both consideration and object are unlawful

Part B – Mercantile Laws

61. A Void Contract is ____
- An agreement which is not enforceable by law
 - A Contract which ceases to be enforceable by law
 - An agreement which is voidable at the option of promisee
 - An agreement which is voidable at the option of promisor
62. Which 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 element
63. Original offer is rejected when there is ____
- Standing offer
 - Cross offer
 - Counter offer
 - None of the above
64. A person advertised in newspaper to sell his old car. Then the offer is ____
- General offer
 - Specific offer
 - Continuing offer
 - None of the above
65. Which of the following is true?
- There can be a stranger to Contract
 - There can be a stranger to consideration
 - There can be both stranger to consideration and stranger to Contract
 - None of the above
69. For the necessities supplied to a minor, the amount can be recovered from ____
- Minor's personally
 - Minor's estate
 - Minor's Guardian
 - Minor is not at all liable
70. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- In matters of fraud, intention to defraud is essential
 - Where consent to a Contract is obtained by misrepresentation, Contract is voidable
 - A unilateral mistake renders agreement void
 - Mistake of foreign law is equal to mistake of fact
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 ____
- Contingent Contract
 - Wagering agreement
 - Future Contract
 - None of the above
72. Quasi Contractual liabilities lead to ____
- Prevention of unjust enrichment
 - Counter Offer
 - Cross Offer
 - Specific Offer

73. A person in a public place. In finder ____
- Becomes owner of the goods
 - Does not become owner of the goods, but can use them
 - Is under duty to trace the owner and return the goods to him
 - Can sell them without 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
- It is of mercantile nature
 - It is based on personal skill of Amar
 - Cannot be performed by his legal representatives
 - Can be rescinded by the promisee
75. If no time is specified for performance of a Contract, it must be performed within a reasonable time. "Reasonable time" means ____
- Which seems reasonable to the promisor
 - Which seems reasonable to the promisee
 - Which is determined as reasonable by a third party
 - 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 within specified time, then ____
- The Contract cannot be performed later on
 - The promisor can compel the promisee to accept the performance later on
 - The Contract becomes voidable at the option of promisee
 - 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, Mohan can recover ____
- Rs. 50,000 from Lal
 - Rs. 30,000 from Ram
 - Rs. 20,000 from Lal
 - Rs. 10,000 each from Ram and Lal
- a) The
- They cannot perform simultaneously
 - They can be fixed by the parties to the Contract
 - As depending upon the nature of the Contract
79. Novation means
- Alteration in the terms of the Contract
 - Rescission of the Contract
 - Substitution of an existing Contract with a new one
 - Remission of performance of Contract
80. In case of Anticipatory breach of Contract, remedies to the aggrieved party are ____
- Rescind the Contract and immediately claim damages
 - Can wait till the due date
 - Either a) or b)
 - None of the above
81. Which of the following is incorrect?
- Ordinary damages are recoverable
 - Special damages are recoverable only if both the parties knew about them
 - Indirect damages are not recoverable
 - None of the above
82. The compulsory dissolution of a firm will arise in case of ____
- On the death of majority of partners
 - On the insolvency of all partners
 - In case of continuous losses
 - In case of dead lock of management
83. When a new partner is admitted into the firm, the consent should be obtained by ____
- All partners
 - Majority of partners
 - Partner with maximum capital contribution
 - 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 ____
- Equally
 - In profit sharing ratio
 - In capital ratio
 - None of the above

85. Which of the following is not effected due to Non-registration of a firm?
 a) Suit by third party
 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
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
87. The partner can be expelled by ____
 a) All the partners b) Majority of partners
 c) Active partners d) None of these
88. Which of the following is beyond the implied authority of the partner?
 a) Opening Bank Account in his name on behalf of firm
 b) Purchase immovable property for the firm
 c) Settling disputes referring to arbitration
 d) All of the above
89. Sharing of profits is not ____ evidence
 a) Inclusive b) exclusive
 c) confirmative d) conclusive
90. On which of the following grounds, court may dissolve a firm at the suit of a partner?
 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
92. Partnership arises by the way of ____
 a) Statute b) Parties c) Contract d) Status
93. Which of the following delivery is valid in delivery of goods?
 a) Actual b) Symbolic
 c) Constructive d) All of the above
94. Which of the following is not an essential element of a Contract of sale?
 a) Existence of essential elements of a valid Contract
 b) Payment of price at the time of Contract
 c) Subject matter of Contract must be goods
 d) There should be two parties i.e seller and buyer
95. In case of sale of specific goods in a deliverable state, the property in goods passes to the buyer when ____
 a) Contract is entered
 b) Payment is made by the buyer
 c) Goods are delivered and payment is made
 d) Goods are delivered to buyer
96. When the seller delivers goods to buyer on sale on approval basis, the property in goods transfer to buyer, when ____
 a) Buyer signifies his approval
 b) Buyer does any act by adopting transaction
 c) Buyer retains goods beyond stipulated period
 d) All of the above
97. Which of the following statements is correct in relation to ascertainment of price of goods?
 a) Price of goods must be fixed in the Contract of sale
 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 is void
 c) If the price is not fixed by any manner, seller is not entitled to any price
 d) None of the above

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

Part B – MERCANTILE LAWS

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

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

2nd Session

Marks: 100 Marks

Time: 2 hrs.

Part A – General Economics

1. Which statement is true about law of demand
 - a) Price rises; Demand rises
 - b) Price falls ; Demand falls
 - c) Price falls; Demand rises
 - d) Income falls; Demand rises
2. Which of the following is not a determinant of demand
 - 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 consumer increases he goes for superior goods, leading to fall in demand for inferior goods. It means income elasticity of demand is _____
 - a) Less than one
 - b) Negative
 - c) Zero
 - d) Unitary
4. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of land
 - a) A Free gift of nature
 - b) Its supply is fixed
 - c) An active factor of production
 - d) It has Different Uses
5. An entrepreneur undertakes which of the following functions
 - a) Initiating a business and resource coordination
 - b) Risk or uncertainty bearing
 - c) Innovation
 - d) All of the following
6. With a view to increase his production Hari Haran a manufacturer of shoes, increases all the factors of production in his unit by 100%. But at the end of year he finds that instead of an increase of 100%, his production has increased by only 80%. Which law of returns to scale is operating in this case _____
 - a) Increasing returns to scale
 - b) Decreasing returns to scale
 - c) Constant returns to scale
 - d) None of the above
7. A demand curve parallel to y-axis implies
 - a) $E_p=0$
 - b) $E_p=1$
 - c) $E_p<1$
 - d) $E_p>1$
8. Marginal Cost changes due to change in _____ Cost
 - a) Variable
 - b) Fixed
 - c) Total
 - d) Average
9. A firm produces 10 units of commodity at an average total cost of Rs.200 and with a fixed cost of Rs.500. Find out component of average variable cost in total cost.
 - a) Rs.300
 - b) Rs.200
 - c) Rs.150
 - d) Rs.100
10. Average total cost to firm is Rs. 600 when it produces 10 units of output and Rs. 640 when the output is 11 units. The MC of the 11th unit is
 - a) 40
 - b) 540
 - c) 840
 - d) 1040
11. The demand curve of an oligopolist is
 - a) Determinate
 - b) Indeterminate
 - c) Circular
 - d) Vertical
12. Selling outlay is an essential part of which of the following market situation
 - a) Monopolistic Competition
 - b) Perfect Competition
 - c) Monopoly
 - d) Pure Competition
13. Kinky demand curve model explains the market situation known as _____
 - a) Pure Oligopoly
 - b) Collusive oligopoly
 - c) Differentiated Oligopoly
 - d) Price rigidity
14. The distinction between a single firm & an Industry vanishes in which of the following market condition
 - a) Monopoly
 - b) Perfect competition
 - c) Monopolistic competition
 - d) Imperfect competition

15. For price discrimination to be successful, the elasticity of demand for the commodity in the two markets, should be:
 a) Same b) different
 c) Constant d) Zero
16. Abnormal profits exists in the long run only under _____
 a) Monopoly
 b) Perfect competition
 c) Monopolistic competition
 d) Oligopoly
17. One of the essential conditions of Perfect competition is _____
 a) Product differentiation
 b) Many sellers and few buyers
 c) Only one price for identical goods at any one time
 d) Multiplicity of prices for identical products at any one time
18. Production Possibilities curve is also known as _____
 a) Transformation curve
 b) Demand Curve
 c) Supply Curve
 d) Indifference Curve
19. Who has defined Economics as "Science which deals with wealth"
 a) J.B.Say b) Adam Smith
 c) Canon d) A.C.Pigou
20. Which of the following is not feature of capitalistic economy?
 a) Right to private property
 b) Restriction on consumer's right to choose
 c) Profit motive
 d) Freedom of enterprise
21. The term mixed economy denotes
 a) Co-existence of consumer and producer's goods industries in the economy
 b) Co existence of private & public sectors in the economy
 c) Co existence of urban & rural sectors in the economy
 d) Co existence of large & small industries sectors in the economy
22. A firm will close down in the short period, if AR is less than
 a) AVC b) AC c) MC d) None
23. The basic reason of considering the Indian Economy as under developed economy is:
 a) Wide spread of poverty
 b) High growth of population
 c) High income inequalities
 d) All of these
24. Tourism is an the example of
 a) Primary Sector b) Secondary Sector
 c) Tertiary Sector d) None of the above
25. _____ has highest Literacy rate in India
 a) U.P b) Rajasthan
 c) Kerala d) Haryana
26. Which state has the highest urban population
 a) Uttar Pradesh b) Maharastra
 c) Tamilnadu d) Rajasthan
27. In rural areas in India, the nature of unemployment is _____
 a) Disguised Unemployment
 b) Seasonal Unemployment
 c) Both a) and b)
 d) Voluntary Unemployment
28. Which of the following poverty eradication scheme is presently operational in India?
 a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
 b) Ajeevika
 c) Swarn Jayanthi Shahari Rojgar Yojana
 d) All of these
29. Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) constitutes around _____ % of India's imports bill
 a) 32 b) 35 c) 37 d) 39
30. Which of the following is the Correct definition of Micro enterprise according to micro, small and medium enterprise development (MSMED) Act 2006?
 a) Upto Rs. 20 lakh investment
 b) Upto Rs. 25 lakh investment
 c) Upto Rs. 30 lakh investment
 d) Upto Rs. 35 lakh investment

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
32. Food Corporation of India (FCI) is the Nodal Agency for which of the following activities relating to food management in the country?
 a) Procurement b) Distribution
 c) Storage d) All of the above
33. The annual growth rate of industrial sector has remained at _____ % over 11th plan period
 a) 8.2 b) 7.4 c) 8.9 d) 6.8
34. Since adoption of economic liberalisation the share of agriculture in India's GDP is _____
 a) Constant b) Increasing
 c) Decreasing d) None of these
35. R.B.I Nationalised in _____
 a) 1949 b) 1969 c) 1935 d) 1991
36. Which of the following is not the function of R.B.I
 a) Banker's Bank
 b) Issue of currency.
 c) Regulation of Foreign Trade
 d) Custodian of Forex Reserves
37. Which one of the following statement defines 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
 d) None of these
38. Monetary policy in India is regulated by
 a) Ministry of finance b) RBI
 c) Planning Commission d) SEBI
39. Which of the following bank enforces the provisions of foreign exchange management act in India?
 a) Central Bank of India
 b) State Bank of India
 c) ICICI
 d) Reserve bank of India
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
41. Traditionally money has been defined on the basis of its functional aspects. Which one of the following falls under this category
 a) Medium of exchange b) Measure of value
 c) A Store of value d) all of the above
42. Stagflation is _____
 a) Inflation with recession
 b) Inflation with growth
 c) Deflation with growth
 d) Deflation followed with inflation
43. Which of the following measures can be used for curbing inflation
 a) Monetary measures
 b) Fiscal measures
 c) Investment Controls
 d) All of these
44. Trend of continuous rising prices of factors of production is known as _____
 a) Demand pull inflation
 b) Cost push inflation
 c) Stagflation
 d) Hyperinflation
45. Which of the following was not immediate cause of 1991 economic crisis
 a) Rapid growth of population
 b) Severe inflation
 c) Expanding Fiscal deficit
 d) Rising current account deficit
46. Direct taxes being progressive in nature, it is help to
 a) Reduce inequality
 b) Reduce poverty
 c) Reduce price
 d) Reduce poverty and prices
47. In 2003 _____ was passed to reduce the Gross Fiscal deficit by 0.5% of GDP in each financial year.
 a) FRBM Act b) FERA
 c) FEMA d) FEPA

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 MRTTP Act 1969 was replaced by competition Act in year _____
 a) 2001 b) 2002 c) 2003 d) 2004

Part B - Quantitative Aptitude

51. If $X = \log_{24} 12; y = \log_{36} 24; z = \log_{48} 36$ then $xyz+1 = ?$
 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) $\frac{1}{3}(\log x + \log y)$ 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

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

- a) y b) -1 c) 1 d) None
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 the 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

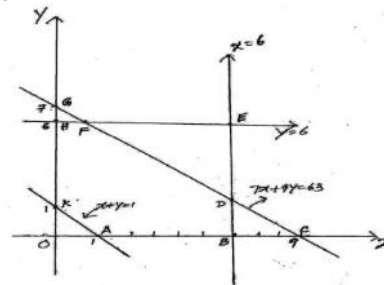
60. The sum of m terms of the series is $1+11+111+\dots$ is equal to

- a) $\frac{1}{81}[10^{m+1} - 9m - 10]$
 b) $\frac{1}{27}[10^{m+1} - 9m - 10]$
 c) $[10^{m+1} - 9m - 10]$ 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 $4x+5y-45=0$ are
 a) Concurrent b) Parallel
 c) Not concurrent d) None of these

63. The graph of linear inequalities $7x+9y \leq 63$; $x+y \geq 1$; $0 \leq x \leq 6$ and $0 \leq y \leq 6$ 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. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1^2 + 2^2 + 3^2 + \dots + x^2}{x^3} =$
 a) $\frac{1}{3}$ b) ∞ c) $-\infty$ d) None

66. If $y = a.e^{nx} + b.e^{-nx}$ then $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ is equal to
 a) n^2y b) $-n^2y$ c) ny d) None

67. $\int_0^5 \frac{x^2}{x^2 + (5-x)^2} dx$ is equal to
 a) 5 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 $1000C_{98} = 999C_{97} + X C_{901}$ 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 d) 7:3.

75. How much amount is required to be invested every year as to accumulate Rs. 6,00,000 at the end of 10th 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 2nd Quartile
 d) The Mode is the 5th 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 year 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 year 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 Than 70%	7
More Than 60%	18
More Than 50%	40
More Than 40%	60
More Than 30%	75
More Than 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 $P(x \geq 1)$ will be

- a) $\frac{728}{729}$
- b) $\frac{1}{729}$
- c) $\frac{723}{729}$
- d) None

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 = 0.4494]
a) 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.	C	2.	C	3.	A	4.	B	5.	C
6.	D	7.	B	8.	A	9.	C	10.	D
11.	B	12.	A	13.	D	14.	B	15.	A
16.	A	17.	C	18.	A	19.	A	20.	A
21.	B	22.	B	23.	D	24.	C	25.	C
26.	B	27.	C	28.	D	29.	B	30.	A
31.	D	32.	B	33.	C	34.	B	35.	A
36.	C	37.	B	38.	B	39.	D	40.	D
41.	D	42.	A	43.	D	44.	B	45.	A
46.	A	47.	A	48.	D	49.	A	50.	B

Part B – QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

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