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Mail id: vsijaipur@yahoo.com

Admission Start

For

Sure Success Batch

CA INTERMEDIATE
November 2018

Limited Seats

(Only one Batch for English & one for Hindi Medium)

From 26th Decemeber 2017

Registration fee : ₹ 10,000

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Registration Fee will be refundable.**

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विद्यासागर इंस्टीट्यूट द्वारा **IPCC** में
ALL INDIA 1ST RANK की **HAT-TRICK**

(6 साल में तीन बार ALL INDIA 1st RANK)

यह मात्र संयोग नहीं, आपका विश्वास है जिस पर हम उतरे खरे
जबकि **India** के किसी अन्य इंस्टीट्यूट से एक से अधिक बार **All India 1st Rank**
नहीं आई है, जो भी मात्र संयोग हो सकता है।



Result of Sure Success Batch

S. No.	Name of the Student	Sure Success Batch	Rank	Marks
1	Nikhil Kumar	May 2012	AIR 1	605
2	Tanu Garg	May 2015	AIR 1	559
3	Gunjan Garg	May 2015	AIR 2	559
4	Gaurav Sarawagi	May 2017	AIR 1	565

And Many more Rankers from Sure Success Batch



VSI ने बनाये CA-IPCC में All India के तीन Records

IPCC के एक ही Attempt में All India 1st Rank और 2nd Rank एक साथ देने वाला एक मात्र इन्सटीट्यूट

All India st

1
RANK



Tanu Garg
IPCC May, 2015

All India nd

2
RANK



Gunjan Garg
IPCC May, 2015

VSI बना IPCC में तीन बार All India 1st Rank देने वाला India का एक मात्र इन्सटीट्यूट

All India st

1
RANK



Gaurav Sarawgi
IPCC May, 2017

All India st

1
RANK



Tanu Garg
IPCC May, 2015

All India st

1
RANK



Nikhil Kumar
IPCC May, 2012

VSI बना CA - IPCC के इतिहास में 700 में से अब तक के सर्वाधिक 605 अंक दिलवाने वाला India का एक मात्र इन्सटीट्यूट

All India st

1
RANK



Nikhil Kumar
IPCC May, 2012



VSI Miracles

CA में Sure Success के लिए दो बातें आवश्यक हैं। Hard Study and Proper Guidance. Hard Study तो सभी करते हैं बस जरूरत है तो Proper Guidance की।

VSI ने अपनी Proper Guidance में वो Results दिये हैं जिसकी कल्पना भी दूसरे इन्स्टीट्यूट वाले नहीं करते। विद्यासागर इन्स्टीट्यूट ने न केवल Intelligent विद्यार्थियों को Top पर पहुंचाया है बल्कि उन विद्यार्थियों को भी Top Rank में पहुंचाया है जो Rank तो दूर पास होने की भी नहीं सोच रहे थे। लेकिन Proper Guidance से, वे Ordinary से Special हो गए।



Nikhil Kumar

got only **172 marks** in CPT June 2011

He got not only **All India Rank 1st** in IPCC May 2012,
But also made a Record of **Ever Highest Marks** in the History of
CA-IPCC i.e. **605 Marks** out of 700.



Meenu Jain

got only **136 marks** in CPT Dec. 2015

She got **All India Rank 7th** in IPCC Nov. 2016
with **532 Marks**.



Garima Ojha

got only **138 marks** in CPT June 2013

She got **All India Rank 18th** in IPCC May 2014
with **532 Marks**.



Shri Ram Agarwal

got only **141 marks** in CPT June 2016

He got **All India Rank 30th** in IPCC May 2017
with **510 Marks**.



Rishu Jain

got only **142 marks** in CPT June 2014

He got **All India Rank 45th** in IPCC May 2015
with **498 Marks**.

PROPER UTILIZATION OF TIME IS KEY OF SUCCESS



Abhishek Khandelwal

got only **157 marks** in CPT June 2015

He got **All India Rank 49th** in IPCC May 2016
with **460 Marks**.



Ashutosh Gupta

got only **159 marks** in CPT June 2016

He got **All India Rank 15th** in IPCC May 2017
with **528 Marks**.



Amit Dadhich

got only **161 marks** in CPT June 2015

He got **All India Rank 5th** in IPCC May 2016
with **521 Marks**.



Radhika Khandelwal

got only **161 marks** in CPT June 2011

She got **All India Rank 24th** in IPCC May 2012
with **547 Marks**.



Rhythm Agarwal

got only **163 marks** in CPT June 2015

She got **All India Rank 21st** in IPCC May 2016
with **492 Marks**.



Sourabh Gupta

got only **163 marks** in CPT June 2013

He got **All India Rank 50th** in IPCC May 2014
with **499 Marks**.



Anuj Kumar Gupta

got only **164 marks** in CPT June 2015

He got **All India Rank 32nd** in IPCC May 2016
with **477 Marks**.

RESULT लाने के लिए न केवल STUDY जरूरी होती है



Aman Lalwani

got only **168 marks** in CPT June 2014

He got **All India Rank 10th** in IPCC May 2015
with **541 Marks**.



Ajay Goyal

got only **169 marks** in CPT June 2013

He got **All India Rank 45th** in IPCC May 2014
with **504 Marks**.

IPCC  2017



PROVED AGAIN

NO. 1 INSTITUTE OF INDIA

CA-IPCC RESULT MAY 2017



Shri Ram Agarwal
AIR 30

Gaurav Sarawagi
AIR 1

CA R.C.Sharma
Chairman - VSI

Ashutosh Gupta
AIR 15

Aishwarya Jain
AIR 25

बल्कि PROPER GUIDANCE की भी जरूरत होती है।

VSI ने दी CA-IPCC NOV. 2016 में कुल

6 ऑल इंडिया मेरिट



Rank comparison between VSI & all other 100's of institutes



RESULT लाने के लिए न केवल STUDY जरूरी होती है

IPCC  2016

VSI के CA-IPCC के अतुलनीय परिणामों

ने सिद्ध कर दिया कि
CA-IPCC IS EASIER THAN CLASS 12th
BUT UNDER THE GUIDANCE &
STUDY PATTERN OF VSI

VSI ने दी CA-IPCC MAY 2016 में कुल **10** ऑल इंडिया मेरिट

AIR 5	AIR 7	AIR 17	AIR 20	AIR 21	AIR 30	AIR 32	AIR 33	AIR 39	AIR 49	
										
Amit Dadhich S/o. Mrs. Laxmi Sharma Mr. Ashok Dadhich	Arpit Chittora S/o. Mrs. Prabha Chittora Mr. Balkrishna Chittora	Ajay Agarwal S/o. Mrs. Manju Agarwal Mr. Santosh Agarwal	Srishti Khandelwal D/o. Mrs. Ruchika Khandelwal Mr. Rajesh Khandelwal	Rhythm Agarwal D/o. Mrs. Sarita Agarwal Mr. Manoj Agarwal	C.A.R.C. SHARMA Chairman VSI	Shefali Agarwal D/o. Mrs. Madhu Agarwal Mr. Mahendra Agarwal	Anuj Kumar Gupta S/o. Mrs. Rajjola Gupta Mr. Sajjan Kumar Gupta	Lakshay Agarwal S/o. Mrs. Kusum Agarwal Mr. Kedarnal Agarwal	Kratika Agarwal D/o. Mrs. Wradula Agarwal Mr. Dinesh Kumar Agarwal	Abhishek Khandelwal S/o. Mrs. Seema Khandelwal Mr. Rajesh Khandelwal

Rank comparison between VSI & all other 100's of institutes



बल्कि **PROPER GUIDANCE** की भी जरूरत होती है।

IPCC MAY 2015 में All India 1st Rank और 2nd Rank देने के साथ कुल **7** All India Ranks देकर

विद्यासागर इन्सटीट्यूट बना India की Real Rankers Factory

AIR 45	AIR 24	AIR 10	AIR 1	AIR 2	AIR 16	AIR 23
						
Rishu Jain IPCC Marks 498	Anusha Goyal IPCC Marks 522	Aman Lalwani IPCC Marks 541	Chairman VSI CA R.C.Sharma	Tanu Garg IPCC Marks 559	Gunjan Garg IPCC Marks 553	Aviral Bhatia IPCC Marks 530
						Atul Agarwal IPCC Marks 523

Rank comparison between VSI & all other 100's of institutes



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"The secret to winning is constant, consistent management."



CPT Result

June 2017



Ujjawal 180 Marks 90.00%	Nihar 181 Marks 90.50%	Khushi 185 Marks 92.50%	Shipra 188 Marks 94.00%	Shivangi 189 Marks 94.50%	Supriya 190 Marks 95.00%	Mrinal Jain 195 Marks 97.50%	Archit 195 Marks 97.50%	Kriti 189 Marks 94.50%	Pragya 189 Marks 94.50%	Sachin 187 Marks 93.50%	Rohit 184 Marks 92.00%	Akshat 181 Marks 90.50%	Anchal 180 Marks 90.00%
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CA-CPT RESULT DECEMBER 2016

(Marks out of 200)



185 Marks	182 Marks	180 Marks	176 Marks	175 Marks	175 Marks	175 Marks	174 Marks	174 Marks	172 Marks	172 Marks	172 Marks	172 Marks	171 Marks
PUNEET MATHA	HIRENDRA LAKHOTIA	KRISHAN KHANDELWAL	PINKY BAGHLA	DHEERAJ JALAN	JAYA LAKHANI	ADITYA GUPTA	CA R.C.SHARMA CHAIRMAN-VSI	AAKASH PAREEK	SIMRAN JAIN	SHREYA JAIN	NAMAN JAIN	PRATEEK MITRUKA	PIYUSH GUPTA

CA-CPT RESULT JUNE 2016

(Marks out of 200)



184 Marks	183 Marks	183 Marks	180 Marks	180 Marks	179 Marks	
NIKHILESH JAIN	DEEPESH GARG	SHREYA GUPTA	CA R.C.SHARMA (CHAIRMAN-VSI)	SAKSHI JAIN	DHEERAJ SONI	MAYANK GUPTA

01. A businessman purchased goods for Rs. 25,00,000 and sold 80% of such goods during the accounting year ended 31st March, 2009. The market value of the remaining goods was Rs. 4,00,000. He valued the closing inventory at cost. He violated the concept of
- (a) Money measurement (b) Conservatism.
(c) Cost. (d) Periodicity.
02. A change in accounting policy is justified.
- (a) To comply with accounting standard.
(b) To ensure more appropriate presentation of the financial statement of the enterprise.
(c) To comply with law
(d) All of the above.
03. Which of the following are not the advantage of accounting standard
- (a) It reduce confusing variation in the accounting treatments used to prepare financial statements.
(b) Some information's are not required by law. To disclose standards May call for disclosure beyond that required by law.
(c) Financial statements become comparable.
(d) It leads to confusion in deciding about the accounting policy.
04. Goods worth Rs. 2,000 were distributed as free samples in the market. The journal entry will be_____
- (a) Drawing Dr. 2,000
 To Purchase A/c 2,000
(b) Sales A/c Dr. 2,000
 To Cash A/c 2,000
(c) Advertisement A/c Dr. 2,000
 To Purchase A/c 2,000
(d) No entry
05. Johnny purchased goods of Rs.5,000 for cash at 20% trade discount and 5% cash discount. Purchases A/c is to be debited by Rs._____
- (a) 3,800 (b) 5,000
(c) 3,750 (d) 4,000
06. In the ledger an account shows credit balance at the end of the year. This balance is shown as ____.
- (a) To balance c/d on the debit side (b) By balance c/d on the credit side
(c) To balance b/d on the debit side (d) By balance b/d on the credit side
07. A purchase return of Rs.2,000 has been wrongly debited to sales Returns A/c. Due to this error, in the trial balance_____.
- (a) The total of debit balance will be Rs.2,000 more than the total of credit balances.
(b) The total of credit balances will be Rs.2,000 more than the total of debit balances.
(c) The total of debit balances will be Rs.4,000 more than the total of credit balances.
(d) The total of credit balances will be Rs.4,000 more than the total of debit balances.

08. Stamps duty for the purchase of a property is debited to Legal Expenses A/c. This is an error of _____
- (a) Commission (b) Omission
(c) Principle (d) Not an error
09. In the course of locating the reason for the difference in the trial balance, It has been found that an amount received from a customer has been debited to his account and a purchase from a supplier has been wrongly entered in the ledger as Rs. 17,720 instead of Rs.17,270. These errors may be classified as _____
- (a) Errors of commission.
(b) Errors of omission .
(c) Errors of Principle
(d) Both errors of commission and omission.
10. A machinery was purchased for Rs. 1,00,000, Expenses incurred were – Brokerage 2% Repairs Rs. 1,500; Transport Rs. 3000; trial run Rs. 7,000; installation Rs. 4,500 After operating the machine for 11 months an amount of Rs. 8,000 was spent on repairs. Cost of machinery to be debited to Machinery A/c will be Rs.
- (a) 1,18,000 (b) 1,26,000
(c) 1,00,000 (d) 1,02,000
11. A company has filed a legal suit against competitive company claiming Rs. 5,00,000 for infringement of patent rights. The outcome of the legal suit is uncertain. The claim may be treated as _____
- (a) Income (b) Contingent Asset
(c) Provision (d) Contingent Liability
12. When outflow of economic resources to settle an obligation is not probable or the amount expected to be paid to settle the liability cannot be measured with sufficient reliability, it is called
- (a) Provision (b) Contingent liability
(c) Secured Loan (d) Unsecured Loan
13. A Company deals in electronic goods (AC, fridge, TV.etc) Purchases to Ac and install in its showroom. the expense will be record in.
- (a) Drawing A/C (b) Purchase A/C
(c) Fixed A/C (d) P & L A/C
14. Bank Reconciliation is used to show the difference between the balance of _____
- (a) Cash columns of cash book & passbook
(b) Bank columns of cashbook & passbook
(c) Cash columns of cashbook & Bank columns of cash book
(d) None of the above
15. Debit balance as per Cash book of Axe Ltd. As on 31.03.2016 is Rs 2,000. Cheques deposited but not cleared amounts to the Rs.100 and cheques issued but not presented of Rs. 150. The bank allowed interest amounting Rs. 100 and collected dividend Rs. 50 on behalf of Axe Ltd. Balance as per passbook should be
- (a) Rs.1,700 (b) Rs. 2,000
(c) Rs. 2,100 (d) Rs. 2,200

16. Average inventory=Rs.30,000. Closing Inventory is Rs. 5,000 more than opening inventory will be
 (a) Rs.32,500 (b) Rs.35,000
 (c) Rs.30,000 (d) Rs.60,000
17. Cost of an asset=Rs.2,00,000
 Rate of depreciation=10% under WDV method
 Value of the asset at the end of 2nd year will be Rs._____
 (a) 1,80,000 (b) 1,62,000
 (c) 1,48,000 (d) 1,50,000
18. Depletion method of charging depreciation is adopted for which of the following assets?
 (a) Plant and machinery
 (b) Wasting assets like mines and quarries
 (c) Buildings
 (d) Trademarks
19. If goods are sold but not delivered to the customer, they will be included in_____
 (a) Closing inventory (b) Goods in transit
 (c) Sales (d) Sales in returns
20. At the time of finalization of Financial Statements, Bad debts written off are to be transferred to
 (a) Provisions (b) Reserves
 (c) Capital A/c (d) Profit & Loss A/c
21. From the following find out the correct equation
 A=Opening inventory;
 B=Purchases
 C=Closing Inventory
 D=Cost of Goods sold
 (a) $D-A=B+C$ (b) $A+B=D-C$
 (c) $A-C=D+B$ (d) $A+B=C+D$
22. General Manager gets 6% commission on net profit after charging such commission. Gross profit Rs.60,000 and other indirect expenses other than manager's commission are Rs.7,000. Commission amount will be
 (a) Rs.3,000 (b) Rs.3,396
 (c) Rs.3,500 (d) None of the above
23. A decrease in provision for doubtful debts would result in:
 (a) An increase in liabilities (b) A decrease in working capital
 (c) A decrease in net profit (d) An increase in net profit
24. An amount of Rs. 68,000 was paid on 3/3/17 for advertisement in a newspaper. This was published in the news paper on 3/4/17. This expenditure will be shown as_____
 (a) Liability in the balance sheet on 31/3/17
 (b) Prepaid expenses on the assets side of balance sheet on 31/3/17
 (c) An expenses in the profit and loss A/c for the year ended 31/3/17
 (d) None of the above

25. Opening capital = Rs .5,00,000
 Drawings = Rs. 1,20,000
 Assets = Rs 8,50,000
 Liabilities = Rs. 75,000
 Closing capital & profit will be Rs._____
- (a) 8,50,000 & 3,95,000 (b) 7,75,000 & 3,95,000
 (c) 7,75,000 & 1,55,000 (d) 8,50,000 & 3,55,000
26. While finalizing the current year's profit, the company realized that there was an error in the Valuation of closing Inventory of the previous year. in the previous year, closing Inventory was valued more by Rs. 45,000. As a result
- (a) Previous year's profit is overstated and current year's profit is also overstated
 (b) Previous year's profit is understated and current year's profit is overstated
 (c) Previous year's profit is understated and current year's profit is also understated
 (d) Previous year's profit is overstated and current year's profit is understated
27. Decrease in the balance of trade receivables results in_____
- (a) Increase in cash (b) Increase in liabilities
 (c) Increase in capital (d) Increase in loan
28. If an individual asset is increased, there will be a corresponding
- (a) Increase of another asset or increase of capital
 (b) Decrease of another asset or increase of liability
 (c) Decrease of specific liability or decrease of capital
 (d) Increase of drawings and liability
29. A bill of Rs. 40,000 was discounted by P with his bank for Rs.39,000. At maturity, the bill returned dishonoured, noting charges amounted to Rs.500. How much amount will the bank deduct from P's bank balance at the time of such dishonor?
- (a) Rs.40,000 (b) Rs. 39,500
 (c) Rs. 39,000 (d) Rs.40,500
30. X draws a bill on 1/04/16 for Rs.60,000 for 3 months. Y accepted it 8/04/16. The bill was discounted on 2/05/16 @ 12%p.a. The amount of discount will be Rs._____
- (a) 1800 (b) 1200
 (c) 600 (d) 1300
31. A draws a bill on B for Rs.1,00,000 for 3 months. The bill was discounted with bank at 15%p.a. Half of the proceeds are remitted to B. The amount received by B will be Rs._____
- (a) 33,334 (b) 25,000
 (c) 50,000 (d) 48,125
32. While preparing BRS, Mr. X found that a bill of exchanges for Rs. 5,000 which was discounted with bank was dishonoured and the bank paid noting charges of Rs. 100. The entry required in the books of X will be_____
- (a) Customer A/c Dr.5,100
 To Bank A/c 5,100
 (b) Customer A/c Dr. 5,000
 To Bank A/c 4,900
 To bank charges A/c 100

40. Interest on capital will be paid to the partners if provided for in the agreement but only from _____
- (a) Current Year's Profits. (b) Reserves.
(c) Accumulated Profits. (d) Goodwill
41. P & Q are the partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:2 with capitals of Rs. 1,50,000 and Rs. 1,00,000 respectively. They admitted R as a partner with Rs. 90,000 as capital for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share in the profits of the firm. They adjust the capitals of other partners according to R's capital and his share in the business. How much cash will be brought in by P?
- (a) Rs. 8,000 (b) Rs. 9,000
(c) Rs. 12,000 (d) Rs. 10,000
42. Outgoing partner is compensated for parting with firm's future profits in favour of remaining partners. In what ratio do the remaining partners contribute to such compensation amount?
- (a) Gaining Ratio (b) Capital Ratio
(c) Sacrificing Ratio (d) Profit Sharing Ratio
43. Tom & Jerry are partners in a firm sharing the profits and losses in the ration of 3:2. Tom's capital Rs. 70,000 & Jerry's capital RS. 50,000. They agreed to take Shiva as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share in future profits. Calculate the amount of capital to be brought in by Shiva.
- (a) Rs. 16,000 (b) Rs. 18,000
(c) Rs. 80,000 (d) Rs. 30,000
44. X,Y,& Z are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:4:3. Z died on 30/09/16. Profit for the year 2016-17 was Rs. 40,000. What is the share of Z in the profits of the firm till the date of his death?
- (a) Rs. 6,000 (b) Rs. 5,000
(c) Rs. 4,500 (d) Nil
45. In case of death of a partner, the amount of JLP received by the firm will be distributed _____
- (a) To all the partners as per their old profit sharing ratio
(b) To the continuing partners as per their new profit sharing ratio
(c) To the continuing partners as per their sacrificing ratio
(d) To the continuing partners as per their gaining ratio
46. X & Y are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ration of 3:2, Z was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share of the future profits. Z takes his entire share from X only. The new profit sharing ration of X,Y & Z will be
- (a) 12:8:4 (b) 2:2:1
(c) 1:1:1 (d) None of the above
47. Capital employed = Rs. 6,00,000
Average profit = Rs. 1,05,000
Normal rate of return = 15%
Value of goodwill under Capitalisation method will be Rs.
- (a) 1,00,000 (b) 90,000
(c) 1,10,000 (d) None of these

48. A partnership firm maintains its accounts on calendar year basis. B, one of the three partners died on 31/03/10. The profit of the firm for the year 2009 was Rs. 75,000 which was distributed among the partners equally. The share of B in the profits of the firm till the date of his death on the basis of previous year's profits will be Rs.
- (a) 25,000 (b) 6,250
(c) 18,750 (d) 37,500
49. When shares are forfeited, the share capital A/c is debited with _____ and the share forfeiture A/c is credited with _____
- (a) Paid-up capital of shares Forfeited ; called up capital of shares forfeited
(b) Called up capital of shares Forfeited; calls in arrear of shares forfeited
(c) **Called up capital of shares Forfeited; Amount received on shares forfeited**
(d) Calls in arrears of shares Forfeited; Amount received on shares forfeited
50. When shares are issued to promoters for the services offered by them, the A/c that will be debited with the nominal value of shares is _____
- (a) Preliminary expenses (b) **Good will**
(c) Asset A/c (d) Share capital
51. Discount on issue of debentures is a _____
- (a) Revenue loss to be charged in the year of issue
(b) Capital loss to be written off from capital reserve
(c) **Capital loss to be written off over the tenure of the debentures**
(d) Capital loss to be shown as goodwill
52. Which of the following can be utilized for redemption of preference shares?
- (a) **The proceeds of fresh issue of equity shares**
(b) The proceeds of issue of debentures
(c) The proceeds of issue of fixed deposit
(d) All of the above
53. A Company issued 6,000, 10% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 10% repayable after 5 years at a premium of 5%. Total loss on issue of debentures will be Rs. _____
- (a) **90,000** (b) 30,000
(c) 60,000 (d) 75,000
54. M/s VSI Ltd. forfeited 300 equity shares of Rs.10 each issued as per for non-payment of Rs.4 per share by the holder. These shares are reissued at Rs.5 per share as fully paid. What is the amount to be transferred to capital reserve A/c?
- (a) **Rs. 300** (b) Rs. 500
(c) Rs. 600 (d) Rs.800
55. A company has forfeited 3,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each. For no-payment of Rs. 3 per share on which Rs. 9 called up. on forfeiture, Share capital A/c is debited by Rs. _____
- (a) **27,000** (b) 30,000
(c) 22,000 (d) 9,000

56. if debentures are issued as collateral security the journal entry will be _____
- (a) Debit Debenture Suspense A/c and Credit Debenture A/c
 - (b) Debit Cash A/c and Credit Loan A/c
 - (c) Debit Cash A/c and Credit Debentures A/c
 - (d) Debit Debenture Securities A/c & Credit Cash A/c
57. M/s X Ltd. took over the assets of Rs. 4,60,000 & liabilities of Rs. 30,000 of Rs. B Ltd. for a purchase consideration of Rs. 4,40,000. The company issued 10% debentures of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 10% towards the purchase consideration no. of debentures issued will be _____
- (a) 4,200
 - (b) 4,000
 - (c) 3,000
 - (d) 4,400
58. Preference shares of Rs. 4,00,000 were redeemed at a premium of 2% by the issue of equity shares of Rs. 2,00,000 at a premium of 12%. The amount to be transferred to CCR will be Rs. _____
- (a) 2,84,000
 - (b) 2,04,000
 - (c) 1,84,000
 - (d) 2,00,000
59. Capital at the end of the year Rs. 5,00,000 Drawings during the year Rs.50,000 Profit for the year Rs.1,00,000 .Interest on opening capital@10% per annum will be
- (a) 50,000
 - (b) 5,50,000
 - (c) 45,000
 - (d) 55,000
60. Fluctuating Capital A/C is credited by _____
- (a) Interest on Partner's capital
 - (b) Partner's share in Profit of the year
 - (c) Partner's Salary or remuneration
 - (d) All of the above

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Part B – Mercantile Laws

- 61 **Right in rem means _____**
(a) right to sale
(b) right to sue buyer for amount unpaid
(c) **right to enjoy the goods against whole world**
(d) right to buy the goods
- 62 **A voidable contract _____**
(a) can be enforced by both the parties
(b) **can be enforced by one or more of the parties only**
(c) can be enforced at the option of law
(d) can not be enforced by both parties
- 63 **The communication of acceptance is complete as against the offeror**
(a) when acceptance comes to the knowledge of offeror
(b) **when it is put into transmission and leaves his power to reject**
(c) when acceptance is reached to offeror
(d) None of the above
- 64 **Proposal may be :**
(a) general (b) specific
(c) implied or express (d) **any of the above**
- 65 **An offer made without any words spoken or written is _____**
(a) specific (b) cross offer
(c) **implied offer** (d) counter offer
- 66 **The term quid pro quo is applied in relation to**
(a) **consideration** (b) capacity of parties
(c) free consent (d) legality of object
- 67 **Which of the following is valid _____**
(a) Agreement made out of natural love and affection
(b) A promise to pay time barred debt
(c) Compensation for past voluntary service
(d) **All of the above**
- 68 **If the agreement consists of legal and illegal parts, and legal part is separable from illegal part, then legal part is _____**
(a) **valid** (b) void
(c) voidable (d) None of the these
- 69 **A lunatic person means:**
(a) insolvent person (b) **person of the unsound mind**
(c) person disqualified by law (d) Alien enemy
- 70 **'Ignorance of law is no excuse' in case of _____**
(a) **mistake as to law of land** (b) foreign
(c) unilateral mistake (d) bilateral mistake

71. The term consensus-ad-idem means:

- (a) general consensus
- (b) reaching an agreement
- (c) **meeting of mind upon the same thing in same sense**
- (d) all the above

72. A person who is in a position to dominate will of the other, it is _____

- (a) fraud
- (b) misrepresentation
- (c) **undue influence**
- (d) all of the above

73. Finder of lost good should _____

- (a) trace the true owner
- (b) take care of the goods
- (c) not mix with his own goods
- (d) **all of the above**

74. A promises to pay B a sum Rs. 10,000/- if it rains and in return B promises to pay Rs. 10,000/- to A if it does not rain. It is a/an _____

- (a) uncertain agreement
- (b) **wagering agreement**
- (c) contingent contract
- (d) valid agreement

75. An agreement to remain unmarried is

- (a) valid
- (b) **void**
- (c) voidable
- (d) unenforceable

76. X, Y and Z jointly promised to pay, Rs. 75,000/- to D. Z is compelled to pay the whole amount. Then Z _____

- (a) **Can recover Rs. 25,000/- each from X and Y**
- (b) Can recover Rs. 50,000/- from X
- (c) Can recover Rs. 50,000/- from Y
- (d) Can not recover anything from X and Y

77. A sold goods to B at a price of Rs. 12,000/- Towards payment, B gave a post dated cheque for Rs. 12,000/- Here _____

- (a) A is bound by the payment
- (b) **A is not bound to accept the cheque**
- (c) A is bound to accept the cheque at the request of B
- (d) None of these

78. X owes Rs. 15,000/- to Y and he (X) pays Rs. 12,000/- in full and final settlement of the outstanding due. This is called _____

- (a) Novation
- (b) Alteratin
- (c) **Remission**
- (d) Cancellation

79. Rescission of contract means:

- (a) **cancellation of contract**
- (b) alteration of terms
- (c) minor changes
- (d) all of the above

80. Contract is discharged by _____

- (a) performance of contract
- (b) mutual agreement
- (c) breach of contract
- (d) **any of the above**

- 81 Quantum meruit literally means _____
 (a) as much as is merited (b) as much as is credited
 (c) as much as no work done (d) None of the above
- 82 X, Y and Z are partners. X retired without giving public notice. Later on Y and Z incurred liabilities with DLF CO Ltd. Then _____
 (a) X is liable along with Y and Z (b) X only is liable
 (c) Y and Z only are liable (d) None of these
- 83 A partnership formed for an undertaking /adventure is _____
 (a) partnership at will (b) particular partnership
 (c) partnership for fixed term (d) None
- 84 Which of the following statement about registration of firm is not true?
 (a) It must be done at the time of formation
 (b) It may be done at the time of formation
 (c) It may be done before filing suit against third party
 (d) It may be done at any time after it's formation
- 85 Public notice is not necessary in case of _____
 (a) admission of partner (b) expulsion partner
 (c) dissolution of partnership form (d) All if the above
- 86 A Firm is the name of _____
 (a) the partners
 (b) the minors in the firm
 (c) the business under which the firm carries on business
 (d) the collective name under which it carries on business
- 87 A, B and C are partners. B who took the house on rental basis for the firm failed to pay the rent. The landlord can recover the rent from _____
 (a) B only (b) A and C only
 (c) B and C only (d) All partners
- 88 X and Y entered into partnership agreement where X has to take all profits and Y shall received wages, Here:
 (a) X and Y are not partners (b) X and Y are sub partners
 (c) X and Y are partners (d) X and Y are active partners
- 89 "Just and equitable " ground for dissolution of firm by court is/are _____
 (a) dead lock in management (b) Lack of substratum
 (c) no talking terms between partners (d) all of the above
- 90 In a partnership firm, X, a partner bought immovable property without the consent of other partners. Then X _____
 (a) cannot recover any amount because it is not covered under implied authority
 (b) can recover full amount from partners personally
 (c) can recover the amount from firm because this act is within the scope of impled authority of partner
 (d) None of the above

- 91 Which of the following is not a type of document of title to goods?
 (a) Bill of lading (b) Railway receipt
 (c) dock warrant (d) **None of these**
- 92 A person appointed to bid on behalf of seller is called _____
 (a) Puffer (b) Auctioneer
 (c) Damper (d) either (b) or (c)
- 93 Right of lien is _____
 (a) right of stoppage of goods in transit (b) right to sub sale
 (c) **right to retain the goods** (d) right to resell
- 94 In case of specific goods in deliverable state, the sale is concluded _____
 (a) when goods are delivered to buyer
 (b) **when contract of sale is made by parties**
 (c) when money is paid by buyer
 (d) when goods are delivered and money is paid
- 95 X purchased 10 dozens of pencil sharpeners and when they are used, they are found to be blunt and not at all useful to sharpen pencils. Here is breach of _____
 (a) condition as to wholesomeness (b) **condition as to merchantability**
 (c) condition as to quality or fitness (d) None of the above
- 96 Future goods are _____
 (a) identified at the time of sale
 (b) **produced after contract of sale**
 (c) identified by description at the time of sale
 (d) None
- 97 In relation to sale of goods, the latin term 'Nemo dat quod Non habet' means _____
 (a) goods by estoppels
 (b) **no one can pass a better title than he himself has**
 (c) sale by mercantile agent
 (d) sale by finder if goods
- 98 In the event of insolvency of buyer before making the payment, but seller does not have right of lien, then the seller _____
 (a) **must deliver the goods to official receiver**
 (b) must resell the goods to any other
 (c) must retain the goods for any other payment due from buyer
 (d) None of these
- 99 A sent wheat to B and B sent the wheat to mill, Here it is said that _____
 (a) B has accepted the wheat by express adoption
 (b) **B has accepted the wheat by implied adoption**
 (c) B has accepted the wheat by estoppels
 (d) None of the above
- 100 Is case of breach if condition as to quality or fitness _____
 (a) buyer can sue the seller (b) buyer can sue for damages
 (c) buyer can refuse to pay the price (d) **buyer can return the goods**

Why VSI is No. 1 in India for CA Coaching

Result Comparison

IPCC May 2016

VSI Result v/s All India Result

IPCC May 2016	India	VSI	VSI Result Compared to India in	
			Percentage	Times
No. of Students Appeared	170393	323	00.19%	-
No. of Students Passed	20652	191	00.92%	4.84 Times
Students in Top 10 Ranks	10	2	20.00%	105.26 Times
Students in Top 25 Ranks	29	5	17.24%	90.74 Times
Students in Top 40 Ranks	71	9	12.68%	66.74 Times
Students in Top 50 Ranks	122	10	08.20%	43.16 Times

VSI Ranks v/s Jaipur Centre Ranks

S.No.	Name of Students (JPR Centre)	Marks out of 700	All India Rank	Name of Coaching Institute
1.	Amit Dadhich	521	5th	VSI
2.	Arpit Chittora	517	7th	VSI
3.	Ajay Agarwal	497	17th	VSI
4.	Srishti Khandewal	493	20th	VSI
5.	Rhythm Agarwal	492	21st	VSI
6.	Shefali Agarwal	479	30th	VSI
7.	Anuj Kumar Gupta	477	32nd	VSI
8.	Lakshay Agarwal	476	33rd	VSI
9.	Prince Kumawat	473	36th	Other
10.	Jigyasa Maheshwari	472	37th	Other
11.	Kratika Agarwal	470	39th	VSI
12.	Rahul Golani	467	42nd	Other
13.	Puneesh Bansal	463	46th	Other
14.	Abhishek Khandewal	460	49th	VSI

**JAIPUR'S
TOP 8 RANKS
FROM VSI**

IPCC May 2015

VSI Result v/s All India Result

IPCC May 2015	India	VSI	VSI Result Compared to India in	
			Percentage	Times
No. of Students Appeared	302729	356	00.12%	-
No. of Students Passed	38440	202	00.53%	4.42 Times
Students in Top 3 Ranks	3	2	66.67%	555.58 Times
Students in Top 10 Ranks	10	3	30.00%	250 Times
Students in Top 25 Ranks	31	6	19.35%	161.25 Times
Students in Top 50 Ranks	106	7	06.60%	55 Times

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Session 2nd

Part A – General Economics

01. Under perfect competition a firm is described as
- (a) A price maker & not price taker,
 - (b) **Price taker & not price maker**
 - (c) Neither price maker nor price taker
 - (d) None of these
02. Which of the following statements is incorrect?
- (a) Under monopoly there is no difference between a firm and an industry
 - (b) A monopolist may restrict the output and raises the price
 - (c) **Commodities offered for sale under a perfect competition will be heterogeneous**
 - (d) Product differentiation is peculiar to monopolistic competition
03. For a firm to become profitable it should expand output whenever?
- (a) Marginal revenue is equal to marginal cost
 - (b) Marginal revenue is less than marginal cost
 - (c) **Marginal revenue is greater than marginal cost**
 - (d) Average revenue is greater than average cost
04. In oligopoly, when the industry is dominated by one large firm which is considered as leader of the group. This is called:
- (a) Open oligopoly
 - (b) Collusive oligopoly
 - (c) **Partial oligopoly**
 - (d) Pure oligopoly
05. Under which of the following forms of market structure does a firm have no control over the price of its product?
- (a) Monopoly
 - (b) Monopolistic competition
 - (c) Oligopoly
 - (d) **Perfect competition**
06. Which of the following is not the objective of price discrimination?
- (a) **Maintaining Huge stocks**
 - (b) To earn maximum profits
 - (c) Enjoying the economies of scale
 - (d) Securing equity through pricing
07. Which of the following pairs of goods is an example of substitutes?
- (a) Tea and sugar
 - (b) **Tea and coffee**
 - (c) Pen and ink
 - (d) Shirt & trouser
08. Which of the following is not a part of effective demand?
- (a) Desire
 - (b) Ability to purchase
 - (c) Willingness to use the resource for that purpose
 - (d) **Supply of commodity**

09. If there is 50% rise in price and there is no change in Quantity demanded, then the elasticity of demand is ?
- (a) **Zero** (b) Infinity
(c) Equal to one (d) Greater than one
10. If a good is luxury, its income elasticity of demand is:
- (a) Positive and less than 1. (b) Negative but greater than -1
(c) **Positive and greater than 1** (d) Zero
11. In case of an inferior good, the income elasticity of demand is
- (a) Positive (b) **Negative**
(c) Zero (d) Infinite
12. Which of the following is not an assumption of Law of DMU?
- (a) Different units of commodities are standardized
(b) Continuous consumption
(c) Different units of commodities must be similar
(d) **The assumption is that consumer is not normal and rational**
13. Indifference curve is convex to the origin due to
- (a) Increasing Marginal rate of substitution
(b) **Diminishing Marginal Rate of Substitution**
(c) Constant Marginal Rate of Substitution
(d) None of the above
14. When the price of a commodity increases from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250 and consequently the quantity supplied increases from 1000 units to 1100 units. What is the coefficient of elasticity of supply
- (a) 4.0 (b) **0.4**
(c) 5.0 (d) 0.5
15. Which of the following is not a determinant of supply?
- (a) Price of good concerned (b) Price of related goods
(c) Technology improvements (d) **Customs & Traditions**
16. In economics ___ refers to creating utility for goods & services?
- (a) Consumption (b) **Production**
(c) Distribution (d) None of the above
17. C.W. cob and Douglas of the U.S.A. studied the production function of the American _____ industries:
- (a) **Manufacturing** (b) Construction
(c) Agriculture (d) None of these
18. When supply increases, the supply curve shifts towards right. The increase in supply denotes a shift in the supply curve to the right. If there is an increase in supply without change in demand equilibrium price will ___ and the equilibrium quantity will increase:
- (a) **Falls** (b) Constant
(c) Rise (d) None of these

19. Which of the following markets are classified on the basis of nature of transactions?
 (a) Local and Regional markets
 (b) Retail & Wholesale
 (c) Regulated and Un-regulated
 (d) **Spot market and Future market**
20. At present what is the multi-dimensional poverty index?
 (a) 0.384
 (b) 0.253
 (c) 0.554
 (d) **0.283**
21. Most of the unemployment in India is ____
 (a) Voluntary
 (b) **Structural**
 (c) Frictional
 (d) Technical
22. If in a population of 1000 people, 400 people are in the labour force, 392 are employed, what is the unemployment rate?
 (a) **2%**
 (b) 8%
 (c) 6%
 (d) 4%
23. Which of the following method is based on collection and analysis of facts?
 (a) **Inductive**
 (b) Deductive
 (c) Scientific
 (d) Experimental
24. Production possibilities curve is also known as:
 (a) Demand curve
 (b) Supply curve
 (c) Indifference curve
 (d) **Transformation curve**
25. Which economic system is described by Schumpeter as "capitalism in the oxygen tent"?
 (a) Laissez faire economy
 (b) Command economy
 (c) **Mixed economy**
 (d) Agrarian economy
26. NNP_{FC} plus ____ is equal to NNP_{MP}
 (a) Subsidies
 (b) Indirect taxes plus subsidies
 (c) **Indirect taxes minus subsidies**
 (d) Indirect taxes
27. Now a days, in the long run the modern firms faces ____ cost curve when technology changes.
 (a) U- Shaped
 (b) Boat Shaped
 (c) **L Shaped**
 (d) J Shaped
28. The average Cost of Producing 9 units of a Commodity is Rs. 200 and the fixed cost is Rs. 630. What amount of average total cost is made up of variable cost?
 (a) **130**
 (b) 120
 (c) 300
 (d) 220
29. _____ Cost remain fixed over certain range of output, but suddenly jump to a new higher level when output goes beyond a given limit.
 (a) Semi- Variable Cost
 (b) Variable Cost
 (c) Fixed Cost
 (d) **Stair - Step Variable Cost**

30. The cost of one thing in terms of the alternative given up is known as:

- (a) Production cost (b) Physical cost
(c) Real cost (d) **Opportunity cost**

31. Find out AVC of 3 units:

Unit	0	1	2	3
TC	140	180	280	380

- (a) **80** (b) 200
(c) 300 (d) 240

32. Which of the following statement is correct?

- (a) **In India the tertiary sector contributes maximum to the GDP.**
(b) India is basically a socialist economy
(c) The distribution of income and wealth in India is quite equitable
(d) None of the above

33. Water supply and construction comes under which sector?

- (a) Primary (b) **Secondary**
(c) Tertiary (d) Social

34. Which programme was launched in rural India to provide accessible, affordable and quality health services in 2005.

- (a) National health programme
(b) Pradhana Mantri Swasthiya Yojana
(c) **National Rural Health Mission**
(d) National programme for Health care of the Elders

35. In order to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality ___ was introduced in 2009

- (a) **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan**
(b) Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan
(c) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
(d) National Literacy Mission

36. Which of the following is not a function of RBI?

- (a) Publication of statistical data related to banks
(b) Custodian of foreign exchange reserves
(c) Supervising the commercial banks
(d) **Creation of credit for development**

37. An increase in Reverse Repo rate causes?

- (a) Banks transfer more funds to RBI
(b) It can cause money drawn out of banking system
(c) **Both a & b**
(d) None of these

38. Commercial banks in India included

- (a) Schedule banks which are included in second schedule of RBI Act 1934
(b) Non schedule banks which are not included in second schedule of RBI Act 1934
(c) **Both a & b**
(d) None of these

39. Money in dynamic sense means:

- (a) It directs economic trends
- (b) It encourages division of labour
- (c) It smoothen transformation of savings into investments
- (d) **All of the above**

40. What is base year considered for WPI?

- (a) **2004-05**
- (b) 2005-06
- (c) 2006-07
- (d) 2007-08

41. Which of the following objectives are taken to promote globalization ?

- (a) **Convertibility of rupee and import liberalization**
- (b) Import substitution & export promotion
- (c) Import & export promotion policies
- (d) Demonetisation of Rs. 500 & Rs. 1000 notes

42. Which is not included in the World Bank?

- (a) **Asian Development Bank**
- (b) International Development Association
- (c) Multilateral investment Guarantee Agency
- (d) International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes

43. Which of the following committee modified direct and Indirect taxes?

- (a) Chellaiah committee
- (b) Booth Lingam committee
- (c) **Booth Lingam committee and Chelliah committee**
- (d) C. Rangarajan committee

44. Debt service ratio means

- (a) **Principal and interest to external exports**
- (b) Principal to net trade
- (c) Total external borrowings to net foreign trade
- (d) Interest to loans

45. _____ measures that part of government expenditure which is financed by borrowings

- (a) Budget deficit
- (b) **Fiscal deficit**
- (c) Public debt
- (d) Induced expenditure

46. Problem of agricultural system in India:

- (a) Over irrigation facilities
- (b) Over dose of fertilizers
- (c) **Slow & uneven growth**
- (d) Less people are employed in agriculture

47. Which of the following may be attributed for fast growth of service sector in India?

- I. **Technical, structural changes have made it more efficient to outsource certain services being they were once produce within the industry.**
- II. It has been noticed elasticity of income for services is greater than 1.
- III. Revolution in IT has become more possible to deliver services over long distance at reasonable cost.
- IV. Reform in certain segments in infrastructural services has been contributed to growth of services:

- (a) i, ii
(c) i, ii, iii
- (b) i, iii
(d) i, ii, iii, iv

48. Infrastructural development will be due to development of which industries:

- (a) Electricity, Mining & Manufacturing
(c) Electricity & Manufacturing
- (b) Electricity & Mining
(d) Manufacturing & Mining

49. Supply curve will shift towards right due to:

- (a) Improvement in technology
(c) Increase in price of factors of production
- (b) Increase in population
(d) None of these

50. What is the central problem of economics?

- (a) To allocate scarce resources in such a manner that society's unlimited needs are satisfied as well as possible.
(b) To allocate unlimited resources in such a manner that society's limited needs are satisfied as well as possible.
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of these

Part B - Quantitative Aptitude

51. If $a:b = 2:3$, $b:c = 4:5$, $c:d = 6:7$ then $a:d$ is _____ :

- (a) 24 : 35
(c) 16 : 35
- (b) 8 : 15
(d) 7 : 15

52. If $a = \frac{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5}}$, $b = \frac{\sqrt{6} - \sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{6} + \sqrt{5}}$ then the value of $\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2}$ is:

- (a) 486
(c) 482
- (b) 484
(d) 500

53. $\log (1^3 + 2^3 + 3^3 + \dots + n^3)$

- (a) $2 \log n + 2 \log (n+1) - 2 \log 2$
(b) $\log n + 2 \log (n+1) - 2 \log 2$
(c) $2 \log n + \log (n+1) - 2 \log 2$
(d) None of these

54. If $\frac{3}{x+y} + \frac{2}{x-y} = -1$ and $\frac{1}{x+y} - \frac{1}{x-y} = \frac{4}{3}$ then (x, y) is:

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

55. The sides of equilateral triangle are shortened by 3 units, 4 units, 5 units respectively then a right angle triangle is formed. The side of the equilateral was:

- (a) 5
(c) 8
- (b) 6
(d) 10

56. If α, β be the root of $x^2 + x + 5 = 0$, then $\frac{\alpha^2}{\beta} + \frac{\beta^2}{\alpha}$:

- (a) $\frac{16}{5}$
(c) 3
- (b) 2
(d) $\frac{14}{5}$

57. The equation of the curve which passes through the point (1,2) and has the slope $3x - 4$ at any point (x,y) is:

(a) $2y = 3x^2 - 8x + 9$

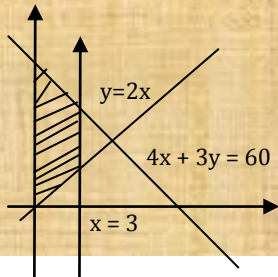
(b) $y = 6x^2 - 8x + 9$

(c) $y = x^2 - 8x + 9$

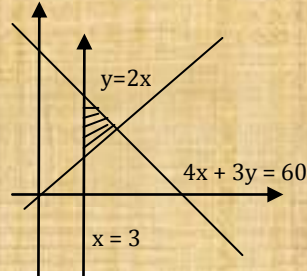
(d) $2y = 3x^2 - 8x + c$

58. The shaded region represented by the inequalities $4x + 3y \leq 60, y \geq 2x, x \geq 3, x \geq 0, y \geq 0$:

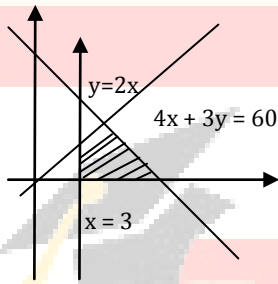
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d) None of these



59. A dietitian wishes to mix together two kinds of food so that the vitamin content of the mixture is at least 9 units of vitamin A, 7 units of vitamin B, 10 units of vitamin C and 12 units of vitamin D. The vitamin content per kg. of each food is shown below :

	A	B	C	D
Food I:	2	1	1	2
Food II:	1	1	2	3

Assuming x kgs of food I is to be mixed with y kgs of food II the situation can be expressed as:

(a) $2x + y \leq 9$

(b) $2x + y \geq 30$

$x + y \leq 7$

$x + y \leq 7$

$x + 2y \leq 10$

$x + 2y \geq 10$

$2x + 3y \leq 12$

$x + 3y \geq 12$

$x > 0, y > 0$

$x \geq 0; y \geq 0.$

(c) $2x + y \geq 9$

(d) $2x + y \geq 9$

$x + y \leq 7$

$x + y \geq 7$

$x + 2y \leq 10$

$x + 2y \geq 10$

$x + 3y \geq 12$

$2x + 3y \geq 12$

$x \geq 0, y \geq 0$

$x \geq 0; y \geq 0$

60. The difference between simple and compound interest on a sum of Rs. 10,000 for 4 years at the rate of interest 10% per annum is _____ :

(a) 650

(b) 640

(c) 641

(d) 600

61. What sum should be invested at the end of every year so as to accumulate an amount of Rs. 7,96,870 at the end of 10 years at the rate of interest 10% compound annually, given that $A(10,0.1) = 15.9374$
- (a) 40,000 (b) 4,50,000
(c) 4,80,000 (d) 50,000
62. The future value of an annuity of Rs. 1,500 made annually for 5 years at an interest rate of 10% compounded annually is ____ (Given that $(1.1)^5 = 1.61051$)
- (a) 9517.56 (b) 9157.65
(c) 9715.56 (d) 9175.65
63. The number of arrangements that can be formed from the letters of the word "ALLAHABAD":
- (a) 7560 (b) 3780
(c) 30240 (d) 15320
64. If ${}^{10}C_3 + 2 \cdot {}^{10}C_4 + {}^{10}C_5 = {}^nC_5$ then the value of n = _____
- (a) 10 (b) 11
(c) 12 (d) 13
65. The numbers of parallelograms that can be formed by a set of 6 parallel lines intersected by the another set of 4 parallel lines is _____:
- (a) 360 (b) 90
(c) 180 (d) 45
66. If a, -3, b, 5, C are in A.P. then the value of c is:
- (a) -7 (b) 1
(c) 9 (d) 13
67. The sum n terms of the series $1+(1+3)+(1+3+5)+ \dots$:
- (a) $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{6}$ (b) $\frac{n(n+1)(2n+1)}{3}$
(c) $\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)}{3}$ (d) None of these
68. The sum of first 20 terms of a G.P. is 1025 times the sum of first 10 terms then the common ratio is:
- (a) 2 (b) $2\sqrt{2}$
(c) $\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $\sqrt{2}$
69. In a class, 80 students speak Hindi, 60 students speak English and 40 students speak both Hindi and English then the number of students in the class is _____:
- (a) 100 (b) 120
(c) 140 (d) 180
70. The Range of the function f is defined by $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2+1}$ is:
- (a) $\{x : \frac{-1}{2} < x < \frac{1}{2}\}$ (b) $\{x : \frac{-1}{2} \leq x < \frac{1}{2}\}$
(c) $\{x : \frac{-1}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{1}{2}\}$ (d) $\{x : x > \frac{1}{2} \text{ or } x < \frac{-1}{2}\}$

71. If $f(x) = \frac{x-1}{x}$ and $g(x) = \frac{1}{1-x}$ then $f \circ g(x) =$

- (a) $x - 1$ (b) x
(c) $1 - x$ (d) $-x$

72. $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{(n-1)^n}{n^n} = :$

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

73. If $f(x) = \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1-x^3}}$ is undefined at $x = 1$. What value must be assigned to $f(x)$ at $x = 1$ such that $f(x)$ is continuous at $x = 1$, is

- (a) $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ (b) $\sqrt{\frac{2}{3}}$
(c) $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}$ (d) $\frac{2}{3}$

74. If $x = at^3 + bt^2 - t$ and $y = at^2 - 2bt$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ at $t = 0 =$ _____ :

- (a) $-2b$ (b) $2b$
(c) $\frac{1}{2b}$ (d) $\frac{-1}{2b}$

75. Evaluate $\int_1^2 \frac{x}{x^2+1} dx :$

- (a) $\log_e(5/2)$ (b) $\frac{1}{2} \log_e(5/2)$
(c) $\log_e 5 - \log_e 2$ (d) None of these

76. A company's past 10 years average earnings was Rs. 40 crores. For obtaining the same average earning for 11 years including these 10 years how much earning (in Rs.) must be made by the company in the 11th year?

- (a) 40 crore (b) $\frac{40 \times 10}{11}$ crores
(c) More than 40 crores (d) None of these

77. The rate of returns from three different shares are 100%, 200% and 400% respectively, the average rate of return will be _____ :

- (a) 350% (b) 200.33%
(c) 200% (d) 300%

78. A person purchase 5 rupees worth of eggs from 10 different markets. You are to find average no. of eggs per rupee for all the markets then together. What is the suitable form of average in this case?

- (a) AM (b) GM
(c) HM (d) None of these

79. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) $3(\text{Mean} - \text{Median}) = \text{Mean} - \text{Mode}$
- (b) $\text{Mean} - \text{Median} = 3(\text{Mean} - \text{Mode})$
- (c) $\text{Mean} - \text{Median} = 2(\text{Mean} - \text{Mode})$
- (d) $\text{Mean} - \text{Mode} = 2(\text{Mean} - \text{Median})$

80. $GM = 6, AM = 6.5$ then $HM =$

- (a) $\frac{6^2}{6.5}$
- (b) $\frac{6}{6.5}$
- (c) $\frac{6.5}{6}$
- (d) None of these

81. If AM and CV of a random variable X are 10 & 40 respectively, then the variance of $(-15 + \frac{3x}{2})$

- (a) 64
- (b) 81
- (c) 49
- (d) 36

82. Coefficient of correlation between X & Y is 0.6 . If both X and Y are multiplied by -1 . Then resultant coefficient of correlation is :

- (a) 0.6
- (b) -0.6
- (c) $1/0.6$
- (d) None of these

83. Correlation between temperature and power consumption is:

- (a) Positive
- (b) Negative
- (c) Zero
- (d) None of these

84. Fisher's index number does not satisfy:

- (a) Unit test
- (b) Circular test
- (c) Time reversal test
- (d) Factor reversal test

85. The monthly income of a person in the year 2014 was Rs. 8,000 and CPI was 160. The CPI is 200 in the year 2017. What will be the additional dearness allowance for the year 2017?:

- (a) 2400
- (b) 2500
- (c) 2750
- (d) None of these

86. If Laspeyre's index is L and Paasche's index is P then Fisher's index F is:

- (a) $F = L \times P$
- (b) $F^2 = L \times P$
- (c) $F^2 = \sqrt{L + P}$
- (d) $F = \frac{1}{L \times P}$

87. If H_0 is true but H_1 is accepted then it is _____ error:

- (a) Type I
- (b) Type II
- (c) Type III
- (d) None of these

88. A Population comprises of 5 units. The total number of all possible samples each of size 2 units that can be drawn from the population with replacement is:

- (a) 100
- (b) 15
- (c) 125
- (d) 25

89. The large, medium and small sized firms are sampled for audit purpose then the sampling procedure is:

- (a) Random sampling (b) Stratified sampling
(c) Systematic sampling (d) All of these

90. Sampling is preferred than population in which of the following case (s):

- (a) Testing of items is destructive in nature
(b) Testing of items needs costly equipment
(c) Population is very large
(d) All of these

91. If the two regression lines are $x + y = 1$ and $x - y = 1$ then \bar{x} and \bar{y} are ::

- (a) 1,0 (b) 0,1
(c) 1,1 (d) None of these

92. Frequency density corresponding to a class interval is the ratio of _____:

- (a) Class frequency to the class length
(b) Class frequency to the total frequency
(c) Class length to the class frequency
(d) Class frequency to the cumulative frequency

93. The intersection point of less than ogive and more than ogive gives::

- (a) Mean (b) Mode
(c) Median (d) None of these

94. Which of the following diagram is appropriate to represent the various heads in total cost?

- (a) Bar graph (b) Pie Chart
(c) Multiple line chart (d) Scatter plot

95. For any two events A and B:

- (a) $P(A - B) = P(A) - P(B)$ (b) $P(A - B) = P(A) - P(A \cap B)$
(c) $P(A - B) = P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ (d) $P(B - A) = P(B) + P(A \cap B)$

96. The probability of getting atleast one 6 from 3 throws of a perfect die is:

- (a) $\frac{5}{6}$ (b) $\left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3$
(c) $1 - \left(\frac{1}{6}\right)^3$ (d) $1 - \left(\frac{5}{6}\right)^3$

97. If $P(A) = \frac{2}{3}$, $P(B) = \frac{1}{4}$, $P(A \cap B) = \frac{1}{12}$ then $P\left(\frac{B}{A}\right) =$ _____:

- (a) $\frac{1}{8}$ (b) $\frac{7}{8}$
(c) $\frac{1}{4}$ (d) None of these

98. In Binomial distribution, if variance = mean² then n & p are :

(a) $1, \frac{1}{2}$

(b) 1, 1

(c) $2, \frac{1}{2}$

(d) $3, \frac{1}{2}$

99. In _____ distribution, mean = variance:

(a) Binomial

(b) Poisson

(c) Normal

(d) None of these

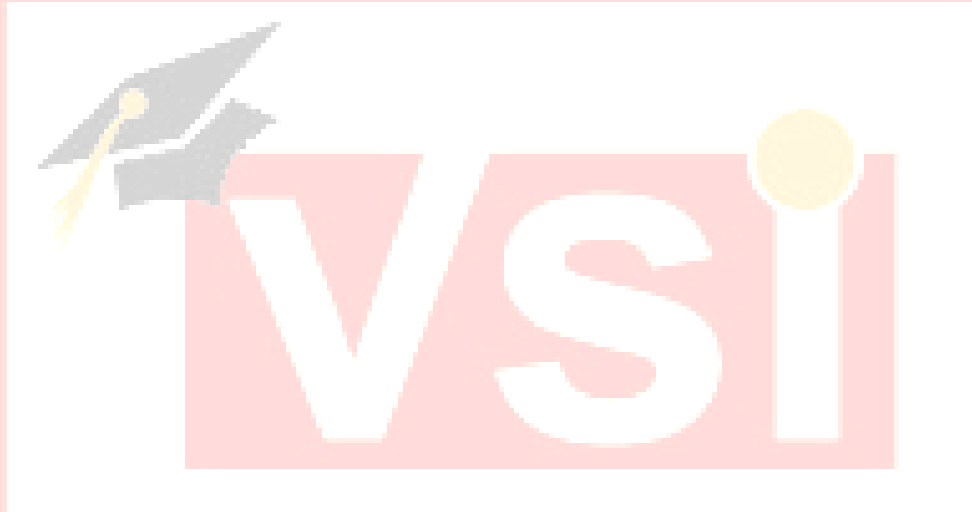
100. If $X \sim N(50, 16)$ then which of the following is not possible:

(a) $P(X > 60) = 0.30$

(b) $P(X < 50) = 0.50$

(c) $P(X < 60) = 0.40$

(d) $P(X > 50) = 0.50$



Leader in CA & CS Education

PART A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING & MERCANTILE LAW

1	B	11	B	21	D	31	D	41	C	51	C	61	C	71	C	81	A	91	D
2	D	12	B	22	A	32	A	42	A	52	A	62	B	72	C	82	A	92	A
3	D	13	C	23	D	33	A	43	D	53	A	63	B	73	D	83	B	93	C
4	C	14	B	24	B	34	C	44	B	54	A	64	D	74	B	84	A	94	B
5	D	15	D	25	B	35	B	45	A	55	A	65	C	75	B	85	A	95	B
6	A	16	A	26	D	36	A	46	B	56	A	66	A	76	A	86	D	96	B
7	C	17	B	27	A	37	A	47	A	57	B	67	D	77	B	87	D	97	B
8	C	18	B	28	B	38	B	48	B	58	D	68	A	78	C	88	A	98	A
9	A	19	C	29	D	39	B	49	C	59	C	69	B	79	A	89	D	99	B
10	A	20	D	30	B	40	A	50	B	60	D	70	A	80	D	90	A	100	D

PART B : GENERAL ECONOMICS & QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE

1	B	11	B	21	B	31	A	41	A	51	C	61	D	71	B	81	D	91	D
2	C	12	D	22	A	32	A	42	A	52	C	62	B	72	B	82	A	92	A
3	C	13	B	23	A	33	B	43	C	53	A	63	A	73	B	83	A	93	C
4	C	14	B	24	D	34	C	44	A	54	B	64	C	74	B	84	B	94	B
5	D	15	D	25	C	35	A	45	B	55	C	65	B	75	B	85	D	95	B
6	A	16	B	26	C	36	D	46	C	56	D	66	C	76	A	86	B	96	D
7	B	17	A	27	C	37	C	47	D	57	A	67	A	77	C	87	A	97	A
8	D	18	A	28	A	38	C	48	A	58	B	68	A	78	C	88	D	98	A
9	A	19	D	29	D	39	D	49	A	59	D	69	A	79	A	89	B	99	B
10	C	20	D	30	D	40	A	50	A	60	C	70	C	80	A	90	D	100	C