

SAMPLE MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

CLASS: FYBAF SEMESTER: II

SUBJECT: INNOVATIVE FINANCIAL SERVICES

- Q.1. _____ is the entity through which the securitization transaction is actually operated.
- a. Originator
 - b. SPV
 - c. Seller
 - d. Investor
- Q.2. A transaction where financial securities are issued against the cash flow generated from a pool of assets is called _____.
- a. Discounting
 - b. Factoring
 - c. Securitization
 - d. Forfaiting
- Q.3. The concept of securitization is associated with _____.
- a. Capital Market
 - b. Money Market
 - c. Debt Market
 - d. Foreign exchange market
- Q.4. _____ are standardized because they are offered by and traded on an exchange.
- a. Futures
 - b. Forward
 - c. Stocks
 - d. Bonds
- Q.5. A set of complex and closely connected instructions, agents, practices, markets transactions, claims and liabilities relating to financial aspects of an economy is referred as _____.
- a) Financial System
 - b) Financial Market
 - c) Financial Institution
 - d) Financial management

- Q.6 In simple terms, the management of issues for raising funds through various types of instruments by companies is known as _____.
- a) Lead management
 - b) Merchant banking
 - c) Issue management
 - d) Public issue management
- Q. 7 The availability of cash and other cash like marketable instruments that are useful in purchases and investments are commonly known as _____.
- a) Cash Crunch
 - b) Liquidity
 - c) Credit
 - d) Marketability
- Q.8 _____ is an agreement under which a company or a firm acquires a right to make use of a capital asset like machinery, on payment of agreed fee called rental charges.
- a) Hire Purchase
 - b) Leasing
 - c) Mutual Fund
 - d) Factoring
- Q.9 _____ is not a feature of Financial Service.
- a) Inseparability
 - b) Intangibility
 - c) Tangibility
 - d) Perishability
- Q. 10 _____ is Non-Fund based activity.
- a) Securitization
 - b) Hire Purchase
 - c) Seed Capital
 - d) House Financing
- Q.11 _____ refers to financing of new high- risk ventures promoted by qualified entrepreneurs who lack experience and funds to have shape to their ideas.
- a) Leasing
 - b) Factoring
 - c) Venture Capital
 - d) Forfeiting

- Q. 12 _____ is a financial intermediary who helps to mobilize and transfer capital from those who possess it to those who need it.
- a) Lease finance
 - b) Venture capital
 - c) Merchant banker
 - d) hire purchaser
- Q. 13 A set of complex and closely connected instructions, agents, practices, markets transactions, claims and liabilities relating to financial aspects of an economy is referred as _____.
- a) Financial System
 - b) Financial Market
 - c) Financial Institutions
 - d) Financial Instruments
- Q. 14 Underwriting of shares is kind of _____.
- a) Fund Based
 - b) Capital Based
 - c) Credit Based
 - d) Savings
- Q. 15 _____ is a device for financing the cost of an assets.
- a) Lease
 - b) Rate
 - c) Contract
 - d) Pricing
- Q. 16 _____ is the India's first credit rating agency.
- a) CARE
 - b) ICRA
 - c) CRISIL
 - d) ONICRA
- Q. 17 Merchant banker engaged in _____.
- a) The business of Issue management
 - b) Housing Loan
 - c) Loan Syndication
 - d) Consumer Finance

- Q. 18 Stock Market is an example of _____.
- a) Financial Market
 - b) Financial Institution
 - c) Financial Service
 - d) Financial Instrument
- Q. 19 The National Housing Bank was set up in India as a wholly – owned subsidiary of _____.
- a) Reserve Bank of India
 - b) State Bank of India
 - c) ICICI Bank
 - d) HDFC Bank
- Q. 20 Consumer Credit accelerates _____.
- a) Investments in the consumer durable industry
 - b) Balancing interest rate
 - c) Increasing investment awareness
 - d) Supply of goods
- Q. 21 _____ refers to the raising of finance by individuals for meeting their personal expenditure or for the acquisition of consumer durable goods.
- a) Housing Finance
 - b) Consumer Finance
 - c) Business Finance
 - d) Local Finance
- Q. 22 _____ is an ongoing credit arrangement.
- a) Unsecured Credit
 - b) Fixed Credit
 - c) Cash loans
 - d) Revolving Credit
- Q. 23 _____ regulates the housing finances companies in India.
- a) Reserve Bank of India
 - b) National Housing Bank
 - c) SEBI
 - d) Government of India
- Q. 24 Which of the following is not the necessarily a party to a forfaiting transaction?
- a) Exporter
 - b) Importer
 - c) Broker
 - d) Bank
- Q. 25 The name of the factor is mentioned in invoice by the supplier of the goods directing the debtor to make payment to the factor is _____.
- a) Recourse factoring
 - b) Disclose factoring
 - c) Full factoring
 - d) Maturity factoring

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING -II

1. Opening balance of debtors Rs.14,828, Closing balance of debtors Rs.23,460, Cash received from debtors Rs.86,530 then sales = _____
 - a. 71,702
 - b. 8,632
 - c. 95,162
 - d. 1,09,990
2. Cash Sales is 2,00,000 which is 20 % of total sales then Credit sales will be _____
 - a. 5,00,000
 - b. 8,00,000
 - c. 10,00,000
 - d. 20,00,000
3. Furniture Costing Rs 1,20,000 calculate Depreciation @ 8 % _____
 - a. 4,800
 - b. 6,000
 - c. 7,200
 - d. 9,600
4. Usually in a single-entry system
 - a. Only manual accounts are maintained.
 - b. Only cash and personal accounts are maintained.
 - c. Only real accounts are maintained
 - d. Only nominal accounts are maintained.
5. Profit can be ascertained from incomplete records under single entry by using
 - a. Only Statement of Affairs method
 - b. Only Conversion Method
 - c. Statement of affairs method or conversion method
 - d. Debtors Method
6. If books are kept under single entry system, closing creditors are ascertained by preparing
 - a. Total Creditors Account
 - b. Total Debtors Account
 - c. Credit Purchases Account
 - d. Bills Payable Account
7. Any stock remaining unsold with the consignee _____
 - a. Belongs to the consignee
 - b. Belongs to the consignor or the consignee
 - c. Belongs to the consignor or the consignee equally
 - d. Belongs to the consignor
8. Where goods are sent on consignment, credit is given to _____ in the books of consignor.
 - a. Purchases
 - b. Goods sent on consignment a/c
 - c. Consignment a/c
 - d. Consignee's A/c

9. When losses are incurred in the normal course, they are borne by _____
- Consignor
 - Consignee
 - Customer
 - Consignor & Consignee
10. _____ is a statement sent by the consignor to the consignee showing the details of goods sent on consignment.
- Account sale
 - Proforma invoice
 - Invoice
 - Bill
11. The following entry is passed in the books of the consignor, when the consignee makes cash sales _____
- Cash A/c Dr To Consignee's A/c
 - Consignee's A/c Dr To Cash Sales
 - Consignee's A/c Dr To Consignment A/c
 - No entry is passed
12. Consignment account is a _____ account.
- Personal
 - Real
 - Nominal
 - Representative personal
13. If gross profit is 25% on cost, then it is _____ on sales.
- 20%
 - 40%
 - 30%
 - 15%
14. There are _____ types of Branches.
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
15. Cost + _____ = Invoice Price
- Loss
 - Profit
 - Expenses
 - Saving
16. When dependent branch is of small size, the accounting is done under the _____
- Debtors' method
 - stock method
 - Stock and Debtors method
 - superior method

17. The balance of goods sent to branch account transfer to _____.
- Trading A/c
 - Profit & Loss A/c
 - Expenses side
 - Liability
18. A/an _____ branch keeps all accounts on its own and can ascertain its income, expenses, assets and liabilities on its own.
- Dependent branch
 - Independent branch
 - Foreign branch
 - Separate branch
19. When goods are sent at invoice price ----- a/c is opened under stock and debtor method, in order to ascertain gross profit/loss of branch.
- Branch Stock a/c
 - Branch adjustment a/c
 - Branch expenses a/c
 - Branch Debtors a/c
20. Under stock and debtor method, when goods are returned by customer / debtor to branch_____ a/c is Credited.
- Branch Stock a/c
 - branch cash a/c
 - Goods sent to branch a/c
 - Branch Debtors a/c
21. Purchase of furniture should be _____
- Added to purchase
 - Deducted from purchases
 - Added to Sales
 - Deducted from sales
22. Salvage is.....
- Added to stock on the date of fire
 - Deducted from stock on the date of fire
 - Ignored for deciding claim
 - Added to stock on the date of fire
23. The value of closing stock on the date of fire stock can be ascertained by preparing a_____
- Trading A/c
 - Memorandum Trading A/c
 - Memorandum P & L A/c
 - Profit & Loss Account
24. Claim to be lodged with insurance company is for _____
- Closing Stock + Salvaged goods
 - Closing stock on the date of fire – Salvaged goods
 - Policy amount – Salvaged goods
 - Opening Stock + Salvaged goods
25. If the stock on the date of fire is 1,00,000 and salvage is Rs. 30,000. Find out Loss?
- 70,000

- b. 80,000
- c. 90,000
- d. 1,00,000

FOUNDATION COURSE II

- | Q.NO | OP. | |
|------|-----|---|
| 1 | | Progressive elimination of government control over economic activities is known as _____ - |
| | A | Liberalization |
| | B | Globalization |
| | C | Privatization |
| | D | Capitalization |
| 2 | | In Privatization control of ownership is transferred from public sector to _____ |
| | A | State government |
| | B | Private sector |
| | C | NGOs |
| | D | Cooperative societies |
| 3 | | _____ is the process of rapid integration between the countries |
| | A | Liberalization |
| | B | Globalization |
| | C | Privatization |
| | D | Capitalization |
| 4 | | In which of the following years the process of liberalization started in India |
| | A | Early 1980s |
| | B | Early 1990s |
| | C | Early 2000s |
| | D | Early 1970 |
| 5 | | _____ means moving to a new home within a state or country |
| | A | External migration |
| | B | Internal migration |
| | C | Seasonal migration |
| | D | Emigration |
| 6 | | _____ farming is one of the agriculture reforms after the introduction of new agriculture policy 2000 |
| | A | Corporate |
| | B | Contract |
| | C | Collective |

D Urban

7 Which of the following revolution was responsible for substantial increase in food grain production

- A White
- B Green
- C Yellow
- D Blue

8 The major benefits of economic liberalization were witnessed in:

- A Cities and Towns
- B Suburban Area
- C Village
- D Islands

9 The UDHR consist of _____ articles

- A 28
- B 26
- C 30
- D 40

10 Rights protected by article 32 are called

- A Human rights
- B Natural rights
- C fundamental rights
- D Constitutional rights

11 Equality in matters of public employment is guaranteed by article _____

- A 14
- B 15
- C 16
- D 17

12 _____ states that all are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equality of law

- A Right to Education
- B Right to Life
- C Right to Equality
- D Right to Environment

13 _____ article prohibits the state from discriminating against any individual or group of individuals

- A 15
- B 16

- C 17
- D 18

14 _____ of the Indian constitution recognizes the Right to Life and personal Liberty

- A Article 18
- B Article 19
- C Article 20
- D Article 21

15 _____ is called as Anthrosphere

- A Animal
- B Human Environment
- C Plant Life
- D Marine Life

16 Land, Water is _____ factors in the ecosystem

- A Changing
- B Abiotic
- C Complex
- D Biotic

17 _____ refers to the study of habitations of organisms

- A Environment
- B Biology
- C Ecology
- D Tropology

18 _____ includes fresh water in ice caps

- A Lithosphere
- B Hydrosphere
- C Biosphere
- D Ecosphere

19 _____ consists of biotic and abiotic factors that surround an organism

- A Environment
- B Ecosystem
- C Ecology
- D Tropology

20 _____ is a layer of gases surrounding our planet

- A Hydrosphere
- B Biosphere
- C Atmosphere

- D Lithosphere
- 21 The _____ stressors are also called as personal stressors
- A organizational
 - B group
 - C individual
 - D environmental
- 22 _____ refer to moral and social norms that are essential for the well-being of an individual, group or society
- A value
 - B prejudice
 - C traditions
 - D stress
- 23 _____ is also called as prejudgment
- A violence
 - B prejudice
 - C stereotyping
 - D aggression
- 24 As per Maslow's theory of Human Needs, _____ include needs that are necessary for human survival, such as food, water, shelter etc.
- A Esteem needs
 - B Physiological needs
 - C Safety needs
 - D Self-actualization needs
- 25 Conflict emerges when there is a lack of _____ among team members
- A competition
 - B understanding
 - C money
 - D Opportunity

SUBJECT: AUDITING

1. Audit means _____
 - a. Recording business transactions
 - b. Preparing final accounts
 - c. Examination of books, accounts or vouchers
 - d. Decision making

2. The main objective of window dressing is _____
 - a. To reduce tax liability
 - b. To mislead investors
 - c. To understate profits
 - d. To increase liability

3. Which of the following statements is not true about continuous audit?
 - a. It is conducted at regular interval
 - b. It may be carried out on daily basis
 - c. It is needed when the organization has a good internal control system
 - d. It is expensive

4. Balance sheet audit is also known as _____
 - a. Continuous audit
 - b. Annual audit
 - c. Internal audit
 - d. Financial audit

5. Detection of errors and fraud in audit is _____ object
 - a. Primary
 - b. Secondary
 - c. Specific
 - d. The only

6. _____ errors are an error of omission
 - a. Sale of 500 was written in the purchase journal
 - b. Wages paid to Mohan have been debited to his account
 - c. The total of the sales journal has not been posted to the Sales Account
 - d. purchase of 500 written in the sales journal

7. Final audit implies _____
 - a. Finally checking of accounts to reveal frauds

- b. Audit for submitting report immediately at the end of the year
 - c. Audit of banking companies
 - d. Audit of accounts at the end of the year
8. Which audit is conducted to declare interim dividend?
- a. Interim audit
 - b. Internal audit
 - c. Balance sheet audit
 - d. Periodical audit
9. The term _____ implies an examination of accounts and records for some special purpose
- a. Investigation
 - b. Internal check
 - c. Audit programme
 - d. Audit planning
10. Internal auditor is appointed by _____
- a. Management
 - b. Shareholders
 - c. Statutory Auditor
 - d. Government
11. When a transaction has not been recorded in the books of account either wholly or partially such errors are called _____
- a. Error of commission
 - b. Error of omission
 - c. Compensating error
 - d. Error of principle
12. Internal Auditor can be removed by the _____
- a. Management
 - b. Central government
 - c. Shareholder
 - d. Employees
13. Internal auditors are appointed by_____.
- a. Board of Directors in a Board meeting
 - b. Shareholders in annual general meeting
 - c. The management
 - d. The central government

14. Payment of salary to Mr. Sanjay is debited to Sanjay's A/c is an error of _____.
- Error of Principle
 - Error of commission
 - Error of Omission
 - Compensating error
15. _____audit is more expensive and suitable for a large business.
- In-depth audit
 - Continuous audit
 - Periodical audit
 - Concurrent audit
16. ___method of sample selection ensures that all items in the population have an equal chance of selection.
- Systematic selection
 - Random selection
 - Haphazard selection
 - Group sampling
17. While designing the audit sample, the auditor should consider _____
- The salary scales
 - The population
 - The employees
 - The accountant
18. Internal control does not aim to achieve_____
- Reliability of financial reporting
 - Efficiency of operations
 - Compliance with laws and regulations
 - Zero business risk
19. Detail checking of all the books of accounts is known as _____
- Sampling
 - Test checking
 - Routine checking
 - Checking

20. When test checking can be used?
- When volume of transactions is small
 - When transactions are heterogeneous
 - When the auditor has very little time
 - When the internal control system is weak
21. Audit programme contains information about
- Audit plans
 - Mistakes observed
 - Unsatisfactory account system
 - Auditor's detail
22. Audit Programme should be _____
- Oral
 - Flexible
 - Rigid
 - Special
23. Audit Plan is based on knowledge of _____ business.
- Client's
 - Audit
 - Director's
 - Government
- 24 Which of the following is the limitation of Audit Programme?
- Evidence in Court
 - Guidance to assistants
 - Mechanical
 - Supervision of Work
25. Following is not the objective of Audit Planning.
- To utilize assistants properly
 - To facilitate supervision
 - To co-ordinate with others
 - Early Recovery of Audit Fees

SUBJECT: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION: II

1. For effective presentations, you must be clear on the _____ behind your presentation.
 - a) objective
 - b) monotone
 - c) pattern
 - d) skills

2. When the RTI act passed?
 - a) 1955
 - b) 2004
 - c) 2005
 - d) 1990

3. What creates awareness of consumer's legitimate rights?
 - a) Lawyer
 - b) Consumer Guidance Cell
 - c) Police
 - d) Political leader

4. The group discussion _____ real lifework place situations.
 - A Simulates
 - B Poor
 - C Worse
 - D Negative

5. When an employee leaves an organisation a/an _____ interview is conducted.
 - A Exit
 - B Panel
 - C Selection
 - D Directional

6. During a _____ interview there are many interviewers.
 - A Panel
 - B One-one
 - C Face-to-face

D Personal

7. Interview is a _____ process of communication.
- A two-way
 - B one-way
 - C individual
 - D zero
8. The _____ is now preferred means of screening and evaluation of candidates because it simulates real life workplace situations.
- A Group Discussion
 - B Personal interview
 - C Individual Speech
 - D Directional Interview
9. In group discussion, going off the topic _____.
- A should be avoided
 - B is appreciated
 - C is allowed
 - D is entertained
10. Group Discussion is not a _____
- A debate
 - B discussion
 - C exchange of information
 - D logical
11. _____ is the list of items to be discussed at a meeting.
- A agenda
 - B resolution
 - C notice
 - D quorum
12. _____ is an example of electronic meetings.
- A video-conferencing
 - B face-to-face
 - C physical meet
 - D meeting at home
13. Resolutions are recorded in the _____.
- A meeting
 - B notice
 - C agenda
 - D draft

14. _____ is the minimum number of people required to conduct a meeting.
- A 2
 - B 1
 - C 0
 - D 10
15. The chairperson conducts and monitors the _____.
- A meeting
 - B minutes
 - C resolutions
 - D agenda
16. The notice includes the _____, time and venue of the meeting.
- A date
 - B everybody's signature
 - C resolution
 - D minutes of current meetings
17. The _____ records the proceedings of the meeting.
- A secretary
 - B chairperson
 - C participants
 - D peon
18. Resolutions are _____ taken at meetings.
- A decision
 - B proposal
 - C agenda
 - D notice
19. Group dynamics was defined by _____ in 1965.
- A Bruce Tuckman
 - B Henry Fayol
 - C Peterson
 - D S.P.Das
20. It is normal to have a conflict in a meeting because of _____ point of views.
- A divergent
 - B same
 - C identical
 - D similar
21. The word Conference is derived from _____ which means to consult together.
- A confer

- B confier
- C idea
- D communis

22. A conference may be divided into _____.

- A sessions
- B meetings
- C schemes
- D rotations

23. Public relations help to improve the ____ of an organisation among its public.

- A image
- B management
- C meeting
- D conference

24. _____ involves communication both within and outside the organisation.

- A public relation
- B meetings
- C sales
- D distribution

25. AIDA formula of letter includes: Attention, Interest---- and Action.

- a) Desire
- b) Degree
- c) Disgust
- d) Defects

BUSINESS LAW

1. The year when The Consumer Protection Act came into force_____.
 - a) 1980
 - b) 1076
 - c) 1986
 - d) 1982
2. Consumer is a person who_____.
 - a) buys goods for consideration
 - b) buys goods for resale
 - c) gets goods free of cost
 - d) buys goods for commercial purpose
3. Complainant includes _____.
 - a) reseller
 - b) consumer
 - c) purchaser
 - d) service provider
4. Under the Consumer Protection Act, the rights of the consumer do not include to be_____.
 - a) safety
 - b) Choose
 - c) presented
 - d) informed
5. When the seller manipulates the price, it is known as _____.
 - a) Resell
 - b) caveat emptor
 - c) unfair trade practice
 - d) restrictive trade practice
6. A sale is said to be completed when _____ is transferred from one party to the other party
 - a) Money
 - b) Goods
 - c) Interest
 - d) Ownership
7. In contract of sale the payment of price is _____ to the transfer of property in goods
 - a) Concurrent
 - b) Important
 - c) Mandatory
 - d) Immaterial
8. An agreement to sell will become a sale in _____
 - a) Future date
 - b) Immediate effect

- c) 30 days
 - d) 60 Days
9. An agreement to sell the transfer of ownership is _____
- a) Definite
 - b) Mandatory
 - c) Conditional
 - d) Immaterial
10. A contract of sale of goods is a contract whereby the seller transfers or agrees to transfer the property in goods to the buyer for _____
- a) Price
 - b) Interest
 - c) Credit
 - d) Value
11. When is the communication of proposals, the acceptance of proposals and the revocation of proposals deemed to be made:
- a) Only on clear verbal communication of such proposal, acceptance or revocation
 - b) By any act or omission of the party by which he intends to communicate such proposal,
 - c) Only when the proposal, acceptance or revocation of the proposal is recorded in writing
 - d) Only when the proposal, acceptance or revocation of the proposal is received and understood by the other party receiving the information
12. Which of the following feature is not essential for a contract:
- a) It should be in writing only
 - b) free consent of parties competent to contract
 - c) lawful consideration and with a lawful object
 - d) It should not be declared void expressly
13. "An agreement consists of reciprocal promises between at least
- a) four parties.
 - b) six parties.
 - c) three parties
 - d) two parties.
14. "Every promise and every set of promise forming the consideration for each other is a/an
- a) contract
 - b) agreement
 - c) offer
 - d) acceptance.
15. "In agreements of a purely domestic nature, the intention of the parties to create legal relationship is
- a) to be proved to the satisfaction of the court
 - b) presumed to exist.
 - c) required to the extent of consideration
 - d) not relevant at all.
16. "All Contract is a/an

- a) Offer
 - b) Agreement
 - c) Acceptance
 - d) Transaction
17. "A/an is every Promise and every set of promises, forming consideration for each other
- a) Offer
 - b) Agreement
 - c) Acceptance
 - d) Transaction
18. "Every agreement and promise enforceable by law is
- a) Offer
 - b) Contract
 - c) Acceptance
 - d) Consideration
19. "As per section 2(e) of the Indian Contract Act, "Every Promise and every set of promise forming the consideration for each other is a/an
- a) Contract
 - b) Agreement
 - c) Offer
 - d) Acceptance
20. "A promise to deliver his watch to B and, in return, B Promise to pay a sum of 2,000. There is said to be a/ an
- a) Agreement
 - b) Proposal
 - c) Acceptance
 - d) Offer
21. "For an acceptance to be valid, it must be
- a) Partial & qualified
 - b) Absolute & unqualified
 - c) Partial & unqualified
 - d) Absolute & qualified
22. A Bill of Exchange drawn on a specified _____.
- a) person
 - b) agent
 - c) promisor
 - d) banker
23. Acceptance of Cheque must be _____.
- a) Conditional
 - b) qualified
 - c) disqualified
 - d) unconditional
24. Holder define under which section of N I Acr.
- a) Section 5

- b) section 6
- c) Section 7
- d) section 8

25. Cheque is an order to pay _____.

- a) Goods
- b) Service
- c) Money
- d) Property

BUSINESS MATHEMATICS

NO.	QUESTION	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4
1	Soham spends Rs.30 everyday, but on Sunday, he spends Rs.10 only. The ratio of amount spent on Sunday to everyday should be	3:01	1:03	3:05	2:01
2	Symbolically the proportion of a, b, c, d is written as	$a : b :: c : d$	$a + b :: c + d$	$a + b = c + d$	$a - b = c - d$
3	In $a : b = c : d$, a and d are called	antecedent	extreme	consequent	mean
4	A relation between 2 quantities of the same kind (measured in same unit) is called	proportion	variation	ratio	probability
5	If 73% of the students have Maths book, what percentage of students do not have Maths book ?	0.5	0.4	0.23	0.27
6	If $a : b = 3:4$, $b : c = 7:9$, $c : d = 5:7$, find a: d?	5:12	7:12	3:11	5:11
7	If $a : b : c = 3 : 4 : 7$, then the ratio $(a + b + c) : c$ is equal to	2:01	14:03	7:02	1:02
8	If A and B are in the ratio 3: 4 and B and C in the ratio 12 : 13,	3:13	9:13	36:13	13:09

	then A and C will be in the ratio				
9	Which of the following represents $ab = 64$?	8: a = 8 : b	a : 16 = b : 4	a : 8 = b : 8	32: a = b : 2
10	If $p:q:r = 2:3:4$ and $2p - 3q + 4r = 33$ then the value of r is ?	6	9	12	15
11	Joy and David divide a sum of Rs.25000 in the ratio of 3:2 respectively. If 5000 is added to each of their shares, what would be the new ratio formed ?	2:03	3:04	5:04	4:03
12	The ratio of number of Boys and Girls in a school of 720 students is 7:5. How many more girls should be admitted in the school to make the ratio 1:1 ?	90	120	220	240
13	Half percentage, written as a decimal is	0.2	0.002	0.005	0.05
14	8% of 120 is	96	9.6	960	69
15	A fruit seller had some apples. He sells 40% apples and still has 420 apples. Originally, he had:	588 apples	600 apples	672 apples	700 apples
16	A person's salary increased from s. 8,000 to Rs. 9,600. The % change in the salary is	10%	20%	30%	40%
17	If 12% of an amount is Rs. 27, then the amount is	Rs. 2,050	Rs. 2,150	Rs. 2,250	Rs. 2,350
18	Anuradha saves 23% of her earnings. If in a month, she saved Rs. 10,488 then her earning for the month was	Rs. 44,500	Rs. 45,600	Rs. 45,400	Rs. 44,600

19	If Akshay's profit decreased from Rs. 28,000 to Rs. 26,880. The percentage decrease is	2%	3%	4%	5%
20	55% of 2,400 is	1,320	2,310	3,120	1,230
21	If $19 - x$, $26 - x$, $35 - x$ and $50 - x$ are in proportion, then x is	2	3	4	5
22	For a candidate to clear an examination, he/she must score 55% marks. If he/she gets 120 and fails by 78 marks, the total marks for the examination is	300	360	400	320
23	If 12% of an amount is Rs. 1080, then the amount is	Rs. 6500	Rs. 8500	Rs. 9000	Rs. 9500
24	15% of the total number of biscuits in a jar is 30. The total number of biscuits is	50	150	200	250
25	if $x:y = 1:3$, then the value of $(7x+3y) : (2x+y)$ is	14:05	16:05	15:05	17:05

