

PART - I

TR/AO/10

Four options are given against each of the following questions. Select the best / correct option from among the four options and put a Tick mark (✓) on the right side of that option by Ball Point Pen only as per example given below.

Example : The capital of India is –

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Delhi | (b) New Delhi (✓) |
| (c) Indraprastha | (d) None of these |

1. Origin of river Gumti of Tripura is

- (a) Deotamura range
(b) Longtharai and Atharamura range
(c) Baramura range (✓)
(d) None of these

2. Who was famous for the title 'Rajarshee' given by Rabindranath Tagore ?

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Amar Manikya | (b) Gobinda Manikya (✓) |
| (c) Dharma Manikya | (d) None of them |

3. Number of Panchayat Samity in Tripura is

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| (a) 23 (✓) | (b) 24 |
| (c) 25 | (d) None of these |

4. What is the total area of Tripura ?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) 10,941'69 sq. Km. | (b) 10,194'96 sq. km. |
| (c) 10,491'69 sq. Km. (✓) | (d) None of these |

The Indus Valley Civilisation flourished during

- (a) 5000 – 3500 B.C. (b) 3000 – 1500 B.C.
(c) 2500 – 1750 B.C. (✓) (d) None of these

The capital of Mughal Empire was shifted from Agra to Delhi by

- (a) Jahangir (b) Shahjahan (✓)
(c) Humayun (d) None of them

7. Rani Lakshmi Bai died fighting the British in the battle of

- (a) Kanpur (b) Kalpi (✓)
(c) Jhansi (d) None of these

8. Who initiated the concept of 'Antyodaya' ?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi (b) Sri Aurobindo
(c) Vinoba Bhave (✓) (d) None of them

9. The 60th anniversary of the founding of People's Republic of China was celebrated

- (a) September 27, 2009 (b) September 28, 2009
(c) October 1, 2009 (✓) (d) None of these

10. Which of the following cities will host the 2016 Olympics ?

- (a) Chicago (b) Tokyo
(c) Rio de Janeiro (✓) (d) None of these

11. The best conductor of electricity is

- (a) Filtered hot water
- (b) Distilled water
- (c) Salt water (✓)
- (d) None of these

12. The energy of the winds and the waves is

- (a) Potential
- (b) Kinetic (✓)
- (c) Electrical
- (d) None of these

13. Which of the following tree, once very popular in social forestry is now taken to be environmental hazard ?

- (a) Babul
- (b) Eucalyptus (✓)
- (c) Neem
- (d) None of these

14. Which of the following types of light are strongly absorbed by plants ?

- (a) Violet and orange
- (b) Blue and red (✓)
- (c) Indigo and yellow
- (d) None of these

15. What is the value of the product (398×721) ?

- (a) 287754
- (b) 286958 (✓)
- (c) 286162
- (d) None of these

16. Find the value of

$$\left(\frac{86 + 72 - 48}{896 \div 56 + 4} \right)$$

(a) 7.3

(b) 5

(c) 5.5 (✓)

(d) None of these

17. Mira invests 15% of her monthly salary in her insurance policies. She spends 55% of her monthly salary in shopping and on household expenses. She saves the remaining amount of Rs. 12,750. What is Mira's monthly income ?

(a) Rs. 42,500 (✓)

(b) Rs. 38,800

(c) Rs. 40,000

(d) None of these

18. The difference between two numbers is 1365. When larger number is divided by smaller, the quotient is 6 and the remainder is 15. The smaller number is

(a) 240

(b) 270 (✓)

(c) 295

(d) None of these

19. The author of the book 'Raghuvansha' is

(a) Varahamihira

(b) Banabhatta

(c) Kalidasa (✓)

(d) None of them

20. Who among the following wrote the book 'The Inheritance of Loss'?

(a) Arundhati Roy

(b) Jhumpa Lahiri

(c) Kiran Desai (✓)

(d) None of them

21. Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission on April 6, 2010 put the tentative annual plan (2010–11) allocation for Tripura to the order of

- (a) Rs. 1860 crore (✓) (b) Rs. 1800 crore
(c) Rs. 1898 crore (d) None of these

22. Newly built Central Libraray of MBB College was inaugurated on

- (a) 21 February 2010 (✓) (b) 1st January 2010
(c) 9 May 2010 (d) None of these

23. Total number of seats of Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council that went to the polls on 3 May 2010 was

- (a) 30 (b) 27 (✓)
(c) 25 (d) None of these

24. Kamala Sagar Lake was excavated by

- (a) Maharaja Dhanya Manikya (✓)
(b) Maharaja Bir Bikram Manikya
(c) Maharaja Govinda Manikya
(d) None of them

25. Female literacy rate of Tripura as per 2001 census is

- (a) 73.66% (b) 81.47%
(c) 65.41% (d) None of these (✓)

26. Nathula Pass connects

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh with Tibet (b) Sikkim with Tibet (✓)
(c) Manipur with Myanmar (d) None of these

27. Who is the present Chief Minister of Manipur ?

- (a) Dorendra Singh (b) Nipamacha Singh
(c) Y. Ibobi Singh (✓) (d) None of them

28. In Assam during the period from August to November, migratory birds commit mass suicide at a place called

- (a) Majuli (b) Kaziranga
(c) Jatinga (✓) (d) None of these

29. One of the oldest and best natural golf courses in world is situated in

- (a) Itanagar (b) Shillong (✓)
(c) Imphal (d) None of these

30. Tawang monastery, one of the oldest and the largest in Asia, is situated in

- (a) Tripura (b) Manipur
(c) Nagaland (d) None of these (✓)

31. Source of India's sovereignty lies in

- (a) President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Preamble to the Constitution (✓) (d) None of these

32. "Tansen Samman" is given by the Government of
- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Maharastra
(c) Madhya Pradesh (✓) (d) None of these
33. Who was the first Indian lady actress to have received the Padmashri Award ?
- (a) Smita Patil (b) Nargis Dutt (✓)
(c) Meenakumari (d) None of them
34. Which one of the following longitude determines the Indian Standard Time ?
- (a) $85^{\circ}5'$ E (b) $86^{\circ}5'$ E
(c) $82^{\circ}5'$ E (d) None of these (✓)
35. The first Indian woman to reach Olympic finals in individual track event was
- (a) P. T. Usha (✓) (b) Shiny Abraham
(c) Aarati Saha (d) None of them
36. The largest of living birds is
- (a) Albatross (b) Ostrich (✓)
(c) Cassowary (d) None of these
37. Which country had won the Womens' World Cup Cricket Tournament in 2009 ?
- (a) England (✓) (b) India
(c) Australia (d) None of these

38. Surgeons can perform delicate operations by utilising devices through computers. This technology is known as

- (a) Robotics (✓)
- (b) Computer forensics
- (c) Simulation
- (d) None of these

39. Mount Everest, the highest peak in the world, is located in

- (a) Bhutan
- (b) India
- (c) Nepal (✓)
- (d) None of these

40. Largest mountain range in the world is

- (a) Himalayas
- (b) Andes (✓)
- (c) Karakoram
- (d) None of these.

PART - II

41. Consolidated Fund of the State is created under the provision of the Constitution of India contained in
- (a) Article 266 (✓) (b) Article 357
- (c) Article 268 (d) None of these
42. Executive power of a state vests in the
- (a) Chief Minister (✓) (b) Governor
- (c) Chief Secretary (d) None of them
43. A statement of its estimated annual receipts and expenditure, prepared by each Government and presented to its legislature, is commonly known as
- (a) Annual Report Card (b) Finance Account
- (c) Budget (✓) (d) None of these
44. A state may borrow within the territory of India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the state under the provision of the Constitution of India contained in
- (a) Article 293 (✓) (b) Article 267
- (c) Article 150 (d) None of these
45. Separate Pay and Accounts offices have been set up for Central Ministries / Departments under the departmentalisation of accounts in phased manner from
- (a) April 1976 (✓) (b) October 1977
- (c) April 1980 (d) None of these

46. As 'Ways and Means' measure, the State Governments of India are required to maintain a minimum balance under the agreement with
- (a) World Bank (b) Reserve Bank of India (✓)
(c) United Bank of India (d) None of these
47. Annual taxation proposals considered and passed by legislatures become statute as
- (a) Appropriation Act (b) Finance Act (✓)
(c) Income Tax Act (d) None of these
48. Actual remittance of notes and coins between non-banking treasuries and the Bank of India by transfer through currency chest is carried out by
- (a) Regional Manager, State Bank of India
(b) Currency Officer, Reserve Bank of India (✓)
(c) Finance Secretary
(d) None of them
49. The units of Fiscal system and points at which the public accounts start are the
- (a) Banks (b) Treasuries (✓)
(c) Accountant General's Office (d) None of these
50. Public Works Divisions having cheque drawing powers render monthly accounts to the
- (a) Chief Engineer (b) Accountant General (✓)
(c) Finance Department (d) None of these

51. Expenditure which under the provision of the Constitution is not subject to vote of the legislature shall be shown in the accounts separately as
- (a) Voted expenditure (b) Charged expenditure (✓)
(c) Contingent expenditure (d) None of the above
52. The accounts of the Union and of the States shall be kept in such form as the President may prescribe on the advice of the
- (a) Government
(b) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
(c) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (✓)
(d) None of them
53. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to accounts of State shall be submitted to the
- (a) Governor (✓) (b) Chief Minister
(c) Speaker (d) None of them
54. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to account of state is examined by the
- (a) Estimate Committee (b) Public Accounts Committee (✓)
(c) Committee of a group of Ministers (d) None of these
55. The Chairman of all the three financial committees of the legislature is appointed by the
- (a) Speaker (✓) (b) Governor
(c) Leader of the opposition (d) None of them

56. Who is regarded as a 'friend, philosopher and guide' of the committees on Public Accounts and Public Undertakings ?
- (a) Finance Minister
 - (b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (✓)
 - (c) Speaker
 - (d) None of them
57. Appropriation Accounts of each State Government and Union Territory with Legislative Councils are prepared by the
- (a) Accountant General concerned (✓)
 - (b) Finance Department
 - (c) Controller General of Accounts
 - (d) None of these
58. Under the system of book keeping followed in the Indian Government Accounts, heads whose balances are not carried forward from year to year are
- (a) Close to balance
 - (b) Close to government (✓)
 - (c) Kept undecided
 - (d) None of these
59. Government have valuable assets in the shape of land, buildings, workshops, factories, stock and stores etc. which are
- (a) included in the balances of Annual Finance Accounts
 - (b) not included in the balances in the Finance Accounts (✓)
 - (c) included as a separate schedule of the Finance Accounts
 - (d) None of these
60. Finance Accounts of Union Government which comprise transactions of civil as well as Railways, Defence, Posts and Telecommunications are laid on the table of Parliament by
- (a) Controller General of Accounts
 - (b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 - (c) President (✓)
 - (d) None of them

61. In order to detect omission to enter receipts in the Cash Book an auditor should
- (a) Check the totalling of payment entries in the Cash Book
 - (b) Check the receipts shown in the Cash Book with the original records (✓)
 - (c) Examine the vouchers, invoices and wage sheets
 - (d) None of these
62. If an auditor is in a position to discover errors and frauds
- (a) He should not certify the account as correct (✓)
 - (b) He may certify the account as correct
 - (c) He may take up rectification of account for certification
 - (d) None of these
63. When an error is counter balanced or compensated by any other error or errors so that adverse effect of one on debit or credit is neutralised by that of another on credit or debit side, it is called
- (a) Errors of omission
 - (b) Errors of Commission
 - (c) Compensating errors (✓)
 - (d) None of these
64. A process by which the Balance Sheet is made to show a state of affairs that is better than the normal position of business is known as
- (a) Valuation of assets and liabilities
 - (b) Error of principle
 - (c) Window dressing (✓)
 - (d) None of these
65. The activities of journalising, posting into ledger, totalling of different accounts into ledger and balancing are mainly concerned with the work of
- (a) Accountant
 - (b) Auditor
 - (c) Book-keeper (✓)
 - (d) None of them

66. The process in which the audit is performed only after completion of the financial year and preparation of final accounts and the auditor takes audit work as a whole and checking is done at one go is known as
- (a) Continuous Audit (b) Partial Audit
(c) Periodical or Final Audit (✓) (d) None of these
67. In the circumstances of unsound management, injurious management and danger to solvency in a company, Section 223(a) of the Companies Act, 1956 empowers the Central Government to direct
- (a) Management Audit (b) Cost Audit
(c) Special Audit (✓) (d) None of these
68. The audit which implies verification of accounting records in such a way as to find out whether the actions and decisions have been taken in "public interest" and in accordance with the "commonly accepted customs and standards of conduct" is known as
- (a) Joint Audit (b) System Audit
(c) Proprietary Audit (✓) (d) None of these
69. The sophisticated and scientific technique of testing the truth of social performance of an organisation and to assess the contribution of the enterprise to the society is known as
- (a) Management Audit (b) Internal Audit
(c) Social Audit (✓) (d) None of these
70. Every company must keep a fair and correct summary of all proceedings of general meetings and Board meetings in books kept for that purpose known as
- (a) Books of Accounts (b) Statutory Report
(c) Minutes Book (✓) (d) None of these

71. The companies which are created by special acts of the legislature is known as
- (a) Registered companies (b) Unlimited companies
(c) Statutory companies (✓) (d) None of these
72. Face value of the shares which the company is authorised to issue by its Memorandum of Association is known as
- (a) Authorised capital (✓) (b) Subscribed capital
(c) Paid up capital (d) None of these
73. When a company issues shares at a price less than their face value, it is said to have issued them
- (a) at a premium (b) at a discount (✓)
(c) at par value (d) None of these
74. When shares are forfeited, the share holder's name is removed from the register of members and the amount already paid by him on shares is forfeited to the company
- (a) Creating a capital loss (b) Creating a capital gain (✓)
(c) Creating a suspense account (d) None of these
75. The shares allotted to existing equity share holders without any consideration being received from them, in cash or kind is known as
- (a) Sweat equity shares (b) Employees' stock option
(c) Bonus shares (✓) (d) None of these

76. A seller may allow trade discount to customers for the reason that
- (a) it may encourage the buyers of goods to make payment at an early date
 - (b) it is a reduction in the amount payable for payment within certain period
 - (c) it encourage buyers to buy goods in large quantities (✓)
 - (d) None of these
77. Which one is not actually the method for providing depreciation ?
- (a) Straight line method
 - (b) Written down value method
 - (c) Depreciation fund method
 - (d) None of these (✓)
78. No depreciation arises in case of
- (a) Plant and Machinery
 - (b) Furniture and Fixture
 - (c) Freehold land (✓)
 - (d) None of these
79. All expenses relating to the formation of an enterprise are known as preliminary expenses and should be treated as
- (a) Capital expenditure
 - (b) Revenue expenditure
 - (c) Deferred revenue expenditure (✓)
 - (d) None of these
80. Reserve created out of current profits earned by an enterprise in the ordinary course of its business activities is known as
- (a) Secret Reserve
 - (b) Revenue Reserve (✓)
 - (c) Reserve Fund
 - (d) None of these
81. When an assessee gets the accounts audited by a Chartered Accountant in accordance with Income Tax Act for Income tax purposes, it is called
- (a) Statutory Audit
 - (b) Social Audit
 - (c) Tax Audit (✓)
 - (d) None of these

82. Wasting assets are a kind of fixed assets which are subject to depletion through the process of extraction or use e.g.

- (a) Building, machinery (b) Furniture and fixture
(c) Mines, quarries (✓) (d) None of these

83. A dividend which is paid on account of the full years dividend at any time between two annual general meetings of the company is known as

- (a) Capital profits (b) Divisible profit
(c) Interim dividend (✓) (d) None of these

84. A new firm may advertise very heavily in the beginning to capture a position in the market. The expenditure so incurred is normally treated as

- (a) Capital expenditure (b) Revenue expenditure
(c) Deferred revenue expenditure (✓) (d) None of these

85. The Indian Accounting Standard (AS 6) deals with

- (a) Revenue recognition (b) Accounting for fixed asset
(c) Depreciation accounting (✓) (d) None of these

86. Traditionally, depreciation of plant and machinery used for production of goods should be debited to / accounted for in

- (a) Trading Account (b) Profit and Loss Account (✓)
(c) Balance Sheet (d) None of these

87. Indian Accounting Standard AS-22 deals with

- (a) Cash Flow Statements (b) Accounting for Investment
(c) Accounting for Taxes on Income (✓) (d) None of these

88. In order to harmonise the diverse accounting policies and practices in use in India Accounting Standards Board was constituted on 21 April 1977 by the
- (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 - (b) Government of India
 - (c) Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (✓)
 - (d) None of these
89. Responsibility for the preparation of General Purpose Financial Statements and for adequate disclosure is that of the
- (a) Management of the enterprise (✓)
 - (b) Auditor
 - (c) Shareholders
 - (d) None of these
90. It will be noted that floating assets must all be
- (a) intangible
 - (b) tangible (✓)
 - (c) fictitious
 - (d) None of these
91. The amount to be transferred to a Reserve Fund is debited to
- (a) Profit and Loss Account
 - (b) Trading Account
 - (c) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account (✓)
 - (d) None of these
92. In Receipts and Payment Account, if however, the credit side exceeds the debit side, it represents
- (a) Balance at bank
 - (b) Cash in hand
 - (c) Net bank overdraft (✓)
 - (d) None of these

93. In case of a limited company, some of the ordinary revenue profits are
- (a) Profits prior to incorporation
 - (b) Profit on sale of fixed assets over the original cost
 - (c) Premium on issue of shares or debentures
 - (d) None of these (✓)
94. The useful life of a depreciable asset should be estimated after considering the following factors
- (a) Actual cost of the asset
 - (b) Reputation of the firm which manufactured / created the asset
 - (c) Expected physical wear and tear, obsolescence and limits on the use of the asset (✓)
 - (d) None of these
95. As per Accounting Standard, if any depreciable asset is disposed of, discarded, demolished or destroyed, the net surplus or deficiency, if material
- (a) should be indicated in the Fixed Asset Register only
 - (b) should not be disclosed separately in the financial statements
 - (c) should be disclosed separately in the financial statement (✓)
 - (d) None of these
96. Secret Reserves are created by showing profit at figure much lower than the actual. One of the ways is
- (a) Writing off very nominal depreciation
 - (b) Non-charging capital expenditure to Profit and Loss Account
 - (c) Suppression of sales (✓)
 - (d) None of these

97. The excess of the book value of assets (other than fictitious assets) of an undertaking over its liabilities is referred to as

- (a) Capital Reserve
- (b) Sinking Fund
- (c) Net Worth (✓)
- (d) None of these

98. A system of allocation of responsibility, division of work and methods of recording transactions whereby the work of an employee or the group of employees is checked continually by correlating it with the work of others is known as

- (a) Internal Audit
- (b) Management Audit
- (c) Internal check (✓)
- (d) None of these

99. Basis of valuation of stock of finished goods should be

- (a) at cost price
- (b) at current standard cost or the net realisable value (✓)
- (c) the average price for the year
- (d) None of these

100. The duty of an auditor in connection with Stock-in-Trade is (✓)

- (a) to verify the existence of stock and to see that it is properly valued
- (b) to conduct physical stock-taking of the concern
- (c) to confine himself to seeing that the stock is duly certified
- (d) None of these.