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STD XI – ACCOUNTANCY, COMMERCE, ECONOMICS | CBSE

Multiple Choice Questions | Number of questions: 120 | Max Marks: 120 | Time: 120 Minutes

ACCOUNTANCY (40 x 1 = 40 marks)

- The purpose(s) of cost accounting is / are :
 - To analyse the expenditure
 - to ascertain the cost of various products
 - To fix the price of the products
 - All of the above
- Which qualitative characteristics of accounting information are reflected when user of information is able to depend on the information?
 - Understandability
 - Relevance
 - Comparability
 - Reliability
- Use of common unit of measurement and common format of reporting promotes
 - Comparability
 - Understandability
 - Relevance
 - Reliability
- Trade receivable implies
 - Debtors + bills receivables
 - Debtors - bills receivables
 - Debtors + bills payable
 - Debtors - bills payable
- What is the last step of accounting as a process of information?
 - Recording of data in books of accounts
 - Preparation of summaries in form of financial statements
 - Communication of information
 - analysis and interpretation of information
- When the information about two different enterprises have been prepared, presented in a similar manner of information exhibits the characteristics of
 - Verifiability
 - Relevance
 - Reliability
 - None of these
- During the life time of an entity, accounting produce financial statements. In accordance with which basic accounting concept the above statement is true.
 - Conservatism
 - Matching
 - Accounting period
 - None of the above

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8. A concept that a business enterprise will not be sold or liquidated in the near future is known as

- A) Going Concern
- B) Economic Entity
- C) Monetary Unit
- D) None of the above

9. If a piece of Land is purchased for Rs.600000 and its market value is Rs.900000. At the time of preparing final accounts, the land value is recorded at which value and Which concept supports this?

- A) Rs.600000, Historical concept
- B) Rs.600000, Matching concept
- C) Rs.900000, Matching concept
- D) Rs.900000, Historical concept

10. Voucher is prepared from

- A) Documentary evidence
- B) Journal Entry
- C) Ledger account
- D) All of the above

11. At the time of preparing voucher of sales, the accountant of the XX Publications requires original copy of sales bill. Identify the correct statement from the following.

- A) No, the accountant is not correct with his stand
- B) Yes, the accountant is correct with his stand
- C) Somehow the Accountant is correct
- D) None of the above

12. Which of the following is correct?

- A) Liabilities = Assets + Capital
- B) Assets = Liabilities - Capital
- C) Capital = Assets - Liabilities
- D) Capital = Assets + Liabilities

13. In June, Company "XX" receives Rs.5000. Which account of company "XX" affected?

- A) Assets
- B) Liability
- C) Owner Equity
- D) No effect

14. "The company repays its bank loan" in the light of this statement, all the given statements are correct except one. Identify the wrong statement.

- A) There is decrease in Assets
- B) There is decrease in Liability
- C) There is no effect on owners' equity
- D) There is increase in equity

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15. The journal entry to record the sale of services on credit should include
- A) Debit to debtors and credit to capital
 - B) Debit to cash and credit to debtors
 - C) Debit to fees income and credit to debtors
 - D) Debit to debtors and credit to fees income.
16. When an entry is made in journal
- A) Assets are listed first
 - B) Accounts to be debited listed first
 - C) Accounts to be credited listed first
 - D) Accounts may be listed in any order
17. The book in which all accounts are maintained is known as
- A) Cash books
 - B) Journal
 - C) Purchase Book
 - D) Ledger
18. Balancing of accounts means
- A) Total of debit side
 - B) Total of credit side
 - C) Difference in total of Debit and credit
 - D) None of the above
19. The journal entry to record purchase of equipments for Rs.200000 cash and a balance of Rs.800000 due in 30 days include
- A) Debit equipment for Rs.200000 and credit cash Rs.200000
 - B) Debit equipment for Rs.1000000 and credit cash Rs.200000 and creditors Rs.800000
 - C) Debit equipment Rs.200000 and credit debtors Rs.800000
 - D) Debit equipment Rs.1000000 and credit Cash Rs.1000000
20. The double column cash book records
- A) All transactions
 - B) Cash and bank transactions
 - C) Only cash transactions
 - D) Only credit transactions
21. Cash book does not record transactions of
- A) cash nature
 - B) Credit Nature
 - C) cash and credit nature
 - D) None of the above
22. The periodic total of purchases return journal is posted to
- A) Purchase account

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- B) Profit and loss account
- C) Purchase returns account
- D) Furniture account

23. Credit balance of bank account in cash book shows

- A) Over draft
- B) Cash deposited in our bank
- C) Cash withdrawn from bank
- D) None of the above

24. A Trial balance is prepared

- A) After preparation of Financial Statement
- B) After rewarding transaction in subsidiary books
- C) After posting to ledger is complete
- D) After posting to ledger is complete and accounts have been balanced

25. Agreement of Trial balance is affected by

- A) One sided errors only
- B) Two sided errors only
- C) Both (A) and (B)
- D) None of the above

26. If the Trial balance agrees, it implies that

- A) There is no error in book
- B) There may be two sided errors in the book
- C) There may be one sided errors in the book
- D) There may be both two sided & one sided error in the book

27. A trader has prepared the Trial Balance and total does not Tie. Which approach the Trader should follow?

- A) Firstly, he should recheck all the ledger.
- B) He should recheck the Total of Trial Balance
- C) He should open the suspense account
- D) All of the Above

28. A bank reconciliation statement is prepared by

- A) Creditors
- B) Bank
- C) Account Holder in Bank
- D) Debtors

29. A Bank reconciliation statement is prepared with the balance of

- A) Pass Book
- B) Cash Book
- C) Both (A) and (B)
- D) None of the above

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30. Pass book is a copy of
- A) Customer Account
 - B) Bank column of cash book
 - C) Cash column of cash book
 - D) Receipts and payments
31. Unfavorable bank balance means
- A) Credit balance in Pass Book
 - B) Credit Balance in Cash Book
 - C) Debit balance In Cash book
 - D) None of the above
32. Favorable bank balance means
- A) Credit balance in Cash Book
 - B) Credit Balance in Pass Book
 - C) Debit balance In Cash book
 - D) Both (B) and (C)
33. Depreciation is the a / an ____ cost
- A) Current
 - B) Sequence
 - C) Expired
 - D) Matured
34. Balance Sheet will not show the correct financial position of the business. If depreciation is not provided on assets, as the assets
- A) Will remain overvalued
 - B) Will remain undervalued
 - C) Will remain cost effective
 - D) None of the above
35. When bills are sent for collection the sender of the bills opens a new account i.e
- A) Bill sent for collection account
 - B) Bank Account
 - C) Discounting Account
 - D) None of the above
36. If Wages paid for installation of new machinery is debited to wages account, it is
- A) An error of commission
 - B) An error of principle
 - C) A compensating error
 - D) An error of omission
37. Whic of these errors will be rectified through suspense account
- A) Sales return book under cast by Rs.1000
 - B) Sales return by XXX Rs .1000
 - C) Sales return by XXX Rs.1000 recorded as Rs.100

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D) Sales return by XXX Rs.1000 recorded through purchase return account

38. The financial statements consists of

- A) Trial Balance
- B) Profit and loss Account
- C) Balance Sheet
- D) Both (B) and (C)

39. ' Capital Gains' are those profits

- A) Which are earned as interest on investments
- B) Which are earned by selling of goods
- C) Which are by selling fixed assets of the business
- D) Which are related to discounts received from creditors.

40. Which of the following is correct

- A) Net sales = Cash Sales + credit sales – sales return
- B) Net sales = Cash Sales + credit sales + sales return
- C) Net sales = Total Sales – Credit Sales
- D) Net Sales = Sales + Credit Sales

COMMERCE (40 x 1 = 40 marks)

1. Which among the following is the main or leading objective of business?

- A) Social Responsibility
- B) Profit Earning
- C) Greater Productivity
- D) Innovation

2. Since the main objective of business is to earn profits, which of the following gap is not an appropriate method of earning profits:

- A) Selling good quality product at reasonable prices
- B) Inflating the prices
- C) Selling low quality product at low prices
- D) All methods are appropriate

3. Which industry combines various ingredients into a new product?

- A) Analytical industry
- B) Synthetically industry
- C) Assembling industry
- D) Processing Industry

4. Transport, Banking, insurance, warehousing, communication, packaging and advertising are included which industry:

- A) Primary
- B) Secondary

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- C) Tertiary
- D) None of these

5. All activities involving the removal of hindrances in the process of exchange are included in _____

- A) Trade
- B) Axillaries to Trade
- C) Commerce
- D) None of these

6. Which of the following is an objective for the ' Make in India ' initiative launched by Government of India?

- A) Encourage domestic companies to manufacture their products in India
- B) Encourage multinational companies to manufacture their products in India
- C) Job creation and skill enhancement
- D) All of the above

7. Which of the following is correct about speculative risks?

- A) Involve the possibility of only loss
- B) Involve the possibility of only gain
- C) Involve the possibility of either gain or loss
- D) Involve the possibility of neither gain nor loss.

8. Which of the following is a factor in determining the degree of risk involved in a business?

- A) Only nature of the business
- B) Only size of the business
- C) Both nature and size of the business
- D) Neither nature nor size of the business

9. Which of the following is not an economic cause of business risk?

- A) Interest rate fluctuation
- B) Change in technology
- C) Negligence of the employee
- D) Higher Taxes

10. Sole proprietors have _____ liability:

- A) Limited
- B) Unlimited
- C) Joint and limited
- D) Joint and unlimited

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11. Sole proprietor form of business is best suited for which of the following business:
- A) Large Scale
 - B) Medium Scale
 - C) Small Scale
 - D) None of these
12. The identity of sole trade is _____
- A) Distinct
 - B) Same
 - C) Indistinct
 - D) Similar
13. The minimum and maximum number of partners in a partnership firm is:
- A) 2 to 100 respectively
 - B) 2 to 50 respectively
 - C) 10 and 100 respectively
 - D) 10 to 50 respectively
14. Which of the following is true regarding a minor as a partner?
- A) Minor cannot become a partner in any firm even with the mutual consent of all the partner
 - B) Minor partner's liability is limited to the extent of the capital contributed by him in the firm.
 - C) Minor Partner is eligible to take an active part in the management of the firm
 - D) Minor partner shares both the profits and the losses of the firm
15. Which is the nature of liability of the coparceners in a Joint Hindu Family business?
- A) Joint and limited
 - B) Limited to their share of co-parcenary property
 - C) Unlimited
 - D) Joint and unlimited
16. Which of the following laws governs Joint Hindu Family business?
- A) Hindu Succession Act 1956
 - B) Hindu Succession Act 1954
 - C) Hindu Succession Act 1950
 - D) Hindu Succession Act 1952
17. Which of the following is the main motive behind the formation of Co-operative Societies?
- A) Profit Earning
 - B) Service
 - C) Market Growth
 - D) Professional Management
18. Who has the power to take decisions in a Co-operative society?
- A) Members of the co-operative society

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- B) Elected Management committee
C) Government
D) Customers
19. The company form of organization is governed by which of the following Act
A) The Companies ACT 1956
B) The Companies ACT 2013
C) The Companies ACT 1866
D) The Companies ACT 1913
- 20 _____are accountable to the _____ for the working of the company
A) Shareholders, Directors
B) Employees, Directors
C) Directors, shareholders
D) Directors, Employees
21. Which document is issued by a company to invite the public to subscribe for its securities?
A) Prospectus
B) MOA
C) AOA
D) None of these
22. The objectives of a company are stated in which document
A) Articles of Association
B) Memorandum of Association
C) Prospectus
D) Certificate of Commencement
23. As per SEBI, what is the percentage of minimum subscription which must be subscribed by the public?
A) 80 % of the total issue
B) 50% of the total issue
C) 90% of the total issue
D) 95% of the total issue
24. Which activity does not form the part of the promotion stage:
A) Identification of business opportunity
B) Feasibility studies
C) Incorporation of company
D) Appointment of Professionals
25. Of the following forms of business organizations, which one is best suited in case where direct personal contact is required with customers:
A) Private Company
B) Sole Proprietorship

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- C) Public Limited
- D) None of the above

26. Who heads departmental undertaking?

- A) Ministry concerned
- B) Civil Servants
- C) Share holders
- D) Politicians

27. Statutory corporation Falls under which of the following categories:

- A) Private Sector
- B) Public Limited Company
- C) Public Sector
- D) Private Limited Company

28. Which of the following is incorrect about Public private Partnership (PPP) Model:

- A) Private sector role is to make use of its expertise in operations and managing tasks
- B) Government's contribution is in the form of capital for investment
- C) Private sector's roles is towards social responsibilities and/or environmental awareness
- D) Private sector is responsible for innovation to run the business effectively

29. Among which of the following entities is a new and separate business entity formed in accordance with the agreement between the parties:

- A) Contractual Joint Venture (CJV)
- B) Public Private Partnership (PPP)
- C) Equinity based Joint Venture (EJV)
- D) None of these

30. Goods are _____ in nature and services are _____ in nature.

- A) Heterogeneous, Homogeneous
- B) Homogeneous, Heterogeneous
- C) Heterogeneous, Heterogeneous
- D) Homogeneous, Homogeneous

31. In terms of tangibility, goods are _____ and services are _____ .

- A) Tangible, Intangible
- B) Intangible, Tangible
- C) Tangible, Tangible
- D) Intangible, Intangible

32. Which of the following banks is an important source of providing rural credit in India.

- A) Public Sector Banks
- B) Co-operative Bank
- C) Private Sector Bank
- D) Specialised Bank

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33. Electronic Fund Transfer (EFT) by banks can be done in which of the following way:
- A) ATM, PoS
 - B) NEFT, RTGS
 - C) EDI, CC
 - D) None of these
34. If reasonable care is not taken by the insured to minimize the loss or damage to insured property then the claim from the insurance company may be lost. What is this principle known as?
- A) Mitigation
 - B) Indemnity
 - C) Contribution
 - D) Utmost Good Faith
35. Which of the following is the facility where a customer can receive media services directly through a satellite with the help of small antenna and a set top box?
- A) DTH Services
 - B) Fixed line services
 - C) VSAT Services
 - D) Cable Services
36. What does VSAT stands for?
- A) Very Short Aperture Terminal
 - B) Very Similar Aperture Terminal
 - C) Very Small Aperture terminal
 - D) Very Significant Aperture Terminal
37. Which of the following statements is true regarding the benefits of e-commerce to the business organisation:
- A) Small firms are notable to co-exist with big firms
 - B) Poor time management
 - C) Expands the market place to national and international markets
 - D) Does not support business processes
38. Which is the e-business application that involves the online buying and selling and shares and other financial instruments?
- A) e- delivery
 - B) e- promotion
 - C) e-bidding
 - D) e-Trading
39. Which of the following terms is applicable for a service provider who provides services of given kind to only one firm?
- A) Verticals Third Party Service Provider
 - B) Horizontal Third Party Service Provider

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- C) Captive Service Provider
- D) None of the above

40. BPO Stands for which of the following

- A) Business Practice Outsourcing
- B) Business Payment outsourcing
- C) Business Process outsourcing
- D) Business Procedure Outsourcing

ECONOMICS (40 X 1 = 40 MARKS) ECONOMICS XI CBSE –ECO11 C

1.....is the process through which consumers satisfy their wants by the use of Goods and services.

- (A) Distribution
- (B) Production
- (C) Consumption
- (D) None of the above

2. An economic problem arises because

- (A) Human wants are unlimited
- (B) Means are limited
- (C) Resources have alternate uses
- (D) All of the above

3. The statistical study begins with collection of data and ends with

- (A) Organization of data
- (B) Analysis of data
- (C) Interpretation of data
- (D) None of the above

4. Statistical data are used for knowing about the progress in the

- (A) Techniques of production
- (B) Volume of production
- (C) Imports and Exports
- (D) All of the above

5. Data collected through.....method is reliable because it is directly collected from the respondents by the investigator himself

- (A) Telephone interviews
- (B) Direct personal interview

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- (C) Indirect oral interview
(D) None of the above
6. Survey that includes all units of population is known as.....survey
(A) Sample
(B) Censes
(C) Total
(D) None of these
7. Error which occurs due to non-response from the respondents is an example of.....
(A) Sampling error
(B) Non-Sampling error
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above
8. Before using secondary data, the investigator should satisfy him as regards to
(A) Reliability of data
(B) Suitability of data
(C) Adequacy of data
(D) All of the above
9. When data are classified on the basis of time, it is known as
(A) Conditional classification
(B) Geographical classification
(C) Chronological classification
(D) None of the above
10. The frequency distribution of a single variable is called
(A) Bivariate distribution
(B) Univariate distribution
(C) Cumulative frequency distribution
(D) Discrete variable distribution
11. Range of a frequency distribution is equal to
(A) Largest value – Smallest value
(B) Number of classes x Class interval (when class intervals are same)
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above
12. The characteristic of a fact that can be increased in the form of numerical aptitude refers to
(A) Variable
(B) Attribute
(C) Frequency
(D) None of the above

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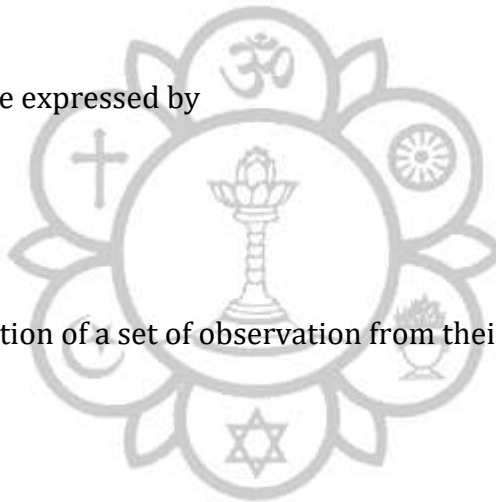
13. The process of arranging data orderly in the form of rows and columns is known as
- (A) Textual presentation
 - (B) Tabulation
 - (C) Diagrammatic presentation
 - (D) None of the above
14. Which of the following statement is incorrect?
- (A) Head note is not required in a table
 - (B) A table should be simple and compact
 - (C) A table should be complete and self-explanatory
 - (D) Both (b) and (c)
15. The selection of the proper diagram depends upon
- (A) Nature of data
 - (B) Purpose of presentation
 - (C) The ratio of minimum and maximum values
 - (D) All of the above
16. The titles given to specific rows of a table are called
- (A) Stubs
 - (B) Row Headings
 - (C) Captions
 - (D) Both (a) and (c)
17. the most common graphical presentation of quantitative data is a
- (A) Histogram
 - (B) Bar Graph
 - (C) Relative frequency
 - (D) Pie Chart
18. Which of the following statement is true when applied to a less-than cumulative frequency curve (Ogive)?
- (A) Mid-points are plotted against cumulative frequencies
 - (B) Upper-class boundaries are plotted against cumulative frequencies
 - (C) Lower-class boundaries are plotted against cumulative frequencies
 - (D) Mid-points are plotted against frequency
19. Frequency polygon is an alternative to.....and it is also derived from.....
- (A) Bar diagram, histogram
 - (B) Histogram, bar diagram
 - (C) Histogram, histogram
 - (D) Ogive, histogram
20. Which of the following statement is not true?
- (A) Total area under a histogram should be equal to total area under a polygon

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- (B) Polygon cannot be constructed without histogram
(C) When comparison of two frequency distribution is involved, it is appropriate
To present data in polygon
(D) All of the above
21. A table gives information on a large number of inter-related characteristics of a given phenomenon
(A) Derived
(B) Simple
(C) Manifold
(D) None of these
22. the most commonly used measure of central tendency is
(A) Arithmetic mean
(B) Median
(C) Mode
(D) All of the above
23. Assumed mean can be expressed by
(A) Z
(B) A
(C) $\bar{X} - 1$
(D) $\bar{X} - A$
24. The total of the deviation of a set of observation from their mean is always
(A) 0
(B) 1
(C) -1
(D) -2
25. Median is aaverage
(A) Computed
(B) Positional
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above
26. The value of deciles divides the total number of observations into.....equal parts
(A) 100
(B) 10
(C) 2
(D) None of these
27. While computing median in a continuous series, the following formula is
Used $M = l_1 + (((n/2 - cf)/f) * c)$
In the given formula l_1 represents



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- (A) Lower limit of the median class
(B) Upper limit of the median class
(C) Class interval of the median class
(D) None of the above
28. Median is.....by changes in extreme
(A) Affected
(B) Not affected
(C) Affected in some cases
(D) None of the above
29. Mode can be located by
(A) Grouping
(B) Inspection
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above
30. Mode = 3 Median - 2.....
(A) Quartile
(B) Mean
(C) GM
(D) HM
31. The mean weight of a class of 10 students is 60 Kg. A student weighing 55 Kg leaves the class and two new students are admitted who weigh 62 kg and 42 kg respectively. Find the mean weight of the class
(A) 56 kg
(B) 59 kg
(C) 62 kg
(D) None of these
- 32.....is defined as the ratio of the difference between the largest and smallest value to their sum
(A) Range
(B) Coefficient of range
(C) Both (a) and (b)
(D) None of the above
33. If a constant quantity is subtracted from every observation in a data set, then the range of the resulting set of values will be equal to
(A) Range of the original data set plus the constant quantity
(B) Range of the original data set minus the constant quantity
(C) Range of original data set
(D) Range of the original data set divided by the constant quantity

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34. If 25% of the items are less than 20 and 25% are more than 40, then the quartile deviation is

- (A) 20
- (B) 30
- (C) 40
- (D) 10

35. What will be the value of coefficient of range for the following data?

X : 10, 20, 30, 40, 50

- (A) 50%
- (B) 66%
- (C) 60%
- (D) None of these

36. Mean deviation is a method used for assessing dispersion on the basis of

- (A) Spread of values
- (B) Central value
- (C) Both (a) and (b)
- (D) None of these

37. Co-efficient of variation is given by

- (A) $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{X}}$
- (B) $\frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma}$
- (C) $\frac{\bar{X}}{\sigma} \times 100$
- (D) $\frac{\sigma}{\bar{X}} \times 100$

38. Standard deviation is.....of the arithmetic average of the squares of the deviations measured from the mean

- (A) Square root
- (B) Cube root
- (C) Sum total
- (D) None of the above

39. Greater the value of standard deviation.....is the consistency of data

- (A) Lesser
- (B) Greater
- (C) Constant
- (D) None of the above

40. The measure of dispersion which is independent of frequencies of the given distribution, is

- (A) Range
- (B) SD
- (C) MD
- (D) QD