

**MUNICIPAL ACCOUNTS & SUB-ORDINATE SERVICES**  
**COMMERCE PAPER-I**  
**PREVIOUS PAPER – 2012**

1. The coefficient of correlation
  - 1) Cannot be positive
  - 2) Cannot be negative
  - 3) Is always positive
  - 4) Can be either positive or negative
2. Given the unexplained variation is 60, total variation is 100, then the coefficient of determination is
  - 1) 60
  - 2) 100
  - 3) 0.40
  - 4) 0.60
3. The correlation coefficient varies between
  - 1) -1 and 0
  - 2) -1 and +1
  - 3) 0 and +1
  - 4) None of these
4. A graphic device for drawing certain conclusions about the correlation is known as
  - 1) Scatter diagram
  - 2) Bar graph
  - 3) Line graph
  - 4) None of these
5. In this method of studying correlation only the direction of change and not the magnitude of variation in the values of the two variables is taken:
  - 1) Concurrent deviation method
  - 2) Spearman's rank correlation method
  - 3) Karl Pearson's correlation coefficient
  - 4) Scatter diagram
6. This refers to correction of data by rank, rather than by numerical value.
  - 1) Rank correlation
  - 2) Scatter diagram
  - 3) Bar graph
  - 4) Line graph
7. When the correlation coefficient  $r = +/-1$ , then the two regression lines
  - 1) Are perpendicular to each other
  - 2) Coincide
  - 3) Are parallel to each other
  - 4) None of these
8. If one regression coefficient is greater than unity, then the other must be
  - 1) Greater than unity
  - 2) Equal to unity
  - 3) Less than unity
  - 4) None of these
9. The Farther the two regression lines cut each other
  - 1) The greater will be the degree of correlation
  - 2) The lesser will be the degree of correlation
  - 3) It can be greater or lesser degree of correlation based on the situation
  - 4) None of these
10. The 'line of best fit' to observed data is known as
  - 1) Regression line
  - 2) Correlation coefficient
  - 3) Standard error
  - 4) None of these
11. Auditor is a
  - 1) Blood-hound
  - 2) Watch - dog
  - 3) Both 1 and 2
  - 4) None of these

12. An auditor who accepts an audit but does not possess the industry expertise of the business entity should
- 1) Engage experts
  - 2) Obtain knowledge of matters that relate to the nature of entity's business
  - 3) Inform management about it
  - 4) Take help of other auditors
13. The sequence of steps in the auditor's consideration of internal control is as follows
- 1) Design substantive tests, obtain an understanding, perform tests of control, make a preliminary assessment of control risk
  - 2) Obtain an understanding, make a preliminary assessment of control risk, perform tests of control, design substantive procedures
  - 3) Obtain an understanding design substantive test, perform tests of control, make a preliminary assessment of control risk
  - 4) Perform tests of control, obtain an understanding make a preliminary assessment of control risk
14. An auditor should study and evaluate internal control to
- 1) Determine whether assets are safeguarded
  - 2) Suggest improvement in internal control
  - 3) Plan audit procedures
  - 4) Express an opinion
15. In a Company by name Vikram Jyothi Ltd., it is found that because of unrest in a south Indian state, there are separate state agitation going on and the disrupt the supply of raw materials to it the next quarter. This is an example of
- 1) Risk management
  - 2) Risk aversion
  - 3) Calculated risk
  - 4) Risk assessment
16. If an auditor during his audit finds, that there is inadequate provision for depreciation on buildings, he should:
- 1) Insist it should be disclosed in the notes to financial statements
  - 2) Modify his audit report
  - 3) Write it in letter of weaknesses
  - 4) Both 1 and 3
17. Who is responsible for the appointment of statutory auditor of a limited company?
- 1) Directors of the company
  - 2) Members of the company
  - 3) Central Government
  - 4) All of the above
18. Which of the following sections deal with qualifications of the auditor?
- 1) Section 226(1) and Section 226(2)
  - 2) Section 224(1) and Section 224(2)
  - 3) Section 226(3) and Section 226(4)
  - 4) Section 224(3) and Section 224

19. The board of directors shall appoint first auditor of a company
- 1) Within one month of incorporation of the company
  - 2) Within one month of completion of capital subscription state of the company
  - 3) Within one month of promotion of the company
  - 4) Within one month of commencement of the business of the company
20. Life Insurance Corporation of India holds twenty-five percent of subscribed capital of Auto Reliance Ltd. The appointment of statutory auditor in Auto Reliance Ltd. would be by
- 1) Ordinary resolution
  - 2) Special resolution
  - 3) 1 or 2
  - 4) None of these
21. Desi Bank with general insurance business holds thirty-two percent of subscribed share capital of Swetha Ltd. The statutory auditor of Swetha Ltd. would be appointed by
- 1) Special resolution
  - 2) Ordinary resolution
  - 3) Either of the above
  - 4) None of these
22. Which of the following statements is true regarding an auditor's working papers?
- 1) The document the level of independent maintained by the auditor
  - 2) The should be considered as the principal support for the auditor's report
  - 3) They should not contain details regarding weaknesses in the internal control system
  - 4) The help the auditor to monitor the effectiveness of the audit firm's quality control
23. Which of the following statements best describes the understanding with respect to ownership and custody of working papers prepared by an auditor?
- 1) the safe custody of working papers is the responsibility of client, if kept at his premises
  - 2) The working papers must be retained by an audit firm for a period of 10 years
  - 3) Successor auditors may have access to working papers of the predecessor auditors. The approval of client is not required
  - 4) The working papers may be obtained b third parties when the appear to be relevant to issues raised in litigation
24. The current file of the auditor's working papers, generally, should include
- 1) A flowchart of the internal controls
  - 2) Organization charts
  - 3) A cop of financial statements
  - 4) Copies of bonds and debentures
25. Knowledge of the entity's business does not help the auditor to
- 1) Reduce inherent risk
  - 2) Identify problem areas
  - 3) Evaluate reasonableness of estimates
  - 4) Evaluate appropriateness of GAAP

26. Which of the following statements is correct?
- 1) Lower the sampling risk, greater the sample size
  - 2) Smaller the error, greater the sample size
  - 3) Lower the expected error, smaller the sample size
  - 4) All are correct
27. Which of the following features is most important for random based selection?
- 1) Sample should be drawn from population
  - 2) Every strata of population from should be represented in the sample
  - 3) Every item in the population has an equal chance of being selected in the sample
  - 4) Items should be selected at  $n^{\text{th}}$  interval
28. Which of the following factors is considered in determining the sample size for tests of control
- 1) Expected error
  - 2) Tolerable error
  - 3) Projected error
  - 4) Both 1 and 2
29. Audit of banks is an example of
- 1) Statutory audit
  - 2) Balance sheet audit
  - 3) Concurrent audit
  - 4) All of these
30. Which of the following statements is not true?
- 1) Valuation of assets is the responsibility of management
  - 2) The auditor can rely on a certificate issued by an authorized valuer as the valuation of assets in the balance sheet
  - 3) The auditor should value the asset as per generally accepted accounting principle
  - 4) Valuation is no part of auditor's duty
31. The opening capital is ascertained preparing
- 1) Cash book
  - 2) Creditors A/c
  - 3) Debtors A/c
  - 4) Opening statement of affairs
32. A single entry system is:
- 1) Complete and scientific
  - 2) Incomplete and unscientific
  - 3) Incomplete and scientific
  - 4) Complete and unscientific
33. Single entry system has the following effect
- 1) One sided effect
  - 2) Two sided effect
  - 3) Three sided effect
  - 4) None of these
34. In single entry system, it is not possible to prepare
- 1) Receipts and Payments A/c
  - 2) Trial balance
  - 3) Balance sheet
  - 4) Account sales
35. A single entry system is usually adopted by
- 1) Company
  - 2) Partnership
  - 3) Government
  - 4) None of these

36. Single entry system is most suited where
- 1) Cash transactions are many
  - 2) Credit transactions are many
  - 3) Cash and credit transactions are many
  - 4) None of these
37. If closing capital is ₹ 12,00,000 and opening capital is ₹ 15,00,000 reason can be
- 1) Drawings
  - 2) Addition of capital
  - 3) Profit
  - 4) None of these
38. Credit sales can be obtained by preparing
- 1) Cash book
  - 2) Statement of affairs
  - 3) Debtors A/c
  - 4) Creditors A/c
39. Credit purchases can be calculated by preparing
- 1) Cash book
  - 2) Statement of affairs
  - 3) Debtors A/c
  - 4) Creditors A/c
40. Cash in hand can be obtained by preparing
- 1) Cash book
  - 2) Statement of affairs
  - 3) Debtors A/c
  - 4) Creditors A/c
41. If the rate of G.P. on sale is 20% and cost of goods sold is ₹ 1,00,000, then amount of G.P. will be equal to
- 1) ₹ 20,000
  - 2) ₹ 25,000
  - 3) ₹ 35,000
  - 4) ₹ 15,000
42. All cash transactions are shown in
- 1) Receipts and Payments account
  - 2) Income and Expenditure account
  - 3) Balance sheet
  - 4) None of these
43. What is transferred to hirer under hire purchase system?
- 1) Ownership of goods
  - 2) Possession of goods
  - 3) Ownership and Possession of goods
  - 4) None of these
44. What is transferred to purchaser under Installment Payment system?
- 1) Ownership of Assets
  - 2) Possession of Assets
  - 3) Ownership and Possession of Assets
  - 4) None of these
45. If the hire purchaser does not pay installments, the hire vendor
- 1) Can sue him in the court of law for the amount due
  - 2) Can take back goods
  - 3) Cannot do anything
  - 4) None of these
46. Income and Expenditure account covers only
- 1) Revenue items
  - 2) Capital items
  - 3) Capital and revenue items
  - 4) None of these

47. The balance of an Income and Expenditure account may show  
1) Surplus                      2) Profit                      3) Loss                      4) None of these
48. In Income and Expenditure account, the expenditure is recorded on the  
1) Credit side                      2) Debit side                      3) Both 1 and 2                      4) None of these
49. Capital of a non-trading concern is called  
1) Accumulated fund                      2) Surplus                      3) Deficit                      4) None of these
50. The surplus of Income and Expenditure account is  
1) Added to Capital fund                      2) Shown on the debit side of P&L a/c  
3) Added to Profit                      4) Added to Loss
51. Income and Expenditure account includes  
1) Items related to that year                      2) Only payments made in the year  
3) Only incomes received in that year                      4) None of these
52. While preparing Income and Expenditure account from Receipts and Payments account  
1) Include only revenue items                      2) Exclude all revenue items  
3) Capital and revenue expenses                      4) None of these
53. The following statement is true in the case of Receipts and Payments account  
1) No distinction is made between capital and revenue  
2) Distinction is made between capital and revenue  
3) Only capital items are entered  
4) None of these
54. Following statement is false in the case of Receipts and Payments account  
1) Only amount received is entered                      2) Outstanding amount is entered  
3) Only amount paid is entered                      4) Has an opening balance of cash
55. A Receipts and Payments account covers  
1) Accrued and received amounts                      2) Only revenue items  
3) Only received amounts                      4) Any amount received or paid
56. In the absence of an agreement, profit and loss are divided by partners in the ratio of  
1) Capital                      2) Equally  
3) Time devoted by each partner                      4) None of these
57. In the absence of an agreement, Interest on loan advanced by the partner to the firm is allowed at the rate of  
1) 6%                      2) 5%                      3) 12%                      4) 9%
58. At the time retirement of partner of a firm  
1) Assets are revalued                      2) Liabilities are revised  
3) Goodwill is raised                      4) All of the above

59. The written agreement of partnership called
- 1) Partnership deed
  - 2) Articles of Association
  - 3) Memorandum of Association
  - 4) None of these
60. Current account of the partners are maintained in
- 1) Fixed capital method
  - 2) Fluctuating capital method
  - 3) Both method
  - 4) None of these
61. The error in the casting of sales book is called as
- 1) Clerical error
  - 2) Error of principle
  - 3) Compensating error
  - 4) None of these
62. Error of commission arises when
- 1) Any transaction is incorrectly recorded, either wholly or partly
  - 2) Any transaction is left either wholly or partially
  - 3) Any transaction is recorded in fundamentally incorrect manner
  - 4) None of these
63. Wages paid for the creation of a machine debited to wages account is an example of
- 1) Error of Principle
  - 2) Clerical error
  - 3) Compensating error
  - 4) None of these
64. How many account does the error of commission affect?
- 1) One account
  - 2) Two accounts
  - 3) Two or more accounts
  - 4) None of these
65. Preparation of trail balance helps in locating
- 1) Errors of Omission
  - 2) Error of Commission
  - 3) Compensating errors
  - 4) None of these
66. An entry of ₹ 68,900 being debited to Vikas's a/c as ₹ 96,800 would be an error of
- 1) Commission
  - 2) Omission
  - 3) Principle
  - 4) Negligence
67. An expense of ₹ 500 paid to Santosh for installation of a new machine purchased should be debited to
- 1) Cash a/c
  - 2) Miscellaneous expenses a/c
  - 3) Santosh a/c
  - 4) Machinery a/c
68. Error which affects only one account can be
- 1) Error of Omission
  - 2) Error of Principle
  - 3) Compensating Error
  - 4) None of these
69. An entry of ₹ 4,800 has been wrongly debited to Ramulu's account instead of debiting Ramesh's account. It is
- 1) Compensating Error
  - 2) Error of Omission
  - 3) Error of Principle
  - 4) None of these

70. Sales to Kasinath ₹ 7,898 posted to his account as ₹ 8,798 affect
- 1) Sales account
  - 2) Kasinath's account
  - 3) Both 1 and 2
  - 4) None of these
71. An entry of ₹ 10,000 being wrongly posted to wages a/c instead of salary a/c would be an error of
- 1) Omission
  - 2) Commission
  - 3) Ignorance
  - 4) None of these
72. An amount of ₹ 4,500 paid to Prashanthi was debited to Prasanna's account. The rectification of the error will
- 1) Increase the net profit
  - 2) Increase Prashanthi's account
  - 3) Reduce net profit
  - 4) Have no effect on the net profit
73. An amount written off as bad debt was received from Rangarajan. It should be credited to
- 1) P & L account
  - 2) Bad Debts account
  - 3) Rangarajan's account
  - 4) None of these
74. Discount allowed ₹ 105 to Kartikeyan has been credited to his account as ₹ 501. The error will be rectified by:
- 1) Debiting to Kartikeyan by ₹ 396
  - 2) Crediting to Kartikeyan by ₹ 105
  - 3) Debiting Discount account by ₹ 105
  - 4) Crediting Discount account by ₹ 105
75. Which of the following items is shown on the debit side of a trial balance?
- 1) Purchase returns
  - 2) Rent outstanding a/c
  - 3) Prepaid expenses
  - 4) None of these
76. Bills payable will appear in the trial balance on
- 1) Credit side
  - 2) Debit side
  - 3) Both the sides
  - 4) None of these
77. Outstanding salaries appears in trial balance on
- 1) Credit side
  - 2) Debit side
  - 3) Both the sides
  - 4) None of these
78. Goods of the value of ₹ 55,000 taken by the Proprietor for his personal use should be debited to
- 1) Sales account
  - 2) Purchase account
  - 3) Drawings account
  - 4) None of these
79. Goods destroyed by fire should be credited to
- 1) Purchase account
  - 2) Sales account
  - 3) Loss of goods by fire account
  - 4) None of these
80. Contra entry means
- 1) An entry in the cash column and bank column
  - 2) An entry in the cash column twice
  - 3) An entry in the bank column twice
  - 4) No entry at all
81. Depreciation is charged on
- 1) Current assets
  - 2) Fixed assets
  - 3) Both 1 and 2
  - 4) None of these



94. Accounting transactions are recorded on the basis of  
1) Accrual                      2) Receipt                      3) Both of them                      4) None of these
95. E-Accounting is  
1) Estimated Accounting                      2) Expected Accounting  
3) Electronic Accounting                      4) None of these
96. According to money measurement concept the following will be recorded in the books of accounts:  
1) Value of the building  
2) Quality control in the business  
3) Hobbies of Employees of the company  
4) All of above
97. According to the Entity concept, the proprietor of a sole trading concern is treated as a  
1) Creditor                      2) Debtor                      3) Surety                      4) Guarantor
98. Cost concept envisages the recording of the following in the book of Accounts  
1) Cost of purchases                      2) Cost of sales                      3) Cost of assets                      4) All of the above
99. Purpose of accounting is to provide financial information to  
1) Board of Directors                      2) Tax Authorities  
3) Investors                      4) All of the above
100. Marshalling of Balance Sheet means  
1) Recording assets as per liquidity  
2) Arranging liabilities as per urgency  
3) Arranging assets and liabilities as per liquidity or permanency  
4) None of these
101. Payment of ₹ 1,500, ₹ 5,000, ₹ 10,000 to Keshav towards Interest, Rent and Salary is debited to  
1) Cash                      2) Keshav                      3) Miscellaneous                      4) None of these
102. Journal is called  
1) Sales book                      2) Cash book  
3) Purchases book                      4) Book of prime entry
103. Capital added during the years is ascertained from preparing  
1) Opening and Closing balance sheets                      2) Opening balance sheet  
3) Closing balance sheet                      4) None of these
104. Bills Receivable received during the year is credited to  
1) Debtors's account                      2) Creditor's account  
3) Bank account                      4) None of these
105. Bills Payable dishonoured is debited to  
1) Creditors account                      2) Bank account  
3) Debtors account                      4) None of the above

106. Bills Payable paid during the year will be debited to
- 1) Bill Payable account
  - 2) Creditors' account
  - 3) Debtors account
  - 4) None of these
107. Bill Receivable discounted is credited to
- 1) Creditors account
  - 2) Bank account
  - 3) Debtors account
  - 4) Bill Receivable
108. Bill Receivable endorsed but dishonoured are debited to
- 1) Debtors account
  - 2) Creditors account
  - 3) Endorsee's account
  - 4) None of these
109. An example of a subsidiary book is
- 1) Cask Book
  - 2) Trial Balance
  - 3) Balance Sheet
  - 4) P & L Account
110. Cheques deposited but not credited in the Pass book will
- 1) Increase the Cash book balance
  - 2) Increase the Pass book balance
  - 3) Decrease the Cash book balance
  - 4) None of the above
111. The P & L account shows transactions
- 1) During a year
  - 2) During a quarter
  - 3) On a particular date
  - 4) For every month
112. Bank Reconciliation Statement is prepared
- 1) As on date
  - 2) During a period
  - 3) During a Quarter
  - 4) For a year
113. Bank Reconciliation Statement need not be prepared in computerized accounting
- 1) True
  - 2) False
  - 3) Both 1 and 2
  - 4) Cannot say
114. While preparing bank reconciliation statement from the cash book, bank interest credited directly by the bank is
- 1) Added
  - 2) Deducted
  - 3) No action
  - 4) None of these
115. A 90 days' bill drawn on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2012 will mature for payment on 2012.
- 1) February 21<sup>st</sup> 2012
  - 2) March 22<sup>nd</sup> 2013
  - 3) February 19<sup>th</sup> 2013
  - 4) February 19<sup>th</sup> 2012
116. Cheques issued but encashed result is
- 1) Higher balance in Cash book
  - 2) Higher balance in Pass book
  - 3) Lower balance in Cash book
  - 4) Lower balance in Pass book
117. When bank column of a cash book shows a debit balance, it means
- 1) Overdraft
  - 2) Cash book balance
  - 3) Positive balance of pass book
  - 4) None of these

- 118.** A Bank Reconciliation Statement is prepared by
- 1) Creditors
  - 2) Debtors
  - 3) Auditor
  - 4) Account holder
- 119.** Favourable balance as per cash book means
- 1) Debit balance in the cash book
  - 2) Debit balance in the pass book
  - 3) Both 1 and 2
  - 4) None of these
- 120.** Overdraft as per cash book means
- 1) Credit balance in the cash column of the cash book
  - 2) Credit balance in the bank column of the cash book
  - 3) Debit balance in the cash book
  - 4) None of these
- 121.** An understatement of WIP at the end of a period will
- 1) Overstate current assets
  - 2) Overstate net income
  - 3) Understate cost
  - 4) None of these
- 122.** Intangible benefits in capital budgeting would include all of the following except increased
- 1) Employee loyalty
  - 2) Product quality
  - 3) Salvage value
  - 4) Quality control
- 123.** The profitability index is computed by dividing the
- 1) total cash flows by the initial investment
  - 2) present value of cash flows by the initial investment
  - 3) initial investment by the total cash flows
  - 4) initial investment by the present value of such flows
- 124.** The capital budgeting method that takes into account both the size of the original investment and discounted cash flows is the
- 1) cash payback method
  - 2) internal rate of return method
  - 3) net present value method
  - 4) profitability index
- 125.** The term financial analysis includes
- 1) analysis and interpretation
  - 2) analysis only
  - 3) interpretation only
  - 4) None of these
- 126.** All of the following increase the wage paid to carpenters except
- 1) An increase in demand for new houses
  - 2) A new belief among workers that carpentry is a less desirable job
  - 3) A fall in the price and marginal revenue of new houses
  - 4) The introduction of new saws that increase the marginal productivity of carpenters
- 127.** Step costs are classified as
- 1) Variable costs
  - 2) Fixed costs
  - 3) Conversion costs
  - 4) Mixed costs

128. Conversion costs and prime costs

- 1) Are synonymous and can be used interchangeably
- 2) Both include factory overheads with its variable and fixed components
- 3) Represent cost incurred on joint products before the split off point.
- 4) Differ because prime costs include direct material and direct labour and conversion costs

129. Which of the following is not illustrated by the Production Possibilities Frontier?

- 1) Efficiency
- 2) Opportunity costs
- 3) Equity
- 4) Trade-offs

130. Contribution sales ratio is 50%, margin of safety is 40%, sales ₹ 10 Lakhs, Net profit will be

- 1) ₹ 2 Lakhs
- 2) ₹ 3.5 Lakhs
- 3) ₹ 20 lakhs
- 4) ₹ 5 Lakhs

131. When actual sales are ₹ 5,00,000, Break even sales are ₹ 2,00,000, what is Margin of Safety?

- 1) ₹ 3,00,000
- 2) ₹ 7,00,000
- 3) ₹ 10,00,000
- 4) ₹ 11,00,000

132. Break-even point means

- 1) no profit no loss
- 2) all profits
- 3) all losses
- 4) all profits and all losses

133. Marginal costing equation is

- 1)  $S - V = F + P$
- 2)  $S + V = F + P$
- 3)  $S + V = F - V$
- 4)  $S + F = V + P$

134. Other things being equal, wages in less desirable jobs are --- wages in more desirable jobs

- 1) More than
- 2) Equal to
- 3) Less than
- 4) Sometimes more than and sometimes less than

135. A method of stock valuation seldom used by companies is

- 1) Weighted Average cost
- 2) Standard cost
- 3) FIFO
- 4) LIFO

136. Which of the following is best described as an investment in human capital?

- 1) Purchase of a new machine tool that only skilled workers can use
- 2) Saving an additional ₹ 20,00,000 in a savings account that pays a higher interest rate
- 3) Training employees in use of a word processing program on a computer
- 4) Laying off workers

137. When a capital budgeting project generates a positive net present value, this means that the project earns a return higher than the

- 1) internal rate of return
- 2) annual rate of return
- 3) required rate of return
- 4) profitability index

138. Comparative statement are

- 1) Horizontal analysis
- 2) Vertical analysis
- 3) Circular analysis
- 4) None of these

139. Modus operandi in financial analysis includes

- 1) Internal analysis
- 2) External analysis
- 3) Both 1 and 2
- 4) Neither 1 nor 2

140. Financial ratio are tools of

- 1) Vertical analysis
- 2) Internal analysis
- 3) both 1 and 2
- 4) Neither 1 and 2

141. Sum of absolute deviations is minimum when measured from

- 1) Mean
- 2) Median
- 3) Mode
- 4) Quartiles

142. The measure of dispersion independent of frequencies of the given distribution is

- 1) Range
- 2) S.D.
- 3) M.D.
- 4) Q.D.

143. For a distribution, if the arithmetic mean  $>$  median  $>$  mode, then distribution is

- 1) Symmetrical
- 2) Positively skewed
- 3) Negatively skewed
- 4) None of these

144. The Peakedness from normal is more for a

- 1) Mesokurtotic curve
- 2) Leptokurtotic curve
- 3) Platykurtotic curve
- 4) None of these

145. Coefficient of skewness determines departure from

- 1) Normal curve
- 2) Average
- 3) Standard deviation
- 4) Symmetry

146. In a negatively skewed distribution

- 1) Mean  $>$  Median
- 2) Mean  $<$  Median
- 3) Mean = Median
- 4) None of these

147. Difference between the mean and the mode divided by the standard deviation of a given set of observations is known as:

- 1) Karl Pearson's measure of skewness
- 2) Bowley's measure of skewness
- 3) Fisher's measure of skewness
- 4) Laplace's measure of skewness

148. A measure of skewness based on quartile values which varies between  $\pm 1$  is

- 1) Karl Pearson's measure of skewness
- 2) Bowley's measure of skewness
- 3) Fisher's measure of skewness
- 4) Laplace's measure of skewness

149. A normal curve is

- |                            |                             |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Bell shaped symmetrical | 2) Bell shaped asymmetrical |
| 3) Ball shaped symmetrical | 4) Ball shaped asymmetrical |

150. The coefficient of correlation is independent of

- |                                    |                          |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Change of scale only            | 2) Change of origin only |
| 3) Both change of scale and origin | 4) None of these         |

### ANSWERS

1-4; 2-3; 3-2; 4-1; 5-4; 6-1; 7-2; 8-3; 9-2; 10-1; 11-2; 12-2; 13-2; 14-3; 15-4; 16-4; 17-2; 18-1; 19-1; 20-2; 21-2; 22-2; 23-4; 24-3; 25-2; 26-4; 27-3; 28-4; 29-1; 30-3; 31-4; 32-2; 33-1; 34-2; 35-3; 36-1; 37-1; 38-3; 39-4; 40-1; 41-1; 42-1; 43-2; 44-3; 45-2; 46-1; 47-1; 48-2; 49-1; 50-1; 51-1; 52-1; 53-2; 54-4; 55-4; 56-2; 57-1; 58-4; 59-1; 60-1; 61-1; 62-1; 63-1; 64-2; 65-2; 66-1; 67-4; 68-2; 69-1; 70-2; 71-2; 72-4; 73-2; 74-1; 75-3; 76-1; 77-1; 78-3; 79-1; 80-1; 81-2; 82-2; 83-4; 84-3; 85-2; 86-1; 87-1; 88-2; 89-2; 90-3; 91-2; 92-2; 93-3; 94-3; 95-3; 96-1; 97-1; 98-4; 99-4; 100-3; 101-4; 102-4; 103-1; 104-1; 105-4; 106-1; 107-4; 108-1; 109-1; 110-1; 111-1; 112-1; 113-2; 114-1; 115-3; 116-2/3; 117-3; 118-4; 119-1; 120-2; 121-4; 122-3; 123-2; 124-4; 125-1; 126-3; 127-3; 128-4; 129-3; 130-1; 131-1; 132-1; 133-1; 134-1; 135-1; 136-3; 137-3; 138-1; 139-1; 140-1; 141-1; 142-1; 143-2; 144-2; 145-4; 146-2; 147-1; 148-2; 149-1; 150-3.