

Booklet Sr. No.



Question  
Booklet Set

A

Candidate's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth :        
D D M M Y Y Y Y

OMR Response Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate's Signature :

(Please sign in the box)

[Total Questions : 120]

[Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time they are told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. However, in the meantime, the candidate can read these instructions carefully and subsequently fill the appropriate columns given above in CAPITAL letters. The candidate may also fill the relevant boxes 1 to 9 of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, supplied separately.
2. Use only blue or black **ball point pen** to fill the relevant columns on this page as well as in OMR sheet. Use of Ink pen or any other pen is not allowed.
3. Other than filling credentials/information in specific space allotted above, do not write anything else on the Test Booklet. Space for rough work is provided at the end. The candidate shall be liable for any adverse effect if the information given above is wrong or illegible or incomplete.
4. Each candidate is required to attempt 120 questions in 120 minutes, except for orthopedically/visually impaired candidates, who would be given 40 extra minutes, for marking correct responses on the OMR sheet.
5. The question paper booklet has **28** pages.
6. The candidates, when allowed to open the question paper booklet, must first check the entire booklet to confirm that the booklet has complete number of pages, the pages are printed correctly and there are no blank or torn pages. In case there is any such error in the question paper booklet then the candidate should IMMEDIATELY bring this fact to the notice of the Invigilation Staff and obtain a new booklet of the same series as given earlier.
7. The serial number of the new Question booklet, if issued for some reason, should be entered in the relevant column of the OMR. The Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record regarding the change in the serial no. of Question booklet.
8. The paper consists of total 480 Marks. Each question shall carry 4 marks. There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE answer on the OMR response sheet.
9. There is **negative marking** (1 mark for each question) for questions wrongly answered by the candidate.
10. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers is correct. There will be same penalty, as above, to that question.
11. If Question is left blank, i.e. question remains unattempted, there will be no penalty for that question.
12. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
13. The candidate **MUST READ INSTRUCTIONS BEHIND THE OMR SHEET** before answering the questions and check that two carbon copies attached to the OMR sheet are intact.

1. The standard time allowed to complete a job is 48 hours, whereas a worker completed the job in 40 hours. The time rate per hour is ₹ 15 for wage payment. As per Halsey Premium Plan, the total earnings of the worker are :
- (a) ₹ 660                      (b) ₹ 600                      (c) ₹ 800                      (d) ₹ 720

2. Select the correct match of Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) with their Heads :

CAS	Heads
A. CAS-6	(i) Overheads
B. CAS-3	(ii) Employee cost
C. CAS-7	(iii) Direct expenses
D. CAS-10	(iv) Material cost

**Codes :**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(b)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(c)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(d)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)

3. Which of the following branches of accounting deals with settlement of disputes in legal matters ?
- (a) Financial Accounting                      (b) Cost Accounting  
(c) Management Accounting                      (d) Forensic Accounting
4. The example of non-current liability is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Secured loan                      (b) Bank overdraft  
(c) Advance commission                      (d) Bills payable
5. The depreciation method particularly designed to provide appropriate funds for the replacement of costly assets is :
- (a) Depletion unit method                      (b) Fixed installment method  
(c) Sinking fund method                      (d) Diminishing balance method
6. How is interest recorded on drawings in the final account of the firm ?
- (a) Charged against the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account  
(b) Shown in the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account as an income  
(c) Shown in the Balance Sheet as a liability  
(d) Shown in the Balance Sheet as an asset

7. When a partner retires from the partnership firm, the general reserve is transferred to :
- All Partners' Capital Accounts
  - Retiring Partner's Capital Account
  - Revaluation Account
  - Profit and Loss Account
8. K, S and M are three partners sharing profit and loss in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. Now, they agree to share profit and loss in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. The sacrificing and gaining ratios of these partners will be :
- M's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , K's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and S neither sacrificed nor gained.
  - K's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , M's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and S neither sacrificed nor gained.
  - K's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , S's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and M neither sacrificed nor gained.
  - M's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , S's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and K neither sacrificed nor gained.
9. Match the various acts with their enactment year :
- |                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| A. The Partnership Act   | (i) 1872   |
| B. Indian Contract Act   | (ii) 1930  |
| C. The Sale of Goods Act | (iii) 1932 |

**Codes :**

- |     | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | (iii)    | (i)      | (ii)     |
| (b) | (ii)     | (iii)    | (i)      |
| (c) | (ii)     | (i)      | (iii)    |
| (d) | (iii)    | (ii)     | (i)      |

10. Which of the following is **not** a disadvantage of Computerized Accounting ?
- System failure
  - Unanticipated errors not known
  - Inability to collaborate
  - Breaches of security
11. In the Tally accounting package, the new ledgers, groups and voucher types are created from the menu of :
- Reports
  - Import
  - Masters
  - Transactions

12. As per the Companies Act 2013, Section 8 Companies are :
- (a) Public Limited Companies (b) Private Limited Companies  
(c) One Person Companies (d) Non-profit Companies
13. The buy-back of shares **cannot** exceed :
- (a) 50% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves  
(b) 15% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves  
(c) 20% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves  
(d) 25% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves
14. Calculate the manufacturing cost of product M. The opening stock of product M is ₹ 15,000; raw material purchases : ₹ 75,000; payment of salaries : ₹ 5,000 and carriage inward : ₹ 6,000. The closing stock is ₹ 16,000.
- (a) ₹ 80,000 (b) ₹ 87,000 (c) ₹ 85,000 (d) ₹ 79,000
15. As per the Companies Act, 2013 identify the correct statement :
- I. The financial statement of companies is prepared as per Schedule-II.  
II. The Balance Sheet is prepared as per Schedule-III, Part-I.  
III. Profit and Loss Account is prepared as per Schedule-III, Part-II.  
IV. Profit and Loss Account is prepared as per Part-I and Balance Sheet as per Part-II of Schedule-II.
- (a) I and IV (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) I and II
16. As per the standard format of Balance Sheet as per the Companies Act, 2013, match the Items of Transaction with the Heads of Balance Sheet :
- | Transaction              | Heads of Balance Sheet    |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Stock of raw material | (i) Fixed Assets          |
| B. Unclaimed dividend    | (ii) Reserves and Surplus |
| C. Brand and trademark   | (iii) Current Assets      |
| D. Securities premium    | (iv) Current Liability    |

**Codes :**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)
(c)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(d)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)

17. Match the Accounting Standards with their Heads of Account :

<i>Accounting Standards</i>	<i>Heads of Account</i>
A. AS-2	(i) Amalgamation of Company
B. AS-3	(ii) Valuation of Inventory
C. AS-6	(iii) Cash Flow Statement
D. AS-14	(iv) Depreciation Accounting

**Codes :**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
(a)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(b)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(c)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(d)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)

18. A business has the average capital employed of ₹ 5,00,000 and the normal rate of return is 10%. The adjusted average profit is ₹ 90,000. The value of goodwill on the basis of three years purchase of super profit will be :

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) ₹ 4,10,000 | (b) ₹ 2,70,000 |
| (c) ₹ 1,20,000 | (d) ₹ 5,90,000 |

19. In case of accounting for amalgamation, which of the following statements are correct with respect to pooling of interest method ?

- I. It is used when amalgamation takes place in the nature of purchase.
- II. It is used when amalgamation takes place in the nature of merger.
- III. The transferee company will record the assets, liabilities and reserves of transferor company on their existing value.
- IV. The identity of the reserves are changed as per agreement between transferor and transferee company.

- |                |               |              |               |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| (a) II and III | (b) I and III | (c) I and IV | (d) II and IV |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|

20. The desirability of internal reconstruction would be in all of the following cases *except* :

- (a) under-capitalization of capital structure.
- (b) if there are heavy accumulated losses that need to be written-off of the company.
- (c) if there is over-valuation of assets showing in the Balance Sheet.
- (d) over-capitalization of capital structure.

- 21.** The term “Financial Statement” of limited company includes :
- I. Profit and Loss A/c
  - II. Balance Sheet
  - III. Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c
- (a) II only (b) II and III only  
(c) I and III only (d) I, II and III
- 22.** Which of the following statements are correct ?
- I. The Time Series Analysis of financial statements of a company is called Vertical analysis.
  - II. The Time Series Analysis of financial statements of a company is called Horizontal analysis.
  - III. The analysis of financial statement for a period of short-term is primarily concerned with the working Capital Analysis.
  - IV. The analysis of financial statement for a period of short-term is primarily concerned with the stability, earning potentiality and prospect of the concern.
- (a) I and III (b) II and III  
(c) I and IV (d) II and IV
- 23.** Match the users of managerial accounting information with the most apt information of their area of interest :
- | <i>Users</i>         | <i>Area of interest</i>                           |
|----------------------|---|
| A. Owners            | (i) Profitability and financial position          |
| B. Management        | (ii) Short-term and long-term solvency            |
| C. Creditors         | (iii) Liquidity position with short-term solvency |
| D. Government Agency | (iv) Growth pattern with financial structure      |

**Codes :**

- |     | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | (i)      | (iii)    | (iv)     | (ii)     |
| (b) | (iv)     | (i)      | (ii)     | (iii)    |
| (c) | (iii)    | (ii)     | (iv)     | (i)      |
| (d) | (i)      | (ii)     | (iii)    | (iv)     |

- 24.** As per Fund Flow statement, which of the following transactions would be resulting as sources of funds for the company ?
- I. Increase in the value of current assets
  - II. Increase in the value of current liabilities
  - III. Decrease in the value of current assets
  - IV. Decrease in the value of current liabilities
- (a) I and II (b) I and III (c) II and III (d) II and IV

- 25.** Which of the following functions may be treated as comptrollership functions of a Management Accountant ?
- I. Planning for Control
  - II. Provision of Capital
  - III. Reporting and Interpretation.
  - IV. Investor Relations Management
- (a) I and IV                      (b) II and III                      (c) I and III                      (d) II and IV
- 26.** The current ratio of a business unit is 2 : 1. If there is an equal increment in current assets and current liabilities, the effect will be :
- (a) No change in the current ratio                      (b) Increase in the current ratio
- (c) Decrease in the current ratio                      (d) Either (a) or (b)
- 27.** “The higher the ratio, the more favourable it is.” This statement may not be said with respect to :
- I. Operating ratio
  - II. Stock turnover ratio
  - III. Operating profit ratio
  - IV. ROI
- (a) I, II, III and IV                      (b) I and IV only
- (c) II and III only                      (d) I only
- 28.** A company may resort to “window dressing” by :
- (a) manipulating inventory valuation
- (b) omission of liability for goods purchased
- (c) treating short term liability as long term debt
- (d) All of the above
- 29.** A certain process needed standard labour of 24 skilled labour hours and 30 unskilled labour hours at ₹ 60 and ₹ 40 respectively, as the standard labour rates. Actually, 20 and 25 labour hours were used at ₹ 50 and ₹ 50 respectively. Then, the labour mix variance will be :
- (a) adverse
- (b) favourable
- (c) zero
- (d) favourable for skilled and unfavourable for unskilled irrespective of the standard labour rates
- 30.** The net sales of the unit are ₹ 2,50,000 and debtors are ₹ 50,000 for the year. The average collection period (in days) will be :
- (a) 42                      (b) 50                      (c) 60                      (d) 72

- 31.** Which of the following expenses may **not** be treated as an operating expense ?
- (a) Cost of promotional advertising
  - (b) Depreciation of plant and machinery
  - (c) Loss on the sale of motor car
  - (d) Salaries of General Management
- 32.** The value of equity capital is greater than the debt capital. The capital structure may be considered as :
- (a) Low geared
  - (b) High geared
  - (c) Balance geared
  - (d) Zero geared
- 33.** The working capital of S Limited is ₹ 30,000. The current ratio is 3 : 1. The value of the current assets of S Limited will be :
- (a) ₹ 45,000
  - (b) ₹ 30,000
  - (c) ₹ 90,000
  - (d) ₹ 60,000
- 34.** The purchase of furniture by issuing the debenture is treated as :
- (a) Source of fund
  - (b) Application of fund
  - (c) No flow of fund
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 35.** The machinery is purchased on Hire Purchase System. The payment of installment will be shown in the cash flow statement as :
- (a) whole installment as investing activities
  - (b) whole installment as financing activities
  - (c) whole installment as operating activities
  - (d) value of loan element as investing activities and interest element as financing activities
- 36.** The total sales of Alfa Ltd. are ₹ 2 lakh for the year. The opening and closing balance of debtors are ₹ 15,000 and ₹ 28,000. The cash sales of the year will be :
- (a) ₹ 2·13 lakh
  - (b) ₹ 2·15 lakh
  - (c) ₹ 1·87 lakh
  - (d) ₹ 1·72 lakh



- 37.** Which of the following methods of costing is/are correctly matched with their application ?
- I. *Job Costing* : Where the similar articles are produced and production is highly repetitive.
- II. *Batch Costing* : Where enterprise manufactures a variety of products.
- (a) I only (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
- 38.** From the following equation, select the correct equation related to cost determination :
- (a) Prime cost = Direct material + Direct labour – Direct expenses  
(b) Factory cost = Prime cost – Work expenses + Factory expenses  
(c) Total cost = Office cost – Selling and distribution overheads  
(d) None of the above
- 39.** Which cost per unit varies inversely with activity : as volume increases, unit cost declines and vice versa ?
- (a) Variable cost  
(b) Semi-variable cost  
(c) Fixed cost  
(d) Marginal cost
- 40.** The sum of indirect material, indirect labour and indirect expenses is basically known as :
- (a) Prime cost  
(b) Selling cost  
(c) Overhead cost  
(d) Total cost
- 41.** The revenue rate of product X is ₹ 20 per unit and variable cost is ₹ 10 per unit. If the fixed cost is ₹ 200 and units sold are 1000, what is the operating profit of product X ?
- (a) ₹ 9,800  
(b) ₹ 800  
(c) ₹ 8,000  
(d) ₹ 2,000

42. Match the items related to ABC analysis technique of material control :

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| I. 'A' items   | p. small percentage in number, combined with high value items  |
| II. 'B' items  | q. 'relatively less important items'                           |
| III. 'C' items | r. 'high percentage in number, combined with less value items' |

**Code :**

- |     | I | II | III |
|-----|---|----|-----|
| (a) | r | q  | p   |
| (b) | r | p  | q   |
| (c) | q | r  | p   |
| (d) | p | q  | r   |

43. The fixed factory overhead is ₹ 60,000, and fixed selling overhead is ₹ 12,000. The variable manufacturing costs and variable selling costs are ₹ 12 and ₹ 3 per unit. If selling price is ₹ 24 per unit, the break-even point in terms of sales value will be :

- (a) ₹ 1,20,000
- (b) ₹ 1,44,000
- (c) ₹ 1,60,000
- (d) ₹ 1,92,000

44. The margin of safety **may not** be improved through :

- (a) increasing the level of production.
- (b) increasing the selling price.
- (c) increasing contribution by dropping of unprofitable product.
- (d) reducing variable cost and increasing fixed cost

45. Select the correct formula related to the marginal costing :

- (a) Sales + Variable cost = Fixed cost – Profit
- (b) Sales + Variable cost = Contribution
- (c) Sales – Variable cost = Fixed cost + Profit
- (d) Contribution = Fixed cost – Profit

- 46.** Select the correct assumption of absorption costing technique :
- 'All manufacturing costs are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
  - 'Only direct materials and variable manufacturing overheads are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
  - 'Only variable costs are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
  - 'Only marginal costs are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
- 47.** In a company, where idle capacity exists but some extra fixed cost is required to make a product, management should take the decision to make it, if (where abbreviations have their usual meanings) :
- MC < Price
  - MC > Price
  - VC + FC < Price
  - VC + FC > Price
- 48.** The activity-based budgeting system in which cost variables are justified as undertaken for the first time, is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Fixed budget
  - Cash budget
  - Zero-based budget
  - Flexible budget
- 49.** The standard material required is 120 kg for producing 100 units. The standard price is fixed at ₹ 0.50 per kg. During the period, the produced units were 2,40,000. The actual material purchased was 3,00,000 kg costing ₹ 1,65,000. What will be the material cost variance ?
- ₹ 15,000 (Favourable)
  - ₹ 21,000 (Favourable)
  - ₹ 15,000 (Unfavourable)
  - ₹ 21,000 (Unfavourable)
- 50.** From the given analysis of variance, select the correct match of variance calculation :
- 'Material usage variance = Standard price (Standard quantity + Actual quantity)'
  - 'Labour efficiency variance = Standard wage rate (Standard time for actual production – Actual time)'
  - 'Variable overhead efficiency variance = Actual hour (Standard variable overhead rate – Actual variable overhead rate)'
  - 'Labour mix variance = Standard cost of revised standard labour mix + Standard cost of Actual labour mix'

- 51.** The sales of Z Ltd. are ₹ 2,50,000 and the variable cost is 60% of sales. If the profit is ₹ 50,000, what will be the contribution margin ?
- (a) ₹ 50,000
  - (b) ₹ 1,50,000
  - (c) ₹ 1,00,000
  - (d) ₹ 2,00,000
- 52.** When a firm advises its customers to mail their payments to special post office collection centers, the system is known as :
- (a) Concentration banking
  - (b) Lockbox system
  - (c) Playing the float
  - (d) None of the above
- 53.** A company manufactures a single product with a variable cost per unit of ₹ 22. The contribution to sales ratio is 45% and monthly fixed costs are ₹ 1,98,000. What is the Break-Even point in units ?
- (a) 4,900
  - (b) 9,000
  - (c) 11,000
  - (d) 20,000
- 54.** Out of the following, which is a scientific and accurate method of absorbing factory overheads ?
- (a) Percentage of prime cost method
  - (b) Machine hour rate method
  - (c) Percentage of direct material cost method
  - (d) Percentage of direct labour cost method
- 55.** Operating costing is applicable to :
- (a) Hospitals
  - (b) Cinemas
  - (c) Transport undertakings
  - (d) All of the above

- 56.** A hotel has 100 rooms of which 80% are normally occupied in summer and 25% in winter. Period of summer and winter may be taken as 6 months each and normal days in a month may be assumed as 30. The total occupied room days will then be :
- (a) 1,525
  - (b) 18,900
  - (c) 36,000
  - (d) 37,800
- 57.** The term “Conversion costs” refers to :
- (a) manufacturing costs incurred to produce units of output.
  - (b) all costs associated with manufacturing other than direct labour costs and raw material costs.
  - (c) costs which are associated with marketing, shipping, warehousing and billing activities.
  - (d) the sum of direct labour costs and all factory overhead costs.
- 58.** Which one of the following is most likely a direct material ?
- (a) Diesel oil used in generators
  - (b) Paints used for shop-floor painting
  - (c) Chocolate cream used in the manufacture of choco-biscuit
  - (d) Cotton waste
- 59.** Economic order quantity refers to :
- (a) the quantity to be used economically
  - (b) the quantity of materials to be maintained
  - (c) the quantity of materials to be recorded
  - (d) the quantity of materials to be ordered at a time
- 60.** Bonus under Halsey Plan is paid at :
- (a) 50% of time saved
  - (b) 33.33% of time saved
  - (c) 100% of time saved
  - (d) 83% of time saved

- 61.** Semi-Variable cost is segregated into fixed and variable elements using :
- Method of Least Squares
  - Scatter Graph Method
  - Range Method
  - All of the above
- 62.** Marginal Costing technique combines the techniques of :
- Standard costing and Budgetary control
  - Contract costing and Operating costing
  - Job costing and Break-even analysis
  - Cost recording and Cost reporting
- 63.** A business transaction in which money comes into the business immediately after the goods are delivered or services are rendered is called :
- Cash transaction
  - Credit transaction
  - Round Tripping and Profit shifting
  - Hawala transaction
- 64.** From the following details, calculate weighted average cost of inventory :
- | <i>Receipts</i> | <i>Rate</i>      |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 300 units       | ₹ 11 per unit    |
| 550 units       | ₹ 12.50 per unit |
| 400 units       | ₹ 11.50 per unit |
| 500 units       | ₹ 12.00 per unit |
- ₹ 11.75 per unit
  - ₹ 12.10 per unit
  - ₹ 11.55 per unit
  - ₹ 11.87 per unit
- 65.** X and Y entered a joint venture for export of Indian handicraft items to an overseas customer. X sends goods worth ₹ 2,00,000 to Y for export to the USA. Y exported goods worth ₹ 1,75,000 to the USA for ₹ 2,10,000 and agreed to take away the remaining goods at cost less 10%. Find the profit of the joint venture.
- ₹ 36,000
  - ₹ 32,500
  - ₹ 30,000
  - ₹ 25,000

66. The annual reports are to be prepared and published for circulation among the external end users such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) company, competitors, contributors and colleagues
  - (b) customers, creators, collaborators and contractors
  - (c) government, competitors, owners and top management
  - (d) shareholders, investors, bankers, debenture holders and creditors
67. Which of the following is **not** an essential feature of a company ?
- (a) Voluntary association of persons
  - (b) Distinct legal entity
  - (c) Perpetual existence
  - (d) Share capital of ₹ 50 lakh
68. Pre-incorporation profit is to be credited to :
- (a) Capital reserve
  - (b) Profit and Loss Account above the line
  - (c) Profit and Loss Account below the line
  - (d) General reserve
69. Bonus shares can be issued if the :
- (a) Articles of Association permit it
  - (b) Proposal is approved by the shareholders in the general meeting
  - (c) Issue is made out of free reserves
  - (d) All of the above
70. The Companies Act, 2013 prohibits the issue of any preference share which is :
- (a) Non-convertible
  - (b) Non-participating
  - (c) Non-redeemable
  - (d) Non-cumulative
71. The nominal and book values of sinking fund investments account are respectively ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 96,000. The company has sold investments of the nominal value of ₹ 20,000 at a price that was sufficient to redeem the debentures of ₹ 20,000 at ₹ 102. The profit on sale of investments is :
- (a) ₹ 1,200
  - (b) ₹ 800
  - (c) Nil
  - (d) ₹ 400

- 72.** Which one is true regarding financial statements ?
- (a) Financial statements reflect the recorded facts.
  - (b) Financial statements disclose monetary and non-monetary facts.
  - (c) Recorded facts are based on replacement costs.
  - (d) Financial statements accomplish only external reporting.
- 73.** Premium on redemption on debenture account is in the nature of :
- (a) Personal account
  - (b) Real account
  - (c) Nominal account
  - (d) None of the above
- 74.** 'NACAS' stands for :
- (a) National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards
  - (b) National Authority for Cost Accounting Standards
  - (c) National Accounting Committee on Advisory Standards
  - (d) National Accounting, Comptrolling and Auditing Standards
- 75.** Opening stock : ₹ 50,000; Closing stock : ₹ 40,000; Purchases : ₹ 1,90,000; Profit margin : 16.67% on sales. The sales then are :
- (a) ₹ 2,40,000
  - (b) ₹ 2,36,000
  - (c) ₹ 2,00,000
  - (d) ₹ 2,44,000
- 76.** Which of the following will result in disagreement of Trial Balance ?
- (a) Sales return treated as purchase
  - (b) Purchase return treated as sales
  - (c) Baburao's account wrongly credited instead of Shyam's account
  - (d) Undercasting cash book by ₹ 1,100
- 77.** Realization account is a :
- (a) Real account
  - (b) Personal account
  - (c) Nominal account
  - (d) Memorandum account
- 78.** Which of the following is most certainly **not** an error of principle ?
- (a) Purchase of furniture debited to purchase account
  - (b) Repairs on the overhauling of second-hand machinery purchased debited to repairs account
  - (c) Cash received from XYZ posted to ABC
  - (d) Sale of old car credited to sales account



- 79.** The original cost of the machine is ₹ 19,00,000; machine installation charges are ₹ 1,00,000; working life of the machine is 5 years and residual value is ₹ 40,000. If the depreciation is charged on Straight Line basis then 4<sup>th</sup> year's depreciation will be :
- (a) ₹ 3,72,000      (b) ₹ 4,00,000      (c) ₹ 3,92,000      (d) ₹ 3,52,000
- 80.** The balance of Realisation Account is transferred to the Partners' Capital Accounts :
- (a) in equal proportion  
(b) in capital ratio of the partners  
(c) in the profit sharing ratio of the partners  
(d) in loan's ratio of the partners
- 81.** The share of a company is purchased higher than the balance sheet value. The difference in value is represented in the consolidated balance sheet as :
- (a) Loss on purchase      (b) Profit on purchase  
(c) Goodwill      (d) Capital reserve
- 82.** If the net sales are ₹ 1,00,000 and profit is ₹ 10,000, what will be the possible P/V ratio, if variable cost is 70% of sales ?
- (a) 30%      (b) 20%      (c) 25%      (d) 15%
- 83.** An analysis in which the firm's ratio values are compared to those of a key competitor or group of competitors, primarily to identify areas for improvement is called :
- (a) Time series analysis      (b) Combined analysis  
(c) Benchmarking      (d) None of the above
- 84.**      *Given that*      (₹)
- |                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Closing stock                       | 30,000   |
| Opening stock                       | 20,000   |
| Sales                               | 1,00,000 |
| Administrative and selling expenses | 20,000   |
| Purchases                           | 70,000   |
- The operating ratio is :
- (a) 52%      (b) 65%  
(c) 75%      (d) 80%

- 85.** Which of the following statements are correct ?
- I. Debt-Equity Ratio is an example of short term solvency Ratio
  - II. Debt-Equity Ratio is an example of long term solvency Ratio
  - III. Cash Flow Statement is not a substitute for Income Statement or Fund Flow Statement
  - IV. Cash Flow Statement is a substitute for Income Statement or Fund Flow Statement
- (a) I and III                      (b) I and IV                      (c) II and III                      (d) II and IV
- 86.** Given : Total assets : ₹ 2,60,000; Total debts : ₹ 1,80,000; Current liabilities : ₹ 20,000. The Debt-Equity Ratio will be :
- (a) 1 : 2                      (b) 2 : 3                      (c) 3 : 1                      (d) 2 : 1
- 87.** A Copyright account belongs to a/an :
- (a) Nominal account                      (b) Tangible real account  
(c) Intangible real account                      (d) Pigouvian account
- 88.** Unimportant items can be either left out or merged with other items, while preparing financial statement. The statement is based upon :
- (a) Convention of Disclosure  
(b) Convention of Consistency  
(c) Convention of Materiality  
(d) Convention of Conservatism
- 89.** Opportunity cost means :
- (a) the loss of an alternative income as a consequence to action adopted  
(b) any indirect cost which affects the cost of production  
(c) a cost which can be directly attributed to production  
(d) the cost of the total units that have been produced in a factory
- 90.** Calendar variance is a sub-division of :
- (a) Material variance  
(b) Direct labour variance  
(c) Sales variance  
(d) Overhead cost variance

- 91.** Identify the district from the passage given below :
- House to Asafwala War Memorial and a Wildlife Sanctuary well-known for blackbuck, this district is also famous for its Sadqi Retreat Ceremony. It is located in the South-West of Punjab and is distinguished for its 'Toshas' and 'Kinnow farming'.
- (a) Ferozepur (b) Fazilka  
(c) Amritsar (d) Malerkotla
- 92.** The government's push for nanotechnology is based on which of the following rationales/grounds ?
- I. It can enable higher agricultural productivity.  
II. It can help in management of toxic wastes and treatment of water via nanofibers and nano membranes.  
III. It can enable earlier diagnosis of diseases and efficient drug delivery.  
IV. Because of nanoscale of materials, there is an absolute zero risk of allergic reactions, disruption of cellular functions or damage to DNA, because of creation of free radicals.
- (a) I and II only (b) II and III only  
(c) I, II and III only (d) I, II, III and IV
- 93.** Which of the following schemes/missions has been launched to provide the 'Record of Rights' to village household owners possessing houses in inhabited areas ?
- (a) MUDRA Scheme (b) SVAMITVA Scheme  
(c) Mission Karmayogi (d) Land Bank Scheme
- 94.** The Constitution (103<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act deals with
- (a) Reservation for economically weaker sections in public employment and education.  
(b) Introduction of Goods and Services Tax.  
(c) Reservation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures.  
(d) Establishment of National Judicial Appointments Commission.
- 95.** '6 × 6 × 6 strategy', based on 6 beneficiaries, 6 interventions and 6 institutional mechanisms for all stakeholders, aims to reduce the prevalence of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Anaemia (b) COVID-19  
(c) Malaria (d) Diabetes

- 96.** Arrange the following lakes from South to North :
- I. Ashtamudi
  - II. Chilika
  - III. Harike
  - IV. Pangong Tso
- (a) IV, III, II, I
  - (b) II, I, IV, III
  - (c) I, II, III, IV
  - (d) II, I, III, IV
- 97.** 'Broadband Highways', 'e-Kranti' and 'e-Governance' are pillars of which 'one' 'not' 'are' of the following programs/schemes ?
- (a) PM Gati Shakti
  - (b) Make in India
  - (c) e-NAM
  - (d) Digital India
- 98.** Which of the following pairs is/are *incorrectly* matched ?
- I. Income tax : Direct tax
  - II. GST : Indirect tax
  - III. Corporation tax : Indirect tax
- (a) I only
  - (b) II and III only
  - (c) I and II only
  - (d) III only
- 99.** Which of the following statements is *incorrect* about Banda Singh Bahadur ?
- (a) He was also known as Madho Das and was given the name of Banda Singh by the 10<sup>th</sup> Sikh Guru.
  - (b) He made the fort of Mukhlispur as his capital and renamed it as Lohgarh.
  - (c) He was tortured to death by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.
  - (d) He is famous for his Samana and Sirhind marches.
- 100.** Which of the following events of Indian freedom struggle was the first to occur ?
- (a) Rowlatt Satyagraha
  - (b) Swadeshi Movement against the partition of Bengal
  - (c) Komagata Maru incident
  - (d) Champaran Satyagraha

**101.** The answer key to a hypothetical MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions) based exam (every question having four options a, b, c and d) followed the pattern a, b, c, d, a, a, b, b, c, c, d, d, a, a, a, b, b, b and so on... (answer to 1<sup>st</sup> question being a, to 2<sup>nd</sup> being b and so on as per the pattern given above). If the paper had 120 questions in total, what should have been the answer to the last question ?

- (a) a
- (b) b
- (c) c
- (d) d

**102.** Alan's bag had a three-digit numeric lock. He set the password such that it was a palindrome and hence easy to remember. But he is not able to recall it precisely at the moment. But, he does remember the following with certainty

- I. The middle digit was an even prime.
- II. The sum of digits was divisible by 7 or 9.
- III. The sum of squares of digits was less than 100.

Which of the following digits when entered, might open Alan's bag ?

- (a) 626
- (b) 824
- (c) 828
- (d) 248

**103.** A bug and a housefly are resting at one corner of a cubical room with 3 m long sides. Both of them see a prey located at the diagonally opposite corner of the room at the same time and immediately start running/flying towards it. While the bug has to move on the floor or the walls and cannot fly, there is no such restriction for the housefly. Based on this information, and the assumption that they take up the shortest possible routes, which of the following statements is definitely correct ?

- (a) The housefly reaches the prey first irrespective of its flying speed.
- (b) Irrespective of the moving/flying speed, both have to travel a distance of over 5 m.
- (c) If the bug moves at 3 m/s and the housefly flies at 1 m/s, both of them reach the prey at the same time.
- (d) With equal flying and moving speeds, the fly will be able to catch the prey and come back to its original position, while the bug will not even be able to reach the original position of the prey (the diagonally opposite corner) in the same time.

**104.** How many pairs of letters are there in these words which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?

- (a) "CASTRAPHONE" : less than 5      (b) "EXPERIENCED" : less than 4  
(c) "CASTRAPHONE" : more than 7      (d) "EXPERIENCED" : more than 4

**105.** What is the value of 'a' ?

*Statement I :*  $a^2 + 6a + 9 = 0$

*Statement II :*  $a > 0$

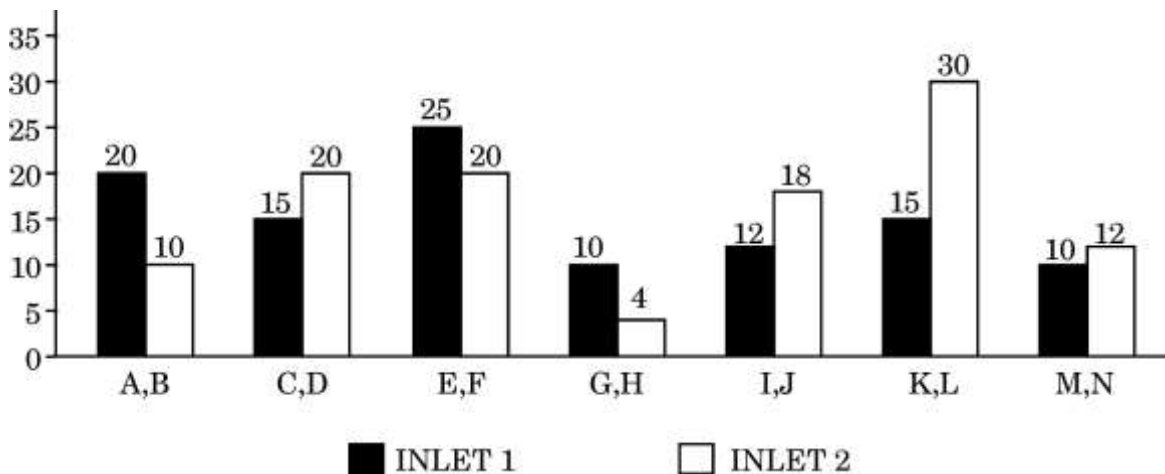
- (a) Statement I alone is sufficient  
(b) Statement II alone is sufficient  
(c) Both statements together are sufficient  
(d) Even both statements taken together are insufficient

**106.** Identify the wrong number in the series : 20, 45, 85, 140, 210, 300

- (a) 45      (b) 85      (c) 140      (d) 300

**Directions (107 – 108) :** Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions :

Time taken by the pipes to fill a tank/cistern (hours/minutes)



**107.** A large cistern can be filled by two pipes A and B. How many minutes will it take to fill the cistern from an empty state, if B is used for half the time and A and B fill it together for the other half ?

- (a) 7·5 minutes      (b) 2·5 minutes  
(c) 4·0 minutes      (d) 8·0 minutes

**108.** Two pipes G and H are used to fill a cistern. If they are opened on alternate minutes and if pipe G is opened first, in how many minutes will the tank be full ?

- (a) 5 to 6 minutes      (b) 3 to 4 minutes  
(c) 8 to 9 minutes      (d) 6 to 7 minutes

**Directions** (Question Nos. 109 to 110) :

Arav, Erav, Ina, Ona and Uria are employees who work 8-hour shifts in company C. Company C has three different 8-hour shifts that start from 6 AM, 10 AM and 2 PM. The company (office) is closed (or locked) from 10 PM to 6 AM.

The company provides pick up and drop off for these employees. The same car is used for this purpose. Hence, employees who work the same 8-hour shift arrive and leave the office (that is, company premises) together. Furthermore, those who leave the office at a particular time always get to meet those who arrive at that time. And those who are in the office at the same time always get to meet all others in the office at that time. None of them arrive earlier than the start of their shift or leave later than the end of their shift. And none of them works more than one shift on any day. And no shift goes without any employees.

On a working day, all of them are present and report to office at the starting times of their respective shifts. On that day, Arav is not the last to leave the office. Erav and Ina do not come together to office on that day. Uria is not the first to reach office on that day. Note that if two or more people reach office at 6 AM, we say that they reach office first on that day and if two or more people leave office at 10 PM, we say that they leave office last on that day. If two or more people arrive first, we say each of them arrives first. Similarly, if two or more people leave last, we say each of them leaves last.

Answer each question below, independent of the other questions. That is, in addition to the information given above, if additional information is given in a question, that additional information holds only for that question and not for the other questions in the section.

- 109.** On the given working day, if Arav is not the first to arrive at office, and if only one of all the employees reaches office at 10 AM, then which of the following must hold ?
- (a) Either Erav or Ina reaches office at 10 AM
  - (b) If Ina does not leave office last, then Ona leaves office last
  - (c) Ina and Ona arrive first
  - (d) None of the above
- 110.** On the given working day, if exactly two people arrive first and exactly two people leave last, then
- (a) Ona arrives at 10 AM
  - (b) Erav and Ina meet
  - (c) Arav arrives first
  - (d) None of the above

111. 'ਆਕੀ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸ ਅਰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ?

- (a) ਬਾਗ਼ੀ
- (b) ਬਾਕੀ
- (c) ਅੱਕਣਾ
- (d) ਆਪਣਾ

112. ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'ਪੜਨਾਂਵੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ' ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ :

- (a) ਉਹ
- (b) ਜਿਹਾ
- (c) ਸਾਰੇ
- (d) ਤੂੰ

113. ਨਿਮਨਲਿਖਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋਟਾ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ ?

- (a) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤਾਈ
- (b) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤਣੀ
- (c) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤੀ
- (d) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤਾਣੀ

114. ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਵਾਕ 'ਘੋੜੀ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਅਰਥਕ ਰੂਪ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ?

- (a) ਭਰਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਭੈਣ ਘੋੜੀ ਗਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।
- (b) ਬੀਜੀ ਦੇ ਘੋੜੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਦਰੀ ਬੁਣ ਰਹੇ ਨੇ।
- (c) ਭਤੀਜਾ ਚਾਚੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਘੋੜੀ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਗਿਆ।
- (d) ਘੋੜੀ-ਕਣੀ ਦੇ ਮੌਸਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ।



115. ਅਖਾਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਿਲਾਨ ਕਰੋ/ਸਹੀ ਵਿਕਲਪ ਚੁਣੋ :

- |  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| A. _____ ਦੇ ਮੂਹ ਲੱਛਮੀ                      | (i)   | ਤਿੱਤਰ |
| B. ਤਿਹਾਏ _____ ਕਟੋਰਾ ਲੱਭਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਪੀ ਪੀ ਆਫਰਿਆ | (ii)  | ਤਰਖਾਣ |
| C. _____ ਕੰਨ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੋਏ                     | (iii) | ਘੋੜੇ  |
|  | (iv)  | ਜੱਟ   |

**ਕੋਡ :**

- |     | A     | B    | C     |
|-----|-------|------|-------|
| (a) | (iii) | (ii) | (i)   |
| (b) | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   |
| (c) | (i)   | (ii) | (iii) |
| (d) | (i)   | (iv) | (iii) |

116. ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ :

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| (a) ਅਗੇਤਰ | (b) ਮਧੇਤਰ    |
| (c) ਧਾਤੂ  | (d) ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ |

117. 'ਉਹ ਹੀ ਹੂੜ-ਮੱਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ।' ਵਾਕ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਮਿਲਾਨ ਕਰੋ :

- |            | ਸੂਚੀ  | ਸੂਚੀ         |
|------------|-------|--------------|
| A. ਉਹ      | (i)   | ਸਮਾਸੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ   |
| B. ਹੀ      | (ii)  | ਕਿਰਿਆਵੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ |
| C. ਹੂੜ-ਮੱਤ | (iii) | ਪੜਨਾਂਵੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ |
| D. ਕਰਦਾ    | (iv)  | ਦਬਾਵਾਚਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ |

**ਕੋਡ :**

- |     | A     | B    | C     | D     |
|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| (a) | (iii) | (i)  | (iv)  | (ii)  |
| (b) | (ii)  | (iv) | (iii) | (i)   |
| (c) | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   | (ii)  |
| (d) | (ii)  | (iv) | (i)   | (iii) |

118. ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਇਸ ਧਰਤੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨਤਮ ਸਭਿਅਤਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਸਭਿਅਤਾਵਾਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਗਰਦਿਸ਼ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਗੁੰਮ ਗੁਆਚ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ, ਓਥੇ ਇਹ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਵੰਤ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਮਾਨ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸਦੀ ਵਿਲੱਖਣਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਰੰਤਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਿਹਿਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢਲਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਦੱਖਣ ਏਸ਼ੀਆ ਦੇ ਉਸ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਖਿੱਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਉਥਲ ਪੁਥਲ ਕਾਰਨ, ਇਸ ਖਿੱਤੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ ਹੱਦਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਬਦਲਦੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਇਸਦੀ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਤੁਰੀ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਭੂ-ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਬਣੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ।

ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਤੇ ਜੀਵੰਤ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਪਹਿਲੋਂ ਪਹਿਲ, ਭਾਰਤੀ ਉਪ-ਮਹਾਂਦੀਪ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਛਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਥਿਤ, ਉਸ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਭੂਖੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ, ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਗਿਆਨ-ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਰਿਗਵੇਦ ਵਿੱਚ ‘ਸਪਤ-ਸਿੰਧੂ’ ਆਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧੂ ਇਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਗਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸੱਤ ਮਹਾਂ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਲਖਾਇਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੰਧੂ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਸਵਤੀ ਨਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੰਜ ਹੋਰ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹਨ। ਸਪਤ-ਸਿੰਧੂ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਣਵੰਡੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜੰਮੂ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਅਤੇ ਅਫ਼ਗਾਨਿਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਇਲਾਕਾ ਵੀ ਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਰਤ ਭੂਮੀ ਦੇ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੈਲ ਗਿਆ। ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਪੁਰਾਤੱਤ-ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਖੋਜਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਹ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਦਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ, ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਨਵ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਪੰਝੂੜਾ ਵੀ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਪੈਰੇ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ’ਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਵਿਕਲਪ ਚੁਣੋ :

ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਨਵ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਪੰਝੂੜਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ?

- (a) ਇਸ ਦਾ ਆਕਾਰ ਪੰਝੂੜੇ ਵਰਗਾ ਹੈ
- (b) ਇਸਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਸਾਲ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਹੈ
- (c) ਇਥੇ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਤੇਜ਼ ਹਵਾਵਾਂ ਚਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ
- (d) ਭਾਰਤ ਇੱਕ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਹੈ

119. ‘ਰਾਮ ਦੀ ਮਾਸੀ ਚਲੀ ਗਈ’ ਵਿੱਚ ‘ਦੀ’ \_\_\_\_\_ ਹੈ।

- (a) ਯੋਜਕ
- (b) ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ
- (c) ਵਿਸਮਿਕ
- (d) ਸੰਬੰਧਕ

120. ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੀ ਸੰਧੀ (1809 ਈ:) ’ਤੇ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕਿਸਨੇ ਦਸਤਖ਼ਤ ਕੀਤੇ ?

- (a) ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ
- (b) ਦੀਵਾਨ ਚੈਨ ਸਿੰਘ
- (c) ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਲੂਆ
- (d) ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

Booklet Sr. No.



Question  
Booklet Set

**B**

Candidate's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth :        
D D M M Y Y Y Y

OMR Response Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate's Signature :

(Please sign in the box)

[Total Questions : 120]

[Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

**INSTRUCTIONS**

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time they are told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. However, in the meantime, the candidate can read these instructions carefully and subsequently fill the appropriate columns given above in CAPITAL letters. The candidate may also fill the relevant boxes 1 to 9 of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, supplied separately.
2. Use only blue or black **ball point pen** to fill the relevant columns on this page as well as in OMR sheet. Use of Ink pen or any other pen is not allowed.
3. Other than filling credentials/information in specific space allotted above, do not write anything else on the Test Booklet. Space for rough work is provided at the end. The candidate shall be liable for any adverse effect if the information given above is wrong or illegible or incomplete.
4. Each candidate is required to attempt 120 questions in 120 minutes, except for orthopedically/visually impaired candidates, who would be given 40 extra minutes, for marking correct responses on the OMR sheet.
5. The question paper booklet has **28** pages.
6. The candidates, when allowed to open the question paper booklet, must first check the entire booklet to confirm that the booklet has complete number of pages, the pages are printed correctly and there are no blank or torn pages. In case there is any such error in the question paper booklet then the candidate should IMMEDIATELY bring this fact to the notice of the Invigilation Staff and obtain a new booklet of the same series as given earlier.
7. The serial number of the new Question booklet, if issued for some reason, should be entered in the relevant column of the OMR. The Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record regarding the change in the serial no. of Question booklet.
8. The paper consists of total 480 Marks. Each question shall carry 4 marks. There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE answer on the OMR response sheet.
9. There is **negative marking** (1 mark for each question) for questions wrongly answered by the candidate.
10. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers is correct. There will be same penalty, as above, to that question.
11. If Question is left blank, i.e. question remains unattempted, there will be no penalty for that question.
12. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
13. The candidate **MUST READ INSTRUCTIONS BEHIND THE OMR SHEET** before answering the questions and check that two carbon copies attached to the OMR sheet are intact.

1. 'ਆਕੀ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸ ਅਰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ?
  - (a) ਬਾਗ਼ੀ
  - (b) ਬਾਕੀ
  - (c) ਅੱਕਣਾ
  - (d) ਆਪਣਾ
  
2. ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'ਪੜਨਾਂਵੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ' ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ :
  - (a) ਉਹ
  - (b) ਜਿਹਾ
  - (c) ਸਾਰੇ
  - (d) ਤੂੰ
  
3. ਨਿਮਨਲਿਖਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋਟਾ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ ?
  - (a) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤਾਈ
  - (b) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤਣੀ
  - (c) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤੀ
  - (d) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤਾਣੀ
  
4. ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਵਾਕ 'ਘੋੜੀ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਅਰਥਕ ਰੂਪ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ?
  - (a) ਭਰਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਭੈਣ ਘੋੜੀ ਗਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।
  - (b) ਬੀਜੀ ਦੇ ਘੋੜੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਦਰੀ ਬੁਣ ਰਹੇ ਨੇ।
  - (c) ਭਤੀਜਾ ਚਾਚੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਘੋੜੀ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਗਿਆ।
  - (d) ਘੋੜੀ-ਕਣੀ ਦੇ ਮੌਸਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ।

5. ਅਖਾਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਿਲਾਨ ਕਰੋ/ਸਹੀ ਵਿਕਲਪ ਚੁਣੋ :

- |  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| A. _____ ਦੇ ਮੂਹ ਲੱਛਮੀ                      | (i)   | ਤਿੱਤਰ |
| B. ਤਿਹਾਏ _____ ਕਟੋਰਾ ਲੱਭਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਪੀ ਪੀ ਆਫਰਿਆ | (ii)  | ਤਰਖਾਣ |
| C. _____ ਕੰਨ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੋਏ                     | (iii) | ਘੋੜੇ  |
|  | (iv)  | ਜੱਟ   |

**ਕੋਡ :**

- |     | A     | B    | C     |
|-----|-------|------|-------|
| (a) | (iii) | (ii) | (i)   |
| (b) | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   |
| (c) | (i)   | (ii) | (iii) |
| (d) | (i)   | (iv) | (iii) |

6. ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ :

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| (a) ਅਗੇਤਰ | (b) ਮਧੇਤਰ    |
| (c) ਧਾਤੂ  | (d) ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ |

7. 'ਉਹ ਹੀ ਹੂੜ-ਮੱਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ।' ਵਾਕ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਮਿਲਾਨ ਕਰੋ :

- |            | ਸੂਚੀ  | ਸੂਚੀ         |
|------------|-------|--------------|
| A. ਉਹ      | (i)   | ਸਮਾਸੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ   |
| B. ਹੀ      | (ii)  | ਕਿਰਿਆਵੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ |
| C. ਹੂੜ-ਮੱਤ | (iii) | ਪੜਨਾਂਵੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ |
| D. ਕਰਦਾ    | (iv)  | ਦਬਾਵਾਚਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ |

**ਕੋਡ :**

- |     | A     | B    | C     | D     |
|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| (a) | (iii) | (i)  | (iv)  | (ii)  |
| (b) | (ii)  | (iv) | (iii) | (i)   |
| (c) | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   | (ii)  |
| (d) | (ii)  | (iv) | (i)   | (iii) |

8. ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਇਸ ਧਰਤੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨਤਮ ਸਭਿਅਤਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਸਭਿਅਤਾਵਾਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਗਰਦਿਸ਼ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਗੁੰਮ ਗੁਆਚ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ, ਓਥੇ ਇਹ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਵੰਤ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਮਾਨ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸਦੀ ਵਿਲੱਖਣਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਰੰਤਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਿਹਿਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢਲਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਦੱਖਣ ਏਸ਼ੀਆ ਦੇ ਉਸ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਖਿੱਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਉਥਲ ਪੁਥਲ ਕਾਰਨ, ਇਸ ਖਿੱਤੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ ਹੱਦਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਬਦਲਦੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਇਸਦੀ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਤੁਰੀ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਭੂ-ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਬਣੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ।

ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਤੇ ਜੀਵੰਤ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਪਹਿਲੋਂ ਪਹਿਲ, ਭਾਰਤੀ ਉਪ-ਮਹਾਂਦੀਪ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਛਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਥਿਤ, ਉਸ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਭੂਖੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ, ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਗਿਆਨ-ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਰਿਗਵੇਦ ਵਿੱਚ ‘ਸਪਤ-ਸਿੰਧੂ’ ਆਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧੂ ਇਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਗਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸੱਤ ਮਹਾਂ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਲਖਾਇਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੰਧੂ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਸਵਤੀ ਨਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੰਜ ਹੋਰ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹਨ। ਸਪਤ-ਸਿੰਧੂ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਣਵੰਡੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜੰਮੂ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਅਤੇ ਅਫ਼ਗਾਨਿਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਇਲਾਕਾ ਵੀ ਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਰਤ ਭੂਮੀ ਦੇ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੈਲ ਗਿਆ। ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਪੁਰਾਤੱਤ-ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਖੋਜਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਹ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਦਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ, ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਨਵ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਪੰਝੂੜਾ ਵੀ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਪੈਰੇ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ’ਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਵਿਕਲਪ ਚੁਣੋ :

ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਨਵ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਪੰਝੂੜਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ?

- (a) ਇਸ ਦਾ ਆਕਾਰ ਪੰਝੂੜੇ ਵਰਗਾ ਹੈ
- (b) ਇਸਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਸਾਲ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਹੈ
- (c) ਇਥੇ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਤੇਜ਼ ਹਵਾਵਾਂ ਚਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ
- (d) ਭਾਰਤ ਇੱਕ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਹੈ

9. ‘ਰਾਮ ਦੀ ਮਾਸੀ ਚਲੀ ਗਈ’ ਵਿੱਚ ‘ਦੀ’ \_\_\_\_\_ ਹੈ।

- (a) ਯੋਜਕ
- (b) ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ
- (c) ਵਿਸਮਿਕ
- (d) ਸੰਬੰਧਕ

10. ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੀ ਸੰਧੀ (1809 ਈ:) ’ਤੇ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕਿਸਨੇ ਦਸਤਖਤ ਕੀਤੇ ?

- (a) ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ
- (b) ਦੀਵਾਨ ਚੈਨ ਸਿੰਘ
- (c) ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਲੂਆ
- (d) ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ



11. The answer key to a hypothetical MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions) based exam (every question having four options a, b, c and d) followed the pattern a, b, c, d, a, a, b, b, c, c, d, d, a, a, a, b, b, b and so on... (answer to 1<sup>st</sup> question being a, to 2<sup>nd</sup> being b and so on as per the pattern given above). If the paper had 120 questions in total, what should have been the answer to the last question ?
- (a) a
  - (b) b
  - (c) c
  - (d) d
12. Alan's bag had a three-digit numeric lock. He set the password such that it was a palindrome and hence easy to remember. But he is not able to recall it precisely at the moment. But, he does remember the following with certainty
- I. The middle digit was an even prime.
  - II. The sum of digits was divisible by 7 or 9.
  - III. The sum of squares of digits was less than 100.
- Which of the following digits when entered, might open Alan's bag ?
- (a) 626
  - (b) 824
  - (c) 828
  - (d) 248
13. A bug and a housefly are resting at one corner of a cubical room with 3 m long sides. Both of them see a prey located at the diagonally opposite corner of the room at the same time and immediately start running/flying towards it. While the bug has to move on the floor or the walls and cannot fly, there is no such restriction for the housefly. Based on this information, and the assumption that they take up the shortest possible routes, which of the following statements is definitely correct ?
- (a) The housefly reaches the prey first irrespective of its flying speed.
  - (b) Irrespective of the moving/flying speed, both have to travel a distance of over 5 m.
  - (c) If the bug moves at 3 m/s and the housefly flies at 1 m/s, both of them reach the prey at the same time.
  - (d) With equal flying and moving speeds, the fly will be able to catch the prey and come back to its original position, while the bug will not even be able to reach the original position of the prey (the diagonally opposite corner) in the same time.

14. How many pairs of letters are there in these words which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?
- (a) "CASTRAPHONE" : less than 5      (b) "EXPERIENCED" : less than 4  
(c) "CASTRAPHONE" : more than 7      (d) "EXPERIENCED" : more than 4

15. What is the value of 'a' ?

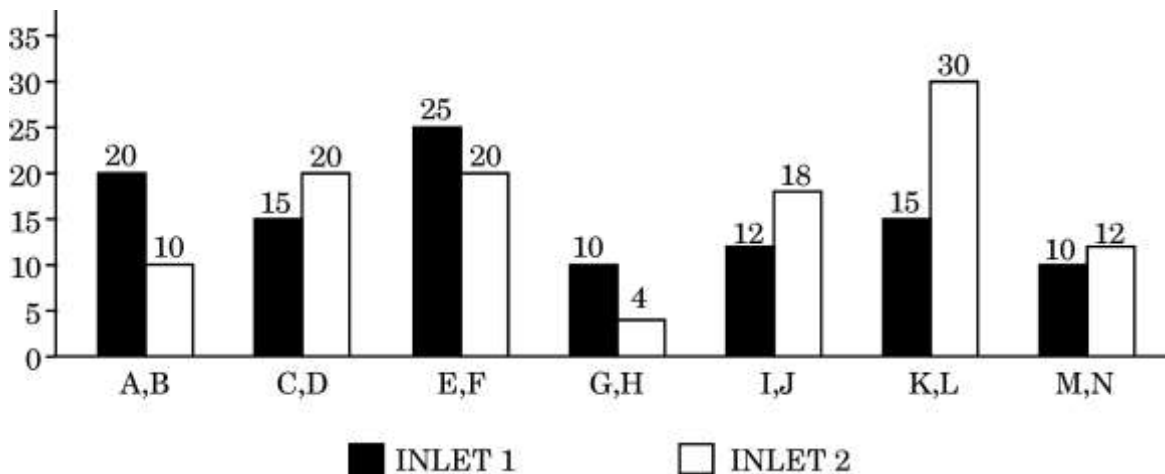
Statement I :  $a^2 + 6a + 9 = 0$

Statement II :  $a > 0$

- (a) Statement I alone is sufficient  
(b) Statement II alone is sufficient  
(c) Both statements together are sufficient  
(d) Even both statements taken together are insufficient
16. Identify the wrong number in the series : 20, 45, 85, 140, 210, 300
- (a) 45      (b) 85      (c) 140      (d) 300

**Directions (17 – 18) :** Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions :

Time taken by the pipes to fill a tank/cistern (hours/minutes)



17. A large cistern can be filled by two pipes A and B. How many minutes will it take to fill the cistern from an empty state, if B is used for half the time and A and B fill it together for the other half ?
- (a) 7·5 minutes      (b) 2·5 minutes  
(c) 4·0 minutes      (d) 8·0 minutes
18. Two pipes G and H are used to fill a cistern. If they are opened on alternate minutes and if pipe G is opened first, in how many minutes will the tank be full ?
- (a) 5 to 6 minutes      (b) 3 to 4 minutes  
(c) 8 to 9 minutes      (d) 6 to 7 minutes

**Directions** (Question Nos. 19 to 20) :

Arav, Erav, Ina, Ona and Uria are employees who work 8-hour shifts in company C. Company C has three different 8-hour shifts that start from 6 AM, 10 AM and 2 PM. The company (office) is closed (or locked) from 10 PM to 6 AM.

The company provides pick up and drop off for these employees. The same car is used for this purpose. Hence, employees who work the same 8-hour shift arrive and leave the office (that is, company premises) together. Furthermore, those who leave the office at a particular time always get to meet those who arrive at that time. And those who are in the office at the same time always get to meet all others in the office at that time. None of them arrive earlier than the start of their shift or leave later than the end of their shift. And none of them works more than one shift on any day. And no shift goes without any employees.

On a working day, all of them are present and report to office at the starting times of their respective shifts. On that day, Arav is not the last to leave the office. Erav and Ina do not come together to office on that day. Uria is not the first to reach office on that day. Note that if two or more people reach office at 6 AM, we say that they reach office first on that day and if two or more people leave office at 10 PM, we say that they leave office last on that day. If two or more people arrive first, we say each of them arrives first. Similarly, if two or more people leave last, we say each of them leaves last.

Answer each question below, independent of the other questions. That is, in addition to the information given above, if additional information is given in a question, that additional information holds only for that question and not for the other questions in the section.

- 19.** On the given working day, if Arav is not the first to arrive at office, and if only one of all the employees reaches office at 10 AM, then which of the following must hold ?
- (a) Either Erav or Ina reaches office at 10 AM
  - (b) If Ina does not leave office last, then Ona leaves office last
  - (c) Ina and Ona arrive first
  - (d) None of the above
- 20.** On the given working day, if exactly two people arrive first and exactly two people leave last, then
- (a) Ona arrives at 10 AM
  - (b) Erav and Ina meet
  - (c) Arav arrives first
  - (d) None of the above

- 21.** Identify the district from the passage given below :  
House to Asafwala War Memorial and a Wildlife Sanctuary well-known for blackbuck, this district is also famous for its Sadqi Retreat Ceremony. It is located in the South-West of Punjab and is distinguished for its 'Toshas' and 'Kinnow farming'.
- (a) Ferozepur (b) Fazilka  
(c) Amritsar (d) Malerkotla
- 22.** The government's push for nanotechnology is based on which of the following rationales/grounds ?
- I. It can enable higher agricultural productivity.  
II. It can help in management of toxic wastes and treatment of water via nanofibers and nano membranes.  
III. It can enable earlier diagnosis of diseases and efficient drug delivery.  
IV. Because of nanoscale of materials, there is an absolute zero risk of allergic reactions, disruption of cellular functions or damage to DNA, because of creation of free radicals.
- (a) I and II only (b) II and III only  
(c) I, II and III only (d) I, II, III and IV
- 23.** Which of the following schemes/missions has been launched to provide the 'Record of Rights' to village household owners possessing houses in inhabited areas ?
- (a) MUDRA Scheme (b) SVAMITVA Scheme  
(c) Mission Karmayogi (d) Land Bank Scheme
- 24.** The Constitution (103<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act deals with
- (a) Reservation for economically weaker sections in public employment and education.  
(b) Introduction of Goods and Services Tax.  
(c) Reservation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures.  
(d) Establishment of National Judicial Appointments Commission.
- 25.** '6 × 6 × 6 strategy', based on 6 beneficiaries, 6 interventions and 6 institutional mechanisms for all stakeholders, aims to reduce the prevalence of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Anaemia (b) COVID-19  
(c) Malaria (d) Diabetes

**26.** Arrange the following lakes from South to North :

- I. Ashtamudi
- II. Chilika
- III. Harike
- IV. Pangong Tso
- (a) IV, III, II, I
- (b) II, I, IV, III
- (c) I, II, III, IV
- (d) II, I, III, IV

**27.** 'Broadband Highways', 'e-Kranti' and 'e-Governance' are pillars of which 'one' 'not' 'are' of the following programs/schemes ?

- (a) PM Gati Shakti
- (b) Make in India
- (c) e-NAM
- (d) Digital India

**28.** Which of the following pairs is/are *incorrectly* matched ?

- I. Income tax : Direct tax
- II. GST : Indirect tax
- III. Corporation tax : Indirect tax
- (a) I only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) III only

**29.** Which of the following statements is *incorrect* about Banda Singh Bahadur ?

- (a) He was also known as Madho Das and was given the name of Banda Singh by the 10<sup>th</sup> Sikh Guru.
- (b) He made the fort of Mukhlispur as his capital and renamed it as Lohgarh.
- (c) He was tortured to death by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.
- (d) He is famous for his Samana and Sirhind marches.

**30.** Which of the following events of Indian freedom struggle was the first to occur ?

- (a) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (b) Swadeshi Movement against the partition of Bengal
- (c) Komagata Maru incident
- (d) Champaran Satyagraha

**31.** The standard time allowed to complete a job is 48 hours, whereas a worker completed the job in 40 hours. The time rate per hour is ₹ 15 for wage payment. As per Halsey Premium Plan, the total earnings of the worker are :

- (a) ₹ 660                      (b) ₹ 600                      (c) ₹ 800                      (d) ₹ 720

**32.** Select the correct match of Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) with their Heads :

CAS	Heads
A. CAS-6	(i) Overheads
B. CAS-3	(ii) Employee cost
C. CAS-7	(iii) Direct expenses
D. CAS-10	(iv) Material cost

**Codes :**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(b)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(c)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(d)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)

**33.** Which of the following branches of accounting deals with settlement of disputes in legal matters ?

- (a) Financial Accounting                      (b) Cost Accounting  
(c) Management Accounting                      (d) Forensic Accounting

**34.** The example of non-current liability is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Secured loan                      (b) Bank overdraft  
(c) Advance commission                      (d) Bills payable

**35.** The depreciation method particularly designed to provide appropriate funds for the replacement of costly assets is :

- (a) Depletion unit method                      (b) Fixed installment method  
(c) Sinking fund method                      (d) Diminishing balance method

**36.** How is interest recorded on drawings in the final account of the firm ?

- (a) Charged against the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account  
(b) Shown in the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account as an income  
(c) Shown in the Balance Sheet as a liability  
(d) Shown in the Balance Sheet as an asset

37. When a partner retires from the partnership firm, the general reserve is transferred to :
- All Partners' Capital Accounts
  - Retiring Partner's Capital Account
  - Revaluation Account
  - Profit and Loss Account
38. K, S and M are three partners sharing profit and loss in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. Now, they agree to share profit and loss in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. The sacrificing and gaining ratios of these partners will be :
- M's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , K's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and S neither sacrificed nor gained.
  - K's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , M's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and S neither sacrificed nor gained.
  - K's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , S's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and M neither sacrificed nor gained.
  - M's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , S's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and K neither sacrificed nor gained.
39. Match the various acts with their enactment year :
- |                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| A. The Partnership Act   | (i) 1872   |
| B. Indian Contract Act   | (ii) 1930  |
| C. The Sale of Goods Act | (iii) 1932 |

**Codes :**

- |     | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | (iii)    | (i)      | (ii)     |
| (b) | (ii)     | (iii)    | (i)      |
| (c) | (ii)     | (i)      | (iii)    |
| (d) | (iii)    | (ii)     | (i)      |

40. Which of the following is **not** a disadvantage of Computerized Accounting ?
- System failure
  - Unanticipated errors not known
  - Inability to collaborate
  - Breaches of security
41. In the Tally accounting package, the new ledgers, groups and voucher types are created from the menu of :
- Reports
  - Import
  - Masters
  - Transactions

42. As per the Companies Act 2013, Section 8 Companies are :
- (a) Public Limited Companies (b) Private Limited Companies  
(c) One Person Companies (d) Non-profit Companies
43. The buy-back of shares **cannot** exceed :
- (a) 50% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves  
(b) 15% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves  
(c) 20% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves  
(d) 25% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves
44. Calculate the manufacturing cost of product M. The opening stock of product M is ₹ 15,000; raw material purchases : ₹ 75,000; payment of salaries : ₹ 5,000 and carriage inward : ₹ 6,000. The closing stock is ₹ 16,000.
- (a) ₹ 80,000 (b) ₹ 87,000 (c) ₹ 85,000 (d) ₹ 79,000
45. As per the Companies Act, 2013 identify the correct statement :
- I. The financial statement of companies is prepared as per Schedule-II.  
II. The Balance Sheet is prepared as per Schedule-III, Part-I.  
III. Profit and Loss Account is prepared as per Schedule-III, Part-II.  
IV. Profit and Loss Account is prepared as per Part-I and Balance Sheet as per Part-II of Schedule-II.
- (a) I and IV (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) I and II
46. As per the standard format of Balance Sheet as per the Companies Act, 2013, match the Items of Transaction with the Heads of Balance Sheet :
- | Transaction              | Heads of Balance Sheet    |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Stock of raw material | (i) Fixed Assets          |
| B. Unclaimed dividend    | (ii) Reserves and Surplus |
| C. Brand and trademark   | (iii) Current Assets      |
| D. Securities premium    | (iv) Current Liability    |

**Codes :**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)
(c)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(d)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)



47. Match the Accounting Standards with their Heads of Account :

<i>Accounting Standards</i>	<i>Heads of Account</i>
A. AS-2	(i) Amalgamation of Company
B. AS-3	(ii) Valuation of Inventory
C. AS-6	(iii) Cash Flow Statement
D. AS-14	(iv) Depreciation Accounting

**Codes :**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
(a)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(b)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(c)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(d)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)

48. A business has the average capital employed of ₹ 5,00,000 and the normal rate of return is 10%. The adjusted average profit is ₹ 90,000. The value of goodwill on the basis of three years purchase of super profit will be :

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) ₹ 4,10,000 | (b) ₹ 2,70,000 |
| (c) ₹ 1,20,000 | (d) ₹ 5,90,000 |

49. In case of accounting for amalgamation, which of the following statements are correct with respect to pooling of interest method ?

- I. It is used when amalgamation takes place in the nature of purchase.
- II. It is used when amalgamation takes place in the nature of merger.
- III. The transferee company will record the assets, liabilities and reserves of transferor company on their existing value.
- IV. The identity of the reserves are changed as per agreement between transferor and transferee company.

- |                |               |              |               |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| (a) II and III | (b) I and III | (c) I and IV | (d) II and IV |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|

50. The desirability of internal reconstruction would be in all of the following cases *except* :

- (a) under-capitalization of capital structure.
- (b) if there are heavy accumulated losses that need to be written-off of the company.
- (c) if there is over-valuation of assets showing in the Balance Sheet.
- (d) over-capitalization of capital structure.

- 51.** Which of the following expenses may **not** be treated as an operating expense ?
- (a) Cost of promotional advertising
  - (b) Depreciation of plant and machinery
  - (c) Loss on the sale of motor car
  - (d) Salaries of General Management
- 52.** The value of equity capital is greater than the debt capital. The capital structure may be considered as :
- (a) Low geared
  - (b) High geared
  - (c) Balance geared
  - (d) Zero geared
- 53.** The working capital of S Limited is ₹ 30,000. The current ratio is 3 : 1. The value of the current assets of S Limited will be :
- (a) ₹ 45,000
  - (b) ₹ 30,000
  - (c) ₹ 90,000
  - (d) ₹ 60,000
- 54.** The purchase of furniture by issuing the debenture is treated as :
- (a) Source of fund
  - (b) Application of fund
  - (c) No flow of fund
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- 55.** The machinery is purchased on Hire Purchase System. The payment of installment will be shown in the cash flow statement as :
- (a) whole installment as investing activities
  - (b) whole installment as financing activities
  - (c) whole installment as operating activities
  - (d) value of loan element as investing activities and interest element as financing activities
- 56.** The total sales of Alfa Ltd. are ₹ 2 lakh for the year. The opening and closing balance of debtors are ₹ 15,000 and ₹ 28,000. The cash sales of the year will be :
- (a) ₹ 2·13 lakh
  - (b) ₹ 2·15 lakh
  - (c) ₹ 1·87 lakh
  - (d) ₹ 1·72 lakh

- 57.** Which of the following methods of costing is/are correctly matched with their application ?
- I. *Job Costing* : Where the similar articles are produced and production is highly repetitive.
- II. *Batch Costing* : Where enterprise manufactures a variety of products.
- (a) I only (b) II only  
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
- 58.** From the following equation, select the correct equation related to cost determination :
- (a) Prime cost = Direct material + Direct labour – Direct expenses  
(b) Factory cost = Prime cost – Work expenses + Factory expenses  
(c) Total cost = Office cost – Selling and distribution overheads  
(d) None of the above
- 59.** Which cost per unit varies inversely with activity : as volume increases, unit cost declines and vice versa ?
- (a) Variable cost  
(b) Semi-variable cost  
(c) Fixed cost  
(d) Marginal cost
- 60.** The sum of indirect material, indirect labour and indirect expenses is basically known as :
- (a) Prime cost  
(b) Selling cost  
(c) Overhead cost  
(d) Total cost
- 61.** The revenue rate of product X is ₹ 20 per unit and variable cost is ₹ 10 per unit. If the fixed cost is ₹ 200 and units sold are 1000, what is the operating profit of product X ?
- (a) ₹ 9,800  
(b) ₹ 800  
(c) ₹ 8,000  
(d) ₹ 2,000

**62.** Match the items related to ABC analysis technique of material control :

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| I. 'A' items   | p. small percentage in number, combined with high value items  |
| II. 'B' items  | q. 'relatively less important items'                           |
| III. 'C' items | r. 'high percentage in number, combined with less value items' |

**Code :**

- |     | I | II | III |
|-----|---|----|-----|
| (a) | r | q  | p   |
| (b) | r | p  | q   |
| (c) | q | r  | p   |
| (d) | p | q  | r   |

**63.** The fixed factory overhead is ₹ 60,000, and fixed selling overhead is ₹ 12,000. The variable manufacturing costs and variable selling costs are ₹ 12 and ₹ 3 per unit. If selling price is ₹ 24 per unit, the break-even point in terms of sales value will be :

- (a) ₹ 1,20,000
- (b) ₹ 1,44,000
- (c) ₹ 1,60,000
- (d) ₹ 1,92,000

**64.** The margin of safety **may not** be improved through :

- (a) increasing the level of production.
- (b) increasing the selling price.
- (c) increasing contribution by dropping of unprofitable product.
- (d) reducing variable cost and increasing fixed cost

**65.** Select the correct formula related to the marginal costing :

- (a) Sales + Variable cost = Fixed cost – Profit
- (b) Sales + Variable cost = Contribution
- (c) Sales – Variable cost = Fixed cost + Profit
- (d) Contribution = Fixed cost – Profit

- 66.** Select the correct assumption of absorption costing technique :
- (a) 'All manufacturing costs are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
  - (b) 'Only direct materials and variable manufacturing overheads are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
  - (c) 'Only variable costs are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
  - (d) 'Only marginal costs are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
- 67.** In a company, where idle capacity exists but some extra fixed cost is required to make a product, management should take the decision to make it, if (where abbreviations have their usual meanings) :
- (a)  $MC < \text{Price}$
  - (b)  $MC > \text{Price}$
  - (c)  $VC + FC < \text{Price}$
  - (d)  $VC + FC > \text{Price}$
- 68.** The activity-based budgeting system in which cost variables are justified as undertaken for the first time, is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Fixed budget
  - (b) Cash budget
  - (c) Zero-based budget
  - (d) Flexible budget
- 69.** The standard material required is 120 kg for producing 100 units. The standard price is fixed at ₹ 0.50 per kg. During the period, the produced units were 2,40,000. The actual material purchased was 3,00,000 kg costing ₹ 1,65,000. What will be the material cost variance ?
- (a) ₹ 15,000 (Favourable)
  - (b) ₹ 21,000 (Favourable)
  - (c) ₹ 15,000 (Unfavourable)
  - (d) ₹ 21,000 (Unfavourable)
- 70.** From the given analysis of variance, select the correct match of variance calculation :
- (a) 'Material usage variance = Standard price (Standard quantity + Actual quantity)'
  - (b) 'Labour efficiency variance = Standard wage rate (Standard time for actual production – Actual time)'
  - (c) 'Variable overhead efficiency variance = Actual hour (Standard variable overhead rate – Actual variable overhead rate)'
  - (d) 'Labour mix variance = Standard cost of revised standard labour mix + Standard cost of Actual labour mix'

- 71.** The sales of Z Ltd. are ₹ 2,50,000 and the variable cost is 60% of sales. If the profit is ₹ 50,000, what will be the contribution margin ?
- (a) ₹ 50,000
  - (b) ₹ 1,50,000
  - (c) ₹ 1,00,000
  - (d) ₹ 2,00,000
- 72.** When a firm advises its customers to mail their payments to special post office collection centers, the system is known as :
- (a) Concentration banking
  - (b) Lockbox system
  - (c) Playing the float
  - (d) None of the above
- 73.** A company manufactures a single product with a variable cost per unit of ₹ 22. The contribution to sales ratio is 45% and monthly fixed costs are ₹ 1,98,000. What is the Break-Even point in units ?
- (a) 4,900
  - (b) 9,000
  - (c) 11,000
  - (d) 20,000
- 74.** Out of the following, which is a scientific and accurate method of absorbing factory overheads ?
- (a) Percentage of prime cost method
  - (b) Machine hour rate method
  - (c) Percentage of direct material cost method
  - (d) Percentage of direct labour cost method
- 75.** Operating costing is applicable to :
- (a) Hospitals
  - (b) Cinemas
  - (c) Transport undertakings
  - (d) All of the above

- 76.** A hotel has 100 rooms of which 80% are normally occupied in summer and 25% in winter. Period of summer and winter may be taken as 6 months each and normal days in a month may be assumed as 30. The total occupied room days will then be :
- (a) 1,525
  - (b) 18,900
  - (c) 36,000
  - (d) 37,800
- 77.** The term “Conversion costs” refers to :
- (a) manufacturing costs incurred to produce units of output.
  - (b) all costs associated with manufacturing other than direct labour costs and raw material costs.
  - (c) costs which are associated with marketing, shipping, warehousing and billing activities.
  - (d) the sum of direct labour costs and all factory overhead costs.
- 78.** Which one of the following is most likely a direct material ?
- (a) Diesel oil used in generators
  - (b) Paints used for shop-floor painting
  - (c) Chocolate cream used in the manufacture of choco-biscuit
  - (d) Cotton waste
- 79.** Economic order quantity refers to :
- (a) the quantity to be used economically
  - (b) the quantity of materials to be maintained
  - (c) the quantity of materials to be recorded
  - (d) the quantity of materials to be ordered at a time
- 80.** Bonus under Halsey Plan is paid at :
- (a) 50% of time saved
  - (b) 33.33% of time saved
  - (c) 100% of time saved
  - (d) 83% of time saved

- 81.** Semi-Variable cost is segregated into fixed and variable elements using :
- Method of Least Squares
  - Scatter Graph Method
  - Range Method
  - All of the above
- 82.** Marginal Costing technique combines the techniques of :
- Standard costing and Budgetary control
  - Contract costing and Operating costing
  - Job costing and Break-even analysis
  - Cost recording and Cost reporting
- 83.** A business transaction in which money comes into the business immediately after the goods are delivered or services are rendered is called :
- Cash transaction
  - Credit transaction
  - Round Tripping and Profit shifting
  - Hawala transaction
- 84.** From the following details, calculate weighted average cost of inventory :
- | <i>Receipts</i> | <i>Rate</i>      |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 300 units       | ₹ 11 per unit    |
| 550 units       | ₹ 12.50 per unit |
| 400 units       | ₹ 11.50 per unit |
| 500 units       | ₹ 12.00 per unit |
- ₹ 11.75 per unit
  - ₹ 12.10 per unit
  - ₹ 11.55 per unit
  - ₹ 11.87 per unit
- 85.** X and Y entered a joint venture for export of Indian handicraft items to an overseas customer. X sends goods worth ₹ 2,00,000 to Y for export to the USA. Y exported goods worth ₹ 1,75,000 to the USA for ₹ 2,10,000 and agreed to take away the remaining goods at cost less 10%. Find the profit of the joint venture.
- ₹ 36,000
  - ₹ 32,500
  - ₹ 30,000
  - ₹ 25,000



86. The annual reports are to be prepared and published for circulation among the external end users such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) company, competitors, contributors and colleagues
  - (b) customers, creators, collaborators and contractors
  - (c) government, competitors, owners and top management
  - (d) shareholders, investors, bankers, debenture holders and creditors
87. Which of the following is **not** an essential feature of a company ?
- (a) Voluntary association of persons
  - (b) Distinct legal entity
  - (c) Perpetual existence
  - (d) Share capital of ₹ 50 lakh
88. Pre-incorporation profit is to be credited to :
- (a) Capital reserve
  - (b) Profit and Loss Account above the line
  - (c) Profit and Loss Account below the line
  - (d) General reserve
89. Bonus shares can be issued if the :
- (a) Articles of Association permit it
  - (b) Proposal is approved by the shareholders in the general meeting
  - (c) Issue is made out of free reserves
  - (d) All of the above
90. The Companies Act, 2013 prohibits the issue of any preference share which is :
- (a) Non-convertible
  - (b) Non-participating
  - (c) Non-redeemable
  - (d) Non-cumulative
91. The nominal and book values of sinking fund investments account are respectively ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 96,000. The company has sold investments of the nominal value of ₹ 20,000 at a price that was sufficient to redeem the debentures of ₹ 20,000 at ₹ 102. The profit on sale of investments is :
- (a) ₹ 1,200
  - (b) ₹ 800
  - (c) Nil
  - (d) ₹ 400

92. Which one is true regarding financial statements ?
- (a) Financial statements reflect the recorded facts.
  - (b) Financial statements disclose monetary and non-monetary facts.
  - (c) Recorded facts are based on replacement costs.
  - (d) Financial statements accomplish only external reporting.
93. Premium on redemption on debenture account is in the nature of :
- (a) Personal account
  - (b) Real account
  - (c) Nominal account
  - (d) None of the above
94. 'NACAS' stands for :
- (a) National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards
  - (b) National Authority for Cost Accounting Standards
  - (c) National Accounting Committee on Advisory Standards
  - (d) National Accounting, Comptrolling and Auditing Standards
95. Opening stock : ₹ 50,000; Closing stock : ₹ 40,000; Purchases : ₹ 1,90,000; Profit margin : 16.67% on sales. The sales then are :
- (a) ₹ 2,40,000
  - (b) ₹ 2,36,000
  - (c) ₹ 2,00,000
  - (d) ₹ 2,44,000
96. Which of the following will result in disagreement of Trial Balance ?
- (a) Sales return treated as purchase
  - (b) Purchase return treated as sales
  - (c) Baburao's account wrongly credited instead of Shyam's account
  - (d) Undercasting cash book by ₹ 1,100
97. Realization account is a :
- (a) Real account
  - (b) Personal account
  - (c) Nominal account
  - (d) Memorandum account
98. Which of the following is most certainly **not** an error of principle ?
- (a) Purchase of furniture debited to purchase account
  - (b) Repairs on the overhauling of second-hand machinery purchased debited to repairs account
  - (c) Cash received from XYZ posted to ABC
  - (d) Sale of old car credited to sales account

- 99.** The original cost of the machine is ₹ 19,00,000; machine installation charges are ₹ 1,00,000; working life of the machine is 5 years and residual value is ₹ 40,000. If the depreciation is charged on Straight Line basis then 4<sup>th</sup> year's depreciation will be :
- (a) ₹ 3,72,000      (b) ₹ 4,00,000      (c) ₹ 3,92,000      (d) ₹ 3,52,000
- 100.** The balance of Realisation Account is transferred to the Partners' Capital Accounts :
- (a) in equal proportion  
(b) in capital ratio of the partners  
(c) in the profit sharing ratio of the partners  
(d) in loan's ratio of the partners
- 101.** The share of a company is purchased higher than the balance sheet value. The difference in value is represented in the consolidated balance sheet as :
- (a) Loss on purchase      (b) Profit on purchase  
(c) Goodwill      (d) Capital reserve
- 102.** If the net sales are ₹ 1,00,000 and profit is ₹ 10,000, what will be the possible P/V ratio, if variable cost is 70% of sales ?
- (a) 30%      (b) 20%      (c) 25%      (d) 15%
- 103.** An analysis in which the firm's ratio values are compared to those of a key competitor or group of competitors, primarily to identify areas for improvement is called :
- (a) Time series analysis      (b) Combined analysis  
(c) Benchmarking      (d) None of the above
- 104.**      *Given that*      (₹)
- |                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Closing stock                       | 30,000   |
| Opening stock                       | 20,000   |
| Sales                               | 1,00,000 |
| Administrative and selling expenses | 20,000   |
| Purchases                           | 70,000   |
- The operating ratio is :
- (a) 52%      (b) 65%  
(c) 75%      (d) 80%

**105.** Which of the following statements are correct ?

- I. Debt-Equity Ratio is an example of short term solvency Ratio
  - II. Debt-Equity Ratio is an example of long term solvency Ratio
  - III. Cash Flow Statement is not a substitute for Income Statement or Fund Flow Statement
  - IV. Cash Flow Statement is a substitute for Income Statement or Fund Flow Statement
- (a) I and III                      (b) I and IV                      (c) II and III                      (d) II and IV

**106.** Given : Total assets : ₹ 2,60,000; Total debts : ₹ 1,80,000; Current liabilities : ₹ 20,000. The Debt-Equity Ratio will be :

- (a) 1 : 2                      (b) 2 : 3                      (c) 3 : 1                      (d) 2 : 1

**107.** A Copyright account belongs to a/an :

- (a) Nominal account                      (b) Tangible real account  
(c) Intangible real account                      (d) Pigouvian account

**108.** Unimportant items can be either left out or merged with other items, while preparing financial statement. The statement is based upon :

- (a) Convention of Disclosure  
(b) Convention of Consistency  
(c) Convention of Materiality  
(d) Convention of Conservatism

**109.** Opportunity cost means :

- (a) the loss of an alternative income as a consequence to action adopted  
(b) any indirect cost which affects the cost of production  
(c) a cost which can be directly attributed to production  
(d) the cost of the total units that have been produced in a factory

**110.** Calendar variance is a sub-division of :

- (a) Material variance  
(b) Direct labour variance  
(c) Sales variance  
(d) Overhead cost variance

**111.** The term “Financial Statement” of limited company includes :

I. Profit and Loss A/c

II. Balance Sheet

III. Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c

(a) II only

(b) II and III only

(c) I and III only

(d) I, II and III

**112.** Which of the following statements are correct ?

I. The Time Series Analysis of financial statements of a company is called Vertical analysis.

II. The Time Series Analysis of financial statements of a company is called Horizontal analysis.

III. The analysis of financial statement for a period of short-term is primarily concerned with the working Capital Analysis.

IV. The analysis of financial statement for a period of short-term is primarily concerned with the stability, earning potentiality and prospect of the concern.

(a) I and III

(b) II and III

(c) I and IV

(d) II and IV

**113.** Match the users of managerial accounting information with the most apt information of their area of interest :

*Users*

*Area of interest*

A. Owners

(i) Profitability and financial position

B. Management

(ii) Short-term and long-term solvency

C. Creditors

(iii) Liquidity position with short-term solvency

D. Government Agency

(iv) Growth pattern with financial structure

**Codes :**

**A      B      C      D**

(a) (i)    (iii)    (iv)    (ii)

(b) (iv)    (i)    (ii)    (iii)

(c) (iii)    (ii)    (iv)    (i)

(d) (i)    (ii)    (iii)    (iv)

**114.** As per Fund Flow statement, which of the following transactions would be resulting as sources of funds for the company ?

I. Increase in the value of current assets

II. Increase in the value of current liabilities

III. Decrease in the value of current assets

IV. Decrease in the value of current liabilities

(a) I and II

(b) I and III

(c) II and III

(d) II and IV

- 115.** Which of the following functions may be treated as comptrollership functions of a Management Accountant ?
- I. Planning for Control
  - II. Provision of Capital
  - III. Reporting and Interpretation.
  - IV. Investor Relations Management
- (a) I and IV                      (b) II and III                      (c) I and III                      (d) II and IV
- 116.** The current ratio of a business unit is 2 : 1. If there is an equal increment in current assets and current liabilities, the effect will be :
- (a) No change in the current ratio                      (b) Increase in the current ratio
- (c) Decrease in the current ratio                      (d) Either (a) or (b)
- 117.** “The higher the ratio, the more favourable it is.” This statement may not be said with respect to :
- I. Operating ratio
  - II. Stock turnover ratio
  - III. Operating profit ratio
  - IV. ROI
- (a) I, II, III and IV                      (b) I and IV only
- (c) II and III only                      (d) I only
- 118.** A company may resort to “window dressing” by :
- (a) manipulating inventory valuation
- (b) omission of liability for goods purchased
- (c) treating short term liability as long term debt
- (d) All of the above
- 119.** A certain process needed standard labour of 24 skilled labour hours and 30 unskilled labour hours at ₹ 60 and ₹ 40 respectively, as the standard labour rates. Actually, 20 and 25 labour hours were used at ₹ 50 and ₹ 50 respectively. Then, the labour mix variance will be :
- (a) adverse
- (b) favourable
- (c) zero
- (d) favourable for skilled and unfavourable for unskilled irrespective of the standard labour rates
- 120.** The net sales of the unit are ₹ 2,50,000 and debtors are ₹ 50,000 for the year. The average collection period (in days) will be :
- (a) 42                      (b) 50                      (c) 60                      (d) 72

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**



Booklet Sr. No.



Question  
Booklet Set

C

Candidate's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth :        
D D M M Y Y Y Y

OMR Response Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate's Signature :

(Please sign in the box)

[Total Questions : 120]

[Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time they are told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. However, in the meantime, the candidate can read these instructions carefully and subsequently fill the appropriate columns given above in CAPITAL letters. The candidate may also fill the relevant boxes 1 to 9 of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, supplied separately.
2. Use only blue or black **ball point pen** to fill the relevant columns on this page as well as in OMR sheet. Use of Ink pen or any other pen is not allowed.
3. Other than filling credentials/information in specific space allotted above, do not write anything else on the Test Booklet. Space for rough work is provided at the end. The candidate shall be liable for any adverse effect if the information given above is wrong or illegible or incomplete.
4. Each candidate is required to attempt 120 questions in 120 minutes, except for orthopedically/visually impaired candidates, who would be given 40 extra minutes, for marking correct responses on the OMR sheet.
5. The question paper booklet has **28** pages.
6. The candidates, when allowed to open the question paper booklet, must first check the entire booklet to confirm that the booklet has complete number of pages, the pages are printed correctly and there are no blank or torn pages. In case there is any such error in the question paper booklet then the candidate should IMMEDIATELY bring this fact to the notice of the Invigilation Staff and obtain a new booklet of the same series as given earlier.
7. The serial number of the new Question booklet, if issued for some reason, should be entered in the relevant column of the OMR. The Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record regarding the change in the serial no. of Question booklet.
8. The paper consists of total 480 Marks. Each question shall carry 4 marks. There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE answer on the OMR response sheet.
9. There is **negative marking** (1 mark for each question) for questions wrongly answered by the candidate.
10. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers is correct. There will be same penalty, as above, to that question.
11. If Question is left blank, i.e. question remains unattempted, there will be no penalty for that question.
12. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
13. The candidate **MUST READ INSTRUCTIONS BEHIND THE OMR SHEET** before answering the questions and check that two carbon copies attached to the OMR sheet are intact.

1. Identify the district from the passage given below :  
House to Asafwala War Memorial and a Wildlife Sanctuary well-known for blackbuck, this district is also famous for its Sadqi Retreat Ceremony. It is located in the South-West of Punjab and is distinguished for its 'Toshas' and 'Kinnow farming'.
- (a) Ferozepur (b) Fazilka  
(c) Amritsar (d) Malerkotla
2. The government's push for nanotechnology is based on which of the following rationales/grounds ?
- I. It can enable higher agricultural productivity.  
II. It can help in management of toxic wastes and treatment of water via nanofibers and nano membranes.  
III. It can enable earlier diagnosis of diseases and efficient drug delivery.  
IV. Because of nanoscale of materials, there is an absolute zero risk of allergic reactions, disruption of cellular functions or damage to DNA, because of creation of free radicals.
- (a) I and II only (b) II and III only  
(c) I, II and III only (d) I, II, III and IV
3. Which of the following schemes/missions has been launched to provide the 'Record of Rights' to village household owners possessing houses in inhabited areas ?
- (a) MUDRA Scheme (b) SVAMITVA Scheme  
(c) Mission Karmayogi (d) Land Bank Scheme
4. The Constitution (103<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act deals with
- (a) Reservation for economically weaker sections in public employment and education.  
(b) Introduction of Goods and Services Tax.  
(c) Reservation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures.  
(d) Establishment of National Judicial Appointments Commission.
5. '6 × 6 × 6 strategy', based on 6 beneficiaries, 6 interventions and 6 institutional mechanisms for all stakeholders, aims to reduce the prevalence of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Anaemia (b) COVID-19  
(c) Malaria (d) Diabetes

6. Arrange the following lakes from South to North :
- I. Ashtamudi
  - II. Chilika
  - III. Harike
  - IV. Pangong Tso
- (a) IV, III, II, I
  - (b) II, I, IV, III
  - (c) I, II, III, IV
  - (d) II, I, III, IV
7. 'Broadband Highways', 'e-Kranti' and 'e-Governance' are pillars of which 'one' 'not' 'are' of the following programs/schemes ?
- (a) PM Gati Shakti
  - (b) Make in India
  - (c) e-NAM
  - (d) Digital India
8. Which of the following pairs is/are *incorrectly* matched ?
- I. Income tax : Direct tax
  - II. GST : Indirect tax
  - III. Corporation tax : Indirect tax
- (a) I only
  - (b) II and III only
  - (c) I and II only
  - (d) III only
9. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* about Banda Singh Bahadur ?
- (a) He was also known as Madho Das and was given the name of Banda Singh by the 10<sup>th</sup> Sikh Guru.
  - (b) He made the fort of Mukhlispur as his capital and renamed it as Lohgarh.
  - (c) He was tortured to death by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.
  - (d) He is famous for his Samana and Sirhind marches.
10. Which of the following events of Indian freedom struggle was the first to occur ?
- (a) Rowlatt Satyagraha
  - (b) Swadeshi Movement against the partition of Bengal
  - (c) Komagata Maru incident
  - (d) Champaran Satyagraha

11. Which of the following expenses may **not** be treated as an operating expense ?
- (a) Cost of promotional advertising
  - (b) Depreciation of plant and machinery
  - (c) Loss on the sale of motor car
  - (d) Salaries of General Management
12. The value of equity capital is greater than the debt capital. The capital structure may be considered as :
- (a) Low geared
  - (b) High geared
  - (c) Balance geared
  - (d) Zero geared
13. The working capital of S Limited is ₹ 30,000. The current ratio is 3 : 1. The value of the current assets of S Limited will be :
- (a) ₹ 45,000
  - (b) ₹ 30,000
  - (c) ₹ 90,000
  - (d) ₹ 60,000
14. The purchase of furniture by issuing the debenture is treated as :
- (a) Source of fund
  - (b) Application of fund
  - (c) No flow of fund
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
15. The machinery is purchased on Hire Purchase System. The payment of installment will be shown in the cash flow statement as :
- (a) whole installment as investing activities
  - (b) whole installment as financing activities
  - (c) whole installment as operating activities
  - (d) value of loan element as investing activities and interest element as financing activities
16. The total sales of Alfa Ltd. are ₹ 2 lakh for the year. The opening and closing balance of debtors are ₹ 15,000 and ₹ 28,000. The cash sales of the year will be :
- (a) ₹ 2·13 lakh
  - (b) ₹ 2·15 lakh
  - (c) ₹ 1·87 lakh
  - (d) ₹ 1·72 lakh

17. Which of the following methods of costing is/are correctly matched with their application ?
- I. *Job Costing* : Where the similar articles are produced and production is highly repetitive.
- II. *Batch Costing* : Where enterprise manufactures a variety of products.
- (a) I only (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
18. From the following equation, select the correct equation related to cost determination :
- (a) Prime cost = Direct material + Direct labour – Direct expenses
- (b) Factory cost = Prime cost – Work expenses + Factory expenses
- (c) Total cost = Office cost – Selling and distribution overheads
- (d) None of the above
19. Which cost per unit varies inversely with activity : as volume increases, unit cost declines and vice versa ?
- (a) Variable cost
- (b) Semi-variable cost
- (c) Fixed cost
- (d) Marginal cost
20. The sum of indirect material, indirect labour and indirect expenses is basically known as :
- (a) Prime cost
- (b) Selling cost
- (c) Overhead cost
- (d) Total cost
21. The revenue rate of product X is ₹ 20 per unit and variable cost is ₹ 10 per unit. If the fixed cost is ₹ 200 and units sold are 1000, what is the operating profit of product X ?
- (a) ₹ 9,800
- (b) ₹ 800
- (c) ₹ 8,000
- (d) ₹ 2,000

**22.** Match the items related to ABC analysis technique of material control :

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| I. 'A' items   | p. small percentage in number, combined with high value items  |
| II. 'B' items  | q. 'relatively less important items'                           |
| III. 'C' items | r. 'high percentage in number, combined with less value items' |

**Code :**

- |     | I | II | III |
|-----|---|----|-----|
| (a) | r | q  | p   |
| (b) | r | p  | q   |
| (c) | q | r  | p   |
| (d) | p | q  | r   |

**23.** The fixed factory overhead is ₹ 60,000, and fixed selling overhead is ₹ 12,000. The variable manufacturing costs and variable selling costs are ₹ 12 and ₹ 3 per unit. If selling price is ₹ 24 per unit, the break-even point in terms of sales value will be :

- (a) ₹ 1,20,000
- (b) ₹ 1,44,000
- (c) ₹ 1,60,000
- (d) ₹ 1,92,000

**24.** The margin of safety **may not** be improved through :

- (a) increasing the level of production.
- (b) increasing the selling price.
- (c) increasing contribution by dropping of unprofitable product.
- (d) reducing variable cost and increasing fixed cost

**25.** Select the correct formula related to the marginal costing :

- (a) Sales + Variable cost = Fixed cost – Profit
- (b) Sales + Variable cost = Contribution
- (c) Sales – Variable cost = Fixed cost + Profit
- (d) Contribution = Fixed cost – Profit

- 26.** Select the correct assumption of absorption costing technique :
- 'All manufacturing costs are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
  - 'Only direct materials and variable manufacturing overheads are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
  - 'Only variable costs are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
  - 'Only marginal costs are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
- 27.** In a company, where idle capacity exists but some extra fixed cost is required to make a product, management should take the decision to make it, if (where abbreviations have their usual meanings) :
- MC < Price
  - MC > Price
  - VC + FC < Price
  - VC + FC > Price
- 28.** The activity-based budgeting system in which cost variables are justified as undertaken for the first time, is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Fixed budget
  - Cash budget
  - Zero-based budget
  - Flexible budget
- 29.** The standard material required is 120 kg for producing 100 units. The standard price is fixed at ₹ 0.50 per kg. During the period, the produced units were 2,40,000. The actual material purchased was 3,00,000 kg costing ₹ 1,65,000. What will be the material cost variance ?
- ₹ 15,000 (Favourable)
  - ₹ 21,000 (Favourable)
  - ₹ 15,000 (Unfavourable)
  - ₹ 21,000 (Unfavourable)
- 30.** From the given analysis of variance, select the correct match of variance calculation :
- 'Material usage variance = Standard price (Standard quantity + Actual quantity)'
  - 'Labour efficiency variance = Standard wage rate (Standard time for actual production – Actual time)'
  - 'Variable overhead efficiency variance = Actual hour (Standard variable overhead rate – Actual variable overhead rate)'
  - 'Labour mix variance = Standard cost of revised standard labour mix + Standard cost of Actual labour mix'

- 31.** The sales of Z Ltd. are ₹ 2,50,000 and the variable cost is 60% of sales. If the profit is ₹ 50,000, what will be the contribution margin ?
- (a) ₹ 50,000
  - (b) ₹ 1,50,000
  - (c) ₹ 1,00,000
  - (d) ₹ 2,00,000
- 32.** When a firm advises its customers to mail their payments to special post office collection centers, the system is known as :
- (a) Concentration banking
  - (b) Lockbox system
  - (c) Playing the float
  - (d) None of the above
- 33.** A company manufactures a single product with a variable cost per unit of ₹ 22. The contribution to sales ratio is 45% and monthly fixed costs are ₹ 1,98,000. What is the Break-Even point in units ?
- (a) 4,900
  - (b) 9,000
  - (c) 11,000
  - (d) 20,000
- 34.** Out of the following, which is a scientific and accurate method of absorbing factory overheads ?
- (a) Percentage of prime cost method
  - (b) Machine hour rate method
  - (c) Percentage of direct material cost method
  - (d) Percentage of direct labour cost method
- 35.** Operating costing is applicable to :
- (a) Hospitals
  - (b) Cinemas
  - (c) Transport undertakings
  - (d) All of the above



- 36.** A hotel has 100 rooms of which 80% are normally occupied in summer and 25% in winter. Period of summer and winter may be taken as 6 months each and normal days in a month may be assumed as 30. The total occupied room days will then be :
- (a) 1,525
  - (b) 18,900
  - (c) 36,000
  - (d) 37,800
- 37.** The term “Conversion costs” refers to :
- (a) manufacturing costs incurred to produce units of output.
  - (b) all costs associated with manufacturing other than direct labour costs and raw material costs.
  - (c) costs which are associated with marketing, shipping, warehousing and billing activities.
  - (d) the sum of direct labour costs and all factory overhead costs.
- 38.** Which one of the following is most likely a direct material ?
- (a) Diesel oil used in generators
  - (b) Paints used for shop-floor painting
  - (c) Chocolate cream used in the manufacture of choco-biscuit
  - (d) Cotton waste
- 39.** Economic order quantity refers to :
- (a) the quantity to be used economically
  - (b) the quantity of materials to be maintained
  - (c) the quantity of materials to be recorded
  - (d) the quantity of materials to be ordered at a time
- 40.** Bonus under Halsey Plan is paid at :
- (a) 50% of time saved
  - (b) 33.33% of time saved
  - (c) 100% of time saved
  - (d) 83% of time saved

41. The standard time allowed to complete a job is 48 hours, whereas a worker completed the job in 40 hours. The time rate per hour is ₹ 15 for wage payment. As per Halsey Premium Plan, the total earnings of the worker are :
- (a) ₹ 660                      (b) ₹ 600                      (c) ₹ 800                      (d) ₹ 720

42. Select the correct match of Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) with their Heads :

CAS	Heads
A. CAS-6	(i) Overheads
B. CAS-3	(ii) Employee cost
C. CAS-7	(iii) Direct expenses
D. CAS-10	(iv) Material cost

**Codes :**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(b)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(c)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(d)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)

43. Which of the following branches of accounting deals with settlement of disputes in legal matters ?

- (a) Financial Accounting    (b) Cost Accounting  
(c) Management Accounting    (d) Forensic Accounting

44. The example of non-current liability is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Secured loan    (b) Bank overdraft  
(c) Advance commission    (d) Bills payable

45. The depreciation method particularly designed to provide appropriate funds for the replacement of costly assets is :

- (a) Depletion unit method    (b) Fixed installment method  
(c) Sinking fund method    (d) Diminishing balance method

46. How is interest recorded on drawings in the final account of the firm ?

- (a) Charged against the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account  
(b) Shown in the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account as an income  
(c) Shown in the Balance Sheet as a liability  
(d) Shown in the Balance Sheet as an asset

47. When a partner retires from the partnership firm, the general reserve is transferred to :
- All Partners' Capital Accounts
  - Retiring Partner's Capital Account
  - Revaluation Account
  - Profit and Loss Account
48. K, S and M are three partners sharing profit and loss in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. Now, they agree to share profit and loss in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. The sacrificing and gaining ratios of these partners will be :
- M's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , K's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and S neither sacrificed nor gained.
  - K's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , M's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and S neither sacrificed nor gained.
  - K's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , S's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and M neither sacrificed nor gained.
  - M's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , S's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and K neither sacrificed nor gained.
49. Match the various acts with their enactment year :
- |                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| A. The Partnership Act   | (i) 1872   |
| B. Indian Contract Act   | (ii) 1930  |
| C. The Sale of Goods Act | (iii) 1932 |

**Codes :**

- |     | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | (iii)    | (i)      | (ii)     |
| (b) | (ii)     | (iii)    | (i)      |
| (c) | (ii)     | (i)      | (iii)    |
| (d) | (iii)    | (ii)     | (i)      |

50. Which of the following is **not** a disadvantage of Computerized Accounting ?
- System failure
  - Unanticipated errors not known
  - Inability to collaborate
  - Breaches of security
51. In the Tally accounting package, the new ledgers, groups and voucher types are created from the menu of :
- Reports
  - Import
  - Masters
  - Transactions

- 52.** As per the Companies Act 2013, Section 8 Companies are :
- (a) Public Limited Companies (b) Private Limited Companies  
(c) One Person Companies (d) Non-profit Companies
- 53.** The buy-back of shares **cannot** exceed :
- (a) 50% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves  
(b) 15% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves  
(c) 20% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves  
(d) 25% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves
- 54.** Calculate the manufacturing cost of product M. The opening stock of product M is ₹ 15,000; raw material purchases : ₹ 75,000; payment of salaries : ₹ 5,000 and carriage inward : ₹ 6,000. The closing stock is ₹ 16,000.
- (a) ₹ 80,000 (b) ₹ 87,000 (c) ₹ 85,000 (d) ₹ 79,000
- 55.** As per the Companies Act, 2013 identify the correct statement :
- I. The financial statement of companies is prepared as per Schedule-II.  
II. The Balance Sheet is prepared as per Schedule-III, Part-I.  
III. Profit and Loss Account is prepared as per Schedule-III, Part-II.  
IV. Profit and Loss Account is prepared as per Part-I and Balance Sheet as per Part-II of Schedule-II.
- (a) I and IV (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) I and II
- 56.** As per the standard format of Balance Sheet as per the Companies Act, 2013, match the Items of Transaction with the Heads of Balance Sheet :
- | Transaction              | Heads of Balance Sheet    |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Stock of raw material | (i) Fixed Assets          |
| B. Unclaimed dividend    | (ii) Reserves and Surplus |
| C. Brand and trademark   | (iii) Current Assets      |
| D. Securities premium    | (iv) Current Liability    |

**Codes :**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)
(c)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(d)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)

**57.** Match the Accounting Standards with their Heads of Account :

<i>Accounting Standards</i>	<i>Heads of Account</i>
A. AS-2	(i) Amalgamation of Company
B. AS-3	(ii) Valuation of Inventory
C. AS-6	(iii) Cash Flow Statement
D. AS-14	(iv) Depreciation Accounting

**Codes :**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
(a)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(b)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(c)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(d)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)

**58.** A business has the average capital employed of ₹ 5,00,000 and the normal rate of return is 10%. The adjusted average profit is ₹ 90,000. The value of goodwill on the basis of three years purchase of super profit will be :

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) ₹ 4,10,000 | (b) ₹ 2,70,000 |
| (c) ₹ 1,20,000 | (d) ₹ 5,90,000 |

**59.** In case of accounting for amalgamation, which of the following statements are correct with respect to pooling of interest method ?

- I. It is used when amalgamation takes place in the nature of purchase.
- II. It is used when amalgamation takes place in the nature of merger.
- III. The transferee company will record the assets, liabilities and reserves of transferor company on their existing value.
- IV. The identity of the reserves are changed as per agreement between transferor and transferee company.

- |                |               |              |               |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| (a) II and III | (b) I and III | (c) I and IV | (d) II and IV |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|

**60.** The desirability of internal reconstruction would be in all of the following cases *except* :

- (a) under-capitalization of capital structure.
- (b) if there are heavy accumulated losses that need to be written-off of the company.
- (c) if there is over-valuation of assets showing in the Balance Sheet.
- (d) over-capitalization of capital structure.

- 61.** The term “Financial Statement” of limited company includes :
- I. Profit and Loss A/c
  - II. Balance Sheet
  - III. Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c
- (a) II only (b) II and III only  
(c) I and III only (d) I, II and III
- 62.** Which of the following statements are correct ?
- I. The Time Series Analysis of financial statements of a company is called Vertical analysis.
  - II. The Time Series Analysis of financial statements of a company is called Horizontal analysis.
  - III. The analysis of financial statement for a period of short-term is primarily concerned with the working Capital Analysis.
  - IV. The analysis of financial statement for a period of short-term is primarily concerned with the stability, earning potentiality and prospect of the concern.
- (a) I and III (b) II and III  
(c) I and IV (d) II and IV
- 63.** Match the users of managerial accounting information with the most apt information of their area of interest :
- | <i>Users</i>         | <i>Area of interest</i>                           |
|----------------------|---|
| A. Owners            | (i) Profitability and financial position          |
| B. Management        | (ii) Short-term and long-term solvency            |
| C. Creditors         | (iii) Liquidity position with short-term solvency |
| D. Government Agency | (iv) Growth pattern with financial structure      |

**Codes :**

- |     | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | (i)      | (iii)    | (iv)     | (ii)     |
| (b) | (iv)     | (i)      | (ii)     | (iii)    |
| (c) | (iii)    | (ii)     | (iv)     | (i)      |
| (d) | (i)      | (ii)     | (iii)    | (iv)     |

- 64.** As per Fund Flow statement, which of the following transactions would be resulting as sources of funds for the company ?
- I. Increase in the value of current assets
  - II. Increase in the value of current liabilities
  - III. Decrease in the value of current assets
  - IV. Decrease in the value of current liabilities
- (a) I and II (b) I and III (c) II and III (d) II and IV

- 65.** Which of the following functions may be treated as comptrollership functions of a Management Accountant ?
- I. Planning for Control
  - II. Provision of Capital
  - III. Reporting and Interpretation.
  - IV. Investor Relations Management
- (a) I and IV                      (b) II and III                      (c) I and III                      (d) II and IV
- 66.** The current ratio of a business unit is 2 : 1. If there is an equal increment in current assets and current liabilities, the effect will be :
- (a) No change in the current ratio                      (b) Increase in the current ratio
- (c) Decrease in the current ratio                      (d) Either (a) or (b)
- 67.** “The higher the ratio, the more favourable it is.” This statement may not be said with respect to :
- I. Operating ratio
  - II. Stock turnover ratio
  - III. Operating profit ratio
  - IV. ROI
- (a) I, II, III and IV                      (b) I and IV only
- (c) II and III only                      (d) I only
- 68.** A company may resort to “window dressing” by :
- (a) manipulating inventory valuation
- (b) omission of liability for goods purchased
- (c) treating short term liability as long term debt
- (d) All of the above
- 69.** A certain process needed standard labour of 24 skilled labour hours and 30 unskilled labour hours at ₹ 60 and ₹ 40 respectively, as the standard labour rates. Actually, 20 and 25 labour hours were used at ₹ 50 and ₹ 50 respectively. Then, the labour mix variance will be :
- (a) adverse
- (b) favourable
- (c) zero
- (d) favourable for skilled and unfavourable for unskilled irrespective of the standard labour rates
- 70.** The net sales of the unit are ₹ 2,50,000 and debtors are ₹ 50,000 for the year. The average collection period (in days) will be :
- (a) 42                      (b) 50                      (c) 60                      (d) 72

- 71.** Semi-Variable cost is segregated into fixed and variable elements using :
- Method of Least Squares
  - Scatter Graph Method
  - Range Method
  - All of the above
- 72.** Marginal Costing technique combines the techniques of :
- Standard costing and Budgetary control
  - Contract costing and Operating costing
  - Job costing and Break-even analysis
  - Cost recording and Cost reporting
- 73.** A business transaction in which money comes into the business immediately after the goods are delivered or services are rendered is called :
- Cash transaction
  - Credit transaction
  - Round Tripping and Profit shifting
  - Hawala transaction
- 74.** From the following details, calculate weighted average cost of inventory :
- | <i>Receipts</i> | <i>Rate</i>      |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 300 units       | ₹ 11 per unit    |
| 550 units       | ₹ 12.50 per unit |
| 400 units       | ₹ 11.50 per unit |
| 500 units       | ₹ 12.00 per unit |
- ₹ 11.75 per unit
  - ₹ 12.10 per unit
  - ₹ 11.55 per unit
  - ₹ 11.87 per unit
- 75.** X and Y entered a joint venture for export of Indian handicraft items to an overseas customer. X sends goods worth ₹ 2,00,000 to Y for export to the USA. Y exported goods worth ₹ 1,75,000 to the USA for ₹ 2,10,000 and agreed to take away the remaining goods at cost less 10%. Find the profit of the joint venture.
- ₹ 36,000
  - ₹ 32,500
  - ₹ 30,000
  - ₹ 25,000



- 76.** The annual reports are to be prepared and published for circulation among the external end users such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) company, competitors, contributors and colleagues
  - (b) customers, creators, collaborators and contractors
  - (c) government, competitors, owners and top management
  - (d) shareholders, investors, bankers, debenture holders and creditors
- 77.** Which of the following is **not** an essential feature of a company ?
- (a) Voluntary association of persons
  - (b) Distinct legal entity
  - (c) Perpetual existence
  - (d) Share capital of ₹ 50 lakh
- 78.** Pre-incorporation profit is to be credited to :
- (a) Capital reserve
  - (b) Profit and Loss Account above the line
  - (c) Profit and Loss Account below the line
  - (d) General reserve
- 79.** Bonus shares can be issued if the :
- (a) Articles of Association permit it
  - (b) Proposal is approved by the shareholders in the general meeting
  - (c) Issue is made out of free reserves
  - (d) All of the above
- 80.** The Companies Act, 2013 prohibits the issue of any preference share which is :
- (a) Non-convertible
  - (b) Non-participating
  - (c) Non-redeemable
  - (d) Non-cumulative
- 81.** The nominal and book values of sinking fund investments account are respectively ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 96,000. The company has sold investments of the nominal value of ₹ 20,000 at a price that was sufficient to redeem the debentures of ₹ 20,000 at ₹ 102. The profit on sale of investments is :
- (a) ₹ 1,200
  - (b) ₹ 800
  - (c) Nil
  - (d) ₹ 400

82. Which one is true regarding financial statements ?
- (a) Financial statements reflect the recorded facts.
  - (b) Financial statements disclose monetary and non-monetary facts.
  - (c) Recorded facts are based on replacement costs.
  - (d) Financial statements accomplish only external reporting.
83. Premium on redemption on debenture account is in the nature of :
- (a) Personal account
  - (b) Real account
  - (c) Nominal account
  - (d) None of the above
84. 'NACAS' stands for :
- (a) National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards
  - (b) National Authority for Cost Accounting Standards
  - (c) National Accounting Committee on Advisory Standards
  - (d) National Accounting, Comptrolling and Auditing Standards
85. Opening stock : ₹ 50,000; Closing stock : ₹ 40,000; Purchases : ₹ 1,90,000; Profit margin : 16.67% on sales. The sales then are :
- (a) ₹ 2,40,000
  - (b) ₹ 2,36,000
  - (c) ₹ 2,00,000
  - (d) ₹ 2,44,000
86. Which of the following will result in disagreement of Trial Balance ?
- (a) Sales return treated as purchase
  - (b) Purchase return treated as sales
  - (c) Baburao's account wrongly credited instead of Shyam's account
  - (d) Undercasting cash book by ₹ 1,100
87. Realization account is a :
- (a) Real account
  - (b) Personal account
  - (c) Nominal account
  - (d) Memorandum account
88. Which of the following is most certainly **not** an error of principle ?
- (a) Purchase of furniture debited to purchase account
  - (b) Repairs on the overhauling of second-hand machinery purchased debited to repairs account
  - (c) Cash received from XYZ posted to ABC
  - (d) Sale of old car credited to sales account

- 89.** The original cost of the machine is ₹ 19,00,000; machine installation charges are ₹ 1,00,000; working life of the machine is 5 years and residual value is ₹ 40,000. If the depreciation is charged on Straight Line basis then 4<sup>th</sup> year's depreciation will be :
- (a) ₹ 3,72,000      (b) ₹ 4,00,000      (c) ₹ 3,92,000      (d) ₹ 3,52,000
- 90.** The balance of Realisation Account is transferred to the Partners' Capital Accounts :
- (a) in equal proportion  
(b) in capital ratio of the partners  
(c) in the profit sharing ratio of the partners  
(d) in loan's ratio of the partners
- 91.** The share of a company is purchased higher than the balance sheet value. The difference in value is represented in the consolidated balance sheet as :
- (a) Loss on purchase      (b) Profit on purchase  
(c) Goodwill      (d) Capital reserve
- 92.** If the net sales are ₹ 1,00,000 and profit is ₹ 10,000, what will be the possible P/V ratio, if variable cost is 70% of sales ?
- (a) 30%      (b) 20%      (c) 25%      (d) 15%
- 93.** An analysis in which the firm's ratio values are compared to those of a key competitor or group of competitors, primarily to identify areas for improvement is called :
- (a) Time series analysis      (b) Combined analysis  
(c) Benchmarking      (d) None of the above
- 94.**
- |                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| <i>Given that</i>                   | (₹)      |
| Closing stock                       | 30,000   |
| Opening stock                       | 20,000   |
| Sales                               | 1,00,000 |
| Administrative and selling expenses | 20,000   |
| Purchases                           | 70,000   |
- The operating ratio is :
- (a) 52%      (b) 65%  
(c) 75%      (d) 80%

- 95.** Which of the following statements are correct ?
- I. Debt-Equity Ratio is an example of short term solvency Ratio
  - II. Debt-Equity Ratio is an example of long term solvency Ratio
  - III. Cash Flow Statement is not a substitute for Income Statement or Fund Flow Statement
  - IV. Cash Flow Statement is a substitute for Income Statement or Fund Flow Statement
- (a) I and III                      (b) I and IV                      (c) II and III                      (d) II and IV
- 96.** Given : Total assets : ₹ 2,60,000; Total debts : ₹ 1,80,000; Current liabilities : ₹ 20,000. The Debt-Equity Ratio will be :
- (a) 1 : 2                      (b) 2 : 3                      (c) 3 : 1                      (d) 2 : 1
- 97.** A Copyright account belongs to a/an :
- (a) Nominal account                      (b) Tangible real account
- (c) Intangible real account                      (d) Pigouvian account
- 98.** Unimportant items can be either left out or merged with other items, while preparing financial statement. The statement is based upon :
- (a) Convention of Disclosure
  - (b) Convention of Consistency
  - (c) Convention of Materiality
  - (d) Convention of Conservatism
- 99.** Opportunity cost means :
- (a) the loss of an alternative income as a consequence to action adopted
  - (b) any indirect cost which affects the cost of production
  - (c) a cost which can be directly attributed to production
  - (d) the cost of the total units that have been produced in a factory
- 100.** Calendar variance is a sub-division of :
- (a) Material variance
  - (b) Direct labour variance
  - (c) Sales variance
  - (d) Overhead cost variance

101. 'ਆਕੀ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸ ਅਰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ?

- (a) ਬਾਗ਼ੀ
- (b) ਬਾਕੀ
- (c) ਅੱਕਣਾ
- (d) ਆਪਣਾ

102. ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'ਪੜਨਾਂਵੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ' ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ :

- (a) ਉਹ
- (b) ਜਿਹਾ
- (c) ਸਾਰੇ
- (d) ਤੂੰ

103. ਨਿਮਨਲਿਖਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋਟਾ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ ?

- (a) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤਾਈ
- (b) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤਣੀ
- (c) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤੀ
- (d) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤਾਈ

104. ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਵਾਕ 'ਘੋੜੀ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਅਰਥਕ ਰੂਪ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ?

- (a) ਭਰਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਭੈਣ ਘੋੜੀ ਗਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।
- (b) ਬੀਜੀ ਦੇ ਘੋੜੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਦਰੀ ਬੁਣ ਰਹੇ ਨੇ।
- (c) ਭਤੀਜਾ ਚਾਚੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਘੋੜੀ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਗਿਆ।
- (d) ਘੋੜੀ-ਕਈ ਦੇ ਮੌਸਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ।

105. ਅਖਾਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਿਲਾਨ ਕਰੋ/ਸਹੀ ਵਿਕਲਪ ਚੁਣੋ :

- |  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| A. _____ ਦੇ ਮੂਹ ਲੱਛਮੀ                      | (i)   | ਤਿੱਤਰ |
| B. ਤਿਹਾਏ _____ ਕਟੋਰਾ ਲੱਭਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਪੀ ਪੀ ਆਫਰਿਆ | (ii)  | ਤਰਖਾਣ |
| C. _____ ਕੰਨ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੋਏ                     | (iii) | ਘੋੜੇ  |
|  | (iv)  | ਜੱਟ   |

ਕੋਡ :

- |     | A     | B    | C     |
|-----|-------|------|-------|
| (a) | (iii) | (ii) | (i)   |
| (b) | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   |
| (c) | (i)   | (ii) | (iii) |
| (d) | (i)   | (iv) | (iii) |

106. ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ :

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| (a) ਅਗੇਤਰ | (b) ਮਧੇਤਰ    |
| (c) ਧਾਤੂ  | (d) ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ |

107. 'ਉਹ ਹੀ ਹੂੜ-ਮੱਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ।' ਵਾਕ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਮਿਲਾਨ ਕਰੋ :

- |            | ਸੂਚੀ  | ਸੂਚੀ         |
|------------|-------|--------------|
| A. ਉਹ      | (i)   | ਸਮਾਸੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ   |
| B. ਹੀ      | (ii)  | ਕਿਰਿਆਵੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ |
| C. ਹੂੜ-ਮੱਤ | (iii) | ਪੜਨਾਂਵੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ |
| D. ਕਰਦਾ    | (iv)  | ਦਬਾਵਾਚਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ |

ਕੋਡ :

- |     | A     | B    | C     | D     |
|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| (a) | (iii) | (i)  | (iv)  | (ii)  |
| (b) | (ii)  | (iv) | (iii) | (i)   |
| (c) | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   | (ii)  |
| (d) | (ii)  | (iv) | (i)   | (iii) |

108. ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਇਸ ਧਰਤੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨਤਮ ਸਭਿਅਤਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਸਭਿਅਤਾਵਾਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਗਰਦਿਸ਼ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਗੁੰਮ ਗੁਆਚ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ, ਓਥੇ ਇਹ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਵੰਤ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਮਾਨ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸਦੀ ਵਿਲੱਖਣਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਰੰਤਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਿਹਿਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢਲਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਦੱਖਣ ਏਸ਼ੀਆ ਦੇ ਉਸ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਖਿੱਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਉਥਲ ਪੁਥਲ ਕਾਰਨ, ਇਸ ਖਿੱਤੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ ਹੱਦਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਬਦਲਦੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਇਸਦੀ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਤੁਰੀ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਭੂ-ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਬਣੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ।

ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਤੇ ਜੀਵੰਤ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਪਹਿਲੋਂ ਪਹਿਲ, ਭਾਰਤੀ ਉਪ-ਮਹਾਂਦੀਪ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਛਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਥਿਤ, ਉਸ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਭੂਖੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ, ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਗਿਆਨ-ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਰਿਗਵੇਦ ਵਿੱਚ ‘ਸਪਤ-ਸਿੰਧੂ’ ਆਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧੂ ਇਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਗਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸੱਤ ਮਹਾਂ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਲਖਾਇਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੰਧੂ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਸਵਤੀ ਨਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੰਜ ਹੋਰ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹਨ। ਸਪਤ-ਸਿੰਧੂ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਣਵੰਡੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜੰਮੂ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਅਤੇ ਅਫ਼ਗਾਨਿਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਇਲਾਕਾ ਵੀ ਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਰਤ ਭੂਮੀ ਦੇ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੈਲ ਗਿਆ। ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਪੁਰਾਤੱਤ-ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਖੋਜਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਹ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਦਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ, ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਨਵ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਪੰਝੂੜਾ ਵੀ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਪੈਰੇ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ’ਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਵਿਕਲਪ ਚੁਣੋ :

ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਨਵ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਪੰਝੂੜਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ?

- (a) ਇਸ ਦਾ ਆਕਾਰ ਪੰਝੂੜੇ ਵਰਗਾ ਹੈ
- (b) ਇਸਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਸਾਲ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਹੈ
- (c) ਇਥੇ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਤੇਜ਼ ਹਵਾਵਾਂ ਚਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ
- (d) ਭਾਰਤ ਇੱਕ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਹੈ

109. ‘ਰਾਮ ਦੀ ਮਾਸੀ ਚਲੀ ਗਈ’ ਵਿਚ ‘ਦੀ’ \_\_\_\_\_ ਹੈ।

- (a) ਯੋਜਕ
- (b) ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ
- (c) ਵਿਸਮਿਕ
- (d) ਸੰਬੰਧਕ

110. ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੀ ਸੰਧੀ (1809 ਈ:) ’ਤੇ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕਿਸਨੇ ਦਸਤਖਤ ਕੀਤੇ ?

- (a) ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ
- (b) ਦੀਵਾਨ ਚੈਨ ਸਿੰਘ
- (c) ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਲੂਆ
- (d) ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ

**111.** The answer key to a hypothetical MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions) based exam (every question having four options a, b, c and d) followed the pattern a, b, c, d, a, a, b, b, c, c, d, d, a, a, a, b, b, b and so on... (answer to 1<sup>st</sup> question being a, to 2<sup>nd</sup> being b and so on as per the pattern given above). If the paper had 120 questions in total, what should have been the answer to the last question ?

- (a) a
- (b) b
- (c) c
- (d) d

**112.** Alan's bag had a three-digit numeric lock. He set the password such that it was a palindrome and hence easy to remember. But he is not able to recall it precisely at the moment. But, he does remember the following with certainty

- I. The middle digit was an even prime.
- II. The sum of digits was divisible by 7 or 9.
- III. The sum of squares of digits was less than 100.

Which of the following digits when entered, might open Alan's bag ?

- (a) 626
- (b) 824
- (c) 828
- (d) 248

**113.** A bug and a housefly are resting at one corner of a cubical room with 3 m long sides. Both of them see a prey located at the diagonally opposite corner of the room at the same time and immediately start running/flying towards it. While the bug has to move on the floor or the walls and cannot fly, there is no such restriction for the housefly. Based on this information, and the assumption that they take up the shortest possible routes, which of the following statements is definitely correct ?

- (a) The housefly reaches the prey first irrespective of its flying speed.
- (b) Irrespective of the moving/flying speed, both have to travel a distance of over 5 m.
- (c) If the bug moves at 3 m/s and the housefly flies at 1 m/s, both of them reach the prey at the same time.
- (d) With equal flying and moving speeds, the fly will be able to catch the prey and come back to its original position, while the bug will not even be able to reach the original position of the prey (the diagonally opposite corner) in the same time.



114. How many pairs of letters are there in these words which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?

- (a) "CASTRAPHONE" : less than 5      (b) "EXPERIENCED" : less than 4  
(c) "CASTRAPHONE" : more than 7      (d) "EXPERIENCED" : more than 4

115. What is the value of 'a' ?

Statement I :  $a^2 + 6a + 9 = 0$

Statement II :  $a > 0$

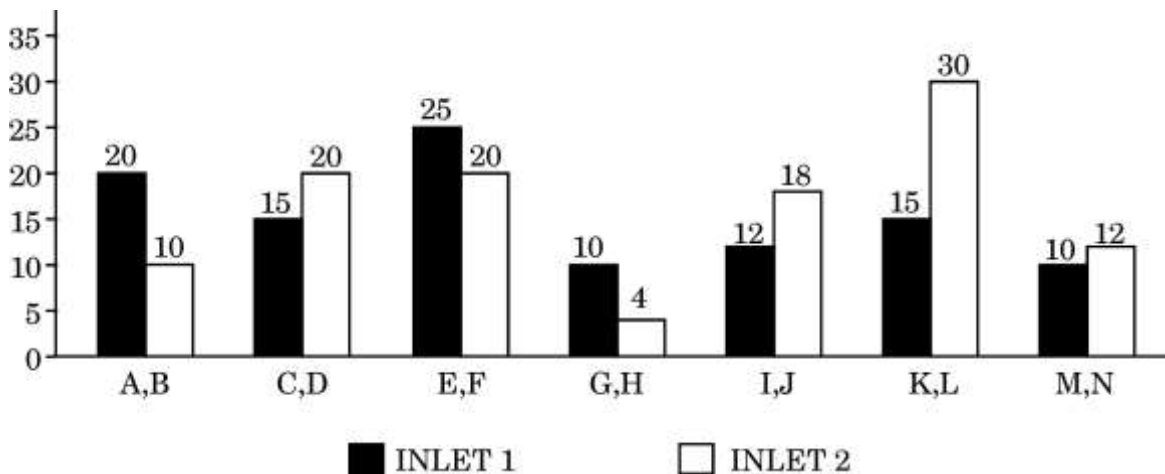
- (a) Statement I alone is sufficient  
(b) Statement II alone is sufficient  
(c) Both statements together are sufficient  
(d) Even both statements taken together are insufficient

116. Identify the wrong number in the series : 20, 45, 85, 140, 210, 300

- (a) 45      (b) 85      (c) 140      (d) 300

**Directions (117 – 118) :** Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions :

Time taken by the pipes to fill a tank/cistern (hours/minutes)



117. A large cistern can be filled by two pipes A and B. How many minutes will it take to fill the cistern from an empty state, if B is used for half the time and A and B fill it together for the other half ?

- (a) 7·5 minutes      (b) 2·5 minutes  
(c) 4·0 minutes      (d) 8·0 minutes

118. Two pipes G and H are used to fill a cistern. If they are opened on alternate minutes and if pipe G is opened first, in how many minutes will the tank be full ?

- (a) 5 to 6 minutes      (b) 3 to 4 minutes  
(c) 8 to 9 minutes      (d) 6 to 7 minutes

**Directions** (Question Nos. 119 to 120) :

Arav, Erav, Ina, Ona and Uria are employees who work 8-hour shifts in company C. Company C has three different 8-hour shifts that start from 6 AM, 10 AM and 2 PM. The company (office) is closed (or locked) from 10 PM to 6 AM.

The company provides pick up and drop off for these employees. The same car is used for this purpose. Hence, employees who work the same 8-hour shift arrive and leave the office (that is, company premises) together. Furthermore, those who leave the office at a particular time always get to meet those who arrive at that time. And those who are in the office at the same time always get to meet all others in the office at that time. None of them arrive earlier than the start of their shift or leave later than the end of their shift. And none of them works more than one shift on any day. And no shift goes without any employees.

On a working day, all of them are present and report to office at the starting times of their respective shifts. On that day, Arav is not the last to leave the office. Erav and Ina do not come together to office on that day. Uria is not the first to reach office on that day. Note that if two or more people reach office at 6 AM, we say that they reach office first on that day and if two or more people leave office at 10 PM, we say that they leave office last on that day. If two or more people arrive first, we say each of them arrives first. Similarly, if two or more people leave last, we say each of them leaves last.

Answer each question below, independent of the other questions. That is, in addition to the information given above, if additional information is given in a question, that additional information holds only for that question and not for the other questions in the section.

**119.** On the given working day, if Arav is not the first to arrive at office, and if only one of all the employees reaches office at 10 AM, then which of the following must hold ?

- (a) Either Erav or Ina reaches office at 10 AM
- (b) If Ina does not leave office last, then Ona leaves office last
- (c) Ina and Ona arrive first
- (d) None of the above

**120.** On the given working day, if exactly two people arrive first and exactly two people leave last, then

- (a) Ona arrives at 10 AM
- (b) Erav and Ina meet
- (c) Arav arrives first
- (d) None of the above

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

Booklet Sr. No.



Question  
Booklet Set

D

Candidate's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Father's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Birth :          
D D M M Y Y Y Y

OMR Response Sheet No. \_\_\_\_\_ Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate's Signature :

(Please sign in the box)

[Total Questions : 120]

[Time Allowed : 2 Hours]

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. The candidate shall NOT open this booklet till the time they are told to do so by the Invigilation Staff. However, in the meantime, the candidate can read these instructions carefully and subsequently fill the appropriate columns given above in CAPITAL letters. The candidate may also fill the relevant boxes 1 to 9 of the Optical Mark Reader (OMR) response sheet, supplied separately.
2. Use only blue or black **ball point pen** to fill the relevant columns on this page as well as in OMR sheet. Use of Ink pen or any other pen is not allowed.
3. Other than filling credentials/information in specific space allotted above, do not write anything else on the Test Booklet. Space for rough work is provided at the end. The candidate shall be liable for any adverse effect if the information given above is wrong or illegible or incomplete.
4. Each candidate is required to attempt 120 questions in 120 minutes, except for orthopedically/visually impaired candidates, who would be given 40 extra minutes, for marking correct responses on the OMR sheet.
5. The question paper booklet has **28** pages.
6. The candidates, when allowed to open the question paper booklet, must first check the entire booklet to confirm that the booklet has complete number of pages, the pages are printed correctly and there are no blank or torn pages. In case there is any such error in the question paper booklet then the candidate should IMMEDIATELY bring this fact to the notice of the Invigilation Staff and obtain a new booklet of the same series as given earlier.
7. The serial number of the new Question booklet, if issued for some reason, should be entered in the relevant column of the OMR. The Invigilation Staff must make necessary corrections in their record regarding the change in the serial no. of Question booklet.
8. The paper consists of total 480 Marks. Each question shall carry 4 marks. There are four options for each question and the candidate has to mark the MOST APPROPRIATE answer on the OMR response sheet.
9. There is **negative marking** (1 mark for each question) for questions wrongly answered by the candidate.
10. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers is correct. There will be same penalty, as above, to that question.
11. If Question is left blank, i.e. question remains unattempted, there will be no penalty for that question.
12. Use of Electronic/Manual Calculator is prohibited.
13. The candidate **MUST READ INSTRUCTIONS BEHIND THE OMR SHEET** before answering the questions and check that two carbon copies attached to the OMR sheet are intact.

1. The answer key to a hypothetical MCQ (Multiple Choice Questions) based exam (every question having four options a, b, c and d) followed the pattern a, b, c, d, a, a, b, b, c, c, d, d, a, a, a, b, b, b and so on... (answer to 1<sup>st</sup> question being a, to 2<sup>nd</sup> being b and so on as per the pattern given above). If the paper had 120 questions in total, what should have been the answer to the last question ?
- (a) a
  - (b) b
  - (c) c
  - (d) d
2. Alan's bag had a three-digit numeric lock. He set the password such that it was a palindrome and hence easy to remember. But he is not able to recall it precisely at the moment. But, he does remember the following with certainty
- I. The middle digit was an even prime.
  - II. The sum of digits was divisible by 7 or 9.
  - III. The sum of squares of digits was less than 100.
- Which of the following digits when entered, might open Alan's bag ?
- (a) 626
  - (b) 824
  - (c) 828
  - (d) 248
3. A bug and a housefly are resting at one corner of a cubical room with 3 m long sides. Both of them see a prey located at the diagonally opposite corner of the room at the same time and immediately start running/flying towards it. While the bug has to move on the floor or the walls and cannot fly, there is no such restriction for the housefly. Based on this information, and the assumption that they take up the shortest possible routes, which of the following statements is definitely correct ?
- (a) The housefly reaches the prey first irrespective of its flying speed.
  - (b) Irrespective of the moving/flying speed, both have to travel a distance of over 5 m.
  - (c) If the bug moves at 3 m/s and the housefly flies at 1 m/s, both of them reach the prey at the same time.
  - (d) With equal flying and moving speeds, the fly will be able to catch the prey and come back to its original position, while the bug will not even be able to reach the original position of the prey (the diagonally opposite corner) in the same time.

4. How many pairs of letters are there in these words which have as many letters between them in the word as in the alphabet ?
- (a) "CASTRAPHONE" : less than 5      (b) "EXPERIENCED" : less than 4  
(c) "CASTRAPHONE" : more than 7      (d) "EXPERIENCED" : more than 4

5. What is the value of 'a' ?

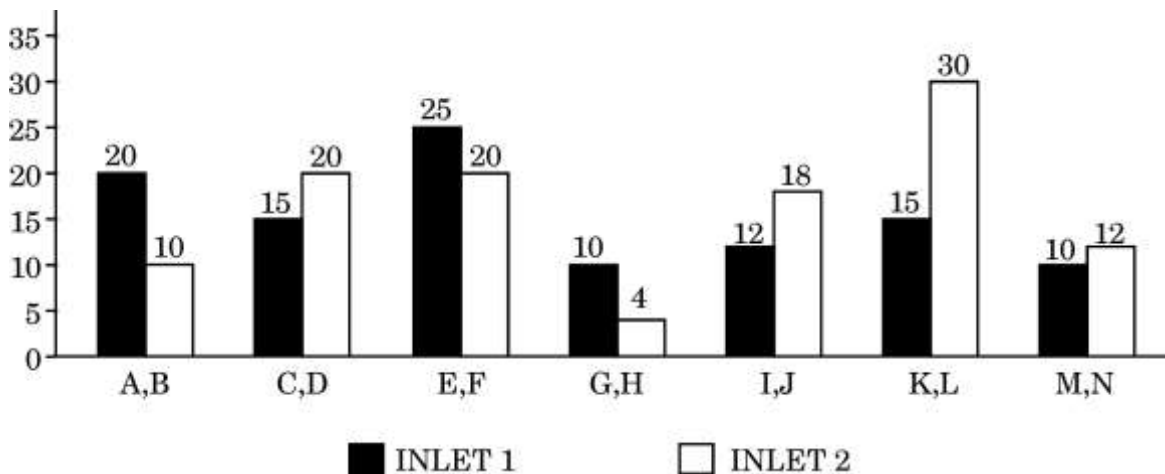
Statement I :  $a^2 + 6a + 9 = 0$

Statement II :  $a > 0$

- (a) Statement I alone is sufficient  
(b) Statement II alone is sufficient  
(c) Both statements together are sufficient  
(d) Even both statements taken together are insufficient
6. Identify the wrong number in the series : 20, 45, 85, 140, 210, 300
- (a) 45      (b) 85      (c) 140      (d) 300

**Directions (7 – 8) :** Study the following graph carefully to answer the given questions :

Time taken by the pipes to fill a tank/cistern (hours/minutes)



7. A large cistern can be filled by two pipes A and B. How many minutes will it take to fill the cistern from an empty state, if B is used for half the time and A and B fill it together for the other half ?
- (a) 7·5 minutes      (b) 2·5 minutes  
(c) 4·0 minutes      (d) 8·0 minutes
8. Two pipes G and H are used to fill a cistern. If they are opened on alternate minutes and if pipe G is opened first, in how many minutes will the tank be full ?
- (a) 5 to 6 minutes      (b) 3 to 4 minutes  
(c) 8 to 9 minutes      (d) 6 to 7 minutes

**Directions** (Question Nos. 9 to 10) :

Arav, Erav, Ina, Ona and Uria are employees who work 8-hour shifts in company C. Company C has three different 8-hour shifts that start from 6 AM, 10 AM and 2 PM. The company (office) is closed (or locked) from 10 PM to 6 AM.

The company provides pick up and drop off for these employees. The same car is used for this purpose. Hence, employees who work the same 8-hour shift arrive and leave the office (that is, company premises) together. Furthermore, those who leave the office at a particular time always get to meet those who arrive at that time. And those who are in the office at the same time always get to meet all others in the office at that time. None of them arrive earlier than the start of their shift or leave later than the end of their shift. And none of them works more than one shift on any day. And no shift goes without any employees.

On a working day, all of them are present and report to office at the starting times of their respective shifts. On that day, Arav is not the last to leave the office. Erav and Ina do not come together to office on that day. Uria is not the first to reach office on that day. Note that if two or more people reach office at 6 AM, we say that they reach office first on that day and if two or more people leave office at 10 PM, we say that they leave office last on that day. If two or more people arrive first, we say each of them arrives first. Similarly, if two or more people leave last, we say each of them leaves last.

Answer each question below, independent of the other questions. That is, in addition to the information given above, if additional information is given in a question, that additional information holds only for that question and not for the other questions in the section.

9. On the given working day, if Arav is not the first to arrive at office, and if only one of all the employees reaches office at 10 AM, then which of the following must hold ?
- (a) Either Erav or Ina reaches office at 10 AM
  - (b) If Ina does not leave office last, then Ona leaves office last
  - (c) Ina and Ona arrive first
  - (d) None of the above
10. On the given working day, if exactly two people arrive first and exactly two people leave last, then
- (a) Ona arrives at 10 AM
  - (b) Erav and Ina meet
  - (c) Arav arrives first
  - (d) None of the above



- 11.** Identify the district from the passage given below :  
House to Asafwala War Memorial and a Wildlife Sanctuary well-known for blackbuck, this district is also famous for its Sadqi Retreat Ceremony. It is located in the South-West of Punjab and is distinguished for its 'Toshas' and 'Kinnow farming'.
- (a) Ferozepur (b) Fazilka  
(c) Amritsar (d) Malerkotla
- 12.** The government's push for nanotechnology is based on which of the following rationales/grounds ?
- I. It can enable higher agricultural productivity.  
II. It can help in management of toxic wastes and treatment of water via nanofibers and nano membranes.  
III. It can enable earlier diagnosis of diseases and efficient drug delivery.  
IV. Because of nanoscale of materials, there is an absolute zero risk of allergic reactions, disruption of cellular functions or damage to DNA, because of creation of free radicals.
- (a) I and II only (b) II and III only  
(c) I, II and III only (d) I, II, III and IV
- 13.** Which of the following schemes/missions has been launched to provide the 'Record of Rights' to village household owners possessing houses in inhabited areas ?
- (a) MUDRA Scheme (b) SVAMITVA Scheme  
(c) Mission Karmayogi (d) Land Bank Scheme
- 14.** The Constitution (103<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Act deals with
- (a) Reservation for economically weaker sections in public employment and education.  
(b) Introduction of Goods and Services Tax.  
(c) Reservation of 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures.  
(d) Establishment of National Judicial Appointments Commission.
- 15.** '6 × 6 × 6 strategy', based on 6 beneficiaries, 6 interventions and 6 institutional mechanisms for all stakeholders, aims to reduce the prevalence of \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Anaemia (b) COVID-19  
(c) Malaria (d) Diabetes

16. Arrange the following lakes from South to North :

- I. Ashtamudi
- II. Chilika
- III. Harike
- IV. Pangong Tso
- (a) IV, III, II, I
- (b) II, I, IV, III
- (c) I, II, III, IV
- (d) II, I, III, IV

17. 'Broadband Highways', 'e-Kranti' and 'e-Governance' are pillars of which 'one' 'not' 'are' of the following programs/schemes ?

- (a) PM Gati Shakti
- (b) Make in India
- (c) e-NAM
- (d) Digital India

18. Which of the following pairs is/are *incorrectly* matched ?

- I. Income tax : Direct tax
- II. GST : Indirect tax
- III. Corporation tax : Indirect tax
- (a) I only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and II only
- (d) III only

19. Which of the following statements is *incorrect* about Banda Singh Bahadur ?

- (a) He was also known as Madho Das and was given the name of Banda Singh by the 10<sup>th</sup> Sikh Guru.
- (b) He made the fort of Mukhlispur as his capital and renamed it as Lohgarh.
- (c) He was tortured to death by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb.
- (d) He is famous for his Samana and Sirhind marches.

20. Which of the following events of Indian freedom struggle was the first to occur ?

- (a) Rowlatt Satyagraha
- (b) Swadeshi Movement against the partition of Bengal
- (c) Komagata Maru incident
- (d) Champaran Satyagraha

21. 'ਆਕੀ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੀ ਵਰਤੋਂ ਇਹਨਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਸ ਅਰਥ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੁੰਦੀ ਹੈ ?

- (a) ਬਾਗ਼ੀ
- (b) ਬਾਕੀ
- (c) ਅੱਕਣਾ
- (d) ਆਪਣਾ

22. ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ 'ਪੜਨਾਂਵੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ' ਲਈ ਵਰਤਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ :

- (a) ਉਹ
- (b) ਜਿਹਾ
- (c) ਸਾਰੇ
- (d) ਤੂੰ

23. ਨਿਮਨਲਿਖਤ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਸ਼ਬਦ-ਜੋਟਾ ਸਹੀ ਹੈ ?

- (a) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤਾਈ
- (b) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤਣੀ
- (c) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤੀ
- (d) ਪੰਡਤ/ਪੰਡਤਾਣੀ

24. ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਕਿਹੜਾ ਵਾਕ 'ਘੋੜੀ' ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦੇ ਬਹੁਅਰਥਕ ਰੂਪ ਨੂੰ ਸਹੀ ਨਹੀਂ ਦਰਸਾਉਂਦਾ ਹੈ ?

- (a) ਭਰਾ ਦੇ ਵਿਆਹ ਵਿੱਚ ਭੈਣ ਘੋੜੀ ਗਾ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ।
- (b) ਬੀਜੀ ਦੇ ਘੋੜੀਆਂ ਨਾਲ ਦਰੀ ਬੁਣ ਰਹੇ ਨੇ।
- (c) ਭਤੀਜਾ ਚਾਚੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੀ ਘੋੜੀ ਚੜ੍ਹ ਗਿਆ।
- (d) ਘੋੜੀ-ਕਣੀ ਦੇ ਮੌਸਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਬਾਹਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਜਾਣਾ ਚਾਹੀਦਾ।

25. ਅਖਾਣਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਪੂਰਾ ਕਰਨ ਲਈ ਮਿਲਾਨ ਕਰੋ/ਸਹੀ ਵਿਕਲਪ ਚੁਣੋ :

- |  |       |       |
|--|-------|-------|
| A. _____ ਦੇ ਮੂਹ ਲੱਛਮੀ                      | (i)   | ਤਿੱਤਰ |
| B. ਤਿਹਾਏ _____ ਕਟੋਰਾ ਲੱਭਾ ਪਾਣੀ ਪੀ ਪੀ ਆਫਰਿਆ | (ii)  | ਤਰਖਾਣ |
| C. _____ ਕੰਨ ਬਰਾਬਰ ਹੋਏ                     | (iii) | ਘੋੜੇ  |
|  | (iv)  | ਜੱਟ   |

ਕੋਡ :

- |     | A     | B    | C     |
|-----|-------|------|-------|
| (a) | (iii) | (ii) | (i)   |
| (b) | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   |
| (c) | (i)   | (ii) | (iii) |
| (d) | (i)   | (iv) | (iii) |

26. ਸ਼ਬਦਾਂ ਦੇ ਬੁਨਿਆਦੀ ਹਿੱਸੇ ਨੂੰ ਕਿਹਾ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ :

- |           |              |
|-----------|--------------|
| (a) ਅਗੇਤਰ | (b) ਮਧੇਤਰ    |
| (c) ਧਾਤੂ  | (d) ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ |

27. 'ਉਹ ਹੀ ਹੂੜ-ਮੱਤ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੀ।' ਵਾਕ ਦੇ ਅਧਾਰ 'ਤੇ ਮਿਲਾਨ ਕਰੋ :

- |            | ਸੂਚੀ  | ਸੂਚੀ         |
|------------|-------|--------------|
| A. ਉਹ      | (i)   | ਸਮਾਸੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ   |
| B. ਹੀ      | (ii)  | ਕਿਰਿਆਵੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ |
| C. ਹੂੜ-ਮੱਤ | (iii) | ਪੜਨਾਂਵੀ ਸ਼ਬਦ |
| D. ਕਰਦਾ    | (iv)  | ਦਬਾਵਾਚਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ |

ਕੋਡ :

- |     | A     | B    | C     | D     |
|-----|-------|------|-------|-------|
| (a) | (iii) | (i)  | (iv)  | (ii)  |
| (b) | (ii)  | (iv) | (iii) | (i)   |
| (c) | (iii) | (iv) | (i)   | (ii)  |
| (d) | (ii)  | (iv) | (i)   | (iii) |

28. ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਇਸ ਧਰਤੀ ਉੱਤੇ ਵਿਕਸਿਤ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨਤਮ ਸਭਿਅਤਾਵਾਂ ਵਿੱਚੋਂ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਦੀ ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਤਾ ਇਹ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਦੂਸਰੀਆਂ ਅਨੇਕਾਂ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਸਭਿਅਤਾਵਾਂ ਸਮੇਂ ਦੀ ਗਰਦਿਸ਼ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ ਹੋ ਕੇ ਗੁੰਮ ਗੁਆਚ ਗਈਆਂ ਹਨ, ਓਥੇ ਇਹ ਅੱਜ ਵੀ ਆਪਣੇ ਜੀਵੰਤ ਰੂਪ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਿਦਮਾਨ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਤਰ੍ਹਾਂ ਇਸਦੀ ਵਿਲੱਖਣਤਾ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨਤਾ ਅਤੇ ਨਿਰੰਤਰਤਾ ਵਿੱਚ ਨਿਹਿਤ ਹੈ। ਇਸ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਮੁੱਢਲਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਦੱਖਣ ਏਸ਼ੀਆ ਦੇ ਉਸ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਖਿੱਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਜੁੜਿਆ ਹੋਇਆ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਵੇਂ ਇਤਿਹਾਸਕ ਉਥਲ ਪੁਥਲ ਕਾਰਨ, ਇਸ ਖਿੱਤੇ ਦੀਆਂ ਰਾਜਨੀਤਕ ਹੱਦਬੰਦੀਆਂ ਬਦਲਦੀਆਂ ਰਹੀਆਂ ਹਨ ਪਰ ਇਸਦੀ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਤੁਰੀ ਆ ਰਹੀ ਭੂ-ਸਭਿਆਚਾਰਕ ਪਹਿਚਾਣ ਅਜੇ ਵੀ ਬਣੀ ਹੋਈ ਹੈ।

ਭਾਰਤ ਦੀ ਇਸ ਪ੍ਰਾਚੀਨ ਤੇ ਜੀਵੰਤ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼, ਪਹਿਲੋਂ ਪਹਿਲ, ਭਾਰਤੀ ਉਪ-ਮਹਾਂਦੀਪ ਦੇ ਉੱਤਰ ਪੱਛਮ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਥਿਤ, ਉਸ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਲ ਭੂਖੰਡ ਵਿੱਚ ਹੋਇਆ, ਜਿਸ ਨੂੰ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਪੁਰਾਤਨ ਗਿਆਨ-ਗ੍ਰੰਥ ਰਿਗਵੇਦ ਵਿੱਚ ‘ਸਪਤ-ਸਿੰਧੂ’ ਆਖਿਆ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ। ਸਪਤ ਸਿੰਧੂ ਇਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਵਗਣ ਵਾਲੀਆਂ ਸੱਤ ਮਹਾਂ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਦਾ ਲਖਾਇਕ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਵਿੱਚ ਸਿੰਧੂ ਅਤੇ ਸਰਸਵਤੀ ਨਦੀ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਇਸ ਖੇਤਰ ਦੀਆਂ ਪੰਜ ਹੋਰ ਪ੍ਰਮੁੱਖ ਨਦੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਲ ਹਨ। ਸਪਤ-ਸਿੰਧੂ ਦੇ ਇਸ ਭੂਗੋਲਿਕ ਖੇਤਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਅਣਵੰਡੇ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਤੋਂ ਇਲਾਵਾ ਜੰਮੂ ਕਸ਼ਮੀਰ ਅਤੇ ਅਫ਼ਗਾਨਿਸਤਾਨ ਦਾ ਇਲਾਕਾ ਵੀ ਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ। ਭਾਰਤੀ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਇਹ ਪ੍ਰਕਾਸ਼ ਬਾਅਦ ਵਿੱਚ ਭਾਰਤ ਭੂਮੀ ਦੇ ਸਮੁੱਚੇ ਵਿਸਤਾਰ ਵਿੱਚ ਫੈਲ ਗਿਆ। ਅਜੋਕੇ ਸਮੇਂ ਹੋਈਆਂ ਪੁਰਾਤੱਤ-ਵਿਗਿਆਨਕ ਖੋਜਾਂ ਅਨੁਸਾਰ ਇਹ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਤਕਰੀਬਨ ਦਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਪੁਰਾਣੀ ਹੈ। ਇਸੇ ਲਈ ਕਈ ਵਾਰੀ, ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਨਵ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਪੰਝੂੜਾ ਵੀ ਆਖਿਆ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ।

ਉਪਰੋਕਤ ਪੈਰੇ ਦੇ ਆਧਾਰ ’ਤੇ ਸਹੀ ਵਿਕਲਪ ਚੁਣੋ :

ਭਾਰਤ ਨੂੰ ਮਾਨਵ ਸਭਿਅਤਾ ਦਾ ਪੰਝੂੜਾ ਕਿਉਂ ਕਿਹਾ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ ?

- (a) ਇਸ ਦਾ ਆਕਾਰ ਪੰਝੂੜੇ ਵਰਗਾ ਹੈ
- (b) ਇਸਦਾ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ ਹਜ਼ਾਰਾਂ ਸਾਲ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਹੈ
- (c) ਇਥੇ ਸਦੀਆਂ ਤੋਂ ਤੇਜ਼ ਹਵਾਵਾਂ ਚਲਦੀਆਂ ਹਨ
- (d) ਭਾਰਤ ਇੱਕ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ ਸਾਲ ਪੁਰਾਣਾ ਹੈ

29. ‘ਰਾਮ ਦੀ ਮਾਸੀ ਚਲੀ ਗਈ’ ਵਿੱਚ ‘ਦੀ’ \_\_\_\_\_ ਹੈ।

- (a) ਯੋਜਕ
- (b) ਵਿਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਣ
- (c) ਵਿਸਮਿਕ
- (d) ਸੰਬੰਧਕ

30. ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਦੀ ਸੰਧੀ (1809 ਈ:) ’ਤੇ ਲਾਹੌਰ ਦਰਬਾਰ ਵੱਲੋਂ ਕਿਸਨੇ ਦਸਤਖ਼ਤ ਕੀਤੇ ?

- (a) ਭਾਈ ਮਨੀ ਸਿੰਘ
- (b) ਦੀਵਾਨ ਚੈਨ ਸਿੰਘ
- (c) ਹਰੀ ਸਿੰਘ ਨਲੂਆ
- (d) ਮਹਾਰਾਜਾ ਰਣਜੀਤ ਸਿੰਘ

- 31.** The term “Financial Statement” of limited company includes :
- I. Profit and Loss A/c
  - II. Balance Sheet
  - III. Profit and Loss Appropriation A/c
- (a) II only (b) II and III only  
(c) I and III only (d) I, II and III
- 32.** Which of the following statements are correct ?
- I. The Time Series Analysis of financial statements of a company is called Vertical analysis.
  - II. The Time Series Analysis of financial statements of a company is called Horizontal analysis.
  - III. The analysis of financial statement for a period of short-term is primarily concerned with the working Capital Analysis.
  - IV. The analysis of financial statement for a period of short-term is primarily concerned with the stability, earning potentiality and prospect of the concern.
- (a) I and III (b) II and III  
(c) I and IV (d) II and IV
- 33.** Match the users of managerial accounting information with the most apt information of their area of interest :
- | <i>Users</i>         | <i>Area of interest</i>                           |
|----------------------|---|
| A. Owners            | (i) Profitability and financial position          |
| B. Management        | (ii) Short-term and long-term solvency            |
| C. Creditors         | (iii) Liquidity position with short-term solvency |
| D. Government Agency | (iv) Growth pattern with financial structure      |

**Codes :**

- |     | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | (i)      | (iii)    | (iv)     | (ii)     |
| (b) | (iv)     | (i)      | (ii)     | (iii)    |
| (c) | (iii)    | (ii)     | (iv)     | (i)      |
| (d) | (i)      | (ii)     | (iii)    | (iv)     |

- 34.** As per Fund Flow statement, which of the following transactions would be resulting as sources of funds for the company ?
- I. Increase in the value of current assets
  - II. Increase in the value of current liabilities
  - III. Decrease in the value of current assets
  - IV. Decrease in the value of current liabilities
- (a) I and II (b) I and III (c) II and III (d) II and IV

- 35.** Which of the following functions may be treated as comptrollership functions of a Management Accountant ?
- I. Planning for Control
  - II. Provision of Capital
  - III. Reporting and Interpretation.
  - IV. Investor Relations Management
- (a) I and IV                      (b) II and III                      (c) I and III                      (d) II and IV
- 36.** The current ratio of a business unit is 2 : 1. If there is an equal increment in current assets and current liabilities, the effect will be :
- (a) No change in the current ratio                      (b) Increase in the current ratio
- (c) Decrease in the current ratio                      (d) Either (a) or (b)
- 37.** “The higher the ratio, the more favourable it is.” This statement may not be said with respect to :
- I. Operating ratio
  - II. Stock turnover ratio
  - III. Operating profit ratio
  - IV. ROI
- (a) I, II, III and IV                      (b) I and IV only
- (c) II and III only                      (d) I only
- 38.** A company may resort to “window dressing” by :
- (a) manipulating inventory valuation
- (b) omission of liability for goods purchased
- (c) treating short term liability as long term debt
- (d) All of the above
- 39.** A certain process needed standard labour of 24 skilled labour hours and 30 unskilled labour hours at ₹ 60 and ₹ 40 respectively, as the standard labour rates. Actually, 20 and 25 labour hours were used at ₹ 50 and ₹ 50 respectively. Then, the labour mix variance will be :
- (a) adverse
- (b) favourable
- (c) zero
- (d) favourable for skilled and unfavourable for unskilled irrespective of the standard labour rates
- 40.** The net sales of the unit are ₹ 2,50,000 and debtors are ₹ 50,000 for the year. The average collection period (in days) will be :
- (a) 42                      (b) 50                      (c) 60                      (d) 72

41. Which of the following expenses may **not** be treated as an operating expense ?
- (a) Cost of promotional advertising
  - (b) Depreciation of plant and machinery
  - (c) Loss on the sale of motor car
  - (d) Salaries of General Management
42. The value of equity capital is greater than the debt capital. The capital structure may be considered as :
- (a) Low geared
  - (b) High geared
  - (c) Balance geared
  - (d) Zero geared
43. The working capital of S Limited is ₹ 30,000. The current ratio is 3 : 1. The value of the current assets of S Limited will be :
- (a) ₹ 45,000
  - (b) ₹ 30,000
  - (c) ₹ 90,000
  - (d) ₹ 60,000
44. The purchase of furniture by issuing the debenture is treated as :
- (a) Source of fund
  - (b) Application of fund
  - (c) No flow of fund
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
45. The machinery is purchased on Hire Purchase System. The payment of installment will be shown in the cash flow statement as :
- (a) whole installment as investing activities
  - (b) whole installment as financing activities
  - (c) whole installment as operating activities
  - (d) value of loan element as investing activities and interest element as financing activities
46. The total sales of Alfa Ltd. are ₹ 2 lakh for the year. The opening and closing balance of debtors are ₹ 15,000 and ₹ 28,000. The cash sales of the year will be :
- (a) ₹ 2·13 lakh
  - (b) ₹ 2·15 lakh
  - (c) ₹ 1·87 lakh
  - (d) ₹ 1·72 lakh



47. Which of the following methods of costing is/are correctly matched with their application ?
- I. *Job Costing* : Where the similar articles are produced and production is highly repetitive.
- II. *Batch Costing* : Where enterprise manufactures a variety of products.
- (a) I only (b) II only
- (c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II
48. From the following equation, select the correct equation related to cost determination :
- (a) Prime cost = Direct material + Direct labour – Direct expenses
- (b) Factory cost = Prime cost – Work expenses + Factory expenses
- (c) Total cost = Office cost – Selling and distribution overheads
- (d) None of the above
49. Which cost per unit varies inversely with activity : as volume increases, unit cost declines and vice versa ?
- (a) Variable cost
- (b) Semi-variable cost
- (c) Fixed cost
- (d) Marginal cost
50. The sum of indirect material, indirect labour and indirect expenses is basically known as :
- (a) Prime cost
- (b) Selling cost
- (c) Overhead cost
- (d) Total cost
51. The revenue rate of product X is ₹ 20 per unit and variable cost is ₹ 10 per unit. If the fixed cost is ₹ 200 and units sold are 1000, what is the operating profit of product X ?
- (a) ₹ 9,800
- (b) ₹ 800
- (c) ₹ 8,000
- (d) ₹ 2,000

**52.** Match the items related to ABC analysis technique of material control :

- |                |  |
|----------------|--|
| I. 'A' items   | p. small percentage in number, combined with high value items  |
| II. 'B' items  | q. 'relatively less important items'                           |
| III. 'C' items | r. 'high percentage in number, combined with less value items' |

**Code :**

- |     | I | II | III |
|-----|---|----|-----|
| (a) | r | q  | p   |
| (b) | r | p  | q   |
| (c) | q | r  | p   |
| (d) | p | q  | r   |

**53.** The fixed factory overhead is ₹ 60,000, and fixed selling overhead is ₹ 12,000. The variable manufacturing costs and variable selling costs are ₹ 12 and ₹ 3 per unit. If selling price is ₹ 24 per unit, the break-even point in terms of sales value will be :

- (a) ₹ 1,20,000
- (b) ₹ 1,44,000
- (c) ₹ 1,60,000
- (d) ₹ 1,92,000

**54.** The margin of safety **may not** be improved through :

- (a) increasing the level of production.
- (b) increasing the selling price.
- (c) increasing contribution by dropping of unprofitable product.
- (d) reducing variable cost and increasing fixed cost

**55.** Select the correct formula related to the marginal costing :

- (a) Sales + Variable cost = Fixed cost – Profit
- (b) Sales + Variable cost = Contribution
- (c) Sales – Variable cost = Fixed cost + Profit
- (d) Contribution = Fixed cost – Profit

- 56.** Select the correct assumption of absorption costing technique :
- (a) 'All manufacturing costs are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
  - (b) 'Only direct materials and variable manufacturing overheads are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
  - (c) 'Only variable costs are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
  - (d) 'Only marginal costs are charged to and absorbed by the product'.
- 57.** In a company, where idle capacity exists but some extra fixed cost is required to make a product, management should take the decision to make it, if (where abbreviations have their usual meanings) :
- (a)  $MC < \text{Price}$
  - (b)  $MC > \text{Price}$
  - (c)  $VC + FC < \text{Price}$
  - (d)  $VC + FC > \text{Price}$
- 58.** The activity-based budgeting system in which cost variables are justified as undertaken for the first time, is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Fixed budget
  - (b) Cash budget
  - (c) Zero-based budget
  - (d) Flexible budget
- 59.** The standard material required is 120 kg for producing 100 units. The standard price is fixed at ₹ 0.50 per kg. During the period, the produced units were 2,40,000. The actual material purchased was 3,00,000 kg costing ₹ 1,65,000. What will be the material cost variance ?
- (a) ₹ 15,000 (Favourable)
  - (b) ₹ 21,000 (Favourable)
  - (c) ₹ 15,000 (Unfavourable)
  - (d) ₹ 21,000 (Unfavourable)
- 60.** From the given analysis of variance, select the correct match of variance calculation :
- (a) 'Material usage variance = Standard price (Standard quantity + Actual quantity)'
  - (b) 'Labour efficiency variance = Standard wage rate (Standard time for actual production – Actual time)'
  - (c) 'Variable overhead efficiency variance = Actual hour (Standard variable overhead rate – Actual variable overhead rate)'
  - (d) 'Labour mix variance = Standard cost of revised standard labour mix + Standard cost of Actual labour mix'

- 61.** The sales of Z Ltd. are ₹ 2,50,000 and the variable cost is 60% of sales. If the profit is ₹ 50,000, what will be the contribution margin ?
- (a) ₹ 50,000
  - (b) ₹ 1,50,000
  - (c) ₹ 1,00,000
  - (d) ₹ 2,00,000
- 62.** When a firm advises its customers to mail their payments to special post office collection centers, the system is known as :
- (a) Concentration banking
  - (b) Lockbox system
  - (c) Playing the float
  - (d) None of the above
- 63.** A company manufactures a single product with a variable cost per unit of ₹ 22. The contribution to sales ratio is 45% and monthly fixed costs are ₹ 1,98,000. What is the Break-Even point in units ?
- (a) 4,900
  - (b) 9,000
  - (c) 11,000
  - (d) 20,000
- 64.** Out of the following, which is a scientific and accurate method of absorbing factory overheads ?
- (a) Percentage of prime cost method
  - (b) Machine hour rate method
  - (c) Percentage of direct material cost method
  - (d) Percentage of direct labour cost method
- 65.** Operating costing is applicable to :
- (a) Hospitals
  - (b) Cinemas
  - (c) Transport undertakings
  - (d) All of the above

- 66.** A hotel has 100 rooms of which 80% are normally occupied in summer and 25% in winter. Period of summer and winter may be taken as 6 months each and normal days in a month may be assumed as 30. The total occupied room days will then be :
- (a) 1,525
  - (b) 18,900
  - (c) 36,000
  - (d) 37,800
- 67.** The term “Conversion costs” refers to :
- (a) manufacturing costs incurred to produce units of output.
  - (b) all costs associated with manufacturing other than direct labour costs and raw material costs.
  - (c) costs which are associated with marketing, shipping, warehousing and billing activities.
  - (d) the sum of direct labour costs and all factory overhead costs.
- 68.** Which one of the following is most likely a direct material ?
- (a) Diesel oil used in generators
  - (b) Paints used for shop-floor painting
  - (c) Chocolate cream used in the manufacture of choco-biscuit
  - (d) Cotton waste
- 69.** Economic order quantity refers to :
- (a) the quantity to be used economically
  - (b) the quantity of materials to be maintained
  - (c) the quantity of materials to be recorded
  - (d) the quantity of materials to be ordered at a time
- 70.** Bonus under Halsey Plan is paid at :
- (a) 50% of time saved
  - (b) 33.33% of time saved
  - (c) 100% of time saved
  - (d) 83% of time saved

**71.** The standard time allowed to complete a job is 48 hours, whereas a worker completed the job in 40 hours. The time rate per hour is ₹ 15 for wage payment. As per Halsey Premium Plan, the total earnings of the worker are :

- (a) ₹ 660                      (b) ₹ 600                      (c) ₹ 800                      (d) ₹ 720

**72.** Select the correct match of Cost Accounting Standards (CAS) with their Heads :

CAS	Heads
A. CAS-6	(i) Overheads
B. CAS-3	(ii) Employee cost
C. CAS-7	(iii) Direct expenses
D. CAS-10	(iv) Material cost

**Codes :**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	(ii)	(iv)	(i)	(iii)
(b)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)	(iii)
(c)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)
(d)	(i)	(iii)	(iv)	(ii)

**73.** Which of the following branches of accounting deals with settlement of disputes in legal matters ?

- (a) Financial Accounting                      (b) Cost Accounting  
(c) Management Accounting                      (d) Forensic Accounting

**74.** The example of non-current liability is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (a) Secured loan                      (b) Bank overdraft  
(c) Advance commission                      (d) Bills payable

**75.** The depreciation method particularly designed to provide appropriate funds for the replacement of costly assets is :

- (a) Depletion unit method                      (b) Fixed installment method  
(c) Sinking fund method                      (d) Diminishing balance method

**76.** How is interest recorded on drawings in the final account of the firm ?

- (a) Charged against the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account  
(b) Shown in the Profit and Loss Appropriation Account as an income  
(c) Shown in the Balance Sheet as a liability  
(d) Shown in the Balance Sheet as an asset

77. When a partner retires from the partnership firm, the general reserve is transferred to :
- All Partners' Capital Accounts
  - Retiring Partner's Capital Account
  - Revaluation Account
  - Profit and Loss Account
78. K, S and M are three partners sharing profit and loss in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. Now, they agree to share profit and loss in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. The sacrificing and gaining ratios of these partners will be :
- M's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , K's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and S neither sacrificed nor gained.
  - K's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , M's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and S neither sacrificed nor gained.
  - K's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , S's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and M neither sacrificed nor gained.
  - M's gaining ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$ , S's sacrificing ratio =  $\frac{1}{3}$  and K neither sacrificed nor gained.
79. Match the various acts with their enactment year :
- |                          |            |
|--------------------------|------------|
| A. The Partnership Act   | (i) 1872   |
| B. Indian Contract Act   | (ii) 1930  |
| C. The Sale of Goods Act | (iii) 1932 |

**Codes :**

- |     | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | (iii)    | (i)      | (ii)     |
| (b) | (ii)     | (iii)    | (i)      |
| (c) | (ii)     | (i)      | (iii)    |
| (d) | (iii)    | (ii)     | (i)      |

80. Which of the following is **not** a disadvantage of Computerized Accounting ?
- System failure
  - Unanticipated errors not known
  - Inability to collaborate
  - Breaches of security
81. In the Tally accounting package, the new ledgers, groups and voucher types are created from the menu of :
- Reports
  - Import
  - Masters
  - Transactions

- 82.** As per the Companies Act 2013, Section 8 Companies are :
- (a) Public Limited Companies (b) Private Limited Companies  
(c) One Person Companies (d) Non-profit Companies
- 83.** The buy-back of shares **cannot** exceed :
- (a) 50% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves  
(b) 15% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves  
(c) 20% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves  
(d) 25% of paid-up share capital plus free reserves
- 84.** Calculate the manufacturing cost of product M. The opening stock of product M is ₹ 15,000; raw material purchases : ₹ 75,000; payment of salaries : ₹ 5,000 and carriage inward : ₹ 6,000. The closing stock is ₹ 16,000.
- (a) ₹ 80,000 (b) ₹ 87,000 (c) ₹ 85,000 (d) ₹ 79,000
- 85.** As per the Companies Act, 2013 identify the correct statement :
- I. The financial statement of companies is prepared as per Schedule-II.  
II. The Balance Sheet is prepared as per Schedule-III, Part-I.  
III. Profit and Loss Account is prepared as per Schedule-III, Part-II.  
IV. Profit and Loss Account is prepared as per Part-I and Balance Sheet as per Part-II of Schedule-II.
- (a) I and IV (b) II and III (c) I and III (d) I and II
- 86.** As per the standard format of Balance Sheet as per the Companies Act, 2013, match the Items of Transaction with the Heads of Balance Sheet :
- | Transaction              | Heads of Balance Sheet    |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A. Stock of raw material | (i) Fixed Assets          |
| B. Unclaimed dividend    | (ii) Reserves and Surplus |
| C. Brand and trademark   | (iii) Current Assets      |
| D. Securities premium    | (iv) Current Liability    |

**Codes :**

	A	B	C	D
(a)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(b)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)
(c)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(d)	(iii)	(ii)	(i)	(iv)



**87.** Match the Accounting Standards with their Heads of Account :

<i>Accounting Standards</i>	<i>Heads of Account</i>
A. AS-2	(i) Amalgamation of Company
B. AS-3	(ii) Valuation of Inventory
C. AS-6	(iii) Cash Flow Statement
D. AS-14	(iv) Depreciation Accounting

**Codes :**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
(a)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)
(b)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(c)	(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)
(d)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)

**88.** A business has the average capital employed of ₹ 5,00,000 and the normal rate of return is 10%. The adjusted average profit is ₹ 90,000. The value of goodwill on the basis of three years purchase of super profit will be :

- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) ₹ 4,10,000 | (b) ₹ 2,70,000 |
| (c) ₹ 1,20,000 | (d) ₹ 5,90,000 |

**89.** In case of accounting for amalgamation, which of the following statements are correct with respect to pooling of interest method ?

- I. It is used when amalgamation takes place in the nature of purchase.
- II. It is used when amalgamation takes place in the nature of merger.
- III. The transferee company will record the assets, liabilities and reserves of transferor company on their existing value.
- IV. The identity of the reserves are changed as per agreement between transferor and transferee company.

- |                |               |              |               |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| (a) II and III | (b) I and III | (c) I and IV | (d) II and IV |
|----------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|

**90.** The desirability of internal reconstruction would be in all of the following cases *except* :

- (a) under-capitalization of capital structure.
- (b) if there are heavy accumulated losses that need to be written-off of the company.
- (c) if there is over-valuation of assets showing in the Balance Sheet.
- (d) over-capitalization of capital structure.

- 91.** Semi-Variable cost is segregated into fixed and variable elements using :
- Method of Least Squares
  - Scatter Graph Method
  - Range Method
  - All of the above
- 92.** Marginal Costing technique combines the techniques of :
- Standard costing and Budgetary control
  - Contract costing and Operating costing
  - Job costing and Break-even analysis
  - Cost recording and Cost reporting
- 93.** A business transaction in which money comes into the business immediately after the goods are delivered or services are rendered is called :
- Cash transaction
  - Credit transaction
  - Round Tripping and Profit shifting
  - Hawala transaction
- 94.** From the following details, calculate weighted average cost of inventory :
- | <i>Receipts</i> | <i>Rate</i>      |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 300 units       | ₹ 11 per unit    |
| 550 units       | ₹ 12.50 per unit |
| 400 units       | ₹ 11.50 per unit |
| 500 units       | ₹ 12.00 per unit |
- ₹ 11.75 per unit
  - ₹ 12.10 per unit
  - ₹ 11.55 per unit
  - ₹ 11.87 per unit
- 95.** X and Y entered a joint venture for export of Indian handicraft items to an overseas customer. X sends goods worth ₹ 2,00,000 to Y for export to the USA. Y exported goods worth ₹ 1,75,000 to the USA for ₹ 2,10,000 and agreed to take away the remaining goods at cost less 10%. Find the profit of the joint venture.
- ₹ 36,000
  - ₹ 32,500
  - ₹ 30,000
  - ₹ 25,000

- 96.** The annual reports are to be prepared and published for circulation among the external end users such as \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) company, competitors, contributors and colleagues
  - (b) customers, creators, collaborators and contractors
  - (c) government, competitors, owners and top management
  - (d) shareholders, investors, bankers, debenture holders and creditors
- 97.** Which of the following is **not** an essential feature of a company ?
- (a) Voluntary association of persons
  - (b) Distinct legal entity
  - (c) Perpetual existence
  - (d) Share capital of ₹ 50 lakh
- 98.** Pre-incorporation profit is to be credited to :
- (a) Capital reserve
  - (b) Profit and Loss Account above the line
  - (c) Profit and Loss Account below the line
  - (d) General reserve
- 99.** Bonus shares can be issued if the :
- (a) Articles of Association permit it
  - (b) Proposal is approved by the shareholders in the general meeting
  - (c) Issue is made out of free reserves
  - (d) All of the above
- 100.** The Companies Act, 2013 prohibits the issue of any preference share which is :
- (a) Non-convertible
  - (b) Non-participating
  - (c) Non-redeemable
  - (d) Non-cumulative
- 101.** The nominal and book values of sinking fund investments account are respectively ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 96,000. The company has sold investments of the nominal value of ₹ 20,000 at a price that was sufficient to redeem the debentures of ₹ 20,000 at ₹ 102. The profit on sale of investments is :
- (a) ₹ 1,200
  - (b) ₹ 800
  - (c) Nil
  - (d) ₹ 400

**102.** Which one is true regarding financial statements ?

- (a) Financial statements reflect the recorded facts.
- (b) Financial statements disclose monetary and non-monetary facts.
- (c) Recorded facts are based on replacement costs.
- (d) Financial statements accomplish only external reporting.

**103.** Premium on redemption on debenture account is in the nature of :

- (a) Personal account
- (b) Real account
- (c) Nominal account
- (d) None of the above

**104.** 'NACAS' stands for :

- (a) National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards
- (b) National Authority for Cost Accounting Standards
- (c) National Accounting Committee on Advisory Standards
- (d) National Accounting, Comptrolling and Auditing Standards

**105.** Opening stock : ₹ 50,000; Closing stock : ₹ 40,000; Purchases : ₹ 1,90,000; Profit margin : 16.67% on sales. The sales then are :

- (a) ₹ 2,40,000
- (b) ₹ 2,36,000
- (c) ₹ 2,00,000
- (d) ₹ 2,44,000

**106.** Which of the following will result in disagreement of Trial Balance ?

- (a) Sales return treated as purchase
- (b) Purchase return treated as sales
- (c) Baburao's account wrongly credited instead of Shyam's account
- (d) Undercasting cash book by ₹ 1,100

**107.** Realization account is a :

- (a) Real account
- (b) Personal account
- (c) Nominal account
- (d) Memorandum account

**108.** Which of the following is most certainly **not** an error of principle ?

- (a) Purchase of furniture debited to purchase account
- (b) Repairs on the overhauling of second-hand machinery purchased debited to repairs account
- (c) Cash received from XYZ posted to ABC
- (d) Sale of old car credited to sales account

- 109.** The original cost of the machine is ₹ 19,00,000; machine installation charges are ₹ 1,00,000; working life of the machine is 5 years and residual value is ₹ 40,000. If the depreciation is charged on Straight Line basis then 4<sup>th</sup> year's depreciation will be :
- (a) ₹ 3,72,000      (b) ₹ 4,00,000      (c) ₹ 3,92,000      (d) ₹ 3,52,000
- 110.** The balance of Realisation Account is transferred to the Partners' Capital Accounts :
- (a) in equal proportion  
(b) in capital ratio of the partners  
(c) in the profit sharing ratio of the partners  
(d) in loan's ratio of the partners
- 111.** The share of a company is purchased higher than the balance sheet value. The difference in value is represented in the consolidated balance sheet as :
- (a) Loss on purchase      (b) Profit on purchase  
(c) Goodwill      (d) Capital reserve
- 112.** If the net sales are ₹ 1,00,000 and profit is ₹ 10,000, what will be the possible P/V ratio, if variable cost is 70% of sales ?
- (a) 30%      (b) 20%      (c) 25%      (d) 15%
- 113.** An analysis in which the firm's ratio values are compared to those of a key competitor or group of competitors, primarily to identify areas for improvement is called :
- (a) Time series analysis      (b) Combined analysis  
(c) Benchmarking      (d) None of the above
- 114.**      *Given that*      (₹)
- |                                     |          |
|-------------------------------------|----------|
| Closing stock                       | 30,000   |
| Opening stock                       | 20,000   |
| Sales                               | 1,00,000 |
| Administrative and selling expenses | 20,000   |
| Purchases                           | 70,000   |
- The operating ratio is :
- (a) 52%      (b) 65%  
(c) 75%      (d) 80%

**115.** Which of the following statements are correct ?

- I. Debt-Equity Ratio is an example of short term solvency Ratio
  - II. Debt-Equity Ratio is an example of long term solvency Ratio
  - III. Cash Flow Statement is not a substitute for Income Statement or Fund Flow Statement
  - IV. Cash Flow Statement is a substitute for Income Statement or Fund Flow Statement
- (a) I and III                      (b) I and IV                      (c) II and III                      (d) II and IV

**116.** Given : Total assets : ₹ 2,60,000; Total debts : ₹ 1,80,000; Current liabilities : ₹ 20,000. The Debt-Equity Ratio will be :

- (a) 1 : 2                      (b) 2 : 3                      (c) 3 : 1                      (d) 2 : 1

**117.** A Copyright account belongs to a/an :

- (a) Nominal account                      (b) Tangible real account  
(c) Intangible real account                      (d) Pigouvian account

**118.** Unimportant items can be either left out or merged with other items, while preparing financial statement. The statement is based upon :

- (a) Convention of Disclosure  
(b) Convention of Consistency  
(c) Convention of Materiality  
(d) Convention of Conservatism

**119.** Opportunity cost means :

- (a) the loss of an alternative income as a consequence to action adopted  
(b) any indirect cost which affects the cost of production  
(c) a cost which can be directly attributed to production  
(d) the cost of the total units that have been produced in a factory

**120.** Calendar variance is a sub-division of :

- (a) Material variance  
(b) Direct labour variance  
(c) Sales variance  
(d) Overhead cost variance

## **SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

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