



DHAKA
COACHING CENTRE

GUESS / MODEL PAPER (CLASS XII -Commerce)

FOR THE YEAR 2020 - 21

As Per Condensed Syllabus

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STATISTICS

SECTION "A" (MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS)

1. A set of all units of interest in a study is called:
* Sample * **Population** * Parameter * Statistic
2. A part of the population selected for study is called:
* Data * Variable * **Sample** * Statistic
3. Data that are collected by anybody for some specific purpose is called
* Data * Secondary Data * Variable * **Primary Data**
4. The data which have under gone any sort of statistical method is
* **Secondary data** * Primary Data * Variable * data
5. Family members in a family is an example of a
* continuous variable * **Discrete variable** * Qualitative variable * dependent variable
6. Colours of flowers is an example of :
* **Qualitative variable** * Quantitative variable * Normal variable * Abnormal variable
7. In the plural sense, statistics means:
* sample * sample data * population * **numerical data**
8. In the singular sense, statistics means:
* **methods** * sample data * population * means
9. Height of students in a class
* **continuous data** * discrete data * constant data * sample data
10. Questionnaire method is used in collecting
* **Primary data** * published data * Secondary data * Sample data
11. Statistic are
* individual * discrete * continuous * **Aggregate of facts**
12. Source of collecting secondary data is
* discrete data * sample data * **published data** * census
13. Data arranged in ascending or descending order for magnitude is called
* **Arranged data** * ungrouped data * grouped data * continuous data
14. The arrangement of data in rows and columns is called
* **Tabulation** * Frequency distribution * classification * Array
15. IN a relative frequency distribution, the total of the percentage frequencies is always equal to
* 100 * **1** * zero * Σf
16. IN a percentage frequency distribution, the total of the relative frequencies is always equal to
* zero * 1% * **100%** * Σf
17. The class frequency divided by the total number of observations is called
* **Relative frequency** * Percentage frequency * cumulative frequency * simple frequency
18. When the data are classified according to a single characteristic is called
* **Simple classification** * Composite classification * Quantitative classification
19. Histogram is a graph of
* **Frequency distribution** * Qualitative data * sample data * population data
20. The graph of the cumulative frequency distribution is called
* **Ogive** * Histogram * frequency curve * frequency polygon
21. A sector diagram is also called
* Histogram * **pie diagram** * Ogive * Bar diagram
22. A pie diagram is presented by a
* **circle** * square * Bar * Triangle
23. When mid-points of a histogram are connected by straight lines, the graph is called
* Ogive * frequency curve * **frequency polygon** * Simple bar
24. When mid points of a histogram are connected by free-hand drawing the graph is called
* simple bar * frequency polygon * Ogive * **frequency curve**
25. Cumulative frequency polygon can be used for the calculation of
* **Median** * mode * mean * harmonic mean
26. Histogram can be used for the calculation of
* **mode** * median * harmonic mean * mean
27. The total of all angles of a pie diagram should be equal to
* 180° * 90° * **360°** * none

28.	A frequency polygon may also be drawn on			
	* Ogive	* Histogram	* pie diagram	* bar chart
29.	If $\bar{x} = 50$ and $y = 3x - 10$, then the mean of y is			
	* 140	* 160	* -10	* -20
30.	If the mean of 5 numbers is 6 then Σx is :			
	* 30	* 36	* 25	* 0
31.	Sum of the deviation of the values from their mean is			
	* Minimum	* zero	* Range	* Mode
32.	The sum of the squares of the deviations of the values of a variable from their mean is			
	* Minimum	* Maximum	* Zero	* Range
33.	the most frequent of a data is			
	* Mean	* Median	* Mode	* Range
34.	A distribution with one mode is called			
	* Mean	* Bimodal	* Multimodal	* Unimodal
35.	A distribution with two modes is called			
	* Bimodal	* Unimodal	* Multimodal	* Median
36.	A distribution with more than two modes is called			
	* Multimodal	* Unimodal	* Bimodal	* Mode
37.	The symbol of sample mean is			
	* \bar{x}	* μ	* \tilde{x}	* \hat{x}
38.	The symbol of population mean is			
	* μ	* \tilde{x}	* \tilde{x}	* \hat{x}
39.	Mode of the series 2,2,3,3,4,4,4,7,9,10 is			
	* 2	* 4	* 3	* zero
40.	The sample mean \bar{x} is a			
	* sample	* parameter	* statistic	* population
41.	The population mean μ is a			
	* Population	* statistic	* sample	* parameter
42.	The mean of series 7,7,7,7,7 is			
	* 7	* 42	* zero	* none
43.	We must arrange the data before calculating			
	* Mean	* Median	* Mode	* range
44.	Median is that value which divide the data into			
	* four equal parts	* three equal parts	* two equal parts	* none
45.	In a symmetrical distribution mean, median and mode are:			
	* $\bar{x} = \tilde{x} = \hat{x}$	* $\bar{x} > \tilde{x} > \hat{x}$	* $\bar{x} < \tilde{x} < \hat{x}$	* none
46.	In fixed base method, the base period is			
	* Fixed	* not fixed	* zero	* none
47.	In chain base method, the base period is			
	* not fixed	* fixed	* constant	* none
48.	An index number is called a simple index when it is computed from			
	* Bi-variate	* Multiple variable	* single variable	* none
49.	An index number is called a composite index when it is computed from			
	* several variable	* single variable	* special variable	* none
50.	Index for base period is always taken as			
	* 150	* 100	* one	* none
51.	In fixed base method, the base period should be			
	* fixed	* abnormal	* normal	* none
52.	Index number computed by fixed base method are called			
	* price relatives	* link relatives	* chain relatives	* none
53.	When the price of a year is divided by the price of a particular year we get			
	* Link relative	* price relative	* average	* none
54.	Base year quantities as weights are used in			
	* Laspeyre's method	* Paasche's method	* Fisher's Ideal method	* none
55.	Current year quantities as weights are used in			
	* Paasche's method	* Laspeyre's method	* Fisher's Ideal method	* none
56.	Laspeyre's price index number is also called			
	* Consumer price index	* current year weighted	* Base year weighted	* none
57.	Paasche's index number is also called			
	* Consumer price index	* current year weighted	* Base year weighted	* none
58.	Price relative of current year is equal to			
	* $\frac{\text{Price of Current year}}{\text{Price of Base year}} \times 100$	* $\frac{\text{Price in the Current year}}{\text{Price in the preceding Base year}} \times 100$		
		* $\frac{\text{Price in the preceding Base year}}{\text{Price in the current year}} \times 100$		

59. An arrangement of objects with regard to order is called
* combination * **permutation** * sample point * none

60. If three coins are tossed, the possible outcomes are
* 4 * **8** * 2 * none

61. If two dice are rolled, the possible outcomes are
* 12 * 6 * **36** * none

62. In how many ways can we select 3 students out of 10 students?
* 10 * **120** * 3 * none

63. The term event is used for
* A sub set of the sample space * Probability
* fair * none

64. P_4 is equal to:
* 40 * **840** * 84 * zero

65. The number of permutations that can be formed from the word ZOYA is
* 6 * 12 * **24** * zero

66. $0!$ is equal to
* 1 * 2 * zero * none

67. The number of different arrangements of 4 people to sit around a table is
* 4 * 16 * **6** * none of these

68. The letter of the word CAT can be arranged in
* 3 ways * 4 ways * 5 ways * **6 ways**

69. 5 students can be seated in a row in
* 4 different ways * 5 different ways * 24 different ways * **120 different ways**

70. A particular result an experiment is called
* Outcome * **simple event** * compound event * none

71. The limit of probability is
* 0 to -1 * **0 to 1** * 0 to 100 * none

72. In case of probability is zero then the event is
* **impossible** * sure * particular * none

73. In case of probability is one then the vent is
* **sure** * impossible * particular * none

74. In case of impossible event the probability is
* one * **zero** * fixed * none

75. In case of sure event the probability is
* fixed * zero * **one** * none

76. If A and B are mutually exclusive events, $P(A \cup B)$ is equal to
* **$P(A) + P(B)$** * $P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$ * $P(A) \times P(B)$ * $P(A)$

77. If A and b are mutually exclusive events then $P(A \cap B)$ is
* One * **zero** * 0 to 5 * none

78. If A and B are not mutually exclusive events, then $P(A \cup B)$ is equal to
* **$P(A) + P(B) - P(A \cap B)$** * $P(A) + P(B)$ * $P(B)$ * None

79. Not mutually exclusive events are also knows as
* Disjoint events * **Joint events** * simple event * composite event

80. If A and B are dependent events then $P(A \cap B)$ is equal to
* **$P(A) \times P(B/A)$** * $P(A) + P(B)$ * $P(A)$ * $P(B)$

81. $P(A) + P(A')$ is equal to
* 1 * 0 * $P(A)$ * $P(A')$

82. A coin is tossed twice, the probability of 2 head occur is
* $2/4$ * $1/2$ * $3/4$ * **none**

83. A die is rolled once, the probability of even number is
* $3/2$ * $1/2$ * $5/2$ * none

84. Probability of getting red king card is
* $4/52$ * $3/52$ * **$2/52$** * none

85. Two events which cannot happen together are called
* **Mutually exclusive events** * none mutually exclusive events
* independent events * dependent events

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS

Q2. Explain the difference between

- i) Primary and Secondary data ii) Qualitative and Quantitative data
iii) Discrete and Continuous variable

Q3. The following is the record of sales for 50 days.

60	95	84	101	114	100	83	73	72	106
90	72	106	86	93	80	91	77	77	87
107	88	75	105	118	89	112	96	91	90
95	107	92	75	109	92	86	63	78	102
102	113	99	111	69	84	91	101	82	76

i. Construct the frequency distribution from the given data take classes as 60 - 69 , 70 - 79 , 80 - 89 ,

ii. Construct class boundaries, cumulative frequency, relative frequency and less than, more than cumulative frequency.

Q4i) Prepare a Histogram and frequency polygon from the following data.

C - I	6 - 12	12 - 18	18 - 24	24 - 30	30 - 36	36 - 42
F	4	8	15	20	12	6

ii) Draw a Pie Chart for the following data.

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Price	70	75	65	80	82

Q5i) Show that $\sum (x - \bar{x}) = 0$ if $x = 2, 4, 6, 0, 3$.

ii) The mean of 24 values is 41.75.

find a) the mean if a value 68 is included in the data

b) the mean if a value 36 is excluded in the data

iii) The mean weight of 40 boys is 65" and the mean of another 60 boys group is 60". Find the mean weight of the 100 boys.

iv) In a symmetrical distribution the mean and mode are 35 and 32 respectively find median.

v) The mean of 25 values is 60 at the time of checking it was found that a value 35 has been wrongly entered as 53 find the correct mean.

Q6i) Calculate mean, median and mode from the following data.

C - I	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70 - 79
F	7	11	28	33	15	12	6

ii) $x : 10, 15, 13, 10, 17, 15, 20, 15, 13$

Q7i)

Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Price	70	75	65	80	82

Find i) The price relatives taking 2006 as base year

ii) The like relatives

iii) Chain indices

ii) For the following data calculate

	2009		2010	
Items	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	14	50	20	40
B	13	40	29	35
C	12	45	24	25

- i) Laspeyre's Index ii) Paasche's Index iii) Fisher's Index for the year 2010

Q8 i) How many permutations can be made from the letter Statistics.

- ii) How many 3 digit numbers can be formed from the digit 4,5,6,7,8 if the digit are i) Repeated
ii) not Repeated

- iii) In a group 4 are girls and 5 are boys. How many committees can be formed containing 2 girls and 3 boys.

- iv) A fair coin is tossed 3 times find the probability of i) 2 heads ii) at least two heads

- v) Two dice are rolled find the probability of

- i) the sum at least 9 ii) at least one 5 iii) the sum at most 5

- vi) A bag contain 5 white and 7 black balls if 3 balls are drawn find the probability

- i) All white ii) 2 white iii) at least 3 white

- vii) If $P(A) = 0.75$, $P(B) = 0.33$; $P(A \cup B) = 0.83$

- find i) $P(A \cap B)$ ii) $P(A')$ iii) $P(A/B)$ iv) $P(B/A)$

- viii) If a card is drawn from 52 cards find the probability i) Spade ii) Red Card

- iii) Face card iv) Ace Card

ACCOUNTING

Class: XII-A(Com)
Paper: Accounting

Max. Marks: 100
Time: 3 Hours

Section A (Multiple Choice Questions)

Note: Attempt all questions from this section.

Q1) Choose the correct answer for each from the given option:

1. Which of the following is not required in order to calculate the straight line method of depreciation:

- * The annual cost of repairs
- * The cost of the asset
- * The expected residual value
- * The useful life of the asset

2. Depreciation is:

- * The cost of current asset wearing away
- * The salvage value of a fixed asset plus its original cost
- * The part of the cost of the fixed asset consumed during the period of use by the firm
- * The cost of a replacement for a fixed asset

3. What is the main purpose of charging depreciation?

- * To provide funds for asset replacement
- * To show the assets at their realizable values in the balance sheet
- * To reduce the cost of repairing asset
- * To spread the cost of an asset over its useful life

4. Which of the following is a part of revenue expenditure?

- * Painting the premises for first time
- * Buying tires for a new car
- * Painting the premises after 3 years
- * Buying equipment for the premises

5. If someone owns a grocery store, which of the following is not capital expenditure:

- * Rent
- * Motor Van
- * Fixtures
- * Equipment

6. Single entry records are kept by:

- * All the traders
- * Partnership
- * Companies
- * Traders who do not keep or know how to keep double entry records

7. Which of the following item is used in purchases calculation for singly entry organizations?

- * Discount received
- * Cash receipts from debtors
- * Discount allowed
- * Returns inward

8. Which of the following is a feature of the receipts and payments account?

- * It contains both capital and revenue items received or paid
- * It is virtually trading and profit and loss statement
- * It shows the balance as a surplus or a deficiency
- * It shows a summary of all credit transactions

9. Accumulated fund is another name for:

- * Receipt and payment account
- * Income and expenditure account
- * Capital
- * Cash account

10. Where capital accounts of partners remain fixed their share of profit is:

- * Debited to their capital account
- * Credited to their capital account
- * Debited to their current account
- * Credited to their current account

11. A partnership business ends because:

- * Admission of a new partner
- * Death of one partner
- * Leave of absence taken by a partner
- * Retirement of a partner

12. If partners do not have any agreement, how profits and losses should be shared:

- * Equally
- * Equally after interest has been allowed on capital
- * In proportion to the partners individual capitals
- * In the ratio of the partners individual capitals

13. Companies issued capital is:

- * Always the same as authorized capital
- * Equal to the number of ordinary and preference shares issued

30. A statement of assets and liabilities prepares under single entry system is called: (2012- R)
* Statement of Retained Earnings * Financial Statement
* Cash Statement * Statement of affairs

31. This is shown as a liability: (2012-R)
* Advance from customer * Loan to employee
* Accrued rent income * Unexpired insurance

32. The new partner is credited by his entire amounts of investment under: (2013-P)
* Goodwill method * Bonus method * Revaluation method * Purchase of interest

33. This does not appear in the Balance Sheet: (2016-R&P)
* Building * Cash * Goodwill * Rent Expense

34. If the opening capital is Rs.4,125, ending capital is Rs.2,830 & Drawing is Rs.825, the net income/loss will be: (2017-R&P)
* Rs.470 * 570 * 670 * 770

35. This does not appear in income statement: (2017-R&P)
* Sales * Rent Expense * Commission Income * Copyright

36. Under which depreciation method the amount of depreciation expenses remains same/constant throughout the useful life of a fixed asset
* Straight line method * Reducing balance method
* Number of units produced method * Machine hours method

37. A company purchased a vehicle for \$6000. I will be used for 5 years and its residual value is expected to be \$1000. What is the annual amount of depreciation using straight line method of depreciation?
* \$1000 * \$2000 * \$3000 * \$3300

38. What is the accumulated depreciation?
* Sum of all depreciation expenses of a fixed asset
* Depreciation expenses
* Cost of depletion of assets
* Future value of fixed asset

39. Which of the following is the normal balance of an accumulated depreciation account?
* Debit balance * Credit balance * Nil balance

40. How trial balance shows the accumulated depreciation?
* as a debit item * as a credit item * It doesn't show

41. Which of the following is a double entry for depreciation expenses?
* Accumulated depreciation debit and depreciation expenses Credit
* Depreciation expenses Debit and accumulated depreciation Credit
* Cash Debit and depreciation expenses Credit

42. Alternate name of Accumulated Depreciation
* Provision for depreciation * Cumulative depreciation
* Targeted depreciation * Depletion

43. Which of the following is/are a kind of depreciation expenses?
* Amortization * Depletion * Both of them

44. A fixed asset was bought for \$5000. Its accumulated depreciation is \$3000 and rate of depreciation is 20%. Calculate its depreciation expenses for the current accounting period using reducing balance method?
* \$600 * \$2000 * \$300 * \$400

45. Under diminishing balance method the amount of annual depreciation gradually: (2010 R&P)
* Increases * Remains constant * Decreases * Does not change

46. The amount of depreciation charged on machinery will be debited to: (2010 R&P)
* Machinery account * Depreciation account * Cash account * Depreciable cost a/c

47. Land is annually depreciated at the rate of: (2010 R&P)
* 15% * 20% * 25% * None of these

48. Accumulated depreciation is called: (2013-R)
* Reserve * Surplus * Contra asset * Expense

49. Land is annually depreciated at the rate of: (2013-R)
* 10% * 15% * 20% * None of these

50. All fixed assets are depreciated except: (2013-R)
*Building *Land *Equipment *Vehicle

51. This is intangible asset: (2013-R)
*Land *Goodwill *Building *Equipment

52. Under diminishing balance method, the amount of annual depreciation expense: (2013- R)
*Gradually decreases *Gradually increases *Remains constant *Does not change

53. This one of the following accounts is debited when a capital expenditure is made: (2019- R&P)
*Fixed asset *Expense *Current asset *Liability

54. Depreciation is such an expense: (2019-R&P)
*Cash *Accrued *Non-Cash *Payable

55. Purchase of fixed asset and expansion of fixed assets is: (2019-R&P)
*Revenue expenditure *Capital expenditure *Capital *Expense

56. The total amount of the capital of a company is divided into small units, these are called: (2011-P)
*Bonds *Cheques *Shares *Revenue

57. The amount mentioned in memorandum of Association is called: (2011-R)
*Authorized Capital *Subscribed Capital *Issued Capital *Reserve Capital

58. Debentures are the certificates of: (2011-R)
*Receipt of loan acknowledgement *Medical for company's employees
*Ownership *None of these

59. The amount of share capital with which a company is registered is called: (2012-P) *Issued
Capital *Paid up capital *Authorized Capital *Called up capital

60. The term debenture means: (2012-P)
*Long term loan *Short term loan *Assets *Capital

61. The excess, on issue of shares price over the par value is called: (2012-P)
*Discount *Premium *Retained Earnings *None of these

62. The account "Debentures" is classified as: (2012-R)
*Current assets *Liabilities *Revenues *Shareholders' equities

63. Owners of a limited company are known as: (2012-R)
*Shareholders *Bondholders *Directors *Auditors

64. The amount of share capital mentioned in memorandum of association is called: (2012- R)
*Authorized Capital *Subscribed Capital *Issued Capital *None of these

65. The total amount of the capital of a company is divided into small units is/are: (2012-R)
*Debentures *Shares *Dividends *Net Income

66. The shares of a public limited company are: (2013-P)
*Non transferable *Non refundable *Transferable *None of these

67. The share capital through which a company is registered is called: (2013-P)
*Issued Capital *Paid up capital *Authorized Capital *Called up capital

68. Cost – Accumulated depreciation is equal to:
*Book Value *Depreciable Cost *Market cost *Retail Cost

69. The nominal value printed on the face of share is called: (2016-R&P) *Market
Value *Retail Value *Cost value *Par value

70. Share premium is classified as: (2018-R&P)
*Revenue *Asset *Owners' Equities *Expense

71. In the name of Joint Stock Company, the word limited must be written because it is limited by: (2018-R&P)
*Assets *Revenues *Liability *Expenses

72. The periodic distribution of profit by a company in the form of cash is called: (2011-R) *Stock
Dividends *Liquidating Dividends *Cash Dividends *Property Dividends

73. General Reserve is/are classified as: (2011-R)
*Assets *Liabilities *Share Holders' Equities *None of these

74. This is not shown in the shareholders equities section of balance sheet: (2011-R)
*Ordinary share premium *Ordinary Share Capital
*Retained Earnings *Dividend Payable

75. The term Retained Earnings mean: (2012-P)
 *Capital *Reserve *Accumulated revenue *Net profit
76. This is shown in the shareholders' equities section of balance sheet: (2012-P)
 *Unclaimed dividend *Cash Dividend *Share Premium *Preliminary Expenses
77. The distribution of the profit of a company in the form of cash is called: (2012-P)
 *Cash Dividend *Stock Dividend *Property Dividend *None of these
78. Bonus share is paid in/by: (2017-R&P)
 *Stock *Cash *Property *Interest
79. Net income of the company at the end of the year must be transferred to: (2017-R&P)
 *Shareholders' account *Retained Earnings account
 *Debenture account *Capital account
80. Profit paid to the shareholder is known as: (2018-R&P)
 *Gain *Profit Dividends *Commission
81. This account is deducted from Retained Earnings account: (2018-R&P)
 *Proposed Dividends *Rent Expense *Sales *Prepaid Salaries
82. Rent expense of a non-profit organization paid in advance. Which of the following is the correct classification of rent?
 *Expense *Liability *Equity *Asset
83. An advance receipt of subscription from a member of the non-profit organization is considered as a/an
 *Expense *Liability *Equity *Asset
84. Income and expenditure account is based on
 *Cash accounting *Accrual accounting
 *Government accounting *Management accounting
85. Which of the following is regarded to show the purchase of a fixed asset? *Income and Expenditure account *Profit and loss account
 *Balance sheet
86. Which of the following is to be recorded in an income and expenditure account?
 *Purchase of a fixed asset *Capital expenditure incurred on a fixed asset
 *Profit on the sale of a fixed asset *Sale of a fixed asset
87. Honorarium is a kind of remuneration paid to a person who is not the employee of a non profit organization. Which of the following statements is true about the honorarium payment?
 *It's a revenue expenditure *It's a Capital expenditure
 *It is not recorded in the books of accounts
88. The capital of a non-profit organization is generally known as
 *Equity *Accumulated fund *Cash fund *Financial reserve
89. When cash is received for life membership, which one of the following double entries is passed?
 *Cash Debit and capital Credit *Life membership Debit and cash Credit
 *Investment Debit and cash Credit *Cash Debit and life membership fund Credit
90. Investment in sinking fund by a non-profit organization is a/an
 *Liability *Accumulated fund *Asset *Equity
91. In non-profit accounting, the sale of old newspapers is generally considered as a/an
 *Expenses *Expenditure *Income *Capital receipt
92. Amount received from any source by way of gift in non-profit organization is described as: (2010 R&P)
 *Legacy *Subscription *Donation *Life time membership
93. Excess of the income of a non-profit concern over its expense is: (2010 R&P)
 *Deficit *Surplus *Cash balance *Income
94. Non-Profit making organizations are established for: (2011-P)
 *Profit *Charitable or religious purpose
 *Manufacturing goods *Trading account
95. Receipts and Payment account is a summary of: (2011-P)
 *Cash Book *Purchase Book *Sales Book *Purchase Return book

96. Examples of non-profit making organization is: (2013-P)
* Fan factory * Sugar mill * Private college * None of these

97. In non-profit organizations, the excess of income over the expense is called: (2014-P)
* Surplus * Deficit * Donations * None of the above

98. In non-profit concern, the term accumulated fund is used in place of: (2014-R)
* Drawing * Income * Capital * Retained Earnings

99. For the formation of the partnership, the minimum number of individuals required is: (2012-P)
* Two * Five * Ten * Forty

100. Persons who entered into a partnership are collectively called: (2013-P)
* Agent * Partners * Shareholders * Promoters

101. A written partnership agreement is called: (2013-P)
* Partnership act * Partnership registration
* Partnership certificate * Partnership deed

102. The written agreement between the partners is termed as: (2013-R)
* Registration of firm * Articles of association * Partnership deed * Partnership dissolution

103. Persons entered into a partnership business are called: (2014-P)
* Friends * Shareholders * Partners * Promoters

104. If the partnership makes loss during the financial year, this is: (2011-P)
* Credit to the partner's drawing account * Debit to partner's salaries account
* Debit to partner's current account * Credit to the partner's current account

105. This is prepared under fixed capital method: (2011-R)
* Capital account * Current account
* Capital account and current account * None of these

106. In the absence of any agreement regarding distribution of profit and loss, it will be distributed among the partners: (2012-P)
* According to the average capital ratio * according to the beginning capital ratio
* Equally * according to the capital at end

107. These accounts are involved in Profit/loss distribution among the partners applying fixed capital method: (2012-R)
* Cash and Income Summary
* Cash & Partners current account
* Income Summary and partners current account
* Income Summary and partners' capital accounts

108. Drawing of the partners are: (2012-R)
* Debited to profit & loss account * Credit to profit & loss account
* Debited to capital account * Credited to capital account

109. This is not a part of profit & loss sharing scheme: (2014-R)
* Salary to partner * Commission to salesman
* Commission to partner * Interest on partners' capital

110. Partners' current accounts are the part of: (2016-R&P)
* Income Statement * Current Assets * Fixed Assets * Owners' Equities

111. By its nature, a partner's current account is: (2018-R&P)
* Asset * Liability * Owner's Equity * Revenue

112. If nothing is stated in the partnership agreement, the loss of insolvent partner is borne by: (2019-R&P)
* Solvent partner * Remaining partners * Third party * Insurance Company

113. In case of liquidation of firm, the assets are: (2012-P)
* Donated * Distributed * Sold * Revaluated

114. When partnership is dissolved, this is the final task: (2012-P)
* Payment to partners * Payment of liabilities
* Payment of expenses * None of these

115. The account debited on disposal of assets by less than their book value is: (2012-R)
* Realization-Gain * Realization-loss * Revaluation-gain * Revaluation-loss

116. Gain on revaluation on realization is distributed among the partners according to: (2012- R)

- *Partners' beginning capital ratio
- *Partners' ending capital ratio
- *Partners' agreed ratio
- *Equally

117. This is irrelevant item in income summary account of a partnership firm: (2012-R)

- *Partners' current account
- *Revaluating gain
- *Interest on partners' capital
- *Partners' capital account

118. When partnership is dissolved, the final task is: (2013-R)

- *Payment of liabilities
- *Payment to partners
- *Payment of expenses
- *Payment to employees

119. Account which is opened at the time of dissolution of the partnership firm is: (2019- R&P)

- *Revaluation
- *reaffirmation
- *Realization
- *Income Summary

120. Realization account is used to close this account: (2019-R&P)

- *Asset
- *Revenue
- *Expense
- *Drawings

121. In case of retirement of a partner, full good will s credited to the account of: (2011-P)

- *All partners
- *Only retiring partner
- *Only remaining partners
- *None of these

122. If the remaining partners purchase the capital of retiring partner, the total capital of the firm after his retirement: (2014-P)

- *Increases
- *Remains Constant
- *Decreases
- *Fluctuates

123. When retiring partner received higher amount against his actual capital, then his retirement is at: (2017-R&P)

- *Goodwill
- *Bonus
- *Revaluation
- *Realization

124. If one the partners whose capital is Rs.40,000 with 1/3 share is paid Rs.55,000 at the time of retirement, the good will of the firm will be: (2019-R&P)

- *Rs.45,000
- *Rs.65,000
- *Rs.75,000
- *Rs.85,000

125. At the time of Admission of New partner, when the old partners agree to reduce their capital: (2011-P)

- *Goodwill to old partners
- *Goodwill to New partner
- *Bonus to old partners
- *Bonus to new partner

126. Goodwill is shown in: (2012-P)

- *Fixed assets
- *Total assets
- *Quick Assets
- *none of these

127. Revaluation means: (2011-R)

- *Assets are revalued
- *Equities are revalued
- *Liabilities are revalued
- *Assets & Liabilities are revalued

128. The entire amount of new partner's investment is to be credited by: (2011-R)

- *Bonus method
- *Goodwill method
- *Purchase method
- *Revaluation method

Section B (Short Answer Questions)

NOTE: Attempt any Four questions. All questions carry equal marks.

2))ACCOUNTING FOR NON PROFIT CONCERN:

The following information of taken from the receipt and payment account of AL- MANSOORA Government library

RECEIPT	PAYMENT
Opening Balance 6000	Purchase Books 50,000
Member ship fee 80000	Staff Salaries 25,000
Goverment Grants 75000	Electric expenses 25000
Profit from sale of old books 65000	Computer 30,000
	Printing and Stationary 20000
	Ending cash Balance 76000

Additional Data :

- (1) Member ship fee included Rs 2000 for the year 2006 and Rs 800 for the year 2008 and outstanding 3200 for the year 2007
- (2) Prepaid salary Rs 5000
- (3) Printing charges Rs 1000 unpaid
- (4) Depreciation charge 10 % on computer and 5% on furniture

On January 1,2007 the library have following assets

(A) Furniture 50,000 (B) Computer 10,000 (C) Books 50,000

REQUIRED:

- (1) Prepare income and expenditure account for the year 2007
- (2) Prepare balance sheet for the year 2007

3) PARTNERSHIP FORMATION

Shila and Munni doing independent business their financial position as under

ShilaMunni

Cash	300,000	-----
Account receivable	100,000	80,000
Merchandise	50,000	40,000
Building	100,000	100,000
Furniture	85000	77000
Allowance for depreciation(furniture)	5000	2000
Allowance for Bad debt	1500	2000
Accounts payable	30,000	10,000

Following are the agreed values between the partners

Shila :

Cash is contributed $\frac{1}{2}$. Accounts receivable 110000, merchandise inventory 42000, building 148000, furniture is taken at book value. $\frac{1}{3}$ of accounts payable is paid.

Munni:

All the assets of munniis sold out and liabilities is paid other than furniture. she invest furniture in business at book value. And invest sufficient cash to make her capital equal to shila.

Required:

Record Entries in General journal for investment of partners

4) DIVISION OF PROFIT AND LOSS

Mansoor and Khalid are partners with capital balance Rs. 160,000 and 140,000 respectively.

- (a) Interest on capital to be charged @15% per annum.
- (b) Annual salary of Rs. 40,000 to Mansoor and 30,000 to Khalid to be allowed.
- (c) Remaining profit or loss to be distributed in the ratio of 3:2 total profit for the year is Rs.130,000.

Requirement:

- (i) Show the distribution of profit.(ii) Give entries the general journal to record the distribution of profit..

5) PARTNERSHIP Retirement

Saad, Hassan and Kareem are partners having capital balances of Rs 50,000/- 70,000/- and 90,000/- respectively. On April 3, 1998 profit and loss summary showed a net profit of Rs 40,000/-. On the same date Saad is retired from the partnership. Before his retirement goodwill of Rs 30,000/- opened and just closed after his retirement.Saad is paid out of the firm sources $\frac{3}{4}$ of his share and accepted a 10% notes for the balance.

Required:- * Give entries in General Journal * Prepare Account form Balance sheet.

OR

YOU and ME are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of their capitals. The firm's financial position of 31st March 2008 was as under.

Cash Rs. 14,800, Other Assets Rs. 4,85,200, YOU Capital Rs. 2,70,000, ME Capital Rs. 1,35,000 Accounts Payable Rs. 95,000.

On 1st April 2008 they agreed to admit HUM as a partner for $\frac{1}{5}$ interest in the capital and profit.

REQUIRED

A. Pass General Journal Entries to record the admission of Hum under each of the following cases separately:

- If HUM invests Rs. 1,35,000 and is credited with the entire amount of her investment.
- If HUM invests Rs. 67,500 (Total Capital of the firm increases by her investment).
- If HUM purchase $\frac{1}{3}$ interest of YOU for cash Rs. 75,000.

6) PARTNERSHIP DISSOLUTION

YOU, Me and HUM are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 3:2:1. On 15th May 2008 the firm's position stood as under.

Cash Rs. 10,000, Other Assets Rs. 150,000, Accounts Payable Rs. 40,000, YOU Capital Rs. 50,000, ME Capital Rs. 40,000 and HUM Capital Rs. 30,000

On this date they decided to dissolve the partnership. HUM is personally solvent remaining Partners are insolvent

REQUIRED:

Pass entries in General Journal relating to dissolution and final settlement among the partners under each of the following cases separately:

A... Other Assets were sold for Rs. 24,000 cash and Accounts Payable were paid in full.

7) ISSUE OF SHARES & DEBENTURES

Anumta Ltd. was registered with the Authorised Capital of Rs. 80,00,000 divided into the shares of Rs. 10 each. The Company made the following transactions:

- Offered 5,00,000 shares to public at par. The Bank informed that Rs. 45,00,000 were received. The Directors made the final allotment.
- Issued 10,000 shares for the purchase of equipments at Rs.13 each.
- Issued 2,50,000 shares for the purchase of machinery costing Rs. 22,50,000.
- Paid Rs. 1,20,000 for preliminary expenses.
- Issued 2000 8% Debenture of Rs. 100 each at Rs.95 for cash.
- Issued 1000 10% Debentures at Rs. 100 each at Rs. 105 for cash.

8) COMPANY-RETAINED EARNING

The Income Statement of Sana Mariam Ltd. For the year ended 31st March 2008 showed the Net Income of Rs. 5,00,000. The Board of Directors decided.

- To declare Rs. 1,00,000 Cash dividend and Rs. 1,50,000 stock dividend. (No. of issued shares 15,000 of Rs. 10 each against the stock dividend).
- To appropriate Reserve for Contingencies Rs. 1,00,000 and for Plant Extension Rs. 3,00,000.

REQUIRED:

- Pass Journal Entry for the transfer of Net Income to Retained Earnings having credit balance of Rs. 4,00,000.
- Journalise the Directors decision No. 1 and 2 above.
- Prepare the statements of Retained Earnings on 31-03-2008.

Section C: (Detailed Answer Questions)

9a) DEPRECIATION

On 1st May 2006 Paradise Ltd Bought a certain machinery for Rs. 8,00,000 subject to 10% Trade Discount and thereafter Cash Discount of 5%. Its useful life was estimated to be 10 years and the salvage value Rs. 24,000

REQUIRED:

- Compute Depreciation expense for the year 2006 and 2007 under fixed installement rate method Calculate rate
- Pass Adjusting and Closing Entries for the year 2006.
- Prepare initial Balance Sheet as on 31st December 2007.
- Compute the amount of Depreciation Expense for the said two years under Diminishing Balance Method if the rate applied is 20% (limit accumulated depreciation on depreciable cost)

OR

9(B) SINGLE ENTRY SYSTEM

On 1st jan 2017 Mr. Rehman started his business with cash investment of Rs. 5,00,000. He maintains his accounting records under Single Entry System. His position on December 31st was as under:

Cash Rs. 1,500, Plant Assets Rs. 2,48,500, Accounts Payable 20,000, Merchandise Rs. 1,50,000, Bank Loan Rs. 50,000, Accounts Receivable Rs. 1,70,000.

Additional Information

- i. Rehman withdrew Rs. 7,000 per month for his private use.
- ii. Additional investment by Hammad Rs. 30,000
- iii. Plant Assets are to be depreciated at 8% per annum.
- iv. Prepaid rent Rs. 6,000 and Unpaid salaries Rs. 5,000
- v. 5% of Accounts Receivable is estimated as bad debts.
- vi. Rs. 3,650 of interest is due on bank loan.

REQUIRED:

- a. What is Rehman Capital at the end?
- b. Prepare the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year or balance sheet net profit Rs 22970.

BANKING

SECTION "A" (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. Crossing of Cheque which does include name of Bank is _____ crossing.
*Regular *Irregular *General *Special
2. The Drawee of the Cheque is _____
*Bank *Payer *Receiver *Account Holder
3. The term used as measure of Monetary Control is _____ Rate.
*Bank *Exchange *Market *Wages
4. Pay in Slip is a written proof of _____ Money.
*Transferring *Depositing *Receiving *Withdrawing
5. For Cash Credits borrower pays interests on _____ amount.
*Partial *Whole *Withdrawal *None of these
6. The Holder of _____ given grace days after due date.
*Bill of exchange *Letter of credit *Pay order *Cheque
7. Bank purchases securities which are _____
*Transferable *Non- Transferable *Marketable *Insurable
8. Money can be borrow from _____
*Insurance Firms *Credit Unions *None of these *Both of these
9. Credit Cards are _____
*Plastic money *Cash Vouchers *Exchange Cards *Cash Coupons
10. Letter of Credit is a _____.
*Agreement *Request *Promise *Debenture
11. When Endorsement is done only by signature, called _____ Endorsement.
*Blank *Special *Restrictive *None of these
12. Lender of Last resort is _____.
*Commercial Bank *Central Bank *Agricultural Bank *None of these
13. Bank acts as custodians of its customer's _____.
*Property *Cash *Value *None of these
14. A rise in Bank Rates discourages _____.
*Creditors *Debtors *None of these *Both of these
15. Monetary Policy is introduced after every _____ months, normally.
*3 *6 *2 *4
16. Crossing of Cheque which do not includes name of bank is known _____ crossing.
*General *Special *Restrictive *Blank
17. Depositor's money in bank account is called _____ Money.
*Debit *Credit *Private *None of these
18. Bank cannot pay _____ Cheque to anyone.
*Bearer *Cross *Order *None of these
19. State Bank of Pakistan is _____ Bank.
*Central *Statutory *None of these *Both of these
20. Cashiers Cheque is also known as _____.
*Bearer Cheque *Order Cheque *Bank Draft *Pay Order
21. Rediscounting of Bill of Exchange is the function of _____
*Central Bank *Commercial Bank *Agricultural Bank *Savings Bank
22. Credit transaction is usually made through _____
*Contract *Simple Agreement *Credit Instruments *None of these
23. ATM can be operated by _____
*NIC No *PIN No *Account No *Pass Word

24. The highest Credit granted to Exporter is known as _____
*Clean Credit ***Omnibus Credit** *Revocable Credit *Irrevocable Credit

25. Price stability can be achieved by _____
*OMO *Economics Reforms *Credit Control ***All of these**

26. Commercial Banks provides advices to its clients on _____ matters
***Financial** *Business *Economic *Property

27. Which of the following is used as measure of Monetary Control?
*Wages Rates ***Bank Rates** *Market Rates *Mortgage Rates

28. Movement of it diminishes because of Clearing House, _____
*Credit Money ***Cash Money** *Gold & Silver *Foreign Exchange

29. The amount of B/E is recovered before maturity from _____
*Central Bank ***Commercial Bank** *Agricultural Bank *Saving Bank

30. To open a bank account, the applicant must be introduced by _____
*Bank Employee *Businessman ***Account Holder** *None of these

31. A letter of credit is a kind of _____
*Order ***Request** *Promise *Agreement

32. Bill of Exchange is a kind of _____
*Order *Request *Promise ***Agreement**

33. Promissory Note is a kind of _____
*Order *Request ***Promise** *Agreement

34. Cashiers' Cheque is commonly known as _____
***Pay Order** *Cross Cheque *Bank draft *None of these

35. Foreign Bill of Exchange may be classified as _____
***Bill by place** *Bill by Payment *Bill by time *All of these

36. State Bank of Pakistan was established on _____
*1st July 1947 ***1st July 1948** *1st January 1948 *1st April 1948)

37. Which country is taken as pioneer of banking _____
*America ***France** *Italy *U.K

38. When did Reserve Bank of India established _____
*1925 ***1935** *1927 *1897

39. Which of the following country is pioneer in modern banking?
***U.K** *Germany *France *Italy

40. What is the base of classification of modern banks?
*Functions *Structure *Operations ***All of these**

41. On what basis industrial & agricultural banks are classified?
*Functions *Structure *Operations ***All of these**

42. Which of the following banks advances loans for industries in Pakistan?
*PICIC *IDBP *ADBP ***Both 1st & 2nd**

43. Which of the following is working as mortgage bank in Pakistan?
*PICIC ***HBFC** *ADBP *IDB

44. Which banks undertakes agency functions?
*Central Bank ***Commercial Banks** *Saving Banks *None of these

45. On which of the following principles co-operative banks works?
*Foreign Aid *Help of others ***Self-help** *None of these

46. Central bank is acting as _____ for scheduled banks.
*Guider *Protector *Advisor ***All of these**

47. For what period a Commercial Bank generally lend money?
*Long Period *Short Period ***Both of these** *None of These

48. Which organization, established in 1959 for monitoring Commercial Banks?
***Banking Enquiry Board** *Banking Commission *Credit Enquiry Commission

49. In which year all commercial Banks were Nationalized in Pakistan?
*1982 ***1974** *1978 *1991

50. Which was the first privatized bank of Pakistan?
***HBL** *NBP *MCB *FWB

51. The limit of Capital for establishing a new bank is Rs. _____
*15 millions *300 millions ***50 millions** *500 millions

52. In how many types working capital of a bank can be classified?
*2 *3 *4 *5

53. Call Rates is charged on which of the following loan?
*Loans on demand *Terms loans *Over Drafts *None of these

54. How much amount is necessary to open current account in Pakistani bank?
*Rs.1500 *Rs.5000 *Rs1000 *Rs10000

55. Against which account banks sanctions over draft?
*Current a/c *Saving a/c *Fixed deposit a/c *All of these

56. When were in Pakistan separate counters open for interest free banking in Pakistan?
*1977 *1981 *2002 *1995

57. If a bank is receipting & payment on behalf of an account holder, what is its position?
*Mortgagor *Agent *Servant *None of these

58. When Bank lends a customer and keeping his valuables in its custody, it is called?
*Bailey *Mortgagor *Agent *None of these

59. For whom a Letter of Credit is opened?
*Importer *Exporter *Bank *None of these

60. How does a Bank uses it funds profitably?
*By Investing *By Lending *Both of these *None of these

61. Which of the sectors of the economy needs finances to develop?
*Industrial *Agricultural *Trade *All of these

62. For what purpose does a Bank uses its funds?
*Over draft *Loans *Investments *All of these

63. Who issues Securities?
*Business Firms *Corporations *Government Bodies *All of these

64. What is meant by Securities?
*Shares *Debentures *Scripts *All of these

65. On what grounds clean loans are given?
*Personal Guarantees *Pledging Ornaments *Both of these *None of these

66. In which year world's first Central Bank established?
*1820 *1856 *1876 *1866

67. In which Country world's first Central Bank established?
*France *Italy *Sweden *U.K

68. What is the name of First Central Bank of the world?
*Federal Bank *Central Bank *Risk Bank *Reserve Bank

69. RBI is liable to pay how much money to SBP at the time of independence?
*Rs.5500 millions *Rs.5800 millions *6700 millions *8700 millions

70. What was the initial Paid up Capital of SBP?
*Rs.70 millions *Rs 75 millions *Rs.30 millions *Rs20 millions)

71. How many departments are there in SBP?
*12 *13 *14 *10

72. Who propounded Purchasing Power Parity Theory?
*David Ricardo *J.S.Mills *GastowCasel *Irving Fisher

73. The developer of Purchasing Power Parity Theory belonged to
*France *Italy *Sweden *U.K

74. What is the reason in change of exchange Rates?
*Flow of Capital *Financial Policy *Foreign trade *All of these

75. Speculation means _____ in foreign trade.
*Gambling *Betting *Anticipating *Tackling

76. The period of B.O.T is _____
*6 months *1 year *3 months *2 year

77. B.O.T includes _____
*Invisible items *Visible items *Both *None of these

78. B.O.P includes _____
*Invisible items *Visible items *Both *None of these

79. Which account is included in B.O.P?
*Current a/c *Capital a/c *Both of these *None of these

80. In case of favorable B.O.P, gold come _____ the country
*In *Out *None of these *Remain Same

81. Under which act Commercial Banks in Pakistan carry their activities?
*SBP Act 1956 *Banking Companies Act 1952 *Companies Act 1984 *None of these

82. In which year Pakistan Banking Council was established?
*1986 *1974 *1977 *1965

83. In which year National Bank of Pakistan was established?
*1955 *1949 *1950 *1951

84. Where did HBL established?
*Islamabad *Karachi *Bombay *Calcutta

85. In which year UBL was established?
*1972 *1987 *1959 *1962

86. In which year First Women Bank of Pakistan was established?
*1978 *1988 *1989 *1995

87. Which Pakistani Bank is the member of Euro Money Banking system?
*MCB *HBL *UBL *NBP

88. In which year PICIC was established?
*1963 *1957 *1962 *1966

89. In which year Small Business Finance Corporation was established?
*1972 *1975 *1978 *1988

90. What is the source of Bankers equity Limited?
*Asian Development Bank *Loans from SBP *Both of these *None of these

91. What is indispensable for industry?
*Technology *Machines *Credit *None of these

92. What is essential for international and local trade?
*Cheques *Drafts *Bills *All of these

93. When did first Joint Indian Investment Bank establish?
*1775 *1789 *1776 *1736

94. Which Policy is followed by Commercial Banks?
*Fiscal Policy *Budget Policy *Monetary Policy *Trade Policy

95. Which Committee was set to monitor banking activities in 1962?
*Banking Committee *Banking Board *Credit Committee *Enquiry Committee

96. How many big nationalized Banks were merged?
*7 *5 *3 *4

97. A saving Account can be opened by an amount of Rs _____
*5 *50 *500 *5000

98. What is attached with the bill for calling it a documented bill?
*Bill of Lading *Invoice *Insurance Policy *All of these

99. What is mean by Negotiable securities?
*Shares *Bonds *Debentures *All of these

100. Which Bank issues currency for Pakistan?
*SBP *RBI *Bank of England *None of these

Short Questions for Answering

1. Write any Two Definitions of Bank given by Experts
2. Differentiate between Schedule & Non Schedule Banks
3. Differentiate between Saving & Current Accounts
4. Write the Circumstances in which an account can be closed
5. Write Step of opening a Bank Account.
6. Describe Importance of Public Savings
7. Define Cheque & Write about its Parties
8. Draw the Specimen of Cheque
9. Define Promissory Note & its write about its Parties
10. Write Essentials of Promissory Note
11. Draw the Specimen of Promissory Note
12. Write Advantages of Promissory Note
13. Define Bill of Exchange & its Parties
14. Draw the Specimen of Bill of Exchange
15. Write Essentials of Bill of Exchange
16. Define Credit Instruments & its types
17. Define Endorsement & its various kinds
18. Differentiate between Secured & Unsecured Loans
19. Differentiate between Long Term & Short Term Loans
20. Differentiate between Central and Commercial Banks.
21. Difference between Profitable and Non-Profitable Uses of Bank Funds
22. Describe Rule/Principles of using Bank Funds
23. Write Merits/Advantages of Electronic Banking
24. Write Demerits/Disadvantages of Electronic Banking
25. Write Reasons of Adverse/Negative/Unfavorable Balance of Payments
26. Write Measures of correcting Adverse/Negative/Unfavorable Balance of Payments
27. Differentiate between BOT & BOP
28. Write Merits of Debit Card
29. Difference between Debit and Credit Card
30. Write factors affecting Rates of Exchange

Descriptive Questions for Answering

1. Explain various Functions of Central Bank/State Bank of Pakistan in detail.
2. Explain different Functions of Commercial Banks in detail.
3. Define Bank Funds and its detail. Also write its Uses and Principles.
4. Define Dishonor of Cheque and write about its different reasons.
5. How to open a Bank Account/ Describe Procedure of Opening a Bank Account.
6. Describe Credit Control & the methods of Credit Control adopted by the Central Bank.
7. Define Exchange Control, Factors affecting Rate of Exchange and write its various methods.
8. Describe about Origin & Growth of Modern & Advanced Banking
9. Describe about Creation of Credit in detail
10. State & Explain different types of Banks by Function & Ownership

COM. GEO.

SECTION "A" (Multiple Choice Questions)

1. _____ is the first person, who used word Geography.
*Smith *Eratosthenes *John *Keynes
2. Eratosthenes was _____ by nationality
*French *British *Greek *African
3. The word Geography is the combination of _____ separate words
*Three *Two *Four *None of these
4. Modern Geography was established by _____ nationalists
*German *British *French *Muslims
5. Flora, Fauna, Water, Soil & Climate are studied under _____ geography
*Physical *Human *Both of these *None of these
6. CG is the part of _____ Geography
*Physical *Natural *Human *Economic
7. _____ approach is the study of every particular topic
*Regional *Political *Topical *Subjective
8. Economic Geography has _____ scope
*Limited *Vast *Both of these *None of these
9. The Earth is the _____ planet in distance, outward from the Sun
*2nd *4th *3rd *5th
10. _____ area of the Earth is occupied by land
*25% *26% *29% *30%
11. The world has been divided into _____ Hemisphere
*Three *Four *Two *None of these
12. Asia is adjacent to _____
*Europe *North America *Africa *Australia
13. _____ Ocean is the largest ocean of the world
*Pacific *Arctic *Atlantic *Indian
14. _____ lines are the parallel to Equator
*Latitude *Longitude *None of these *Both of these
15. Equator divides the Earth equally in _____ Hemisphere
*Two *Three *Four *None of these
16. The area near the North & South Poles is known as _____ Region
*Prime *Equatorial *Polar *None of these
17. Polar Regions are also known as _____ Zone
*Torrid *Pacific *Frigid *None of these
18. All plant life in a particular region is called _____
*Fauna *Flora *Vegetation *None of these
19. Forests covered an area of about _____ % of the world space
*9.4% *9.9% *9.5% *9.2%
20. The percentage of Salt Water is _____ %
*97% *99% *95% *94%
21. The percentage of Salt Water & Fresh Water is _____ %
*10% *25% *100% *30%
22. Determinism theory was firstly introduced by _____
*Hippocrates *Aristotle *Adam Smith *None of them
23. Determinism theory was presented by _____ authors
*German *British *French *All of these
24. EIA has _____ impacts over a project
*Positive *Negative *None of these *Both of these

51. Market Gardening is also known as _____
*Horticulture *Diary Farming *Dry Farming *None of these

52. Gathering is the activity of _____
*Selling *Buying *Collection *Saving

53. Mostly gathering activities are carried out in _____ region
*Tropical *Temperature *Both of these *None of these

54. Hunting is mostly done in _____ regions
*Taiga *Tundra *Arctic *All of these

55. Eskimos are mostly located at _____
*Siberia *France *Germany *Japan

56. Eskimos are completely aware about _____
*Daily Weather *Ice Condition *Habits of Animals *All of these

57. The people of _____ regions are true Hunters
*Taiga *Tundra *Tropics *All of these

58. Originally Forests covered an area of about _____ % of the land
*30% 35% *60% *50%

59. Forest is the base for many of _____ activities
*Commercial *Industrial *Trading *All of these

60. In Construction, Paper Manufacturing, Gums & Glues _____ is directly involved
*Wood *Iron *Chemicals *None of these

61. Reforestation means _____ of trees/plants
*Growing *Seeding *Cutting *None of these

62. _____ is a place where fishing is commercially done
*Dock *Harbor *Fishery *None of these

63. Which of the following old River is full of fishes
*Indus *Amazon *Rhine *Nile

64. There are _____ sectors of fishing industry
*Two *Three *Four *None of these

65. _____ is the Fishing Capital of the world
*Dhaka *Florida *Tokyo *Paris

66. _____ coastal areas are best for the growth of Plankton
*Shallow *Narrow Both of these *None of these

67. _____ as continent is producing maximum output in fishing industry
*Asia *Australia *Europe *Africa

68. _____ water fishing is of about 92% of the total fishing
*Marine *Fresh *Dry *None of these

69. Fishing Trawler is also known as _____
*Boat *Track *Dragger *None of these

70. Deep sea fish is called _____
*Demersal *Pelagic *Squid *None of these

71. Tajikistan is separated by _____ corridor from Pakistan
*Khyber *Gilgit *Wakhan *None of these

72. The Area of Pakistan is _____ square kilometers
*796094 *796095 *796096 *796097

73. Pakistan shares border with India named _____ line
*Kashgar *Durand *Border *Line of Control

74. Capital of India is _____
*Mumbai *Kolkata *Maharashtra *New Delhi

75. Capital of Iran is _____
*Mashhad *Tehran *Mehran *Zahedan

76. India & Pakistan border has _____ crossing points
*Three *Four *Five *Six

77. Pakistan has _____ main Deserts
*Three *Four *Five *Six

78. Pakistan has _____ main Seaports currently
*Three *Four *Five *Two

79. Godwin Austin is the second name of _____
*K-2 *Everest *Tarbela *None of these

80. Pakistan has _____ major mountain ranges
 *Two *Three *Four *Five
81. Lower Indus Plain has _____ Rivers
 *One *Two *Three *Four
82. Pakistan is located in Tropic of _____
 *Cancer *Capricorn *Longitude *Latitude
83. _____ is the hottest place in Pakistan
 *Sukkur *Sibbi *Hyderabad *Karachi
84. _____ has recorded world's highest temperature in 2010 in Pakistan
 *Sibbi *Jacobabad *Hyderabad *Moen jo Daro
85. Floods in Pakistan mostly due to _____
 *Monsoon *Both of these *Western Depression *None of these
86. Rainfall due to western depressions is mostly observed in _____ seasons
 *Winter *Summers *Autumn *Spring
87. In 2010, about _____ % of the land surface in converted into crop cultivating land.
 *65 *40 *75 *35
88. Total recorded area of forest in control of Forest Depart of Pakistan is about _____ m hectors
 *4.26 *5.12 *6.32 *2.34
89. In Pakistan, _____ is considered as most mismanaged resource
 *Rivers *Forests *Animals *Deserts
90. Artificial Forests of Pakistan _____
 *Changa Manga *Thal *Kotri *All of these
91. Forests covered an area of _____ % of Punjab
 *3.5 *2.7 *3.2 *2.1
92. Baluchistan Hills forests are located in _____ Division
 *Qalaat *Quetta *Gwadar *Haraza
93. Soil has _____ basic components
 *Two *Three *Four *Five
94. The Soil of Pakistan is categorized into _____ types
 *Six *Three *Four *Five
95. Soil is made of _____ substances
 *Rock *Powder *Chemicals *All of these
96. Soil _____ is not good for plants
 *Erosion *Retention *Fertility *None of these
97. Most of the Pakistan is semiarid due to lack of _____
 *Rainfall *Winds *Temperature *None of these
98. Which of the following is the source of irrigation?
 *Canals *Tube well *Karez *All of these
99. Lift irrigation means which of the following source?
 *Canals *Dams *Wells *Barrages
100. Karez system of irrigation is mostly used in _____
 *Sindh *Punjab *KPK *Baluchistan

World Geography

- 1) Differentiate b/w Economic & Commercial Geography
- 2) Importance of Commercial Geography
- 3) Environmental Geography
- 4) Flora & its types
- 5) Fauna & its types
- 6) Man Environment Interaction
- 7) Determinism
- 8) Possibilism
- 9) EIA & its needs & Advantages
- 10) Birth & Death Rates
- 11) Growth Rate
- 12) Demographic Equation
- 13) Doubling Time
- 15) World Population Regions
- 14) Migration, Advantages & Disadvantages
- 16) Types of Commercial Activities

17) Impacts of IT on different Sectors

19) E-Commerce

21) Major types of Agriculture

23) Horticulture

25) Fishing Grounds of the World

27) Aqua Culture

29) Factors affecting Industrial Location

31) Industrial Parks

33) Fertilizer & its Types

35) Potential & Actual Resources

37) Renewable & Non Renewable Resources

39) Sugarcane & its Uses

41) Edible Oil & its sources

43) Production of Gold

45) OPEC

47) HDI Background

49)

51) Population Dependency Ratio

18) Computer Integrated Manufacturing

20) Types of Agriculture

22) Dairy Farming

24) Lumbering

26) Bank Fishing

28) Types of Industries

30) Industrial Linkages

32) Global Distribution of Cotton Textile

34) Functions of Fertilizers

36) Stock & Reserve Resources

38) Factors for Cultivation

40) Uses of Rubber

42) Gold & its uses

44) Uranium & its Uses

46) Life Expectancy

48) Developed Vs Developing Economies

50)

Pakistan Geography

Borders of Pakistan

Climatic Regions of Pakistan

Monsoon in Pakistan

Importance of Forests

Importance of Soil

Types of Canals

Water Logging & Salinity

Differences b/w U.I.P & L.I.P

Urbanization in Pakistan

Issues Regarding Urban population

Highways of Pakistan

NHA, KPT, PNSC

Present Situation of Pakistan Railways

Differences b/w Sindh & Makran Coast

Solutions of Agricultural

Horizontal & Vertical Growth

CPEC

Geo / Strategic Importance of Pakistan

Effect of Climate on Agriculture

Types of Forests

Types of Soil

Irrigation & its Types

Indus Water Treaty

Differences b/w Dam & Barrage

Advantages of Dams

Problem of Urban areas

Role of Roads

Motorways of Pakistan

Pakistan Railways & its History

Differences b/w Motorways & Highways

Agricultural Problems

Autarky of Food

Kinds of Unemployment