This Booklet contains 32 printed pages.

EXAMINATION—STP/GT

SUBJECT: COMMERCE

Instructions for Candidates

1. Use Black Ballpoint Pen only for writing particulars of this Question Booklet and marking responses on the OMR Answer Sheet.

2. This test is of 2 hours and 30 minutes duration and consists of 150 MCQ-type questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

3. There is no negative marking for any wrong answer.

4. Rough work should be done only in the space provided in the Question Booklet for the same.

5. The answers are to be recorded on the OMR Answer Sheet only. Mark your responses carefully since there is no chance of alteration/correction.

6. Use of eraser or whitener is strictly prohibited.

7. Candidates should note that each question is given in bilingual form (English and Bengali). In case of any discrepancy or confusion in the medium/version, the English Version will be treated as the authentic version.

Name of the Candidate (in Capitals):

Roll No.:

Full Signature of the Candidate with date

Signature of the Invigilator with date

1002260

AF16—XV

Question Booklet No.

OMR Answer Sheet No.

OMR উত্তরপত্রের নম্বর

নিয়ন্ত্রকের প্রার্থনা তারিখ ও নাম

/17
Direction: Answer the following questions by selecting the correct option.

1. Which one of the following is not the characteristics of accounting information?
   (A) Reliability
   (B) Relevance
   (C) Comparability
   (D) None of the above

2. Double-entry system was introduced in
   (A) America
   (B) Japan
   (C) Italy
   (D) None of the above

3. The accounting standards are intended to apply only to items which are
   (A) material
   (B) insignificant
   (C) measured in terms of money
   (D) None of the above

4. Accounting principles are generally based on
   (A) practicability
   (B) subjectivity
   (C) convenience of recording
   (D) None of the above

5. Which of the following is not a fundamental accounting assumption?
   (A) Going concern
   (B) Accrual
   (C) Conservatism
   (D) None of the above

6. The matching principle results from the
   (A) periodicity principle
   (B) realisation principle
   (C) financial transaction principle
   (D) None of the above
7. The basic accounting equation is
   (A) Assets = Expenses + Income
   (B) Assets = Cash + Capital
   (C) Assets = Capital + Liabilities
   (D) None of the above

8. A compound journal entry is with
   (A) one debit entry and more than one credit entry
   (B) one credit entry and more than one debit entry
   (C) more than one both debit and credit entries
   (D) All of the above

9. A Trial Balance is prepared to locate
   (A) errors of principle
   (B) errors of omission
   (C) compensating errors
   (D) None of the above

10. Cashbook is an example of
    (A) general journal
    (B) special journal
    (C) compound journal
    (D) None of the above

11. Bad debt recovered during the year is a
    (A) revenue expenditure
    (B) revenue receipt
    (C) capital receipt
    (D) None of the above

12. Debit balance in the cashbook means
    (A) overdraft as per passbook
    (B) overdraft as per cashbook
    (C) credit balance as per passbook
    (D) None of the above
13. Balances of Personal Account will be shown in
(A) Trading Account
(B) Profit and Loss Account
(C) Balance Sheet
(D) None of the above

14. What is the accounting nature of outstanding expenses?
(A) Nominal Account
(B) Personal Account
(C) Real Account
(D) None of the above

15. Assets are held for the purpose of
(A) earning revenue
(B) resale
(C) conversion into cash
(D) None of the above

16. Depreciation is a process of
(A) valuation of asset
(B) allocation of cost
(C) maintenance of asset
(D) None of the above

17. Diminishing balance method of depreciation is suitable for
(A) machinery
(B) copyright
(C) leasehold property
(D) None of the above

18. A bill of exchange payable after a certain period is known as
(A) trade bill
(B) accommodation bill
(C) time bill
(D) None of the above
19. While calculating the due date of the bill, how many days are added to the period of the bill?
   (A) 3 days
   (B) 4 days
   (C) 5 days
   (D) None of the above

20. Receipts and Payments Account is a
   (A) Personal Account
   (B) Real Account
   (C) Nominal Account
   (D) None of the above

21. Income and Expenditure Account records transaction of
   (A) revenue nature only
   (B) capital nature only
   (C) both capital and revenue natures
   (D) None of the above

22. An ordinary partnership firm can have
   (A) not more than 20 partners
   (B) not more than 50 partners
   (C) any number of partners
   (D) None of the above

23. A and B are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. They admit a new partner C with \( \frac{1}{5} \)th share in profit of the firm. The new profit-sharing ratio between the partners will be
   (A) 10 : 8 : 5
   (B) 8 : 12 : 5
   (C) 7 : 5 : 3
   (D) None of the above
24. In the event of death of a partner, the accumulated profits and losses are shared by the partners’
(A) old profit-sharing ratio
(B) new profit-sharing ratio
(C) capital ratio
(D) None of the above

25. Unrecorded liability when paid on dissolution of a firm is debited to
(A) Partners’ Capital Account
(B) Liability Account
(C) Realization Account
(D) None of the above

26. The Consignment Account is made on the basis of
(A) cash basis
(B) realization basis
(C) accrual basis
(D) None of the above

27. Goods costing ₹1,80,000 sent out to consignee to show a profit of 20% on invoice price. The invoice price of the goods will be
(A) ₹2,16,000
(B) ₹2,25,000
(C) ₹2,40,000
(D) None of the above

28. Joint Venture Account is a
(A) Nominal Account
(B) Personal Account
(C) Real Account
(D) None of the above

29. A, B and C are co-venturers. The relative profit-sharing ratio between A and B is 3 : 2 and between B and C is also 3 : 2. The profit-sharing ratio between A, B and C is
(A) 3 : 1 : 1
(B) 9 : 6 : 4
(C) 5 : 3 : 2
(D) None of the above
30. The capital at the beginning of the accounting year in case of single-entry system is determined by preparing
(A) Opening Balance Sheet
(B) Cash Account
(C) Opening Statement of Affairs
(D) None of the above

31. Which of the following capitals is not shown in the company's Balance Sheet?
(A) Authorized capital
(B) Issued and subscribed capital
(C) Reserve capital
(D) None of the above

32. Share having preferential right as to dividend and repayment of capital is termed as
(A) equity share
(B) preference share
(C) right share
(D) None of the above

33. Share Application Account is a
(A) Nominal Account
(B) Personal Account
(C) Real Account
(D) None of the above

34. The portion of the authorized capital which can be called up only on the liquidation of the company is called
(A) issued capital
(B) called-up capital
(C) reserve capital
(D) None of the above

35. The minimum share application money is
(A) ₹ 1 per share
(B) 5% of the face value of shares
(C) 25% of the nominal value of shares
(D) None of the above
36. Public Limited Company cannot issue
   (A) equity share
   (B) deferred share
   (C) preference share
   (D) None of the above

37. Premium on issue of shares can be used for
   (A) issue of bonus shares
   (B) distribution of profit
   (C) transferring to general reserve
   (D) None of the above

38. Subject to the permission allowed by the Central Government, the maximum allowable discount on equity shares is
   (A) 5%
   (B) 8%
   (C) 10%
   (D) None of the above

39. Preference shareholders are
   (A) creditors of the company
   (B) owners of the company
   (C) debtors of the company
   (D) None of the above

40. If a share of ₹ 10 on which ₹ 6 has been paid, is forfeited, it can be reissued at the minimum price of
   (A) ₹ 4 per share
   (B) ₹ 6 per share
   (C) ₹ 8 per share
   (D) None of the above

41. A company cannot issue redeemable preference shares for a period exceeding
   (A) 6 years
   (B) 8 years
   (C) 10 years
   (D) None of the above
42. Which of the following can be utilized for the redemption of preference shares of a company out of profit?
   (A) Share Forfeited Account  
   (B) Employee’s Accident Fund  
   (C) Dividend Equalization Fund  
   (D) None of the above

43. Loss on issue of debenture is treated as
   (A) intangible asset  
   (B) current asset  
   (C) miscellaneous expenses  
   (D) None of the above

44. If debentures of nominal value of ₹1,00,000 are issued at a discount of 10% for net assets worth of ₹80,000, the balance of ₹10,000 will be debited to
   (A) Goodwill Account  
   (B) Capital Reserve Account  
   (C) Profit and Loss Account  
   (D) None of the above

45. The balance of debenture sinking fund after redemption of debentures is transferred to
   (A) Profit and Loss Account  
   (B) General Reserve Account  
   (C) Debenture Account  
   (D) None of the above

46. The medium which provides a snapshot of the financial condition of a firm at a particular point of time is
   (A) the Balance Sheet  
   (B) the income statement  
   (C) the statement of cash flow  
   (D) None of the above
47. Trends of which sector of business are highlighted by comparison of financial statements?
(A) Activity
(B) Financial position
(C) Financial transactions
(D) None of the above

48. A financial statement that shows both rupees and percentage in the report is referred to as a
(A) Balance Sheet
(B) common-size statement
(C) realtime statement of equity
(D) None of the above

49. Common-size financial statement makes it easier to compare firms
(A) of different sizes
(B) in different industries
(C) with different degrees of leverage
(D) None of the above

50. A technique uses in comparative analysis of financial statement is
(A) graphical analysis
(B) preference analysis
(C) common-size analysis
(D) None of the above

51. Debt-equity ratio is a/an
(A) solvency ratio
(B) turnover ratio
(C) efficiency ratio
(D) None of the above

52. The best ratio to evaluate short-term liquidity is
(A) current ratio
(B) working capital ratio
(C) debt-equity ratio
(D) None of the above
53. Current ratio is 3:1 and quick ratio is 1.5:1. What is the value of closing stock if current liabilities are ₹1,80,000?
(A) ₹2,40,000
(B) ₹2,50,000
(C) ₹2,70,000
(D) None of the above

54. Which of the following is a source of fund?
(A) Issue of bonus share
(B) Issue of shares against purchase of fixed assets
(C) Conversion of debentures into shares
(D) None of the above

55. Increase in stock at the end of the year results in the
(A) application of fund
(B) source of fund
(C) No flow of fund
(D) None of the above

56. Sale of long-term investments indicates
(A) source of fund
(B) application of fund
(C) change in current assets
(D) None of the above

57. Cash flow statement is based on
(A) cash basis of accounting
(B) accrual basis of accounting
(C) credit basis of accounting
(D) None of the above

58. Which of the following is not application of funds?
(A) Payment of dividend on share capital
(B) Payment of tax
(C) Increase in working capital
(D) None of the above
59. Cash from operation = 
(A) Net profit + Increase in outstanding expenses 
(B) Net profit + Increase in debtors 
(C) Net profit + Increase in stock 
(D) None of the above

60. Increase in the amount of bills payable results in 
(A) increase in cash 
(B) decrease in cash 
(C) no change in cash 
(D) None of the above

61. Cost accounting concepts include all of the following, except 
(A) planning 
(B) profit sharing 
(C) controlling 
(D) None of the above

62. The main purpose of cost accounting is to 
(A) maximize profit 
(B) aid in fixing selling price 
(C) provide information to management for decision 
(D) None of the above

63. Costs which are ascertained after they have been incurred are known as 
(A) imputed cost 
(B) sunk cost 
(C) historical cost 
(D) None of the above

64. The three major elements of product cost are all, except 
(A) direct materials 
(B) indirect labour cost 
(C) factory overhead 
(D) None of the above
65. Period costs are
   (A) variable costs
   (B) fixed costs
   (C) overhead costs
   (D) None of the above

66. Prime cost plus variable overhead is known as
   (A) production cost
   (B) total cost
   (C) marginal cost
   (D) None of the above

67. Direct labour cost forms the part of
   (A) prime cost
   (B) factory overhead
   (C) administrative overhead
   (D) None of the above

68. A cost per unit which increases or decreases when volume of output decreases or increases is known as
   (A) fixed cost
   (B) variable cost
   (C) semi-variable cost
   (D) None of the above

69. Process costing is applied in
   (A) collieries
   (B) transport operations
   (C) hospital works
   (D) None of the above

70. A process loss that does not affect the cost per unit is
   (A) abnormal loss
   (B) normal loss
   (C) standard loss
   (D) None of the above
71. Contribution margin is also known as:
(A) gross profit
(B) net profit
(C) marginal income
(D) None of the above

72. Profit/volume ratio is an indicator of:
(A) the volume of sales
(B) the volume of profit
(C) profitability
(D) None of the above

73. When P/V ratio is 40% and sales value is ₹ 10,000, the variable cost will be
(A) ₹ 4,000
(B) ₹ 6,000
(C) ₹ 8,000
(D) None of the above

74. When fixed cost is ₹ 10,000 and P/V ratio is 50%, the breakeven point (BEP) will be
(A) ₹ 20,000
(B) ₹ 40,000
(C) ₹ 50,000
(D) None of the above

75. If net profit is 10% and P/V ratio is 50%, the margin of safety will be
(A) 10%
(B) 20%
(C) 50%
(D) None of the above
76. The term 'audit' originated from the word
   (A) adhere
   (B) audire
   (C) addition
   (D) None of the above

77. Audit is a fact-finding process that compares actual results with
   (A) specified standards and plans
   (B) expected result
   (C) preliminary result
   (D) None of the above

78. The audit which is compulsory by law is known as
   (A) interim audit
   (B) internal audit
   (C) statutory audit
   (D) None of the above

79. The main object of an audit
   (A) is expression of opinion
   (B) is detection and prevention of fraud and errors
   (C) depends on the type of audit
   (D) None of the above

80. Internal audit is
   (A) internal control
   (B) annual audit
   (C) statutory audit
   (D) None of the above
81. Internal checks usually operate
(A) before the processing of a transaction
(B) as a part of the processing of a transaction
(C) after the processing of a transaction
(D) None of the above

82. Test checking implies
(A) checking only a few items in detail
(B) checking each and every item
(C) checking a representative sample of items
(D) None of the above

83. Before the commencement of audit work, the auditor plans out the whole of audit work is called as
(A) audit programme
(B) audit notebook
(C) audit plan
(D) None of the above

84. A number of checks and control exercise in a business to ensure its efficient working is known as
(A) internal control
(B) internal audit
(C) interim audit
(D) None of the above

85. The essence of auditing is
(A) internal control system
(B) investigation
(C) vouching
(D) None of the above
86. The case history of Kingston Cotton Mills Company Ltd. is associated with the auditor's duty regarding
(A) valuation of goodwill
(B) valuation of stock
(C) valuation of plant and machinery
(D) None of the above

87. Cost audit means
(A) audit of cost accountant
(B) audit of cost of production
(C) audit of cost accounts
(D) None of the above

88. What does management audit imply?
(A) Complete audit
(B) Interim audit
(C) Efficiency audit
(D) None of the above

89. The audit which refers to the evaluation of company's performance against planned goals in the areas of social responsibility is
(A) cost audit
(B) social audit
(C) environment audit
(D) None of the above

90. When in the auditor's opinion the statements do not present a true and fair view of the financial position, the auditor will express
(A) an adverse opinion
(B) a qualified opinion
(C) an unqualified opinion
(D) None of the above
91. The two broad categories of business activities are
(A) trade and commerce
(B) trade and industry
(C) industry and commerce
(D) None of the above

92. The oldest form of business organization is
(A) sole proprietorship
(B) partnership
(C) joint-stock company
(D) None of the above

93. Which of the following does not characteristic of business activity?
(A) Production of goods and services
(B) Sale and exchange of goods and services
(C) Recurrence of transactions
(D) None of the above

94. Commerce is related to
(A) production of goods
(B) exchange of goods
(C) providing services
(D) None of the above

95. Which of the following cannot be classified as an objective of business?
(A) Investment
(B) Productivity
(C) Profit earning
(D) None of the above
96. Business risk is not likely to arise due to:
   (A) change in government policy
   (B) good management
   (C) dishonesty of employee
   (D) None of the above

97. Which of the following cannot be classified as an auxiliary to trade?
   (A) Warehousing
   (B) Transport
   (C) Insurance
   (D) None of the above

98. The legal business entity that is separate from its owners and managers is
   (A) sole proprietorship
   (B) general partnership
   (C) limited liability company
   (D) None of the above

99. Which of the following is not a constrain of business environment?
   (A) Capital
   (B) Unskilled management
   (C) Lack of technical knowledge
   (D) None of the above

100. Which of the following is not a financial instrument?
    (A) Treasury bill
    (B) Real estate
    (C) Mortgage loan
    (D) None of the above
101. Financial instruments with maturities of less than one year are traded in the
(A) money market
(B) capital market
(C) equity market
(D) None of the above

102. Which of the following is a money market instrument?
(A) Equity share
(B) Debenture
(C) Commercial paper
(D) None of the above

103. Which one is not the component of capital market?
(A) Equity market
(B) Debt market
(C) Derivative market
(D) None of the above

104. Capital market is regulated by which of the following organizations?
(A) SEBI
(B) RBI
(C) IRDA
(D) None of the above

105. SENSEX is an index of
(A) NSE
(B) BSE
(C) CSE
(D) None of the above
106. Who is called the father of scientific management?
(A) Elton Mayo  
(B) Henry Fayol  
(C) Frederick W. Taylor  
(D) None of them

107. Luther Gullik and Lyndall Urwick classified the function of management as
(A) POSDCORB  
(B) POSTCARD  
(C) POSDCORA  
(D) None of the above

108. How many principles of management have been propagated by Henry Fayol?
(A) 12 principles  
(B) 14 principles  
(C) 15 principles  
(D) None of the above

109. Which one of the following is not the function of management?
(A) Planning  
(B) Staffing  
(C) Co-operating  
(D) None of the above

110. Human relations approach is propagated by
(A) F. W. Taylor  
(B) Henry Fayol  
(C) Max Weber  
(D) None of them
111. Which of the following functions is regarded as the essence of management?
   (A) Planning
   (B) Organizing
   (C) Co-ordination
   (D) None of the above

112. Which is the major issue faced while doing manpower planning?
   (A) Type of informations used in making forecasts
   (B) Types of people to be hired
   (C) Multiple positions to be filled
   (D) None of the above

113. The area not covered in industrial relation is
   (A) economic development
   (B) role of management, trade union and Government
   (C) collective bargaining
   (D) None of the above

114. The objectives of trade union do not include
   (A) employee's compensation
   (B) working condition
   (C) recognition and participation
   (D) None of the above

115. Modern marketing is
   (A) price oriented
   (B) product oriented
   (C) consumer oriented
   (D) None of the above
116. Good marketing is no accident, but a result of careful planning and
(A) selling
(B) execution
(C) strategies
(D) None of the above

117. The promotion of 'P' of marketing is also known as
(A) product differentiation
(B) distribution
(C) marketing communication
(D) None of the above

118. From buyer's point of view, product is considered as
(A) customer's cost
(B) customer's solution
(C) customer's communication
(D) None of the above

119. In marketing theory, every contribution from the supply chain adds
(A) value
(B) cost
(C) ingredient
(D) None of the above

120. According to four 'P' of marketing, credit term can be classified as
(A) place
(B) product
(C) price
(D) promotion
121. Which of the following is a quadratic equation?

(A) \( x^2 + 2x + 1 = (4 - x)^2 + 3 \)
(B) \( -2x^2 = (5 - x)(2x - \frac{2}{5}) \)
(C) \( x^3 - x^2 = (x - 1)^3 \)
(D) None of the above

122. A sum of money at simple interest amounts to ₹2,240 in 2 years and ₹2,600 in 5 years. The principal amount is

(A) ₹1,500
(B) ₹2,000
(C) ₹2,500
(D) None of the above

123. The compound interest on ₹7,500 at 4% p.a. for 2 years computed annually is

(A) ₹610
(B) ₹612
(C) ₹614
(D) None of the above

124. 15% of 34 is

(A) 5.10
(B) 4.10
(C) 3.10
(D) None of the above

125. How many terms are there in 20, 25, 30, ..., 140?

(A) 22
(B) 24
(C) 23
(D) None of the above
126. Find the value of \( k \) for which the quadratic equation \( 2x^3 - kx + k = 0 \) has equal root.

(A) 5, 0
(B) 10, 0
(C) 0, 8
(D) None of the above

127. The mode of the numbers
4, 10, 7, 15, 7, 3, 5, 3, 7 is

(A) 3
(B) 7
(C) 15
(D) None of the above

128. Which is the range of salary of 10 persons given below?
24, 18, 25, 16, 20, 28, 22, 17, 21, 27

(A) 12
(B) 6
(C) 8
(D) None of the above

129. Assumption in calculating annuity is that every payment is

(A) casual
(B) different
(C) nominal
(D) None of the above

130. Series of payments made periodically is classified as

(A) effective payment
(B) annuity
(C) marginal payment
(D) None of the above
131. Index for base 'period is always taken for
   (A) 100
   (B) 500
   (C) 1000
   (D) None of the above

132. The weighted mean for 2, 5, 9, 11 with respective weights 8, 7, 3, 2 is
   (A) 7
   (B) 8
   (C) 5
   (D) None of the above

133. The value of 28% of 450 + 45% of 280 is
   (A) 262
   (B) 252
   (C) 242
   (D) None of the above

134. The median of the numbers 33, 86, 68, 32, 80, 48, 70 is
   (A) 96
   (B) 68
   (C) 32
   (D) None of the above

135. The addition and multiplication of roots of the quadratic equation
   $3x^2 - 4x + 5 = 0$ are
   (A) $\frac{4}{3}, \frac{5}{3}$
   (B) $\frac{3}{4}, \frac{3}{5}$
   (C) $\frac{9}{8}, \frac{7}{8}$
   (D) None of the above
136. The law of demand is applicable to
(A) Giffen goods
(B) inferior goods
(C) normal goods
(D) None of the above

137. Price elasticity of demand of product will be more inelastic if
(A) it has no substitute
(B) it has number of substitutes
(C) it is life-saving product
(D) None of the above

138. When average revenue remains fixed, then
(A) AR > MR
(B) AR < MR
(C) AR = MR
(D) None of the above

139. Which of the following is not a factor of production?
(A) Land
(B) Bank loan
(C) Capital
(D) None of the above

140. Diminishing marginal returns imply
(A) decreasing average variable cost
(B) decreasing marginal cost
(C) increasing marginal cost
(D) None of the above
141. At break-even point
(A) Total expenses = Total revenue
(B) Total expenses < Total revenue
(C) Total expenses > Total revenue
(D) None of the above

142. Which of the following is a characteristic of perfectly competitive market?
(A) Firms are price setters
(B) There are few sellers in the market
(C) Firms can exit and enter the market freely
(D) None of the above

143. If a few firms dominate an industry, the market is known as
(A) monopolistic competition
(B) oligopoly
(C) duopoly
(D) None of the above

144. In the short-run, when the output of a firm increases, its average fixed cost
(A) remains constant
(B) decreases
(C) increases
(D) None of the above

145. In classical theory, interest is explained as a
(A) reward for saving
(B) reward for inconvenience
(C) reward for risk bearing
(D) None of the above

141. সমাবেষ্ঠার বিষয়ে
(A) মোট খরচ = মোট আয়
(B) মোট খরচ < মোট আয়
(C) মোট খরচ > মোট আয়
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয়

142. নীচের কোনটি পূর্ণ প্রতিযোগিতার বাজারের বৈশিষ্ট্য?
(A) ফার্মগুলো পণ্যের দাম নির্ধারণ করে
(B) বাজারে অন্যান্য বিক্রেতা থাকে
(C) ফার্মগুলো যে কোনো সময়ে বাজারে প্রবেশ এবং প্রত্যাহার করতে পারে
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয়

143. যখন কিছু সংখ্যক ফার্ম কোনো শিল্পের বাজারে একাধিক বিপরীত করে, তখন তাকে বলা হয়
(A) এককেন্দ্রীয় প্রতিযোগিতা
(B) অলিগোপলি
(C) ডিপোলি
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয়

144. সরকারী সময়ে যখন কোনো ফার্ম পণ্যের উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি করে, তখন গড় ছিদ্র বাড়
(A) অপরিবর্তিত থাকে
(B) হ্রাস পায়
(C) বৃদ্ধি পায়
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয়

145. ক্যাসিসিয়াল তত্ত্বে সুদকে বেচার বাংলা করা হয়েছে তা হলো?
(A) সরকারের পূর্বকার হিসেবে
(B) অসুষ্টির পূর্বকার হিসেবে
(C) বৃন্ধের পূর্বকার হিসেবে
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয়
146. Which of the following is not, by definition, equal to national income?
(A) National wealth
(B) National output
(C) National expenditure
(D) None of the above

147. The difference between GNP and GDP is
(A) gross domestic income
(B) total investment
(C) net income from abroad
(D) None of the above

148. Which of the following equations is not true?
(A) APC + APS = 1
(B) MPC + MPS = 1
(C) APC + MPC = 1
(D) None of the above

149. Which of the following is not an investment?
(A) Construction of factory building
(B) Issue of new shares
(C) Increase in inventories
(D) None of the above

150. Marginal product is:
(A) Rate of which total production changes with change in variable input
(B) Rate of which total production changes with change in total cost
(C) Rate of which total production changes with change in fixed cost
(D) None of the above

146. সংজ্ঞা অনুযায়ী নীচের কোনটি জাতীয় আয়ের সমান নয়?
(A) জাতীয় সম্পদ
(B) জাতীয় উৎপাদন
(C) জাতীয় বায়
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয়

147. GNP ও GDP-এর মধ্যে পার্থক্য হলো
(A) মোট জাতীয় আয়
(B) মোট লপ্তি
(C) নিউট বৈদেশিক আয়
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয়

148. নীচের কোন সমীকরণটি সত্য নয়?
(A) APC + APS = 1
(B) MPC + MPS = 1
(C) APC + MPC = 1
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয়

149. নীচের কোনটি লপ্তি নয়?
(A) কারখানার জন্য বাড়ী নির্মাণ
(B) নূতন শেয়ার বিলি
(C) মজুর পার্শ্বের কৃত্তি
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয়

150. প্রার্থিক উৎপাদন হলো
(A) পরিবর্তনশীল উৎপাদনের পরিবর্তনের সঙ্গে যে হারে মোট উৎপাদন পরিবর্তিত হয়
(B) মোট বাজেয়ের পরিবর্তনের সঙ্গে যে হারে মোট উৎপাদন পরিবর্তিত হয়
(C) হির বাজেয়ের পরিবর্তনের সঙ্গে যে হারে মোট উৎপাদন পরিবর্তিত হয়
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয়

150. প্রার্থিক উৎপাদন হলো
(A) পরিবর্তনশীল উৎপাদনের পরিবর্তনের সঙ্গে যে হারে মোট উৎপাদন পরিবর্তিত হয়
(B) মোট বাজেয়ের পরিবর্তনের সঙ্গে যে হারে মোট উৎপাদন পরিবর্তিত হয়
(C) হির বাজেয়ের পরিবর্তনের সঙ্গে যে হারে মোট উৎপাদন পরিবর্তিত হয়
(D) উপরের কোনটিই নয়
142. Which of the following is a characteristic of perfectly competitive market?
(A) Firms are price takers (B) Firms are price makers (C) Firms can set and enter the market (D) None of the above.

143. If a few firms sell a product with price elasticity of demand (E) = 1/2, what will be the market price?
(A)垄断垄断垄断 monopoly (B) oligopoly (C) perfect competition (D) duopoly (E) none of the above.

144. In the long run, when the output of a firm is more than average fixed cost?
(A) remains constant (B) decreases (C) increases (D) none of the above.

145. The classical theory's interest is in (A) economic growth (B) economic development (C) economic efficiency (D) economic stability.

146. The rate of profit is considered to be (A) constant in all stages of production (B) constant in the long run (C) variable in the short run (D) variable in all stages of production.
READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:

1. Out of the four alternatives for each question, only one circle for the correct answer is to be darkened completely with Black Ballpoint Pen on the OMR Answer Sheet. The answer once marked is not liable to be changed.

2. The candidates should ensure that the OMR Answer Sheet is not folded. Do not make any stray marks on the OMR Answer Sheet. Do not write your Roll No. anywhere else except at the specified space on the OMR Answer Sheet.

3. Handle the Question Booklet and the Answer Sheet with utmost care, as under no circumstances (except technical defect), another set will be provided.

4. The candidates will write the correct Question Booklet Number and the OMR Answer Sheet Number in the Attendance Sheet.

5. Candidates are not allowed to carry any textual material, printed or written, bits of papers, pager, mobile phone, electronic devices or any other material except the Admit Card and Photo Identity Card inside the Examination Hall/Room.

6. Each candidate must show on demand his/her Admit Card and Photo Identity Card to the Invigilator/Examination Officials.

7. No candidate, without special permission of the Centre Superintendent or Invigilator, should leave his/her seat.

8. Candidates will have to sign twice in the Attendance Sheet presented by the Invigilator on duty; first after taking their seats in the Examination Hall/Room and second at the time of handing over their OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator.

9. The candidates should not leave the Examination Hall/Room without handing over their OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator on duty and signed the Attendance Sheet twice. Cases where a candidate has not signed the Attendance Sheet a second time will be deemed not to have handed over the Answer Sheet and dealt with as an unfair means case.

10. Use of any type of calculating device is prohibited.

11. The candidates are governed by all rules and regulations of the Board with regard to their conduct in the Examination Hall/Room. All cases of unfair means will be dealt with as per rules and regulations of the Board.

12. No part of the Question Booklet and the OMR Answer Sheet shall be detached under any circumstances.

13. On completion of the test the candidate must hand over the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator in the Hall/Room. The candidates are allowed to take away this Question Booklet with them.

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