Instructions

1. Answer all questions.
2. All questions carry equal marks.
3. In this booklet, the questions from serial no. 1 to serial no. 10 are related to general aptitude while questions from serial no. 11 to serial no. 70 are subject specific.
4. Each question has four alternatives marked as (a), (b), (c), (d).
5. Choose only one alternative as an answer of a question.
6. If more than one answer is marked, then it will be treated as wrong answer.
7. Candidate has to darken only one circle indicating the correct answer on the answer sheet by using BLUE BALL POINT PEN.
8. There is no provision of Negative marking.
9. Carrying Mobile phone in the examination hall is strictly prohibited. If any objectionable material is also found then action will be taken as per University norms.
10. Please fill your Roll No. and other information carefully on OMR sheet. In case of any mistake on OMR sheet, candidate will be responsible.
11. If there is any difference between English and Hindi version of questions, then English version shall be correct.
Space for Rough Work
कच्चे कार्य के लिए स्थान
1. Fill in blank in the given sentence so as to make sense. Select the correct word from the answer choices.

Every teacher and every student should do.................duty.

(a) their
(b) ones
(c) his
(d) none of the above

2. A word has been written in four different ways out of which only one is correctly spelt. Find the correctly spelt word:

(a) Aproached
(b) Apraoched
(c) Appraoched
(d) Approached

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3. Out of the four alternatives, choose the one which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

DEAR:
(a) Due
(b) Close
(c) Costly
(d) Young

4. Sita is the avatar of which spouse of Vishnu?
(a) Krishna
(b) Lakshmi
(c) Durga
(d) Kali

5. Wankhede Stadium is situated in (India):
(a) Chennai
(b) Delhi
(c) Chandigarh
(d) Mumbai
6. Who was known as Iron man of India?
   (a) Govind Ballabh Pant
   (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
   (c) Subhas Chandra Bose
   (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

7. A man earns Rs. 4,000 in a month and saves 30% of his income. What is his expenditure in a year?
   (a) Rs. 28,600
   (b) Rs. 18,400
   (c) Rs. 32,000
   (d) None of the above

8. $12.05 \times 5.4 \div .06 = ?$
   (a) 108.45
   (b) 180.45
   (c) 108.54
   (d) 180.54

6. निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत के लौह पुरुष के रूप में जाना जाता था?
   (अ) गोविंद बल्लभ पंत
   (ब) जवाहर लाल नेहरू
   (स) सुभाष चंद्र बोस
   (द) सरदार वल्लभ भाई पटेल

7. एक व्यक्ति एक माह में 4,000 रु. कमाता है और इस आय का 30% प्रतिशत बचाता है। एक वर्ष का खर्च क्या है?
   (अ) 28,600 रु.
   (ब) 18,400 रु.
   (स) 32,000 रु.
   (द) उपर्युक्त में से कोई नहीं

8. $12.05 \times 5.4 \div .06 = ?$
   (अ) 108.45
   (ब) 180.45
   (स) 108.54
   (द) 180.54
9. Complete the series from the given alternatives:
   1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 18, ......., 54.
   (a) 18
   (b) 27
   (c) 26
   (d) 81

10. Four words have been given, out of which three are alike in some manner and the fourth one is different. Choose out the odd one:
   (a) Carrot
   (b) Potato
   (c) Ginger
   (d) Cabbage

11. Accounting principles are generally based on:
   (a) Objectivity
   (b) Subjectivity
   (c) Convenience in recording
   (d) None of the above
12. The system of recording transactions based on dual aspect is called:
(a) Double Account System
(b) Double Entry System
(c) Cash System
(d) Single Entry System

13. How many accounting standards have been issued up to 31st March, 2012 by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India?
(a) 29
(b) 30
(c) 31
(d) 32

14. If closing stock is Rs. 1,06,800, cost of goods sold Rs. 1,50,000, gross profit Rs. 10,000 and purchases Rs. 1,64,000, then what will be the amount of opening stock?
(a) Rs. 92,800
(b) Rs. 82,800
(c) Rs. 1,20,800
(d) Rs. 1,10,800
15. Goodwill is:
(a) Wasting asset
(b) Current asset
(c) Fictitious asset
(d) Intangible asset

16. Uncalled amount of shares which can be called only at the time of company's liquidation is called:
(a) Paid up capital
(b) Called up capital
(c) Authorized capital
(d) Reserve capital

17. Share capital account is debited in the forfeited entry:
(a) With the calls in arrear
(b) With the uncalled amount on shares
(c) With the paid up amount on shares
(d) With the called up amount on shares

15. ख्याति है:
(अ) खराब होने वाली सम्पत्ति
(ब) चालू सम्पत्ति
(ए) कृतिम सम्पत्ति
(द) अपूर्त सम्पत्ति

16. अंशों पर अयाचित राशि जिसे केवल कम्पनी के समापन पर ही मांगा जा सकता है, कहलाती है:
(अ) प्रदत्त पूंजी
(ब) याचित पूंजी
(ए) अधिकृत पूंजी
(द) संचित पूंजी

17. हरण की प्रतिष्ठा में अंश पूंजी खाता डेबिट किया जाता है:
(अ) बकाया मांग राशि से
(ब) अंशों पर अयाचित राशि से
(ए) अंशों पर प्रदत्त राशि से
(द) अंशों पर याचित राशि से
18. Debenture premium cannot be used to:
(a) Write off the premium on redemption of shares or debentures
(b) Write off the discount on issue of shares or debentures
(c) Pay dividends
(d) Write off capital loss

19. Standard Deviation is affected by:
(a) Change of Scale
(b) Change of origin
(c) Both of the above
(d) None of the above

20. Capital redemption reserve can be created by using:
(a) General reserve
(b) Capital reserve
(c) Securities premium
(d) Profit on reissue of forfeited shares

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21. Which of the following can be utilized for redemption of preference shares?

(a) The proceeds of fresh issue of equity shares

(b) The proceeds of issue of debentures

(c) The sale proceeds of investments

(d) All of the above

22. Number of rooms in a house is a:

(a) discrete variable

(b) continuous variable

(c) constant

(d) all of the above

23. For a Moderately skewed distribution, which of the following relationship holds?

(a) Mean – Mode = 3 (Mean – Median)

(b) Median – Mode = 3 (Mean – Median)

(c) Mean – Median = 3 (Mean – Mode)

(d) Mean – Median = 3 (Median – Mode)
24. Given the following grouped frequency table, the median class interval is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–40</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–50</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) 0–10  
(b) 10–20  
(c) 20–30  
(d) 30–40

25. Range of middle 50 per cent can be calculated by:

(a) $Q_3 - Q_1$  
(b) $P_{75} - P_{25}$  
(c) Both of the above  
(d) None of the above

24. निम्नलिखित समूहित आवृत्ति सारणी में मध्यका वर्गन्तर है:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>अंक</th>
<th>विद्यार्थियों की संख्या</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0–10</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–20</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–30</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30–40</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40–50</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(अ) 0–10  
(ब) 10–20  
(ग) 20–30  
(द) 30–40

25. मध्य के 50 प्रतिशत विस्तार की गणना की जा सकती है:

(अ) $Q_3 - Q_1$  
(ब) $P_{75} - P_{25}$  
(ग) उपयुक्त दोनों  
(द) उपयुक्त में से कोई नहीं
26. Which of the following are not allowable under section 37 of the I.T. Act, 1961?

(a) Capital Expenditure  
(b) Personal expenditure  
(c) Advertisement in souvenir of a political party  
(d) All of the above

27. This is a relative measure of dispersion:

(a) Mean Deviation  
(b) Standard Deviation  
(c) Semi-inter Quartile Range  
(d) Coefficient of Quartile Deviation

28. The characteristics of an absolute measure include:

(a) Uncomparable with the unit of measurement  
(b) Comparable with the unit of measurement  
(c) Comparable without the unit of measurement  
(d) Uncomparable without the unit of measurement

26. निम्न में से कौनसी मद आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 37 के अन्तर्गत माय नहीं है?

(अ) पूर्वीगत खर्चें  
(ब) व्यक्तिगत खर्चें  
(स) किसी राजनीतिक दल की स्मारिका में विजापन  
(द) उपर्युक्त सभी

27. यह अपकीरण की सापेक्ष माप है:

(अ) माध्य विचलन  
(ब) प्रमाण विचलन  
(स) अर्द्ध-अंतर चतुर्थक विस्तार  
(द) चतुर्थक विचलन गुणांक

28. निरपेक्ष माप की विशेषताओं में सम्मालित है:

(अ) अतुलनीय तथा माप की इकाई सहित  
(ब) तुलनीय तथा माप की इकाई सहित  
(स) तुलनीय तथा माप की इकाई रहित  
(द) अतुलनीय तथा माप की इकाई रहित
29. This is not one of the measurement of dispersion:
   (a) Mean Deviation
   (b) Range
   (c) Coefficient of Variance
   (d) Coefficient of Skeweness

30. The correlation between price and demand would be:
   (a) Zero
   (b) Positive
   (c) Negative
   (d) None of the above

31. Two regression lines are identical if $r$ is equal to:
   (a) $+1$
   (b) $-1$
   (c) $\pm 1$
   (d) 0

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32. Hari sold a property on 15-03-2011 for Rs. 10,00,000. The property was received by him as gift from his grandmother on his birthday on 2-03-2010. The property was purchased by his grandmother on 15-04-2005 for Rs. 5,00,000, if the cost inflation index for the F.Y. 2005-2006 to 2011-12 were respectively 497, 519, 551, 582, 632, 711 and 785 respectively the capital gains for the assessment year 2008-09 will be:
(a) Rs. 5,00,000
(b) Rs. 4,45,674
(c) Rs. 4,69,171
(d) Rs. 4,71,869

33. The block of assets in respect of claim of depreciation means:
(a) Assets having same cost of acquisition
(b) Assets having same prescribed rate of depreciation
(c) Assets kept in the same block of factory building
(d) Assets of an undertaking engaged in generation and distribution of power
34. Which of these incomes is added to total income for determining only the rate of taxation but the income itself is exempt from taxation?
   (a) Long Term Capital Gain
   (b) Dividend
   (c) Share of partner from firm
   (d) Agriculture Income

35. A Tea Estate owner grows tea leaves in his garden and processes these tea leaves in a tea manufacturing unit in the same Tea Estate and finally sells the manufactured tea in the market and earns a net profit of Rs. 10 lakh. The taxable business profit of the Tea Estate owner is:
   (a) Nil
   (b) Rs. 10 lakh
   (c) Rs. 4 lakh
   (d) Rs. 6 lakh
36. The base year of the Cost Inflation Index is:
   (a) F.Y. 1979-80
   (b) F.Y. 1980-81
   (c) F.Y. 1981-82
   (d) F.Y. 1982-83

37. The cost of bonus shares for the purpose of calculation of capital gain for the A.Y. 2012-13 will be taken at:
   (a) The average cost price of the original shares purchased
   (b) The market price of the shares on the date of allotment of bonus share
   (c) The cost price of the bonus share will be taken as nil
   (d) The cost price of the bonus share will be taken at 50% of the market price of the shares on the date of allotment of bonus shares

36. लागत स्फीति सूचकांक का आधार वर्ष है:
   (अ) वित्तीय वर्ष 1979-80
   (ब) वित्तीय वर्ष 1980-81
   (स) वित्तीय वर्ष 1981-82
   (द) वित्तीय वर्ष 1982-83

37. निर्धारित वर्ष 2012-13 के लिए पूंजीगत लाभ की गणना के उद्देश्य के लिए बोनस शेयरों की लागत आएगी:
   (अ) खरीदे गये मूल शेयरों की औसत लागत आएगी
   (ब) बोनस शेयरों के आवंटन की तारीख पर शेयरों का बाजार मूल्य
   (स) बोनस शेयरों का लागत मूल्य शून्य लिया जाएगा
   (द) बोनस शेयरों का लागत मूल्य बोनस शेयरों के आवंटन की तारीख पर शेयरों के बाजार मूल्य का 50% लिया जाएगा
38. After TDS is deducted, the government deductor should deposit the tax under Rule 30 within:

(a) One month
(b) 31st of March
(c) One week
(d) Same day

39. For Assessment Year 2012-13, the aggregate amount of deduction u/s 80C, 80CCC and 80CCD should not exceed:

(a) Rs. 1,00,000
(b) Rs. 1,50,000
(c) Rs. 1,20,000
(d) Rs. 70,000

38. नियम 30 के अंतर्गत टीडीएस काटने के बाद एक सरकारी कटंटीकरण को कितने दिनों के भीतर कर जमा करना होगा?

(अ) एक महीना
(ब) 31 मार्च
(व) एक सप्ताह
(द) उसी दिन

39. निर्धारण वर्ष 2012-13 के लिए धारा 80सी, 80सीसीसीसी तथा 80सीसीडी के अंतर्गत जमा किया जाने के अधिक नहीं होनी चाहिए:

(अ) 1,00,000 रू.
(ब) 1,50,000 रू.
(व) 1,20,000 रू.
(द) 70,000 रू.
40. What will be material turnover ratio from the following information?

(i) Opening Stock Rs. 25,000
(ii) Closing Stock Rs. 15,000
(iii) Purchases Rs. 1,90,000

(a) 7 times
(b) 10 times
(c) 12 times
(d) 15 times

41. Long-term capital gain is taxable at:

(a) 30%
(b) 20%
(c) 15%
(d) Nil
42. Overhead at two level of production are as under:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Overhead (Rs.)</th>
<th>Volume of Production (Units)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12,200</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15,400</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What will be total fixed overhead?
(a) Rs. 8,000
(b) Rs. 8 per unit
(c) Rs. 5,000
(d) None of the above

43. Valuation of “Uncertified Work” is done under contract costing:
(a) On the basis of cost of material
(b) On the basis of contract price
(c) On the basis of cost
(d) None of the above
44. If prime cost is Rs. 25,000, works cost is Rs. 40,000 and office overheads are 66\(\frac{2}{3}\)\% of the factory overheads, then what would be the cost of production?

(a) Rs. 50,000
(b) Rs. 60,000
(c) Rs. 65,000
(d) Rs. 80,000

45. Contract Price of an incomplete contract is Rs. 1,50,000; Certified work is Rs. 1,20,000 and Notional Profit is Rs. 45,000. 80% of the certified work has been received in cash. In this situation what will be the amount of profit which is to be credited to Profit and Loss a/c?

(a) Rs. 18,500
(b) Rs. 21,000
(c) Rs. 24,000
(d) Rs. 39,450
46. If the current assets and current liabilities are Rs. 2,000 lakh and Rs. 1,200 lakh respectively, how much amount can be borrowed on short-term basis without reducing current ratio below 1.5?

(a) Rs. 400 lakh
(b) Rs. 1,000 lakh
(c) Rs. 1,200 lakh
(d) Rs. 1,400 lakh

47. Special auditor submits his report to:

(a) Shareholders
(b) Directors
(c) Central Government
(d) Court
48. A shareholder can claim the amount of unpaid dividend within which period?

(a) One month
(b) Six months
(c) Two years
(d) Seven years

49. Secret Reserve is not considered illegal if it is created by writing off the:

(a) Goodwill
(b) Preliminary expenses
(c) Bad debts
(d) None of the above

50. The term 2/10 net 30 is used in:

(a) Inventory management
(b) Receivables management
(c) Cash management
(d) Payable management

48. एक अंशधारी ने चुकाये गये लाभांश के लिए अपना दावा किस अवधि में प्रस्तुत कर सकता है?

(अ) एक मह की अवधि में
(ब) छह मह की अवधि में
(स) दो वर्ष की अवधि में
(द) सात वर्ष की अवधि में

49. गुप संचय अवधानिक नहीं माना जाता है, यदि यह निम्न के अपलेखन से बनाया गया हो:

(अ) ख्याति
(ब) प्रारम्भिक व्यय
(स) बूढ़त ऋण
(द) उपयुक्त में से कोई नहीं

50. 2/10 नेट 30 का प्रयोग किया जाता है:

(अ) स्कन्ध प्रबन्धन
(ब) देनदारों के प्रबन्धन
(स) नकद प्रबन्धन
(द) लेनदारों के प्रबन्धन
51. Annual use of an item by a refrigerator manufacturer is 1,600 units. The order placing cost is Rs. 100 and the cost of carrying one unit for an year is Rs. 8. What will be economic ordering quantity?
(a) 100 units  
(b) 150 units  
(c) 200 units  
(d) 300 units

52. If the price of material is showing increasing trend, then which out of the following methods of valuing stock will give the lowest gross profit?
(a) LIFO  
(b) Replacement Cost  
(c) FIFO  
(d) Simple Average
53. The standard time for a job is 20 hours @ Rs. 10 per hour. The job was actually finished within 15 hours. What will be total remuneration under Halsey Bonus System?

(a) Rs. 200
(b) Rs. 190
(c) Rs. 180
(d) Rs. 175

54. AS-3 is related to:

(a) Fund flow statement
(b) Statement of affairs
(c) Cash flow statement
(d) None of the above

55. A company can buy back of shares from:

(a) Free reserves
(b) Security premium
(c) Proceeds of shares issued
(d) All of the above

53. एक उपकार के लिए प्रमाण समय 10 रु. प्रति घंटे की दर से 20 घंटे हैं। उपकार कार्य वातावरण में 15 घंटे में ही पूरा कर लिया गया है। होल्से बोनस योजना के अनुसार कुल परिश्रमिक क्या होगा?

(अ) 200 रु.
(ब) 190 रु.
(स) 180 रु.
(द) 175 रु.

54. एएस-3 सम्बन्धित है:

(अ) कोष प्रवाह विवरण
(ब) व्यापार के कार्यों का विवरण
(स) नकद प्रवाह विवरण
(द) उपरुक्त में से कोई नहीं

55. एक कम्पनी अंशों की वापसी खरीद कर सकती है:

(अ) स्वतंत्र कोषों से
(ब) प्रतिभूति प्रीमियम से
(स) अंशों के निर्माण से प्राप्त राशि से
(द) उपरुक्त सभी से
56. Fixed expenses is Rs. 90,000, sales is Rs. 3,00,000 and profit is Rs. 60,000. What would be the P/V Ratio?
(a) 40%
(b) 45%
(c) 50%
(d) 60%

57. Who appoints the internal auditor?
(a) Management
(b) Shareholders
(c) Directors
(d) Central Government

58. If standard and actual price of raw material per unit is Rs. 4 and Rs. 6 respectively and standard and actual quantity of input is 100 and 110 respectively, then what will be material price variance?
(a) Rs. 220 (F)
(b) Rs. 200 (F)
(c) Rs. 200 (A)
(d) Rs. 220 (A)
59. A hotel has 100 rooms, of which 80% are normally occupied in summers and 25% in winters. If period of summers and winters is taken as 6 months each and normal days in a month be assumed to be 30, then what will be the total occupied room days?

(a) 17,600 room days
(b) 18,900 room days
(c) 19,800 room days
(d) 16,700 room days

60. Balance sheet audit includes verification of:

(a) All assets
(b) All liabilities
(c) Income and expenditure A/c
(d) All of the above

61. When the Indian Institute of Chartered Accountant was established?

(a) Year 1949
(b) Year 1950
(c) Year 1951
(d) Year 1948
62. For what minimum period should audit working papers be retained by audit firm?
(a) For the period client is in existence
(b) For a period of ten years
(c) For a period, auditor opines that it may be useful
(d) For the period the audit firm is in existence

63. The Auditor of a Government company is appointed by the C and A.G., his remuneration is fixed by:
(a) The C.A.G.
(b) The shareholders
(c) Shareholders in annual general meeting
(d) The Board of Directors

64. Debt equity ratio is a:
(a) Liquidity ratio
(b) Solvency ratio
(c) Profitability ratio
(d) Turnover ratio
65. Du Point chart is related to:
   (a) Fund flow statement
   (b) Ratio analysis
   (c) Trend analysis
   (d) Common size statement

66. The retiring auditor does not have a right to:
   (a) Make written representation
   (b) Get his representation circulated
   (c) Be heard at the proceedings of meeting
   (d) Speak as a member of the company

67. As per C and A.G. Act, 1971 the tenure of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is:
   (a) Four years
   (b) Five years
   (c) Six years
   (d) Seven years
68. The statutory auditor of a Government company submits his report to:
(a) The Board of Directors of the company
(b) The C and A.G.
(c) The legislature
(d) The company secretary

69. The company auditor submits his report to:
(a) Shareholders of the company
(b) Board of Directors of the company
(c) Secretary of the company
(d) Management of the company

70. Time value of the money is not considered in the following capital budgeting technique:
(a) Average rate of return method
(b) Net present value method
(c) Discounted pay back period method
(d) Terminal value method
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