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UGC - NET/SLET  
National Educational Test for Junior Research Fellowship and Eligibility for Lecturership  
COMMERCE

* **Question Bank of Objective Type Questions**
* **Condensed Study Material**
* **Guidelines and Model Test Papers I, II *&* III**

**Strictly According to the Revised Syllabus**

**BOOKHIVE'S STUDY CIRCLE**



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**scheme oF this book**



**I. Section A : Instructions and Psychological Preparation**

**II. Section B : Model Test Papers for Paper I (Based on examinations)**

**Ill. Section C : Model Test Papers for Paper II**

**(Based on most recent trends in** **MCQs in** **UGC Examinations)**

**IV. Section D : Study Material for Paper I**

**V. Section E :** **MCQs for complete preparation for Paper II**

**(Based on recent trends of examinations)**

**VI. Section F : Study Material for Paper II**

**(The material has been specially designed to deal with the subject, up-to-date, out of the very vast and lengthy syllabus. It is in details where required and it is in out-lines where it is sufficient. Best and tailor-made to answer** **MCQs.**

**VII. Section G : Guidelines for Paper III**

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** In Section E, we have given very selected **MCQs 1500 to 2000** which can be the only real MCQs, We have avoided the **Jungle of 5000 to 6000** questions, so that examinees do not waste time in searching for the MCQs which are only relevant. We do not advise the examinees to go through sub-standard MCQs. The MCQs in this book are sufficient for best preparation.

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# Section A INSTRUCTIONS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION



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## 3

## UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

### TEST FOR JUNIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP AND ELIGIBILITY FOR LECTURERSHIP, DIRECTIONS FOR THE CANDIDATES FOR THE EXAMINATION

1. The examination hall/room shall be opened 30 minutes before the time specified for the commencement of the examination No candidate who is late by more than 20 minutes shall be admitted to the examination.
2. No candidate shall be allowed to leave the examination hall/room until hall half of the time of the examination is over, in each session. No candidate shall be permitted to go to the toilet during the last 20 minutes of the examination in each session.
3. A seat marked with a roll number shall be allotted to each candidate. The candidates shall be required to find out and occupy the seats allotted to them at least 15 minutes before the commencement of the examination.
4. No candidate shall be allowed to leave his/her seat or the examination hall/room until the end of the examination without permission of the invigilator. If it is necessary for a candidate to communicate with the invigilator, he/she will stand up in his/her seat, until the invigilator attends to him/her.
5. Before beginning to answer paper, the candidate should write his/her roll number in the space provided in the test booklet/response sheet and nowhere else. The candidate should read carefully the instructions appearing on the cover page of the test booklet and check that the booklet supplied to him/her is not defective and if so, may secure another copy from the invigilator in lieu of the first one. The test booklet should be checked with reference to page numbers, serial number of the questions, code number and the subject offered by the candidate.
6. If a candidate writes his/her name or puts any special mark at any place in the test booklet which may disclose, in any way, the identity of the candidate, he/she will render himself/herself liable to disqualification.
7. Each candidate is required to bring his/her own ball point pen, ink pen, pencil, eraser and ink. No candidate shall be allowed to use a calculator in the examination hall/room.
8. The time allotted for each paper includes time required to read instructions appearing on the test booklet and for filling entries at the appropriate places.
9. The bell would be rung as indicated below:
10. 30 minutes before commencement of the examination,
11. at the commencement of the examination,
12. 1 1/4 hour (75 minutes) after the commencement of the examination (for taking back Paper-I),
13. ten minutes before the conclusion of the examination when no candidate would be allowed to leave the examination hall/room, and

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1. When the time for the examination is over.
2. The candidate shall have to return the test booklet to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall/ room. He/she shall not be allowed to carry any paper with him/her outside the examination hall/room.
3. Smoking, taking of tea/refreshment in the examination hall/room is prohibited.
4. Any candidate found guilty of using unfair means of any nature in the examination hall/room shall be liable to be disqualified.
5. No candidate shall be permitted to change the optional subject after submitting his/her application.
6. Each candidate shall have to produce his/her call letter on demand by the invigilator/examination superintendent.
7. The candidates shall have to abide by any instructions that may be announced by the superintendent invigilator in the examination hall/room.
8. Blind candidates are advised to request the Co-ordinator of the test centre to provide them the services of an amanuensis (writer) for the examination at least a week before the date of examination. They will also be given 30 minutes extra in Paper III (Second Session)

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## GENERAL TEST-TAKING STRATEGIES

1. Although objective type tests stress accuracy more than speed, it is important to use the allotted time wisely. You will be able to do so if you are familiar with the format of the test and the kinds of materials, questions and directions in the test. Therefore become familiar with the formats and requirements of each section of the test which are given at the outset of each test and by attempting maximum practice tests.
2. When taking these practice tests, try to follow all the requirements specified in the directions and keep within the time limits. While these test are useful for familiarization they cannot be used to predict your performance on the actual test.
3. Read all test directions carefully. Since many answer sheets give indications that the examinees do not follow directions, this suggestion is particularly important. The directions explain exactly what each section requires in order to answer each question type. If you read carelessly, you may miss important instructions and seriously damage your scores.
4. Answer as many questions as possible, but avoid random guessing.

However, if you have some knowledge of a question and can eliminate at least one of the answer choices as wrong, your chance of getting the best answer is improved, and it will be to your advantage to answer the question. If you know nothing at all about a particular question, it is probably better to skip it.

1. Take a watch to the examination and be sure to note the time limit for each section. Since each question has the same weight, it is not wise to spend too much time on one question if that causes you to neglect other questions.
2. Make every effort to pace yourself. Work steadily and as rapidly as possible without being careless.
3. A wise practice is to answer the questions you are sure of first. Then, if time permits, go back and attempt the more difficult questions.
4. Read each question carefully and thoroughly. Before answering a question, determine exactly what is being asked.
5. Do not become upset if you cannot answer a question. A person can do very without answering every question or finishing every section. No one is expected to get a cent percent score.
6. When you take the test, you will mark answers on separate answer sheet. As you go through the test, be sure that the number of each answer on the answer sheet matches the corresponding question number in the test book. Your answer sheet may contain space for more answers or questions than there are in the test book. Do not be concerned, but be careful. Indicate each your answers with a dark mark that completely fills the response position on the answer sheet. Light or partial marks may not be propely read by the scoring machine. Indicate only one response to each question, and erase all unintended marks completely.
7. Remember to take at least six already sharpened soft HB pencils with you to examination hall. It can be fatal to your score if you spend time during your test to sharpen the pencils.

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## PSYCHOLOGICAL PREPARATION FOR TEST

Your test results depend on how much you know and on how well you can put what you know to work in those two crucial hours. But your results can also depend on how you feel. Nerves, distractions, poor concentration, or a negative attitude can pull down your performance.

### Relaxation Techniques

Being at bit nervous is natural. Being nervous, by itself, it's really a problem. A bit of a nervous edge can keep you sharp and focused.

Too much nervousness, however, can work in just the opposite direction-keeping you from concentrating and working effectively. Here are some techniques you can use to keep your nerves in check.

### Before the Test

You can start your psychological preparation the day before the test. Here's how: *Don't cram*

Don't cram. It isn't the sort of test where jamming another fact or two into your head the day before will do you much good.

### Do something enjoyable and relaxing

Try to relax. Do something you really enjoy the day before the test. You want to take your mind off the test for a while. And you want to go into the test feeling good.

### Get a good night's sleep

Whatever you do to relax and enjoy yourself, try not to stay up too late. The test is going to make you use your brain, so getting a good night's sleep is important to give your brain proper rest.

### Have everything that you need for the test ready the night before

Make a list for the purpose and check and re-check to make sure you have all the things you need from this list

### Make sure you know the way to the test centre and any special instructions

If you haven't been to the test before check the directions. It's a good idea to take a dry run to the location, so you'll know the way and won't get lost and arrive late.

*Check your Admission ticket for special instructions*

### Leave yourself plenty of time for mishaps and emergencies

Get up early. Figure out how much time you need to get to the test centre, then give yourself an extra 25 minutes. It will make the morning more relaxed. And, if something does go wrong, you'll have extra time to deal with the problem.

* Why all this worry about lateness?
* If you're not there when the test starts, you can't take the test.
* If you're late and rushing to get to the centre, getting there will be the focus of your attention instead of the test itself. If you just make it, chances are it's going to take you some time to settle down and start

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Focusing on the test questions.

* The extra nervous energy you spend getting to the test centre will take the edge off your performance. The "When, I made It" feeling will probably be followed by a little let down, just when you should be gearing up.

### Think Positively

* Getting down on yourself during the test does more than make you feel bad. It can keep you from doing as well as you could. It can rob you of the confidence you need to solve problems. It can distract you. If you're thinking that you aren't doing well, you aren't thinking about the question in front of you. Think positive thoughts that will help you keep up your confidence and focus on each question. Try telling yourself things like:
* "This test is going to seem harder than tests I usually take, so it's OK if I can't answer as many questions as usual. What's important is to do the questions I can do and can get right."
* "I've already answered 10 questions right, and there are other easy questions that I have yet to find."
* Each time you get a question right, say: there's another bunch of points I've put in the bank."

### Keep yourself focused

Be aware of your own thoughts. If you find your mind wandering, stop yourself right away. Some test takers find it helpful to close their eyes and take a deep breath and remind themselves to get back to answering questions.

### Remember

* Try not to think about anything except the question in front of you.
* If you catch yourself thinking about something else, bring your focus back to the test, but congratulate yourself. Remind yourself that you are in control. You can feel good that you've stopped yourself from wasting time and losing points.

### Concentrate on yourself

The first thing a lot of students do when they get stuck on a question or find themselves running into a bunch of tough questions is to look around to see how everyone else is doing. What they usually see is that others are filling in their answer sheets. That's when the fear and the negative thoughts start building "Look at how well everyone else is doing... I must be the stupidest one here.... What's wrong with me?”

Those thoughts won't do you any good. If you start thinking that way, try to remember:

* It's probably not true; you're probably not the worst one in the room.
* Just because others are working away happily on their answer sheets doesn't mean that they are filling in the correct answers.
* Finally, and this is most important, thinking about what someone else is doing doesn't help you answer even a single question. In fact, it takes away time you should be using on your test.

No one is expected to score cent per cent in this test. You have to set a target for yourself by first deciding which type of questions you can answer best and then work on the target.

### Remind yourself of how long your test really is

When you realize that you have to answer every question, you should be able to stay more relaxed, more positive and more focused.

### Remember that you have your questions and bonus questions in each section

**If you set your target accurately, you'll only face tough questions among the bonus ones. You should be able to do quite well with the questions that are on your test.**

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### Focusing on your test can help you avoid thinking, "others are doing so much better"

The others are working away because their tests are different from yours. Even better, they're struggling away and they may not even realize that they may be wasting time on questions they won't be able to answer and leaving no time for the questions they can answer.

To take psychological advantage of your targets, work out the number of questions you need to answer correctly. That way you'll know which are the questions on your test and which are the bonus ones.

### Remind yourself that you're in control

Consider all the things you did to put and keep yourself in control:

* You have a plan for finding all the questions that you can answer.
* You have targets that put you in charge of the test you are taking.
* And that is a test on which you should be able to do well.
* You know how to keep yourself focused.
* You can work efficiently and confidently knowing that you have a good technique for taking this test.

By reminding yourself of these things, you will be able to keep relaxed, keep your attitude positive and keep yourself focused and effective.

### Stay physically relaxed

Staying relaxed helps keep you focused.

Don't rush, keep an even pace.

Check question numbers on the answer sheet and test booklet. This will eliminate one source of possible concern. It is also an easy process to remember and do right. And each thing that you do right helps your sense of control and confidence. Finally, checking numbers will help keep you from rushing.

Remind yourself that you have a sound plan that will help you do as well as possible on the test. If you find that you are tensing up, some test takers find it helps to

* Put the pencil down.
* Close their eyes.
* Take three or four measured, even breaths, counting slowly to four or five as they breathe in and out.
* Congratulate themselves for having gained control.
* Get to work on the next question.

### Remember you're in control

If you create a good plan for taking the test-set target scores, practice each type of question, know where and how to find all the questions you can answer, remember some relaxation techniques and use them—you'll stay in control as you take them. And if you're in control, you'll have a good chance of getting all the points you deserve.

***Remember that Practice Pre-tests have built in mechanism to take advantage of all these techniques, and are therefore your best bet at this point of time****.*

**Some additional points**

Don't just leave the question and go on. Put a mark in your test booklet (not on your answer sheet) next to any question that you don't answer. That way you'll be able to find it easily when you go back.

### Don't lose the question you leave for the present

A two-way marking system works well for many students:

1. Put a question mark in the margin next to any question you didn't answer but that you have a reasonable chance of answering with some more time.
2. Put an X next to any question that you don't think you have much chance of answering correctly. A

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simple system like this takes very little time, thought, or effort and can save lots of time which you go back through the test for questions you need to review or think more about.

### Check your answer sheet

Losing your place on the answer sheet is major disaster that should never, ever happen, no matter how good or poor a test taker you think you are.

Here's how it happens:

### Check the number of the question and the number on the answer sheet every few questions

* You're moving through the test you get stuck on a couple of questions, so you jump ahead.
* You're concentrating on the next question. (And you're congratulating yourself for being smart enough to find questions you can answer instead of wasting time on ones that you can't)

### Check them every time you skip a question

* Then you get to the last question of the section, and there are still three spaces left on the answer sheet. When you skipped the questions, you forgot to skip ahead on your answer sheet!

A mistake like this one could mess up your test score, especially if you're not sure where that mistake happened or if you don't catch the mistake until you've marked in 15 or 20 answers. Just think about it. If you don't find the mistake, all the answers you marked in from the place where you skipped the question could be wrong. Even if you do find where you made the mistake, you're going to waste time erasing and re-marking your answer sheet. If you're in a hurry, you may not erase clearly. If you fill in the correct answer but don't fully erase the incorrect answer, you'll end up with two answers to the same question and no points. And you'll be rushing, so the chance of making an error is greater. And you'll be short on time for the section, so you'll have less time to check your work or to figure out the answers to tough questions.

It's very likely that you'll be worrying about the mistake as you work on other sections. So your performance on parts of the test that shouldn't even be affected by the mistake will probably suffer. The really sad thing is that this particular error is completely avoidable. Just get into a few good habits.

### Here's What to Do

1. Fold your test booklet back so that you're looking at only one page at a time, not at the full two pages. (Of course, you wouldn't want to do this if you're working on a long reading passage or pair of passages that takes more than one page.)
2. Keep your answer sheet close to the test booklet as you work.
3. Check that the number of the test question on your answer sheet and in the test booklet agree every few questions.
4. Check that the test question on your answer sheet and in the test booklet agree every time you skip a question.

### Don't Panic

Getting panicky or depressed can be subtle but very serious problem when you're taking the test. If you find that there are lots of questions you can't answer, you have to work hard to keep your focus on the ones that you can. If you aren't concentrating on the question you're working on, you are less likely to answer it correctly. Then you've got more questions you can't answer.... then more worry, more distraction, more questions you can't do.... It's vicious cycle.

### Avoiding test panic

1. Remember that some questions are harder than most on the classroom tests you take. So it's all right to

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find there are more questions you can't answer than you are used to finding.

1. Remember that to get a good score, you don't have to answer every question. And you can miss a few questions and still maintain your chance of selection.
2. Some students find if helpful to take a breather or at least, take a breath. If you get that pit-in-you stomach, sweaty-pain, I'm getting a headache feeling:

* Stop
* Close your eyes
* Take two or three slow, controlled breaths, breathing in and out on a slow count of 5.
* Tell yourself that you're taking one question at a time.
* Tell yourself that every question you get right is worth the points and you're not going to let any of those points get away.
* Then go on with the test.

1. Each time you find a question you can answer, congratulate yourself and start looking for the next one. Remind yourself that you got one and you're ready to find another.

### One More point

One thing that can happen if you get into an "I can't answer these questions" frame of mind is that you start passing over questions. If you rush by with that I-don't know attitude, you're not giving yourself a chance to take a fresh look at each question. And you're bound to skip one or two that your really could answer. You've got to avoid getting into a no-answer rhythm.

So as hard as it is, take each question as it comes. And give yourself a chance to try each question as you read it.

There's nothing worse than losing points on questions you really do know how to answer.

### Don't rush! Don't tell yourself go so fast that you lose points on easy questions through careless errors

In the anxiety of taking the test easier than you think to make a mistake on a question you can answer. Marking the wrong answer is one way to do. But it's just as easy to take an arithmetic error, read a question too quickly and miss an important point, forget to read all the answers, or just simply get caught by an inviting (but wrong) choice that you would have rejected if you have just taken a bit more time.

Here one few things you can do to keep from losing points through carelessness.

1. After you fill in your answer on the answer sheet, check the answer you filled in against the choices in the test book. Read the answer and it's letter to yourself (actually say the letter to yourself).
2. Do something to make sure that you don't rush. You might want to take a deep breath between questions. Or stop and take a deep breath after every five questions. Or put your pencil down, close your eyes, and count to 10 after every 10 questions. The idea is to work at an even, steady pace.
3. In math, when you review a question to check your work, start from the beginning. If you can use a different method to check the answer than you used to get the answer the first time. If you use the same method, you may make the same mistake twice.
4. Always read all the answers to a verbal question before choosing the one you think is correct. (In math, you just need to look for the answer that agrees with your solution.)

In a nutshell: It's important to keep moving and to keep from wasting time, but it's never a Good idea to rush.

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## GOLDEN RULES OF TEST TAKING

### 1. Know the Directions

Make sure you're thoroughly familiar with the directions for broad type of questions on the test before you actually take it.

### 2. Keep Moving

Never spend lots of time on any one question until you have tried all of the other question in the section.

### 3. Check Your Answer Sheet

Always check the number of the question and the number on the answer sheet to be sure you're putting the answer in the right place. Check yous sheet every few questions.

### 4. Don't Panic

Don't worry over questions that you can't answer. Feel good about each question you can answer.

### 5. Don't Throw Away Points to Carelessness

Never go so fast that you lose points on easy questions through careless errors.

### 6. Use Your Test Booklet As Scratch Paper

Make a mess of your test booklet marking, noting, drawing and scribbling as needed. But don't waste time.

### 7. Eliminate Choices

Before you give up on any question, try eliminating one or more choices.

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## UGC-NET PAPER I MODEL DIAGNOSTIC TEST

### ANSWER-CUM-INSTRUCTION SHEET

When you have chosen your answer to any question, blacken the corresponding space on the answer sheet. Make sure your marking completely fills the answer space. In case you wish to change an answer, erase the previous marking completely. To make your answers tear this page out and use the answer sheet at the back.

Performance Assessment Table

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Time Begun |  |
| Time Ended |  |
| Time Taken |  |
| Suggested Time | 45 Minutes |
| Number of Questions attempted within time limit |  |
| Number of Correct Responses |  |
| Total Number of Questions | 50 Marks |

14

**Answer Sheet**

1. A B C D E
2. A B C D E
3. A B C D E
4. A B C D E
5. A B C D E
6. A B C D E
7. A B C D E
8. A B C D E
9. A B C D E
10. A B C D E
11. A B C D E
12. A B C D E
13. A B C D E
14. A B C D E
15. A B C D E
16. A B C D E
17. A B C D E
18. A B C D E
19. A B C D E
20. A B C D E
21. A B C D E
22. A B C D E
23. A B C D E
24. A B C D E
25. A B C D E
26. A B C D E
27. A B C D E
28. A B C D E
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40. A B C D E
41. A B C D E
42. A B C D E
43. A B C D E
44. A B C D E
45. A B C D E
46. A B C D E
47. A B C D E
48. A B C D E
49. A B C D E
50. A B C D E

15

16

1

# Section B MODEL TEST PAPERS FOR PAPER I



2

3

## Paper I Model Test Paper I (Based on Previous Years' & U.G.C Papers)

**Directions** : This paper contains fifty (50) multiple choice questions, each carrying two (2) marks. Attempt all of them.

1. If the 11th day of a month is Saturday, which of the following days will occur five times in that month?

1. Sunday
2. Tuesday
3. Saturday
4. Friday

2. Fill inthe missing number in the arrangement.  
They are arranged on the basis of a principle

5 7 9

9 6 4

36 36 7

1. 40
2. 32
3. 36
4. 42

3. If South-West becomes North, what will North-East become?

1. West
2. South-West
3. South
4. North-West

4. I am facing North. Which of the following sequence of turnings will NOT lead me to face West?

1. Left, Left; Right, Right;Right, Right, Right
2. Right, Right; Right Right; Left, Right Left
3. Right, Right; Left, Right; Right**,** Left, Left
4. Right, Left; Left, Right; Right Left Left

5. If 425 = 22,648 = 52 and 741 = 11; what is 538 = ?

1. 33
2. 42
3. 43
4. 15

6. In a college there are 40 students in each of the Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry main groups. Eight students from these groups study all the three subjects. There are two students more in the Mathematics-Physics combination than in the Mathematics- Chemistry combination and 5 students more in the Physics-Chemistry combination than in the Mathematics-Chemistry combination. 15 students study only Chemistry. How many students study only Mathematics?

1. 18
2. 15
3. 13
4. 16

7. I start with 24. Which of the following sequential operations will NOT lead me to 48?

1. +15-8 + 3-9-2 + 5 + 20
2. +16-7 + 10-6-4+12+3
3. +12 + 7 -10 -6 + 14 -8 + 16
4. +14-6 + 8-10 + 5-4 + 17

8. There is a common property shared by all the four numbers given below. Four clues are given to find out the common property. Find out which clue helps you to identify the common property

Numbers:5730,4724,6312,8316

Clues:

1. All the four digits
2. First two digits
3. First two and the last two digits
4. First and third and second and fourth digits

9. Find out the member that does not belong to the group

1. I

4

1. O
2. V
3. q

10. Find out the missing member in the sequence: Red, Blue...., Yellow

1. Green
2. Orange
3. Yellow
4. Indigo

11. In a queue to 70 persons at the fee counter of a college Mohan's position from the window is 54th. How many persons are behind him?

1. 15
2. 17
3. 16
4. 18

12*.* Out of 80 employees of a company one-fourth has cars, one-half have scooters and one-tenth have cars and scooters both. How many have neither the car nor the scooter?

1. 32
2. 12
3. 30
4. 28

13 Referring to a lady teacher, A said to B "her mother's only son in my cousin's father; my cousin is the daughter of my maternal uncle" How was the lady teacher related to A ?

1. Mother
2. Sister
3. Sister-in-law
4. Grandmother

14. There are 30 lady teachers in a girls school, A, and 50 men teachers in a boys; school, B. Fifteen lady teachers and 15 men teachers from each of these schools are transferred to a co-educational school, C. What is the ratio of lady teachers to men teachers remaining in the schools A and B?

1. 5:7
2. 7:3
3. 3:5
4. 3:7

15. Facing north there are five schools A, B, C, D and E. A is between E and B while E is to the right of D. D and C are at the extreme ends. Which is to the left of C?

1. D
2. A
3. E
4. B

16. If ABC = 225, which of the following cannot be the value of C?

1. 3
2. 5
3. Zero
4. 15

17. Which of the following logically valid conclusion can be drawn from the statements given below considering them to be true even if not consistent with known facts :

**Statement**

A. X is husband of Y

B. Y is sister of S

**Conclusions**

1. Sis sister of Y
2. Sis brother of X
3. Only I can be drawn
4. Only II can be drawn
5. Both I and II can be drawn
6. Neither 1 nor II can be drawn

18. A statement is followed by two arguments I and II. Indicate how forceful the arguments are by choosing one of the following alternative answers given

**Conclusion**: Industrialization is not desirable

**Arguments**: I. Yes, it leads to man's decaying

II. No, it leads to nation's progress and

prosperity.

1. Only I is forceful
2. Only Ii is forceful
3. Both I and II are forceful
4. Neither I nor II is forceful

19. Following is an inference drawn from an argument given below. Indicate whether the inference drawn is

1. Valid
2. Invalid
3. Doubtful
4. Long drawn one

**Argument**: Anything that goes up definitely falls down *The helicopter goes up*.

**Inference:** So, the helicopter will definitely fall down. C

20. Which of the following conclusions can be validly drawn from the proposition given?

**Proposition**: Men are, generally, dishonest

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**Conclusions :**

1. All men are honest
2. No man is honest
3. Some men are dishonest
4. No man is dishonest

21. Which of the following conclusions CANNOT be validly drawn from the proposition given?

**Proposition**: Who of the teachers will not work hard if paid enough?

**Conclusions :**

1. All teachers will work hard if paid enough
2. No teachers are those who will not work hard if paid enough
3. Some persons working hard when paid

enough are teachers

1. All persons working hard if paid enough are teachers

22. A statement is followed by two conclusions, I and II. Tell how the conclusions are implied in the statement by selecting one of the following alternative answers:

1. Only I is implied
2. Only II is implied
3. Both I and II are implied
4. Neither I nor II is implied

**Statement:** Drinking is harmful to health.

**Conclusion:** I. In some cases drinking is not bad.

II. All drinks are harmful to health

**Directions (Qs. 23 to 25)** : *Find out the number that comes next and complete the series*

23. 9,25,49, 81,121, ?

1. 144
2. 81
3. 156
4. 169

24. 4, 2, 5, 1, 6, ?

1. Zero
2. 7
3. 9
4. 11

25. 1,2,5,?

* 1. 10
  2. 9
  3. 8
  4. 15

26. I will appreciate the teacher who

* + 1. has strict control over his students
    2. knows the problems of students and helps them
    3. is friendly with the students
    4. has a charming personality

27. One can be a good teacher, if he

1. has genuine interest in teaching
2. knows how to control students
3. knows his subject
4. has good expression

28. Which is most desirable?

1. The teacher should make good use of the black-board
2. The teacher should speak clearly and loudly
3. The teacher should not allow students to make noise in the class
4. The teacher should explain as simply as possible difficult aspects of the subject-matter

29. Which is the least important in teaching?

1. Punishing the students
2. Maintaining discipline in the class
3. Lecturing in impressive ways
4. Drawing sketches and diagrams on the black-board if needed

30. Absenteeism in the class can be minimized by

1. telling students that it is bad to be absent in the class
2. punishing the students
3. teaching the class effectively and regularly
4. ignoring the fact of absenteeism

31. Research is

1. a futile activity
2. an activity which contributes positively to country's growth and development
3. an interesting activity
4. an activity that adds to people's happiness and properity

32. The most important skill of teaching is

1. making students understand what the teacher says
2. covering the course prescribed in his subject
3. keeping students relaxed while teaching
4. taking classes regularly

33. Students learn more from a teacher who is

1. affectionate
2. one who communicates his ideas

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precisely and clearly

1. gentle
2. hardworking

34. Effective teaching, by and large is a function of

1. Teacher's scholarship
2. Teacher's honesty
3. Teacher's making students learn and understand

(d) Teacher's liking for the job of teaching

35. My reaction to the statement "A good teacher is essentially a good researcher" is that this is

1. My firm belief
2. Something I find difficult to agree to
3. Something which 1 accept only as an opinion

(d) Only a hypothesis

**Directions :** *Read the following passage and answer the questions 36 to 39:*

I am now 50.1 am committed to this place and I don't want to move. Being realistic, I think it is unlikely that I will be promoted, and I am not really seeking promotion, I may take early retirement if I can afford to and there is a lot that I want to do when I retire. I have some strong interests outside of work and I have been thinking about how I could pursue some of these when I retire.

'The real question for me is what my working life is going to be like from here until I retire, especially as it could still be some time until I go. I could carry on as normal with my teaching—I still enjoy teaching a lot. But my research has really fallen by the wayside over the years. May be I am getting sensitive in my old age but I feel that my standing in the department is not perhaps as high as it once was. I still get on very well with my colleagues and I am very interested in departmental affairs. But I feel that time is slipping by, and in a few years time I can see how I might be pushed more and more to the margin, not really appreciated or valued any more. I definitely don't want that to happen.

As I see it I could concentrate my efforts in any of the areas of teaching, research or administration. I really like teaching but even after all these years I still feel a bit of a novice. I'm sure there is more I could do to find out about my teaching—how it is going. Most of the comments I’ve had from students have been good, but I have had the odd comment which has been a bit negative. I suppose I could do something a

bit more systematic to find out.

36. The author says, that he

1. does not know what to do after retirement
2. is very much concerned now with what would happen after his retirement
3. has some plans for his retired life
4. is very much anxious about his promotion

37. The author is afraid that

1. the might soon be sent out of job
2. he is not getting as much importance now as he once got
3. he may soon lose interest in teaching because of his involvement in research
4. it may not be possible for him to carry on his routine work

38. The author

1. is hopeful of promotion
2. has lost all hopes of promotion
3. is likely to take early retirement
4. is not anxious about promotion

39. After many years of experience the author feels that

1. It is time for him to concentrate on research
2. it is better to get himself marginalised by others
3. all his students consider his teaching good
4. he has yet to learn a lot about teaching.

**Directions** : *Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions 40 to 43 given below it in the context of the passage :*

Political education may be defined as the preparation of a citizen to take well-informed, responsible and sustained action for participation in the national struggle for the realization of the socio-economic objectives of the country. The over-riding socio-economic objectives in India are the abolition of poverty and the creation of a modern democratic secular and socialist society in place of the present traditional, feudal, hierarchical and inegalitarian one.

Under the British rule, the Congress leaders argued that political education was in important part of education and refused to accept the official view that education and politics should not be mixed with one another. But when they came to power in 1947 they almost adopted the British policy and began to

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talk of education being defiled by politics. 'Hands off education' was the call to political parties. But in spite of it, political infiltration into the educational system has greatly increased in the sense that different political parties, vie with each other to capture the minds of teachers and students. The wise academicians wanted political support, without political interference. What we have actually received is infinite political interference with little genuine political support. This interference with the educational system by political parties for their own ulterior motives is no political education at all: and with the all-round growth of elitism, it is hardly a matter for surprise that real political education within the school system (which really means the creation of a commitment to social transformation) has been even weaker than in the pre-independence period.

At the same time, the freedom struggle came to an end and the major non-formal agency of political education disappeared. The press could and did provide some political education. But it did not utilize the opportunity to the full and the stronghold of vested interests continued to dominate it. The same can be said of political parties as well as of other institutions and agencies outside the school system which can be expected to provide political education.

40. According to the passage political education in the real sense should prepare

(a) Citizens for social change

(b) Well-informed politicians

(c) Responsible students of political science

(d) Devoted social workers

41. The theme of the passage could be

1. British rule in India and Education
2. Education and Politics
3. Education for Freedom
4. Leadership and Education

42 The author emphasizes in the passage that

1. Non-formal agencies of political education do not exist in India
2. Vested interests dominate politics
3. Real political education is lacking in India
4. The Britishers were opposed to real political education

*43.* The author condemns the

1. Role of the Britishers in organizing education in India
2. Role of the Congress in politics after independence
3. Politic?! interference in education in India
4. Role of the Press in political education **Direction (Qs. 44 to 46) :** On the basis of the

data given in the following table answer these questions that follow :

Average marks obtained

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Group. | Intelligence Test | Aptitude Test | Interest Test Achieve- | | Achieveme Test nt | Personality  Test |
| Social Science | 20 | 15 | 40) | 35 | | 20, |
| Science | 38 | 40 | 30 | 20 | | 20 |
| Technical | 40 | 60 | 35 | 30 | | 15 |
| Commerce | 40' | 20 | 40 | 30 | | 10 |
| Language | 25 | 10 | 15 | 20 | | 6 |

44. If all the five varriables are taken into account simultaneously which group will come on the top on these scales

1. Language Group
2. Technical Group
3. Science
4. Commerce Group

43. Which is the least performing group here on these five scales.

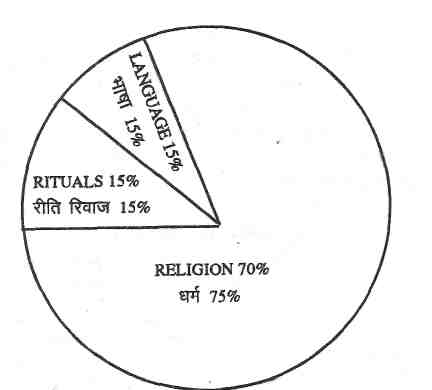
1. Social Science group
2. Commerce group
3. Technical group
4. Language

46 hich group obtains first rank in at least two tests

1. Technical group
2. Social Science group
3. Commerce
4. None of these

**Directions (Qs. 47 to 48) :** *A survey was conducted for the purpose of studying people's opinion about religion. These responses are prepared in pie diagram. Study the diagram and answer the questions 47 and 48.*

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47. Excluding language and religion the ratio of the rest responses with the total is about

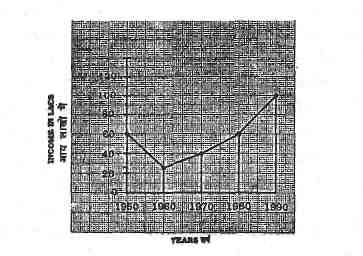
1. 1:15
2. 85: 100
3. 3:20
4. 1:5

48, In a sample of 340, according to the diagram, the number of those respondents favouring the religion is

1. 140
2. 34
3. 238
4. 200

**Direction (Qs. 49 to 50)**: *The annual income*

of a *cloth factory is depicted below in a diagram Study it and answer Qn. N, 49-50.*



49. The diagram shows that

* 1. Company received highest revenue in 1990
  2. Company's income has increased very fast in 1970-80 as compared to the preceding decade
  3. After 1960 the number of company's sales is increasing
  4. There was a decline in 1960

50. Approximately what was the average annual income of the company from 1960 to 1980 ?

* + 1. Rs. 20,00,000
    2. Rs. 25,00,000
    3. Rs. 30,00,000
    4. Rs. 40,00,000
    5. All are wrong options

**ANSWER**

1(a) 2(b) 3.(a) 4,(c) 5,(c) 6.(b) 7.(c) 8.(c) 9. (a) 10. (a)

11(c) 12(d) 11(a) 14. (d) 15.(c) 16.(c) 17. (a) 18.(b) 19. (b) 20. (c)

2l.(a) 221(d) 23.(d) 24. (a) 25.(a) 26. (b) 27. (a) -.28. (d) 29 (a) 30 (c)

31.(a) 32 (a) 33(d) 34.(c) 35. (a) 36 (e) 37.(b) 38.(d) 39.(d). 40. (a)

41 (b) 42(b) 43 (c) 44. (b) 45(d) 46 (d) 47. (c) 48. (c) 49. (d) 50 (e)

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## Paper I Model Test Paper No. 2

**Directions (Qs. 1 to 3)** : *In each of the following questions 1 to 3 two statements are fallowed by two conclusions A and B. Assuming that the given statements are true even if they are at variance with commonly known facts, pick up one of the following answer-choices which you think is correct.*

1. *If only conclusions A follows*
2. *If only conclusion B follows*
3. *If both A and B follow*
4. *If neither A nor B follows*

**1.** **Statements:** 1. Some doctors are fools.

2. He is a doctor.

**Conclusions :** (A) He is a fool.

(B) Some fools are doctors

**2. Statements:** 1. All birds are men.

2. All crows are birds.

**Conclusions :** (A) All crows are not men

(B) Some men are not crows.

**3. Statements:** 1. No tree is bottle

2. No bottle is unbreakable.

**Conclusions :** (A) No tree is unbreakable

(B) Nothing unbreakable is tree.

**Directions (Qs. 4 to 6):** *One interrogative* *sentence is followed by two arguments, one beginning with 'yes' and the other with 'no'. Pick up the correct answer-choice from the answer choices given below for each of the questions from 4 to 6.*

1. *If only argument I is forceful*
2. *If only argument II is forceful*
3. *If both argument I and II are forceful*
4. *If neither argument I nor II is forceful*

4. Should, old-age pension be introduced in India?

1. Yes, because it is the most important social necessity
2. No, because it will increase heavy financial burden on the State.

5. Should free education be imparted in Indian Schools?

* 1. Yes, because India is a democratic country.
  2. No, because free education will lead to unemployment of the educated people

6. Should reservation of seats for SC/ST candidates be discontinued?

1. Yes, because reservation serves no purpose except support for the political parties.
2. II No, because the backward sections of the society must be helped.

**Directions (Qs. 7 to 9)** : *A sentence in each of the questions from 7 to 9 is followed by two sentences which may be implications of the first sentence. These are followed by four answer choices. Select the correct answer choice as follows*.

1. *If only statement I is implied*
2. *If only statement II is implied*
3. *If both statements I and II are implied*
4. *If neither statement I nor II is implied*

7. Excessive smoking eventually destroys one's health

1. Some people smoke excessively.
2. One should take care of his health.

8. He promised to study the matter thoroughly.

1. He is in the habit of making promises.
2. The matter needed to be studied thoroughly.

9. Both of his children are clever, but the girl is cleverer

1. One of the children is a boy.
2. The father must be quite clever.

10. A man 'Z' goes to a party hosted by his brother. A' having a daughter B, who is dancing with her brother C. What is 'Z' to C ?

* 1. Uncle
  2. Nephew
  3. Father

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* + 1. Unrelated to C

11. A is the brother of B and C, D is C's mother and B's sister. E is B's sister. How is C related to E?

1. As niece
2. As cousin
3. As aunt
4. As mother

12. A question is followed by two statements, I and II which contain certain data. Tell by selecting one of the answer-choices given whether the data given in the statements are sufficient for answering the question.

1. If statement I alone is sufficient
2. If statement II alone is sufficient
3. If both I and II taken together are sufficient
4. If none of the statements is sufficient

**Question** : Ahorse ran 100 miles without stopping.

What was his average speed in miles per hour?

1. **Statements** : The horse ran 20 miles per hour for the first 50 miles.
2. The entire journey takes from 8.00 p.m. one day to 4.00 a.m. the following day.

**Directions (Qs. 13 to 15)** : *Which of the following numbers given against four answer choices completes the number series?*

13. 512, 256, 128, ?, 32, 16, 8

1. 52
2. 61
3. 64
4. 56

14. *2,* 7, 17, 32, 52, 77, ?

1. 107
2. 91
3. 101
4. 92

15. 3,5,9,15,23,33,45,59,?

1. 60
2. 75
3. 72
4. 81

16. The most powrful barrier of communication in the classroom is

1. noise in the classroom
2. confusion on the part of the teacher
3. more outside disturbance in the

Classroom

1. lack of teaching aids

17. A competent teacher is one who can

1. help all students to pass the examination
2. create interest in the subject amongst the students
3. maintain silence in the classroom
4. keep students engaged

18. Which statement is NOT correct?

1. A researcher is expected to be a well-read person.
2. One research gives birth to another research.
3. All researches contribute to the existing knowledge.
4. A good researcher is a nice person

19. Quality of research depends on

1. use of high technology
2. available facilities
3. training in Research Methodology
4. dedication on the part of researchers

20. The competency of a teacher can be judged on the basis of

1. publication of books
2. length of service
3. meeting needs of students
4. personality of teacher

21. The most important challenge before a teacher is

1. to maintain discipline in the classroom
2. to make students do their home work
3. to prepare question paper
4. to make teaching-learning process enjoyable

22. An effective communication does NOT require

1. change in speech pattern
2. appropriate gestures
3. mastery of content
4. handsome personality

23. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?

1. A good communicator cannot be a good teacher
2. A good communicator has good sense of humour
3. A good communicator has wide reading
4. A good communicator has command over language

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24. Which of the following statement is NOT true?

1. Teaching is an art
2. Teachers can be trained
3. Teachers are born
4. All the above

25. A teacher is successful only if he

1. knows his subject thoroughly well
2. produces cent percent result
3. is approchable
4. publishes papers in journals of repute

**Directions :** *Read the following passage and answer the questions 26 to 29.*

Far away on a lonely island, there lived a wise old man and his daughter. The man was Jatashankar, a magician. The daughter was Roopmati, a lovely young girl of sixteen. They lived in a cave one half of which was used for Jatashankar's study. It was here that he kept his books and studied magic most of the day. He knew so much of the art of magic that he was able to command the spirits of the island to obey him. These spirits obeyed him gladly because they were grateful to him for having rescued them from the power of the wicked Ugranarayan, who had treated them cruelly. Indeed, at the time of his death, most of them were imprisoned in the trunks of trees. Jatashankar had freed them and so they served him willingly as their master.

The chief of these gentle spirits was Virdhaval, a lively little creature who was not only devoted to his master but also full of mischief. To him Jatashankar entrusted his most important tasks. One of these was to watch Moodhamati, amonster, whom Jatashankar had found in woods. Moodhamati, the son of Ugranarayan, was more like evil nature, inherited from his mother, Ugramati, had prevented this. Jatashankar, and disobedient and needed careful watching but Virdhaval kept him in order and often played mischievous tricks on him. He would pinch and push the monster or block his path and frighten him.

26. Ugranarayan treated cruelly to

1. Moodhamati
2. Roopmati
3. Jatashankar
4. Virdhaval

27. Moodhamati could not be made a sane human being because

1. he disliked the training given by Jatashankar
2. He was lazy and disobedient
3. He possessed a sinful nature
4. Virdhaval did not allow him to become a human being

28. Jatashankar had a command over the spirits of the island because

* 1. He was a great musician
  2. He save them from Ugranarayan
  3. He was their leader
  4. He tried to make Moodhamati a human being

29. Which of the following statement is true in the context of the passage?

1. Virdhaval kept the spirits under control
2. Ugramati was Roopmati's mother
3. Jatashankar entrusted important work to Virdhaval
4. Ugramati and Moodhamati are evil spirits

**Directions :** *Read the following passage and answer the following questions 30 to 33.*

The great Acharyas have, said that having discovered a great goal, surrender yourself to that goal and act towards it drawing your inspiration from that goal whereby you will get a new column of energy. Do not allow this energy to be dissipated in the futile memories of the past regrets or failures, nor in the imagined sorrow of the future, nor in the excitement of the present. And thus bring that entire energy focused into activity. That is the highest creative action in the world outside. Thereby the individual who is till now considered most inefficient finds his way to the highest achievement and success.

This is said very easily in a second. But in order to train our mind to this attitude it needs considerable training because we have already trained the mind wrongly to such an extent that we have become perfect in imperfections. Not knowing the art of action we have been master artists in doing the wrong thing, the totality of activity will bring the country to a wrong end indeed.

If each one is given a car, to achieve an ideal socialistic pattern and nobody knows driving but everybody starts driving, what would be the condition on the road? Everybody has equal right on the public road. Then each car must necessarily dash against the other, and there is bound to be a jumble.

This seems to be a very apt pattern of life that we are heading to. Everyone of us is a vehicle. We

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know how to go forward. The point is, intellect is very powerful and everyone is driving but nobody seems to know how to control the mental energy and direct it properly or guide it to the proper destination.

30. What is the effect of wrong training of the mind?

1. Becoming perfect in all aspects
2. Becoming master artists
3. Taking the country to the wrong destination
4. Carrying on activities without knowing how to control mental energy.

31. The source of energy according to the author is

1. Highest creative action
2. Proper training of mind
3. Inspiration from past events
4. Stimulation obtained from a set goal

32. The author's main focus in the passage is

1. Finding out worthy goal in life
2. Regulation of energy in proper channel
3. Struggle for equal rights
4. Car accidents for lack of driving skill

33. The country may perish because of

1. Failures of past acts
2. Wrong deeds performed without proper knowledge
3. Complete surrender to any one goal
4. Directing mental energy to right destination

**Direction** : *Answer Questions 34 to 36 on the basis of the following Table :*

Assume all colleges sent equal number of candidates in all subjects for the examination.

Percentage of Results Subjects

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Colleges* | *Maths* | *Physics* | *Chemistry* | *Zoology* | *Botany* |
| A | 52 | 65 | 62 | 47 | 40 |
| B | 47 | 62 | 52 | 35 | 38 |
| C | 53 | 70 | 46 | 54 | 39 |
| D | 35 | 72 | 58 | 62 | 57 |

34. Taking all the colleges into account which subject has shown highest percentage results?

1. Chemistry
2. Mathematics
3. Zoology
4. Physics

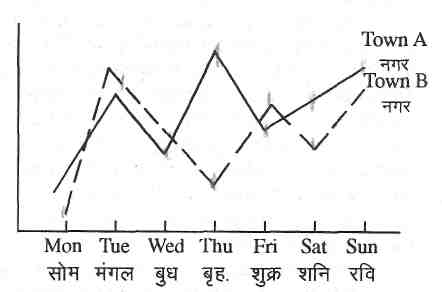
35. Taking the performance in all the subjects into account which college has shown highest level of percentage results?

1. D
2. A
3. B
4. C

36. Seeing the performance of all the four colleges together which combination of groups has shown lowest level of percentage results?

1. Zoology and Botany
2. Physics and Chemistry
3. Mathematics and Physics
4. Chemistry and Botany

**Directions:** *Study the following diagram and answer Q. No. 37 to 40.*



Note :This diagram represents the temperatures of two cities in a week.

37. On which day the temperature of city B is equal to Friday's temperature of city A.

1. Saturday
2. Friday
3. Wednesday
4. Tuesday

38. Between which two days the difference in temperature is the highest in town A ?

1. Friday and Saturday
2. Saturday and Sunday
3. Wednesday and Thursday
4. Thursday and Friday

39. Between which two days the difference in temperature is the lowest in town B ?

1. Thursday and Friday
2. Monday and Tuesday
3. Friday and Saturday
4. Wednesday and Thursday

13

40. In which town the fluctuation in temperature is the highest and between which days?

1. B—Monday and Tuesday
2. A—Wednesday and Thursday
3. B—Thursday and Friday
4. A—Thursday and Friday

41. Which of the following operations will not give the same number as the first one.

1. 54 + 6 -3 x 4 + 8 -7 x 2 + 4 + 2 -2
2. 54-7x1 + 8x2-12x2 + 18÷3 + 3x3
3. 54 + 5 x 2-30÷3+7 x 4-40 + 3x4
4. 54 - 16 + 7 x3 -18 ÷ 2 + 5 x 2 -4

42. Pointing to a lady Ramu said: "Her mother's husband’s sister is my aunt." How is he related to the lady?

1. Brother
2. Brother-in-law
3. Uncle
4. Husband

43. Find out the missing member in the series. 15, 18, 24,...... 45.

1. 27
2. 30
3. 33
4. 36

44. Fill in the missing member in the sequence. aunt, brother, daughter.... mother, son.

1. father
2. niece
3. sister
4. uncle

45. In Prakash's family there are four sisters. Each sister has a brother. How many male members are there in the family?

* 1. 4
  2. 5
  3. 6
  4. 2

46. If the fifth person, from the front in a queue is the tenth person from behind, how many are there in the queue?

* + 1. 13
    2. 14
    3. 15
    4. 30

47. Which of the following does not belong the group?

1. Violent
2. Indigo
3. Yellow
4. Green

48. If the fourth Saturday of a month is the 22nd day, what day is the 13th of the month?

1. Tuesday
2. Wednesday
3. Thursday
4. Friday

49. Which sequence of turns will lead one to face the west direction from which one starts turning?

1. Left, right, left, left, right, right
2. Right, right, left, left, right, right
3. Left, left, right, left, right, left.
4. Right, right, left, right, left, right

50. If 58 x 12 = 4, 37 x 96 = 5 and 11 x 20 = 2. What is 42 x 12 = ?

1. 2
2. 3
3. 4
4. 5

**ANSWERS**

1. (a) 2 (d) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5 (d) 6.(b) 7 (b) 8 (b) 9 (a) 10 (c)

11. (b) 12. (a) 13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (d) 20. (c)

21. (d) 22. (d) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (a) 26. (d) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (c) 30. (d)

31. (d) 32. (b) 33. (b) 34. (d) 35 (b) 36. (a) 37. (a) 38. (c) 39. (d)40. (a)

41. (b) 42. (a) 43. (c) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (b) 47. (a) 48. (c) 49. (a) 50. (b)

14

## U.G.C. J.R.F. and Lecturership Examination, 2000 (Memory Base)

**Note** : *This contains fifty (50) multiple-choice questions, each question carrying two (2) marks. Attempt all of them.*

1. Which of the following statements is a traditional conception of aesthetic philosophy?

1. Beauty is the main theme in traditional aesthetics
2. Architectural beauty never attained the artistic greatness
3. Aesthetic philosophy is determined by the technical qualities of art
4. Love of wisdom supersedes the love of beauty

2. Students can be classified into four types on the basis of their learning. Which one of the following seeks meaning and reasoning for learning?

1. Innovative learner
2. Analytic learner
3. Commonsense learner
4. Dynamic learner

3. India has given birth to the Millenium Baby. It was a news release for the entire world. Which of the statements given below is justified?

1. Poverty and population are the main problems of India
2. We are proud of the news
3. India will progress if population is controlled
4. Educating the masses on the population issue is the proper solution

4. Out of the following statements no two can be true at the same time, but both can be false. Identify the same

A. Motivated students succeed in examinations

B. Intelligent students succeed in examinations

C. Irregular students fail in examinations

D. Some intelligence are irregular

1. A and C
2. B and C
3. B and D
4. C and D

5. Sharma's salary is 50% above Varma's salary. What percentage is Varma's salary below Sharma's?

(a) 50%

(b) 

(c) 

(d)75%

6. The average age of 30 students in a class is 16. If the teacher's age is included, the average increases by one. What is the teacher's age?

1. 37 years
2. 46 years
3. 47 years
4. 57 years

7. Find the missing number is the following series:

4,6,3,5,2,?

1. 8
2. 4
3. 3
4. 6

8. Effective communication takes place when

1. source is attractive and authoritarian
2. message design incorporates audience
3. modern communication technologies are used

15

1. receivers are passive recipients

9. While presenting your ideas in a classroom it is better to

1. recognise that there can be other views.
2. recognise that students are not a homogenous mass
3. take dissenting views also in consideration
4. A and C
5. Only C
6. B&C
7. A, B, C

10. Perception, retention and recall are

1. source variables
2. message variables
3. receiver variables
4. channel variables

11. An ideal situation in a classroom would be where

1. a teacher comes fully prepared to deliver his lecture
2. students come fully prepared and discuss the subject with each other in the teacher's presence
3. teachers and students discuss the subject
4. the teacher uses audio-visual aids while lecturing
5. A and C
6. C and D
7. Only B
8. Only D

12. What is more desirable in a classroom?

1. A teacher delivering a lecture on the basis of the text and his own research
2. A teacher delivering a lecture on the basis of course content and standard books
3. A teacher answering questions raised by students
4. A teacher maintaining strict discipline and taking attendance regularly

13. Modem communication technology is used in distance education to ensure

* 1. wider and effective reach of standard material
  2. that students are inducted to modern technology
  3. that education is globalised and higher standards are achieved
  4. enhancement of efficacy of teaching due to limited interpersonal links

14. A university teacher should normally

1. be preoccupied with sensitive research areas
2. strike a balance between teaching, research and guidance
3. publish annually at least two scholarly research articles
4. concentrate on writing textbooks.

15. *Sin quo non* of good research is

1. well formulated hypothesis
2. a good research supervisor
3. adequate library
4. a well formulated problem

16. Objectivity in research implies

1. correct judgement of truth
2. findings consistent with reality
3. inter-researcher agreement
4. methodological sophistication

17. Research reports should be reviewed in the light of

A. investigator bias

B. cultural context

C. methodological factors

Which one of the following is correct?

1. A and C
2. Only A
3. Only C
4. A, B and C

18. Which one of the following does not possess the common property that the other three numbers do?

1. 64
2. 45
3. 36
4. 25

19. If 3/4 of a number is equal to 2/3 of another number, what is the ratio between these two numbers?

1. 3 : 4
2. 5 : 6
3. 8 : 9
4. 9 : 10

20. The average of a, b and c is 50. If d = 10. what is the average of a, b, c and d ?

1. 15
2. 40
3. 30

16

1. 60

21. 28 students were divided into three groups A, B and C. Group B consists of twice the number of students in group C. Group A has half the number of students in group C. How many students are there in group C?

1. 4
2. 6
3. 8
4. 14

22. Q is shorter than P, but taller than R. R is shorter than P but taller than A. If they stand in ascending order of their height, the sequence is

1. ARQP
2. AQRP
3. QPAR
4. RPQA

23. P is the son of Q and Q & R are brothers, S is the mother of R and M is the daughter of S. On the basis of this information, select the statement which is correct

1. M is aunt (bua) of P
2. M and R are sisters
3. P and R are cousins
4. Q and M are brothers

24. It is important that students use English language effectively. Therefore, they should be taught English from a very early stage.

1. Only those who use English, weakens the above argument
2. Many students who have studied English from a very early age are poor in English usage even at postgraduate stage.
3. Schools vary in respect of English language teaching
4. Only those who have studied English language well can use it effectively

25. A man starts walking towards south. After walking 5 km he again turns left at right angles. In what direction is he finally walking?

1. North
2. South
3. East
4. West

**Directions (Qs. 26 to 27):** *There exists some relationship between the terms to the left of the sign ::, as between the terms to its right. Identify the missing term.*

26. CLAIM : DNDMR :: CHARGE : ?

1. DJDVLK
2. DJDWLL
3. DJCVMK
4. DIDWKI

27. COLD :FSQJ:: HEAT:?

1. KJFY
2. KIGZ
3. KIFZ
4. YIGY

**Directions (Qs. 28 to 31) :** *Read the following passage and give the answers.*

It is evident that there is a close connection between the capacity to use language and the capacities covered by the verb 'to think'. Indeed, some writers have identified thinking with using words. Plato coined the aphorism, "in thinking the soul is talking to itself'. Many thinking situations are hardly distinguishable from the skilful use of language, although there are some others in which lanaguage is not involved. Thought cannot be simply identified with using language. It may be the case, of course, that the non-linguistic skills involved in thought can only be acquired and developed if the learner is able to use and understand language.

At the commonsense level it lappears that there is often a distinction between thought and the words we employ to communicate with other people. We often have to struggle hard to find words to capture what our thinking has already grasped, and when we to find words we sometimes feel that they fail to do their job properly. Again when we report or sentences. Such sentences do not always occur in thinking, and when they do they are merged with vague imagery and the hint of unconscious or subliminal activities going on just out of range. Thinking as it happens, is more like struggling, striving or searching for something than it is like talking or reading. Words do play their part but they are rarely the only feature of thought.

28. Thinking and using language, according to the author, are

1. unrelated
2. closely related
3. identical
4. mutually exclusive

29. Plato's aphorism quoted in the passage expresses his belief in

1. the soul's capacity to talk to itself
2. some relation between most thinking and language
3. thinking being unexpressed speech
4. complete identity between thinking and

17

eech

30. To strengthen his point of view the author brings in the authority of

1. a well-known philosopher
2. popular scientist
3. empirical evidence
4. normal understanding

31. Words fail to express our thoughts fully because

1. our knowledge of grammar is inadequate
2. we are trying to get advantage of others
3. some thoughts are too subtle to express through language
4. we are forced to communicate with people

**Direction (Qs. 32 to 35)**: *Read the following passage carefully and give the answers.*

Will the government succed in resisting indefinitely the demand for higher wages even if prices keep rising? Where a particular group of employees have neglected their public relations in the past or belong to the more comfortably placed segment of the working class, the authorities may for a while get away with their policy of confrontation. If the industry is not an essential one, the pressure of the employees may be successfully withstood. On the other hand, if as a result of a stir by strategically located groups of employees, the movement of essential commodities is affected or the schedule of fairly large sections of the population is disturbed, the government will find it most difficult to stick it out and refuse to come to a settlement with the workers.

The ability of the authorities to browbeat labour will, quite evidently, be a function of time and circumstances. In the initial phase of an inflationary process, even if real wages have begun to decline, employees may still be undecided whether to start agitating for compensatory adjustment in earnings. They may even possess a fund of goodwill towards the authorities, who may therefore succeed in persuading them to

accept the hardship inflicted upon them. But this attitude cannot but change if the price rise is prolonged and sharp and if a recessionary trend sets in, the discontent of the working class if further aggravated.

32. The passage begins with a question. The author asks it because

1. he does not know its answer
2. he wants to confirm what he knows
3. he wants to test the knowledge of the readers
4. he wants to create an effect or impress the readers.

33. Where a particular group of employees have neglected their public relations in the past..." Here 'neglecting public relations' means not

1. giving proper attention to the public
2. keeping the public fully informed of something
3. respecting the wishes of the public
4. making their relations public

34. "... the government will find it most difficult to stick it out and to refuse to come to a settlement with the workers."

Here the phrase 'stick it out' means

1. bear or endure
2. oppose strongly
3. find unreasonable
4. accept willingly

35. The workers are not prepared in the beginning for effective industrial action because

1. time and circumstances are not favourable for it
2. job opportunities and living standards go on declining
3. they have a fund of goodwill for authorities
4. inflationary trend in the market prevents them from doing so

**Directions (Qs. 36 to 39)** : *Study the following table and give the answers.*

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VALUES OF VARIOUS PARAMETERS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| S. No. | State | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 1. | Rajasthan | 44.0 | 38.55 | 16.9 | 31 | 49.03 | 11.83 | 23.302 |
| 2. | Madhya Pradesh | 66.1 | 44.20 | 29.2 | 45 | 67.88 | 22.52 | 38.261 |
| 3. | Orissa | 31.6 | 49.09 | 15.5 | 30 | 66.38 | 12.98 | 15.694 |
| 4. | Assam | 22.4 | 52.89 | 11.8 | 23 | 44.15 | 8.33 | 11.735 |
| 5. | West Bengal | 68.1 | 57.70 | 39.2 | 17 | 67.28 | 18.81 | 41.603 |
| 6. | Uttar Pradesh | 139.1 | 41.60 | 57.8 | 65 | 70.03 | 34.97 | 69.120 |
| 7. | Bihar | 86.4 | 38.48 | 33.2 | 50 | 46.86 | 14.46 | 29.341 |
| 8. | Delhi | 9.4 | 75.29 | 7.0 | 1 | 13.18 | 11.37 | 11.201 |
| 9. | Haryana | 16.5 | 55.85 | 9.1 | 16 | 32.33 | 5.11 | 18.057 |
| 10. | Himachal Pradesh | 5.2 | 63.86 | 3.3 | 12 | 12.78 | 2.72 | 2.798 |
| 11. | Punjab | 20.3 | 58.51 | 11.8 | 14 | 32.93 | 7.51 | 26.002 |
| 12. | Andhra Pradesh | 66.5 | 44.09 | 29.3 | 23 | 100.89 | 17.40 | 45.187 |
| 13. | Tamil Nadu | 55.8 | 62.66 | 35.0 | 23 | 63.08 | 21.53 | 48.185 |
| 14. | Karnataka | 45.0 | 56.04 | 25.2 | 20 | 80.04 | 14.42 | 32.926 |
| 15. | Kerala | 29.1 | 89.81 | 26.1 | 14 | 32.94 | 12.80 | 19.585 |
| 16. | Gujarat | 41.3 | 61.29 | 25.3 | 19 | 58.03 | 13.87 | 32.240 |
| 17. | Maharashtra | 78.9 | 64.87 | 51.2 | 30 | 137.85 | 32.80 | 91.208 |
| 18. | Others | 20.6 | 52.21 | 10.7 | 69 | 46.18 | 6.94 | 99.404 |
| 19. | India | 846.3 | 52.21 | 441.8 | 502 | 1021.83 | 270.37 | 615.273 |

***Heading of various columns are:***1. Population in Millions(1991), 2. Literary Rate (1991), 3. Literate population in Millions (1991), 4. No. of Districts, 5. No. of High/ Higher Secondary Schools x Hundred (1996), 6. Enrolment in High/Higher Secondary Schools x Ten Thousand (1996), 7. Net Domestic Product in Rs. Thousand Crores (1993-94).

36. Compared to the total population of India the population of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar together is

1. less than one-fourth
2. equal to one-fourth
3. more than one-fourth
4. about two-third of it

37. Regarding literate population what coult you say?

A. Literate population of Bihar is more than that in most other states

B. Literacry rate in Bihar is minimum

C. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar account for about 25% of India's literate population

1. A and C are true
2. B and C are true
3. A and B are true
4. A, B and C are true

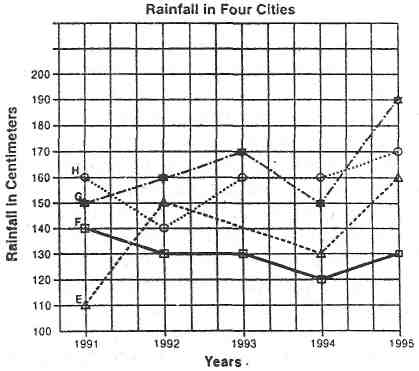
38. Number of High and Higher Secondary Schools per million population is maximum in

1. Maharashtra
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Kerala
4. Orissa

39. The student enrolment is minimum in relation to number of High/Higher Secondary Schools in

1. Karnataka
2. Haryana
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Assam

**Directions (Qs. 40-42)** : *The graph below shows rainfall in the cities E, F, G and H from year 1991 to 1995. Study the graph and give the answers.*



40. Which city has recorded maximum rainfall on the average?

1. E
2. F
3. G
4. H

41. Which city has predictably most steady rainfall?

* 1. E
  2. F
  3. G
  4. H

42. Which city has the widest range of rainfall over five years?

1. E
2. F
3. G

19

1. H

43. The spread of Internet for higher education is premised on

1. Research and Development is vital
2. browsing encourages critical thinking
3. easy management and dissemination of knowledge
4. India should be second to none in the world

44. The World Trade Organisation believes in intellectual property and liberalised trade regime. Their belief is based on the assumption that

1. modern economy bestows equal benefits
2. knowledge-based economy and globalisation is a reality
3. all countries are well suited for modern trade
4. rich countries will always help the poor countries

45. The essence and justification for beauty contests is that

1. women have standard features on which they can be rated
2. beautiful women have a vision and role to play in social upliftment
3. they symbolise eternal freedom for women
4. they provide an opportunity for beautiful women of the world to come on one platform

46. Read the following statement

A. Only students working for adult literacy are members of the National Service Scheme (NSS)

B. Many adult literacy workers are members of NGO's

C. Some NSS members have been called for a meeting

Which of the following conclusions is acceptable from the above?

1. All adult literacy workers have been called for the meeting
2. All NGO's work for adult literacy
3. All students work with NGO's
4. All those called for the meeting are students

47. Evaluate the following statements in terms of whether each is a fact, opinion, prejudice or advice.

A. Women are not suitable for Police Service

B. In democracy, no party should be in power for too long

C. Have proper rest, even during the Examination time

D. Obesity is a risk factor for coronary heart disease

Which of the following is the correct alternative?

Opinion Prejudice Fact Advice

1. B C D A
2. B A D C
3. C A D B
4. B D C A

48. Child labour can best be eradicated if the following is done for the concerned children

1. Schools are opened and free lunch is provided
2. Employment is provided to parents and free education given to children
3. Appropriate laws are enacted and enforced
4. Employers of child labourers are punished and children are sent to school

49. Considering the proposition given below to be true, indicate which of the following conclusions can be drawn validly:

**Proposition** : No teacher is on time for the class

**Conclusions** :

1. No persons who are on time for their classes are teachers
2. Some teachers are not late for their classes
3. Most teachers come to their classes on time
4. Few teachers come on time for their classes

50. Given below are two Statements—I and II. followed by two conclusion—A and B. Considering the statements to be true, indicate which of the following conclusions logically follow from the given statements by selecting one of the four response alternatives given below:

**Statements:** I. Some teachers are women

II. No teacher is absent.

**Conclusions** : A. There are no male teachers.

B. All women teachers are present.

1. Only A is true
2. Only B is true
3. Both A and B are true
4. Neither A nor B is true

20

**ANSWERS**

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (b) 6. (c) 7. (b) 8 (b) 9. (d) 10. (a)

11. (a) 12. (a) 13. (d) 14. (b) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (c) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (b)

21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (d) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (c) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (d)

31. (d) 32. (d) 33. (a) 34. (d) 35. (a) 36. (c) 37. (c) 38. (d) 39. (c) 40. (c)

41. (d) 42. (a) 43. (c) 44. (b) 45. (c) 46. (d) 47. (b) 48. (b) 49. (d) 50. (d)

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## U.G.C Junior Research Fellowship & Lecturership Exam. PAPER-I-1999 (Memory Based)

**Note: This paper contains fifty (50) multiple-choice questions, each carrying two marks. Attempt all of them.**

**Directions. Q. 1—2: Given below is a statement called "Assertion" (A) which is followed by another statement called "Reason" (R). Find out which of the following answer-choice is correct about them?**

1. *Assertion (A) :* Robert Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Daullah in the Battle of Plassey.

*Reason (R)* ;. Clive's army was superior and it followed superior military tactics.

1. Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Both A and R are correct but R is not a correct explanation of A.
3. A is correct, but R is incorrect.
4. A is incorrect, but R is correct.

2. *ssertion (A):* There is excessive detail and ornamentation in Hoysala sculptures.

*Reason (R) :* Hoysala sculptures are carved in soft chloristic schism.

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.
3. A is true, but R is false.
4. A is false, but R is true.

3. Indicate which of the following actions is the most appropriate in the situation given below:

*Situation*

Incessant rains for the past several days has posed the problem of overflowing and flood as the river bed is full of silt and mud.

*Courses of action*

1. The people residing near the river should be shifted to a safe place.
2. The people should be made aware about the imminent danger over radio/ television.
3. The silt and mud from the river bed should be cleared from the river bed immediately after the receding of the water level.
4. Only I and II follow.
5. Only II and III follow.

22

1. None follows.
2. All follow..

**Directions. Q.4-6. In each question below are given two or three statements followed by two conclusions numbered (a) and (b). You have to take the given statements to be true even if they seem to be at variance from commonly known facts and then decide which of the given conclusions logically follows from the statements, disregarding commonly known facts.**

*Give answer*

1. if only conclusion (a) follows;
2. if only conclusion (b) follows;
3. if either (a) or (b) follows.
4. if neither (a) nor (b) follows

4. *Statements*

*(i)* All elephants are birds.

*(ii)* Some birds are cows.

*Conclusions*

1. Some cows are birds.
2. Some elephants are cows.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

5. *Statements*

*(i)* All papers are pencils.

*(ii)* All pencils are erasers.

*Conclusions*

1. Some erasers are papers.
2. Some pencils are not papers.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

6. *Statements*

(i) Some kites are horses.

*(ii)* All horses are dogs.

*Conclusions*

1. All dogs are horses.
2. Some dogs are horses.

(A) (B) (C) (D)

**Directions. *Q. 7-12* : In the following questions some statements are followed by one more inferences. The inference or inferences may be wrongly or correctly drawn. Select one of the alternatives which contains the correctly drawn inference or inferences.**

7. *Statements*

*(i)* All bats are balls.

*(ii)* No ball is wicket.

*Inferences*

1. No bat is wicket.
2. All wickets are bats.

The inferences *correctly* drawn are

1. Only inference I follows.
2. Only inference II follows.
3. Both Inferences I and II follow.
4. Neither I nor II follows.

8. *Statements*

*(i)* No wine is sweet.

(ii) Some wines are flavoured.

*Inferences*

1. No sweet thing is flavoured.
2. No flavoured thing is sweet

The inferences *correctly* drawn are

1. Only inference I follows
2. Only inference II follows.
3. Both inferences I and II follow.
4. Neither I nor II follows.

9. *Statements*

(i) All servants are masters.

*(ii)* All masters are cruel.

*Inferences*

1. All servants are cruel.
2. All cruel persons are servants.

The inferences *correctly* drawn are

1. Only inference I follows.
2. Only inference II follows.

23

1. Both inferences I and II follow.
2. Neither I nor II follows.

10. *Statements*

*(i)* All the students passed the examinations.

(ii) Some of the students are girls.

*Inferences*

1. Some of the boys passed the exam.
2. All the girl students failed in the exam.
3. None of the boys passed the exam.
4. No girl student failed in the exam.

11. *Statements*

*(i)* No pen is hen.

(ii) Some hens are healthy.

*Inferences*

1. No pen is healthy.
2. No healthy thing is pen.

The inferences *correctly* drawn are

1. Only inference I follows.
2. Only inference II follows.
3. Both inferences I and II follow.
4. Neither I nor II follows.

12. *Statements*

(i) All offices are closed on Saturday.

(ii) Raju is an assistant in an office.

*Inferences*

1. Raju will not go to office today.
2. Raju goes to office on Saturdays because he is an assistant.
3. Raju is an assistant in a government office.
4. On Saturdays, Raju does not go to his office.

13. If 'CERTAIN' is coded as 'XVIGZRM' how can 'MUNDANE' be coded?

1. NFMWZMX
2. VMZWMFN
3. NFMWZMV
4. MFMXZMV

14. In a certain code (a) 274 means spread the carpet,(b)256 means dust the carpet, and (c) 234 means roll the carpet. Which digit in that code means 'roll'?

1. 2
2. 3
3. 5
4. 6

15. What is the odd-one-out in the following series?

17, 12, 18, 11,20

1. 12
2. 20
3. 17
4. 18

*16.* The education aims at the fullest realisation of all the potentialities of children**.** It implies that

1. teachers and parents must know what children are capable of and what potentialities they possess.
2. they should provide suitable opportunities and favourable environmental facilities which are conducive to the maximum growth of children.
3. it is necessary that their attitudes are helpful, encouraging andsympathetic.
4. All of the above.

17. Teachers should not demand from their pupils that which is beyond their stage of growth. If they do so, they only cause

1. frustration.
2. frustrations, heighten tension and nervousness in children.
3. encouragement to students to learn more.
4. None of the above.

24

18. The students who keep on asking questions in the class

1. should be advised to meet the teacher after the class
2. should be encouraged to participate in the classroom discussion.
3. should be encouraged, to find answers independently.
4. should be encouraged to continue questioning.

19. Which statement from the following does not suit a teacher?

The teacher is

1. really interested in students,
2. able to direct and discipline students.
3. reluctant to adopt himself to new situation.
4. enthusiastic about the work that the teachers do.

20. What will you do as a teacher if the students do not attend your class*?*

1. Blame the students for the absence.
2. Keep quiet considering the present attitude of students.
3. Think of using some interesting methods of teaching.
4. Know the reasons and try to remove them.

21. There will be better communication in a lecture if a teacher

1. reads from prepared notes.
2. prepares the notes well in advance and uses them as a guide.
3. talks extempore.
4. talks extempore drawing examples from other disciplines.

22. If a teacher has to establish his credibility in evaluating answer scripts, he must be

1. strict.
2. lenient.
3. objective
4. prompt.

23 A serious minded teacher as a rule

1. allows the mistakes to be committed and explains how to minimise those mistakes.
2. never allows any mistakes on the part of his students.
3. takes all precautions so that students never commit mistakes.
4. should mildly punish students who commit mistakes.

24 Why will you ask questions during a lecture to students?

1. Are students listening your lecture attentively?
2. To know, which student is a brilliant one?
3. To know, whether students are understanding the lecture?
4. To help the students.

25 Teacher's target is to

1. pass students in a examination.
2. make students disciplined.
3. develop talents in students.
4. develop social attitudes in students.

**Directions *Q. 26-29:* Read the following passage and answer the questions given below it.**

The idea of evolution (which is gradual change) was not a new one. The Greeks had thought of it, so had Erasmus, Darwin, the grandfather of Charles, and also the Frenchman Lamarck. It is one thing to have an idea: we can all of us guess and sometimes make a lucky guess. It is quite another thing to produce a proof of the correctness of that idea. Darwin thought he had that proof in his notebooks. He saw that all animals had a struggle to survive. Those which were best at surviving their environment passed on the good qualities which had helped them to their

25

descendants. This was called "the survival of the fittest. For example, in a cold climate, those who have the warmest fur will live." Darwin believed that this necessity for an animal to deal with its environment explained the immense variety of creatures.

26. At the time Darwin arrived on the scene, the idea of evolution

1. was an unheard of idea.
2. had, already been proved beyond doubt.
3. had been thought of but not proved.
4. was not thought fit for exploration.

27. According to Darwinian thought, the world of animals is marked by

1. peaceful co-existence.
2. A struggle for survival
3. Indifference towards each other.
4. love and friendship.

28. The expression "the survival of the fittest" means that

1. the strong will survive while the weak will perish.
2. the strong and the weak will live peacefully.
3. the strong will help the weak to survive.
4. both the strong and the weak will survive.

29. In colder climates

1. all animals can survive.
2. no animals can survive.
3. only animals with fur can survive.
4. animals are hard to come by.

**Directions. Q.30-33: Read the following passage and answer the questions**

**given below it.**

The past decade has upset many pre-conceptions about development and this, more than anything else, makes it difficult to be overly definite about what the next decade has in store. But there are a few things that one can assert with some confidence. First,

education, health and productive employment are crucial both for growth and for equity We have tended to assume that all of these are the consequences of rapid economic growth and that only growth can generate the resources required for these purposes. But, increasingly, it appears that these are better seen as the causes rather- than as consequences of development. Virtually every case of successful development involves a prior-improvement in literacy, technical skills, health, status and access to productive work.

Second, technological competence is the most important resource endowment and it explains a far larger proportion of growth in output and trade than more conventional factors like natural resources of capital accumulation. The competence required is not just in research. In fact, technological dynamism in the presence of a large research establishment.

Third the environmental imperative can no longer be ignored. Today, as an international issue, it is second only next to disarmament. Nationally, the developmental consequences of environmental neglect are increasingly obvious.

In the Indian context, there are at least two further factors which reinforce the above proportions. The first is population growth Given the pace of expansion of the population and the workforce, human resource development acquires an added urgency. Population growth is also one, but not necessarily the most important factor, which underlines environmental stress in rural and urban areas. The second factor is that as a large country we cannot carve out an independent position in the global system without building up a substantial capacity for self-reliant growth. The acquisition of technical competence is crucial for this purpose.

Until now we have tended to treat human resource development, technology issues and environment as subsidiary to the main task of planning. The thrust has been on

26

quantitative expansion of infrastructure and production with a focus on production targets like tonnes of steel, kwh of electricity, etcetera; capacity targets like rail length, rail kilometrage, and coverage targets like number of schools and students, numbers of villages electrified, etcetera—catching up with known technologies, fuller use of natural resources, maximum mobilisation of financial resources.

30 According to this passage, we have so far placed more emphasis on which of the following?

1. Increased number of basic facilities and meeting number targets
2. Optimum use of available natural resources
3. Maximum utilisation of available finance
4. All of these.

31 According to the author, at the national level, with passage of time, the effects of which of the following are being felt?

1. Expansion of workforce of high quality
2. Lack of attention and action for

protecting environmental wealth

1. Progressive degradation of technological competence in urban areas
2. Emphasis on slow rate of disarmament as compared to other nations.

32 According to the author, which of the following cannot be viewed as cause of development?

1. Increase in under-employment
2. Speedy economic growth
3. Improvement in literacy
4. Betterment in health services.

33 What seems to be the purpose of the author in writing this passage?

1. A review of world affairs with special emphasis on developed countries
2. To prove how his predictions have turned out to be correct
3. To show how the policy-makers have failed
4. Review of the past with a view to evolve positive directions for future

.

**Directions.*Q 34-36:* Study the following table carefully and Answer the questions given below it.**

**Number of Candidates from Different Locations Appeared and Passed in a**

**Competitive Examination over the years.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Year* | *Rural* | | *Semi-urban* | | *State Capitals* | | *Metropolises* | |
| *App.* | *Passed* | *App.* | *Passed* | *App.* | *Passed* | *App.* | *Passed* |
| 1990 | 1652 | 208 | 7894 | 2513 | 5054 | 1468 | 9538 | 3214 |
| 1991 | 1839 | 317 | 8562 | 2933 | 7164 | 3248 | 10158 | 4018 |
| 1992 | 2153 | 932 | 8139 | 2468 | 8258 | 3159 | 9695 | 3038 |
| 1993 | 5032 | 1798 | 9432 | 3528 | 8529 | 3628 | 11247 | 5158 |
| 1994 | 4915 | 1658 | 9784 | 4015 | 9015 | 4311 | 12518 | 6328 |
| 1995 | 5628 | 2392 | 9969 | 4263 | 1725 | 4526 | 13624 | 6419 |

27

34. For the candidates from which of the following locations was there continuous increase both in appeared and passed candidates?

1. Semi-urban
2. State-capital
3. State-capital & Rural
4. Metropolises
5. None of these.

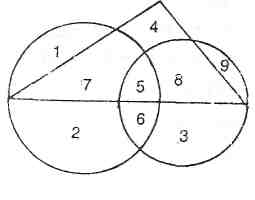
35. In which of the following years was the percentage qualified to appeare candidates from Semi urban area the least?

1. 1991
2. 1993
3. 1990
4. 1992
5. None of these.

36. ***Approximately****,* what was the percentage drop in the number of Semi-urban candidates appeared from 1991 to 1992 ?

1. 5
2. 10
3. 15
4. 8
5. 12

**Directions. Q. 37-38 : These questions are based on the following diagram in which the triangle represents female graduates, small circle represents self-employed females and the big circle represents self- employed females with bank loan facility. Numbers are shown in the different sections of the diagram. On the basis of these number, answer the following questions:**



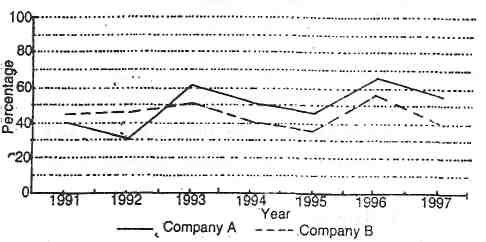
37 How many female graduates are self- employed?

1. 12
2. 13
3. 20
4. 15

38 How many non-graduate females are self- employed?

1. 11
2. 9
3. 12
4. 21

**Directions. *Q. 39-40:* Study the following graph carefully and answer the questions given below it.**



Percentage Net Profit of Two Companies over the years

39 If the total income in 1992 for Company B was 140 crores, what was the total expenditure inthat year?

1. 100 crores
2. 110crores
3. 98 crores
4. Data inadequate
5. None of these

40 If the total expenditure of 1993 and 1994 together of Company B was Rs. 270 crores, what was the total income in these years?

(A) Rs. 121.5 crore

28

1. Rs. 135 crore
2. Rs. 140 crore
3. Data inadequate
4. None of these

41. Five students participated in the scholarship examination. Sudha scored higher than Puja. Kavita scored lower than Suma but higher than Sudha. Mamta scored between Puja and Sudha. Who scored lowest in the examination?

1. Kavita
2. Puja
3. Mamta
4. Sudha
5. Suma

**" ■**

42. If A stands for not equal to (#)

B stands for greater than (>),

C stands for not less than *(≮),*

D stands for equal to (=),

E stands for not greater than (*≯*>)

F stands for less than (<),

Then according to the given premises (4x F 5y) and (5y E 3s), which inference *is correct?*

1. 4x B *3s*
2. 4x D *3s*
3. 4x A *3s*
4. 4x C *3s*

43. If → stands for 'addition', ← stands for *subtraction', ↑* *stands for 'division', ↓ stands for 'multiplication',* **↗** *stands for 'equal to', of the given alternatives which one is correct?*

1. 2 ↓ 4 ← 6 → 2**↗**6
2. 5 → 7 ← 4 ↑ 2**↗**4
3. 3 ↓ 6 ↑2 → 3 ← 6**↗**6
4. 7 ← 4→ 3 ↑ 6 ↓ 4 1**↗**

44. AK, EO, IS, ? QA, UE

1. LV
2. MW
3. NX
4. LW

**Direction *Q.45-46 :* Four inferences are drawn from the statement given below. Which one can be a correct inference**?

45. *Statement*

Soldiers serve their country.

*Inferences*

1. Those who serve their country are soldiers.
2. Women do not serve their country because they are not soldiers.
3. Men generally serve their country.
4. Some men who are soldiers serve their country.

46. *Statement*

Most of the students are of outstanding merit. *Inferences*

1. Some of the students are of outstanding merit.
2. There are no students who are not outstanding.
3. There are some students who are below par.
4. All students are of outstanding merit.

47. In a row of 16 boys when Prakash was shifted by two places towards the left, he became 7th from the left end. What was his earlier position from the right end of the row?

1. 12th
2. 10th
3. 14th
4. 8th

48 If 2\* +\*\* = 92, which of the following is the value of asterisk\*mark?

1. 8-7
2. 9-6
3. 7-5

29

1. 10-4

49 If

stands for x



stands for +



stands for -



stands for ÷



stands for =



stands for <



State which of the following is true?

1. 102 6 15213



1. 5 4 2 7712



1. 1183 14 7 *9*



1. 16 23 88 2



50. If + stands for 'division', - stands for 'equal to', x stands for 'addition', - stands for 'greater than', = stands for less than, > stands for multiplication', < stands for 'subtraction' of the given alternatives

which one is *correct?*

1. 5+2 x 1 = 3 + 4 > I
2. 5>2 x 1 - 3 > 4 < 1
3. 5 x 2 <1 - 3 < 4 x 1
4. 5< 2 x 1 - 3 > 4 x 1

**ANSWERS 1999 TEST**

1 (c) 2 (a) 3 (d) 4 (d) 5 (d) 6 (b)

7 (a) 8 (d) 9 (d) 10 (c) 11 (d) 12 (d)

13 (c) 14 (b) 15 (b) 16 (d) 17 (b) 18 (b)

19 (c) 20 (d) 21 (b) 22 (c) 23 (a) 24 (c)

25 (c) 26 (c) 27 (b) 28 (a) 29 (c) 30 (c)

31 (b) 32 (a) 33 (d) 34 (e) 35 (d) 36 (c)

37 (c) 38 (d) 39 (e) 40 (a) 41 (b) 42 (c)

43 (c) 44 (b) 45 (d) 46 (c) 47 (d) 48 (d)

49 (a) 50 (b)

30

## U.G.C. Junior Research Fellowship & Lecturership Exam.

### PAPER -I-1998 (Memory Based)

1. Of the following four groups, in three groups one member does not share with others one common property, but in one group all the members share a common property. Find out that group.

1. N, 4, 7, Z
2. 4, U, U, H
3. Paper, 3436, rubber, 1 1 1 1 1 1
4. D time, Morarji Desia, 4

2. If the third Monday in a month is 17th, which day will occur five times in that month

1. Tuesday
2. Thursday
3. Friday
4. Saturday

3. 'S' is shorter than 'A', but taller than 'V'; 'T' is shorter than 'R', but taller than 'S'; 'A' is taller than 'T', but shorter than 'R'. Stand them in order according to their heights.

1. ATRVS
2. RATVS
3. RTASV
4. RATSV

4. Fill in the blank in the series practise, pass, .... passes

1. pose
2. pessimism
3. passage
4. passion

5. Four inferences are drawn from the statement given below. Which one can be a correct inference?

**Statement:** People in Australia generally speak English.

**Inferences:**

1. Rosy speaks English. So she is from Australia.
2. Rahim knows English. That is why he is going to Australia next month.
3. Rahul has been living in Australia since 1990. Most probably he can speak English.
4. Ramesh does not know English. He cannot talk to anyone if he goes to Australia.

6. Four statements I, II, III and IV are given below. Classify them into two groups, fact and opinions. **Statements**

31

1. The Ganges is the holiest river in India.
2. There is many a slip between the cup and the lip
3. Rose by any name will smell sweet.
4. The good that men do are often buried with then when they die.
5. (I, III), (II, IV)
6. (I, II, III, IV)
7. (I, II, IV), (III)
8. (I, II), (III, IV)

7. Numbers in the figures given below are arranged in some order. Find out the missing number in the third figure.

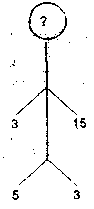
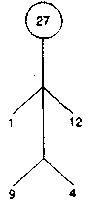
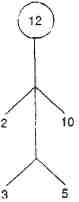


Figure 1 Figure 2 Figure 3

1. 36
2. 48
3. 6
4. 75

8. If 45 x 37=47; 57 x 64=58 and 94 x 27=46.

What is 84x 36 ?

1. 62
2. 48
3. 54
4. 57

9. Which of the following operations when done in the same order in which they occur will not result in the same number with which one starts?

1. +2x7- 4-2x3-10+3-8
2. -12+4x3? 6x5-15+7x5+10
3. +3x4-8÷2x 10- 3+8-25
4. -15+19x5÷4+7x2-28+4

10. The following information I, II, III, IV, V, VI, and VII are supplied about the players in a college. To answer the question. "How many play Hockey and Volleyball?" Which informations are superfluous, that is not essentially required?

**Informations**

1. 40 players in a college, play Hockey, Volleyball and Football.
2. 18 of them play two or more games.
3. 5 play all the three games.
4. The number of players who play Volleyball and Football is half of the number who play Hockey and Football.
5. Equal number of players play only Football and Hockey.
6. Four play Hockey and Football.

VII. Ten play only Hockey.

1. I, V VII
2. II, VI, VII
3. III, IV, VII
4. I, III, **V**

**Directions(Qs. 11-12): Given below is a statement called "Assertion"(A) which is followed by another statement called "Reason" (R). Find out which of the following answer-choice is correct about them?**

11. (a) 'A' is true but 'R' is false

(b) 'A' is false but 'R' is true

(c) Both ‘A’ and ‘R’ are true and ‘R’ is not the correct explanation of ‘A’

(d) Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'

**Assertion** (A) : Hindi should be the official language of India.

**Reason (R)** : Majority of people living in India are Hindus.

12. (a) 'A' is true but 'R' is false

(b) 'A' is false but 'R' is true

32

1. Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is not the correct explanation of 'A'
2. Both 'A' and 'R' are true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'

**Assertion** (A) : There is population explosion in India

**Reason** (R) : India has failed to check the fertility rate

13. Indicate which of the following actions is the most appropriate in the situation given below:

**Situation** : Two-three students in the class of a sincere and devoted teacher frequently disturb him in the class while teaching. He is fed up with them.

**Courses of Action**

1. He tells the students of the class that he will not hold the classes if the disturbing students continue doing that.
2. He suspends the disturbing students from attending his class in the interest of the whole class.
3. He talks to the disturbing students to find out what makes them behave that way and what could become about them.
4. He reports against them to the Principal with a recommendation to take strong action against them.

14. In the following argument indicate whether the conclusion drawn is

1. Valid
2. Invalid
3. Doubtful
4. Long-drawn one

**Argument:** A is taller than B, B is shorter than K, K is equal to S. So, S is taller than B

15. A statement is followed by two inferences 'A' and 'B'. Indicate how the statement implies the inferences by selecting one of the following answer choices :

1. Only 'A is implied
2. Only 'B' is implied
3. Both 'A and 'B' are implied
4. Niether ‘A’ nor ‘B’ is implied.

**Statement** : All ideals and values are not practical.

**Inferences** : (A) Some ideals and values are practical.

(B) Some ideals and values are not practical.

16. Given below are two statements I and II followed by two conclusion 'A' and 'B'. Considering the statements to be true even if in contradiction with known facts, indicate your answer by choosing one of the alternatives given below the conclusions how they can be inferred:

**Statements** : **(I)** To be alive one needs sufficient oxygen.

(II) Hilly stations have less oxygen in the air.

**Conclusions:** (A) One should take oxygen plant with him while visiting the hilly station.

(B) No one should go to the hilly station.

1. Only (A) can be inferred
2. Only (B) can be inferred
3. (A) and (B) both can be inferred
4. Neither (A) nor (B) can be inferred

**Directions *(Qs. 17,18 and 19): Given below are two statements 'A' and 'B' followed by two inferences (I) and (II) drawn on the basis of principles of formal logic. Indicate which of the following answer-choices is correct in each question.***

**17. Statements:** (A) Only graduates are eligible for this post.

(B) Most rickshaw-pullers are graduates.

**Inferences: (I)** Some rickshaw-pullers are eligible for the post.

(II) All those eligible for this post are ' graduates.

1. Only inference I is correct.
2. Only inference II is correct.
3. Both inferences I and II are correct.
4. Neither inference I nor inference II is correct.

33

18**. Statements:** (A) All grapes are oranges.

(B) Some apples are not oranges

**Inferences: (I)** All apples are grapes.

(II) Some apples are grapes.

1. Only inference I is correct.
2. Only inference II is correct
3. Both inference I and II are correct.
4. Neither inference I nor inference II is correct.

19. **Statements** :(A) All horses are donkeys.

(B) All donkeys are monkeys

**Inferences** :(I) All horses are monkeys

(II) All monkeys are horses.

1. Only inference I is correct.
2. Only inference II is correct
3. Both inferences I and II are correct
4. Neither inference I nor inference II is correct.

**Directions *(Qs. No. 20, 21, and 22): Given below is one statement followed by two inferences (A) and (B) drawn on the basis of principles of formal logic. Indicate which of the following answer-choices is correct in each question.***

20**. Statement:** Noman is infallible.

**Inference** **:** (A) All men are fallible.

(B) No infallible persons are men.

1. Only inference (A) is correct.
2. Only inference (B) is correct.
3. Both inferences (A) and (B) are correct.
4. Neither inference (A) nor inference (B) is correct.

21. **Statement:** Hardly a cattle lay eggs.

**Inference:** (A) A few cattle lay eggs

(B) No cattle lay eggs.

22. **Statement:** All those committing crimes will he punished.

**Inference:** (A) No criminal will be excused at any cost

(B) A few of those who commit crime are liable to punishment.

23. Whom would you like to appoint us a teacher in your school.

1. A good scholarly person of submissive personality
2. A discipline loving teacher of authoritarian attitude.
3. An enthusiastic person of moderate knowledge.
4. One who poses to be a good scholar in the class.

24. Complete the series by choosing the best alternative given series 6, 12, 20, 30, P .... ?

1. 36
2. 32
3. 42
4. 49

25. If BED=120, NIB==756 and CAP=144 then MAP?

1. 684
2. 228
3. 112
4. 323

26. The facial expressions of students relate to which element of the communication process?

1. Message
2. Receiver
3. Channel
4. Sender

27. The psychological aspects of the classroom are best managed by

1. the class teacher
2. the subject teacher
3. the principal
4. the students themselves

28. Books canbe powerful source of communication, provided

(a) content is abstract

34

content is illustrative

medium is Hindi

content is presented through good print

29 Good teaching is best reflected by

attendance of students

number of distinctions

meaningful questions asked by students

pin-drop silence in the class

30. The main aim of classroom teaching is

to give information

to develop inquiring mind

to develop personality of students

to help students pass examinations

31. Students should prefer those teachers who

1. dictate notes in the class
2. give important questions before examination
3. can clear their difficulties regarding subject-matter
4. are themselves disciplined

32. The timings of telecast of U.G.C. educational programmes are

1. from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m.
2. from 12 noon to 1 p. m.
3. from 6 a.m. to 7 a.m.
4. irregular

33. Which one of the following is an ODD statement?

1. Majority of teachers use lectures method
2. Most of the classrooms are poorly equipped
3. Knowledge is static
4. One may interaction prevails in the classrooms

34. The quality of research is judged by the

1. relevance of research
2. methodology followed in conducting the research
3. depth of the research
4. experience of the researcher

35. The objectives of a research can be written

1. only in question form
2. only in statement form
3. both question and statement form
4. in hypothetical form

**Directions: *Read the following passage and answer the questions that are given below:***

Though the top leaders of the nationalist movement were the policy framers, the immediate day-to-day leadership was provided by the middle class intellectuals. The rural origin of the industrial labour force together with rampant illiteracy and their simplistic docility attracted social workers mainly drawn from the middle class intellectuals. They had an obvious advantage. Not being employees, the leaders were free from fear of victimisation and immune from risks of leadership. Being generally well-educated, they had a better perspective and sense of Organisation needed. They could see the issues in a broader context. They belonged to a higher social plane than the workers and with good education and intellectual development comparable to the best among employers, they could meet the employers on their own plane, and carry on negotiations on an equal footing. According to the Royal Commission on Labour in India, 'the effect of this surge was enhanced by the political turmoil which added to the prevailing feelings of unrest and assisted to provide willing leaders of a trade union movement." But, outside leadership had led to politicisation of the movement.

Politicisation of the labour movement in India has contributed both to its strength and its weakness. While economic hardship was present all along as a latent force, the major impetus for growth of Unionism was primarily provided by the major political currents, particularly movements for national independence. But for the zeal and the

35

organising ability which the leaders of the nationalist movement brought to bear upon the Indian Trade Union Movement, it would not have gained the dimensions and the position it had by 1909 within only a decade of its formal start.

36. Leadership to Trade Union was provided by the middle class intellectuals in India because

1. they were the active participants in the nationalist movement
2. they were the literates among the workers
3. they were able to negotiate with employers on equal terms
4. the workers did not want any one among them to be their leader

37. During the early years Trade Union Movement gained greater dimensions because

1. the workers accepted outside leaders
2. it started along with the independence movement
3. the leaders were well educated with broad perspectives
4. the leaders were devoted to the welfare of workers

38. Suggest a suitable title to the passage

1. Trade Union Movement in India
2. Royal Commission on Trade Union Movement
3. Outside Leadership to Trade Unions
4. Negotiation with Employers

39. What would be the reason for workers not coming forward to take up the leadership in Trade Union Movement in the early years?

1. Lack of time
2. Illiteracy
3. Fear of victimisation
4. Risk in leadership

**Directions : *Read the following passage and answer the questions that are given below:***

During the first decade of the movement, the All-India Trade Union Congress was dominated by the nationalist leaders, and consequently the dominant feature was the political goal of achieving freedom from foreign rule. However, ideological considerations soon invaded the area. Success of the Revolution in the U.S.S.R. encouraged the fellow-travellers in India to penetrate in to the labour movement. They perceived just as the leaders of the nationalist movement did a decade ago a very powerful weapon in the proletarian movement which could substantially advance their objectives of leading the AITUC away from the I.L.O., from cooperation with the British Labour Party and forcing a split in the nationalist movements. Simultaneously, the leaders of the nationalist movement became more engrossed with their primary objective of winning national freedom, and it facilitated the Communist Party of India to secure a dominant position in the All-India Trade Union Congress towards the end of the twenties. Curiously enough, the hold of the Communist Party over the AITUC has remained unchanged since then, except for a brief spell when the nationalists rallied under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose in the eleventh session of the AITUC in 1931, and the Communist Group under the leadership of B.T. Randive and S.V. Deshpande came out to form the All-India Red Trade Union Congress, even though there had been spells of flow and ebb in the position of the AITUC in the labour movement as a whole. The AITUC had been adapting its policy to the policies of the Communist party, the direction of whose policies was decided upon on the basis of the immediate goals and objectives of the world communist movement. This, as well as ideological and personal objectives of the leaders of the movement, had often led to spells of splits.

36

40. The Communist Party of India gained a dominant position in the AITUC as a result of

1. the influence of the success of the Russian Revolution
2. the leaders in AITUC devoting much of their time for the national freedom movement
3. the bringing in of ideological changes in the movement
4. the AITUC relieving itself of its relationship with ILO.

41. The AITUC broke its link with British Labour Party because

1. the leaders joined the nationalist movement and were opposed to the British
2. there was a split in the nationalist movement itself
3. the proletarian movement was organised by the Communist Party
4. All India Red Trade Union Congress was formed to compete with AITUC

42. There were flows and ebbs in the AITUC because

1. the Communist Party entered in the Trade Union Movement
2. there were no effective leadership continuity in the AITUC
3. it broke its relationship with ILO
4. new unions were started by people belonging to various political parties

43. The Communist Party continues to have its hold on AITUC

1. from the beginning of the thirties
2. since the Russian Revolution
3. from the beginning of the Proletarian movement
4. when AITUC lost its link with British Labour Party

**Directions; Answer question Nos. *44-46 on the basis of the following table***

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Year | Primary Level | Secondary | Higher  Education  Level | Total |
| 1960 | 47 | 20 | 10 |  |
| 1965 | 30 | 15 | 5 |  |
| 1970 | 20 | 10 | 15 |  |
| 1975 | 15 | 12 | 9 |  |
| 1980 | 10 | 15 | 20 |  |
| 1985 | 18 | 16 | 5 |  |
| 1990 | 10 | 12 | 16 |  |
| Total |  |  |  |  |

44. What is the overall trend of unemployment from 1960 to 1990 ?

1. Increasing
2. Decreasing
3. Neither increasing nor decreasing
4. Sometimes increasing, sometimes decreasing

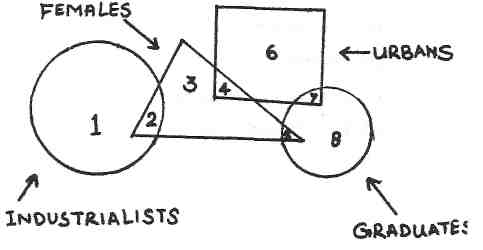
45. The highest percentage of unemployment from 1960 to 1990 was at the level of

1. Secondary education
2. Higher education
3. Primary education
4. Neither of these

46. The ratio among total unemployment figures from 1960 to 1990 for all the three levels, i.e., primary, secondary and higher education is

1. 15 : 10 : 8
2. 5 : 3 : 2
3. 8 : 10 : 15
4. 2 : 3 :5

Directions ***(Qs. 47-48): Study the figure given below carefully and answer Q. Nos. 47 and 48.***



37

The graduate females are represented by the area numbered

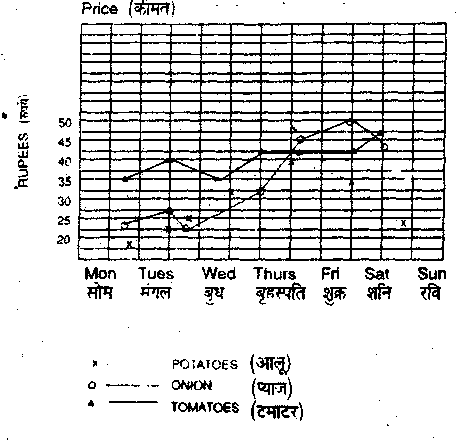
1. 4
2. 5
3. 6
4. 7

48. The graduate industrialist -females are not represented by area numbered

1. 3
2. (b)5
3. (c)6
4. (d)8

**Directions: *The graph given below shows fluctuations in prices of Potatoes, Onions and Tomatoes over a period of one week. Study the graph carefully and answer Q. Nos. 49-50***

49. On which day the price of onion and tomat showed the same rise?



1. Friday
2. Tuesday
3. Thursday
4. Saturday

50. On which day did the peak rise in price of potatoes match with that of tomatoes?

1. Tuesday
2. Thursday
3. Friday
4. Saturday

**ANSWERS 1998 TEST**

l.(d) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4.(d)

5. (c) 6. (c) 7. (d) 8. (b)

9. (d) 10. (b) 1 1. (c) 12. (d)

13. (c) 14. (a) 15. (c) 16. (a)

17. (c) 1 8. (d) 19. (d) 20. (b)

21. (b) 22. (a) 23. (c) 24. (c)

25. (a) 26. (a) 27. (a) 28. (b)

29. (c) 30. (b) 31. (c) 32. (c)

33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (c) 36. (c)

37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (b) 40. (a)

41. (a) 42. (a) 43. (d) 44. (c)

45. (a) 46. (a) 47. (b) 48. (c)

49. (b) 50. (b)

38

1

# Section C MODEL TEST PAPERS FOR PAPER II



2

3

# SECTION C U.G.C. Commerce PAPER II SPECIAL MODEL TEST PAPER

**This special test paper is followed by other Ten Model Test Papers. The test papers are as per the** **latest examination trends. There are 50** **MCQs, each MCQ carries 2 marks. Hence total marks** a**re 100 for Paper II.**

1. In Fig. 2 given market price of Good-X is

1. Rs OP
2. Rs 2
3. Rs 4
4. Rs 5

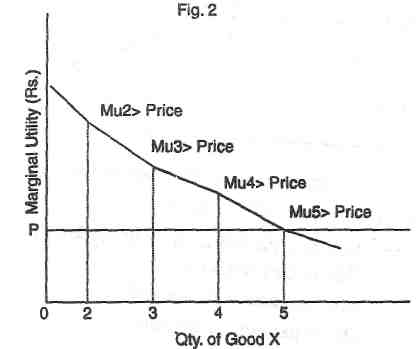


Fig. 2

2. In Fig. 2 the given marginal utility of Good-X equals the price of Good-X when

1. 2 units are consumed
2. 3 units are consumed
3. 4 units are consumed
4. 5 units are consumed

3. Given the price and marginal utility curve as in Fig. 2 the consumer will restrict the consumption of Good-X to

1. Zero unit
2. 3 units
3. 4 units
4. 5 units

4. In Fig. 2 the point marked M.U. > Price shows the situation of

1. Consumer's surplus
2. Consumer's equilibrium
3. Producer's equilibrium
4. Producer's surplus

5. In Fig. 3 point q indicates

1. A single price quantity combination
2. The complete functional relationship between quantity demand and price
3. Neither of the above
4. Any of the above

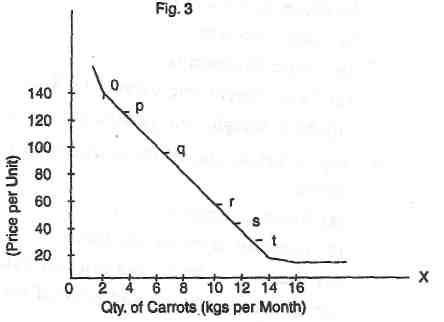


Fig. 3

6. In Fig. 3 the curve

1. Slopes downwards
2. Slopes upward
3. Is concave
4. Is straight line

4

7. In Fig, 3 as we shift from point q on the curve to point p the quantity of carrots

1. Increase
2. Falls
3. Is not affected
4. Becomes zero

8. In Fig. 3the relationship being shown be tween two variables is of

1. Negative relation
2. Positive relation
3. Independent relation
4. No relation

9. The negative relationship between price and quantity embodies the

1. Price curve
2. Supply curve
3. Utility curve
4. Demand curve

10. If carrots and a good Y are substitutes the relationship between the price of good-Y and the quantity demanded of carrots will be shown by a curve that will

1. Slope upwards
2. Slope downwards
3. Be a straight line parallel to X-axis
4. Be a straight line parallel to Y-axis

11. Fig. 4 below shows the relationship between

1. Bread and butter
2. Quantity of bread and butter
3. Quantity of bread and price of butter
4. Quantity of butter and price of bread

12. In Fig. 4 bread and butter are

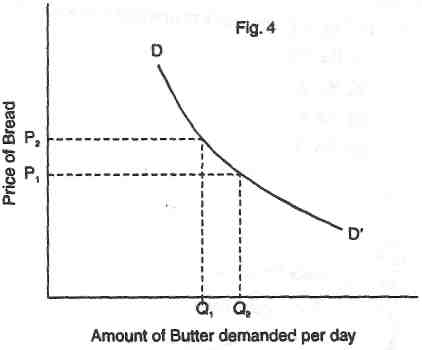
1. Complementary goods
2. Substitutes
3. Not related
4. Any of the above

13. If Fig. 4 as the price of bread falls from OP2 to OPS the quantity demanded of butter

1. Falls
2. Rises
3. Remains unchanged
4. Remains indeterminate

14. In Fig. 4 OQ2 quantity of butter is de

1. OP1
2. OP2
3. Zero



1. None of the above

Fig. 4

15. In Fig. 5 the fall in price of Good-X from OP3 to OP2 results in

1. Contraction in demand
2. Expansion of demand
3. Decrease in demand
4. Increase in demand

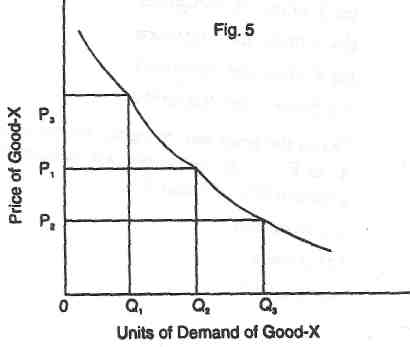


Fig. 5

5

16. In Fig. 5 the rise in price from OP2 to OP1 result in

1. Contraction in demand
2. Expansion of demand
3. Decrease in demand
4. Increase in demand

17. Name of a company can be changed by

1. an ordinary resolution
2. a special resolution
3. an approval of the central government
4. a special resolution and with approval of the central government

18. The Articles of Association establishes relationship between

1. Company and its members
2. Company and outsiders
3. Company and its members and members inter se

19. Which of the following can be changed with retrospective effect

1. Memorandum of Association
2. Prospectus
3. Articles of Association
4. None of these

20. Share capital of a company may be reduced by

1. A resolution of the Board of Directors
2. An ordinary resolution
3. A special resolution
4. Obtaining permission from the Company Law Board

21. Change of registered office of a company from one place to another in the same city requires

1. Board resolution
2. Special resolution
3. Ordinary resolution
4. Special resolution with Central Government's approval

22. Purchase of Government securities for cash would

1. reduce assets
2. increase assets
3. keep assets unchanged
4. reduce bank flow

23. Which of the following is a nominal account

1. Bills payable
2. Bills receivable
3. Debtors
4. Stationary

24. Which of the following is a real account

1. Salaries
2. Shares and debentures of Companies
3. Debtors account
4. Bank account

25. Which of the following items affects the operating profit or loss of a business?

1. Machinery (tool value Rs. 5,000) sold for Rs. 4,800
2. Used car sold for Rs. 8,500
3. A sum of Rs. 1,000 is spent on painting the new factory before it is put to use
4. Legacy charges of Rs. 1,000 paid for the acquisition of property
5. All the these

26. Window dressing a prohibited due to

1. Convention of conservation
2. Convention of disclosure
3. Convention of materiality
4. Accrual concept

27. Concept of realisation implies

1. When cash is received from debtors
2. When goods are delivered to customer
3. When order is received
4. When money is deposited

28. Net working capital stands for

1. Fixed assets minus current assets

6

1. Fixed assets minus current liabilities
2. Current assets minus current liabilities
3. Non-current liabilities minus current assets

29. Which of the following are current assets

1. Long term investments
2. Bank loan for three years
3. Debentures sinking fund investments
4. All of the above

30. Which of the following are current assets

1. Salary paid in advance
2. Inventory
3. Preliminary Expenses
4. Temporary Investments
5. All the above

31. Which of the following are current liabilities?

1. Outstanding wages
2. Redeemable preference shares
3. Shares Premium
4. Provision for depreciation on machinery
5. All of the above

32. When current ratio is 4:1 and the amount of current liabilities Rs. 12,000, what is the amount of current assets?

(a) Rs. 12,000 (b) Rs. 4,000

(c) Rs. 48,000 (d) Rs. 60,000

33. Convertible debentures are those on which

1. Accumulated interest payable is converted into equity shares
2. Interest is not paid when the company is running on a loss
3. Interest is payable and keeps on accumulating, if not paid
4. Equity shares may be exchanged at the option of the debenture holders

34. Which of the followings is an operating expense?

1. Bad debts
2. Salary of general manager
3. Depreciation of plant
4. Expired insurance
5. All of the above
6. None of the above

35. Which of the following is an operating revenue?

1. Sales of merchandise
2. Sale of old machinery
3. Interest income on investments
4. Dividends received

36. Marginal farmer is one who is owning

1. 1.25 acre irrigated land or 2.5 acre of unirrigated land
2. 2.50 acre irrigated land or 5.0 acre of unirrigated land
3. 3.00 acre irrigated land or 6.0 acre of unirrigated land
4. 4.00 acre irrigated land or 7.0 acre of unirrigated land

37. Auditing can be defined as

1. preparation of books of accounts
2. examination of books of accounts
3. rendering expert advice to management regarding accounting matter

38. The internal auditor of a joint stock company

1. need not possess the qualifications laid down in the companies act.
2. should be a chartered accountant
3. should be a chartered accountant or a cost accountant
4. should hold some other professional qualifications

39. Internal auditor is appointed by

1. the management
2. the shareholders
3. the government
4. the statutory auditor

40. Internal check is meant for

7

1. prevention of frauds
2. detection of frauds
3. helping audit in depth
4. the existence of a good system of internal check reduces to a great extent

41. The existence of a good system of internal check reduces to a great extent

1. the work of the auditor
2. the liability of the auditor
3. neither work nor liability of the auditor
4. both work and liability of an auditor

42. Decisions of repetitive nature are called

1. Non-programmed decisions
2. Programmed decisions
3. Strategic decisions
4. One-time decisions

43. The main objective of controlling is

1. Maintaining discipline
2. Reducing gap between planning and performance
3. Motivating subordinates
4. None of the above

44. Process of delegation of authority involves

1. Transfer of authority
2. Transfer for responsibility
3. Transfer for authority and responsibility
4. Transfer of key management functions

45. According to the Company Law a work done beyond the rights described in Memorandum of Association is

1. legal
2. useless
3. immoral
4. opposed to public policy

46. Who issues the Certificate of Incorporation?

1. Central Government
2. Shareholder
3. Director
4. Company Registrar

47. Who stated "Bad money drives good money out of circulation"

1. Keans
2. Gresham
3. Kentt
4. None of the above

48. Which system of Note Issue is adopted i: India

1. Fixed Fiduciary Issue Method
2. Proportional Reserve Method
3. Percentage Method
4. Minimum Reserve Method

49. A partner has right

1. to take part in the business
2. to be consulted
3. to interest on capital
4. all of the above

50. What is the time duration of Managing Director in a public company

(a) 5 years (b) 1 year

(c) 7 years (d) life-long

**ANSWERS (Special Model Test Paper II)**

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (a) 6. (a) 7. (a) 8. (d) 9. (b) 10. (d)

2. (a) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (d) 15. (b) 16. (b) 17. (d) 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (c)

21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (d) 24. (b) 25. (a) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (d) 30. (c)

31. (a) 32. (c) 33. (a) 34. (e) 35. (a) 36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40 (a)

41. (a) 42. (b) 43. (a) 44. (c) 45. (d) 46. (a) 47. (b) 48. (d) 49. (d) 50. (a)

8

1

## Paper II Model Test Paper I

1 Income and expenditure account records income and expenditure of

1. Revenue nature only
2. Capital nature only
3. Both revenue and capital nature

2. Receipts and Payments account record receipts and payments of

1. Revenue nature only
2. Capital nature only
3. Both revenue and capital nature

3. Day-to-day cash transactions of club are recorded in

1. Receipts and Payments accounts
2. Income and Expenditure accounts
3. Cash book
4. None of these

4 Which of the following accounts mostly begins with an opening balance

1. Receipts and Payments account
2. Income and Expenditure account
3. Both of the above
4. None of the above

5. The Receipts and Payments account begins with

1. Debit balance
2. Credit balance
3. No balance

6. Admission fees received during the year should be

1. Treated as revenue income
2. Treated as capital income
3. Treated as revenue unless the amount is pretty large

7. The credit balance of income and expenditure account at the end of the year shows

1. Deficit
2. Surplus
3. Neither of the two

8. Debit balance of receipts and Payments account indicate

1. The loss incurred during the period
2. The excess of income over Expenditure of the period
3. The total cash payments during the period
4. Cash in hand or bank balance on the date of the balance

9. Which of the followings should be posted to Income and Expenditure account a club?

1. Donation received for building
2. Donation received for a big amount for non-specific purpose
3. Donation received of a small amount for non specific purpose
4. All of the above

10. An entry-of Rs. 320 has been debited to Rajesh's account, as Rs. 230. It is an error of

a. commission b. Omission

c Principle

11. An entry.of Rs, 5,00 was wrongly posted to wages account instead of machinery account, as wages are to be capitalised itis an error of

a. Commission b. Omission

c. Principle d. Clerical error

e. None of these

12. An expense of Rs. 200 on cartage of a new machine purchased should fee debited to

a. Cash A/c b. Machine A/c

c. Cartage A/C

1.3. A columnar Cash Book records

1. All: cash transactions only
2. Both cash and banktransactions excepting discounts
3. All cash transactions, excepting cash purchases and cash sales
4. Both cash and bank transactions including discounts.

2

14. A customer's cheque returned dishonoured is recorded in

1. Purchase Return Book
2. Sales Return Book
3. Cash Book
4. Journal

15. Cash sales are recorded in

a. Sales Book b. Cash Book

c. Journal

16. Sales on account is recorded in

a. Cash Book b. Sales Book

c. Journal

17. Machinery purchased on account is recorded in

a. Purchase Book b. Cash Book

c. Journal

18. Which of the following statements best explains the relationship between journal and ledger?

1. First recording in journal and then posting to ledger completes the double entry of the transaction
2. The journal is the book of original entry whereas the ledger is the book of second entry.
3. The journal is the book for analytical record and ledger is the book for chronological record.
4. The process of recording in the journal is called journalizing the process of recording in the ledger is called posting.

19. While posting Cash payments in Journal

1. Only the individual accounts are posted
2. The individual accounts are debited and also the total of the cash column is credited.
3. Only the individual accounts are credited and there is no need to post the total of the cash column.
4. The individual accounts are credited and the total of the cash column is debited

20. The amount listed for cash in the trial balance represents

1. The cash at the beginning of the period
2. Cash ucipts during the period
3. Cash disbursements during the period.
4. Cash receipts minus disbursements during the period.
5. The balance of cash on the date of trial balance.

21. In order to determine the amount of sales, to which of the following records one should refer?

1. Sales book
2. Sales account
3. Journal '
4. Total Debtors account

22. To determine the details of a specific transaction, one should refer to

1. Ledger
2. Book of original entry
3. Relevant vouchers

23. The credit balance in the balance in the bank account is

a. An asset b. Liability

c. Capital d. A revenue

e. Expense

24. Prepaid insurance account

1. Normally shows a debit balance
2. Normally shows a credit balance
3. May have either a debit balance or a credit balance

25. Prepaid insurance account is

a. An expense b. A revenue

c. An asset d. A liability

e. None of the above

26. Industry includes

1. Banking institutions
2. Transport companies
3. Construction of buildings
4. Insurance business
5. All of these

27. Which of the following is not an economic activity?

1. A doctor practising medicine
2. A lawyer practising law
3. A professional cricketer playing cricket.
4. A student playing cricket

3

28. Fishing should be classified as

1. Extractive industry
2. Genetic industry
3. Manufacturing industry
4. Construction industry

29. Which of the following is not a manufacturing industry

1. Iron and steel works
2. Flour mills
3. Fruit canning
4. Mining

30. In a private business enterprise profit should be regarded as

1. The legitimate reward for honest endeavour.
2. The supreme objective of business
3. The sole objective of business
4. Subsidiary to service motive

31. The term organisation means

1. Management of the business
2. Accomplishment of goals or objective to business
3. The process of assigning duties to individuals to achieve specified ends effectively
4. Centralization of authority in the hands of an individual to achieve business ends

32. In which of the following forms of business organisation, registration is legally compulsory

1. Sole proprietorship
2. Partnership
3. Joint stock company
4. Co-operative undertaking

33. The liability of a sole proprietor is

1. Limited to the extent of his capital invested in the business
2. Limited to the extend of the value of business assets.
3. Limited to the extent of the value of business assets and his all private assets.

34. Redeemable preference share can be

1. Cumulative preference shares
2. Non-cumulative preference shares
3. Participating preference shares
4. Non-participating preference shares.
5. Any of these
6. None of these

35. Preference shares are those which carry preferential right in respect of

1. Dividends
2. Repayment of capital
3. Both dividend and repayment of capital

36. Participating preference shares are those which participate

1. In the voting
2. In the general meeting of the company.
3. In the management of the company
4. In the profits over and above their fixed dividend.
5. All of these

37. A project which may not add to the existing profits should be financed by

1. Debentures
2. Preference share capital
3. Equity capital
4. Public deposits

38. To which of the following types of companies, debentures suit as a source of finance?

1. Companies with fluctuating earnings.
2. Companies with stable earnings
3. Companies which cannot earn a rate of profit higher than the rate of interest payable on debentures.
4. All of these

39. Members of Bombay Stock Exchange are unofficially classified into

1. Brokers and jobbers
2. Brokers and tarawaniwalas
3. Jobbers and tarawaniwalas
4. There is no such classification of members of stock exchange

40. Speculation in stock exchange means

1. Investment in securities
2. Gambling in securities
3. Buying and selling securities in the hope of making profit due to changes in prices.

4

41. Which of the following is not a speculator in the stock exchange

a. Brokers b. Bull

c. Bear d*.* Stag

42. Which of the speculator expect fall in the prices of securities in the near future

a. Bull b. Bear

c. Stag

43. Which of the speculator applies for new issues with a view to prompt resale

a. Bull b. Bear

c. Stag

44. When a right to purchase securities is acquired it is known as

a. call option b. put option

c. double option

45. When a right to sell security is acquired it is known as

a. call option b. pat option

c. double option

46. An existing company raising additionalcapital

1. must offer the new shares to the existing shareholders
2. Need not offer the new shares to the existing shareholders
3. Need not offer the new shares to the existing share holders if a special resolution to the effect has been passed

47. Blue chip means

1. Shares guaranteed by the government
2. Shares listed in the stock exchange
3. Shares giving consistent high rate of return

48. Stock exchange

1. Second hand securities
2. Issue of equity shares
3. Issue of preference shares
4. Issue of debentures

49. Cartel is a type of

1. Horizontal combination
2. Vertical combination
3. Allied combination.
4. Mixed combination

50. FICCI was formed in the year

a. 1920 b. 1925

c. 1926 d. 1951

**ANSWERS**

1 a 2. c 3. c 4. a 5.. a 6. c 7. b 8. d

9. d 10. a 11 c 11. c 12. b 13 d 14. c 15, c 16. b

17. c 18. b 19. b 20. e 21. b 22. b 23. b 24. a

25. c 26 c 27. d 28. 29. d 30. a 31. c 32. c

33. c 34. e 35. c 36. d 37. c 38. b 39. b 40. c

41, a 42. b 43. c 44. a 45. b 46. c 47. c 48. a

49. a 50. c

5

## Paper II Model Test Paper II

1. Which is a capital expenditure

1. Wages paid
2. Salaries paid
3. Heavy advertisement cost
4. Patents acquired

2. A company can purchase its own

1. Equity shares
2. Preference shares
3. Debentures
4. All of the above

3. A company usually cannot issue shares at a discount of more than

a. 2% b. 5%

c. 10% d. 15%

4. Blue chips are

1. Shares listed on stock exchange
2. Government securities
3. Shares giving high rate of return
4. All of the above

5. A and B are 7 : 5 patterns. C is admitted for 1/5 share, the new ratio is

a. 3 : 2 : 1 b. 7 : 5 : 3

c. 2 : 2 : 1

d. None of the above

6. The sacrificing ratio in above case is

a. 7 : 5 b. *2 :* 1

c. Equal

7. For issue of debenture underwriting commission cannot exceed

a. 2 b. 4%

c. 5% d. 71/2%

8. The role of staff in line and staff organisation is

a. Executive b. Advisory

c. Appointing new staff members

9. An office is a

1. Nerve centre of a business
2. Heart of business
3. Blood of business
4. Eyes and hands of business

10. Immediate liquidity test is

1. Current ratio
2. Quick ratio
3. Fixed assets turnover ratio
4. Stock turnover ratio

11. Cost accounting is a part of

1. Management accounting
2. Financial accounting
3. General accounting

12. A VCR is purchased by Advertising Agency. It is a

1. Revenue Expenditure
2. Capital expenditure
3. Deferred Revenue Expenditure

13. Theory 'X' and "Y' was originated by

a. P.F. Drucker b. McGregor

c. Maslow d. Herzberg

14. What is exception to the principle; of construction notice

1. Doctrine of ultra virus
2. Doctrine of indoor management
3. Both of these

15. Staffing function includes

1. Training2. Placemen

3. Organising 4 Directing

a. 1 and 2 b. 1 and .3

c. 1, 3 and 4 d. 3 and 4

16. Company secretary is appointed by

1. Shareholders
2. Board of directors
3. Government

17. Auditor of a public company is appointed by

1. Company secretary
2. Shareholders in general meeting
3. Board of directors
4. Controller of capital issues

6

18. Directors are appointed by

1. Shareholders in general meeting
2. Managing director
3. Controller
4. Staff

19. A special resolution is passed by

a. Simple majority b. 2/3 majority

c. 75% majority

20. In a big office, efficient filing is

a. Vertical b. Horizontal

c. Both

21. Net worth of a business means

1. Total fixed assets
2. Assets minus liabilities
3. Fixed assets minus current assets
4. Share capital + current liabilities

22. Transfer to sinking fund for replacement of an asset is a

1. Charge against P & L Appropriation A/c.
2. Charge against P & L A/c.
3. Charge against general reserve

23. Which of the following is an error of principle

1. Wrong totaling
2. Writing on the debit side instead of credit side of an accounting
3. Wrong posting in the ledger
4. Wages paid for installation of machinery charged to P & L A/c.

24. Which of the following is a profitability ratio

1. Stock turnover ratio
2. Debt equity ratio
3. Return on investment
4. Acid test ratio

25. Match the following

1. Bull a. Fails to meet his commitments

2 Bear b. Expects price to fall

3 stag c. Expects price to rise d. Applies for share of

4. Lame duck

new companies

A B C D

a. 4 3 2 1

b. 4 2 1 3

c. 2 1 4 3

d. 3 2 1 4

26. Match the following

1. Functions of A. Mayo Management
2. Behavioural B Maslow Approach
3. Theory of

Motivation C Fayol

4. Theory of D. Weber Location

A B C D

a. 3 2 1 4

b. 4 3 1 2

c. 2 4 1 3

d. 2 3 1 4

27. Match the following

1. Holding company A. Maximum 50 members

2. Government b. Minimum 7 company members

3. Public company C. Partly public partly Government

4. Private company D Business

combination

A B C D

a. 1 2 3 4

b. 2 1 4 3

c. 1 3 2 4

d. 4 3 2 1

28. Cost of goods sold Rs. 40,000 Gross profit = 25% of sales What is the amount of sales

a. Rs. 30,000 b. Rs. 40,000

c. Rs. 50,000 d. None of these

29. Total assets turnover = 4 times Net profit margin = 10% Total Assets = Rs. 50,000

7

The net profit is

a. Rs. 5,000 b. Rs. 10,000

c. 20,000 d. Rs. 25,000

30. Over-capitalisation is cured by

1. Increase in the rate of debenture interest
2. Redemption of debenture
3. Issue of bonus shares

31. A company is highly geared when

1. It raises finance by only equity capital
2. More debentures are issued than preference shares
3. More debentures are issued than equity capital

32. *Assertion -* In trading on equity equity shareholders receive higher dividend. *Reasoning -* On debentures and preference shares only a fixed rate of interest or dividend is paid.

1. Both assertion and reasoning are correct and the reasoning correctly explains the assertion
2. Both assertion and reasoning are correct but the reasoning does not correctly explain the assertion
3. Assertion is correct but reasoning is wrong.
4. Assertion is wrong but reasoning is correct

33. *Assertion -* A manager delegates authority *Reasoning* - Manager wants to shirk his responsibility.

1. Both assertion and reasoning are correct
2. Assertion is correct but reasoning is wrong
3. Assertion is wrong but reasoning is correct

34. *Assertion -* Holding company is a partial consolidation

*Reasoning -* Joint stock company form of organisation helps in forming holding companies

1. Both assertion and reasoning are correct and the reasoning correctly explains the assertion
2. Both assertion and reasoning are correct but the reasoning does not correctly explain the assertion
3. Assertion is correct but reasoning is wrong
4. Assertion is wrong but reasoning is correct

35. Funds in relation to Funds Flow Statement means

1. Net assets
2. Current assets
3. Net current assets
4. Current liabilities

36. When a partner dies, the amount of joint life policy should be credited to the capital accounts of

1. All partners including deceased partner in profit sharing ratio
2. Remaining partners in profit sharing ratio
3. only deceased partner

37. A and B are partners sharing in the ration of 1/2 and 1/2. C is admitted for 1/3 share. The new ratio is

1. 1/2 : 1/2 : 1/3
2. 1/3 : 1/3 : 1/2
3. 1/3 : 1/3 : 1/3

38. On the admission of a new partner, the increase in the value of an asset is debited to

1. Asset A/c
2. Revaluation A/c
3. Old partner's capital A/c

39. In the absence of an agreement, the partners are entitled to interest on their loans at the rate of

a. 5% b. 6%

c. 7%

d. No interest is payable

40. In total Debtors Account, the amount recorded is

1. B/R opening balance
2. B/R closing balance
3. B/R during the year

8

41. Income and expenditure A/c is prepared by

1. Manufacturing concerns
2. Non-manufacturing concerns
3. Trading concerns
4. Non-trading concerns

42. Debit side of Income and Expenditure A/c, shows

A .Income b Expenditure

c. Cash receipts d. Cash payments

43. Interlocking directorship is a

1. Federation
2. Partial consolidation
3. Complete consolidation

44. Quick ratio is a test of

a. liquidity b. solvency

c. profitability d. none of these

45. When gross profit is Rs.30,000 and expenses resulting in application of funds, is Rs. 7,000 then the funds from operations will be

a. Rs 30,000 b Rs. 7,000

c. Rs 23,000 d Rs. 37,000

46. Payment to trade creditors

1. results in flow of funds
2. does not result in flow of fund
3. is a source of fund

47. Which method of inventory valuation is more suited when prices are rising

a. LIFO b. FIFO

c. Weighted average

48. The MRTP Act does not apply to

1. Public companies
2. Public corporations
3. Private companies
4. It applies to all of these

49. Franking Machine is a

1. Duplicating machine
2. Dictating machine
3. Calculating machine
4. Mailing machine

50. A more flexible system of filing is

1. Vertical filing
2. Horizontal filing
3. Pigeon-hole filing

**ANSWERS**

1. d 2. c 3. c 4 c 5. b 6. a 7. a 8. b

9. a 10. b 11. a 12. b 13. b 14. b 15. a 16. b

17. b 18. a 19. c 20. a 21. b 22. b 23. d 24. c

25. b 26. d 27, d 28, c 29. c 30. b . 31. c 32. a

33 b 34. b 35. c .36. a 37. c 38. a 39. b 40. c

41 d. 42 b. 43 b. 44. a. 45. c 46. b 47. a 48. b 49. d 50. a

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## Paper II Paper II Model Test Paper III

1. What does water in Balance Sheet indicate?

1. Excess of liquidity
2. Over trading
3. Under trading
4. Part of capital not represented by assets

2 .If sales day book is undercast, the result is

1. Sales figures is reduced
2. Sales figures is increased
3. Debtors amount is increased

3. What is the role of MRTP Act.

1. To see that no monopolies are formed
2. To see that unethical competition is not there in any product
3. To see that consumer gets the full benefit of his money

a. 1, 2 and 3 b. 1 and 3

c. 2 and 3 d. only 1

4. Letter of credit establishes

1. credit worthiness of the exporter
2. credit worthiness of the importer
3. bank account of the party

5. What is quick ratio?

1. Current assets/Current liabilities
2. immediate realisable assets/current liabilities
3. Current assets/Immediately realisable liabilities

6. Higher the ratio, the more favorable it is" does not apply to

1. Operating ratio
2. Operating profit ratio
3. Stock turnover ratio
4. Gross profit ratio

7. ROI is the relation between

1. Net profit and capital employed
2. Turnover and capital employed
3. Investment and profit

8. Dividend can be paid out of

1. Profit 2.Reserve

3. Share premium

a. All the above b. 1 and 2

c. 2 and 3

9. Re-arrange the following heads of assets in the Balance Sheet of a company

1. Fixed Assets
2. Miscellaneous Expenditure
3. Current Assets
4. Loans and Advances
5. Investments
6. 1, 3, 4, 5, 2
7. 1, 5, 2, 3, 4
8. 5, 1, 3, 4, 2
9. 1, 5, 3, 4, 2

10. Which of the following is a statutory audit?

1. Management Audit
2. Financial Audit
3. Cost Audit
4. All the above
5. None of these

11. An auditor of a company is appointed for a period of

a. 1year b. 2 years

c. 3 years d. 5 years

12. Audit of company accounts is

a. compulsory b. Advisable

c. unnecessary

13. Which of the following types of companies should avoid issue of debentures?

1. companies with stable earnings
2. companies where earnings are not stable
3. companies which are able a higher rate of profit than rate of interest payable on debentures

14. An equipment is imported at original price of Rs. 50,000, for shipping Rs. 5,000, for

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freight Rs. 5,000, wages for erecting the plant Rs. 1,000. What should be debited as the cost of equipment?

a. Rs. 50,000 b. Rs. 55,000

c. Rs. 60,000 d. Rs. 61,000

15. On an equity share of Rs. 20, the company has called up Rs. 16 but Rs. 14 has been received by the company, the share capital

a. Rs. 20 b. Rs. 16

c. Rs. 14

16. Z Ltd. forfeited 20 shares of Rs. 10 each, on which Rs. 4 per share were paid. What is the minimum price for re-issue of these shares as fully paid?

1. Rs. 8 per share
2. Rs. 6 per share
3. Rs. 4 per share

17. Given : Current ratio =3:1

Quick ratio =1:1

Current Liabilities = Rs. 30,000

What is the value of stock in trade?

a. Rs. 45,000 b. Rs. 60,000

c. Rs. 90,000

18. Opening Stock = Rs. 29,000

Closing Stock = Rs. 31,000

Sales = Rs. 3,20,000

Gross profit ratio = 25%

What is the stock turnover ratio?

a. 4 times b. 6 times

c. 8 times

19. If total sources of funds Rs. 50,000 and total applications Rs. 20,000 the net increase in working capital is

a. Rs. 30,000 b. Rs. 20,000

c. Rs. 50,000 d. Rs. 70,000

20. Net Sales = Rs. 10,00,000

Cost of goods sold = Rs. 7,35,000

Gross profit ratio is

a. 73.5% b. 26.5%

c. cannot be known

21. Rent paid results in

1. source of fund
2. use of fund
3. no flow of fund

22. When preliminary expenses are written off, it results in

1. source of fund
2. use of fund
3. no flow of fund

23. Internal auditor of a company must be a

1. chartered accountant
2. cost accountant
3. chartered or cost account
4. need not possess any professional qualification

24. Company X Ltd. is the holding company of Y Ltd. Company Z Ltd. is the subsidiary of Y Ltd. What is the relation of X Ltd. and Z Ltd?

* 1. X Ltd. is the holding company of Z Ltd.
  2. Z Ltd. is the holding company of X Ltd.
  3. There is no relation between X Ltd. and Z Ltd.

25. MRTP Act does not apply to

1. Government companies
2. Public companies
3. Private Companies

26. Essential elements of Rationalisation are

1. Business combination
2. Modernisation
3. Research
4. Specialisation

a. 1, 2, 3 b. 2, 3, 4

c. 1, 3, 4 d. All the four

27. Causa proxima implies that loss must arise from

1. any cause
2. more than one cause
3. cause insured against
4. act of God and not that of a person

28. *Assertion* - Shares must be listed on all the stock exchange

*Reasoning -* Stock exchange listing provides liquidity to shares.

1. Both assertion and reasoning are correct
2. Assertion is correct but reasoning is wrong
3. Assertion is wrong but reasoning is correct

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29. *Assertion -* Commercial banks in India are treated as social banks.

*Reasoning -* They provide finance for the upliftment of the down-trodden.

1. Assertion and Reasoning, both are true
2. Assertion is true but Reasoning is wrong
3. Assertion is wrong but Reasoning is true
4. Both Assertion and Reasoning are wrong

30. Match the following :

* 1. Principle of subrogation A. Business combination
  2. Principle of ultra virus B. Insurance
  3. Holding company C. Company law
  4. Contango D. Stock exchange

A B C D

a. 3 1 2 4

b. 1 3 2 4

c. 4 2 1 3

d. 1 2 3 4

31. Admission fees received by a Sports club is

a. Revenue Receipt b. Capital Receipt

c. Deferred Receipt

32. Balance Sheet audit is useful when

1. concern is very large
2. concern is small one
3. internal check is weak

33. Match the following

1. Uses praise A. Autocratic leader
2. Uses criticism B. Theory X
3. Negative C. Theory Y approach
4. Positive approach D. Democratic leader

A B C D

1. 1 2 4 3
2. 3 2 1 4
3. 2 3 4 1
4. 4 1 3 2

34. The idea of MBO originally come from

a. Maslow b. Taylor

c. P.F. Drucker d. McGregor

35. In line staff organisation, the authority lies in

a. Line b. Staff

c. Both line and staff

36. When a supervisor is redesignated as section officer under need hierarchy theory of motivation it satisfied

a. Social needs b. Esteem needs

c. Self actualisation needs

37. Decentralisation

1. increases the importance of superior
2. decreases the importance of superiors
3. increases the importance of subordinates
4. decreases the importance of subordinates

38. Indexing is an important

1. method of filing
2. aid to filing
3. method of keeping account books
4. method of keeping statistical records

39. Computer hardware refers to

1. Data required for processing
2. Punch cards, magnetic tapes or paper tapes
3. All the equipment required for proper functioning of a programme
4. The end product obtained from computer

40. **Assertion** (A) : Ex in Bank is mainly a supervising body for export finance.

**Reasoning (R)** : Commercial Banks cater to small needs of exporters.

1. A is wrong but R is correct
2. A is correct but R is wrong
3. Both A and R are wrong
4. Both A and R are correct

41. **Assertion** (A) : Management accounting provides management with information for decision making.

**Reasoning** (R) : Management Accounting is a branch of financial accounting.

1. A is correct but R is wrong
2. A is wrong but R is correct
3. Both A and R are correct
4. Both A and R are wrong

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42. A Board meeting must be held at least once in

* 1. Every month
  2. Every two months
  3. Every three months
  4. Every four months

43. A person can be a director of not more than

a. 5 companies b. 10 companies

c. 15 companies d. 20 companies

44. **Assertion** **(A.)** *:* A public company may adopt Table 'A' as its Articles.

**Reasoning** **(R)** : Any Limited Company can adopt Table 'A'

1. A is correct but R is wrong
2. A is wrong but R is correct
3. Both A and R are correct
4. Both A and R are wrong

45. A copy of Annual Return should be filed with the Registrar of Companies within days of annual general meeting.

a. 30 b. 42

c. 45 d. 60

46. Principle of indemnity does not apply to

1. Life insurance
2. Fire insurance
3. Marine insurance
4. Theft insurance

47. In which type of life insurance policy, the insurance amount is payable only to the survivors of insured?

1. Endowment Policy
2. Whole life policy
3. Sinking fund policy
4. All the above

48. The 'fund' in fund flow statement means

1. Cash
2. Current assets
3. Current liabilities
4. Net working capital

49. Cash sales are recorded in

a. Cash book b. Sales Book

c. journal d. None of these

50. What is the minimum number of meetings of the Board of Directors of companies in a year?

a. One b. Two

c. Three d. Four

**ANSWERS**

1. c 2. a 3. d 4 b 5. b 6. a 7. a 8. b.

9. d 10. b 11. a 12. a 13. b 14. d 15. c 16. b

17. b 18. c 19. a 20. b 21. b 22. c 23. d 24. a

25. a 26. d 27. c 28. c 29. c 30. a 31. b 32. a

33. c 34. c 35. a 36. b 37. c 38. b 39. c 40. a

41. a 42. c 43. d 44. d 45. d 46. a 47. b 48. d

49. a 50. d

13

## Paper II Model Test Paper IV

1. A statutory meeting requires a notice of at least

a. 7 days b. 14 days

c. 21 days d. 30 days

2. Quorum for a board meeting

1. 1/3 of total No, of directors or 2 directors, whichever is higher
2. 1/2 of total No. of directors or 3 directors, whichever is higher
3. 1/2 of total No. of directors or 3 directors, whichever is lower

3. Procedure for forfeiture and their re-issue of shares is given in

1. Memorandum of association
2. Articles of association
3. Prospectus

4. Current ratio is increased when

* 1. old furniture is sold for cash
  2. cash is received from debtors
  3. debentures are converted into
  4. wages are paid

5. Income and expenditure account has a

1. opening debit balance
2. opening credit balance
3. no opening balance

6. In which method amount of depreciation decreases every year

1. Straight line method
2. Sum of years digit method
3. Annuity method
4. Sinking fund method

7. According to Companies Act, a company- must have a whole time secretary if its paid up share capital is-

1. Rs. 10 lakhs or more
2. Rs. 25 lakhs or more
3. Rs. 50 lakhs or more
4. Rs. 1 crore

8. Under the Companies Act, a company must have

a. Board of directors

b. Managing director

c. Manager d. All of these

9. A person is disqualified from being appointed as a director of a company if

1. he has applied to be adjudged insolvent
2. he is of unsound mind
3. he is an undischarged insolvent
4. All of these

10. A public company having a share capital

1. Must issue a prospectus
2. cannot file a statement in lieu of prospectus
3. may file a statement in lieu of prospectus

11. The most important clause in the Memorandum of Association of a company is

1. Name clause
2. Registered office clause
3. Objects clause
4. Liability clause

12. "A person dealing with a company has a right to assume that internal requirements prescribed have been observed" This rule is laid in

1. Doctrine of constructive notice
2. Doctrine of indoor management
3. Doctrine of ultra virus

13. What is the main idea of group discussion?

1. to tap leadership quality
2. to see personality
3. to see communication ability

14. If a company is wound up, the following debtors have to be paid

1. Bank loan
2. Preference capital

14

1. Debentures holders
2. Equity share holders

What is the order of repayment?

a. 1, 2, 3, 4 b. 4, 1, 3, 2.

c. 1, 3, 2, 4 d. 3, 2, 1, 4

15. What is irredeemable preference shares?

1. which become equity shares after a specified period
2. which are repayable after a specified period
3. which are not repayable during the life of the company

16. Short sales in a stock exchange means

* 1. selling those shares which one does not have
  2. selling shares and then buying the same shares
  3. signing transfer deed without filling in the name of the transferee

17. Capital gearing is the ratio between

1. Equity capital and debentures
2. Equity capital and preference capital
3. Equity capital and fixed interest securities

18. Trading Account is a

a. Personal A/c b. Real A/c

c. Nominal A/c

19. Liabilities in a company are Rs. 80,000 and owner's equity is Rs. 70,000. What is the amount of total equity?

a. Rs. 80,000 b. Rs. 70,000

c. Rs. 10,000 d. Rs. 1,50,000

20. In Q. 13 above, what is the amount of total assets?

a. Rs. 70,000 b. Rs. 80,000

c. Rs. 10,000 d. Rs. 1,50,000

21. In Q. 19 above, what is the amount of net worth?

a. Rs. 70,000 b. Rs. 80,000

c. Rs. 10,000 d. Rs. 1,50,000

22. Major repairs of plant and machinery is

1. Revenue expenditure
2. Deferred revenue expenditure
3. Capital expenditure

23. Which of the following is a capital expenditure?

1. Amount spent on extension and thus increasing the seating capacity of picture hall
2. Depreciation of a picture hall building
3. Preliminary expenses of a company
4. All of these

24. Principle of subrogation in insurance applies

1. only to life insurance
2. only to fire and marine insurance
3. to all types of insurance

25. Average clause in a fire policy is to check the

1. under insurance
2. over-insurance
3. Both a and b

26. When four cotton textile mills form a business combination, it is called

1. Vertical combination
2. Horizontal combination
3. Lateral combination

27. Continuous forward selling to depress prices of securities in stock exchange is known as

1. short selling
2. bear hammering
3. bear squeeze

28. A foreign company means

1. A company incorporated outside India but doing business in India
2. A company incorporated in India but doing business outside India
3. both a and b

29. The minimum subscription is to be received in

a. 45 days b. 120 days

c. 130 days

30. What is a flow chart?

1. a diagrammatic representation of sequence of events
2. a chart showing profit/loss of the company
3. a chart showing the rate of return on investments

15

31. Sinking fund for depreciation is created

1. to write off depreciation
2. to provide for increased price of new asset to be purchased
3. to provide funds for replacement of asset

32. Working of a stock exchange is governed by

1. Govt of India
2. Controller of Capital issue
3. Governing Board of that stock exchange

33. What is the order of the performance of the following functions of management.?

1. Planning 2. Directing

3. Organising 4. Controlling

a. 1, 2, 3, 4 b. 1, 4, 2, 3

c. 1, 3, 2, 4 d. 1, 3, 4, 2

34. Which of the following is true with respect to planning function?

1. to make a blue print of ideas and work
2. to tell the work allocation to all
3. monitoring whether the things allocated are done properly

35. Bills Receivable endorsed are debited to

1. B/R Account
2. Debtors Account
3. Creditors Account

36. Interest receivable on investments by a charitable institution will be shown on

1. Assets side of Balance Sheet
2. Liability side of the Balance Sheet
3. Dr. side of income and expenditure A/c

37. Receipts and Payment Account is a summary of

1. Income and expenses
2. Cash receipts and payments
3. Dr. and Cr. balances of ledger accounts

38. There are 500 members of a club, each paying an annual subscription of Rs. 20 each. Subscription received during a year amount to Rs, 10750, including arrears of previous year Rs. 750. What amount should be shown in the Income and Expenditure Account?

a. Rs. 10,000 b. Rs. 10,750

c. Rs. 750 d. Rs. 9,250

39. In Q. 38 above, what amount should be shown in the Receipts and Payment A/c?

a. Rs. 10,000 b. Rs. 10,750

c. Rs. 750 d. Rs. 9,250

40. What amount is Q. 38 above should be shown in the balance sheet?

a. Rs. 10,000 b. Rs. 10,750

c. Rs. 750 d. Rs. 9,250

e. None of these

41. A and B are partners showing profits in the ratio of 1/2 and 1/2 share, C is admitted for 1/3 share, what is the new ratio

A B C

a. 1/3 1/3 1/2

b. 1/2 1/2 1/3

c. 1/3 1/2 1/3

42. On the admission of a partner, decrease in the value of machinery is debited to

1. P & L Adj. A/c
2. Machinery A/c
3. Old partner's capital A/c

43. Arrears of preference dividends (cumulative) will be shown in the balance sheet of a company as

1. Unclaimed dividend
2. Current liability
3. Contingent liability

44. Contingent liability is shown in the Balance Sheet due to

1. Convention of full disclosure
2. Convention of conservation
3. Convention of materiality
4. Going concern concept

45. When all partners are insolvent, the loss is then borne by

a. Government b. Creditors

c. Partners

46. Which meeting is held only once during the life time of the company

1. Statutory meeting
2. Annual general meeting
3. Extra ordinary meeting
4. Creditor's meeting

16

47. Internal audit helps in

1. Internal check
2. Audit in depth
3. Statutory audit
4. Internal control

48. If a person buys shares at one market and sells at another at a higher price, it is called

1. Badla transaction
2. Bull liquidation
3. Arbitrage
4. Inside trading

49. Consider

1. Cash in hand
2. Bills Receivable
3. Book debts
4. Bank OD

Which of the above are considered for

calculating working capital?

a. 1, 2, and 3 b. 1, 3, and 4

c. 1 and 4 d. All the 4

50. In partnership, who among the following

can step out easily

a. Infant b. Widow

c. Retiring partner d. None of these

**ANSWERS**

1. c 2. a 3. b 4. a 5 c 6. b 7. b 8. a

9. d 10. c 11, c 12. b 13. a 14. c 15*.* b 16. a

17. c 18. c 19. d 20. d 21. a 22. b 23. a 24. b

25. b 26. b 27. c 28. a 29. b 30. a 31, c 32. c

33. c 34. a 35, c 36. a 37. b 38. a 39. b 40. c

41. c 42. a 43. c 44. a 45. b 46. a 47. d 48. c

49. d 50. a

17

## Paper II Model Test Paper V

1. Depreciation is

1. a source of fund
2. a use of fund
3. neither a source nor a use of fund
4. partly a source and partly an application of fund

2. The following are the figures relating to a trader ;

Opening stock - Rs. 10,000

Closing stock - Rs. 11,000

Purchases - Rs. 70,000

The Goods are sold at a profit of 30% on cost. The amount of sales will he

a. Rs. 1,04,000 b. Rs. 91,000

c. Rs. 89,700 d. Rs. 21,000

3. Match List 1 and 2. Select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists and mark your answer sheet accordingly

**List 1 (Item)**

1. Cash
2. Profits
3. Discount on issue of shares
4. Plant and machinery

**List II (Nature of Item)**

1. Shareholder's equity
2. Fixed asset
3. Current asset
4. Fictitious asset
5. Intangible asset

**Codes :**

A B C D

a. 2 5 1 3

b. 3 1 4 2

c. 3 4 5 1

d. 1 3 4 2

4. When a goodwill account is raised at the time of admission of a new partner, credit is given to old partners in their

1. new profit sharing ratio
2. old profit sharing ratio
3. ratio of sacrifice
4. capital ratio

5. A and B were equal partners in a firm. On 1-1-1982, they admitted C on the following conditions :

C should bring Rs. 10,000 as capital, and Rs. 5,000 as goodwill. In future A, B and C would share profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 2. A and B will share the goodwill in the ratio of

a. 1:1 b. 3:1

c. 1:3 d, 2:1

6. On 31st December, 1982 the assets and liabilities of a firm were Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. The firm was dissolved and a sum of 60 paise in a rupee was paid to the creditors. What was the loss on realisation?

a. Rs. 10,000 b. Rs. 12,000

c. Rs. 18,000 d. Rs. 22,000

7. When an incoming partner purchases his share from one of the existing partners

1. The total assets of the firm do not change
2. the assets of the firm will be augmented to the extent of the payment received from the new partner
3. the total assets of the firm will be reduced if the existing partner withdraws the share surrendered
4. the change in the total assets of the firm will depend upon the structure of the assets

8. Subscription amounting to Rs. 7,500 appear on the credit side of Income and Expenditure Account after adjusting subscriptions outstanding Rs. 600 and subscription received in advance Rs. 450.

18

The amount of subscription to be shown in the Receipts and Payments Account for the same year will be

a Rs. 6,450 b. Rs. 7,350

c. Rs. 7,650 d. Rs. 8,550

9. Which one of the following item/items will be included in Income and Expenditure Account?

1. Accrued expenses
2. Credit purchases
3. Prepaid expenses
4. Opening cash balance

Select the correct answer from the codes given below and mark your answer sheet accordingly

**Codes :**

a. 1 b. 1 and 2

c. 2 and 3 d. 3 and 4

10. While preparing the final accounts from incomplete records, the capital is to be taken as equal to the

1. value of fixed assets
2. total assets
3. difference between the current assets and current liability
4. net assets

11. If sales are Rs. 60,000, gross profit is 1/3 on cost, purchases are Rs. 49,000 and the closing stock is Rs. 9,000 the opening stock will be

a nil b. Rs. 5,000

c. Rs, 20,000 d. Rs. 49.000

12. If

Capital at the end = Rs. 7,000

Capital introduced = Rs. 5,000

Drawings = Rs. 8,000

Loss = Rs. 10,000

then capital in the beginning is equal to

a. Rs. 12,000 b. Rs. 16,000

c. Rs. 20,000 d. Rs. 30,000

13. Company accounting conforms more to dual aspect concept than to incomplete recording system because

1. Companies Act insists upon the adoption of double entry system of bookkeeping
2. .Balance sheet could not be prepared u/s 211 of Company's Act according to the incomplete recording system
3. to show true and fair view of the affairs of the company
4. to ensure adequate disclosure

Select the correct answer from the codes given and mark your answer sheet accordingly

**Codes :**

a. 1 and 2 b. 2 and 3

c. 2, 3 and 4 d. 1, 2 and 3

14. Debentures redeemed but not claimed by the debenture holders appear in the Balance Sheet as 'Debentures redeemed but not paid' under the heading

1. secured loans
2. unsecured loans
3. current liabilities
4. contingent liabilities

15. Profit on re-issue of forfeited shares is transferred to

1. Profit and Loss A/c
2. Capital Reserve A/c
3. Share Capital A/c
4. General Reserve A/c

16. The purpose of depreciation is to

1. reduce fixed assets to market value each year
2. save income tax and wealth tax
3. educe fixed assets to nil as soon as possible
4. locate the cost of fixed assets to expense over their working lives

17. Consider the following items which appear under "Reserves and Surpluses" of balance sheet of a company

1. Profit and Loss account
2. Capital Redemption Reserve
3. Share premium
4. Capital Reserve

The correct sequence of these items is

a. 4, 2, 3, 1 b. 4, 3, 2, 1

c. 1, 2, 3, 4 d. 2, 4, 3, 1

18. Bonus shares are issued by the companies because

19

1. surplus cash is available
2. there are heavy accumulated general reserves
3. there is heavy competition from similar companies
4. they have high gross profit ratio

19. The amount of depreciation under straight line method vis-a-vis written down value method, when the rate of depreciation is same, would be

1. equal in all years
2. equal in the first year but higher in subsequent years
3. equal in the first year but lower in subsequent years
4. lower in the first year but equal in subsequent years

20. If on January 1, 1983 a plant is purchased for Rs. 1,20,000 its estimated life is ten years and its salvage value is Rs. 10,000 under which one of the following methods would the 1983 depreciation be the largest?

1. Straight line method
2. Double-declining balance method
3. Sum of the years, digits method
4. 15% on original cost

21. Cost of carrying inventory implies

1. the acquisition cost of the items as per invoice
2. cost of economic lot size
3. risk of obsolescence and interest
4. moving average of cost of the items

22. A company has inadvertently overstated its ending inventory. This will

1. increase the income of the succeeding year
2. decrease the income of the current year
3. have no effect on the income of the succeeding year
4. decrease the income of the succeeding year

23. If the carrying cost of average inventory (i) goes up, other things remaining the same,. EOQ would

1. go up in proportion to (i)
2. go up in proportion to square root of (i)
3. go drwn in inverse proportion to (i)
4. go down in inverse proportion to square root of (i)

24. In a period of inflation, which inventory method would be considered suitable by the accountant?

a. LIFO b. FIFO

c. Average cost d. Standard cost

25. Modern Leasing Co. Ltd. has debt equity ratio 8:1. It has decided to issue bonus shares in the ratio of 1:2 the debt-equity ratio after the issue would be

a. 8:1 b. 4;1

c. 1:8 d. 1:4

26. Which one of the following ratios is the indicator of the long term solvency of the firm?

1. Acid test ratio
2. Debt-equity ratio
3. Time interest earned ratio
4. None of these

27. To test the liquidity of a concern which of the following ratios are useful?

1. Acid test ratio
2. Capital turnover ratio
3. Bad debts to sales ratio
4. Inventory turnover ratio

Select the correct answer from the codes given below and mark your sheet accordingly

**Codes :**

a. 1 and 3 b. 1 and 4

c. 2 and 4 d. 2 and 3

28. A low inventory turnover ratio may be the result of

1. obsolescence of some of the stock
2. slow moving inventory
3. frequent stock-outs
4. fast moving inventory Of these statements
5. 1 and 2 are correct
6. 2 alone is correct

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1. 4 alone is correct
2. 2 and 3 are correct

29. If earnings per share of X Limited is Rs. 15 andthe price-earnings ratio of other similar companies is Rs. 10, then the market value of share of X Ltd. will be

a. Rs. 300 b. Rs. 150

c. Rs. 75 d. Rs. 25

30. Trading on thin equity means

1. trading in equity shares of small face value
2. **a** relatively smaller equity capital than borrowed capital
3. transactions between the company and its minority shareholders
4. restricted transactions on equity shares in stock exchanges

31. Which one of the following is least suited for measuring return on investment?

* 1. 
  2. 
  3. Operating income ratio x total assets turnover
  4. 

32. Given in the following table is data for various companies in the same industry

A B C D

Current Assets 150 140 100 120

A/C Receivable 60 50 50 70

Turnover Ratio 6.5 5.0 5.5 5.0

Current Liabilities 100 120 80 130

The two firm which appear to be having better liquidity position are

a. A and B b. B and C

c. A and C d. B and D

33. While calculating the Net Present Value under Discounted cash flow method of Return on Investment analysis, the operations involved are

1. Cash outflow
2. Discounted net cash flow
3. Cash inflow
4. Net present value

The correct sequence of these operations is

a 1, 2, 3, 4, b. 1, 3, 2, 4

c. 4, 1, 3, 2 d. 3, 1, 4, 2

34. Rate of Return on Investment is meaningful to

1. Shareholders 2. Creditors

3. Management

Of the statements given above

a. 1 alone is true

b. 1 and 3 are true

c. 2 and 3 are true

d. 1, 2 and 3 are true

35. Which one of the following is correct about 'margin of safety ratio' ?

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 

36. Which one of the following practices is permissible under the Code of Ethics to be followed by an auditor?

1. An auditor who gives an expert opinion on a client company may be an underwriter of the same
2. Understatement of the facts only for tax planning purposes
3. Prescribing a fee contingent upon the tax liabilities/saving effected
4. Engaging in a business can jointly with the client

37. The auditor is generally expected to carry out the following in a particular seriatim

1. Verification of Assets and Liabilities
2. Vouching of transactions
3. Checking of valuation of Assets and Liabilities

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Select the correct answer from the codes given below and mark your answer sheet accordingly

**Codes :**

a. 1, 3, 2 b. 3, 2, 1

c. 2, 1, 3 d. 3, 1, 2

38. Profits can be fraudulently inflated by

1. suppression of sales returns
2. treating capital expenditure as revenue
3. overestimation of liabilities
4. omission of prepaid expenses

39. The trial balance of a manufacturing concern at the close of its financial year showed the following revenue balance

Rs.

Raw material and Stores consumed 2,00,000

Salaries and wages 50,000

Other manufacturing expenses 1,00,000

Sales 3,00,000

The closing stock at selling rates amounted to Rs. 80,000. The management wants to change the basic of valuation of closing stock from selling rates to cost or market price, whichever is lower. Besides the figures given above, no other data are available.

The closing stock value is

a. Rs. 83,674.30 b. Rs. 75,933.50

c. Rs. 73,684,22 d. Rs.64,385.40

40. Teeming and Lading refers to

1. pilferage of stock
2. Misappropriation of cash by showing fictitious purchases
3. frauds related to the receipt of cash from debtors
4. bribery for securing orders

41. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

**Item Voucher to be checked**

1. Returns outward credit note issued by the supplier
2. Bank withdrawals pay-in-slip
3. Returns inward Debit note issued by the firm
4. Del-crederecommission B/R Book

42. For granting subsidy to the sick units, the audit required would be

1. Financial Audit
2. Internal Audit
3. Management Audit
4. Statutory Audit

43. When a company engages a Chartered Accountant as its internal auditor, the external auditor

1. need not check the areas covered by internal audit
2. should ignore the existence of internal audit
3. should incorporate the internal auditor's report with his own
4. Should examine the system and efficiency of internal audit and devise a suitable audit programme

44. Companies Act restricts the maximum number of companies, with paid up capital of Rs. 25 lakhs or more each, to which one can be appointed as an auditor to

a. 5 b. 10

c. 15 d. 20

45. A Chartered Accounted is not disqualified to be an auditor of a company if he is

1. an employee of the company
2. the managing director of that company
3. indebted to the company for Rs. 1000/-
4. a shareholder in that company

46. A partnership firm, when not registered is

1. deemed to be an illegal association and is disallowed to carry on business
2. allowed to carry on business subject to payment of penalty
3. Allowed to carry on business only with the special permission of the Resgistar of Firms
4. allowed to carry on business subject to certain disabilities

47. A firm has these characteristics : it is involved in the manufacture of custom built machinery, its products have shorter life span, the products are processed through different specialists, and circumstance, which one of the following would be the

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form of organisation best suited to achieve the objectives ?

1. Functional Organisation
2. Line and Staff Organisation
3. Project (Matrix) Organisation
4. Line organisation

48. Perpetuity and separate legal entity are the two most important distinctive features of

1. Sole Proprietorship from of business
2. Partnership
3. Company
4. Joint Hindu Family Firm

49. Partnership is a form of business organisation in which business debts can be recovered from

a. the managing partners

b. all the mangers and partners

c. the firm and the managers

d. the firm and all the partners

50. Of the following organisations, the easiest to wind up is the

* 1. Public limited company
  2. Multinational corporation
  3. Private limited company
  4. Partnership firm

**ANSWERS**

1. c 2. c 3. b 4. b 5. c 6. d 7. a 8. b

9. a 10. d 11. b 12. c 13. a 14. c 15. b 16. d

17. a 18. b 19. b 20. c 21. c 22. d 23. d 24. c

25. a 26. b 27. b 28. a 29. b 30. b 31. b 32. c

33. b 34. a 35. d 36. a 37. c 38. a 39. d 40. c

41. a 42. a 43. d 44. b 45. d 46. d 47. c 48. c

49. d 50. d

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## Paper II Model Test Papers 6

1. Which one of the following is the true principle of insurance?

1. a All insurance contracts are contracts of indemnity
2. Only marine and life insurance contracts are contracts of indemnity
3. Only fire and life insurance contracts are contracts of indemnity
4. Only fire and marine insurance contracts are contracts of indemnity

2. The insurer will pay proportionately and the insured will be his own insurer for the balance if the value of the subject matter is greater than the insured amount in

1. valued policy
2. declaration policy
3. average policy
4. consequential loss policy

3. Average Clause in a fire policy

1. average the claim on the different policies taken by the insured
2. insures the property at average premium paid for the last three years
3. insures the property at the average rate of premium received during the last years only
4. penalises under-insurance

4. For the purposes of fire insurance, loss by fire means loss due to

1. ignition 2. accidental fire

1. causes arising form fire
2. damage caused during extinguishment of fire

Of the statements given above

1. a all are correct
2. 1 and 2 are correct
3. 1, 2 and 3 are correct
4. 3 and 4 are correct

5. According to the Principle of Subrogation

1. the insured must take all necessary steps to minimise the loss
2. the actual amount of loss, not exceeding the amount of the policy, shall be paid
3. the actual amount of loss, should be distributed among the different insurers of the same risk
4. on making good the loss, the insurer is entitled to succeed to all the rights of the insured regarding the subject matter of insurance

6. The persons who agree to insure cargo, hull or freight are called

a. undertakers b. caretakers

c. underwriters d. bookkeepers

7. Leadership is a function of all the following factors except

1. work group
2. product or service
3. leader
4. situation

8. Control refers to

1. establishment of standards
2. measurement of actual performance against the standards
3. correction for deviation from standards Of these statements
4. 1 alone is correct
5. 3 alone is correct
6. 1 and 2 are correct
7. 1, 2 and 3 are correct

9. Peter Principle implies that

1. fools reach the top
2. people become foolish when they reach the top
3. fallibility of superiors is part of life
4. promotion based on current job- competence is inadequate

10. Which one of the following is not related to the trait theory of leadership?

1. Physical factors such as height
2. Intelligence and extroversion
3. Self confidence and ambition
4. Training and experience of employees

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11. Match List I and List II. Select the correct answer from the codes given below the lists

**List** I **List II**

A. Planning 1. Training

B. Staffing 2. Forecasting

C. Directing 3. Evaluating

D. Controlling 4. Motivating

5. Grouping

**Codes:** A B C D

a. 3 1 4 5

b. 3 5 1 2

c. 2 1 4 3

d. 2 5 1 3

12. Decentralization of an organisation is commended on account of which of the following advantages?

1. Reduced burden on top executives
2. Executive development
3. Improvement of morale
4. Solves problems of co-ordination Select the correct answer from the codes given below and mark your answer sheet accordingly

**Codes:**

a 2 and 3 b. 1,2 and 4

c. 1, *2* and 3 d. 3 and 4

13. In a functional organization

1. there are no advisers, the executives alone having the authority and competence
2. there are specialist advisers having no authority
3. the entire organisation is divided into functions with specific role for specialists
4. the organization is divided into functions with specialists having authority

14. The process of grouping activities into units for the purpose of administration may be referred to as

a. departmentalisation

b. decentralisation

c. co-ordination d. specialisation

15. Span of control means that -

1. an organisation consists of various departments
2. each person's authority is clearly defined
3. every subordinate has one superior
4. a manager can supervise only a limited number of subordinates

16. If a general manager asks the sales manager to recruit some salesmen on his behalf, it is an instance of

1. division of authority
2. decentralisation of authority
3. delegation of authority
4. delegation of responsibility

17. Which one of following principle states that recurring decisions should be handled in a routine manner by lower level managers whereas problems involving unusual matters only should be referred to higher levels?

1. Principle of unity of command
2. Scalar principle
3. Principle of exception
4. Principle of commitment

18. M.B.O. is a technique which requires that the objectives of the enterprise

1. be written and defined in broad terms
2. lay down the time period for achieving the results
3. include a plan of action for achieving the desired result
4. be defined in terms of measurable results

19. Job specification is

1. the specifications required for the job
2. a statement of the skills and abilities needed in the performance of job
3. a statement of the duties and responsibilities of job
4. the manner in which the job is to be performed

20. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of 'Records' Management Process?

1. creation, retrieval, utilisation, storage, disposition
2. utilisation, creation, retrieval, disposition storage
3. creation, utilisation, storage, retrieval, disposition
4. retrieval, creation, utilisation, disposition, storage

21. Mimeography is a

1. method of photocopying
2. method of stencil duplication