



BOARD OF STUDIES
THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
COMMON PROFICIENCY TEST

Model Test Paper – BOS/CPT-3/2006

Time : 4 hours

Maximum Marks : 200

The test is divided into four sections.

Please follow the instructions given in each section carefully and answer the questions.

SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING (60 MARKS)

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|-------|---|
| (i) | Questions 1 to 10 have only one correct answer and carry + 1mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer. |
| (ii) | Questions 11 to 20 are the fill in the blank based questions having four alternate answers and carry + 1mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer. |
| (iii) | Questions 21 and 22 contain small paragraph / table followed by a question having only one correct answer and carry + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer. |
| (iv) | Questions 23 to 60 are numerical based questions, which have answers as numerical values and carry + 1mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer. |

PART I

1. All of the following are functions of Accounting except
 - (a) Decision making.
 - (b) Measurement.
 - (c) Forecasting.
 - (d) Ledger posting.

2. Manufacturing account is prepared to
 - (a) ascertain the profit or loss on the goods produced
 - (b) ascertain the cost of the manufactured goods
 - (c) show the sale proceeds from the goods produced during the year
 - (d) both (b) and (c).
3. On March 31, 2006 after sale of goods worth Rs. 2,000, he is left with the closing stock of Rs. 10,000. This is
 - (a) An event.
 - (b) A transaction.
 - (c) A transaction as well as an event.
 - (d) Neither a transaction nor an event.
4. Financial statements only consider
 - (a) Assets expressed in monetary terms.
 - (b) Liabilities expressed in monetary terms.
 - (c) Assets expressed in non-monetary terms.
 - (d) Assets and liabilities expressed in monetary terms
5. Which financial statement represents the accounting equation, assets = Liabilities + Owner's equity:
 - (a) Income Statement
 - (b) Statement of Cash flows
 - (c) Balance Sheet
 - (d) None of the above
6. A purchased a car for Rs.5,00,000, making a down payment of Rs.1,00,000 and signing a Rs.4,00,000 bill payable due in 60 days. As a result of this transaction
 - (a) Total assets increased by Rs.5,00,000.
 - (b) Total liabilities increased by Rs.4,00,000.
 - (c) Total assets increased by Rs.4,00,000.
 - (d) Total assets increased by Rs.4,00,000 with corresponding increase in liabilities by Rs.4,00,000.
7. The debts written off as bad, if recovered subsequently are
 - (a) credited to Bad Debts Recovered Account
 - (b) credited to Debtors Account.
 - (c) debited to Profit and Loss Account

- (d) None of the above
- 8. A withdrawal of cash from business by the proprietor should be credited to:
 - (a) Drawings Account
 - (b) Capital Account
 - (c) Cash Account
 - (d) None of the above.
- 9. Contra entries are passed only when
 - (a) double column cash book is prepared
 - (b) three-column cash book is prepared
 - (c) simple cash book is prepared
 - (d) None of the above
- 10. Consignment account is
 - (a) Real account
 - (b) Personal account
 - (c) Nominal account
 - (d) None of the above

PART II

- 11. Economic life of an enterprise is split into the periodic interval as per _____
 - (a) Money Measurement.
 - (b) Matching.
 - (c) Going concern.
 - (d) Accrual.
- 12. Accounting policies refer to specific accounting _____
 - (a) Principles.
 - (b) Methods of applying those principles.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b).
 - (d) None of the above.
- 13. Dividends are usually paid as a percentage of _____
 - (a) Authorized share capital
 - (b) Net profit
 - (c) Paid-up capital
 - (d) Called-up capital

14. Outgoing partner is compensated for parting with firm's future profits in favour of remaining partners. The remaining partners contribute to such compensation amount in _____
- (a) Gaining Ratio.
 - (b) Capital Ratio.
 - (c) Sacrificing Ratio.
 - (d) Profit Sharing Ratio.
15. The balance of the petty cash is _____
- (a) An expense,
 - (b) Income,
 - (c) An asset.
 - (d) Liability
16. Interest on capital will be paid to the partners if provided for in the agreement but only from _____
- (a) Profits.
 - (b) Reserves.
 - (c) Accumulated Profits.
 - (d) Goodwill.
17. A proforma invoice is sent by _____
- (a) Consignee to Consignor
 - (b) Consignor to Consignee
 - (c) Debtors to Consignee
 - (d) Debtors to Consignor
18. If a venturer draws a bill on his co-venturer and if the drawer discounts the bill with same sets of books maintained, the discounting charges will be borne by _____
- (a) The drawer of the bill
 - (b) The drawee of the bill
 - (c) The discounting charges will be recorded in memorandum account
 - (d) The discounting charges will be borne by bank
19. X draws a bill on Y. X endorsed the bill to Z. _____ will be the payee of the bill
- (a) X
 - (b) Y
 - (c) Z

- (d) None
20. A Company wishes to earn a 20% profit margin on selling price. _____ is the profit mark up on cost, which will achieve the required profit margin?
- (a) 33%.
 (b) 25%.
 (c) 20%.
 (d) None of the above.

PART III

21. A businessman purchased goods for Rs.25,00,000 and sold 80% of such goods during the accounting year ended 31st March, 2005. The market value of the remaining goods was Rs.4,00,000. He valued the closing stock at cost. He violated the concept of
- (a) Money measurement.
 (b) Conservatism.
 (c) Cost.
 (d) Periodicity.
22. M/s ABC Brothers, which was registered in the year 2000, has been following Straight Line Method (SLM) of depreciation. In the current year it changed its method from Straight Line to Written Down Value (WDV) Method, since such change would result in the additional depreciation of Rs. 200 lakhs as a result of which the firm would qualify to be declared as a sick industrial unit. The auditor raised objection to this change in the method of depreciation.

The objection of the auditor is justified because

- (a) Change in the method of depreciation should be done only with the consent of the auditor
 (b) Depreciation method can be changed only from WDV to SLM and not vice versa
 (c) Change in the method of depreciation should be done only if it is required by some statute and change would result in appropriate presentation of financial statement
 (d) Method of depreciation cannot be changed under any circumstances.

PART IV

23. E Ltd., a dealer in second-hand cars has the following five vehicles of different models and makes in their stock at the end of the financial year 2004-2005:

Car	Fiat	Ambassador	Maruti Esteem	Maruti 800	Zen
Cost	90,000	1,15,000	2,75,000	1,00,000	2,10,000
Net realisable value (Rs.)	95,000	1,55,000	2,65,000	1,25,000	2,00,000

The value of stock included in the balance sheet of the company as on March 31, 2005 was

- (a) Rs.7,62,500
- (b) Rs.7,70,000
- (c) Rs.7,90,000
- (d) Rs.8,70,000.

24. Original cost = Rs.1,26,000; Salvage value = Nil; Useful life = 6 years. Depreciation for the first year under sum of years digits method will be

- (a) Rs.6,000
- (b) Rs. 12,000
- (c) Rs. 18,000
- (d) Rs. 36,000

25. If sales revenues are Rs. 4,00,000; cost of goods sold is Rs. 3,10,000 and operating expenses are Rs.60,000, the gross profit is

- (a) Rs. 30,000.
- (b) Rs. 90,000.
- (c) Rs. 3,40,000.
- (d) Rs. 60,000

26. Consider the following for Alpha Co. for the year 2005-06:

Cost of goods available for sale	Rs.1,00,000
Total sales	Rs. 80,000
Opening stock of goods	Rs. 20,000
Gross profit margin	25%

Closing stock of goods for the year 2005-06 was

- (a) Rs.80,000
- (b) Rs.60,000
- (c) Rs.40,000
- (d) Rs.36,000.

27. A and B purchased a piece of land for Rs 20,000 and sold it for Rs 60,000 in 2005. Originally A had contributed Rs 12000 and B Rs 8000. The profit on venture will be

- (a) Rs. 40,000
- (b) Rs. 20,000
- (c) Rs. 60,000

- (d) Nil
28. On 1.1.05 X draw a bill on Y for Rs 50,000. At maturity, the bill returned dishonoured as Y become insolvent and 40 paise per rupee is recovered from his estate. The amount recovered is:
- (a) 20,000
(b) Nil
(c) 30,000
(d) 40 paise
29. Average Stock = Rs 12,000. Closing stock is Rs 3,000 more than opening stock. The value of closing stock will be
- (a) Rs 12,000
(b) Rs 24,000
(c) Rs 10,500
(d) Rs 13,500.
30. Find the goodwill of the firm using capitalization method from the following information:
Total Capital Employed in the firm Rs. 8,00,000
Reasonable Rate of Return 15%
Profits for the year Rs. 12,00,000
- (a) Rs. 82,00,000.
(b) Rs. 12,00,000.
(c) Rs. 72,00,000.
(d) Rs. 42,00,000
31. A & B are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 5:3. After admission of C, new profit sharing ratio between A, B and C are 7:5:4. The sacrificing ratio among A:B will be
- (a) 3:1.
(b) 4:7.
(c) 5:4.
(d) 2:1.
32. The cash book showed an overdraft of Rs. 1,500, but the pass book made up to the same date showed that cheques of Rs. 100, Rs. 50 and Rs. 125 respectively had not been presented for payments; and the cheque of Rs. 400 paid into account had not been cleared. The balance as per the cash book will be
- (a) Rs. 1,100.

- (b) Rs. 2,175.
 (c) Rs. 1,625.
 (d) Rs. 1,375.
33. A second hand machinery is purchased for Rs. 10,000, the amount of Rs. 1,500 is spent on its transportation and Rs. 1,200 is paid for installation. The amount debited to machinery account will be
- (a) Rs. 10,000.
 (b) Rs. 10,500.
 (c) Rs. 11,500.
 (d) Rs. 12,700.
34. Consider the following data pertaining to a company for the month of March 2005:
- | Particulars | Rs. |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Opening stock | 22,000 |
| Closing stock | 25,000 |
| Purchases less returns | 1,10,000 |
| Gross profit margin (on sales) | 20% |
- The sales of the company during the month are
- (a) Rs.1,41,250
 (b) Rs.1,35,600
 (c) Rs.1,33,750
 (d) Rs.1,28,400.
35. The accountant of the firm M/s ABC is unable to tally the following trial balance.

S. No.	Account heads	Debit (Rs.)	Credit (Rs.)
1.	Sales		15,000
2.	Purchases	10,000	
3.	Miscellaneous expenses	2,500	
4.	Salaries		<u>2,500</u>
	Total	<u>12,500</u>	<u>17,500</u>

The above difference in trial balance is due to

- (a) wrong placing of sales account
 (b) wrong placing of salaries account
 (c) wrong placing of miscellaneous expenses account
 (d) Wrong placing of all accounts

36. The profits of last five years are Rs. 85,000; Rs. 90,000; Rs. 70,000; Rs. 1,00,000 and Rs. 80,000. Find the value of goodwill, if it is calculated on average profits of last five years on the basis of 3 years of purchase.

- (a) Rs. 85,000.
- (b) Rs. 2,55,000.
- (c) Rs. 2,75,000.
- (d) Rs. 2,85,000.

37. C Ltd. recorded the following information as on March 31, 2005:

	Rs.
Stock as on April 01, 2004	80,000
Purchases	1,60,000
Sales	2,00,000

It is noticed that goods worth Rs.30,000 were destroyed due to fire. Against this, the insurance company accepted a claim of Rs.20,000.

The company sells goods at cost plus $33\frac{1}{3}\%$. The value of closing inventory, after taking into account the above transactions is,

- (a) Rs.10,000
- (b) Rs.30,000
- (c) Rs.1,00,000
- (d) Rs.60,000.

	Rs.		Rs.
Opening Stock	20,000	Carriage on sales	3,000
Closing Stock	18,000	Rent of Office	5,000
Purchases	85,800	Sales	1,40,700
Carriage on purchases	2,300		

Gross profit will be

- (a) Rs. 50,000
- (b) Rs. 47,600
- (c) Rs. 42,600
- (d) Rs. 50,600

39. Omega Ltd., a listed company, acquired assets worth Rs. 7,50,000 from Alpha Ltd. and issues shares of Rs. 100 each at premium of 25%. The number of shares to be issued by Omega Ltd. to settle the purchase consideration will be
- (a) 6,000
 - (b) 7,500.
 - (c) 9,375.
 - (d) 5,625.
40. X sent out certain goods to Y of Delhi. 1/10 of the goods were lost in transit. Invoice value of goods lost Rs 12,500. Invoice value of goods sent out on consignment will be:
- (a) Rs.120,000
 - (b) Rs.125,000
 - (c) Rs.140,000
 - (d) Rs.100,000
41. F Ltd. purchased Machinery from G Company for a book value of Rs.4,00,000. The consideration was paid by issue of 10% debentures of Rs.100 each at a discount of 20%. The debenture account was credited with
- (a) Rs.4,00,000
 - (b) Rs.5,00,000
 - (c) Rs.3,20,000
 - (d) Rs.4,80,000
42. P Ltd. issued 5,000, 12% debentures of Rs.100 each at a premium of 10%, which are redeemable after 10 years at a premium of 20%. The amount of loss on redemption of debentures to be written off every year is
- (a) Rs.80,000
 - (b) Rs.40,000
 - (c) Rs.10,000
 - (d) Rs. 8,000
43. X and Y share profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. They take Z as a partner and the new profit sharing ratio becomes 3 : 2 : 1. Z brings Rs. 4,500 as premium for goodwill. The full value of goodwill will be
- (a) Rs. 4,500.
 - (b) Rs. 18,000.
 - (c) Rs. 27,000.
 - (d) Rs. 24,000.

44. The profits of last three years are Rs. 42,000; Rs. 39,000 and Rs. 45,000. Find out the goodwill of two years purchase.
- (a) Rs. 42,000.
 - (b) Rs. 84,000.
 - (c) Rs. 1,26,000.
 - (d) Rs. 36,000.
45. T Ltd. has issued 14% Debentures of Rs.20,00,000 at a discount of 10% on April 01, 2004 and the company pays interest half-yearly on June 30, and December 31 every year. On March 31, 2006, the amount shown as "interest accrued but not due" in the Balance Sheet will be
- (a) Rs.70,000 shown along with Debentures
 - (b) Rs.2,10,000 under current liabilities
 - (c) Rs.1,40,000 shown along with Debentures
 - (d) Rs.2,80,000 under current liabilities
46. A and B enter into a joint venture sharing profit and losses in the ratio 2:1. A purchased goods costing Rs 2,00,000. B sold the goods for Rs 2,50,000. A is entitled to get 1% commission on purchase and B is entitled to get 5% commission on sales. The profit on venture will be:
- (a) Rs. 35,500
 - (b) Rs. 36,000
 - (c) Rs. 34,000
 - (d) Rs.38,000
47. Ashok purchased a machine on 01.01.2005 for Rs 1,20,000. Installation expenses were Rs 10,000. Residual value after 5 years Rs 5,000. On 01.07.2005, expenses for repairs were incurred to the extent of Rs 2,000. Depreciation is provided under straight line method. Annual Depreciation is
- (a) 13,000
 - (b) 17,000
 - (c) 21,000
 - (d) 25,000
48. X draws a bill on Y for Rs 30,000. X wants to endorse it to W in settlement of Rs 35,000 at 2% discount with the help of Y's acceptance and balance in cash. How much cash X will pay to Y?
- (a) 4300
 - (b) 4000

- (c) 4100
(d) 5000
49. A purchased 1000 kg of rice costing Rs 200 each. Carriage 2000, insurance 3000. $\frac{4}{5}$ th of the boxes were sold by B at Rs 250 per boxes. Remaining stock were taken over by B at cost. The amount of stock taken over will be:
- (a) Rs. 40000
(b) Rs. 41000
(c) Rs. 50000
(d) Rs. 50200
50. A company sends its cars to dealers on 'sale or return' basis. All such transactions are however treated like actual sales and are passed through the sales day book. Just before the end of the financial year, two cars which had cost Rs. 55,000 each have been sent on 'sale or return' and have been debited to customers at Rs. 75,000 each, cost of goods lying with the customers will be
- (a) Rs. 1,10,000.
(b) Rs. 55,000.
(c) Rs. 75,000.
(d) None of the above.
51. Electricity paid on 1 October, 2004 for the year to 30 September, 2005 was Rs. 2,400 and electricity paid on 1 October, 2005 for the year to 30 September, 2006 was Rs. 3,200. Electricity payable, as shown in the profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2005, would be:
- (a) Rs. 2,400.
(b) Rs. 3,200.
(c) Rs. 2,600.
(d) Rs. 3,000.
52. Goods costing Rs 2,00,000 sent out to consignee at Cost + 25%. Invoice value of the goods will be
- (a) Rs. 250,000
(b) Rs. 2,40,000
(c) Rs. 300,000
(d) None of the above.
53. R, J and D are the partners sharing profits in the ratio 7:5:4. D died on 30th June 2006 and profits for the accounting year 2005-2006 were Rs. 24,000. How much share in

profits for the period 1st April 2006 to 30th June 2006 will be credited to D's Account.

- (a) Rs. 6,000.
 - (b) Rs. 1,500.
 - (c) Nil.
 - (d) Rs. 2,000.
54. X of Kolkata sends out certain goods at cost + 25%. Invoice value of goods sends out Rs 200,000. 4/5th of the goods were sold by consignee at Rs.1,76,000. Commission 2% upto invoice value and 10% of any surplus above invoice value.
The amount of commission will be:
- (a) Rs.4800
 - (b) Rs.5200
 - (c) Rs.3200
 - (d) Rs.1600
55. Debit balance as per Cash Book of ABC Enterprises as on 31.3.2006 is Rs. 1,500. Cheques deposited but not cleared amounts to Rs. 100 and Cheques issued but not presented of Rs. 150. The bank allowed interest amounting Rs. 50 and collected dividend Rs. 50 on behalf of ABC Enterprises. Balance as per pass book should be
- (a) 1,600.
 - (b) 1,450.
 - (c) 1,850.
 - (d) 1,650.
56. If a purchase return of Rs.1,000 has been wrongly posted to the debit of the sales returns account, but has been correctly entered in the suppliers' account, the total of the
- (a) trial balance would show the debit side to be Rs.1,000 more than the credit
 - (b) trial balance would show the credit side to be Rs.1,000 more than the debit.
 - (c) the debit side of the trial balance will be Rs.2,000 more than the credit side.
 - (d) the credit side of the trial balance will be Rs.2,000 more than the debit side.
57. X and Y are partners sharing profits in the ratio 5:3. They admitted Z for 1/5th share of profits, for which he paid Rs. 1,20,000 against capital and Rs. 60,000 against goodwill. Find the capital balances for each partner taking Z's capital as base capital.
- (a) 3,00,000; 1,20,000 and 1,20,000.
 - (b) 3,00,000; 1,20,000 and 1,80,000.
 - (c) 3,00,000; 1,80,000 and 1,20,000.

- (d) 3,00,000; 1,80,000 and 1,80,000.
58. L's acceptances of Rs 20,000 given to A is renewed upon cash payment of Rs 5000 and the fresh bill of Rs 15,100. Journal entry for renewal in the books of A will be:
- (a)
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-------|-------|
| B/R A/c | Dr | 15100 | |
| Cash A/c | Dr | 5000 | |
| To L A/c | | | 20000 |
| To Interest A/c | | | 100 |
- (b)
- | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-------|-------|
| B/R A/c | Dr | 20100 | |
| To Cash A/c | | | 5100 |
| To L A/c | | | 15000 |
| To Interest A/c | | | 100 |
- (c)
- | | | | |
|----------|----|-------|-------|
| B/R A/c | Dr | 20100 | |
| To L A/c | | | 20100 |
- (d)
- | | | | |
|----------|----|-------|-------|
| B/R A/c | Dr | 15000 | |
| Cash A/c | Dr | 5000 | |
| To L A/c | | | 20000 |
59. A company forfeited 2,000 shares of Rs.10 each (which were issued at par) held by Mr. John for non-payment of allotment money of Rs.4 per share. The called-up value per share was Rs.9. On forfeiture, the amount debited to share capital will be
- (a) Rs.10,000
- (b) Rs.8,000
- (c) Rs.2,000
- (d) Rs.18,000.
60. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio 2:2:1. On retirement of Y, goodwill was valued as Rs. 30,000. The contribution of X and Z to compensate Y will be
- (a) Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 10,000.
- (b) Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 4,000.
- (c) They will not contribute any thing.
- (d) Information is insufficient for any comment.

SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAWS (40 MARKS)

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|-------|--|
| (i) | Questions 61 to 79 have only one correct answer and carries + 1mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer. |
| (ii) | Questions 80 to 98 are the fill in the blank based questions having four alternate answers and carries + 1mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer. |
| (iii) | Questions 99 and 100 contain small paragraph / table followed by a question having only one correct answer and carries + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer. |

PART I

61. Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) An agreement is an unaccepted proposal.
 - (b) An agreement enforceable by law is a contract.
 - (c) An agreement can only consist of an offer.
 - (d) An agreement can only consist of an acceptance.
62. An offer may lapse by:
- (a) Revocation.
 - (b) Counter Offer.
 - (c) Rejection of Offer by Offeree.
 - (d) All of these.
63. Consideration must move at the desire of
- (a) Promisor.
 - (b) Promisee.
 - (c) Any other person.
 - (d) Any of these.
64. Which of the following statements is not true about minor's position in a firm?
- (a) He cannot become a partner in an existing firm.
 - (b) He can become a partner in an existing firm.
 - (c) He can be admitted only to the benefits of any existing firm.
 - (d) He can become partner on becoming a major.

65. A contract is discharged by novation which means the
- (a) cancellation of the existing contract.
 - (b) change in one or more terms of the contract.
 - (c) substitution of existing contract for a new one.
 - (d) none of these.
66. When prior to the due date of performance, the promisor absolutely refuses to perform the contract, it is known as
- (a) abandonment of contract.
 - (b) remission of contract.
 - (c) actual breach of contract.
 - (d) anticipatory breach of contract.
67. In case of breach of contract, which of the following remedy is available to the aggrieved party?
- (a) Suit for rescission.
 - (b) Suit for damages.
 - (c) Suit for specific performance.
 - (d) All of these.
68. A voidable contract is one which
- (a) can be enforced at the option of aggrieved party
 - (b) can be enforced at the option of both the parties
 - (c) cannot be enforced in a court of law
 - (d) courts prohibit.
69. A agrees to sell his car worth Rs. 100,000 to B for Rs. 20,000 only, and A's consent was obtained by coercion. Here, the agreement is
- (a) void
 - (b) valid
 - (c) voidable
 - (d) unlawful
70. The term "goods" under Sale of Goods Act, 1930 does not include
- (a) goodwill.

- (b) actionable claims.
 - (c) stocks and shares.
 - (d) harvested crops.
71. Which of the following is not an implied condition in a contract of sale?
- (a) Condition as to title.
 - (b) Condition as to description.
 - (c) Condition as to free from encumbrance.
 - (d) Condition as to sample.
72. Which of the following is not a form of delivery?
- (a) Constructive delivery.
 - (b) Structured delivery.
 - (c) Actual delivery.
 - (d) Symbolic delivery.
73. Goods which are in existence at the time of the Contract of Sale is known as
- (a) present Goods.
 - (b) existing Goods.
 - (c) specific Goods.
 - (d) none of the above
74. The doctrine of Caveat Emptor does not apply, when
- (a) the goods are bought by sample.
 - (b) the goods are bought by sample as well as description.
 - (c) the goods are purchased under its brand name.
 - (d) all of the above.
75. If X commissioned Y, an artist, to paint a portrait of A for 200 dollars & Y uses his own canvas & paint then it is
- (a) Contract of sale.
 - (b) Contract of work & materials.
 - (c) Sale on approval.
 - (d) Hire-Purchase agreement.
76. The most important element in partnership is:
- (a) Business
 - (b) Sharing of Profits

- (c) Agreement
- (d) Business to be carried on by all or any of them acting for all.
- 77. On dissolution the partners remain liable to till
 - (a) Accounts are settled
 - (b) Partners dues are paid off
 - (c) Public notice is given
 - (d) The registrar strikes off the name
- 78. Which of the following acts are not included in the implied authority of a partner?
 - (a) To buy or sell goods on accounts of partners.
 - (b) To borrow money for the purposes of firm.
 - (c) To enter into partnership on behalf of firm.
 - (d) To engage a lawyer to defend actions against firm.
- 79. After retirement from firm, which of the following partners is not liable by holding out, even if the public notice of retirement is not given?
 - (a) Active partner
 - (b) Sleeping partner
 - (c) Representative of deceased partner
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)

PART II

- 80. An agreement enforceable by law is a _____.
 - (a) Promise.
 - (b) Contract.
 - (c) Obligation.
 - (d) Lawful Promise.
- 81. A wrong representation when made without any intention to deceive the other party amounts to _____.
 - (a) Coercion.
 - (b) Undue Influence.
 - (c) Misrepresentation.
 - (d) Fraud.

82. When the consent of a party is obtained by coercion undue influence, fraud or misrepresentation, the contract is_____.
- (a) void
 - (b) voidable
 - (c) valid
 - (d) illegal
83. A threatens to kill B if he does not agree to sell his scooter to him for Rs. 1000 only. Here Bs consent is obtained by _____.
- (a) undue influence
 - (b) fraud
 - (c) coercion
 - (d) none of these
84. Where the consent of both the parties is given by mistake, the contract is _____
- (a) void
 - (b) valid
 - (c) voidable
 - (d) illegal
85. A mistake as to a law not in force in India has the same effect as _____.
- (a) mistake of fact
 - (b) mistake of Indian law
 - (c) fraud
 - (d) misrepresentation
86. An agreement, which prevents a person from carrying a lawful business, is _____.
- (a) Valid
 - (b) Void
 - (c) Voidable
 - (d) Contingent
87. A agrees to sell his car to B at a price which B may be able to pay. This agreement is _____.
- (a) void
 - (b) valid
 - (c) voidable

- (d) contingent
88. An agreement to pay money or money's worth on the happening or non-happening of a specified uncertain event is a _____.
- (a) wagering agreement
(b) contingent contract
(c) quasi contract
(d) uncertain agreement.
89. Agreement-the meaning of which is uncertain is _____.
- (a) Valid.
(b) Void.
(c) Voidable.
(d) Illegal.
90. The goods are at the risk of a party who has the _____.
- (a) Ownership of goods
(b) Possession of goods
(c) Custody of goods
(d) both (b) and (c)
91. In case of unconditional contract of sale, the property passes to the buyer at the time of making the contract. For this rule to apply, the goods must be _____.
- (a) specific
(b) in a deliverable state
(c) physically transferred to buyer
(d) both (a) and (b)
92. In case of sale of unascertained goods, the ownership is transferred to the buyer when the goods are _____.
- (a) ascertained
(b) appropriated to the contract
(c) weighed and measured
(d) both (a) and (b)
93. In case of sale on approval, the ownership is transferred to the buyer when he _____.
- (a) accepts the goods
(b) adopts the transaction

- (c) fails to return goods
 - (d) in all the above cases.
94. The bidder at an auction sale can withdraw his bid _____.
- (a) any time during auction
 - (b) before fall of hammer
 - (c) before payment of price
 - (d) cannot withdraw at all.
95. A partner can retire on _____
- (a) Reaching the age of superannuation
 - (b) On the balance in the capital account reaching a certain amount
 - (c) In accordance with the Partnership Deed
 - (d) On the condition of his nominee becoming a partner
96. Death of partner has the effect of _____
- (a) Dissolving the firm
 - (b) Result in continuance of the business of the firm
 - (c) His heirs joining the firm
 - (d) Computation of profits upto the date of death.
97. The reconstitution of the firm takes place in case of _____
- (a) Admission of a partner
 - (b) Retirement of a partner
 - (c) Expulsion or death of a partner
 - (d) All of the above.
98. A partner may be expelled from the firm on the fulfillment of the condition that the expulsion power is exercised _____.
- (a) As given by express contract
 - (b) By majority of partners
 - (c) In absolute good faith
 - (d) All of the above.

PART III

99. A contracts with B to buy a necklace, believing it is made of pearls whereas in fact it is made of imitation pearls of no value. B knows that A is mistaken and takes no steps to correct the error. Now A wants to cancel the contract on the basis of fraud. Which of the following statement is correct?
- (a) A can cancel the contract alleging fraud.
 - (b) A cannot cancel the contract.
 - (c) A can cancel the contract alleging undue influence.
 - (d) A can claim damages.
100. A timber merchant agreed to supply best teak at a certain agreed price to a builder. Later the merchant supplied timber which was identified as ordinary class of timber and demanded the payment from the builder. Which of the following statements is/are true?
- (a) Builder can reject the goods and can claim damages.
 - (b) Builder has to accept the goods.
 - (c) Builder has to pay the price by taking delivery of teak wood.
 - (d) Timber merchant cannot plead the doctrine of caveat emptor.

SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS (50 MARKS)

- (i) Questions 101 to 116 have only one correct answer and carry + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.
- (ii) Questions 117 to 132 are Fill in the blanks type and carry +1 mark for each correct answer and -0.25 mark for each wrong answer.
- (iii) Questions 133 to 137 contain small paragraph / table followed by a question having only one correct answer and carries + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.
- (iv) Question 138 to 150 are numerical based which have answers as numerical value and carry + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.

PART I

101. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Agriculture occupies 10 percent population of India.
 - (b) Nearly 5 percent population of India is below the poverty line.
 - (c) The production techniques are backward.
 - (d) None of the above.
102. The green revolution is also known as:
- (a) wheat revolution
 - (b) rice revolution
 - (c) maize revolution
 - (d) forest revolution
103. Which of the following has been specifically established to meet the requirements of credit of the farmers and villagers?
- (a) ICICI bank
 - (b) Regional Rural Banks
 - (c) State Bank of India
 - (d) EXIM bank
104. Per capita national income means
- (a) $\text{NNP} \div \text{population}$
 - (b) $\text{Total capital} \div \text{population}$
 - (c) $\text{Population} \div \text{NNP}$
 - (d) None of the above.

105. In the theory of demographic transition in the last stage,
- (a) birth rate rises, death rate rises.
 - (b) birth rate falls, death rate rises.
 - (c) birth rate rises, death rate falls.
 - (d) birth rate falls, death rate falls.
106. Work force refers to that part of:
- (a) labour force which is employed.
 - (b) population which is unemployed.
 - (c) population which is forced to work.
 - (d) labour force which is unemployed
107. According to the latest NSSO survey (2004):
- (a) unemployment rates on the basis of current daily status were same as those on the basis of usual status.
 - (b) unemployment rates on the basis of current daily status were higher than those on the basis of usual status.
 - (c) unemployment rates on the basis of current daily status were lower than those on the basis of usual status.
 - (d) none of the above.
108. Electricity generated from radio active elements is called:
- (a) thermal electricity .
 - (b) atomic energy.
 - (c) hydel electricity.
 - (d) tidal energy.
109. FRBM Act stands for:
- (a) Fiscal Revenue and Budget Management.
 - (b) Foreign Revenue and Business Management.
 - (c) Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management.
 - (d) Foreign Responsibility and Budget Management
110. The pre-condition for privatization to be successful requires:
- (a) liberalization and de-regulation of the economy.
 - (b) capital markets should be sufficiently developed.
 - (c) None of the above
 - (d) both of the above (a) & (b)

111. Under the new industrial policy, 1991:
- (a) the mandatory convertibility clause is applicable for all term loans.
 - (b) the mandatory convertibility clause is applicable for term loans of more than 10 years.
 - (c) the mandatory convertibility clause is applicable for term loans of less than 10 years.
 - (d) the mandatory convertibility clause is no longer applicable.
112. Fiscal policy means:
- (a) policy relating to money and banking in a country.
 - (b) policy relating to public revenue and public expenditure.
 - (c) policy relating to non banking financial institutions.
 - (d) none of the above.
113. Money in traditional sense:
- (a) serves as a medium of exchange.
 - (b) serves as a store of value.
 - (c) serves as both medium of exchange and store of value.
 - (d) serves neither as medium of exchange and store of value.
114. Narrow money refers to:
- (a) M_1
 - (b) M_2
 - (c) M_3
 - (d) M_4
115. Which of the following statements about banks is incorrect?
- (a) Banks encourage saving habits among people.
 - (b) Banks mobilize savings and make them available for production.
 - (c) Banks help in creating credit money.
 - (d) None of the above.
116. Who is the official "lender of the last resort" in India?
- (a) SBI
 - (b) PNB
 - (c) RBI
 - (d) OBC

PART II

117. Over the planning period the share of industrial sector in the GDP of India has _____.
- (a) increased
 - (b) decreased
 - (c) remained constant
 - (d) remained above 50 percent
118. Three steel plants in Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur were set up in the _____.
- (a) First plan
 - (b) Second plan
 - (c) Third plan
 - (d) Fourth plan
119. The annual addition to the country's population is almost equal to the total population of _____.
- (a) Bangladesh
 - (b) Australia
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) China
120. India's passing through _____ stage of demographic transition.
- (a) fourth
 - (b) third
 - (c) first
 - (d) second
121. At present only _____ industries are reserved for the public sector.
- (a) 5
 - (b) 7
 - (c) 8
 - (d) 3
122. At present, 100 percent FDI is allowed in _____.
- (a) defence
 - (b) drugs and pharmaceuticals
 - (c) banks

- (d) insurance
123. When due to introduction of new machinery, some workers tend to be replaced by machines, their unemployment is termed as _____.
- (a) structural.
(b) technological.
(c) mechanical.
(d) seasonal.
124. Most of the unemployment in India is _____.
- (a) voluntary
(b) structural
(c) frictional
(d) technical
125. Rural bank branches constitute _____ percent of total bank branches in India.
- (a) 14
(b) 60
(c) 47
(d) 82
126. A study of how increases in the corporate income tax rate will affect the national unemployment rate is an example of -----.
- (a) macroeconomics.
(b) descriptive economics.
(c) microeconomics.
(d) normative economics.
127. If the marginal (additional) opportunity cost is a constant then the PPC would be -----

- (a) straight line
(b) convex
(c) backward leading
(d) concave
128. If a good is a 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.

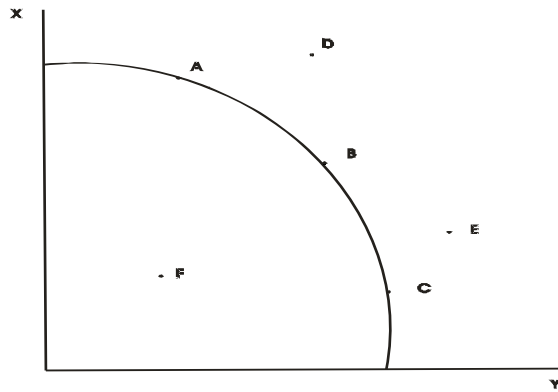
- (d) zero.
129. In the case of a Giffen good, the demand curve will be -----.
- (a) horizontal.
 - (b) downward-sloping to the right.
 - (c) backward falling to the left .
 - (d) upward-sloping to the right.
- 130 . ----- is also known as planning curve.
- (a) Long run average cost curve.
 - (b) Short-run average cost curve.
 - (c) Average variable cost curve.
 - (d) Average total cost curve.
131. If the airlines are making losses on passenger traffic they should lower their fares. The suggested remedy would only work if the demand for air travel had a price elasticity of - -----
- (a) zero
 - (b) greater than zero but less than one.
 - (c) one
 - (d) greater than one
132. When _____, we know that the firms must be producing at the minimum point of the average cost curve and so there will be productive efficiency .
- (a) $AC = AR$
 - (b) $MC = AC$
 - (c) $MC = MR$
 - (d) $AR = MR$

PART III

Figure 1 give the production possibilities frontier of an economy that produces two types of goods, guns and bread. Read the figure and answer questions 133-135

133. Which point on the PPF shows a productively efficient level of output?

- (a) A
- (b) B
- (c) C
- (d) All of the above.



134. Which of the following clearly represents a movement toward greater productive efficiency?

- (a) A movement from point A to point B.
- (b) A movement from point C to point D.
- (c) A movement from point F to point C.
- (d) A movement from point E to point B.

135. Which of the following illustrates a decrease in unemployment using the PPF?

- (a) A movement down along the PPF.
- (b) A rightward shift of the PPF.
- (c) A movement from a point on the PPF to a point inside the PPF.
- (d) A movement from a point inside the PPF to a point on the PPF.

Read the para below and answer Qus 136-137.

It was the World Trade Organisation(WTO) which gave a real push to the process of globalization. The World Trade Organisation came into existence on 1st January 1995. It is a powerful body which aims at making the whole world a big village where there is a free flow of goods and services and there is no barrier to trade. At its heart are the WTO agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's

trading nations.

136. What is globalization?

- (a) It refers to the transfer of assets from public to private ownership.
- (b) It refers to the disposal of public sector's equity in the market.
- (c) It means integrating the domestic economy with the world economy
- (d) None of the above.

137. What of the following is false about WTO?

- (a) It is the main organ for implementing the Multilateral Trade Agreements..
- (b) It is global in its membership.
- (c) It has far wider scope than GATT.
- (d) Only countries having more than prescribed level of total GDP can become its members.

PART IV

A competitive firm sells as much as of its product as it chooses at a market price of Rs 100 per unit. Its fixed cost are Rs 300 and its variable costs (in rupees) for different levels of production are shown in the following table. Use Table 2 to answer questions 138-141.

Table 2

Quantity	Variable cost	Fixed cost	Total cost	Average variable cost	Average total cost	Marginal cost
0	0			-	-	-
5	250					
10	470					
15	700					
20	980					
25	1350					
30	1850					
35	2520					
40	3400					
45	4530					
50	5950					

138. When production is 40 units, the average total cost is
- (a) Rs. 4.40
 - (b) Rs. 7.50
 - (c) Rs. 85
 - (d) Rs. 92.50
139. In the table marginal cost per unit that corresponds to 40 units of production is
- (a) Rs. 22
 - (b) Rs.85
 - (c) Rs.176
 - (d) Rs.880
140. To maximize profit, the firm should produce
- (a) 15 units
 - (b) 30 units
 - (c) 35 units
 - (d) 50 units
141. If the market price drops from Rs 100 to Rs 56, the firm's short run response should be
- (a) shut down
 - (b) produce 5 units
 - (c) produce 20 units
 - (d) continue to produce the same number of units as before the drop in price.

Read the following data and answer Questions number 142-147

A shopkeeper sells gel pen at Rs10 per pen. At this price he can sell 120 per month. After some time, he raises the price to Rs 15 per pen. Following the price rise:

- ◆ Only 60 pens were sold every month.
 - ◆ The number of refills bought went down from 200 to 150.
 - ◆ The number of ink pen customers bought went up from 90 to 180 per month.
142. The price elasticity of demand when gel pen's price increases from Rs. 10 per pen to Rs 15 per pen is equal to:
- (a) 2.5
 - (b) 1.0
 - (c) 1.66
 - (d) 2 .66

143. The cross elasticity of monthly demand for refills when the price of gel pen increase from Rs 10 to Rs.15 is equal to:
- (a) - 0.71
 - (b) + 0.25.
 - (c) - 0.19.
 - (d) + 0.38.
144. The cross elasticity of monthly demand for ink pen when the price of gel pen increases from Rs 10 to Rs 15 is equal to:
- (a) + 1.66.
 - (b) -1.05.
 - (c) -2.09.
 - (d) + 2.09.
145. What can be said about the price elasticity of demand for pen?
- (a) It is perfectly elastic.
 - (b) It is elastic.
 - (c) It is perfectly inelastic.
 - (d) It is inelastic.
146. Suppose income of the residents of locality increases by 50% and the quantity of gel pens demanded increases by 20%. What is income elasticity of demand for gel pen?
- (a) 0.4
 - (b) 0.6
 - (c) 1.25
 - (d) 1.50
147. We can say that gel pen in economics sense is a/an
- (a) luxury good
 - (b) inferior good
 - (c) normal good
 - (d) nothing can be said.
148. Suppose that a sole proprietorship is earning total revenues of Rs.120,000 and is incurring explicit costs of Rs 90,000. If the owner could work for another company for Rs.50,000 a year, we would conclude that:
- (a) the firm is incurring an economic loss.
 - (b) implicit costs are Rs.90,000.

- (c) the total economic costs are Rs.100,000.
- (d) the individual is earning an economic profit of Rs.25,000.

Use Table 3 to answer questions 149-150.

Table 3

Hours of Labour	Total Output	Marginal Product
0	---	---
1	300	300
2	_____	240
3	720	_____

149. What is the total output when 2 hours of labour are employed?
- (a) 160
 - (b) 200
 - (c) 360
 - (d) 540
150. What is the marginal product of the third hour of labour?
- (a) 120
 - (b) 160
 - (c) 200
 - (d) 180

SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE (50 MARKS)

- (i) Questions 151 to 160 have only one correct answer and carry + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.
- (ii) Questions 161 to 170 are the fill in the blank based questions having four alternate answers and carry + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.
- (iii) Questions 171 to 200 are numerical based questions, which have answers as numerical value and carry + 1 mark each for correct answer and – 0.25 mark for each wrong answer.

PART I

- 151. Statistics is concerned with
 - (a) Qualitative information.
 - (b) Quantitative information.
 - (c) (a) or (b).
 - (d) Both (a) and (b).
- 152. For any two numbers SD is always
 - (a) Twice the range.
 - (b) Half of the range.
 - (c) Square of the range.
 - (d) None of these.
- 153. Bivariate Data are the data collected for
 - (a) Two variables.
 - (b) More than two variables.
 - (c) Two variables at the same point of time.
 - (d) Two variables at different points of time.
- 154. Karl Pearson's coefficient is defined from
 - (a) Ungrouped data.
 - (b) Grouped data.
 - (c) Both.
 - (d) None.
- 155. An experiment is known to be random if the results of the experiment
 - (a) Can not be predicted.

- (b) Can be predicted.
 - (c) Can be split into further experiments.
 - (d) Can be selected at random.
156. A theoretical probability distribution
- (a) Does not exist.
 - (b) Exists only in theory.
 - (c) Exists in real life.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c).
157. Poisson distribution may be
- (a) Unimodal.
 - (b) Bimodal.
 - (c) Multi-modal.
 - (d) (a) or (b).
158. Standard error can be described as
- (a) The error committed in sampling.
 - (b) The error committed in sample survey.
 - (c) The error committed in estimating a parameter.
 - (d) Standard deviation of a statistic.
159. P_{01} is the index for time
- (a) 1 on 0
 - (b) 0 on 1
 - (c) 1 on 1
 - (d) 0 on 0
160. The present value of an annuity of Rs. 3000 for 15 years at 4.5% p.a CI is
- (a) Rs. 23809.41
 - (b) Rs. 32809.41
 - (c) Rs. 32908.41
 - (d) None of these.

PART II

161. If $b^2 - 4ac > 0$ then the roots are _____ and _____ .
- (a) Real, Equal
 - (b) Real, Unequal

- (c) Imaginary, Unequal
- (d) Imaginary, Equal
162. If an investment of Rs.60000 and Rs.70000 respectively yields an income of Rs.5750 Rs.6500 an investment of Rs.90000 would yield income of Rs._____.
- (a) 7500
- (b) 8000
- (c) 7750
- (d) 7800
163. In _____ ways can 4 Americans and 4 English men be seated at a round table so that no 2 Americans may be together.
- (a) $4! \times 3!$
- (b) 4P_4
- (c) $3 \times {}^4P_4$
- (d) 4C_4
164. The last term of the series $x^2, x, 1, \dots$ to 31 terms is _____.
- (a) x^{28}
- (b) $1/x$
- (c) $1/x^{28}$
- (d) $1/x^{30}$
165. The sum of all natural numbers between 200 and 400 which are divisible by 7 is _____.
- (a) 7730
- (b) 8729
- (c) 7729
- (d) 8730
166. An Ogive can be prepared in _____ different ways.
- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 4
- (d) 5

167. Mutually inclusive classification is usually meant for _____ .
- (a) A discrete variable
 - (b) A continuous variable
 - (c) An attribute
 - (d) All these
168. _____ is an absolute measure of dispersion.
- (a) Range
 - (b) Mean Deviation
 - (c) Standard Deviation
 - (d) All these measures
169. For finding the degree of agreement about beauty between two Judges in a Beauty Contest, we use _____ .
- (a) Scatter diagram
 - (b) Coefficient of rank correlation
 - (c) Coefficient of correlation
 - (d) Coefficient of concurrent deviation
170. Probability density function is always _____ .
- (a) Greater than 0
 - (b) Greater than equal to 0
 - (c) Less than 0
 - (d) Less than equal to 0

PART III

171. The value of $(8/27)^{1/3}$ is
- (a) $2/3$
 - (b) $3/2$
 - (c) $2/9$
 - (d) None of these.
172. The equation $-7x + 1 = 5 - 3x$ will be satisfied for x equal to
- (a) 2
 - (b) -1
 - (c) 1
 - (d) None of these.

173. The sum of two numbers is 52 and their difference is 2. The numbers are
- (a) 17 and 15
 - (b) 12 and 10
 - (c) 27 and 25
 - (d) None of these.
174. In what time will Rs.85000 amount to Rs.157675 at 4.5 % p.a. ?
- (a) 18 years
 - (b) 18.5 years
 - (c) 19 years
 - (d) 20 years
175. On what sum will the compound interest at 5% per annum for two years compounded annually be Rs.1640?
- (a) Rs. 16000
 - (b) Rs. 17000
 - (c) Rs. 18000
 - (d) Rs. 19000
176. Find the future value of an annuity of Rs.500 is made annually for 7 years at interest rate of 14% compounded annually. Given that $(1.14)^7 = 2.5023$.
- (a) Rs.5635.25
 - (b) Rs.5365.25
 - (c) Rs.6535.25
 - (d) Rs.6355.25
177. Find n if ${}^nP_3 = 60$
- (a) 4
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 7
178. A man has 5 friends. In how many ways can he invite one or more of his friends to dinner?
- (a) 29
 - (b) 30
 - (c) 31

- (d) 32
179. The 4 arithmetic means between -2 and 23 are
- (a) 3, 13, 8, 18
 (b) 18, 3, 8, 13
 (c) 3, 8, 13, 18
 (d) None of these.
180. The second term of a G P is 24 and the fifth term is 81 . The series is
- (a) 16, 36, 24, 54,...
 (b) 24, 36, 53,...
 (c) 16, 24, 36, 54,...
 (d) None of these.
181. In a group of 20 children, 8 drink tea but not coffee and 13 like tea. The number of children drinking coffee but not tea is
- (a) 6
 (b) 7
 (c) 1
 (d) None of these.
182. Evaluate: $\lim_{x \rightarrow 3} \frac{x^2 - 6x + 9}{x - 3}$.
- (a) -1
 (b) 0
 (c) 1
 (d) 2
183. $\lim_{x \rightarrow 1} \frac{x^2 - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x} - 1}$ is equal to
- (a) -3
 (b) $1/3$
 (c) 3
 (d) None of these.
184. If $y = x(x-1)(x-2)$ then $\frac{dy}{dx}$ is
- (a) $3x^2 - 6x + 2$

- (b) $-6x + 2$
 (c) $3x^2 + 2$
 (d) None of these.
185. The derivative of $\frac{3-5x}{3+5x}$ is
 (a) $30 / (3+5x)^2$
 (b) $1 / (3+5x)^2$
 (c) $-30 / (3+5x)^2$
 (d) None of these.
186. Integration of $3 - 2x - x^4$ will become
 (a) $-x^2 - x^5 / 5$
 (b) $3x - x^2 - x^5 / 5$
 (c) $3x - x^2 x^5 / 5 + k$
 (d) None of these.
187. Evaluate $\int_0^1 (2x^2 - x^3) dx$ and the value is
 (a) $4/3$
 (b) $5/12$
 (c) $-4/3$
 (d) None of these.
188. Find the number of observations between 250 and 300 from the following data :
- | Value | : More than 200 | More than 250 | More than 300 | More than 350 |
|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| No. of observations: | 56 | 38 | 15 | 0 |
- (a) 56
 (b) 23
 (c) 15
 (d) 8
189. What is the median for the following observations?
 5, 8, 6, 9, 11, 4.
 (a) 6
 (b) 7
 (c) 8

- (d) None of these.
190. The third decile for the numbers 15, 10, 20, 25, 18, 11, 9, 12 is
- (a) 13
(b) 10.70
(c) 11
(d) 11.50
191. If the range of x is 2, what would be the range of $-3x + 50$?
- (a) 2
(b) 6
(c) -6
(d) 44
192. What is the standard deviation of 5, 5, 9, 9, 9, 10, 5, 10, 10?
- (a) $\sqrt{14}$
(b) $\sqrt{42}$
(c) 4.50
(d) 8
193. When $r = 0$ then $\text{cov}(x, y)$ is equal to
- (a) + 1
(b) - 1
(c) 0
(d) None of these.
194. If an unbiased die is rolled once, the odds in favour of getting a point which is a multiple of 3 is
- (a) 1:2
(b) 2:1
(c) 1:3
(d) 3:1
195. If A, B and C are mutually exclusive independent and exhaustive events then what is the probability that they occur simultaneously?
- (a) 1
(b) 0.50
(c) 0

- (d) Any value between 0 and 1
196. It is given that a family of 2 children has a girl, what is the probability that the other child is also a girl ?
- (a) 0.50
(b) 0.75
(c) $1/3$
(d) $2/3$
197. If the quartile deviation of a normal curve is 4.05, then its mean deviation is
- (a) 5.26
(b) 6.24
(c) 4.24
(d) 4.80
198. If $2 \log x = 4 \log 3$, the x is equal to
- (a) 3
(b) 9
(c) 2
(d) None of these.
199. The number of subsets of the sets $\{6, 8, 11\}$ is
- (a) 9
(b) 6
(c) 8
(d) None of these.
200. $\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \frac{e^x + 1}{e^x + 2}$ is evaluated to be
- (a) 0
(b) -1
(c) 1
(d) None of these.