

- (1) Ans. b
Explanation:
- (2) Ans. a
Explanation:
- (3) Ans. a
Explanation:
- (4) Ans. c
Explanation:
- (5) Ans. b
Explanation:
- (6) Ans. c
Explanation: If starting point is overdraft as per Pass Book then a wrong carry forward of credit balance of Rs. 2,000 as a debit balance will be deducted with twice the amount i.e. Rs. 4,000 will be deducted.
- (7) Ans. a
Explanation:

Bank Reconciliation Statement

Particulars	+	-
Dr. Balance as per Cash Book (Bank Column)	3000	
Cheque Issued but Presented for Payment	500	
Interest Collected by Bank	400	
Deposited by a Customer Direct into the Bank	250	
Cr. Balance as Per Pass Book		
	4150	

- (8) Ans. a
Explanation:

Bank Reconciliation Statement

Particulars	+	-
Dr. Balance as per Cash Book (Bank Column)	10000	
Cheque Issued but Presented for Payment	2300	
Cheque Send to Bank but not Credited		2000
BIP Paid by Bank		800
Cr. Balance as per Pass Book		
	12300	2800
	9500	

(9) Ans. b
Explanation:

Dr. Balance as per Cash Book	+	
Interest Collected by the Bank (9000)	+	
Amount Directly Deposited by the Customer (18000)	+	
		Added

(10) Ans. a
Explanation:

Cash Book (Bank Column) (March)

Dr.			Cr.
Receipt	Amount	Payment	Amount
To Cash	10000		
To Cash	20000		

Pass Book (April)

Dr.			Cr.
Payment	Amount	Receipt	Amount
		By Cash	10000

(11) Ans. c

Explanation:

Overdraft Balance as per Cash Book	(-)	
Bank Charges Charged by Bank	(-)	
		Added

(12) Ans. d
Explanation:

Bank Reconciliation Statement

Particular	+	-
Dr. Balance as per Cash Book	2370	
Cheque Issued but not Presented into Bank	700	
Bank Charges Charged by Bank but Cash Book charged by more than 9 Rs.	9	
Balance as per Pass Book	3079	

(13) Ans. a
Explanation :

Pass Book	-	
	-	
		+ 100

(14) Ans. c
Explanation :

Cash Book	10000	
	+ 4000	
	- 3000	
Pass Book		11000

(15) Ans. b

Explanation:
Noting charges are borne by drawee in the event of dishonor of bill.

(25) Ans. b

Explanation:

Bill Amount	Rs. 150000
Add: Noting Charges	<u>Rs. 1500</u>
Due Amount	<u>Rs. 151500</u>
Amount after discount →	151500-2%
-	Rs. 148470

(26) Ans. c

Explanation:

Total Bill Amount =	30,000		
- Discount =	2000	Half Dis.	1000
Received Amount	28,000	Half Remmited to B	14,000
			15,000

So, A Remmited to B on due date 15000 Rs.

(27) Ans. d

Explanation:

One Month Calculate from 23rd Dec. to 23rd Jan.

	23 rd Jan.
+ Grace Period 3	3 Day
	26 th Jan. (Public Holiday)

So, due date will be 25th Jan.

(28) Ans. b

Explanation:

(29) Ans. c

Explanation:

(30) Ans. d

Explanation:

(31) Ans. b

Explanation:

Not a distinct legal entity from its partners

(32) Ans. b

Explanation:

Kartas only

(33) Ans. d

Explanation:

Not a Conclusive

(34) Ans. c

Explanation:

An illegal association

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- (35) Ans. b
Explanation:
The Partnership Act, 1932 came into force on 1st day of October 1932.
- (36) Ans. a
Explanation:
The ratio in which partners share profits and losses are based on agreement. And in absence of any information in the agreement, such are shared equally.
- (37) Ans. d
Explanation:
To form a partnership, the partners should share profits and losses. But some partners may get a share only in the profits subject to the provision inserted in the partnership deed.
- (38) Ans. a
Explanation:
While forming partnership, partners may mutually decides the terms and conditions of it in the partnership deed and if the provisions of such deed is lawful, then such are valid and enforceable. So, if there is a contract that the partner shall not carry on the business other than that of the firm while he is a partner, such contract is valid.
- (39) Ans. c
Explanation:
As per section 19(1) and 22, the implied authority of any partner is subject to either contract between the partners, or usages/customs of the trade.
- (40) Ans. c
Explanation:
As per section – 34, ordinarily but not invariably, the insolvency of a partner results in dissolution of a firm, but the partners are competent to agree among themselves that the adjudication of a partner as an insolvent will not give rise to dissolution of the firm. Secondly, on insolvency of a partner, his estate ceases to be liable for any act of the firm done after the date of the order, and the firm also is not liable for any act of such a partner after such date.
- (41) Ans. a
Explanation:
There should be minimum two partners for creation of partnership.
- (42) Ans. c
Explanation:
Companies Act.
- (43) Ans. d
Explanation:
When a partner retires from partnership firm and public notice is not given than-
1. Such partner will be liable for acts of firm 2. Firm will be liable for acts of such partner.
- (44) Ans. c
Explanation:
Date of birth of partners is not required to be mentioned in application form filed for

registration of firm.

- (45) Ans. d
Explanation:
If registration is not made than partner(s) can not sue on firm & vice- versa, firm can not sue on third party but third party sue on firm.
- (46) Ans. d
Explanation:
It is an implied authority of partner to purchase or sale goods on behalf of partnership firm.
- (47) Ans. d
Explanation:
Third party can sue partnership even when partnership firm is unregistered.
- (48) Ans. b
Explanation:
Every partner has right to be consulted in partnership firm.
- (49) Ans. b
Explanation:
Minor liability is limited upto extend on his share in partnership.
- (50) Ans. c
Explanation:
Mutual agreement is a ground of dissolution by agreement of all the partners.
- (51) Ans. c
Explanation : Supply curve can never be negatively sloped because there is a direct relationship between price and quantity supply hence it is having positive slope.
- (52) Ans. c
Explanation:

$$P_1 = 20/- \quad Q_1 = 250$$

$$P_2 = 30/- \quad Q_2 = 320$$

$$= e_a = \left\{ \frac{Q_1 - Q_2}{Q_1 + Q_2} \times \frac{P_1 + P_2}{P_1 - P_2} \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ \frac{-70}{570} \times \frac{50}{-10} \right\}$$

$$= 0.61$$
- (53) Ans. a
Explanation:
Law of supply states that price increase supply also increases & vice versa.
- (54) Ans. a
Explanation: Arc elasticity of supply formula is $\frac{q_1 - q_2}{q_1 + q_2} \times \frac{p_1 + p_2}{p_1 - p_2}$.

- (55) Ans. d
Explanation:
By Using the formula of Arc Elasticity

$$Ed = \frac{q_1 - q_2}{q_1 + q_2} \times \frac{p_1 + p_2}{p_1 - p_2}$$

$$Q_1 = 500$$

$$Q_2 = 300$$

$$P_1 = 10$$

$$P_2 = 15$$

$$\text{Or } \frac{500 - 300}{500 + 300} \times \frac{10 + 15}{10 - 15}$$

$$\text{Or } \frac{200}{800} \times \frac{25}{-5}$$

$$= \frac{5}{-4} \text{ Or } -1.25 \text{ or } 1.25$$

(Minus Sign can be ignored)

- (56) Ans. b
Explanation:
Since there is direct relationship between income and demand

- (57) Ans. a
Explanation:
If the proportion of income spent on goods increases as income increases, then the income elasticity for the goods is greater than 1.

- (58) Ans. b
Explanation:
Under Inductive method, conclusions are drawn on the basis of collection and analysis of data & facts relevant to the inquiry. After the perception of problem, data is collected, classified and analysed.

- (59) Ans. b
Explanation:
Since Elasticity between any two given points of a demand curve is called ARC Elasticity.

- (60) Ans. c
Explanation:
Normative science is related with solution of problems. It involves value judgments.

- (61) Ans. b
Explanation:
Point Method is used when there are small changes in price.

- (62) Ans. b
Explanation:
As this will lead to shifting from inside PPC to the original PPC

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- (63) Ans. c
Explanation:
These two commodities were termed as giffen goods by Sir Robert Giffen. This is an exception of law of demand
- (64) Ans. a
Explanation:
Because the goods are totally unrelated hence there is no relation between these goods hence the cross elasticity would be zero.
- (65) Ans. c
Explanation:
Since in case of luxury goods the elasticity is $e > 1$
- (66) Ans. a
Explanation:
According to Robbins "Economics is the science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses." Hence, this definition is related with "point of time".
- (67) Ans. a
Explanation:
Under this method, "the laws are deduced logically on the basis of certain fundamental assumptions or accepted actions or truths which have been established and handed down from generation to generation, conclusion and generalisations are drawn.
- (68) Ans. a
- (69) Ans. b
- (70) Ans. c
Explanation:
Since mixed economy deals with profit as well as service motive.
- (71) Ans. d
Explanation:
Demand can be defined as desire and willingness to buy backed by adequate purchasing power.
- (72) Ans. b
- (73) Ans. a
Explanation:
Since in the exception of Law of demand the shape of demand curve Increases towards right direction.
- (74) Ans. c
- (75) Ans. d
- (76) Ans. a

Explanation:

Pencil Pen Book

10 2 3

∴ Pencil are 120

∴ Total Quantity

$$= \frac{15}{10} \times 120 = 180$$

∴ No. of Exercise book

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3}{15} \times 180 = 36$$

(77) Ans. b

Explanation:

Let third proportional be T

$x^2 - y^2$, $x - y$, T

$x^2 - y^2 : x - y :: x - y : T$

$$(x - y)^2 = (x^2 - y^2) \times T$$

$$\frac{(x - y)^2}{x^2 - y^2} = T$$

$$\frac{x - y}{x + y} = T$$

(78) Ans. b

Explanation:

$$3a = 4b \text{ and } 5c = 2b$$

$$\text{or } 3a = 4b = 10c \quad (\text{multiply } 5c = 2b \text{ by } 2 \text{ and then put equal})$$

$$\text{Let } 3a = 4b = 10c = k$$

$$a = k/3, \quad b = k/4, \quad c = k/10$$

$$\text{and Ratio is } \frac{k}{3} : \frac{k}{4} : \frac{k}{10} \text{ or } 20:15:6$$

$$\text{so } a : c \text{ is } \boxed{10:3}$$

(79) Ans. a

Explanation:

$$\text{Given } A + B + C = 385$$

$$\text{again } A = \frac{2}{9}(B + C)$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{9A}{2} = B + C$$

$$\text{So } A + \frac{9A}{2} = 385$$

$$\frac{11A}{2} = 385$$

$$A = 70$$

(80) Ans. a

Explanation:

Let x be the numerator and the fraction be $\frac{x}{x+7}$

By the question

$$\frac{x}{x+9} = \frac{4}{7}$$

$$7x = 4x + 36$$

$$3x = 36$$

$$x = 12$$

The required fraction is $\frac{12}{19}$

(81) Ans. c

Explanation:

$$a:b = b:c$$

$$b^2 = ac$$

$$a^4 : (b^2)^2$$

$$a^4 : (ac)^2$$

$$a^4 : a^2c^2$$

$$a^2 : c^2$$

(82) Ans. d

Explanation:

$$a^x = b^y = c^z = k$$

$$a = k^{1/x}, b = k^{1/y}, c = k^{1/z}$$

$$\therefore b^2 = ac$$

$$k^{2/y} = k^{1/x} \cdot k^{1/z}$$

$$\frac{2}{y} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{z}$$

$$y = \frac{2xz}{x+z}$$

(83) Ans. a

Explanation:

$$\frac{\left(\frac{x}{y} - 1\right)}{\left(\frac{x^2}{y^2} - 1\right)}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{x-y}{y} \right) \times \frac{y^2}{x^2-y^2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y}{x+y}$$

(84) Ans. b

Explanation:

$$\frac{6^{n+2} - 30 \times 6^{n-1}}{6^n \times 10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6^n \cdot 6^2 - 5 \times 6 \times 6^n \cdot 6^{-1}}{6^n \times 10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{6^n [36 - 5]}{6^n \times 10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{31}{10} \text{ Ans.}$$

(85) Ans. b

Explanation:

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+5} + \sqrt{x-16}}{\sqrt{x+5} - \sqrt{x-16}} = \frac{7}{3}$$

Using C & D

$$\frac{\sqrt{x+5}}{\sqrt{x-16}} = \frac{5}{2}$$

$$\frac{x+5}{x-16} = \frac{25}{4}$$

$$x = 20$$

(86) Ans. d

Explanation:

$$\text{Let } 6^x = 5^y = 30^z = k$$

$$\therefore 6^x = k \Rightarrow 6 = k^{1/x} \quad \dots(1)$$

$$\therefore 5^y = k \Rightarrow 5 = k^{1/y} \quad \dots(2)$$

$$\text{and } 30^z = k \Rightarrow 30 = k^{1/z} \quad \dots(3)$$

$$\therefore 6 \times 5 = 30$$

$$(k^{1/x})(k^{1/y}) = (k^{1/z})$$

$$k^{1/x+1/y} = k^{1/z}$$

$$\text{Hence } \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{y+x}{xy} = \frac{1}{z}$$

$$\Rightarrow z = \left(\frac{xy}{x+y} \right)$$

(87) Ans. c

Explanation:

$$\left(\frac{x+2}{x+1}\right)\left(\frac{x+3}{x+2}\right)\left(\frac{x+4}{x+3}\right)\left(\frac{x+5}{x+4}\right)$$

$$\frac{x+5}{x+1}$$

(88) Ans. b

(89) Ans. b

Explanation:

$$\text{We Know Q.D} = \frac{2}{3}S.D$$

$$\text{Q.D.} < \text{S.D}$$

(90) Ans. b

Explanation:

$$y = 2 - 3x$$

$$\text{Variance of } y = |b|^2 \times \text{Variance of } x$$

$$= |-3|^2 \times 5 = 9 \times 5 = 45$$

(91) Ans. a

Explanation : Sum of marks of 300 students = $300 \times 40 = 12000$

after replacing wrong and missing observations sum of marks =

$$12000 - 60 + 66 + 14 - 41 + 60 = 12039$$

$$\text{Correct mean} = 12039/300 = 40.13$$

(92) Ans. d

Explanation:

$$\text{G.M.} = (4 \times 20 \times 36)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$= (4\sqrt[3]{45})$$

(93) Ans. c

Explanation:

First 5 and last five observations are same in magnitude but opposite in sign. So For

given observation $\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i = 0$ and

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 = 2 \sum_{i=1}^5 x^2 = 2 \times 160 = 320$$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum x}{n}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{320}{10} - \left(\frac{0}{10}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{32}$$

$$= 4\sqrt{2}$$

(94) Ans. b
 Explanation:
 Quartile deviation does not depend on extreme values. So quartile deviation can be calculated for open end classes.

(95) Ans. d

(96) Ans. b
 Explanation:
 $n = 32, \sigma = 5, \Sigma x = 80$

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma x^2}{n} - (\bar{x})^2}$$

$$(5)^2 = \frac{\Sigma x^2}{32} - 6.25$$

$$\Sigma x^2 = 1000$$

(97) Ans. b
 Explanation:

$$\left(\frac{\frac{n_1 + n_2}{H_1} + \frac{n_2}{H_2} \right) = \frac{2 + 3}{\left(\frac{2}{5}\right) + \left(\frac{1}{5}\right)}$$

Combined H.M. =

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{5}{5 + 15} \\ &= \frac{5}{20} = \frac{1}{4} \end{aligned}$$

(98) Ans. b
 Explanation:
 Let the number of boys be n_1 and girls be n_2 then combined mean

$$\bar{X}_C = \frac{n_1 \bar{X}_1 + n_2 \bar{X}_2}{n_1 + n_2}$$

$$60 = \frac{80n_1 + 50n_2}{n_1 + n_2} \Rightarrow 60n_1 + 60n_2 = 80n_1 + 50n_2$$

$$\Rightarrow 10n_2 = 20n_1 \Rightarrow n_1 : n_2 = 1 : 2$$

(99) Ans. a
 Explanation:
 A.M. = $(16 + 4)/2 = 10$
 G.M. = $\sqrt{16 \times 4} = 8$
 H.m. = $\frac{2 \times 16 \times 4}{16 + 4} = 6.4$

(100) Ans. b

Explanation:

$$y = \frac{x-50}{5}$$

$$\text{Mean of } y \text{ is } \frac{50-50}{5} = 0$$

$$\text{SD of } y \text{ is } \sigma_y = |b| \times \sigma_x$$

$$\sigma_y = \frac{1}{5} \times 5 = 1$$
