

1. Assessment of depreciation and the amount to be charged in respect thereof in an accounting period are usually not based on –
 - a. Market Value of asset
 - b. Historical cost or other amount substituted for the historical cost of the depreciable asset when the asset had been revalued
 - c. Expected useful life of the depreciable asset.
 - d. Estimated scrap value of the depreciable asset.
2. Accounting is defined as
 - e. An art of recording classifying & summarizing in significant manner.
 - f. A systematic & regular record of event effecting.
 - g. A firm with a view to obtaining a clear financial picture.
3. A method of ascertaining profit & loss...
 - h. Nothing but book keeping
4. The maximum limit of investment in tiny industries is...
 - i. 00 lac - 25 lac
 - j. 25 lac- 50 lac.
 - k. 50 lac – 100 lac (1 Cr)
 - l. 25 lac to 500 lac (5 Cr)
5. Functional classification of cost would classify depreciation on office equipments as a. –
 - a. Product cost
 - b. Administrative expences.
 - c. Selling expences.
 - d. Variable cost.
6. _____ refers to a situation where any person or a body corporation is unable to fulfil its financial obligation (often) occurring due to several factors such as decrease in cash flow losses and other related issue.
 - a. Insolvency
 - b. Bankruptcy.
 - c. Liquidation.
 - d. Acquisition.
7. $\Delta S / \Delta Y = \text{_____}$, where S is Saving & Y is income
 - a. APC (Avg. Propensity to consume)
 - b. APS (Avg. Propensity to save)
 - c. MPC (Marginal Propensity to consume)
 - d. MPS (Marginal Propensity to save)
8. Cash withdrawn by the entrepreneurs would effect...
 - a. Decrease in external liability
 - b. Increase in total liability
 - c. Decrease in total asset
 - d. Increase in total asset
9. Saving Function explains the relationship between _____ and _____.
 - a. Saving investment
 - b. Saving Consumption
 - c. Saving income

d. Investment & Consumption

10. Transaction and events not capable of being expressed in terms of money are not to be recorded in accounting due to . –
 - a. Money measurement concept -
11. Interest paid because
 - a. Capital is scarce
 - b. Capital is Attractive
 - c. Capital is Productive
 - d. Capital is Surplus
12. What % age of the value lies between 5th & 25th percentiles –
 - a. 30
 - b. 15
 - c. 75
 - d. 20
13. Carrying value of asset statement...
 - a. Amount at which asset is recognised in balance sheet deducting deposit impairment losses
 - b. The cost of asset has residual value
 - c. The net value of asset or value caused in books of a/c, which is higher
 - d. The higher asset value in use and its recoverable amount
14. A businessman issued cheque for Rs 100 to his son for domestic expense it will entered in the column book...
 - a. Credit side of cash column & debit side of bank column
 - b. Debit side of cash column & credit side of bank column
 - c. In Credit side of each column
 - d. In Credit side of bank column
15. Difference between disposal income and consumption
 - a. Saving
 - b. Both
 - c. Expenditure
 - d. None of above
16. Capital WIP in shown balance sheet is...
 - a. Share Capital
 - b. Fixed Asset
 - c. Current Asset
 - d. Current Liability
17. Outstanding expenses includes in P&L a/c at the end according to which condition...
 - a. Matching
 - b. Full disclosure
 - c. Accrual
 - d. Going Concern
18. Out of following which is not fictitious assets
 - a. Preliminary Expense
 - b. Good Will

- c. Patent
 - d. Debenture
19. What is not outgoing...
- a. Repair
 - b. Tax
 - c. Stamp duty
 - d. Rent
20. Which of the following would be considered a fixed cost?
- a. Rent
 - b. Depreciation
 - c. Cost of Bottles
 - d. Property Taxes
21. Artificial personal account is
- a. SBI Bank Account
 - b. Cash
 - c. Mohan Account
 - d. Building Account
22. The owner of a company include his personal medical expenses in the company income statement indicating the principle that is violated
- a. Cost Principle
 - b. Conservatism
 - c. Disclosure
 - d. Entity Concept
23. The company paid Rs. 5000.00 as one of the instalment of outstanding bills. What effect this transaction has on the financial position of the company...
- a. No change in asset liability decrease by Rs. 5000.00
 - b. Assets decrease by 5000 liability decrease by 5000.00
 - c. Assets increase by 5000.00 no change in liability
 - d. Assets increase by 5000.00 liability increase by 5000.00
24. Cost that can be easily traced to a specific department are ...
- a. Direct Cost
 - b. Indirect Cost
 - c. Overhead
 - d. Processing Cost
25. Which of the following is not current liability?
- a. Bank Overdraft
 - b. Bills Payable
 - c. Outstanding Expense
 - d. Capital
26. This is capital...
- a. Money (in account)
 - b. Machinery (in economic anything producing income is capital)
 - c. Forest
 - d. Trademark

27. The financial position of the business can be ascertained through
- Ledger
 - Balance Sheet
 - Journal
 - Trail balance
28. Which of the following is not near money?
- Paper Note
 - Treasury Bill
 - Bond
 - Bill of Exchange
29. Generally the balance of capital account is
- Debit balance
 - Credit balance
 - Sometime debit and sometime credit
 - Zero balance
30. From the following transaction where double entry is completed in cash book itself?
- Paid salaries by cheque
 - Withdrawn money from bank for personal use
 - Deposited cash in a bank
 - Received cheque from customer and deposited into bank on the same day
31. Inflation brings most benefits to which one of the following...
- Govt. Pensioner
 - Creditors
 - Saving bank account
 - Debtors
32. The three broad types of productive resources are...
- Money profit and interest
 - Capital labour and natural resources
 - Bond stock share and deposit
 - Technology human capital and market
33. When supply is in excess of demand it is called as...
- Buyer market
 - Seller market
 - Stable market
 - Fluctuating market
34. Which of the following is not an input?
- Labour
 - Entrepreneurship
 - Natural Resources
 - Production
35. Consumer surplus doctrine is based on...
- Indifference Curve
 - Revealed Preference Theory
 - Law of substitution

- d. Law of Diminishing marginal utility
36. Which of the following is not factor that affect demand & supply of real estate
- a. Economic Growth
 - b. Interest Rates
 - c. Increase Population
 - d. Number of Cars
37. The demand for wheat from farmer A is perfectly elastic because wheat from farmer A is...
- a. Perfect Complement to wheat from farmer
 - b. Perfect Substitute for wheat from farmer B
 - c. Normal good
 - d. Inferior good
38. What does the demand curve indicates
- a. Effect on market supply of a change in the demand for goods or service
 - b. Marginal cost of producing and selling difference quantities or goods
 - c. Quantity of goods that consumes would like purchase at different prices
 - d. Effect of advertising expenditure
39. Higher the indifference curve higher will be level of satisfaction statement is...
- a. Always True.
 - b. Always False
 - c. Some time true sometime false.
 - d. True only if price effect is positive.
40. GDP can be defined as sum of the market value of the...
- a. Final manufacturing goods and services
 - b. Intermediates goods
 - c. Goods & services exported
 - d. Sub-granted goods & discarded services
41. In an open economy
- a. $GDP = GNP$
 - b. $GDP > GNP$
 - c. $GDP < GNP$
 - d. All the three are possible
42. GDP and GNP relate to each other
- a. $GNP = GDP + NR - NP$
43. Law of demand states that the quantity of good demand varies...
- a. Inversely with its price
 - b. Directly with population
 - c. Directly with income
 - d. Inversely with the price of substitute goods
44. In demand & supply curve quantity of goods available is normally plotting along . –
- a. X Axis
 - b. Y Axis.
 - c. None.
 - d. Z Axis.
45. Deferred utility. –

46. a) ---
47. b) ---
48. c) ---
49. d) ----
50. In perfect competition elasticity of demand for the product of single firm is . –
51. a) ---
52. b) ---
53. c) ---
54. d) ----
55. In perfect competition
56. a. There are significant restriction on entry
57. b. Each firm can influence the price of the good
58. c. There are few buyer
59. d. All firms in the market sell their product at same price
60. The price elasticity of demand for any particulars perfectly competitive firm is
61. a. Less than 1
62. b. Equal to zero
63. c. Infinity
64. d. 1
- 65.
- 66.
- 67.
68. Perfect competition.–
69. a) Significant risk change on entry
70. b) Few Buyers.
71. c) Each firm can influence price of goods.
72. d) All firms in market sell their product at saving price.
73. Nominal GDP is calculated in . –
74. a. Base year
75. b. Current year
76. c. 1980
77. d. 2000
78. Nominal GDP is
79. a. Total value of goods and services net of exports
80. b. Total value of goods and services produced during of low unemployment
81. c. Total value of goods and services measured at current prices
82. d. Total value of goods and services produced at full employment
83. One of the perfect characteristics of real estate market is
84. a. Perfect Competition
85. b. Elastic Supply
86. c. Inelastic of Supply
87. d. Monopolistic
88. Indifference curve is always
89. a. Concave to the origin

90. b. Convex to the origin
91. c. L shaped
92. d. A straight
93. Where a coparcenary consists of several branches and partition take place
94. a. Each branch take per capita
95. b. Each branch and the member of each branch takes per capita
96. c. Each branch and the member of each branch takes per stripes
97. d. Each branch takes per stripes and the member of each branch takes per capita
- 98.
99. The following are causes to shift in demand except the one
100. a. Change in income
101. b. Change in price
102. c. Change in Fashion
103. d. Change in prices of Substitution
104. Indifference curve represents
105. a. four commodity
106. b. only one commodity
107. c. only two commodity
108. d. Less than two commodity
109. What %age of the value lies between 5th& 25th percentiles –
110. a) 30
111. b) 15
112. c) 75.
113. d) 20.
114. Exchanged goods against goods –
115. a) Charter
116. b) Money
117. c) Barter.
118. d) Non of above
119. Labor is hireable but u cannot hire –
120. a) Capital
121. b) land
122. c) manager.
123. d) entpreneur
124. Lock out in a factory for a month is associated with the component of a time series -
125. a) Iregular movement
126. b) Cyclic variation
127. c) Secular trend
128. d) Seasonal variation.
- 129.
- 130.
131. . Indifference curve represents
132. a. four commodity
133. b. only one commodity

134. c. only two commodity
135. d. Less than two commodity
136. . Demand is unitary elastic, 25 % increase in price will result
137. a. 25% change in total revenue
138. b. No change in quantity demanded
139. c. 1 % decrease in quantity demanded
140. d. 25 % decrease in quantity demanded
141. . Market equilibrium refers to situation in which market price is_____
142. a. high enough to allow firms to earn fair profit
143. b. just above the intersection of market supply and demand
144. c. low enough for the consumer to by all that they want
145. d. at level where there is neither shortage nor surplus
146. . Deflation is
147. a. deficit budget
148. b. reduction in taxation
149. c. contraction in volume of money or credit that result in decline of price level
150. d. increase in public expenditure
151. Nominal GDP is measured in _____prices
152. a. Base Year
153. b. Current Year
154. c. 1980
155. d. 2000
156. The term prosperity, recession, depression and recovery are
157. a. Cyclic movement
158. b. Secular trend
159. c. Seasonal Fluctuation
160. d. Irregular Variation
- 161.
162. S/Y
163. a. APC
164. b. APS
165. c. MPC
166. d. MPS
167. Saving Function explain the relationship between_____ and _____
168. a. Saving and Investment
169. b. Saving and Income
170. c. Saving and Consumption
171. d. Investment and Consumption
172. The economist Ricardo argued that price were _____ because land rates where _____
173. a. High High
174. b. Low High
175. c. High Low
176. d. Low Low
177. Which of the following does not affect demand of Real Estate

178. a. In migration / Out Migration
179. b. Lower interest rates on housing loan
180. c. Consumer Confidence
181. d. Paying capacity of Purchaser
182. Right Skewed
183. Mean < Median < Mode
184. Left Skewed
185. Mode < Median < Mean
186. 11/09/2018, 9:13 pm - Bhagirath Rathod ISTAR: Frequency density of class is the frequency – of class –
187. a) Per sub group
188. b) Per sub size
189. c) Per Unit.
190. d) Count
191. Lock out in a factory for a month is associated with the component of a time series -
192. a) Iregular movement
193. b) Cyclic variation
194. c) Secular trend
195. d) Seasonal variation.
196. In a simple random sampling with replacement. The same sampling unit may be included in the sample. –
197. a) Only once
198. b) Only twice
199. c) More than once.
200. d) Zero
201. If each value of a set is divided by A constant D the co efficiency of variation will be. –
202. a) Same as original value
203. b) Less than original value
204. c) Double than original value
205. d) More than original value.
206. Heading of the rows of the table are called . –
207. a) Stubs
208. b) Captions
209. c) Body
210. d) Title
211. Distribution of families according to their size will be classified as
212. a. Qualitative
213. b. Quantitative
214. c. Random
215. d. Sequential
- 216.
- 217.
- 218.
219. According keyness interest is a payment for use of

220. a. Use of durable goods
221. b. Use of Capital
222. c. Use of money
223. d. Use of land
224. If larger units have greater probability of their inclusion in the sample it is known as
225. a. Selection with replacement
226. b. Selection with constant probability
227. c. Selection with probability proportional to size
228. d. Probability Selection
229. General assumption that the class frequency is centered at the ---- of classes–
230. a) Mid value
231. b) Upper Limit
232. c) Lower limit
233. d) Highest Value
234. If $BYX < 1$ Then BYX is
235. a. Less than 1
236. b. Greater than 1
237. c. Equal to 1
238. d. Equal to 0
239. Index numbers are also known as
240. a. Guidance Barometries
241. b. Economic Barometries
242. c. Social Barometries
243. d. Linking Barometries
244. Tossing a coins 3 times probability of getting atleast one head is _____
245. a. 0.5
246. b. 0.13
247. c. 0.87
248. d. 0.37
- 249.
250. Moving along an indifference curve the _____
251. a. Marginal Rate of substitution of goods increases as more of the good is consumed
252. b. Marginal Rate of substitution of goods is constant
253. c. Marginal Rate of substitution of goods is ZERO
254. d. Consumer does not prefer one consumption point to another
255. If each observation of a set is dived by 2 then the mean of new value
256. a. Is two time the original mean
257. b. Is half of the original mean
258. c. Remain same
259. d. Increase by 4
260. Trend in time series means
261. a. Short term regular movement
262. b. Long term regular movement
263. c. Detection of irregular movement

- 264. d. Detection of any movement
- 265. Extreme value have no effect on _____
- 266. a. Median
- 267. b. Geometric Mean
- 268. c. Harmonic Mean
- 269. d. Average
- 270. A study based on complete enumeration is known as
- 271. a. Sample Survey
- 272. b. Census Survey
- 273. c. Pilot Survey
- 274. d. Trail Survey
- 275.
- 276.