1. Which of the following is wrong?
   a) All real and personal accounts are transferred to balance sheet
   b) Nominal accounts are transferred to P & L account
   c) Each account is opened separately in ledger
   d) Rent is a personal account, outstanding rent is nominal account

2. In Journal Entries which pertain to outstanding entries, prepaid entries, depreciation entries are called
   a) Adjustment Entries b) Rectification Entries c) Transfer Entries d) closing Entries

3. In a three column cash book the discount columns are
   a) Totalled but not adjusted
   b) Totalled and adjusted
   c) Totalled but not balanced
   d) None of the above

4. Cash Book O.D. Balance Rs. 2,000. It was found that cheques of Rs. 100, Rs. 150, Rs. 175 which are issued but not presented till the date and the cheque of Rs. 600 deposited but have not been cleared, then O.D. Balance as per pass book is :
   a) Rs. 2150 b) Rs. 2175 c) Rs. 1475 d) Rs. 1925
5. Bank Balance O.D. as per pass book Rs. 26,500. Calculate balance as per cash book is
1) Cheques deposited for Rs. 4700 but not collected
2) Cheques issued for Rs. 11,000 but not presented
3) Bill discounted and dishonoured Rs. 4000, and Bank paid noting charges Rs. 200
   a) Rs.28600 O.D b) Rs.16000 O.D
c) Rs.24000 O.D d) Rs.28500 O.D

6. Agreement of Trial balance is not a ___ proof of accuracy
   a) Submissive b) Inclusive
c) Exhaustive d) Conclusive

7. Capital- Rs. 2,00,000 Interest paid- Rs. 2310
   Debtors- Rs. 15,200 Discount allowed- Rs. 820
   Creditors-Rs.12,960 Discount received-Rs. 1030
   Purchases- Rs. 92,670 Rent – Rs. 14,670
   Sales- Rs. 1,16,850 Loan – Rs. 12,060
   Opening stock – Rs. 56,000
   Sales returns – Rs. 27,430
   Debit Total of Trial Balance will be
   a) Rs. 2,09,000 b) Rs. 2,09,100
   c) Rs. 2,10,000 d) None

8. From the following information find the amount to be debited to P & L A/c for the period ending 31-03-2014. Provision for doubtful debts – Rs. 800 (on 01-04-2013)
   Debtors on 31-03-2014 – Rs. 40,000
Bad debts – Rs. 2,000
Bad debts to be written off and provision for
doubtful debts is to be created @ 5% on
debtors
a) Rs. 3100 b) Rs. 4000
c) Rs. 3200 d) Rs. 3900

9. Opening Stock Rs.30,000,
Cost of goods available for sale Rs. 1,60,000,
Sales were Rs. 1,60,000.
Gross profit on sales is 30%
Calculate closing stock.
a) Nil b) Rs. 48,000
c) Rs. 98,000 d) None of the above

10. By products are generally valued at __ when
the cost of by products is not directly
traceable.
a) Cost of main products
b) N.R.V.
c) Cost of main product or N.R.V. which ever is
lower
d) None of these

11. The purpose of Accommodation bill
a) To facilitate trade transmission
b) To finance the actual purchases & sales
c) When both parties are in need of funds
d) None of these

12. A draws a bill for Rs. 20,000 on ‘B’. ‘B’ Accepts
for 2 months. After 1 month ‘B’ paid the bill
amount @9%. Journal entry in the Books of ‘B’
will be
a) Bank A/c Dr.20,000
   To Bills payable A/c 20,000
b) Bank A/c Dr.20,000
   To Bills payable A/c 19,850
   To Discount A/c 150
c) Bills payable A/c Dr. 20,000
   To Bank A/c 20,000
d) Bills payable A/c Dr.20,000
   To Discount A/c 150
   To Bank A/c 19,850

13. Promissory note features
1) Must be stamped
2) Payee must sign
3) Conditional undertaking
4) Certain amount
5) Not transferable to bearer
a) 1,2,3,4 b) 1,4,5
c) All of the above d) None of these

14. In the absence of agreement, the loss of goods in consignee godown is borne by
a) Consignor b) Consignee
c) Both a & b d) Insurance Company

15. Goods sent on consignment for Rs.50,000.
During transit 1/10th of goods were destroyed by fire. Again 1/9th of goods received by consignee were destroyed by fire in godown.
Half of the remaining goods were sold for Rs.30,000. Freight & insurance paid by
consignor Rs.2,500 and Rs.1500 respectively.
Calculate closing Stock.
a) Rs.24,000 b) Rs.21,600
c) Rs.20,000 d) None

16. Yogam consigned cost of goods of Rs. 1,00,000 at an invoice price of 20% above cost.
Consignee is entitled to 5% commission on sales up to Invoice price, 20% on sales which exceeds invoice price, 2% delcredre commission on credit sales. He sold 25% of goods for cash for Rs. 40,000 and 50% of goods on credit for Rs. 70,000, 10% of goods taken by consignee. Calculate commission?
a) Rs. 10,500 b) Rs.9900
c) Rs.10,200 d) none

17. In case of Joint Venture business, method of Accounting to be followed and decided by
a) Separate Act for J.V.
b) Accounting Standard
c) Co-venturer as per their convenience
d) ICAI

18. In case of purchase of machinery in joint venture through joint bank A/c, while separate set of books is maintained. Which of the following is the correct entry.
a) Debit machinery, credit joint bank A/c
b) Debit machinery, credit joint venture A/c
c) Debit Joint venture, credit joint bank A/c
d) Debit Joint venture A/c, Credit machinery A/c

19. ‘A’ and ‘B’ enter into a joint venture business. ‘A’ purchased goods worth Rs. 30,000 and ‘B’ sold for Rs. 40,000. ‘A’ is entitled to 1% commission on purchases and ‘B’ is entitled to 5% commission on sales. The profit on venture to be shared by A & B is (The profit sharing ratio is 2:1)
   a) Rs. 4000 : Rs. 2000   b) Rs. 5133 : Rs. 2567
   c) Rs. 5000 : Rs. 2500   d) Rs. 4200 : Rs. 2100

20. Rohan Ltd is in the business of extracting coal from mines. It should charge depreciation as per ______ method.
   a) Sinking fund   b) Annuity
   c) Production units   d) Depletion method

21. Cost of machine is Rs.1,00,000 Scrap value Rs. 10,000 and life is 4 years. What will be the amount of depreciation in 3rd year according to sum of years digits method
   a) Rs.40,000   b) Rs.27,000
   c) Rs.9,000   d) Rs.18,000

22. A Trader followed WDV method of depreciation, the book value of Asset after 4 years is 24% of original cost. Find rate of depreciation.
   a) 24%   b) 26%   c) 32 %   d) 30%
23. Loss on sale of machinery is credited to __
   account.
   a) Machinery A/c b) Purchase A/c
   c) Profit & Loss A/c d) None

24. A machine purchased for Rs. 2,50,000 on 1.1.2010. It can produce 30,000 units during its useful life, its estimated scrap value is Rs. 10,000. The pattern of production over the next 4 years is as follows 2010 – 6250 units, 2011-2275 units, 2012-12,000 units, 2013-3452 units, the WDV of the machine after 3rd year will be
   a) Rs. 85,800 b) Rs. 1,54,200
   c) Rs. 58,158 d) Rs. 1,91,816.

25. After rectification of the following errors, effect on Net profit will be
   i) A cheque dishonoured Rs.3,100 debited to discount A/c
   ii) Sales book (undercast) short by Rs.23,000
   iii) A customer returned goods of value of Rs.1,200, included in stock but not recorded
   a) Increased by Rs. 24,900
   b) Decreased by Rs. 24,900
   c) Increased by Rs. 23,700 d) No change

26. The following are the errors committed while the entries are posted in ledger.
   1) Errors of Principle
   2) Errors of commission.
   3) Errors of Partial omission
4) Errors of complete omission.
   a) 1,2,3,4 b) 2,3,4 c) 1,2,4 d) 1,3,4

27. InCase of insufficient profits i.e., profits less than interest on capital then the profits are distributed in :
   a) Profit sharing ratio b) Capital ratio c) Not distributed d) None

28. The assets which were earlier revalued upward and now revalued downward, to the extent of earlier upward revaluation amount should be.
   a) Credited to Revaluation Reserve A/c b) Debited to Revaluation Reserve A/c c) Credited to P&L A/c d) Debited to P&L A/c

29. A, B are partners sharing profit & losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. ‘C’ admitted as a new partner for 1/5th share and his capital is Rs. 1,20,000 & goodwill Rs. 60,000 Capitals of A, B & C were Rs/-
   a) 3,00,000 : 1,20,000 : 1,80,000
   b) 3,00,000 : 1,80,000 : 1,20,000
   c) 3,00,000 : 1,80,000 : 1,80,000
   d) 3,00,000 : 1,20,000 : 1,20,000

30. At the time of admission the unrecorded investments Rs. 30,000 should be treated, the adjustment entry will be
   a) Unrecorded investment A/c Dr. 30,000
   To Revaluation 30,000
   b) Revaluation A/c Dr. 30,000
To Unrecorded Investment A/c 30,000
c) Partners capital A/c Dr. 30,000
To unrecorded Investment A/c 30,000
d) Unrecorded Investment A/c Dr.30,000
To Partners capital A/c 30,000

31. Kapur and sharma are partners in partnership firm. Calculate the interest on drawings of kapur and sharma @ 10% p.a. for the year ending on 31st December 2013. Kapur withdrew Rs. 2,000/- per month in the beginning where as sharma withdrew same amount at the end of every month
a) Kapur Rs. 2,400, sharma Rs. 2,400
b) Kapur Rs. 1,100, sharma Rs. 1,300
c) Kapur Rs. 1,200, sharma Rs. 1,200
d) Kapur Rs. 1,300, sharma Rs. 1,100

32. Neeraj & Gopi are partners with Rs.5,00,000 capital each. They admitted champak for 1/4th share with Rs.8,00,000 capital. The P & L A/c credit balance is Rs.4,00,000. Find the amount of hidden goodwill
a) Rs.10,00,000 b) Rs.12,00,000
c) Rs.8,00,000 d) Rs.16,00,000

33. Angola & Bangola sharing profits 2 : 3, Mangola joined the firm. Angola gave 1/3rd of his share, Bangola gave 1/4th of his share. what is new profit sharing ratio?
a) 17:27:37 b) 16:27:17
c) 17:27:17 d) None
34. When goodwill is withdrawn by the partners ___ account is credited.
a) Cash b) Partners capital A/c
c) Partners loan a/c d) Goodwill A/c

35. A & B are in partnership sharing profits & losses in the proportion of 3:1 respectively. On 1-4-2013, they admitted ‘c’ into partnership on the following terms.
i) ‘C’ is to purchase 1/3rd of the goodwill for Rs.2000/- by paying cash
ii) future profits & losses are to be shared by A, B & C equally
Set out the entry to the above arrangement in the firm journal
a) Cash/Bank A/c Dr.2000
   To ‘A’ s capital A/c 2000
b) Cash/Bank A/c Dr.2000
   ‘B’ s capital A/c Dr. 500
   To ‘A’s capital A/c 2500
c) Cash/Bank A/c Dr.2000
   To Goodwill A/c 2000
d) Cash/Bank A/c Dr.2000
   To ‘A’s capital A/c 1500
   To ‘B’s capital A/c 500

36. The maximum number of partners is mentioned in
a) Companies Act b) Partnership Act
c) Limited Partnership Act d) None
37. As per companies Act 1956 application money more than ___ % of nominal value of the share and as per SEBI guidelines application money atleast ___ % of issue price
   a) 5 %, 25% b) 25%, 25% 
c) 5%, 5% d) 25%, 5%

38. MAR Ltd forfeited 300 shares of Rs. 10/- each fully called up for non payment of final call money of Rs.4/- per share. These shares are subsequently reissued for Rs.12 per share as fully paid up. What amount should be transferred to capital reserve account.
   a) Rs. 2,400 b) Rs. 3,000 
c) Rs. 1,800 d) Rs. 3,600

39. A company has a subscribed capital of Rs. 80,00,000 in shares of Rs. 100 each. There are no calls in arrears till the final call. The payment on final call was received for 77,500 shares. The amount of calls in arrears Rs. 67,500. Then the amount of final call is 
   a) Rs. 25 b) Rs. 27 
c) Rs. 20 d) Rs. 65.20

40. Zebra Ltd invites applications for 50,000 shares for which 2/- per share is payable on application. Applications received for 80,000 shares and 70,000 shares are allotted on prorata basis. How much application money will be adjusted to allotment, when Mr. Lion who
has allotted 200 shares.
a) Rs. 100 b) Rs. 160 c) Rs. 240 d) Rs. 80

41. Ajay Ltd decides to redeem 10,000 preference shares of Rs. 10/- each at 10% premium.
Balance in P & L A/c is Rs. 65,000 and securities premium A/c is Rs. 5,000. You are required to
calculate the minimum number of equity shares at the rate of Rs. 10/- each at 20% discount
a) 3125 b) 5625 c) 5000 d) None

42. Unless otherwise stated preference shares always deemed to
a) Cumulative, Participating, Convertible
b) Cumulative, Non-Participating, Nonconvertible
c) Non-Cumulative, Participating, Non-Convertible
d) Non-Cumulative, Non-Participating, Convertible.

43. When the debentures are issued as collateral security for a loan then such debenture holders are entitled to
a) Interest on the amount of loan
b) Interest on the amount of debenture
c) No Interest amount
d) Either (a) or (b)

44. Which method is exception to non-historical cost methods
a) Adjusted selling price
b) Latest purchase price

c) Standard Cost

d) Weighted average

45. Cost of physical inventory on 15-04-2014 was Rs.3,00,000. Sales amounting to Rs.1,00,000 and purchases worth Rs.50,000 were made between 31-03-2014 to 15-4-2014. Goods are sold at 20% profit on sales. Value of Inventory as on 31-3-2014 is

a) Rs. 3,50,000  
b) Rs. 2,70,000  
c) Rs. 3,00,000  
d) Rs. 3,30,000

46. Average stock Rs. 14,000, closing stock is Rs. 3,000 more than the opening stock, then closing stock is ___

a) Rs. 15,500  
b) Rs. 15,000  
c) Rs. 12,200  
d) Rs. 12,000

48, 49

49. When goods sent on approval, buyer become owner of goods when

a) When he accepts the goods  
b) When the time of approval was over  
c) When he done any act in respect of getting possession of goods  
d) All of these.

50. ‘A’ sent some goods costing Rs.3500 at a profit of 25% on sale to ‘B’ on sale or return basis. ‘B’ returned goods costing Rs. 800. At the end of
accounting period on 31st December 2011 the remaining goods were neither returned nor approved by him. Closing stock on approval basis to be shown in the balance sheet will be
a) Rs. 2000 b) Rs. 2700
c) Rs. 2700 less 25% of Rs. 2700 d) Rs. 3500

51. In Income measurement & recognition of assets & liabilities which of the following concepts goes together?
   a) Periodicity, Accrual, matching
   b) Cost, Accrual, matching
   c) Going concern, cost, Realization
   d) Going concern, Periodicity, Reliability

52. ____ is root cause for financial accounting?
   a) Stewardship accounting
   b) Social accounting
   c) Management accounting
   d) Human resource accounting.

53. Gyan received Rs.5,000 in advance but he credited to sale account. Which of the following concept he did not follow?
   a) Accrual b) Conservatism
   c) Consistency d) Going concern

54. Change in Accounting estimate means :
   a) Certain parameters estimate in earlier and re-estimates in the current period
   b) Certain parameters estimate in earlier and actual results achieved during current year
c) Certain parameters re-estimated during the current period and actual result achieved during the previous period
d) Both (a) & (b)

55. Interpretation means
a) Explanation of meaning and significance of the data in Financial Statements.
b) Concerned with preparation and presentation of classified data
c) Systematic analysis of recorded data
d) Methodical classification of data given in Financial Statements.

56. A trader purchased goods for Rs. 25,00,000, of these 70% of goods were sold during the year. At the end of 31st December 2009, the market value of such goods were Rs.5,00,000. But the trader recorded in his books for Rs.7,50,000. Which of the following concept is violated.
a) Money measurement  b) Conservatism  c) Consistency  d) None

57. Matching the following:
   a) As 26  i) Impairment of assets
   b) As 10  ii) Discontinued operations
   c) As 28  iii) Intangible assets
   d) As 24  iv) Accounting for fixed assets
   a) a – iii, b-iv, c-ii, d-I  b) a-ii, b-iv, c-I, d-iii
   c) a-ii, b-iii, c-I, d-iv  d) a-iii, b-iv, c-I, d-ii
58. A building worth Rs.35 lakhs was purchased and it was dismantled with Rs.1 lakh and it was decided to build as shopping mall. The cost of construction of building was Rs.50,00,000 and other expenses of Rs.50,000. The amount of capital expenditure is
a) Rs. 86,00,000  b) Rs. 86,50,000
b) Rs. 85,50,000  d) Rs. 85,00,000

59. Which of the following is not a difference between provision & contingent liability
a) A provision meets the recognition criteria whereas contingent liability fails to meet the same
b) Provision is a present liability of uncertain amount whereas contingent liability is possible obligation which arises from past events
c) Provision can’t be measured whereas contingent liability is absolutely measured
d) None of the above

60.

61. A Void Contract is ___
   a) An agreement which is not enforceable by law
   b) A Contract which ceases to be enforceable by law
   c) An agreement which is voidable at the option of promisee
d) An agreement which is voidable at the option of promisor

62. Which of the following is not correct?
a) Offer must not be conditional
b) Acceptance may be given in any manner
c) Acceptance must be absolute
d) Communication of offer is an essential element

63. Original offer is rejected when there is ___
a) Standing offer b) Cross offer
c) Counter offer d) None of the above

64. A person advertised in newspaper to sell his old car. Then the offer is ____)a) General offer b) Specific offer
c) Continuing offer d) None of the above

65. Which of the following is true?
a) There can be a stranger to Contract b) There can be a stranger to consideration
c) There can be both stranger to consideration and stranger to Contract
d) None of the above

66. If in a Contract both legal and illegal part exists, the legal part is separable from illegal part, then the legal part is ____)a) Valid b) Void
c) Voidable d) Illegal

67. A promise to pay time barred debt must be ___
a) An oral promise
b) An implied promise
c) In writing and signed by debtor or his authorized agent
d) None of the above

68. Maheswari promises to give Raman 1kg of opium if he destroys property of Nikhil. In this case ____
a) There is unlawful consideration
b) There is unlawful object
c) There is unlawful consideration and object is partly unlawful
d) Both consideration and object are unlawful

69. For the necessaries supplied to a minor, the amount can be recovered from___
a) Minor’s personally
b) Minor’s estate
c) Minor’s Guardian
d) Minor is not at all liable

70. Which of the following statements is not correct?
a) In matters of fraud, intention to defraud is essential
b) Where consent to a Contract is obtained by misrepresentation, Contract is voidable
c) A unilateral mistake renders agreement void
d) Mistake of foreign law is equal to mistake of fact
71. A told B that he gives Rs. 500 if it rains and B told to give like amount if it does not rain. The agreement is ___
   a) Contingent Contract
   b) Wagering agreement
   c) Future Contract
   d) None of the above

72. Quasi Contractual liabilities lead to ____________
   a) Prevention of unjust enrichment
   b) Counter Offer
   c) Cross Offer
   d) Specific Offer

73. A person finds goods belonging to another person in a public place. In such a case, the finder ___
   a) Becomes owner of the goods
   b) Does not become owner of the goods, but can use them
   c) Is under duty to trace the owner and return the goods to him
   d) Can sell them without taking any effort to trace the owner

74. Amar promises to paint a picture for Rambabu. Here, the promise must be performed by Amar himself, because
   a) It is of mercantile nature
   b) It is based on personal skill of Amar
   c) Cannot be performed by his legal representatives
   d) Can be rescinded by the promisee
75. If no time is specified for performance of a Contract, it must be performed within a reasonable time. “Reasonable time” means __
a) Which seems reasonable to the promisor  
b) Which seems reasonable to the promisee  
c) Which is determined as reasonable by a third party  
d) Which is reasonable under the facts and circumstances of the case

76. If the time is the essence of Contract and it is not performed within specified time, then___
a) The Contract cannot be performed later on  
b) The promisor can compel the promisee to accept the performance later on  
c) The Contract becomes voidable at the option of promisee  
d) The Contract becomes voidable at the option of promisor

77. Ram, Lal and Shyam jointly promise to pay Mohan Rs. 30,000. Shyam paid the whole amount to Mohan. If Ram and Lal are solvent, Sham can recover___
a) Rs. 50,000 from Lal  
b) Rs. 30,000 from Ram  
c) Rs. 20,000 from Lal  
d) Rs. 10,000 each from Ram and Lal

78. In case of reciprocal promises, which is not applicable?
a) They can perform simultaneously
b) They cannot perform simultaneously
c) They can be fixed by the parties to the Contract
d) As depending upon the nature of the Contract

79. Novation means
a) Alteration in the terms of the Contract
b) Rescission of the Contract
c) Substitution of an existing Contract with a new one
d) Remission of performance of Contract

80. In case of Anticipatory breach of Contract, remedies to the aggrieved party are ___
a) Rescind the Contract and immediately claim damages
b) Can wait till the due date
c) Either a) or b)
d) None of the above

81. Which of the following is incorrect?
a) Ordinary damages are recoverable
b) Special damages are recoverable only if both the parties knew about them
c) Indirect damages are not recoverable
d) None of the above

82. The compulsory dissolution of a firm will arise in case of ___
a) On the death of majority of partners
b) On the insolvency of all partners
c) In case of continuous losses
d) In case of dead lock of management

83. When a new partner is admitted into the firm, the consent should be obtained by ____
a) All partners
b) Majority of partners
c) Partner with maximum capital contribution
d) With the permission of Registrar of firms

84. When there are no sufficient profits to provide interest on capital, then profits are to be shared in ___
a) Equally
b) In profit sharing ratio
c) In capital ratio
d) None of the above

85. Which of the following is not effected due to Non-registration of a firm?
a) Suit by third party
b) Official receiver’s right to recover the property of insolvent partner
c) Partner’s right to suit for dissolution of firm
d) All of the above

86. Which of the following is not applicable in relation to an agreement by minor?
a) An agreement by or with a minor is voidable
b) An agreement with a minor is void
c) A minor cannot ratify an agreement on attaining the age of majority
d) A minor can plead minority
87. The partner can be expelled by ____
a) All the partners b) Majority of partners
c) Active partners d) None of these

88. Which of the following is beyond the implied authority of the partner?
a) Opening Bank Account in his name on behalf of firm
b) Purchase immovable property for the firm
c) Settling disputes referring to arbitration
d) All of the above

89. Sharing of profits is not____ evidence
a) Inclusive b) exclusive
c) confirmative d) conclusive

90. On which of the following grounds, court may dissolve a firm at the suit of a partner?
a) A partner willfully commits breach of agreement on regular basis
b) where a firm constituted for a fixed term and that term is expired.
c) Where a partner dies
d) When a minor is admitted in to partnership

91. When a partnership is not registered, a partnership firm is ____
a) Deemed to be an illegal association and is allowed to carry on business
b) Allowed to carry on business, subject to payment of penalty
c) Allowed to carry on business, subject to certain disabilities
d) Allowed to continue the business

92. Partnership arises by the way of ____
a) Statute
b) Parties
93. Which of the following delivery is valid in delivery of goods?
   a) Actual
   b) Symbolic
   c) Constructive
   d) All of the above

94. Which of the following is not an essential element of a Contract of sale?
   a) Existence of essential elements of a valid Contract.
   b) Payment of price at the time of Contract
   c) Subject matter of Contract must be goods
   d) There should be two parties i.e seller and buyer.

95. In case of sale of specific goods in a deliverable state, the property in goods passes to the buyer when____
   a) Contract in entered
   b) Payment is made by the buyer
   c) Goods are delivered and payment is made
   d) Goods are delivered to buyer

96. When the seller delivers goods to buyer on sale on approval basis, the property in goods transfer to buyer, when____
   a) Buyer signifies his approval
   b) Buyer does any act by adopting transaction
   c) Buyer retains goods beyond stipulated period
   d) All of the above

97. Which of the following statements is correct in relation to ascertainment of price of goods?
   a) Price of goods must be fixed in the Contract of sale.
b) Where the parties agreed that the price of goods has to be fixed by third party, and if the third party fails to fix the price, the agreement is void.
c) If the price is not fixed by any manner, seller is not entitled to any price.
d) None of the above.

98. The doctrine of caveat emptor is applicable where ____
a) There is no implied warranty or condition as to the quality or fitness of goods.
b) The buyer discloses to the seller the particular purpose for which goods are required.
c) Goods are bought by sample as well as description.
d) The seller sells the goods by making fraud and the buyer believes it.

99. Which of the following is not correct in relation to hire purchase?
a) The property in goods passes to hirer along with its possession.
b) The hirer is deemed to be a bailee till the payment of last installment.
c) The hirer can terminate the Contract by returning the goods.
d) The hirer cannot transfer any title.

100. Right of lien is lost for the seller when _____
a) Goods are delivered to the carrier.
b) Buyer or his agent obtains possession of goods lawfully.
c) Seller waives his right of lien.
d) In all the above cases.

CA CPT June 2014 Answer Key

Part A – FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

41. C 42. B 43. A 44. D 45. D

Part B – MERCANTILE LAWS

86. A 87. B 88. D 89. D 90. A