



# **K S ACADEMY**

*... Pathway to growth*

**(A Professional Institute Exclusively for CA aspirants)**

# **12<sup>th</sup>**

**KSA MODEL EXAM**

**FREE CPT MODEL EXAM JUNE 2017  
QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET**

**DATE: 11.06.2017**

**SESSION – I (Morning)**

**Time: 2 Hours (10.30 am to 12.30 pm)**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**SECTION – A : FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING (60 Marks)**

**SECTION – B : MERCANTILE LAW (40 Marks)**

*This test is divided into two sections.  
Please follow the instructions given in the booklet  
and answer the questions.*

***ALL THE BEST***

Total No. of Questions – 100

Total No. of Printed Pages - 25

Time Allowed – 2 Hours

Maximum Marks - 100

## KSA

### INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) The Question Paper Booklet will consist of 100 objective type questions. Each question will be of one mark and for every question, four suggested answers will be given in the booklet. The candidate is required to select one amongst the suggested answers from the OMR Answer Sheet and darken the circles with HB pencil viz. A or B or C or D, as the case may be.
- ii) For each correct answer, one mark will be awarded. For each wrong answer, 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the mark earmarked for each question will be deducted. Multiple darkened circles for a question will be treated as wrong answer. And, for questions not answered i.e. blanks, a zero will be given.
- iii) **Scoring a Minimum of 30% in each subject/sections and an aggregate of 100 Marks is a pre-requisite to clear CA-CPT Exams.**
- iv) Candidate should write in the OMR answer sheets, the correct Question Paper Booklet No., Roll Number and Question Booklet Code as given to him/her viz. A or B or C or D, with ball point pen and darken appropriate circles with HB Pencil. In case any candidate fills in this information wrongly, the Academy will not take any responsibility for rectifying the mistake. The Question Booklet Code as darkened by the candidate will be final and the result will be processed on the basis of the circle darkened by him/her.
- v) **Every candidate must sign the attendance register with Pen in each session separately against his/her name in the appropriate place. It may be noted that every candidate must present himself in both the sessions compulsorily. In case a candidate is present in the morning session and absent in the Afternoon session or vice – versa, due to any reason whatsoever he/she will be deemed to be absent in both sessions of CPT and his/her result will not be processed / prepared / published. In other words the result of such candidates shall be cancelled**

Question  
Paper No. : 02468

A

OMR No. :

SRO No :

Name :

Roll No :

Signature of  
the Candidate :

**SECTION – A**  
**FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING**  
**(60 MARKS)**

1. Which one of the following is correct?
  - a) The term 'Purchases' include the purchases of fixed assets for cash as well as on credit
  - b) The term 'Sales' include the sales of fixed assets for cash as well as on credit
  - c) The term 'Opening stock' means the goods lying unsold at the end of previous accounting period
  - d) The term 'Closing stock' means the goods lying unsold at the beginning of current accounting period
2. When fixed assets are sold
  - a) Total assets will increase
  - b) Total liabilities will increase
  - c) Total assets will decrease
  - d) There is no change in Total Assets
3. 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
4. Historical cost concept requires the recording of an asset:
  - a) At its Cost Value
  - b) At its market value
  - c) At its net realisable value
  - d) At its replacement cost
5. Changes in the capital account of a proprietor may occur due to:
  - a) Profits earned
  - b) Losses incurred
  - c) Capital introduced
  - d) Any of the above

6. Opening Capital ₹ 30,000, Closing Capital ₹ 15,000, Loss during the year ₹ 8,000, Drawings ₹ 7,000, Additional Capital introduced will be:
- Nil
  - Rs. 8,000
  - Rs. 16,000
  - Rs. 23,000
7. X purchased goods on 90 days credit from Y worth ₹ 20,000. Y has given a trade discount of ₹ 1,000 on the same. Since Y also offered a cash discount of ₹ 500, if payment is made within 30 days, X avails the cash discount and paid the dues to Y. At the end of the year the goods purchases from Y remain unsold and included in the stock. The value of such goods would be:
- ₹ 20,000
  - ₹ 19,500
  - ₹ 19,000
  - ₹ 18,500
8. In a Three-Column Cash Book:
- Only Cash Column and Discount Column are balanced
  - Only Bank Column and Discount Column are balanced
  - Only Cash Column and Bank Column are balanced
  - Cash Column, Bank Column and Discount Column are balanced
9. The words 'To Balance b/d' are recorded in the particulars column at the time of .....
- Balancing of Debtors A/c
  - Posting of opening entry
  - Closing the Debtors A/c
  - None of the above
10. Rent due for the month of March will appear\_\_\_\_\_ of the cash book.
- On the receipt side
  - On the payment side
  - As a contra entry
  - No where

11. A truck was purchased and after sometime, the name of the company was painted on it for advertisement purpose for ₹ 1,000/- This is
- Capital expenditure
  - Deferred revenue expenditure
  - Revenue expenditure
  - None
12. Revenue expenditure wrongly recorded as Capital Expenditure will result in
- Overstatement of net profit and understatement of assets
  - Overstatement of net profit and overstatement of assets
  - Understatement of net profit and overstatement of assets
  - Understatement of net profit and understatement of assets
13. A purchase of ₹ 10,000 has been wrongly posted to the credit of sales account but had been correctly entered in the Supplier's account. This error \_\_\_\_\_
- is an Error of Principle
  - Will not affect the Trial balance
  - Will not affect the gross profit
  - None of these
14. On examination of old books of Mr. Rai's firm, a Chartered Accountant found the following mistakes:
- Purchase of a cycle was debited to conveyance account ₹ 3,000. Fixed assets are depreciated at 10% depreciation
  - A credit purchase of goods from Mr. X for ₹ 2,500 entered as sale
  - Receipt of cash from Mr. A was posted to the account of Mr. B ₹ 1,500
- What will be the effect on capital account of Mr. Rai after rectifying above mistakes?
- His capital will be debited by ₹ 2,300
  - His capital will be credited by ₹ 2,300
  - His capital will be debited by ₹ 2,700
  - His capital will be credited by ₹ 3,800
15. Which of the following is not the salient feature of bank reconciliation statement?

- a) Any undue delay in the clearance of cheques will be shown up by the reconciliation
- b) Reconciliation statement will help in finding the person doing any fraud
- c) Reconciliation is done by the bankers
- d) It helps in finding out the actual position of the bank balance

16. The cash book of Mr. Gadbadwala shows ₹ 8,364 as the balance at bank as on 31st December, 2011, but you find that it does not agree with the balance as per the Bank Pass book. On scrutiny, you find the following discrepancies:

- i. On 15th December, 2011 the payment side of the cash column of the cash book was Undercast by ₹ 100
- ii. A cheque for ₹ 131 issued on 25th December, 2011 was not taken in the bank column of the cash book.
- iii. Dividends of ₹ 250 collected by the bank and subscription of ₹ 100 paid by it were not recorded in the cash book
- iv. One out-going cheque of ₹ 350 was recorded twice in the cash book. Balance as per pass book is

- a) ₹ 8,733
- b) ₹ 9,195
- c) ₹ 7,995
- d) ₹ 8,233

17. The books of A Ltd. Revealed the following information

Particulars	₹
Opening inventory	3,00,000
Purchases during the year 2016 - 2017	17,00,000
Sales during the year 2016 - 2017	24,00,000

On 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2017, the value of inventory as per physical inventory taking was Rs.1,62,500. The company's gross profit on sales has remained constant at 25%. The management of the firm suspects that some inventory might have been pilfered by a new employee. The estimated cost of the missing inventory is?

- a) Rs. 37,500
- b) Rs. 12,500
- c) Rs. 50,000

d) Rs. 75,000

18. \_\_\_\_\_ method is a non historical cost method of inventory valuation also known as retail inventory method

a) Latest purchase price

b) Adjusted selling price

c) Standard cost

d) Average purchase price

19. The opening inventory is overstated by Rs.10,000 and closing inventory is understated by Rs.15,000. The impact of these on net profit for the current year is

a) Rs.5,000 overstated

b) Rs.25,000 overstated

c) Rs.25,000 understated

d) Rs.5,000 understated

20. \_\_\_\_\_ method shall be efficient, if repairs and maintenance cost of an asset increases as it grows older

a) Straight Line

b) Reducing Balance

c) Sinking Fund

d) Annuity

21. Estimated useful life of machinery is 5 years. Depreciation written off in second year under sum of years digit method would be:

a)  $\frac{4}{15}$

b)  $\frac{3}{15}$

c)  $\frac{2}{15}$

d)  $\frac{1}{15}$

22. The portion of the acquisition cost of the asset, yet to be allocated is known as

a) Written down value

b) Accumulated value

c) Realisable value

d) Salvage value

23. MVM Ltd. Profit and loss account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2011 includes the following information:

	Rs.
I. Depreciation	57500
II. Bad debts written off	21000
III. Increase in provision for doubtful debts	18000
IV. Proposed dividend	15000
V. Retained profit for the year	20000
VI. Liability for tax	4000

State which of the following item is transferred to Provisions?

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

24. Under-statement of closing work in progress in the period will:

- a) Understate cost of goods manufactured in that period
- b) Overstate current assets
- c) Overstate gross profit from sales in that period
- d) Understate net income in that period

25. Bad debts recovered of Rs.2000 which were previously written off as bad debt will be credited to

- a) Bad Debt A/c
- b) Debtor A/c
- c) Bad Debt recovered A/c
- d) Suspense A/c

26. Mr. X Ltd provides you the following information

1. Goods sent by Mr. X to his agent Mr. Y 10,000 units at Rs.20 per unit.
2. Mr. X's forwarding and insurance expenses are Rs.50,000.
3. Agent took delivery and brought the goods to his godown after incurring expenses at Re.1 per unit.
4. Goods fully destroyed by fire in Agent's godown is 200 units (Insurance Company admitted 80% of the loss).



Calculate the net loss incurred on goods destroyed by fire.

- a) Rs. 1000
- b) Rs. 1040
- c) Rs. 5000
- d) Rs. 5200

27. X sent out goods costing Rs.2,00,000 to Y.  $\frac{3}{5}$ <sup>th</sup> of the goods were sold by the consignee for Rs.1,40,000. Commission 2% on sales plus 20% of gross sales less all commission exceeds cost price. The amount of commission will be?

- a) Rs.5,667
- b) Rs.5,849
- c) Rs.6,000
- d) Rs.6,943

28. A and B were partners in joint venture sharing profits and loss in the ratio of 3:2. A supplies goods to the value of Rs.60,000 and incurs expenses amounting Rs.6000. B supplies goods to the value of Rs.16,000 and his expenses amount to Rs.3000. B sells goods on behalf of the joint venture and realizes Rs.1,20,000. B is entitled to commission of 5% on sales. B settles his account by bank draft. How much amount, B will pay to A as final settlement?

- a) Rs.83,400
- b) Rs.93,200
- c) Rs.80,000
- d) Rs.66,000

29. A and B enter into a joint venture sharing profit and losses in the ratio 3:2. A purchased goods costing Rs.2,00,000. B sold 95% 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. Remaining goods are stolen. A is entitled to get interest on Capital @ 5% irrespective of utilization period. What will be the final remittance?

- a) B will remit Rs. 2,15,300 to A
- b) B will remit Rs. 2,27,300 to A
- c) B will remit Rs. 2,06,200 to A
- d) B will remit Rs. 2,18,700 to A

30. Under sale or return or approval basis, when transactions are few, the seller, while sending the goods, treats them as

- An ordinary sale but no entry is passed in the books
- An ordinary sale and entry for normal sale is passed in the books
- Approval sale and no entry is passed
- None of these

31. Manu's acceptance to Rishi ₹ 12,000 is retired two months before the due date at a discount of 10% per annum. In the books of Rishi, the journal entry will be

a) Cash A/c	Dr	10,800	
Discount A/c	Dr	1,200	
			To Bills receivable A/c
			12,000
b) Manu's A/c	Dr	10,800	
Discount A/c	Dr	1,200	
			To Bills receivable A/c
			12,000
c) Cash A/c	Dr	11,800	
Discount A/c	Dr	200	
			To Bills receivable A/c
			12,000
d) Manu's A/c	Dr	11,800	
Discount A/c	Dr	200	
			To Bills receivable A/c
			12,000

32. A draws a bill on B for ₹ 1,50,000. A endorsed the bill to C. The bill returned dishonoured. Noting charges ₹ 1,500. B request A to accept the amount @ 2% discount by cheque. The cheque amount will be

- ₹ 1,47,000
- ₹ 1,48,470
- ₹ 1,49,500
- ₹ 1,51,470

33. A draws bill of exchange on B for ₹ 15,000 for 3 months on 12<sup>th</sup> may, 2016. What will be the maturity date?

- 15<sup>th</sup> August 2016
- 14<sup>th</sup> August 2016

c) 16<sup>th</sup> August 2016

d) 12<sup>th</sup> August 2016

34. X, Y, Z were partners sharing profits in the ratio 5:3:2. Goodwill does not appear in the books, but it is agreed to be worth Rs.1,00,000. X retires from the firm and Y and Z decide to share future profits equally. X's share of goodwill will be debited to Y's and Z's capital A/c's in the ratio:

a)  $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{2}$

b) 2:3

c) 3:2

d) None

35. In the absence of "Partnership deed" partners are entitled to

a) Interest on capital

b) Interest on loans

c) Profit sharing in capital ratio

d) Salary

36. Which account will be prepared at the time of admission of a new partner for giving effect of revaluation of assets and liabilities without changing the value of assets and liabilities of old balance sheet?

a) P & L Adjustment A/c

b) Revaluation A/c

c) Memorandum Revaluation A/c

d) Realisation A/c

37. On the death of a partner, his executor is paid the share of profits of the deceased partner for the relevant period. This payment is recorded in profit and loss \_\_\_\_ account

a) Suspense

b) Adjustment

c) Appropriation

d) Reserve

38. In the absence of proper agreement, representative of the deceased partner is entitled to the dead partner's share in
- a) Profits till date, goodwill, JLP, share in revalued assets and liabilities
  - b) Capital, goodwill, JLP, interest on capital, share in revalued assets and liabilities
  - c) Capital, profits till date, goodwill, interest on capital, share in revalued in assets and liabilities
  - d) Capital, profits till date, goodwill, JLP, share in revalued assets and liabilities
39. How unrecorded assets are treated at the time of retirement of a partner?
- a) Credited to revaluation account
  - b) Credited to capital account of retiring partner only
  - c) Debited to revaluation account
  - d) Credited to partner's capital account
40. B, J and D the partners sharing profits in the ratio 7:5:4. D died on 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2011. It was decided to value the goodwill on the basis of 3 year's purchase of last 5 year's average profits. If the profits are Rs.29,600 ; Rs.28,700 ; Rs.28,900 ; Rs.26,800 and Rs.24,000. What will be D's share of goodwill:
- a) Goodwill - 27,600
  - b) Goodwill - 20,700
  - c) Goodwill - 82,800
  - d) Goodwill - 27,000
41. Discount on re-issue of shares forfeited cannot exceed the
- a) 50% of face value
  - b) Face value
  - c) 50% of amount forfeited
  - d) Amount forfeited
42. As per the Companies Act 2013, only preference shares which are redeemable within \_\_\_\_ can be issued
- a) 20 years
  - b) 25 years
  - c) 30 years

d) 15 years

43. When debentures are issued as collateral security against any loan then the holder of such debentures is entitled to

- a) Interest only on the amount of loan
- b) Interest only on the face value of debentures
- c) Interest both on the amount of the loan and on the debentures
- d) None of the above

44. G Ltd. Purchased land and building from H Ltd. For a book value of Rs.2,00,000. The consideration was paid by issue of 12% Debentures of Rs.100 each at a discount of 20%. The debenture account is credited with

- a) Rs. 2,60,000
- b) Rs. 2,50,000
- c) Rs. 2,40,000
- d) Rs. 1,60,000

45. Reserve share capital refers to

- a) That part of the issued share capital, which is reserved for promoters
- b) The portion of issue price of shares which a company has demanded from shareholders
- c) The portion of called up capital which is paid by the shareholder
- d) Portion of the uncalled capital which a company decides to call only in case of winding up

46. X Ltd. Offered 6,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each Rs.8 called up. The public applied for 5,00,000 shares. All money was duly received except from Mr. X who holds 4000 shares has not paid anything after application money of Rs.2 per share and from Mr. Y who holds 1000 shares has paid only Rs.6 per share. X's shares were forfeited. The amount of subscribed capital to be disclosed in the Balance Sheet is

- a) Rs. 39,96,000
- b) Rs. 39,74,000
- c) Rs. 49,96,000
- d) Rs. 49,74,000

47. MIG Ltd. forfeited 10 shares of Rs.10 each (6 called up) issued at a discount of 10% to Mr. Y on which he had paid an application money of Rs.2 per share. Out of these, 8 shares were re-issued to Z as Rs.8 called up for Rs.9 per share. The profit on re-issue is

- a) Rs.20
- b) Rs.18
- c) Rs.16
- d) None of these

48. Accrual means .....

- a) Recognition of revenue as it is earned and of costs as they are paid
- b) Recognition of revenue as it is received and of costs as they are incurred
- c) Recognition of revenue and costs on payment basis
- d) Recognition of revenue as it is earned and of costs as they are incurred

49. All the following are benefits of accounting standards except .....

- a) AS cannot override the statute
- b) AS reduce to a reasonable extent confusing variations in the accounting treatments used to prepare financial statements
- c) AS may call for disclosure beyond that required by law
- d) AS facilitates comparison of financial statements of companies

50. NO	ACCOUNT HEADS	DEBIT	CREDIT
1	Sales		15,000
2	Purchases	10,000	
3	Miscellaneous Expenses	2,500	
4	Salaries		2,500
	TOTAL	12,500	17,500

The 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.

51. On scrutiny, an accountant found that

- (i) Bad debts recovery of ₹ 500 was credited to debtors A/c wrongly
- (ii) Bank charges of ₹ 50 was wrongly entered twice in bank book
- (iii) Purchase return of ₹ 100 was omitted to be entered in the books of A/c

What will be the net effect in profit after above rectification?

- a) Increase ₹ 650
- b) Increase ₹ 350
- c) Decrease ₹ 650
- d) Increase ₹ 550

52. AVN Ltd. Which depreciates its machinery at 10%p.a. on diminishing balance method, had on 1<sup>st</sup> April 2014 Rs.29,160 , to the debit of Machinery Account. On 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015,the company decided to change the method of depreciation to straight line method with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April 2011, the rate of depreciation remaining the same. On account of changed method of depreciation

- a) Short Depreciation to be written back Rs.580
- b) Excess Depreciation to be written back Rs.580
- c) Excess Depreciation to be written back Rs.290
- d) Short Depreciation to be written back Rs. 1160

53. On 1<sup>st</sup> Jan 2011 provision for Doubtful Debts existed at Rs. 400. Trade receivables on 31.12.2011 were Rs. 15000; bad debts totalled Rs. 1000. It is required to write off the bad debts and create a provision equal to 5% of the Trade receivables balance. Show how you would compute the amount debited to the Profit and Loss Account.

- a) 1100
- b) 1200
- c) 1300
- d) 1400

54. Opening inventory Rs.30,00,000. Purchases Rs.90,00,000. Sales Rs. 1,00,00,000. As per physical inventory taken on 31<sup>st</sup> march, the closing inventory was Rs.41,80,000. Gross profit on sales has remained constant at 25%. The management of the firm suspects that some inventory might have been taken away by a new employee. The estimated cost of the missing inventory on the

close of financial year, and the cost of goods sold, respectively, during the year, are:

- a) Rs. 5,30,000 and Rs. 75,00,000
- b) Rs. 4,20,000 and Rs. 78,20,000
- c) Rs. 3,50,000 and Rs. 1 Crs
- d) Rs. 3,20,000 and Rs. 75,00,000

55. X sent out 400 bags to Y costing Rs.200 each. Consignor expenses were Rs.4000. Y's non selling expenses were Rs.2000 and selling expenses were Rs.1000.300 bags were sold by Y. Value of consignment stock will be

- a) Rs.20,400
- b) Rs.20,700
- c) Rs.22,000
- d) Rs.21,500

56. X drew a bill on Y for Rs. 45,000 for mutual accommodation in the ratio 2:1. Y accepted the bill and returned to X. X discounted the bill for Rs. 42,300 and remitted 1/3<sup>rd</sup> proceeds to Y. Before the due date, not having funds to meet the bill, Y drew a bill on X for Rs. 63,000 on the same terms as to mutual accommodation. The second bill was discounted for Rs.61,200. The first bill was honoured on the due date and a net amount of Rs. 10,800 was remitted to X by Y. The proportionate discount charge on both the bills is to be done by Y is:

- a) Rs. 1,800
- b) Rs. 1,500
- c) Rs. 3,000
- d) Rs. 1,200

57. If an asset was earlier revalued upward and then later on it was revalued downward, then the downfall to the extent of earlier appreciation is

- a) Credited to Revaluation Reserve Account
- b) Debited to Revaluation Reserve Account
- c) Credited to Profit and Loss Account
- d) Debited to Profit and Loss Account

58. Andy, Tom & Bob were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Tom died on 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2014. The firm has taken insurance policies on lives of



the partner, premium being charged to Profit and Loss A/c every years. The policy amount and surrender value as on 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2014 were as follows

POLICY HOLDER	POLICY AMOUNT (RS)	SURRENDER VALUE (RS)
ANDY	5 LACS	50,000
TOM	7 LACS	70,000
BOB	4 LACS	40,000

Amount payable to Tom's legal representatives regarding insurance policies would be :

- a) Rs.7,00,000
- b) Rs. 2,88,000
- c) Rs. 6,44,000
- d) Rs. 3,16,000

59. X Ltd decides to redeem 650, 15% Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs.100 each at a premium of 10%. It has general reserve of Rs.70,000 and a securities premium of Rs.4,000. If it is decided to issue 1,950 Equity shares of Rs.10 each at 30% premium for the purpose of redemption of preference shares, the amount required to be transferred to capital redemption reserve account is -

- a) Rs.65,000
- b) Nil
- c) Rs.45,500
- d) Rs.45,000

60. X Ltd decides to redeem 650, 15% preference shares of Rs.100 each at a 10% premium. It has a general reserve of Rs.45,500 and securities premium of Rs.1,000. If the new equity shares are to be issued to at 20% discount, the minimum number of Equity shares of Rs.10 each to be issued for the purpose of redemption is -

- a) 1950
- b) 2000
- c) 3124
- d) 2500

**SECTION – B**  
**MERCANTILE LAW**  
**(40 MARKS)**

61. The Sale of Goods Act 1930, deals with the
- a) Movable goods only
  - b) Immovable good only
  - c) Both movable and immovable goods
  - d) All goods except ornaments
62. Registration of a firm is:
- a) Compulsory
  - b) Optional
  - c) Occasional
  - d) None of the above
63. Consideration must move at the desire of
- a) Promisor
  - b) Promisee
  - c) Any other person
  - d) Any of these
64. Doctrine of Caveat Emptor means
- a) Let the seller beware
  - b) Let the buyer beware
  - c) Let the creditor beware
  - d) None of the above
65. What is the meaning of the term Consensus-ad-idem?
- a) Two persons agreement
  - b) Two persons disagreement
  - c) Two persons agreeing upon the same thing in the same sense
  - d) None of the above
66. Generally the following damages are not recoverable
- a) Ordinary damages
  - b) Special damages
  - c) Remote damages

d) Nominal damages

67. Obtaining consent on the basis of a relationship subsisting between two persons whereby one is able to dominate the will of another is called

a) Duress

b) Undue influence

c) Coercion

d) Misrepresentation

68. The public notice is not required if partner \_\_\_\_\_.

a) Retires

b) Expelled

c) Dies

d) Either (a) or (b)

69. Implied contract even if not in writing or express words is \_\_\_\_\_ if all the conditions are satisfied

a) Void

b) Voidable

c) Valid

d) Illegal.

70. Jus in Personam means

a) A right against or in respect of a thing

b) A right against or in respect of a person

c) Both (a) and (b)

d) None of these

71. The goods which have not been identified and agreed upon at the time of contract of sale are \_\_\_\_\_ goods.

a) Contingent

b) Future

c) Unascertained

d) Unappropriated

72. Which of the following is within the implied authority of a partner
- a) Enter into partnership on behalf of the firm
  - b) Admitting any liability in a suit against the firm
  - c) Acquire immovable property
  - d) Purchase and sell goods in which the firm is dealing
73. Which of the following is not disability of an unregistered firm?
- a) It cannot file a suit against third parties
  - b) Its partners cannot file a suit against a firm
  - c) It cannot claim a set-off exceeding Rs.100
  - d) It cannot be sued by a third party
74. Which of the following is not an essential element of a contract to sale
- a) Existence of essential elements of a valid contract
  - b) Payment of price at the time of contract
  - c) Subject matter of contract must be goods
  - d) Two parties i.e. seller and buyer
75. \_\_\_\_\_ Contract is a contract which is actually valid but cannot be enforced because of some technical defect.
- a) Void
  - b) Voidable
  - c) Illegal
  - d) Unenforceable
76. In an auction sale, if the seller makes use of pretended bidding to raise the price, then the sale is
- a) Valid
  - b) Void
  - c) Voidable
  - d) Illegal
77. Under section 10 of the Partnership Act 1932, every partner shall indemnify the firm for loss caused to it by his
- a) Fraud
  - b) Error
  - c) Mistake

d) Misrepresentation

78. If time is the essence of a contract and it is not performed within specified time then

- a) The contract cannot be performed later on
- b) The promisor can compel the promisee to accept the performance later on
- c) The contract becomes voidable at the option of the promisee
- d) The contract becomes voidable at the option of the promisor

79. The differences between contingent contract and wagering agreements are as follows

- a) A wagering agreements consist of reciprocal promises whereas a contingent contract may not contain reciprocal promises.
- b) In a wagering agreements the uncertain events is the sole determining factor while in a contingent contract the event is only collateral.
- c) A wagering agreement is void whereas a contingent contract is valid
- d) All of the above

80. An unpaid seller is bound to resell the goods

- a) False
- b) True
- c) Unpaid seller can sue for compensation
- d) Unpaid seller can force to pay the price

81. Partner by holding out is\_\_\_\_\_.

- a) A person representing himself to be a partner of the firm by words spoken or written or by his conduct
- b) Partner of a firm but the outsiders do not know him as such
- c) Partner of a partner of a firm
- d) Partner of a firm but does not take part in the business of the firm

82. Sharing of profits is \_\_\_\_\_ evidence of existence of partnership.

- a) Collaborative
- b) Confirmative
- c) Conclusive
- d) Not a Conclusive

83. The doctrine of privity of contract states that

- a) A contract can confer right on one who is not a party to the contract, if the contract benefits him
- b) A contract cannot confer any right on one who is not a party to the contract, even though the very object of the contract may have been to benefit him
- c) A contract can confer rights on strangers
- d) A contract always confer rights on one who is not a party to the contract

84. In case of breach of a warranty, the buyer can

- a) Repudiate the contract
- b) Claim damages only
- c) Return the goods
- d) Refuse to take delivery of the goods

85. Which of the following contract is not discharged by frustration?

- a) Government intervention
- b) Destruction of goods
- c) Change of law
- d) Commercial impossibility

86. Public notice is not given on the death of a partner but the firm continues the business. For the acts of the firm done after his death

- a) The estate of the deceased partner is liable
- b) The estate of the deceased partner is not liable
- c) His legal representatives are personally liable
- d) The estate of the firm is liable

87. Claim for Quantum Meruit cannot arise in case of:

- a) Void Agreements
- b) Void contracts
- c) Non-Gratuitous Act
- d) Gratuitous Act

88. When a voidable contract becomes void, the rule of \_\_\_\_\_ applies
- a) Novation
  - b) Impossibility
  - c) Restitution
  - d) Recession
89. In case of anticipatory breach, the aggrieved party may treat the contract
- a) As discharged and bring an immediate action for damages
  - b) As operative and wait till the time for performance arrives
  - c) Exercise option either (a) or (b)
  - d) Only option (a) is available
90. A contract of sale is a contract for sale by sample if it is\_\_\_\_\_.
- a) By operation of law
  - b) By way of custom or usage of trade
  - c) By way of an express or implied term in the contract, to that effect
  - d) By decision of the seller
91. If a partner was not expelled in good faith and in the interest of the firm, it will be:
- a) Null
  - b) Void
  - c) Both (a) & (b)
  - d) Voidable
92. Delivery by attornment is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) Actual delivery
  - b) Symbolic delivery
  - c) Constructive delivery
  - d) All of these
93. Which of the following statement is false?
- a) A contract is not voidable if fraud or misrepresentation does not include the other party to enter into a contract.

- b) A party cannot complain of fraudulent silence or misrepresentation if he had the means of discovering the truth with ordinary means.
- c) In case of fraud or misrepresentation aggrieved party can either rescind or affirm the contract
- d) A party who affirms the contract, can also change his option afterwards if he so decides.

94. An agreement in restraint of legal proceedings is void. It does not cover an agreement which:

- a) Cuts short the period of limitation
- b) Restricts absolutely the parties from enforcing their legal rights
- c) Discharge a party from liability or extinguishes the rights of a party
- d) Provides for a reference to arbitration instead of court of law

95. Which of the following are exceptions to the rule 'No consideration No contract'

- a) Written and registered agreements made on account of natural love and affection
- b) Promise to compensate for voluntary service and written promise to pay a Time Barred Debt
- c) Completed gifts, agency and gratuitous bailment
- d) All of the above

96. A and B are partners. A with the intention of cheating B goes to a shop and purchases such articles on behalf of the firm as might be used in the ordinary course of partnership business, but converts them to his own separate use, there being no collusion between him and the seller. Comment

- a) A is personally liable for the price of goods
- b) B is personally liable for the price of goods
- c) Firm is liable for the price of goods
- d) A is liable to B, as A's intention of cheating B

FROM THE BELOW PARAGRAPH ANSWER Q.NO 37 & 38

A of Agra sends a letter by post to B of Bengal offering to sell his machinery worth Rs.5 lakhs. This letter was posted on 1<sup>st</sup> January and reaches B on 7<sup>th</sup> January. B sends his acceptance by post on 10<sup>th</sup> January, but A receives the letter of acceptance on 15<sup>th</sup> January.



97. When is the communication of acceptance complete as against proposer and acceptor respectively?

- a) 7<sup>th</sup> January, 10<sup>th</sup> January
- b) 10<sup>th</sup> January, 15<sup>th</sup> January
- c) 15<sup>th</sup> January, 18<sup>th</sup> January
- d) 7<sup>th</sup> January, 15<sup>th</sup> January

98. If A sends a telegram on 8<sup>th</sup> January revoking his offer, and this telegram reaches B on 9<sup>th</sup> January. Revocation of offer is?

- a) Valid
- b) Invalid
- c) Uncertain
- d) None

99. Right of stoppage of goods in transit cannot be exercised

- a) If the carrier holds the goods as buyer's agent or as seller's agent
- b) If part delivery is not intended as delivery of the whole
- c) If the buyer has sold the goods without seller's consent
- d) If after the arrival of the goods at the appointed destination, the carrier or other bailee has not acknowledged to the buyer or his agent that he holds the goods on his behalf

100. Cross offers and counter offer means

- a) Identical offers exchanged by two parties in ignorance of each other's offer and qualification of original offer respectively
- b) Qualification of original offer and identical offers exchanged by two parties in ignorance of each other's offer
- c) Identical offer exchanged by two parties in consciousness of each other's offer and qualification of original offer respectively
- d) Either A or C

**ROUGH**

**ROUGH**

**ROUGH**



# **K S ACADEMY**

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# **12<sup>th</sup>**

**KSA MODEL EXAM**

**FREE CPT MODEL EXAM JUNE 2017  
QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET**

**DATE: 11.06.2017**

**SESSION – II (Afternoon)**

**Time: 2 Hours (2.00 pm to 4.00 pm)**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**SECTION – C : GENERAL ECONOMICS (50 Marks)**

**SECTION – D : QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE (50 Marks)**

*This test is divided into two sections.  
Please follow the instructions given in the booklet  
and answer the questions.*

***ALL THE BEST***

Total No. of Questions – 100

Total No. of Printed Pages - 22

Time Allowed – 2 Hours

Maximum Marks - 100

## KSA

### INSTRUCTIONS:

- i) The Question Paper Booklet will consist of 100 objective type questions. Each question will be of one mark and for every question, four suggested answers will be given in the booklet. The candidate is required to select one amongst the suggested answers from the OMR Answer Sheet and darken the circles with HB pencil viz. A or B or C or D, as the case may be.
- ii) For each correct answer, one mark will be awarded. For each wrong answer, 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the mark earmarked for each question will be deducted. Multiple darkened circles for a question will be treated as wrong answer. And, for questions not answered i.e. blanks, a zero will be given.
- iii) **Scoring a Minimum of 30% in each subject/sections and an aggregate of 100 Marks is a pre-requisite to clear CA-CPT Exams.**
- iv) Candidate should write in the OMR answer sheets, the correct Question Paper Booklet No., Roll Number and Question Booklet Code as given to him/her viz. A or B or C or D, with ball point pen and darken appropriate circles with HB Pencil. In case any candidate fills in this information wrongly, the Academy will not take any responsibility for rectifying the mistake. The Question Booklet Code as darkened by the candidate will be final and the result will be processed on the basis of the circle darkened by him/her.
- v) **Every candidate must sign the attendance register with Pen in each session separately against his/her name in the appropriate place. It may be noted that every candidate must present himself in both the sessions compulsorily. In case a candidate is present in the morning session and absent in the Afternoon session or vice – versa, due to any reason whatsoever he/she will be deemed to be absent in both sessions of CPT and his/her result will not be processed / prepared / published. In other words the result of such candidates shall be cancelled**

Question  
Paper No. : 13579

A

OMR No. :

SRO No :

Name :

Roll No :

Signature of  
the Candidate :

**SECTION – C**  
**GENERAL ECONOMICS**  
**(50 MARKS)**

1. Positive economics studies things
  - a) As they are
  - b) As they ought to be
  - c) (a) & (b)
  - d) None of the above
2. Macro economics is called as
  - a) Income theory
  - b) Aggregate economics
  - c) (a) & (b)
  - d) Price theory
3. A movement of the economy from a point inside PPC to a point on the production frontier means
  - a) Full employment
  - b) Maximum production
  - c) Technical efficiency
  - d) All the above
4. Which of the following are features of mixed economy?
  - a) Decentralized planning
  - b) Dual pricing
  - c) Balanced regional development
  - d) All the above
5. Which of the following is not a feature of deductive method
  - a) It is analytical and apri ori method
  - b) It proceeds from particular to general
  - c) It proceeds from general to particular
  - d) It involves testing of hypothesis
6. Expansion and contraction of demand are called
  - a) Change in quantity demanded
  - b) Movement along the same demand curve

- c) Change in demand due to change in price
- d) All the above

7. Vertical demand curve means

- a) Perfectly inelastic demand
- b) Elasticity of demand is equal to zero
- c) (a) & (b)
- d) None of the above

8. A bakery raises the price of a medium pizza from Rs. 60 to Rs. 100. Therefore quantity demanded falls from 700 pizzas to 100 pizzas. Find out the price elasticity demand using Arc elasticity method

- a) 0.67
- b) 1.5
- c) 2.0
- d) 3.0

9. In the case of complementary goods, the cross elasticity demand is

- a) Positive
- b) Negative
- c) Zero
- d) Equal to infinity

10. The law of Diminishing marginal utility explains the relationship between Total utility and marginal utility as follows:

- a) Total utility increases when Marginal utility is positive
- b) Total utility is maximum when marginal utility is zero
- c) Total utility diminishes when marginal utility is negative
- d) All the above

11. Consumer equilibrium under indifference curve analysis involves the following conditions

- a) Indifference curve is convex to origin
- b) Indifference curve is concave to origin
- c) Priceline is tangent to indifference curve
- d) (a) & (c)



12. Suppose the demand for meals in a medium priced restaurant is elastic .If the hotel raises the price of meals,
- There will be large fall in quantity demanded
  - Large fall in demand
  - Small fall in quantity demanded
  - Small fall in demand
13. Which of the following is not a feature of land
- Land is natural's Gift
  - It has mobility
  - Supply of land is fixed
  - Land differs in fertility
14. At the beginning of the II stage of the law of variable proportion
- MR curve cuts AP curve at its maximum point
  - AP is maximum
  - AP=MP
  - All the above
15. Long run production function is called as
- Laws of returns
  - Internal economies
  - External economies
  - Returns to scale
16. Given the relation  $MR = P(1 - \frac{1}{e})$  , if  $e=1$  ,
- MR<0
  - MR>0
  - MR=0
  - None of the above
17. Average cost of producing 50 units of the commodity is Rs.250. Fixed cost is Rs.1000. What will be Average fixed cost of producing 100 units of the commodity
- Rs.10
  - Rs.30
  - Rs.20
  - Rs.5

18. At which point MC curve intersects the AVC curve and SAC curve
- At equilibrium points
  - At their lowest points
  - At their optimum points
  - They do not intersect at all
19. Demand remaining constant , an increase in supply leads to
- Rise in price and fall in quantity
  - Fall in both price and quantity
  - Rise in both price and quantity
  - Fall in price and rise in quantity
20. A competitive firm in the short run does not cover AC and incurs loss , but the firm will continue production if
- $P=AVC$
  - $P>AVC$
  - $P<AVC$
  - (a) & (b)
21. In oligopoly the kink in demand curve is more due to
- Discontinuity in MR
  - Discontinuity in AR
  - The assumption that a price cut is followed by other firms and price rise is not followed by others
  - Price war among the firms
22. In monopoly there is no distinction between firm and industry , therefore the conditions for both short period and long period equilibrium are
- $MC=MR$
  - MC curve must cut MR from below
  - (a) & (b)
  - None of the above
23. Price discrimination is possible and profitable under the following conditions
- $MC=MR_a=MR_b$
  - Elasticity demand must be different in the sub markets
  - The seller must have monopoly power
  - All the above

24. Which of the following is not correctly matched
- a) Zamindari abolition – Land Reform
  - b) Major contribution to GDP- Service sector
  - c) RRB- Loan to Big industries
  - d) NABARD- Apex bank to agriculture
25. The features of long run equilibrium under monopolistic competition are
- a) It is called group equilibrium
  - b) All firms earn normal profit
  - c) All firms have excess capacity
  - d) All the above
26. To measure the inequalities of income and wealth generally which of the following is used
- a) Human development index
  - b) Gini index
  - c) Per capita income
  - d) National income
27. Which of the following is called micro enterprise under MSMED Act 2006
- a) Upto Rs.20 lakhs investment
  - b) Upto Rs.25 lakhs investment
  - c) Upto Rs.30 lakhs investment
  - d) Upto Rs.35 lakhs investment
28. NNP at factor cost is equal to
- a) GNP at market price + Indirect Taxes
  - b) GNP at market price – Depreciation
  - c) GNP at market price – Indirect Taxes + Subsidies
  - d) GNP at market price – NIFA
29. State which of the following is wholly exempted from income tax
- a) Salary income
  - b) Income from house property
  - c) Income from business and profession
  - d) Agricultural income

30. Match the following

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Green revolution  | A. Milk production         |
| 2. Blue revolution   | B. Agricultural production |
| 3. White revolution  | C. Fisheries               |
| 4. Yellow revolution | D. Oil seeds production    |

- a) 1B, 2C, 3A, 4D
- b) 1C, 2B, 3D, 4A
- c) 1D, 2C, 3A, 4B
- d) 1A, 2B, 3C, 4D

31. Which taxes are imposed by the state governments

- a) Income tax
- b) Entertainment tax
- c) Corporate income tax
- d) Custom duties

32. The state with lowest literacy rate in India is

- a) Bihar
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Kerala
- d) Rajasthan

33. The concept of demographic dividend means

- a) More people in the age group 0-14 years
- b) More people in the age group 15-60 years
- c) More people in the age group above 60 years
- d) None of the above

34. Work force refers to that part of

- a) Labour force which is employed
- b) Population which is unemployed
- c) Population which is force to work
- d) Labour force which is unemployed

35. Right to Education Act (RTE Act) 2009 has made free education compulsory for all children in the age group of
- a) 5 and 14 years
  - b) 6 and 14 years
  - c) 7 and 14 years
  - d) 8 and 14 years
36. According to Tendulkar committee the percentage of population below poverty line in 2011-12 was
- a) 45.3
  - b) 37.2
  - c) 21.9
  - d) 25.7
37. When workers are temporarily out of work while changing jobs, it is called \_\_\_\_\_ unemployment
- a) Cyclical
  - b) Frictional
  - c) Structural
  - d) Technological
38. A situation of inflation along with high rate of unemployment or stagnation is called
- a) Demand pull inflation
  - b) Cost push inflation
  - c) Stagnation
  - d) Deflation
39. Devaluation of currency stands for
- a) Increasing the value of domestic currency in terms of foreign currency
  - b) Decreasing the value of domestic currency in terms of foreign currency
  - c) Keep the value of domestic currency constant
  - d) None of the above
40. As a consequence of economic reforms , MRTP Act 1969 was replaced by
- a) Anti monopoly Act
  - b) SEZ Act
  - c) Competition Act 2002
  - d) FEMA

41. India has no full convertibility of the rupee under
- Current account
  - Capital account
  - Both current and capital account
  - None of the above
42. Which of the following is not correct about WTO
- It promotes multilateral trade agreements
  - It is a forum for trade negotiation among members
  - It handles trade relation disputes of members
  - It provides loans to members for meeting BOP deficits
43. Disinvestment is a process of
- Disposal of public sector unit's equity in the market
  - Relaxation of government restrictions
  - Transfer of assets from public to private sector
  - All the above
44. FDI is allowed in all of the following except
- Lottery business
  - Banking operations
  - Insurance
  - Air transport services
45. M3 used by RBI for measuring money supply in the country includes
- Currency with public and demand deposits of banks
  - M1 + M2
  - M1 + Time deposits of public with banks
  - All of the above
46. The proportion of the total deposits which commercial banks have to keep with RBI in terms of cash reserves is called
- CRR
  - SLR
  - OMO
  - Marginal requirement

47. When RBI wants to control credit, it will adopt the following steps:
- a) Raise the bank rate
  - b) Raise CRR or SLR
  - c) Sell the securities in the open market
  - d) All of the above
48. After nationalization of banks , the share of priority sector credit in the total bank credit in 2013 had increased to
- a) 36
  - b) 41
  - c) 45
  - d) 60
49. Which of the following is not correctly matched
- I. WTO - Generally forbids the use of QR on trade
  - II. IMF - Provides loans to members for meeting BOP deficits
  - III. RBI - Promotes trade among Asian countries
  - IV. IBRD - Provides loan to members for reconstruction and development
- a) I
  - b) II
  - c) III
  - d) IV
50. Nominal National Income is measured at ..... Real National Income is measured at.....
- a) Current prices; Constant prices
  - b) Constant prices; Current prices
  - c) Whole sale prices; Retail prices
  - d) None of the above

**SECTION - D**  
**QUANTITATIVE APTITUDE**  
**(50ARKS)**

51. If  $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{3}{8}$ . Find the value of  $\frac{4a+3b}{10a-b}$

a)  $\frac{11}{18}$

b)  $\frac{18}{11}$

c)  $\frac{9}{11}$

d) None

52. If  $\frac{a}{3} = \frac{b}{5} = \frac{c}{2}$ . Find  $\frac{a+b+c}{b}$

a) 5

b) 3

c) 2

d) None

53. If  $3^{4x} = (3^8)^8$ . Find  $x$

a) 4

b) 3

c) 8

d) None

54. Simplify  $[\log_q p \cdot \log_r q \cdot \log_s r \cdot \log_p s]^n$

a) 1

b)  $n$

c) 0

d) None

55. Simplify  $\log x + \log x^2 + \log x^3 \dots \dots + \log x^n$

a)  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2}$



b)  $\frac{n(n+1)}{2} \log x$

c)  $(n + 1) n \log x$

d) None

56. If the roots of the equation  $5x^2 - 26x + k = 0$  are reciprocals. Find  $k$ .

a) 5

b) 1

c)  $-\frac{2}{5}$

d) None

57. The lines  $3x + 4y + 10 = 0$  &  $4x - 3y + 5 = 0$  are

a) Parallel

b) Perpendicular

c) Bisect each other

d) None

58. An experienced worker ( $x$ ) produces 10 units of the product daily and a fresher ( $y$ ) produces 6 units per day. The daily demand of the product is 100 units. Express in the form linear in-equation.

a)  $10x + 6y \leq 100$

b)  $10x + 6y \geq 100$

c)  $10x + 6y = 100$

d) None

59. The roots of the equation  $(a - b)x^2 + (b - c)x + (c - a) = 0$  are

a) (Real, Irrational)

b) Real, Rational)

c) Imaginary

d) None.

60. The difference between SI and CI on a certain sum at 10% per annum for 2 years is Rs.60. Find the principle.

- a) Rs.1,200
- b) Rs.1,260
- c) Rs.6,000
- d) None

61. A sum is doubled in 5 years on CI, in how many years the sum will be 16 times.

- a) 20 Years
- b) 15 Years
- c) 10 Years
- d) None

62. Find the effective rate of interest corresponding to Nominal rate of interest 10% compounded half yearly.

- a) 10.5%
- b) 10.75%
- c) 10.25%
- d) None

63. Find the future value of annuity of Rs.5,000 payable at the end of each year for 6 years at 10% per annum.  $(1.1)^6 = 1.7716$

- a) Rs.38,580
- b) Rs.35,880
- c) Rs.38,850
- d) None

64. In how many ways 10 persons can be arranged in a row, so that the youngest and the oldest are not together.

- a)  $8!9$

- b)  $9!8$
- c)  $9!8!$
- d) None

65. If  $50C_9 + XC_{10} = 51C_{10}$ . Find  $x$

- a) 50
- b) 49
- c) 11
- d) None

66. There are 6 professors and 8 students. In how many ways a committee of 4 professors and 6 students can be formed if one particular professor is included in the committee.

- a) 280
- b) 560
- c) 420
- d) None

67.  $\sum n = 55$ . Find  $\sum n^2$

- a) 3025
- b) 506
- c) 385
- d) 1015

68. The middle term of 21 terms of an A.P is 100. Find the sum of 21 terms

- a) 2100
- b) 1050
- c) 51
- d) None

69. Sum the series  $100+90+81+\dots+\infty$

- a) 1000
- b) 9000
- c) 4500
- d)  $\infty$

70. Evaluate  $\lim_{x \rightarrow 2} \frac{e^x - e^2}{x - 2}$

- a)  $e$
- b) 2
- c)  $e^2$
- d) None

71.  $f(x) = \frac{5x+2|x|}{4x-|x|}$ . Test  $f(x)$  is continuous at  $x = 0$

- a) Continuous
- b) Not continuous
- c) Partly continuous
- d) None

72. If  $x = at^2$ ;  $y = at$ . Find  $\frac{dy}{dx}$  at  $t = 2$ .

- a)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- b) 2
- c)  $a$
- d) None

73. Evaluate  $\int_0^4 \frac{x^2}{(4-x)^5 + x^5} dx$

- a) 4
- b) 2
- c) 0
- d) None

74. Find the proper subsets that can be formed from the set  $A = \{\text{English Vowels}\}$

- a) 31
- b) 32
- c) 64
- d) 5

75.  $f(x) = 2x + x^2, g(x) = x^3$ . Find  $f \circ g(x)$

- a)  $(x^2 + 2x)^3$
- b)  $2x^3 + x^6$
- c)  $x^3 + 2x^6 + 4$
- d) None

76. AM of 10 observation is 46. If two observation are added then AM is increased by 4. Find the AM of 2 observation.

- a) 60
- b) 70
- c) 50
- d) None

77.  $\sum(x-20)=150, n=15$ . Find  $\bar{x}$

- a) 20
- b) 10
- c) 30
- d) None

78. Measures of central Tendency are affected by

- a) Shift of origin
- b) Change of scale
- c) Both Shift of origin
- d) None.

79. AM, GM, HM of a Set of Observation are connected by  $GM^2 = AM \times HM$ . Find the Correctness.

- a) Incorrect
- b) Correct
- c) Can't be said
- d) None

80. The variance of X series is 25. Find the variance of  $(20+3x)$

- a) 75
- b) 90
- c) 225
- d) None

81. AM and SD of set A are 40 and 10 and that of set B are 50 and 15. Find which set is more consistent

- a) A
- b) B
- c) Can't be said
- d) None

82. The Standard Deviation of 10 observation is 20. If each observation is increased by 10%. Find standard deviation of resulting series.

- a) Same as 20
- b) 22
- c) 30
- d) None

83. The sum of the absolute deviation is minimum if deviations are taken from .....

- a) Mean
- b) HM
- c) Median

d) Mode

84. The Co-variance of  $x$  &  $y$  is 50. And variance of  $x$  is 25 and variance of  $y$  is 144. Find the coefficient of correlation.

a)  $\frac{5}{6}$

b)  $\frac{12}{25}$

c)  $\frac{144}{225}$

d) None

85. If  $r(x, y) = 0.85$ . Find  $r(2x + 5, -6y + 2)$

a) 0.85

b) -0.85

c) 0.15

d) None

86. If  $r = \pm 1$  then two regression lines are

a) Parallel

b) Perpendicular

c) Coincident

d) None

87. Identify the regression lines  $5x - 2y - 18 = 0$ ,  $4x - 3y - 13 = 0$ .

a) First is  $x$  on  $y$  and second is  $y$  on  $x$

b) First is  $y$  on  $x$  and second is  $y$  on  $x$

c) Can't be said

d) None

88. If  $E(x + k) = 30$  and  $E(x - k) = 10$ . Find  $E(x)$  and  $k$

- a) (10,20)
- b) (20,10)
- c) (15,15)
- d) None

89. The mean of Poisson Distribution is 25. Find the Co-efficient of variation.

- a) 40%
- b) 20%
- c) 25%
- d) None

90. The parameter of binomial distribution [12, 0.6]. Find the mode.

- a) 8
- b) 7
- c) Both 7 and 6
- d) None

91. Nominal distribution is \_\_\_\_\_ modal distribution.

- a) Bimodal
- b) Unimodal
- c) Multimodal
- d) None

92. Fishers index number does not satisfy the \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Factor reversal test
- b) Unit test
- c) Circular test
- d) None



93.  $\sum p_o q_o = 500$   $\sum p_1 q_o = 600$ . Find the appropriate index number.

- a) 120%
- b) 83.33%
- c) 80%
- d) None

94. If  $P(A \cup B) = \frac{7}{9}$ ,  $P(A) = \frac{1}{3}$  and  $A$  &  $B$  are independent events. Find  $P(B)$ .

- a)  $\frac{2}{3}$
- b)  $\frac{1}{9}$
- c)  $\frac{2}{9}$
- d) None

95. A hits the target 3 times, out of 6 shots. B hits the target 2 times, out of 5 shots. Find the probability of hitting the target.

- a)  $\frac{3}{10}$
- b)  $\frac{7}{10}$
- c)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- d) None

96. A card is drawn from the pack of 52 cards. Find the probability that it is a Queen card or Black card.

- a)  $\frac{1}{3}$
- b)  $\frac{1}{2}$
- c)  $\frac{7}{13}$
- d) None

97. In sampling, standard error is called \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Mean of the Sample Distribution
- b) SD of the Sampling Distribution
- c) Error in Sampling
- d) None

98. Population variance is 64 and the size of the sample is 25. Find SE of sample means

- a) 1.6
- b) 0.625
- c) 0.325
- d) None

99. Median can be calculated from the diagram

- a) Histogram
- b) Bar Diagram
- c) Ogive Curves
- d) None

100. The data relating to unemployed persons collected from census reports are

- a) Secondary data
- b) Primary data
- c) Census data
- d) None

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