

- (1) Ans. b
Explanation:
Rs. 16130
- | | |
|---|--------|
| Over draft as per pass book | 10,000 |
| Add: Cheque drawn but not presented for payment | 6,000 |
| Add: Bank charges recorded twice in cash book | 30 |
| Add: Cheque deposited in bank but not recorded in cash book | 100 |
| Overdraft as per Cash Book | 16,130 |
- (2) Ans. a
Explanation:
Rs. 2370
- | | |
|--|-------|
| Balance as per pass book | 2,430 |
| Add: Cheque paid but not yet credited | 1,390 |
| Add: Bank charges entered in pass book | 260 |
| Less: Cheques issued but not presented for payment | 1,710 |
| Balance as per cash book | 2,370 |
- (3) Ans. a
Explanation:
Rs. 9500
- | | |
|---|--------|
| Balance as per cash book | 10,000 |
| Add: Cheque issued and presented on 4 th April | 2,300 |
| Less: Cheque sent to bank but not credited | 2,000 |
| Less: B/P paid by bank but not entered in cash book | 800 |
| Balance as per pass book | 9,500 |
- (4) Ans. c
Explanation:
Rs. 18000
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Balance as per pass book | 20,000 |
| Add: Cheque deposited but not cleared | 5,000 |
| Less: Cheque issued but not presented | 7,000 |
| Balance as per cash book | 18,000 |
- (5) Ans. a
Explanation:
Added
Because bank has already included dividend amount in it's book upon collection but the same is not included in cash book balance. So to arrive at balance as per pass book it will be added in cash book balance.
- (6) Ans. a
Explanation:
Debit
Because when customer with draws money then cash out flow takes place for bank, so bank credits cash account and debits customer account for withdrawal from bank.

- (7) Ans. d
 Explanation:
 Rs. 80000
 As Cheque of Rs. 20000 was collected by bank on 2nd February, 2006, it means balance as per pass book of Rs. 60000 as on 31st Jan., 2006 is without including above Rs. 20000. Whereas in cash book this amount (Rs. 20000) is included on 25th January, 2006. So balance as per cash book on 31st Jan., 2006 will be Rs. 20000 more than balance as per pass book, i.e. 60000 + 20000 = Rs. 80000
- (8) Ans. c
 Explanation:
 Cheques deposited and cleared.
 Because amount of such cheque is already included in both the books i.e. balance as per pass book and balance as per cash book.
- (9) Ans. a
 Explanation:
- | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Balance as per Cash Book (Cr.) | | 20,500 |
| + Cheque returned (unpaid) | | 25,000 |
| | | <u>45,500</u> |
| - Direct deposit by a customer | | 50,000 |
| Balance as per Pass Book (Cr.) | | 4,500 |
- (10) Ans. a
 Explanation:
- | | | |
|--|--|--------------|
| Cash Book Balance: | | 10000 |
| Less: Deposited but not cleared | | (500) |
| Add: Not recorded in Cash book | | <u>1000</u> |
| Pass Book Balance | | <u>10500</u> |
- (11) Ans. a
 Explanation:
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Pass Book Balance | | — |
| Less: Direct Deposit in Bank | | = |
| Added | | ± |
- (12) Ans. a
 Explanation:
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|--------------|
| Cash Book Balance | | 10800 |
| Less: Wrong debit by bank | | (500) |
| Less: Direct Payment by bank | | <u>(450)</u> |
| Pass book balance | | <u>9850</u> |
- (13) Ans. c
 Explanation:
- | | | | |
|-----------|---|------------|---|
| Cash Book | + | | ? |
| Add: | + | <u>233</u> | |
| Pass Book | + | <u>233</u> | |

(14) Ans. b
 Explanation:
 16490
 Dr. Balance as per cash book 15,000
 Add: Cheque issued but not presented for payment 2,150
 Less: Cheque deposited but not cleared 660
 Cr. Balance as per pass book 16,490

(15) Ans. b
 Explanation:
 Rs. 255
 Overdraft as per pass book 450
 Add: Cheque drawn but not presented for payment 105
 Less: Cheque sent for collection but not credited by bank 300
 Overdraft as per cash book 255

(16) Ans. c
 Explanation:
 Entry in the Books of Drawer (Dishonored of Bill)
 Drawee a/c Dr.
 To Bank a/c

(17) Ans. a
 Explanation:
 Entry in the Books of Rohit
 Raj. a/c Dr. 5200
 To B/R a/c 5000
 To Discount a/c 200

Dr.		Discount A/c		Cr.	
Particular	Amount	Particular	Amount		
		By Raj.	200		

(18) Ans. c
 Explanation :

$$\text{Amount Received} = 2000 - \left(2000 \times \frac{3}{12} \times \frac{6}{100}\right) = 1970$$

$$\text{Amount send to Sohan} = 1970 \times \frac{1}{2} = 985$$

(19) Ans. d
 Explanation:
 Drawer & Drawee in agreed ratio.
 As the bill amount is utilized by both the parties, discount is also shared.

(20) Ans. c
 Explanation:
 Bill can be produced to notary public for all the reasons to dishonor.

(21) Ans. c
 Explanation:
 If any bill endorse by drawer the drawer called endorser.

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- (31) Ans. c
Explanation:
When an offer is made by offeror and offeree provides acceptance thereto, than it is termed as agreement.
- (32) Ans. c
Explanation:
Section 2(j) defines void contract as a contract which ceases to be enforceable by law.
- (33) Ans. b
Explanation:
Under executory contract the reciprocal promises or obligations which serves as consideration is to be formed in future.
- (34) Ans. d
Explanation:
Auction sale is invitation to offer but bids made by bidder under auction sale is termed as offer.
- (35) Ans. c
Explanation:
General offer is an offer made to the public in general and hence any one can accept and do the desires act. Further section – 8 points out that performance of the conditions of a proposal is an acceptance of the proposal. (Carbolic smoke ball company v/s Mrs. Carlill).
- (36) Ans. d
Explanation:
Rule regarding acceptance is that it must be unconditional and unqualified. If it is conditional or qualified then it leads to counter offer.
- (37) Ans. b
Explanation: Contractual freedom of parties is not absolute in nature. For eg. In case of unlawful consideration and in case of unlawful object.
- (38) Ans. b
Explanation:
As per Sec- 4, the communication of an offer is complete when it comes to the knowledge of the person to whom it is made.
- (39) Ans. c
Explanation:
Communication is must both at the time of making, or, revocation of offer and acceptance.
- (40) Ans. a
Explanation:
Voidable
- (41) Ans. b
Explanation:
Acceptance should be made in the prescribed manner and mode of the offer.
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- (42) Ans. b
Explanation:
Outside the scope of Indian Contract act
- (43) Ans. c
Explanation: By parties
Because contractual rights & liabilities come into existence by offer & acceptance & these are made by parties.
- (44) Ans. c
Explanation:
No as the act does not apply retrospectively
- (45) Ans. b
Explanation:
Because simple contracts are those which are not made under seal and not formal.
- (46) Ans. a
Explanation : Offer
- (47) Ans. a
Explanation:
When the letter of acceptance is put into a course of transmission
- (48) Ans. a
- (49) Ans. a
Explanation:
It is valid contract because the commodity which is to be delivered is capable of being ascertained.
- (50) Ans. d
- (51) Ans. b
Explanation:
The term company demand denotes the demand for the products of a particular company
- (52) Ans. b
Explanation:
Because these goods are substitutes.
- (53) Ans. a
Explanation:
Since if price of petrol increases quantity demanded of car goes down hence cross elasticity is negative.
- (54) Ans. c
Explanation:
These two commodities were termed as giffen goods by Sir Robert Giffen. This is an exception of law of demand

- (55) Ans. a
Explanation:
Because the goods are totally unrelated hence there is no relation between these goods hence the cross elasticity would be zero.
- (56) Ans. d
Explanation:
Since substitute goods are those goods which are used in place of one another.
- (57) Ans. a
Explanation:

$$\text{Income elasticity} = \frac{\% \text{ Change in Quantity Demanded}}{\% \text{ Change in Income}}$$

$$\text{So } e_i = \frac{20\%}{50\%} = 0.4 \text{ Ans.}$$
- (58) Ans. c
Explanation:
Since in case of luxury goods the elasticity is $e > 1$
- (59) Ans. b
Explanation:
Since it implies that price is constant to whatever changes is there in quantity demanded.
- (60) Ans. b
Explanation:
Since

$$e_i = \frac{\% \text{ Change in demand}}{\% \text{ Change in Income}}$$
 OR

$$e_i = \frac{50\%}{20\%} = 2.5 \text{ which is } e > 1$$
 and in case of luxury goods $e > 1$
- (61) 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".
- (62) 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.

(63) Ans. b

(64) Ans. c

Explanation:

Prof. A.C. Pigou has given the concept of "Economic Welfare." According to Pigou, "The range of our inquiry becomes restricted to that part of social welfare that can be brought directly or indirectly into relation with the measuring rod of money.

(65) Ans. a

(66) Ans. d

(67) Ans. d

Explanation:

In case of a decrease in unemployment: - A movement from a point inside the PPF to a point on the PPF. It means, the source are fully utilized because people gets employment.

(68) Ans. b

Explanation:

As there is growth in technology so it will lead to economic growth.

(69) Ans. b

(70) Ans. a

(71) Ans. b

(72) Ans. d

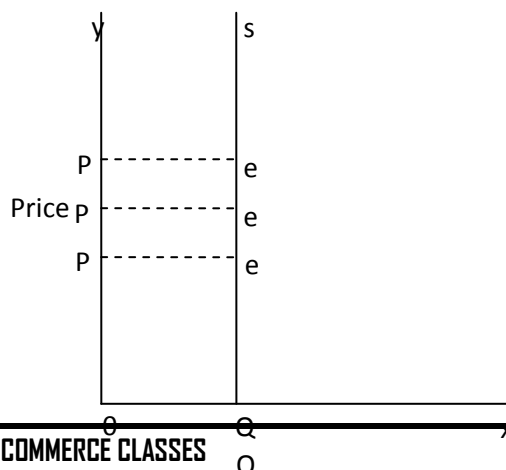
Explanation:

There is a positive relationship between price and quantity supplied of commodity. When price increases then profit of seller also increases hence he sells more units of commodity.

(73) Ans. a

Explanation:

If there is no change in Quantity supplied it means quantity supplied remains unchanged then elasticity will be zero.



(74) Ans. a
 Explanation:
 Because There is a positive relationship between good's price and quantity supplied.
 Hence, the slope of supply curve is upward.

(75) Ans. a
 Explanation:
 Contraction in supply means "Decrease in quantity supplied is due to decrease in price of goods concerned."

(76) Ans. d
 Explanation:
 Let $6^x = 5^y = 30^z = k$
 $\therefore 6^x = k \Rightarrow 6 = k^{1/x} \quad \dots(1)$
 $\therefore 5^y = k \Rightarrow 5 = k^{1/y} \quad \dots(2)$
 and $30^z = k \Rightarrow 30 = k^{1/z} \quad \dots(3)$
 $\therefore 6 \times 5 = 30$
 $(k^{1/x})(k^{1/y}) = (k^{1/z})$
 $k^{1/x+1/y} = k^{1/z}$
 Hence $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{1}{z}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{y+x}{xy} = \frac{1}{z}$
 $\Rightarrow z = \left(\frac{xy}{x+y} \right)$

(77) Ans. b
 Explanation:
 $\frac{6^{n+2} - 30 \times 6^{n-1}}{6^n \times 10}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{6^n \cdot 6^2 - 5 \times 6 \times 6^n \cdot 6^{-1}}{6^n \times 10}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{6^n [36 - 5]}{6^n \times 10}$
 $\Rightarrow \frac{31}{10}$ Ans.

(78) Ans. a
 Explanation:
 Given $A + B + C = 385$
 $A = \frac{2}{9}(B+C)$
 again

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

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

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

$$A = 70$$

(79) Ans. b

Explanation:

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

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

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

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

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

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

(80) Ans. b

Explanation:

$$\left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 = x + \frac{1}{x} - 2 = 3 + 2\sqrt{2} + 3 - 2\sqrt{2} - 2$$

$$\left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right)^2 = 4$$

$$\left(\sqrt{x} - \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}}\right) = 2$$

(81) Ans. c

Explanation:

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

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

(82) Ans. c

Explanation:

$$a:b = b:c$$

$$b^2 = ac$$

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

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

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

$$a^2 : c^2$$

(83) Ans. d

Explanation:

$$(a^3 + b^3), (a^2 - ab + b^2), (a - b), x$$

$$(a^3 + b^3)x = (a^2 - ab + b^2)(a - b)$$

$$x = \frac{(a^2 - ab + b^2)(a - b)}{(a^3 + b^3)}$$

$$x = \frac{(a^2 - ab + b^2)(a - b)}{(a + b)(a^2 - ab + b^2)}$$

$$x = \frac{a - b}{a + b}$$

(84) Ans. a

Explanation:

Income	Expenditure	Saving
100	75	25
120	82.5	37.5

$$\text{His savings are increased by} = \frac{12.5}{25} \times 100 = 50\%$$

(85) Ans: (c)

Explanation:

Let the no. of deer and peacocks are x and y

$$x + y = 80 \dots\dots\dots(i)$$

$$4x + 2y = 200 \dots\dots\dots(ii)$$

By solving the eqⁿ (i) and eqⁿ(ii)

$$y = 60$$

(86) Ans. b

Explanation:

$$16 \left(\frac{a-x}{a+x} \right)^3 = \frac{a+x}{a-x}$$

$$\left(\frac{a-x}{a+x} \right)^4 = \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^4$$

$$\frac{a-x}{a+x} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2a - 2x = a + x$$

$$a = 3x$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{a}{3}$$

(87) Ans. d

Explanation: Let the sides of a triangle are in $6x, 4x$ and $3x$

$$\text{Then } 6x + 4x + 3x = 52$$

$$x = 4$$

$$\text{The length of the smallest side} = 3 \times 4 = 12 \text{ cm}$$

(88) Ans. c

Explanation:

Let x years be the present age of the man and sum of the present ages of the two sons be y years.

By the condition $x = 3y$ (i)

and $x + 5 = 2(y + 5 + 5)$ (ii)

From (i) & (ii) $3y + 5 = 2(y + 10)$

or $3y + 5 = 2y + 20$

or $3y - 2y = 20 - 5$

or $y = 15$

$\therefore x = 3 \times y = 3 \times 15 = 45$

Hence the present age of the man is 45 years.

(89) Ans. b

Explanation:

Quartile deviation does not depend on extreme values. So quartile deviation can be calculated for open end classes.

(90) Ans. b

Explanation:

Standard Deviation (σ) = $\sqrt{\text{Variance}}$

= $\sqrt{100} = 10$

$\therefore \text{Mode} = 3 \text{ Median} - 2 \text{ Mean}$

$29 = (3 \times 23) - 2 \text{ Mean}$

Mean = $(69 - 29) / 2 = 20$

$\therefore \text{Coefficient of variation (CV)} = \frac{\sigma}{\bar{X}} \times 100$

$\therefore \text{CV} = \frac{10}{20} \times 100 = 50\%$

(91) Ans. a

Explanation:

Arrange the data in ascending order:

$x/5, x/3, x/2, x$

M = Simple Average of two middle terms

$$M = \frac{\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3}}{2} = 10$$

$$\frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3} = 20$$

$$\frac{5x}{6} = 20$$

$x = 24$

(92) Ans. b

Explanation:

$$n = 32, \sigma = 5, \Sigma x = 80$$

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

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

$$\Sigma x^2 = 1000$$

(93) Ans. a

Explanation :

$$\text{Average Speed} = \frac{100}{\frac{60}{30} + \frac{20}{20} + \frac{20}{10}} = 20 \text{ km/hr.}$$

(94) Ans. b

Explanation:

$$\text{G.M.} = (2 \times 2^2 \times 2^3 \times 2^4 \times 2^5 \times 2^6)^{1/6}$$

$$= 2^{7/2}$$

(95) Ans. a

Explanation:

(96) Ans. c

Explanation: $q_1 = 104, QD = 26$

$$QD = \frac{Q_3 - Q_1}{2}$$

$$Q_3 = 26 \times 2 + 104 = 156$$

(97) Ans. a

Explanation:

$$\text{A.M.} = (16 + 4)/2 = 10$$

$$\text{G.M.} = \sqrt{16 \times 4} = 8$$

$$\text{H.m.} = \frac{2 \times 16 \times 4}{16 + 4} = 6.4$$

(98) Ans: a

Explanation:

$$\text{The revised salary} = 50 \times 5850 - 8600 - 5400 - 6800 - 4500 = 289800$$

$$\text{The revised average salary} = \frac{289800}{50} = 5796$$

(99) Ans. d
 Explanation:
 $n = 25$
 $A = 45$
 $\Sigma d = -55$
 $\bar{x} = A + \frac{\Sigma d}{n}$
 $= 42.8$

(100) Ans. b
 Explanation:
 Given x takes $x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{10}, -x_1, -x_2, \dots, -x_{10}$

$$\therefore \sum_{i=1}^{20} x_i = 0$$

and given $\sum_{i=1}^{20} x_i^2 = 40$

$$\therefore \text{S.D. of } x = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{20} x_i^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{20} x_i}{n}\right)^2}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{40}{20} - \left(\frac{0}{20}\right)^2} = \sqrt{2}$$
