## **MOCK TEST (ACCOUNT ASSISTANT)**

(a) Account Receivable

(b) Cash

### ACCOUNTANCY AND BOOK KEEPING

The main objective of Book-keeping is:

1.

	(a) Complete recording of transactions	(c) Account Receivable-Ahmed (d)
	(b) Ascertainment of Financial effect on the	Sales
	business	<b>8.</b> According to the rules of debit and credit
	(c) Analysis and interpretation of data	for balance sheet accounts?
	(d) Both (a) & (b)	(a) Increase in assets, liabilities and owner
2.	Which of the following transactions is not of	equity recorded by debit
	financial character?	(b) Decrease in asset and liability are
	(a) Purchase of goods on credit	recorded by credit
	(b) Purchase of building	(c) Increase in asset and owner's equity are
	(c) Payment of salaries	recorded by debit
	(d) Strike by employees	(d) Decrease in liability and owner's equity
3.	Internal users of accounting information are:	are recorded by debit
	(a) Creditors	9. In which order does the Journal list
	(b) Potential investors	transactions?
	(c) Managers	(a) Chronological
	(d) Researchers	(b) Decreasing
4.	External users of accounting information are:	G c(c) Increasing M A D E E A S Y
	(a) Researchers	(d) Alphabetical
	(b) Government	<b>10.</b> Ledger is the book of account.
	(c) Tax authorities	(a) Principal (b) Prime Entry
	(d) All of the above	(c) Secondary Entry (d) None of these
5.	Which of the following is correct?	<b>11.</b> c/d means and b/d means
	(a) Assets = Liabilities – Capital	(a) carried down; brought down
	(b) Assets = Capital – Liabilities	(b) carrying dowsing; brought down
	(c) Assets = Liabilities + Capital	(c) count down; break down
	(d) Assets = External Equities	(d) carried down; break down
6.	The Liabilities of a firm are Rs. 6000 and the	<b>12.</b> The process of transferring entries from
	capital of the proprietor is Rs 4000. The total	Journal to Ledger is called
	assets are:	(a) Recording (b) Posting
	(a) Rs. 6, 000 (b) Rs. 10, 000	(c) Entering (d) Tallying
	(c) Rs. 2, 000 (d) None of these	<b>13.</b> Ledger is a book of:
7.	Sales made to Ahmed on credit should be	(a) Original Entry (b) Final Entry
	debited to?	(c) All Cash transactions

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	(d) All non-cash t	ransactions	(c) Accuracy of the book-keeper				
14.	Process of checking	the evidence of the	(d) All of these				
	entries called	<u>_</u> .	<b>22.</b> A trial balance is a:				
	(a) Verification	(b) Observation	(a) real account (b) Nominal Account				
	(c) Vouching	(d) Inspection	(c) List of balance (d) None of these				
15.	To verify cash transa	actions, it is necessary -	23. Closing stock appear in the trial balance it				
	(a) System of intern	al control	is transferred to:				
	(b) Check all transac	ction	(a) trading $a/c$ (b) P & L $a/c$				
	(c) Documentary evidences for every		(c) Balance sheet (d) None of these				
	transactions		24. If closing stock appear in the trial balance				
	(d) All of the above		it is transferred to:				
16.	A Bank Reconciliati	on Statement is prepared	(a) trading account (b) P & L A/c				
	by:		(c) Balance sheet				
	(a) Creditors	(b) Bank	(d) Trading a/c & Balance sheet				
	(c) Account holder	(d) Debtor	<b>25.</b> Return outwards appearing in Trial				
<b>17</b> .	A B.R.S is prepared	with the balance:	Balance are deducted from:				
	(a) Passbook	(b) Cash book	(a) Sales (b) Purchases				
	(c) Both a & b	(d) None of these	(c) Return Inward (d) None of these				
18.	Which is not Contra	Entry in three column	<b>26.</b> Return inwards appearing in Trail Balance				
	Cash book:	AREER	are deducted from:				
	(a) Cash deposited	into bank	(a) Purchases (b) Sales				
	(b) Cash withdrew from bank		(c) Return Outwards (d) None of				
	(c) Cash withdrew from Bank for personal		G o these J O B S M A D E E A S Y				
	use		<b>27.</b> In the absence of an agreement profit and				
	(d) None of these		losses are divided by partners in the ratio				
19.		Cash Book may show:	of:				
	(a)Only a debt balance		(a) capital				
	(b) Only a credit balance		(b) time devoted by each partner				
	(c) Either debit balance or credit balance		(c) equally				
	(d) None of these		(d) None of these				
20.		n the debit side of cash	<b>28.</b> Goodwill brought in cash, will be shared by				
	book:	11 1	old partners in:				
	(a) Trade discount allowed		(a) Sacrificing ratio				
	(b) Trade discount received		(b) Capital ratio				
	(c) Cash discount allowed		(c) new profit sharing ratio				
24	(d) Cash discount r		(d) old profit sharing ratio				
21.	Trial balance check		<b>29.</b> A, B and C share profit and losses in the				
	` '	l accuracy of books	ratio of 6: 5: 3. D is admitted into				
	(b) The honesty of	ше воок-кеерег					

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partnership for 1/8 th share. The sacrificing ratio A: B: C is: (a) equal (b) 6: 5: 3 (c) 5/14: 4/14: 3/14 (d) None of these			Closing capital is Rs. 1, 000. Opening Capital was Rs. 5000. But profit is Rs. 700. So there must be a of Rs. 200 during the year.  (a) Drawing (b) Capital (c) Interest (d) None of these
Computer			(a) more et allee
Ink Jet printer is:			(c) Printer (d) Hard-Disk
(a) Software	(b) Impact Printer		(e) All of these
(c) Non Impact Print	er (d) Hardware	9.	Artificial Intelligence is a character of which
A 3.5 inch floppy can	store:		generations?
(a) 1.4 m	(b) 1.6 mb		(a) First (b) Second (c) Third
(c) 720 kb	(d) 1.44 mb		(d) Fourth (e) Fifth
IBM is -		10.	Micro processor was invented in the
(a) A computer relat	ed company		generations:
(b) A university	ADEED		(a) First (b) Second
(c) A medicine comp		1	(c) Third (d) Fourth
(d) None of the abov		11.	Which was the First micro processor?
	ng is not the name of a	1/\	(a) Intel Pentium (b) Intel – 4004
computer	a>		(c) Intel – 1970 (d) Intel Inside
(a) EDSAC	(b) UNIVAC	12.	A BIT represents a-
(c) Markl	(d) IBM		(a) Decimal Digit (b) Octal Digit
=	outer started in which	40	(c) Binary Digit (d) Hexadecimal Digit
generation.	(L) II	13.	A Computer cannot do anything without a
(a) I	(b) II		(a) Chip (b) Memory
(c) III	(d) IV		(c) Output device (d) Program
First Super compute	r made by Indian	1.1	(e) None of these CD – ROM stands for
Scientists is:	(h) Anand	14.	
(a) Param (c) PC – 386	(b) Anand (d) PC - 486		(a) Compactable Read only memory (b) Compact Data Read only memory
A digital computer ca			(c) Compactable Disk Read only memory
calculation per secon	<del>-</del>		(d) Compact Disk Read only memory
(a) A few	(b) Very large	15	VGA stands for-
(c) Some	(d) None	13.	(a) Video Graphics Array
• •	ng is used with macro		(b) Visual Graphics Array
computer?			(c) Volatile Graphics Array
(a) Keyboard	(b) Monitor		(d) Video Graphics Adapter
			1 1

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1.

2.

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16.	How many arrow key	rs are there in keyboard -		(e) Spammer			
	(a) 1 (b) 2		24.	Which virus spreads i	n application software?		
	(c) 3 (d) 4			(a) Macro Virus	(b) Boot Virus		
17.	Who is the inventor of	f Gmail?		(c) File Virus	(d) Antivirus		
	(a) Paul Buchheit		25.	Some viruses have a d	elayed payload, which		
	(b) Jimmy Wales			is sometimes called a-			
	(c) Douglas Engelbart			(a) time	(b) anti-virus		
	(d) None of these			(c) bomb	(d) All of these		
18.	To correct the spelling in MS-Word we use		26.	To protect yourself from computer hacker			
	(a) Spellpro	(b) Spellcheck		intrusions you should	install a:		
	(c) Outlook Express	(d) All of these		(a) firewall	(b) mailer		
19.	In a spreadsheet prog	gram the contains		(c) macro	(b) script		
	related worksheets and documents		27.	Which of the following a computer's memo			
	(a) Workbook	(b) Column		but unlike a virus, it d	oes not replicate itself?		
	(c) Cell	(d) Formula		(a) Trojan horse	(b) Logic bomb		
20.	What is a default file	extension for all word		(c) Cracker	(d) Firewall		
	documents?		28.	refers to the una	nuthorized copying and		
	(a) Txt	(b) Wrd		distribution of softwa	re.		
	(c) Fil	(d) Doc		(a) Hacking	(b) Software piracy		
21.	The first web based e	-mail service?	48 <	(c) Copyright			
	(a) Yahoo mail	(b) Hotmail	29.	Thealso called			
	(c) Gmail (d) Rediff mail		171	billions of documents.	101		
22.	. The father of internet is:			(a) World Wide Web	(b) HTTP <sub>s</sub>		
	(a) Jimmy Wales	(b) Vinod Dham		(c) Web portal	(d) Domain		
	(c) Vint Cerf	(d) Rajiv Bhatia	30.	allows voice con	versations to travel		
23.	. A person who used his or her expertise to			over the internet.			
	gain access to other people's computers to get			(a) Internet telephony	7		
	information illegally	or do damage is a		(b) Instant messaging			
				(c) E-mail			
	(a) Hacker	(b) Analyst		(d) E-commerce			
	(c) Instant Messenger	(d) Programmer					
	Science						
1.	Which of the followin	g is carried by the waves		(a) Water	(b) air		
	from one place to another?			(d) Metal	(d) Vacuum		
	(a) Mass	(b) Velocity	3.	The rate of change of	velocity is called:		
	(c) Wavelength	(d) Energy		(a) Distance	(b) Acceleration		
2.	The velocity of sound	is largest in –		(c) Speed	(d) Cannot say		
				<u> </u>			

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(a) Bending

(c) Cutting

**4.** Elongation of eye ball results:

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(b) Presbyopia

(d) All of these

**5.** To find the potential difference between two

(a) Myopia

(c) Hypermetropia

**7.** Which of the following is a chemical change?

8. Which of the following is not required for

(b) Rusting(d) Melting

(a) Ammeter (b) Voltameter (c) Voltmeter (d) Galvanometer (e) Voltmeter (d) Galvanometer (e) Voltmeter (d) Galvanometer (e) Water (d) Carbon dioxide (e) Proteins are ultimately converted into (a) Peptidose (b) Amino acids (c) Poptidos (d) Aluminium, copper and traces of Mg and Mn (c) Copper, nickel & zinc (d) Aluminium, copper and traces of Mg and Mn (c) Copper, nickel & zinc (d) Aluminium, copper and traces of Mg and Mn (c) Cobera is caused by - (a) Vibrio (b) Salmonella (c) Clostridium (d) Mycobaterium (d) My		points, we use	photos	ynthesis?		
c) Voltmeter (d) Galvanometer 6. Brass is mixture of: (a) Copper and zinc (b) Copper and tin (c) copper, nickel & zinc (d) Aluminium, copper and traces of Mg and Mn  Coloration of the following is related to microeconomics?  1. Which of the following is related to microeconomics? a) Inflation in the economy b) Problem of unemployment c) National Income d) None of these b) Problem of unemployment c) National Income d) None of these c) Adam Smith d) Alfred Marshall 3. Demand of a commodity depends upon a) Price of related goods d) All of these 4. Law of Demand is a a) Quantitative statement b) Qualitative statement c) Both (a) & (b) Contact us on: www.careersuccessiammu.com  (c) Water (d) Carbon dioxide 9. Proteins are ultimately converted into (a) Peptidose (b) Amino acids (c) Peptides (d) Glycerol 10. Cholera is caused by - (a) Vibrio (b) Salmonella (c) Clostridium (d)Mycobaterium  c) Law of production d) Law of utility (c) Law of utility		<del>-</del>	=	=	(b) Oxygen	
6. Brass is mixture of: (a) Copper and zinc (b) Copper and tin (c) copper, nickel & zinc (d) Aluminium, copper and traces of Mg and Mn (c) Copper, nickel & zinc (d) Aluminium, copper and traces of Mg and Mn (c) Clostridium (d) Mycobaterium  Economics  1. Which of the following is related to microeconomics? a) Inflation in the economy b) Problem of unemployment c) National Income d) None of these 2. Father of economics- a) Karl Marx b) J.M. Keynes c) Adam Smith d) Alfred Marshall 3. Demand of a commodity depends upon a) Price b) Income c) Price of related goods d) All of these 4. Law of Demand is a a) Quantitative statement b) Qualitative statement c) Both (a) & (b) d) Hypothetical 5. Griffin paradox is an exception of a) Law of production d) Law of utility 6. Indifference curve is a diagrammatic representation of: representation of: a) A budget line b) An indifference set c) Indifference map d) None of these 7. All the points on a budget line represents a) increasing total expenditure c) decreasing total expenditure d) None of these 8. In perfect competition, as the firm is a price taker, thecurve is a horizontal straight line. a) Marginal Cost b) Total Cost c) Total revenue d) Marginal revenue 9. Monopolist can determine a) Price b) Output c) Both (a) & (b)				_		
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(d) Aluminium, copper and traces of Mg and Mn  (a) Vibrio (b) Salmonella (c) Clostridium  (d) Mycobaterium  (e) Clostridium  (f) Mycobaterium  (g) Clostridium  (h) Mycobaterium  (h) Which of the following is related to microeconomics?  (a) Law of production  (b) Law of utility  (c) Law of production  (d) Law of utility  (e) Indifference curve is a diagrammatic representation of:  (a) A budget line  (b) An indifference map  (c) Clostridium  (d) Mycobaterium  (e) Clostridium  (f) Mycobaterium  (ii) Mycobaterium  (iii) Myco						
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b) Problem of unemployment c) National Income d) None of these  2. Father of economics- a) Karl Marx b) J.M. Keynes c) Adam Smith d) Alfred Marshall  3. Demand of a commodity depends upon a) Price b) Income c) Price of related goods d) All of these  4. Law of Demand is a a) Quantitative Statement c) Both (a) & (b) d) Hypothetical  5. Griffin paradox is an exception of a) Law of demand b) Income white in the points on a budget line represents c) Indifference map d) None of these b) An indifference set c) Indifference map d) None of these b) the same total expenditure c) decreasing total expenditure d) None of these 8. In perfect competition, as the firm is a price taker, the curve is a horizontal straight line. a) Marginal Cost b) Total Cost c) Total revenue d) Marginal revenue d) Marginal revenue e) Monopolist can determine a) Price b) Output c) Both (a) & (b) Contact us on: www.careersuccessjammu.com			6.			atic
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d) Alfred Marshall  3. Demand of a commodity depends upon a) Price b) Income c) Price of related goods d) All of these 4. Law of Demand is a a) Quantitative statement b) Qualitative Statement c) Both (a) & (b) d) Hypothetical 5. Griffin paradox is an exception of a) Law of demand b) the same total expenditure c) decreasing total expenditure d) None of these d) None of these line taker, the curve is a horizontal straight line. a) Marginal Cost b) Total Cost c) Total revenue d) Marginal revenue d) Monopolist can determine a) Price b) Output c) Both (a) & (b) Contact us on: www.careersuccessjammu.com		•		_		
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b) Income c) Price of related goods d) All of these 4. Law of Demand is a a) Quantitative statement b) Qualitative Statement c) Both (a) & (b) d) Hypothetical 5. Griffin paradox is an exception of a) Law of demand b) law of supply  8. In perfect competition, as the firm is a price taker, the curve is a horizontal straight line. a) Marginal Cost b) Total Cost c) Total revenue d) Marginal revenue d) Marginal revenue e) Monopolist can determine a) Price b) Output c) Both (a) & (b)  Contact us on: www.careersuccessjammu.com						
c) Price of related goods d) All of these line. 4. Law of Demand is a a) Quantitative statement b) Qualitative Statement c) Both (a) & (b) d) Hypothetical  5. Griffin paradox is an exception of a) Law of demand b) law of supply  Contact us on: www.careersuccessjammu.com  taker, the curve is a horizontal straight line.  a) Marginal Cost b) Total Cost c) Total revenue d) Marginal revenue d) Marginal revenue e  9. Monopolist can determine a) Price b) Output c) Both (a) & (b)			8.	In perfect	competition, as the firm	ı is a price
d) All of these line.  4. Law of Demand is a a) Marginal Cost a) Quantitative statement b) Total Cost b) Qualitative Statement c) Both (a) & (b) d) Marginal revenue d) Hypothetical 9. Monopolist can determine a) Law of demand b) Output b) law of supply c) Both (a) & (b)  Contact us on: www.careersuccessjammu.com		c) Price of related goods				
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a) Quantitative statement b) Total Cost c) Qualitative Statement c) Both (a) & (b) d) Marginal revenue d) Hypothetical  5. Griffin paradox is an exception of a) Law of demand b) Output c) Both (a) & (b)  Contact us on: www.careersuccessjammu.com	4.	Law of Demand is a		a) Margi	nal Cost	
b) Qualitative Statement c) Both (a) & (b) d) Hypothetical 5. Griffin paradox is an exception of a) Law of demand b) law of supply  Contact us on: www.careersuccessjammu.com  c) Total revenue d) Marginal revenue a) Price b) Output c) Both (a) & (b)						
c) Both (a) & (b) d) Marginal revenue 9. Monopolist can determine a) Price a) Law of demand b) law of supply  Contact us on: www.careersuccessjammu.com				c) Total	revenue	
d) Hypothetical  9. Monopolist can determine  a) Price  a) Law of demand  b) law of supply  Contact us on: www.careersuccessjammu.com		• •		-		
5. Griffin paradox is an exception of a) Price a) Law of demand b) Output b) law of supply c) Both (a) & (b)  Contact us on: www.careersuccessjammu.com			9.	-		
a) Law of demand b) Output b) law of supply c) Both (a) & (b)  Contact us on: <a href="https://www.careersuccessjammu.com">www.careersuccessjammu.com</a>	5.	Griffin paradox is an exception of		-		
b) law of supply c) Both (a) & (b)  Contact us on: <a href="https://www.careersuccessjammu.com">www.careersuccessjammu.com</a>				,	t	
Contact us on: www.careersuccessjammu.com				, .		

- d) None of these
- **10.**GDP may be a good indicator of economic growth but not economic welfare because
  - a) welfare is not a component of GDP calculation

- b) Non-monetary transactions are ignored
- c) of externalities (good & bad impact of activities)
- d) All of these

#### Mathematics & Statistics

- **1.** Individual respondents, focus groups, and panels of respondents are categorized as
  - a) Primary Data Sources
  - b) Secondary Data Sources
  - c) Itemized Data Sources
  - d) Pointed Data Sources
- 2. The variables whose calculation is done according to the height, length, and weight are categorized as
  - a) Discrete Variables
  - b) Flowchart Variables
  - c) Measuring Variables
  - d) Continuous Variables
  - 3. A method used to examine inflation rate anticipation, unemployment rate, and capacity utilization to produce products is classified as
    - a) Data Exporting Technique
    - b) Data Importing Technique
    - c) Forecasting Technique
    - d) Data Supplying Technique
  - **4.** Graphical and numerical methods are specialized process utilized in

- a) Education Statistics
- b) Descriptive Statistics
- c) Business Statistics
- d) Social Statistics
- **5.** A bag has 5 white marbles, 8 red marbles and 4 purple marbles. If we take a marble randomly then what is the probability of not getting purple marble?



- b) 0.66
- c) 0.08
- d) 0.77
- **6.** If two dice are thrown in air, the probability of getting sum as 3 will be
  - a) 2/18
  - b) 3/18
  - c) 1/18
  - d) 1/36
- **7.** Measures of Association usually deals with:
  - a) Attributes
  - b) Quantitative factors
  - c) Variables
  - d) Numbers
- **8.** The combination AB of attributes is

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known as the class of

- a) First order
- b) Second order
- c) Third order
- d) None of these
- **9.** The total N of all the frequencies is known as the class of:
  - a) Zero order
  - b) First order

- c) Second order
- d) Third order
- **10.**The notation (ABC) represents:
  - a) Combination of the attributes, A,B and C
  - b) Cell in a contingency table
  - c) The frequency of the class ABC
  - d) None of these

### General knowledge with reference to J&K

- **1.** 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment to the Constitution of India provides for:
  - a) Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village and district levels
  - b) Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village and block levels
  - c) Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at block and district levels
  - d) Three tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village, block and district levels
- **2.** The constitution of India was adopted by Constituent Assembly:
  - (a) 25 October 1948
  - (b) 25 October 1949
  - (c) 26 November 1948
  - (d) 26 November 1949
- **3.** 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional Amendment does not apply to which of the following states?
  - a) Meghalaya
  - b) Goa
  - c) Sikkim
  - d) Himachal Pradesh
- **4.** As per Article 243-H of 73<sup>rd</sup>

constitutional Amendment Act, the

Legislature of a State, may by law, provide for making grants –in-aid to the Panchayat from:

- a) Contingency Fund of the President
- b) Fund of the Governor
- c) Consolidated Fund of the State
- d) Consolidated Fund of India
- 5. Which one of the following schemes provide upto Rs. 2 lacs accidental death Insurance to the people in the age group of 18-70 years?
  - a) Atal Pension yojana
  - b) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
  - c) Pradhan Mantri Surasksha Bima Yojana
  - d) Atal Jeevan Beema Yojana
- **6.** The Antodaya programme was started first of all in the state of
  - a) Tamil Nadu
  - b) Orissa
  - c) Rajasthan
  - d) West Bengal
- 7. The Rajatarangini was written in
  - a) 1148 50 AD
  - b) 1040 45 AD
  - c) 946 947 AD
  - d) 847 848 AD
- 8. Hiuen Tsang visited Kashmir in-

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	a)	5 <sup>th</sup> century	development goals -of which there	
	b)	6 <sup>th</sup> century	are how many?	
	c)	7 <sup>th</sup> century	a) Eight	
	d)	8 <sup>th</sup> century	b) Five	
9.	Rin	ichana was originally a :	c) Ten	
	a)	Muslim	d) Twenty five	
	b)	Bhautta or Ladakhi	<b>16.</b> The sustainable development	
	c)	Dogra	goals have been referred to as the	
		Bengali	UN's boldest anti-poverty agenda	
10	.Th	e real Muslim rule in Kashmir	yet. This year marks which	
	wa	s started by:	anniversary for the UN?	
	a)	Shah Mir		
	b)	Akbar	(a) 110th	
	c)	Haider	(b) 70th	
	d)	Yusaf Shah	(c) 50th	
11.	.Wł	o was the first ruler of Dev	(d) 90th	
	-	nasty, who ascended the throne		
	in 8	340 AD?	17. First Industrial policy of free India	
	a)	Suraj Dev	was announced in the year:	
	b)	Bhoj Dev A D D D D	SOTIONEDO	
	c)	Jas Dev	(a) 1947	
	-	Arjan Dev	(b) 1948	
12.		rikh-i-Kishtwar was written by:	(c) 1951	
	-	Muhammad Din Fauq	(d) 1956	
	-	Pt. Sheoji Dhar		
	-	Khan Singh	<b>18.</b> Department of Industries &	
	d)	Al-Beruni	Commerce, J&K has existing	g
13		e word 'Gul' means flower in which	Industrial Estates in the State:	
		the following languages?	6.2.40	
	_	Sanskrit	(a) 40	
	-	Kashmiri	(b) 46	
	c)	Dogri	(c) 52	
	-	Persian	(d) 56	
14		nich of the following tourist	40 4 1: 1077.	
		ce known as "city of lamas"?	<b>19.</b> A committee appointed in 1977 to	
	_	Leh	review working of the Panchayati	
	-	Kargil	Raj was chaired by-	
	,	Tibet	() D l · D · M l ·	
<b>4</b> =	_	None of these	(a) Balwant Rai Mehta	
15		e sustainable development	(b) Ashok Mehta	
	goa	als will replace the millennium	(c) K.N. Katju	
			(d) Jagjivan Ram	

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- **20.** When was the Panchayati Raj System introduced in India?
  - (a) 1945
  - (b) 1950
  - (c) 1959
  - (d) 1962
- **21.** If a Panchayat is dissolved, elections are to held within:
  - (a) one month
  - (b) three months
  - (c) six months
  - (d) one year
- **22.** Eleventh schedule of the constitution of India is related to:

- (a) Pranchayati Raj
- (b) Municipality
- (c) Centre State relation
- (d) None of these
- **23.** Which among the following is a cash crop in J&K?
  - (a) Saffron
  - (b) Barley
  - (c) Oilseeds
  - (d) Maize
- **24.** The Kashmiri name of Saffron is:
  - (a) Kongh
  - (b) Dhan
  - (c) Tamok
  - (d) Makai

- **25.** The third important crop of J&K, which is the staple food of the mountainous people, is:
  - (a) Wheat
  - (b) Maize
  - (c) Barley
  - (d) Pulses
- **26.** The territories of J&K were transferred to Raja Gulab Singh of Jammu as a result of:
  - (a) Treaty of Amritsar 1846
  - (b) Treaty of Lahore-1846
  - (c) Treaty of J&K- 1846
  - (d) Treaty of Bhairowal 1846
- **27.** The constitution of J&K, came into force on:
  - (a) 15<sup>th</sup> Aug,1947
- (b) 17<sup>th</sup> Nov,1956
  - (c) 26th Jan, 1950
  - (d) 26th Jan, 1957
- **28.** Who among the following assume the title of "Rishi"?
  - (a) Nur-ud-Din
  - (b) Swami Ram Ji
  - (c) Bhagwan Gopinath Ji
  - (d) None of these
- **29.** Who among the following was the chairman of the Drafting Committee?
  - (a) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
  - (b) N Gopalaswamy
  - (c) K. M Munshi
  - (d) N Madhaya Rao

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(b) Article 18

**30.** Which article is related to "Abolition of Untouchability"?

(c) Article 19

(a) Article 17

(d) Article 20

#### **ANSWERS**

### **Book** -keeping

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (b) 7. (c) 8. (d) 9. (a) 10. (a)

11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (b) 14. (c) 15. (d) 16. (b) 17. (c): 18. (c) 19. (c) 20. (c)

21. (a) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (c) 25. (b) 26. (b) 27. (c) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (a)

### Computer

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (e) 9. (e) 10. (d)

11. (b) 12. (c) 13. (d) 14. (d) 15. (a) 16. (d) 17. (a) 18. (b) 19. (a) 20. (d)

21. (b) 22. (c) 23. (a) 24. (a) 25. (c) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (b) 29. (a) 30. (a)

GOVT

JOBS MADE

EASY

#### **Science**

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (b) 8. (b) 9. (b) 10. (a)

#### **Economics**

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (a) 6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (d) 9. (c) 10. (a)

#### **Mathematics & Statistics**

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (b) 5. (d) 6. (c) 7. (c) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (a)

### General Knowledge with reference to J&K

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (c) 6. (d) 7. (a) 8. (c) 9. (b) 10. (a)

11. (a) 12. (b) 13. (d) 14. (a) 15. (a) 16. (b) 17. (b) 18. (c) 19. (b) 20. (d)

21. (c) 22. (a) 23. (a) 24. (a) 25. (b) 26. (a) 27. (d) 28. (a) 29. (a) 30. (a)

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