Q1. Rs. 8,000 becomes Rs. 10,000 in two years at simple interest. The amount that will become Rs. 6,875 in 3 years at the same rate of interest is: **[Nov 2006]**

(a) Rs. 4,850 (b) Rs. 5,000
(c) Rs. 5,500 (d) Rs. 5,275

Q2. The difference between the simple and compound interest on a certain sum for 3 year at 5% p.a. is Rs. 228.75. The compound interest on the sum for 2 years at 5% p.a. is: **Nov [2006]**

(a) Rs. 3,175 (b) Rs. 3,075
(c) Rs. 3,275 (d) Rs. 2,975.

Q3. Mr. X Invests Rs. 10,000 every year starting from today for next 10 years suppose interest rate is 8% per annum compounded annually. Calculate future value of annuity: (Given that $(1 + 0.08)^{10} = 2.15892500$] **Nov [2006]**

(a) Rs. 156454.88 (b) Rs. 144865.625
(c) Rs. 156554.88 (d) None of these

Q4. The present value of an annuity of Rs. 3,000 for 15 years at 4.5% p.a. C.I. is: [Given that $(1.045)^{15} = 1.935282$] **Nov [2006]**

(a) Rs. 23,809.67 (b) Rs. 32,218.67
(c) Rs. 32,908.67 (d) None of these

Q5. The rate of simple interest on a sum of money is 6% p.a. for first 3 years, 8% p.a. for the next five years and 10% p.a. for the period beyond 8 years. If the simple interest accrued by the sum for a period for 10 years is Rs. 1,560. The sum is : **Feb [2007]**

(a) Rs. 1,500 (b) Rs. 2,000
(c) Rs. 3,000 (d) Rs. 5,000

Q6. A sum of money doubles itself in 10 years. The number of years it would treble itself is: **Feb [2007]**

(a) 25 years (b) 15 years (c) 20 years (d) None.

Q7. In what time will Rs. 3,90,625 amounts to Rs. 4,56,976 at 8% p.a., when the interest is compounded semi-annually? [Given :$(1.04)^4 = 1.16986$] **Feb [2007]**

(a) 2 years (b) 4 years (c) 5 years (d) 7 years

Q8. A machine can be purchased for Rs. 50,000. Machine will contribute Rs. 12,000 per year for the next five years. Assume borrowing cost is 10% per annum. Determine whether machine should be purchased or not: **Feb [2007]**

(a) Should be purchased (b) Should not be purchased
(c) Can't say about purchase (d) None of the above

Q9. How much amount is required to be invested every year so as to accumulate Rs. 3,00,000 at the end of 10 years, if interest is compounded annually at 10%? [Give $(1.1)^{10} = 2.5937$] **Feb [2007]**

(a) Rs. 18,823.65 (b) Rs. 18,828.65
(c) Rs. 18,832.65 (d) Rs. 18,882.65

Q10. A certain sum of money amounts to Rs. 6,300 in two years and Rs. 7,875 in three years nine months at simple interest. Find the rate of interest per annum: **May [2007]**

(a) 20% (b) 18% (c) 15% (d) 10%

Q11. How long will Rs. 12,000 take to amount to Rs. 14,000 at 5% p.a. converted quarterly? [Given: $(1.0125)^{12.4} = 1.1666$] **May [2007]**

(a) 3 years (b) 3.1 years
(c) 13.5 years (d) 12.4 years.

Q12. A company is considering proposal of purchasing a machine either by making full payment of Rs. 4,000 or by leasing it for four years at an annual rate of Rs. 1,250. Which course of action is preferable, if the company can borrow money at 14% compounded annually? [Given : $(1.14)^4 = 1.68896$] **May [2007]**

(a) Leasing is preferable (b) Should be purchased
(c) No difference (d) None of these

Q13. Vipul purchases a car for Rs. 5,50,000. He gets a loan of Rs. 5,00,000 at 15% p.a. from a Bank and balance Rs. 50,000 he pays at the time of purchase. He has to pay the whole amount of loan in 12 equal monthly instalments with interest starting from the end of the first month. The money he has to pay at the end of every month is: [Given $(1.0125)^{12} = 1.16075452$] **May [2007]**

(a) Rs. 45,130.43 (b) Rs. 45,230.43
(c) Rs. 45,330.43 (d) None of these

Q14. If Rs. 1,000 be invested at interest rate of 5% & interest be added to the principal every 10 years, then number of years in which it will amount to Rs. 2,000 is: **Aug [2007]**

(a) $16\frac{2}{3}$ years (b) $6\frac{1}{4}$ years
(c) 16 years (d) $6\frac{2}{3}$ years.

Q15. The annual birth and death rates per 1000 are 39.4 and 19.4 respectively. The number of years in which the population will be doubled assuming there is no immigration or emigration is: **Aug [2007]**

(a) 35 years (b) 30 years (c) 25 years (d) None

Q16. The effective rate equivalent to nominal rate of 6% compounded monthly is: **Aug [2007]**

(a) 6.05 (b) 6.16 (c) 6.26 (d) 6.07

Q17. A company establishes a sinking fund to provide for the payment of Rs. 2,00,000 debt maturing in 20 years. Contributions to the fund are to be made at the end of every year. Find the amount of each annual deposit if interest is 5% per annum: **Aug [2007]**

(a) Rs. 6,142 (b) Rs. 6,049
(c) Rs. 6,052 (d) Rs. 6,159

Q18. A person borrows Rs. 5,000 for 2 years at 4% p.a. simple interest. He immediately lends to another person at $6\frac{1}{4}$ % p.a. for 2 years. Find his gain in the transaction per year: **Nov [2007]**

(a) Rs. 112.50 (b) Rs. 125
(c) Rs.225 (d) Rs. 167.50

Q19. A person deposited Rs. 5,000 in a bank. The deposit was left to accumulate at 6% compounded quarterly for the first five years and at 8% compounded semi-annually for the next eight years. The compound amount at the end of 13 years is: **Nov [2007]**

(a) Rs. 12621.50 (b) Rs. 12613.10
(c) Rs. 13613.10 (d) None.

Q20. Raja aged 40 wishes his wife Rani to have Rs. 40 lakhs at his death. If his expectation of life is another 30 years and he starts making equal annual investments commencing now at 3% compound interest p.a. How much should he invest annually? **Nov [2007]**

(a) Rs. 84,077 (b) Rs. 81,628
(c) Rs. 84,449 (d) Rs. 84,247

Q21. Two equal sums of money were lent at simple interest at 11 % p.a. for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years and $4\frac{1}{2}$ years respectively. If the difference in interests for two periods was Rs. 412.50, then each sum is: **Feb [2008]**

(a) Rs. 3,250 (b) Rs. 3,500
(c) Rs. 3,750 (d) Rs. 4,350

Q22. Anshul's father wishes to have Rs. 75,000 in a bank account when his first college expenses begin. How much amount his father should deposit now at 6.5% compounded annually if Anshul is to start college in 8 years hence from now? **Feb [2008]**

(a) Rs. 45,360 (b) Rs. 46,360
(c) Rs. 55,360 (d) Rs. 48,360.

Q23. A company may obtain a machine either by leasing it for 5 years (useful life) at an annual rent of Rs. 2,000 or by purchasing the machine for Rs. 8,100. If the company can borrow money at 18% per annum, which alternative is preferable? **Feb [2008]**

(a) Leasing (b) Purchasing
(c) Can't say (d) None of these

Q24. In how much time would the simple interest on a certain sum be 0.125 times the principal at 10% per annum? **June [2008]**

(a) $1-\frac{1}{4}$ years (b) $1\frac{3}{4}$ years
(c) $2\frac{1}{4}$ years (d) $2\frac{3}{4}$ years

Q25. The difference between compound interest and simple interest on a certain sum for 2 years @ 10% p.a. is Rs. 10. Find the sum: **June [2008]**

(a) Rs. 1,010 (b) Rs. 1,095 (c) Rs. 1,000 (d) Rs. 990

Q26. A machine worth Rs. 4,90,740 is depreciated at 15% on its opening value each year. When its value would reduce to Rs. 2,00,000: **June [2008]**

(a) 5 years 6 months (b) 5 years 7 months
(c) 5 years 5 months (d) None.

Q27. A sinking fund is created for redeeming debentures worth Rs. 5 lacs at the end of 25 years. How much provision needs to be made out of profits each year provided sinking fund investments can earn interest at 4% p.a.? **June [2008]**

(a) Rs. 12,006 (b) Rs. 12,040
(c) Rs. 12,039 (d) Rs. 12,035

Q28. If the difference between simple interest and compound interest is Rs. 11 at the rate of 10% for two years, then find the sum. **Dec [2008]**

(a) Rs. 1,200 (b) Rs. 1,100
(c) Rs. 1,000 (d) None of these

Q29. Future value of an ordinary annuity: **Dec [2008]**

(a) $A(n, i) = A\left[\frac{(1+i)^n-1}{i}\right]$ (b) $A(n, i) = A\left[\frac{(1+i)^n+1}{i}\right]$
(c) $A(n, i) = A\left[\frac{1-(1+i)^n}{i}\right]$ (d) $A(n, i) = A\left[\frac{(1+i)^n-1}{i(1+i)^n}\right]$

Q30. Find the numbers of years in which a sum doubles itself at the rate of 8% per annum. **Dec [2008]**

(a) $11\frac{1}{2}$ (b) $12\frac{1}{2}$ (c) $9\frac{1}{2}$ (d) $13\frac{1}{2}$

Q31. In how many years, a sum will become double at 5% p.a. compound interest. **June [2009]**

(a) 14.0 years (b) 14.1 years
(c) 14.2 years (d) 14.3 years

Q32. The time by which a sum of money is 8 times of itself if it doubles itself in 15 years. **June [2009]**

(a) 42 years (b) 43 years
(c) 45 years (d) 46 years

Q33. What is rate of simple interest if a sum of money amounts to Rs. 2,784 in 4 years & Rs. 2,688 in 3 years? **June [2009]**

(a) 1%p.a. (b) 4%p.a. (c) 5% p.a. (d) 8% p.a.

Q34. A sum amount to Rs. 1,331 at a principal of Rs. 1,000 at 10% compounded annually. Find the time. **June [2009]**

(a) 3.31 years (b) 4 years (c) 3 years (d) 2 years

Q35. Paul borrows Rs. 20,000 on condition to repay it with compound interest at 5% p.a. in annual instalment of Rs. 2,000 each. Find the number of years in which the debt would be paid off. **June [2009]**

(a) 10 years (b) 12 years (c) 14 years (d) 15 years

Q36. In how many years, a sum of Rs. 1,000 compounded annually @ 10%, will amount to Rs. 1,331? **Dec [2009]**

(a) 6 years (b) 5 years (c) 4 years (d) 3 years

Q37. The compound interest for a certain sum @ 5% p.a. for first year is Rs. 25. The S-I for the same money @ 5% p.a. for 2 years will be. **Dec [2009]**

(a) Rs. 40 (b) Rs. 50 (c) Rs. 60 (d) Rs. 70

Q38. At what % rate of compound interest (CI) will a sum of money become 16 times in four years, if interest is being calculated compounding annually: **June [2010]**

(a) r = 100% (b) r=10%

(c) r = 200% (d) r = 20%

Q39. Find the present value of an annuity of Rs. 1,000 payable at the end of each year for 10 years. If rate of interest is 6% compounding per annum (given $(1.06)^{-10} = 0.5584$): **June [2010]**

(a) Rs. 7,360 (b) Rs. 8,360 (c) Rs. 12,000 (d) None

Q40. If the simple interest on a sum of money at 12% p.a. for two years is Rs. 3,600. The compound interest on the same sum for two years at the-same rate is: **June [2010]**

(a) Rs. 3,816 (b) Rs. 3,806

(c) Rs. 3,861 (d) Rs. 3,860

Q41. The future value of an annuity of Rs. 5,000 is made annually for 8 years at interest rate of 9% compounded annually [Given that $(1.09)^8 = 1.99256$] is: **Dec [2010]**

(a) Rs. 55,142.22 (b) Rs. 65,142.22

(c) Rs. 65,532.22 (d) Rs. 57,425.22

Q42. The effective annual rate of interest corresponding to nominal rate 6% p.a. payable half yearly is. **Dec [2010]**

(a) 6.06% (b) 6.07% (c) 6.08% (d) 6.09%

Q43. Cost of Machinery is Rs. 1,25,000/- If its useful life is estimated to be 20 years and the rate of depreciation of its cost is 10% p.a., then the scrap value of the Machinery is [given that $(0.9)^{20} = 0.1215$] **Dec [2010]**

(a) Rs. 15,187 (b) Rs. 15,400

(c) Rs. 15,300 (d) Rs. 15,250

Q44. Mr. X invests 'P' amount at Simple Interest rate 10% and Mr. Y invests 'Q' amount at Compound Interest rate 5% compounded annually. At the end of two years both get the same amount of interest, then the relation between two amounts P and Q is given by: **Dec [2010]**

(a) $P = \frac{41Q}{80}$ (b) $P = \frac{41Q}{40}$ (c) $P = \frac{41Q}{100}$ (d) $P = \frac{41Q}{200}$

Q45. If the difference of S.I and C.I is Rs. 72 at 12% for 2 years. Calculate the amount. **June [2011]**

(a) Rs. 8,000 (b) Rs. 6,000

(c) Rs. 5,000 (d) Rs. 7,750.

Q46. If a simple interest on a sum of money at 6% p.a. for 7 years is equal to twice of simple interest on another sum for 9 years at 5% p.a. The ratio will be: **June [2011]**

(a) 2:15 (b) 7:15 (c) 15:7 (d) 1:7

Q46. By mistake a clerk, calculated the simple interest on principal for 5 months at 6.5% p.a. instead of 6 months at 5.5% p.a. If the error in calculation was Rs. 25.40. The original sum of principal was _____. **June [2011]**

(a) Rs. 60,690 (b) Rs. 60,960

(c) Rs. 90,660 (d) Rs. 90,690

Q48. If the Simple Interest on Rs. 1,400 for 3 years is less than the simple interest on Rs.1,800 for the same period by Rs. 80, then the rate of interest is **Dec [2011]**

(a) 5.67% (b) 6.67% (c) 7.20% (d) 5.00%

Q49. Nominal rate of interest is 9.9% p.a. If interest is Compounded monthly, what will be the effective rate of interest (given $\left(\frac{4033}{4000}\right)^{12} = 1.1036$ (approx))? **Dec [2011]**

(a) 10.36% (b) 9.36% (c) 11.36% (d) 9.9%

Q50. The S.I. on a sum of money is $\frac{4}{9}$ of the principal and the no. of years is equal to the rate of interest per annum. Find the rate of interest per annum? **June [2012]**

(a) 5% (b) 20/3% (c) 22/7% (d) 6%

Q51. Simple interest on Rs. 2,000 for 5 months at 16% p.a. is ___. **June [2012]**

(a) Rs. 133.33 (b) Rs. 133.26

(c) Rs. 134.00 (d) Rs. 132.09

Q52. How much investment is required to yield an Annual income of Rs. 420 at 7% p.a. Simple interest. **Dec [2012]**

(a) Rs. 6,000 (b) Rs. 6,420
(c) Rs. 5,580 (d) Rs. 5,000

Q53. X invests Rs. 90,500 in post office at 7.5% p.a. simple interest. While calculating the rate was wrongly taken as 5.7% p.a. The difference in amounts at maturity is Rs. 9,774. Find the period for which the sum was invested: **Dec [2012]**

(a) 7 years (b) 5.8 years
(c) 6 years (d) 8 years

Q54. The difference between compound and simple interest on a certain sum of money for 2 years at 4% p.a. is Rs. 1. The sum (in Rs.) is: **June [2013]**

(a) 625 (b) 630 (c) 640 (d) 635

Q55. A sum of money compounded annually becomes Rs. 1,140 in two years and Rs. 1,710 in three years. Find the rate of interest per annum. **June [2013]**

(a) 30% (b) 40% (c) 50% (d) 60%

Q56. On what sum difference between compound interest and simple interest for two years at 7% p.a. interest is Rs. 29.4 **Dec [2013]**

(a) Rs. 5,000 (b) Rs. 5,500
(c) Rs. 6,000 (d) Rs. 6,500

Q57. In what time will a sum of money double its y at 6.25% p.a. simple interest? **Dec [2013]**

(a) 5 years (b) 8 years
(c) 12 years (d) 16 years

Q58. What principal will amount to Rs. 370 in 6 years at 8% p.a. at simple interest? **Dec [2013]**

(a) Rs. 210 (b) Rs. 250 (c) Rs.310 (d) Rs. 350

Q59. Partners A & B together lent Rs. 3,903 at 4% p.a. interest compounded annually. After a span of 7 years, A gets the same amount as B gets after 9 years. Share of A in sum of Rs. 3,903 would have been: **June [2014]**

(a) Rs. 1,875 (b) Rs. 2,280
(c) Rs. 2,028 (d)Rs. 2,820

Q60. If a sum triples in 15 years at simple rate of interest, the rate of interest per annum will be: **June [2014]**

(a) 13.0% (b) 13.3% (c) 13.5% (d) 18.0%

Q61. How much amount is required to be invested every year as to accumulate Rs. 6,00,000 at the end of 10 years, if interest is compounded annually at 10% rate of interest [Given: $(1.1)^{10} = 2.59374$]. **June [2014]**

(a) Rs. 37,467 (b) Rs. 37,476
(c) Rs. 37,647 (d) Rs. 37,674

Q62. The future value of an annuity of Rs. 1,000 made annually for 5 years at the interest of 14% compounded annually is: (Given $(1.14)^5 = 1.92541$) **Dec [2014]**

(a) Rs. 5,610 (b) Rs. 6,610
(c) Rs. 6,160 (d) Rs. 5,160

Q63. A sum of money invested of compound interest doubles itself in four years. It becomes 32 times of itself at the same rate of compound interest in: **Dec [2014]**

(a) 12 years (b) 16 years
(c) 20 years (d) 24 years

Q64. A certain sum of money was invested at simple rate of interest for three years. If the same has been invested at a rate that was 7% higher, the interest amount would have been Rs. 882 more. The amount of sum invested is: **Dec [2014]**

(a) Rs. 12,600 (b) Rs. 6,800
(c) Rs. 4,200 (d) Rs. 2,800

Q65. A sum of money doubles itself in 8 years at SI. The number of years it would triple itself is __. **June [2015]**

(a) 20 years (b) 12 years (c) 16 years (d) None

Q66. A sum of Rs. 44,000 is divided into three parts such that the corresponding interest earned after 2 years, 3 years and 6 years may be equal. If the rates of simple interest are 6% p.a., 8% p.a. and 6% p.a. respectively, then the smallest part of the sum will be: **June [2015]**

(a) Rs. 4,000 (b) Rs. 8,000
(c) Rs. 10,000 (d) Rs. 12,000

Q67. Suppose your parent decides to open a PPF account in a bank towards your name with Rs. 10,000 every year starting from today for next 15 years. When you receive & get 8.5% p.a. interest rate compounded annually. What is the present value of this annuity? (Give answer in Rs. without any fraction.) (Given P (15,0.085) = 8.304236576) **Dec [2015]**

(a) 83,042 (b) 90,100
(c) 93,042 (d) 73,042

Q68. In how many years will a sum of money become four times at 12% p.a. simple interest? **Dec [2015]**

(a) 18 years (b) 21 years
(c) 25 years (d) 28 years

Q69. The simple interest for a certain sum for 2 years at 10% per annum is Rs. 90. The corresponding compound interest is (In Rs.): **Dec [2015]**

(a) 99 (b) 95.60 (c) 94.50 (d) 108

Q70. Mr. X bought an electronic item for Rs. 1,000. What would be future value of same item after 2 years, if value is compounded semi-annually at 22% p.a? **June [2016]**

(a) Rs. 1488.40 (b) Rs. 1518.07
(c) Rs. 2008.07 (d) Rs. 2200.00

Q71. If an amount is kept at simple interest, it earns an interest of Rs. 600 in first two years but when kept at compound interest it earns an interest of Rs. 660 for the same period, then the rate of interest and principal amount respectively are: **June [2016]**

(a) 20%, Rs. 1,200 (b) 10%, Rs. 1,200
(c) 20%, Rs. 1,500 (d) 10%, Rs. 1,500

Q72. The sum invested at 4% per annum compounded Semi-annually amounts to Rs. 7,803 at the end of one year, is: **Dec [2016]**

(a) Rs. 7,000 (b) Rs. 7,500
(c) Rs. 7,225 (d) Rs. 8,000

Q73. A compound interest on a sum for 2 years is Rs. 30 more than the simple interest at the rate of 5% per annum then the sum is: **Dec [2016]**

(a) Rs. 11,000 (b) Rs. 13,000
(c) Rs. 12,000 (d) Rs. 15,000

Q74. A person lends Rs. 6,000 for 4 years and Rs. 8,000 for 3 years at simple interest. If he gets Rs. 2,400 as total interest, the rate of interest is: **Dec [2016]**

(a) 5% (b) 4% (c) 6% (d) 7%

Q75. The future value of an annuity of Rs. 1,500 made annually for five years at interest rate 10% compounded annually is (Given that $(1.1)^5 = 1.61051$): **June [2017]**

(a) Rs. 9517.56 (b) Rs. 9157.65
(c) Rs. 9715.56 (d) Rs. 9175.65

Q76. The difference between the Compound interest and Simple interest at 10% per annum for 4 years on Rs. 10,000 is Rs. ___. **June [2017]**

(a) 650 (b) 640 (c) 641 (d) 600

Q77. How much amount is required to be invested every year as to accumulate Rs. 7,96,870 at the end of 10 years, if interest compounded annually at 10% given that A (10, 0.1) = 15.9374? **June [2017]**

(a) Rs. 40,000 (b) Rs. 4,50,000
(c) Rs. 48,000 (d) Rs. 50,000

Q78. If CI on any sum at the rate of 5% for two years is ₹ 512.50 then the sum would be: **[Dec 2017]**

(a) ₹ 3,000 (b) ₹ 4,000
(c) ₹ 5,000 (d) ₹ 6,000

Q79. The effective rate of interest equivalent to the nominal rate of 7% converted monthly: **[Dec 2017]**

(a) 7.26% (b) 7.22%
(c) 7.02% (d) 7.20%

Q80. Mr. X invest ₹ 10,000 every year starting from today for next: 10 years. suppose interest rate is 8% pa compounded annually. Calculate future value of the annuity. **[June 2018]**

(a) ₹ 1,56,454.88 (b) ₹ 1,56,554.88
(c) ₹ 1,44,865.625 (d) None of these

Q81. How much amount is required to be invested every year so as to accumulate ₹ 3,00,000 at the end of 10 years, if interest is compounded annually at 10% ? **[June 2018]**

(a) ₹ 18,823.65 (b) ₹ 18,000
(c) ₹ 18,828.65 (d) ₹ 18,882.65

Q82. If ₹ 1,000 be invested at interest rate of 5% and the interest be added to the principal every 10 years, then the number of years in which it will amount to ₹ 2,000 is: **[June 2018]**

(a) $16\frac{2}{3}$ years (b) $6\frac{1}{4}$ years
(c) 16 years (d) $6\frac{2}{3}$ years

Q83. A person borrows ₹ 5,000 for 2 years at 4% per annual simple interest. He immediately lends to another person at $6\frac{1}{4}\%$. Per annual for 2 years find his gain in the transaction for year: **[June 2018]**

(a) ₹ 112.50 (b) ₹ 225
(c) ₹ 125 (d) ₹ 107.50

Q84. If an amount is kept at S.I. it earns an interest of ₹ 600 in first two years but when kept at compound interest it earns an interest of ₹ 660 for the same period, then the rate of interest and principal amount respectively are: **[June 2018]**

(a) 20%, ₹ 1,200 (b) 20%, ₹ 1,500
(c) 10%, ₹ 1,200 (d) 10%, ₹ 1,500

Q85. The future value of an annuity of ₹ 1,000. made annually for 5 years at the interest of 14% compounded annually is: Given $(1.14)^5 1.92541$) **[June 2018]**

(a) ₹ 5,610 (b) ₹ 6,610
(c) ₹ 6,160 (d) ₹ 5,160

Q86. If ₹ 10,000 is invested at 8% per year compounded quarterly, then the value of the investment after 2 years is: [given $(1+0.02)^8 = 1.171659$] [Dec 2018]
(a) ₹ 11,716.59 (b) ₹ 10,716.59
(c) ₹ 117.1659 (d) None of the above

Q87. A bank pays 10% rate of interest compounded annually. A sum of ₹ 400 is deposited in the bank. The amount at the end of 1 year will be [Dec 2018]
(a) ₹ 440 (b) ₹ 439 (c) ₹ 441 (d) ₹ 442

Q88. A certain money doubles itself in 10 years when deposited on SI. It would triple itself in [Dec 2018]
(a) 20 years (b) 15 years (c) 25 years (d) 30 years

Q89. A man deposited ₹ 8,000 in a bank for 3 years at 5%p.a. CI, after 3 years he will get [Dec 2018]
(a) ₹ 8,800 (b) ₹ 9,261 (c) ₹ 9,200 (d) ₹ 9,000

Q90. If in two years time a principal of ₹ 100 amounts to ₹ 121 when the interest at the rate of r% is compounded annually, then the value of r will be [Dec 2018]
(a) 10.5% (b) 10% (c) 15% (d) 14%

Q91. A certain sum of money Q was deposited for 5 year and 4 months at 4.5% simple interest and amounted to ₹ 248, then the value of Q is [Dec 2018]
(a) ₹ 200 (b) ₹ 210 (c) ₹ 220 (d) ₹ 240

Q92. If CI on a sum for 2 years at 4% per annum is ₹ 102, then the simple interest on the same sum for the same period at the same rate will be [Dec 2018]
(a) ₹ 99 (b) ₹ 101 (c) ₹ 100 (d) ₹ 95

Q93. A man invests an amount of ₹ 15,860 in the names of his three sons A, B and C in such a way that they get the same interest after 2,3 and 4 years respectively. If the rate of interest is 5%, then the ratio of amount invested in the name of A, B and C is: [Dec 2018]
(a) 6:4:3 (b) 3:4:6
(c) 30:12:5 (d) None of the above

Q94. If the difference between the CI compounded annually & SI on a certain amount at 10% p.a. for two years is ₹ 372, then the principal amount is [Dec 2018]
(a) ₹ 37,200 (b) ₹ 37,000
(c) ₹ 37,500 (d) None of the above

Q95. What is the net present value of piece of property which would be valued at ₹ 2 lakh at the end of 2 years? (Annual rate of increase = 5%) [Dec 2018]
(a) ₹ 1.81 lakh (b) ₹ 2.01 lakh
(c) ₹ 2.00 lakh (d) None of the above

Q96. The effective rate of interest for one year deposit corresponding to a nominal 7% rate of interest per annum convertible quarterly is [Dec 2018]
(a) 7% (b) 7.5% (c) 7.4% (d) 7.18%

Q97. How much will ₹ 25,000 amount to in 2 years at compound interest if the rates for the successive years are 4% and 5% per year [Dec 2018]
(a) ₹ 27,300 (b) ₹ 27,000
(c) ₹ 27,500 (d) ₹ 27,900

Q98. ₹ 8,000/- at 10% per annum interest compounded half yearly will become at the end of one year [Dec 2018]
(a) ₹ 8,800 (b) ₹ 8,820
(c) ₹ 8,900 (d) ₹ 9,600

Q99. The value of furniture depreciates by 10% a year, it the present value of the furniture in an office is ₹ 21,870, calculate the value of furniture 3 years ago [Dec 2018]
(a) ₹ 30,000 (b) ₹ 35,000
(c) ₹ 40,000 (d) ₹ 50,000

Q100. The certain sum of money became ₹ 692/ in 2 yrs and ₹ 800/- in 5 yrs then the principle amount is _____ [June 2019]
(a) ₹ 520 (b) ₹ 620 (c) ₹ 720 (d) ₹ 820

Q101. A sum of money amount to ₹ 6,200 in 2 years & ₹ 7,400 in 3 years as per S.I. then the principal is [June 2019]
(a) ₹ 3,000 (b) ₹ 3,500 (c) ₹ 3,800 (d) None

Q102. A sum was invested for 3 years as per C.I. and the rate of interest, for first year is 9%, 2^{nd} year is 6% and 3^{rd} year is 3% p.a. respectively. Find the sum if the amount in three years is ₹ 550 ? [June 2019]
(a) ₹ 250 (b) ₹ 300 (c) ₹ 462.16 (d) ₹ 350

Q103. P = ₹ 5,000R = 15%T = $4^{1/2}$ then I will be [June 2019]
(a) ₹ 3,375 (b) ₹ 3,300 (c) ₹ 3,735 (d) None

Q104. The effective rate of interest does not depend upon [June 2019]
(a) Amount of Principal (b) Amount of Interest
(c) Number of Conversion Periods (d) None of these

Q105. A person wants to lease out a machine costing ₹ 5,00,000 for a 10 years. It has fixed a rental of ₹ 51,272 p.a. payable annually starting from the end of 1^{st} year. Suppose rate of interest is 10% p.a. compounded annually on which money can be invested. To whom this agreement is favourable? [June 2019]

(a) Favour of Lessee (b) Favour of Lessor
(c) Not for both (d) Can't be determined

Q106. Let a person invest a fixed sum at the end of each month in an account paying interest 12% per year compounded monthly. If the future value of this annuity after the 12^{th} payment is ₹ 55,000 then the amount invested every month is? [June 2019]
(a) ₹ 4,837 (b) ₹ 4,637
(c) ₹ 4,337 (d) ₹ 3,337

Q107. If $Pi^2 = ₹ 96$, and R = 8% compounded annually then P = [June 2019]
(a) ₹ 14,000 (b) ₹ 15,000
(c) ₹ 16,000 (d) ₹ 17,000

Q108. Determine the present value of perpetuity of ₹ 50,000 per month @ rate of interest 12% p.a. is _____ [June 2019]
(a) ₹ 45,00,000 (b) ₹ 50,00,000
(c) ₹ 55,00,000 (d) ₹ 60,00,000

Q109. In simple interest if the principal is ₹ 2,000 and the rate and time are the roots of the equation $x^2 - 11x + 30 = 0$ then simple interest is [June 2019]
(a) ₹ 500 (b) ₹ 600 (c) ₹ 700 (d) ₹ 800

Q110. A man invests ₹ 12,000 at 10% p.a. and another sum of money at 20% p.a. for one year. The total investment earns at 14% p.a. simple interest the total investment is: [Dec 2019]
(a) ₹ 8,000 (b) ₹ 20,000
(c) ₹ 14,000 (d) ₹ 16,000

Q111. The difference in SI of a sum invested of ₹ 1,500 for 3 years is ₹ 18. The difference in their rates is: [Dec 2019]
(a) 0.4 (b) 0.6 (c) 0.8 (d) 0.10

Q112. Find effective rate of interest on ₹ 10,000 on which interest is payable half yearly at 5% p.a. [Dec 2019]
(a) 5.06% (b) 4% (c) 0.4% (d) 3%

Q113. Find the effective rate of interest at 10% p.a. when interest is payable quarterly. [Dec 2019]
(a) 10.38% (b) 5% (c) 5.04% (d) 4%

Q114. What will be the population after 3 years when present population is ₹ 25,000 and population increases at the rate of 3% in I year, at 4% in II year and at 5% in III year? [Dec 2019]
(a) ₹ 28,119 (b) ₹ 29,118
(c) ₹ 27,000 (d) ₹ 30,000

Q115. The value of scooter is ₹ 10,000 find its value after 7 years if rate of depreciation is 10% p.a. [Dec 2019]
(a) ₹ 4,782.96 (b) ₹ 4,278.69
(c) ₹ 42,079 (d) ₹ 42,000

Q116. SI = 0.125P at 10% p.a. Find time. [Dec 2019]
(a) 1.25 years (b) 25 years
(c) 0.25 years (d) None

Q117. Scrap value of a machine valued at ₹ 10,00,000, after 10 years within depreciation at 10% p.a.: [Dec 2019]
(a) ₹ 3,48,678.44 (b) ₹ 3,84,679.45
(c) ₹ 4,00,000 (d) ₹ 3,00,000

Q118. The difference between CI and SI for 2 years, is 21. If rate of interest is 5% find principal [Dec 2019]
(a) ₹ 8,400 (b) ₹ 4,800
(c) ₹ 8,000 (d) ₹ 8,200

Q119. Present value of a scooter is ₹ 7,290 if its value decreases every year by 10% then its value before 3 years is equal to: [Dec 2019]
(a) 10,000 (b) 10,500
(c) 20,000 (d) 20,500

Q120. On what sum will the CI at 5% per annum for 2 year compounded annually be ₹ 3,280. [Dec 2020]
(a) ₹ 32,000 (b) ₹ 16,000
(c) ₹ 48,000 (d) ₹ 64,000

Q121. An amount becomes ₹5100.5 & ₹5203 after 2^{nd} & 4^{th} years respectively at 1% of interest p.a. compounded annually. Thus, values of P & R are: [Dec 2020]
(a) ₹ 4,000 and 1.5 (b) ₹ 5,000 and 1
(c) ₹ 6,000 and 2 (d) ₹ 5,500 and 3

Q122. A certain sum invested at 4% per annum compounded semi- annually amounts to ₹ 1,20,000 at the end of one year. Find the sum: [Dec 2020]
(a) 1,15,340 (b) 1,10,120
(c) 1,12,812 (d) 1,13,113

Q123. Find the future value of annuity of ₹ 1,000 made annually for 7 years at interest rate of 14% compounded annually. Given that $1.14^7 = 2.5023$ [Dec 2020]
(a) 10,730.7 (b) 5,365.35
(c) 8,756 (d) 9,892.34

Q124. Find the present value of ₹ 1,00,000 to be required after 5 years if the interest rate be 9%. Given that $1.09^5 = 1.5386$. [Dec 2020]

(a) 78,995.98 (b) 64,994.15
(c) 88,992.43 (d) 93,902.12

Q125. A five-year annuity due has periodic cash flow of ₹ 100 each year. If the interest rate is 8% the future value of this annuity is given by: **[Dec 2020]**
(a) (₹ 100) × (future value at 8% for 5 yrs) × (0.08)
(b) (₹ 100) × (future value at 8% for 5 yrs) × (1 − .08)
(c) (₹ 100) × (future value at 8% for 5 yrs) × (1 + 0.08)
(d) (₹ 100) × (future value at 8% for 5 yrs) × (1/0.08)

Q126. A person decides to invest ₹ 1,25,000 per year for the next five years in an annuity which gives 5% per annum compounded annually. What is the approx future value? (use $1.05^5 = 1.2762$, if needed) **[Dec 2020]**
(a) 1,59,535 (b) 6,90,500
(c) 5,90,704 (d) 3,59,535

Q127. Find the compound interest if an amount of ₹ 50,000 is deposited in a bank for one year at the rate of 8% per annum compounded semiannually. **[Dec 2020]**
(a) ₹ 3,080 (b) ₹ 4,080
(c) ₹ 5,456 (d) ₹ 7,856

Q128. Which of the following statements is True? (assume that the yearly cash flow? Are identical for both annuities) **[Dec 2020]**
(a) The present value of an annuity due is greater than the present value of an ordinary annuity
(b) The present value of an ordinary annuity is greater than the present value of an annuity due
(c) The future value of an ordinary annuity is greater than the future value of an annuity due
(d) The future value of an annuity due is equal to future value of an ordinary annuity.

Q129. ₹ 2,500 is paid every year for 10 years to pay off a loan. What is the loan amount if interest rate be 14% per annum compounded annually? **[Dec 2020]**
(a) ₹ 15,847.90 (b) ₹ 13,040.27
(c) ₹ 14,674.21 (d) ₹ 16,345.11

Q130. An amount is lent at a nominal rate of 4.5% per annum compounded quarterly. What would be the gain in rupees over when compounded annually? **[Dec 2020]**
(a) 0.56 (b) 0.45 (c) 0.076 (d) 0.85

Q131. What sum of money will produce ₹ 42,800 as an interest in 3 years and 3 months at 2.5% p.a. simple interest? **[Dec 2020]**
(a) ₹ 3,78,000 (b) ₹ 5,26,769
(c) ₹ 4,22,000 (d) ₹ 2,24,000

Q132. The ratio of principal & CI value for three years (compounded annually) is 216 : 127. The rate of interest is: **[Dec 2020]**
(a) 0.1777 (b) 0.1567 (c) 0.1666 (d) 0.1587

Q133. A stock pays annually an amount of ₹ 10 from 6^{th} year onwards. What is the present value of the perpetuity, if the rate of return is 20% ? **[Dec 2020]**
(a) 20.1 (b) 19.1 (c) 21.1 (d) 22.1

Q134. A certain sum amounted to ₹ 575 at 5% in a time in which ₹ 750 amounted to ₹ 840 at 4%. If the rate of interest is simple, find the sum- **[Jan 2021]**
(a) 525 (b) 550 (c) 515 (d) 500

Q135. Find the amount of CI, if an amount of ₹ 50,000 is deposited in a bank for one year at the rate of 8% p.a. compounded semiannually **[Jan 2021]**
(a) 3,080 (b) 4,080 (c) 5,456 (d) 7,856

Q136. The population of a town increase by 2% of the population at the beginning of the year. The number of year by which the total increases in population would be 40% is: **[Jan 2021]**
(a) 7 years (b) 10 years
(c) 17 years (d) 19 years (approx)

Q137. Find the future value of annuity of ₹ 1,000 made annually for 7 year at interest rate of 14% compounded annually (Given that $1.14^7 = 2.5023$) **[Jan 2021]**
(a) ₹ 10,730.7 (b) ₹ 5,365.35
(c) ₹ 8,756 (d) ₹ 9892.34

Q138. Two equal amounts of money an deposited in two banks each at 15% p.a. fix 3.5 year in the bank & fix 5 years in the either. The difference between the interest amount from the bank in ₹ 144. Find sum **[Jan 2021]**
(a) ₹ 620 (b) ₹ 640 (c) ₹ 820 (d) ₹ 840

Q139. The SI on sum at 4% p.a. for 2 years is ₹ 80. Find the CI on the came sum for the same period. **[Jan 2021]**
(a) ₹ 81.60 (b) ₹ 80.80 (c) ₹ 83.20 (d) ₹ 82.30

Q140. Which is a better investment 9% p.a. compounded quarterly or 9.1% p.a. simple interest? **[Jan 2021]**
(a) 9% compounded (b) 9.1% S.T.
(c) Both are same (d) Cannot be said

Q141. Effective rate of interest corresponding to a nominal rate of 7% p.a. compounded quarterly is **[Jan 2021]**
(a) 7.5% (b) 7.6% (c) 7.7% (d) 7.18%

Q142. Assuming that the discount rate is 7% p.a. how much would pay to receive ₹ 200 growing at 5% annually for ever? [Jan 2021]

(a) ₹ 2,500 (b) ₹ 5,000
(c) ₹ 7,500 (d) ₹ 10,000

Q143. A man invested one-third of his capital at 7% one fourth at 8% and the remainder at 10%. If the annual income is ₹ 561. The capital is - [Jan 2021]

(a) ₹ 4,400 (b) ₹ 5,500
(c) ₹ 6,600 (d) ₹ 5,800

Q144. A sum of money is lent at C.I. Rate 20% p.a. 2 years. It would fetch ₹ 482 more if the interest is compounded half yearly. The sum is: [Jan 2021]

(a) ₹ 19,800 (b) ₹ 19,900
(c) ₹ 20,000 (d) ₹ 20,100

Q145. ₹ 800 is invested at the end of each month in an account paying interest 5% per year compounded monthly. What is the future value of this annually after 10^{th} payment? [Jan 2021]

(a) ₹ 4,444 (b) ₹ 8,756
(c) ₹ 3,491 (d) ₹ 8,151.67

Q146. What 'i' denote the actual rate of interest in decimal, and n denote the number of conversion periods, the formula for computing the effective rate of interest E is given by. [Jan 2021]

(a) $(1+i)^n$ (b) $(1+i)^n - 1$
(c) $1-(1+i)^n$ (d) $(1+i)^{-n}$

Q147. The present value of an Annuity immediate is the same as [Jan 2021]

(a) Annuity regular for $(n-1)$ year plus the initial receipt in the beginning of the period.
(b) Annuity regular for $(n-1)$ years
(c) Annuity regular for $(n+1)$ years
(d) Annuity regular for $(n+1)$ years plus the initial receipt in the beginning of the period

Q148. If the desired future value after 5 years with 18% interest rate is ₹ 1,50,000, then the present value (in ₹) is (Given that $(1.18)^5 = 2.2877$) ? [July 2021]

(a) 63,712 (b) 65,568 (c) 53,712 (d) 41,712

Q149. The effective rate of return for 24% per annum convertible monthly is given as: [July 2021]

(a) 24% (b) 26.82% (c) 18% (d) 24.24%

Q150. What is the CI (in ₹) on a sum of ₹ 12,600 for $1^{1/2}$ years at 20% p.a. if the interest is compounded half yearly? [July 2021]

(a) 4,271 (b) 4,171 (c) 4,711 (d) 4,117

Q151. If discount rate is 14% per annum, then how much a company has to pay to receive ₹ 280 growing at 9% annually forever? [July 2021]

(a) ₹ 5,600 (b) ₹ 2,800 (c) ₹ 1,400 (d) ₹ 4,200

Q152. If the nominal rate of growth is 17% and inflation is 9% for the five years. Let P be the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) amount at the present year then the projected real GDP after 6 years is: [July 2021]

(a) 1.587P (b) 1.921P
(c) 1.403P (d) 2.51P

Q153. A sum of ₹ 7,500 amounts to ₹ 9,075 at 10% p.a., interest being compounded yearly in a certain time. The simple interest (in ₹) on the same sum for the same time and the same rate is: [July 2021]

(a) 1,000 (b) 1,250 (c) 1,800 (d) 1,500

Q154. A loan of ₹ 1,02,000 is to be paid back in two equal annual instalments. If the rate of interest is 4% p.a, compounded annually, then the total interest charged (in ₹) under this instalment plan is: [July 2021]

(a) 6,160 (b) 8,120 (c) 5,980 (d) 7,560

Q155. If a person bought a house by paying ₹ 45,00,000 down payment and ₹ 80,000 at the end of each year till the perpetuity. Assuming the rate of interest as 16% the present value of house (in ₹) is given as: [July 2021]

(a) 47,00,000 (b) 45,00,000
(c) 57,80,000 (d) 50,00,000

Q156. Let the operating profit of a manufacturer for five years is given as:

Years	1	2	3	4	5	6
Operating profit (in lakh ₹)	90	100	106.4	107.14	120.24	157.34

Then the operating profit of Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for year 6 with respect to year 2 is given that: [July 2021]

(a) 9% (b) 12% (c) 11% (d) 13%

Q157. If the cost of capital be 12% per annual, then the net present value (in nearest ₹) from the given cash flow is given as: [July 2021]

Years	0	1	2	3
Operating profit (in 000' ₹)	(100)	60	40	50

(a) 31048 (b) 34185 (c) 21048 (d) 24187

Q158. A certain sum amounts to ₹ 15,748 in 3 years at simple interest at r% p.a. The same sum amounts to ₹ 16,510 at (r + 2)% p.a. simple interest in the same time. What is the value of r? **[July 2021]**

(a) 10% (b) 8% (c) 12% (d) 6%

Q159. What is the difference (in ₹) between the simple interest and the compound interest on a sum of ₹ 8,000 for $2\frac{2}{5}$ years at the rate of 10% p.a. when the interest is compounded yearly? **[July 2021]**

(a) 136.12 (b) 129.50 (c) 151.75 (d) 147.20

Q160. The future value of annuity of ₹ 2,000 for 5 years at 5% compounded annually is given as: **[July 2021]**

(a) 51,051 (b) 21,021 (c) 11,051 (d) 61,254

Q161. A sum of ₹ x amounts to ₹ 27,900 in 3 years & to ₹ 41,850 in 6 years at a certain rate p.a., when interest is compounded yearly. The value of x is: **[July 2021]**

(a) 16,080 (b) 18,600 (c) 18,060 (d) 16,800

Q162. Mr. X wants to accumulate ₹ 50,00,000 at end of 10 years. Then how much amount is required to be invested every year if interest is compounded annually at 10% ? (Given that P(10,0.10) = 15.9374298) **[Dec 2021]**

(a) ₹ 3,13,726.87 (b) ₹ 4,13,726.87
(c) ₹ 3,53,726.87 (d) ₹ 4,53,726.87

Q163. Rahul invested ₹ 70,000 in a bank at the rate of 6.5% p.a. simple interest rate. He received ₹ 85,925 after the end of term. Find out the period for which sum was invested by Rahul. **[Dec 2021]**

(a) 2 years (b) 3 years
(c) 3.5 years (d) 2.5 years

Q164. A company needs ₹ 10,000 in five years to replace as equipment. How much (in ₹) should be invested now at an interest rate of 8% p.a. is order to provide for this equipment? **[Dec 2021]**

(a) 6,000 (b) 6,805 (c) 10,000 (d) 11,000

Q165. R needs money to pay ₹ 5,00,000 in 10 years. He invested a sum in a scheme at 9% rate of interest compounded half-yearly. How much amount (in ₹) he invested? $(1.046^{20} = 2.41171)$ **[Dec 2021]**

(a) 3,07,321 (b) 2,70,321
(c) 2,07,321 (d) 3,40,321

Q166. An amount is lent at R% simple interest for R years and the simple interest amount was one-fourth of the principal amount. Then R is _____ **[Dec 2021]**

(a) 5 (b) 6 (c) $5^{1/2}$ (d) $6^{1/2}$

Q167. A sum of money is put at 20% compound interest rate p.a. At which year the aggregated amount just exceeds the double of the original sum? **[Dec 2021]**

(a) 6 (b) 5 (c) 4 (d) 3

Q168. The present value of an annuity of ₹ 25,000 to be received after 10 years at 6% p.a. compounded annually is ₹. _____ $(1.06^5 = 1.33823)$ **[Dec 2021]**

(a) ₹ 15,960 (b) ₹ 13,960
(c) ₹ 11,960 (d) ₹ 17,960

Q169. ₹ 2,500 is paid every year for 10 years to pay off a loan. What is the loan amount if interest rate be 14% per annum compounded annually? **[June 2022]**

(a) ₹ 15,841.90 (b) ₹ 13,040.27
(c) ₹ 14,674.21 (d) ₹ 14,010.90

Q170. ₹ 200 is invested at the end of each month in an account paying interest 6% per year compounded monthly. What is the future value of this annuity after 10^{th} payment? **[June 2022]**

(a) ₹ 2,044 (b) ₹ 12,044
(c) ₹ 2,040 (d) ₹ 12,000

Q171. In how much time a sum of amount doubles at simple interest at 12.5% rate? **[June 2022]**

(a) 7 year (b) 8 year
(c) 9 year (d) 10 year

Q172. Anshika took a loan of ₹ 1,00,000@8% for 5 year. What amount will she pay if she wants to pay the whole amount in five equal installments? **[June 2022]**

(a) ₹ 25,045.63 (b) ₹ 26,045.68
(c) ₹ 28,045.50 (d) None

Q173. Ankit invests ₹ 3,000 at the end of each quarter receiving interest @ 7% p.a. for 5 years. What amount will be receive at the end of the period? **[June 2022]**

(a) ₹ 71,200.20 (b) ₹ 71,104.83
(c) ₹ 73,204.83 (d) None

Q174. Effective rate of interest corresponding a nominal rate of 7% p.a. convertible quarterly is: **[June 2022]**

(a) 7% (b) 7.5% (c) 5% (d) 7.18%

Q175. Assuming that the discount rate is 7% p.a. How much would you pay to receive ₹ 200, growing at 5% annually for ever? **[June 2022]**

(a) ₹ 2,500 (b) ₹ 5,000
(c) ₹ 7,500 (d) ₹ 10,000

Q176. A company establishes a sinking fund to provide for the payment ₹ 2,00,000 debt maturing in 20 years. Contribution to the fund is to be made at the end of every year. Find amount of each deposit if interest is 10% per annum? [June 2022]

(a) ₹ 3,592.11 (b) ₹ 3,491.92
(c) ₹ 3,392.11 (d) None

Q177. CAGR of initial value of an investment of ₹ 15,000 & final value of ₹ 25,000 in 3 years is: [June 2022]

(a) 19% (b) 18.56% (c) 17.56% (d) 17%

Q178. ABC Ltd. wants to lease out an asset costing ₹ 3,60,000 for a five-year period. It has a fixed rental of ₹ 1,05,000, per annum payable annually starting from the end of first year. Suppose rate of interest is 14% per annum compounded annually on which money can be invested by the company. Is this agreement favourable to the company. [June 2022]

(a) Yes (b) No (c) Can't Say (d) None

Q179. A machine worth ₹ 4,90,740 is depreciated at 15% on its opening value each year. When its value would reduce to ₹ 2,00,750 ? [Dec 2022]

(a) 5 years 5 months (b) 5 years 6 months
(c) 5 years 7 months (d) 5 years 8 months

Q180. If ₹ 64 Amount to ₹ 83.20 in 2 years, what will ₹ 86 Amount to in 4 years at the same Rate percent per annum? [Dec 2022]

(a) ₹ 127.60 (b) ₹ 147.60
(c) ₹ 145.34 (d) ₹ 117.60

Q181. A farmer borrowed ₹ 3,600 at the rate of 15% simple interest per Annum. At the end of 4 years, he cleared this account by paying ₹ 4,000 and a cow. The cost of the cow is: [Dec 2022]

(a) ₹ 1,000 (b) ₹ 1,200
(c) ₹ 1,550 (d) ₹ 1,760

Q182. How much amount is required to be invested every year so as to accumulate ₹ 5,00,000 at the end of 12 years if interest is compounded annually at 10%{ Where A(12,0.1) = 21.384284} [Dec 2022]

(a) ₹ 23381.65 (b) ₹ 24385.85
(c) ₹ 26381.65 (d) ₹ 28362.75

Q183. The effective annual rate of interest corresponding to a normal rate of 6% p.a. payable half yearly is: [Dec 2022]

(a) 6.06%. (b) 6.07% (c) 6.08% (d) 6.09%

Q184. 10 years ago the (EPS) of ABC Ltd. was ₹ 5 share. Its EPS for this year is ₹ 22. Compute at what rate, EPS of company grow annually? [Dec 2022]

(a) 15.97% (b) 16.77%
(c) 18.64% (d) 14.79%

Q185. Raju invests ₹ 20,000 every year in a deposit scheme starting from today for next 12 years. Assuming that interest rate on this deposit is 7% per annum compounded annually. What will be the future value of this annuity? Given that $(1 + 0.07)^{12} = 2.25219159$. [Dec 2022]

(a) ₹ 540,526 (b) ₹ 382,813
(c) ₹ 643,483 (d) ₹ 357,769

Q186. Mr. A invested ₹ 10,000 every year for next 3 years at interest rate of 8 percent p.a. compounded annually. What is future value of the annuity? [Dec 2022]

(a) ₹ 32,644 (b) ₹ 32,464
(c) ₹ 34,264 (d) ₹ 36,442

Q187. Mr. Prakash invested money in two schemes 'A' & 'B' offering compound interest at the rate of 8% & 9% p.a. respectively. If total amount of interest accrued through these two schemes together in two years was ₹ 4,818.30 & total amount invested was ₹ 27,000. What was the amount invested in schemes 'A'? [Dec 2022]

(a) ₹ 12,000 (b) ₹ 12,500
(c) ₹ 13,000 (d) ₹ 13,500

Q188. A sum of money invested of compound interest doubles itself in four years. In how many years it become 32 times of itself at the same rate of compound interest? [Dec 2022]

(a) 12 Years (b) 16 Years
(c) 20 Years (d) 24 Years

Q189. The difference between CI & SI on an amount of ₹ 15,000 for 2 years is ₹ 96. What is the rate of interest per Annum? [Dec 2022]

(a) 9% (b) 8% (c) 11% (d) 10%

Q190. ₹ 5,000 is invested every month end in an account paying interest @ 12% per annum compounded monthly. What is the future value of this annuity just after making 11^{th}. payment? (Given that $(1.01)^{11} = 1.1156$) [Dec 2022]

(a) ₹ 57,800 (b) ₹ 56,100
(c) ₹ 56,800 (d) ₹ 57,100

Q191. A sum of money doubles itself in 4 years at certain CI rate. In how many years this sum will become 8 times at the same compound interest rate? [Dec 2022]

(a) 12 Years (b) 14Years (c) 16 Years (d) 18 Years

Q192. Sinking fund factor is reciprocal of: [Dec 2022]
(a) Present value interest factor of a single cash flow
(b) Present value interest factor of an annuity
(c) Future value interest factor of an annuity
(d) Future value interest factor of a single cash flow.

Q193. The Nominal rate of interest is 10% per annum. The interest is compounded quarterly. The effective rate of interest per annum will be. [Dec 2022]
(a) 10% (b) 10.40% (c) 10.25% (d) 10.38%

Q194. A car is available for ₹ 4,98,200 cash payment on ₹ 60,000 cash down payment followed by 3 equal annual installment of the rate of interest charged is 14% p.a. compounded yearly. Total interest changed is instalment plans is (Given $P(3,0.14) = 2.32163$) [Dec 2022]
(a) ₹ 1,46,314 (b) ₹ 1,46,137
(c) ₹ 1,28,040 (d) ₹ 1,58,040

Q195. If the discount rate is 10% per annum. How much amount would you pay to receive ₹ 2,500 growing at 8% annually forever? [Dec 2022]
(a) ₹ 1,25,000 (b) ₹ 2,50,000
(c) ₹ 1,50,000 (d) ₹ 2,00,000

Q196. The compound interest on ₹ 15,625 for 9 months at 16% per annum compounded quarterly is [Dec 2022]
(a) ₹ 1,851 (b) ₹ 1,941
(c) ₹ 1,951 (d) ₹ 1,961

Q197. Mr. Sharad got his retirement benefit amounting to ₹ 50,00,000. He wants to receiver a fixed monthly sum of amount for his rest of life, starting after one month and there after he want to pass on the same to future generation. He expects to earn an interest of 9% compounded annually. Determine how much perpetuity amount he will receive every month? [Dec 2022]
(a) ₹ 9,500 (b) ₹ 38,500
(c) ₹ 37,500 (d) ₹ 36,600

Q198. Jonny wants to have ₹ 2,00,000 in his saving account after three years. Rate of interest offered by bank is 8% p.a. compounded annually. How much should he invest today to achieve his target amount? [Dec 2022]
(a) ₹ 1,47,489.10 (b) ₹ 1,58,766.44
(c) ₹ 1,71,035.59 (d) ₹ 1,84,417.96

Q199. Suppose you have decided to make a SIP in a mutual fund with ₹ 1,00,000 p.a. from today for next 10 years @ 10% p.a. compounded annually. What is the future value of this annuity? Given $1.1^{10} = 2.59374$ [Dec 2022]
(a) ₹ 17,35,114 (b) ₹ 17,53,411
(c) ₹ 17,35,411 (d) ₹ 17,53,114

Q200. A machine depreciates at 10% of its value at beginning of a year. The cost & scrap value realized at the time of sale being ₹ 23,240 & ₹ 9,000 respectively. For how many years the machine was put to use? [Dec 2022]
(a) 7 (b) 8 (c) 9 (d) 10

Q201. Mr. Ram invested a total of 1 lakh in two bags for the fixed parcel. the first bank fields @ 9% p.a. & 2nd bank field 11% p.a. If the total interest at the end of one year is 9.75% p.a., then the amount invested in these bank respectively? [Dec 2022]
(a) ₹ 52,500, ₹ 47,500 (b) ₹ 62,500, ₹ 37,500
(c) ₹ 57,500, ₹ 42,500 (d) ₹ 67,500, ₹ 32,500

Q202. A company wants to replace its existing warm out machinery in 10 years the expected cost of machine would be 10 Lakh. If the management create a sinking fund. How much provision needs to be made each year. Which can care at the rate of 10% compound annually. (Given $A(10,0.1) = 15.937425$ [Dec 2022]
(a) ₹ 74,625 (b) ₹ 72,514
(c) ₹ 62,745 (d) ₹ 67,245

Q203. The difference between compound interest and simple interest on a certain sum of money invest for three years at 6% p.a. is 11016. The principal is. [Dec 2022]
(a) ₹ 3,000 (b) ₹ 3,700
(c) ₹ 12,000 (d) ₹ 10,000

Q204. The population of a town increases every year by 2% of the population of the beginning of the year. The approximate no. of years by which the total increase of population will be 40% is: [Dec 2022]
(a) 15 years (b) 17 years
(c) 19 years (d) 20 years

Q205. Govinda's mother decides to gift him ₹ 50,000 every year starting from today for the next 5 year. Govinda deposits this amount in a bank. As & when he receives & gets 10% p.a. interest rate compounded annually. What is the present value of this annuity? [Dec 2022]
Given $P(4,0.10) = 3.16987$
(a) ₹ 2,80,493.5 (b) ₹ 2,08,993.5
(c) ₹ 2,08,943.5 (d) ₹ 2,58,493.5

Q206. Mr. Paul invested ₹ 1,00,000 in a mutual fund scheme. She got a dividend of ₹ 10,000 for first year ₹ 12,000 for second year, ₹ 16,000 for third year, ₹ 18,000 for fourth year and ₹ 21,000 for fifth year. What is CAGR on dividend return? [Dec 2022]
(a) 20.38% (b) 18.59%
(c) 16.36% (d) 15.89%