

(1) Ans. a

Explanation:

Cash Book	(6340)	
Less:	(2360)	
Add:	2368	
Pass Book		<u>6332</u>

(2) Ans. d

Explanation:

Pass Book	10585	
Add: (35x12)	420	
Less: (25+42+39+57)	(163)	
Cash Book		<u>10842</u>

(3) Ans. b

Explanation:

Cash book	+	
Less:	(-)	
Subtract	-	

(4) Ans. a

Explanation:

Rs. 112 to be added

Cash Book	+	
Add:	±	
	±	

(5) Ans. d

Explanation:

Any error in cash book is to be recorded in adjusted cash book.

(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		
	<u>4150</u>	

- (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		
BIP Paid by Bank		2000
		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.	Amount	Payment	Cr.
Receipt	Amount	Payment	Amount
To Cash	10000		
To Cash	20000		

**Pass Book (April)**

Dr.	Amount	Receipt	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



(22) Ans: d

Explanation:

Bill payable a/c	Dr.	5000	
To B/R a/c			5000

(23) Ans. d

Explanation:

$$\text{Deficiency Amount} = (100000 + 1000) \times \frac{70}{100} = 70700$$

(24) Ans. d

Explanation:

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

(25) Ans. a

Explanation:

Pay B, Rs.500 on Presentment

(26) Ans. c

Explanation:

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

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

(27) Ans. d

Explanation:

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

	23 <sup>rd</sup> Jan.
+ Grace Period 3	3 Day
	26 <sup>th</sup> Jan. (Public Holiday)

So, due date will be 25th Jan.

(28) Ans. c

Explanation:

Due Date = 4 April 2006

Bill Dis. Counting Date = 4 Feb., 2006

So Discount Calculate for 2 months only.

$$\text{Discount Amount} = 20000 \times \frac{2}{12} \times \frac{15}{100} = 500 \text{ Rs.}$$

(29) Ans. a

Explanation:

3 Months Calculate from 10 Aug. 2006

10 August 2006 to 10 September 2006

10 September 2006 to 10 October 2006

10 October 2006 to 10 November 2006

10 November 2006

Add: Grace Period 3 Days

Due Date = 13 Nov. 2006

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- (30) Ans. b  
Explanation:  
Before the acceptance Bill is Called draft
- (31) Ans. d  
Explanation:  
Offer is defined u/s 2(a) of Indian Contract Act 1872. There should be intention to create legal relation. In the case, Harve V/s Faisi, it was held that if any person doesn't expresses his final willingness, but only expresses an offer for which he will agree for bargaining than it will be called as invitation to offer.
- (32) Ans. a  
Explanation: When letter of revocation is put in transit.
- (33) Ans. b  
Explanation: Not Avoided.
- (34) Ans. d  
Explanation:  
According to Sec.2 (h) of Indian contract act 1872 every agreement which is enforceable by law, is contract.
- (35) Ans. c  
Explanation:  
Promise should not be such for which promiser is already bound. Since it the legal liability of police inspector to investigate, hence consideration can not be given. Agreement is void.
- (36) Ans. a  
Explanation: Valid.
- (37) Ans. d  
Explanation:  
According to sec 19 of Indian contract act 1872, contracts which are caused by coercion, undue influence , Fraud , mis – statement, will be voidable at the will of aggrieved party.
- (38) Ans. c  
Explanation:  
Consensus ad idem means parties should be agreed on same thing in same manner.
- (39) Ans. c  
Explanation:  
According to section 20 of Indian contract Act 1872, if both the parties to the contract are unknown of any fact than Agreement will be void.
- (40) Ans. c  
Explanation:  
Restrain in marriage is immoral. According to sec 23 of Indian contract Act 1872, agreements which are immoral will be void.
- (41) Ans. a  
Explanation:

It is valid contract because the commodity which is to be delivered is capable of being ascertained.

- (42) Ans. a  
Explanation: Void agreement.
- (43) Ans. b  
Explanation:  
These are void agreements as provisions contained v/s 29 of Indian contract Act 1872.
- (44) Ans. b  
Explanation: Because as per 2(h) every agreement is contract if enforceable by law.
- (45) Ans. b  
Explanation: because Silence cannot be treated as acceptance unless it was liability of party to speak.
- (46) Ans. a  
Explanation: Because as per Sec. 17(3) promise made with intention of not to perform will be fraud.
- (47) Ans. c  
Explanation: The agreement is not enforceable because it is forbidden by law due to unlawful of consideration as well as object in the agreement.
- (48) Ans. b  
Explanation: Maintenance.
- (49) Ans. b  
Explanation :  
Not forbidden under law
- (50) Ans. a  
Explanation:  
Earnest money
- (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. b  
Explanation: Since due to adverse climatical conditions supply decreases.
- (53) Ans. c  
Explanation:  

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

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

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

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

$$= 0.61$$

(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

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

$$Q_1 = 500$$

$$Q_2 = 300$$

$$P_1 = 10$$

$$P_2 = 15$$

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

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

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

(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 date & facts relevant to the inquiry. After the perception of problem, data is collected, classified and analysed.

(59) Ans. c

Explanation:

Normative science is related with solution of problems. It involves value judgments.

(60) Ans. a

Explanation:

Greater capital formation indicates economic growth of the economy.

(61) Ans. b

Explanation:

Point Method is used when there are small changes in price.

- (62) Ans. a  
Explanation:  
In case of Habituality, the elasticity will be  $e < 1$ . It means it will be inelastic.
- (63) Ans. b  
Explanation:  
As this will lead to shifting from inside PPC to the original PPC
- (64) Ans. b  
Explanation:  
Because Microeconomics deals with price theory.
- (65) Ans. a  
Explanation:  
Since in market economy price is determined by demand & supply forces.
- (66) Ans. c  
Explanation:  
Since mixed economy deals with profit as well as service motive.
- (67) Ans. b
- (68) Ans. c
- (69) Ans. d  
Explanation:  
Demand can be defined as desire and willingness to buy backed by adequate purchasing power.
- (70) Ans. b
- (71) Ans. a
- (72) Ans. a  
Explanation:  
Since the shape of demand curve is vertical in  $e = 0$ .
- (73) Ans. c
- (74) Ans. d
- (75) Ans. c
- (76) Ans. a  
Explanation:  
Let the breadth (B) of the rectangle is  $x$  cm,  
So that the length (L) =  $x + 4$ cm.



$$\begin{aligned} \text{Perimeter} &= 2(L + B) \\ &= 2(x + x + 4) = 4x + 8 \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Given, perimeter} = \text{breadth} + 11 = x + 11$$

$$\therefore 4x + 8 = x + 11 \Rightarrow 3x = 3 \Rightarrow x = 1 \text{ i.e., breadth} = 1 \text{ cm}$$

$$\therefore \text{length} = 1 + 4 = 5 \text{ cm}$$

(77) Ans. b

Explanation:

Let the vertices of the  $\Delta$  are A, B and C.

$$AB = \sqrt{(8+2)^2 + (-2-2)^2} = \sqrt{116}$$

$$BC = \sqrt{(-4-8)^2 + (-3+2)^2} = \sqrt{145}$$

$$\text{and } AC = \sqrt{(-4+2)^2 + (-3-2)^2} = \sqrt{29}$$

Since,  $(AB)^2 + (AC)^2 = (BC)^2$   $\Delta$  is right angled.

(78)

Ans. c

Explanation:

$$\left(\frac{a^{-1}b^2}{a^2b^{-4}}\right)^7 \cdot \left(\frac{a^3b^{-5}}{a^{-2}b^3}\right)^{+5} \times a^{-4}b^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{b^6}{a^3}\right)^7 \cdot \left(\frac{a^5}{b^8}\right)^5 \cdot a^{-4}b^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(b)^{42}}{(a)^{21}} \cdot \frac{(a)^{25}}{(b)^{40}} \cdot a^{-4}b^{-2}$$

$$\Rightarrow (b)^{42-40-2} \cdot (a)^{25-21-4}$$

$$\Rightarrow (b)^0 \cdot (a)^0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1$$

(79) Ans. c

Explanation:

$$\text{No.} - \text{R.No} = 54$$

$$(10x + y) - (10y + x) = 54$$

$$10x + y - 10y - x = 54$$

$$9x - 9y = 54$$

$$x - y = 6$$

(80) Ans. c

Explanation:

$$\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^x \cdot \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^{2x} = \left(\frac{27}{8}\right)$$

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

$$2x - x = 3$$

$$x = 3$$

(81) Ans. a

Explanation:

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

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

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

(82) Answer : (c) 150

$$\frac{25x}{100} + \frac{10 \times 2x}{100} + \frac{5 \times 3x}{100} = 30$$

Expl.:  $x = 50$

then the number of 5 p coins =  $3 \times 50 = 150$

(83) Ans: (c)

Explanation:

$$(P + Q)x \frac{20}{100} = (P - Q)x \frac{50}{100}$$

$$2P + 2Q = 5P - 5Q$$

$$7Q = 3P$$

$$P:Q = 7:3$$

(84) Ans. D

Explanation:

$$\frac{(4)^n \times (2)^5 \times (8)^3}{2 \times (16)^4} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(2)^{2n} \cdot (2)^5 \cdot (2)^9}{(2) \cdot (2)^{16}} = 8$$

$$\Rightarrow (2)^{2n+5+9-1-16} = (2)^3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n - 3 = 3$$

$$\Rightarrow 2n = 6$$

$$\Rightarrow n = 3$$

(85) Ans. B

Explanation:

$$\frac{x^a(b-c) \cdot (x)^c(a-b)}{(x)^{b(a-c)}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{(x)^{ab-ac} \cdot (x)^{ac-bc}}{(x)^{ab-bc}}$$

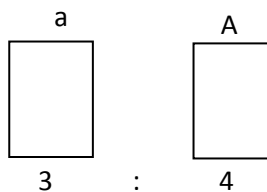
$$\Rightarrow (x)^{ab-ac+ac-bc-ab+bc}$$

$$\Rightarrow x^0$$

$$\Rightarrow 1$$

(86) Ans. c

Explanation :



Sides are  $3x, 4x$

$P_1 : P_2$

$$\Rightarrow 4a : 4A$$

$$\Rightarrow 4 \times 3x : 4 \times 4x$$

$$\Rightarrow 12 : 16$$

$$\Rightarrow 3 : 4$$

(87) Answer: (a) 60

$$\frac{A}{B} = \frac{2}{3}, \frac{B}{C} = \frac{1}{4}$$

Expl.:  $A:B:C=2:3:12$

$$\text{A's share} = \text{Rs. } 510 \times \frac{2}{17} = \text{Rs. } 60$$

(88) Ans. c

Explanation:

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

$$x^2 + 1 = x$$

$$x^2 - x = -1$$

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

(89) Ans. c

Explanation:

Arrange the observations in ascending order:  $\frac{x}{7}, \frac{x}{6}, \frac{x}{5}, \frac{x}{3}, \frac{x}{2}, x$

Median = size of  $\frac{6+1}{2} = 3.5th$  term

$$\text{Median} = \frac{\text{size of 3rd term} + \text{size of 4th term}}{2} \Rightarrow 24 = \frac{\frac{x}{5} + \frac{x}{3}}{2} \Rightarrow x = 90$$

(90) Ans. b

Explanation:

(91) Ans. a

Explanation : Sum of marks of 300 students =  $300 \times 40 = 12000$   
 after replacing wrong and missing observations sum of marks =  
 $12000 - 60 + 66 + 14 - 41 + 60 = 12039$   
 Correct mean =  $12039/300 = 40.13$

(92) Ans. d

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{G.M.} &= (4 \times 20 \times 36)^{\frac{1}{3}} \\ &= (4^3 \sqrt{45}) \end{aligned}$$

(93) Ans. b

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

$$\sum_{i=1}^{10} x_i^2 = 2 \sum_{i=1}^5 x^2 = 2 \times 80 = 160$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma &= \sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum x}{n}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{\frac{160}{10} - \left(\frac{0}{10}\right)^2} \\ &= 4 \end{aligned}$$

(94) Ans. c

Explanation :

$$\begin{aligned} M + T + W &= 37 \times 3 = 111 \\ \underline{- TH \pm T \pm W} &= 34 \times 3 = 102 \quad \text{On subtracting} \\ M - Th &= 9 \\ M - \frac{4}{5}(M) &= 9 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{5}\right) M = 9$$

$$M = 45$$

$$TH = 45 \times \frac{4}{5} = 36^{\circ}C$$

(95) Ans. b

Explanation:

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

(96) Ans. b

Explanation:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Standard Deviation } (\sigma) &= \sqrt{\text{Variance}} \\ &= \sqrt{100} = 10 \end{aligned}$$

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

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

$$\text{Mean} = (69 - 29) / 2 = 20$$

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

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

(97) Ans. b

Explanation:

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

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

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

$$\Sigma x^2 = 1000$$

(98) Ans. b

Explanation:

Assumed mean formula for arithmetic mean is

$$\bar{X} = A + \frac{\Sigma d}{n}$$

$$\bar{X} = 4 + \frac{72}{n} \dots(i) \text{ and } \bar{X} = 7 + \frac{(-3)}{n} \dots(ii)$$

by (i) and (ii), we get

$$4 + \frac{72}{n} = 7 + \frac{-3}{n}$$

$$\frac{4n + 72}{n} = \frac{7n - 3}{n}$$

$$72 + 4n = 7n - 3$$

$$75 = 3n$$

$$n = 25$$

$$\text{Arithmetic mean} = 4 + \frac{72}{25} = 6.88$$

∴  
(99) Ans. c  
Explanation:

(100) Ans. a  
Explanation:

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