

RIAL NUMBER	UNIT NUMBER	CULTY LEVEL(AD

1	4	Avg
2	4	Avg
3	4	Avg
4	4	Avg
5	4	Avg
6	4	Diff
7	4	Avg
8	4	Avg
9	4	Avg
10	4	Avg
11	4	Diff
12	4	Avg
13	4	Avg
14	4	Avg
15	4	Avg
16	4	Avg
17	4	Diff
18	4	Avg
19	4	Avg

1	3	Avg
2	3	Avg
3	3	Avg
4	3	Avg
5	3	Diff
6	3	Avg
7	3	Avg
8	3	Diff
9	3	Avg
10	3	Avg
11	3	Avg
12	3	Avg
13	3	Avg
14	3	Avg
15	3	Avg
16	3	Avg

1	2	Avg
2	2	Avg
3	2	Avg
4	2	Avg
5	2	Avg
6	2	Avg
7	2	Avg
8	2	Avg
9	2	Avg
10	2	Avg
11	2	Avg
12	2	Avg
13	2	Avg
14	2	Avg
15	2	Diff

1	2	Avg
2	2	Avg
3	2	Avg
4	2	Avg
5	2	Avg
6	2	Avg
7	2	Avg
8	2	Diff
9	2	Avg
10	2	Avg
11	2	Avg
12	2	Avg
13	2	Avg
14	2	Avg
15	2	Avg

1	1	Avg
2	1	Avg

3	1	Avg
4	1	Avg

1	5	Diff
2	5	Avg
3	5	Diff
4	5	Avg
5	5	Avg
6	5	Avg

QUESTION TEXT	OPTION_a

Process Costing

Which of the following does not use process costing?	Oil refining
Process costing is applied when	small number of
Normal Loss is equal to	Normal Output
Unit Cost is equal to	Normal Cost ÷
In process costing, each producing department is a	Cost unit
When production is below standard specification or quality and cannot be rectified by inc	Defective
Normal Output is equal to	Input – Abnorm
Process costing is ordinarily applied where all the operations are performed in _____ de one	Units
_____ has no sale value.	Cost sheet
The sale value of scrap is credited to the _____.	Process
Realizable value of abnormal loss is credited to _____ Account.	True
Normal Loss is treated as normal cost of production.	Standard
Which cost accumulation procedure is most applicable in continuous mass production m	FIFO
Popular methods for calculating equivalent production are	Units received
Which of the given units can never become part of first department of Cost of Production	Actual Output
Abnormal Gains are equal to	Per unit cost wi
What will be the impact of normal loss on the overall per unit cost?	True
The cost of good units is reduced by the abnormal gain in process costing.	True
The sale value of scrap is always more than the cost of production, leading to abnormal g	True

Operating Costing

_____ costing is the method used to ascertain the cost of providing a service su	Process
Which of the following item is not included in Hotel's cost sheet?	Laundry
Operating costing uses the methods of _____ costing when costing a particular trip	Process
In case of _____ transport, carriage capacity is in terms of tonnes.	Passenger
For a hospital, the composite cost unit is _____.	Patient- day
In case of passenger transport, the carriage capacity is in terms of weight.	1
Cost sheet of a hospital includes _____ as variable cost.	Medicines
Which of the following would be regarded as a variable cost in the annual operation of a	Hire purchase p
Passenger transport	Per Passenger –
Carriage capacity x Usage rate	Run
For goods transport, the composite cost unit is Trips – Hours.	1
_____ costing applies when standardised services are provided either by an und	Process
Operation cost ÷ Effective Kilometres	Cost per Km
Goods transport is	Per Km – Ton
Cost sheet of Transport Costing include two important items, _____ cost & _____	Fixed, Variable
_____ is classified into fixed and variable for preparing operating cost sheet.	Unit

Cost Accounting System - Integrated

Under integrated system of accounting, purchase of raw material is debited to _____ aPurchase account

In integrated cost system, issue of direct material is debited to _____ account. Purchase account

Indirect labour of Rs. 50000/- will be absorbed by _____ account, in Integrated cost Wages control acc

In integrated accounting system, factory overheads accounts will be debited to _____ WIP control accou

In integrated accounting system, which accounts are maintained? Only cost account

Under absorbed overheads will be debited to _____ account, in Integrated accountinProfit and loss ac

In integrated accounting system, factory cost of production will be debited to _____ WIP control accou

Credit purchase of material will be credited to _____ account in Integrated accouStore ledger conti

Under integrated system of accounting, Cash purchase of material will be credited to _ Store ledger conti

In integrated cost system, issue of indirect material is debited to _____ account. Purchase account

Under integrated system of accounting, Material returned to suppliers will be credited Store ledger conti

Administration overheads absorbed will be debited to _____ account, in Integrated Finished Goods cc

Selling and distribution overheads absorbed will be debited to _____ account, in In Finished Goods cc

Over absorbed overheads will be credited to _____ account, in Integrated accountin Profit and loss ac

Under integrated system of accounting, Depreciaton charged on machinary will be debi Profit and loss ac

Cost Accounting System - Non-Integrated

_____ authorises and records the issue of material for use. Material requisit

_____ records the shifting of material from one store to another. Material requisit

_____ account is essential to make the cost ledger 'self balancing', in non integr WIP control accou

In Non- integrated accounting system, _____ account is debited with purchasWIP control accou

In _____ account cost of material, wages and overheads are absorbed. WIP control accou

_____ account represents the total value of finished goods in stock. General ledger ad

In the non integrated accountbting system, the emphasis is on _____ Personal accounts

Cost and financial accounts are required to be reconciled under _____ Integral system

Purchase for specail job is debited to _____ under non integrated system WIP control accou

_____ are used to in accounting for raw material. Goods Received N

The Work in progress account is not debited with _____ account Direct material

The debit balance of overheads adjustment account may be transferred to _____ accounts.Cost of sales

Indirect material is absorbed in _____ accounts. Manufacturing Ov

_____ account is credited for issue of material. Raw material inve

The entry to record cost of goods sold includes a credit to _____ account. Cost of sales

Uniform Costing and Inter-firm comparision

Inter firm comparison is _____ method of costing

The use by several undertakings of the same costing principles and/ or practices is called ____ Unit costing

Uniform costing helps an individual firm in _____.
Inter firm comparison is one of the aims of _____

Ascertainment of
uniform costing

Introduction to Emerging concepts in costing

_____ Denotes a target cost

_____ is usually the longest stage in the product life cycle.

Most of a product's life cycle costs are locked in by decisions made during the _____ business

ABC stands for _____

Cost allocation bases in the activity based costing should be _____

In activity based costing final cost allocations assign cost to _____

Market cost - Des
Introduction phas
Desing
Allocation based c
Cost Drivers
Departments

OPTION_b	OPTION_c	OPTION_d	RECT OPTI	Solution			
----------	----------	----------	-----------	----------	--	--	--

Distilleries	Sugar	Air-craft man	d	Air-craft manufacturing			
large number of	large number of	small number	c	large number of identical products are manufactur			
Actual Output	Input x % of N	None of the	c	Input x % of Normal Loss			
Total Cost ÷	Normal Cost ÷	Total Cost ÷	a	Normal Cost ÷ Normal Output			
Cost centre	Investment cen	Sales centre	b	Cost centre			
Spoilage	Waste	Scrap	b	Spoilage			
Input – Normal	Input – Abnorm	None of the	b	Input – Normal Loss			
more than one	all	none of the a	b	more than one			
Waste	Scrap	Products	b	Waste			
P & L Account	Process Costing	None of the	c	Process Costing			
Abnormal loss P & L		Abnormal G	b	Abnormal loss			
False	Can't say	None of the	a	True			
Actual	Process	Job order	c	Process			
Average cost	Both (a) & (b)	None of the	c	Both (a) & (b)			
Units transfer	Lost units	Units still in	a	Units received from preceding department			
Normal Output	Actual Output -	Input – Actu	a	Actual Output – Normal Output			
Per unit will d	Per unit cost r	Normal loss has no rela		Per unit cost will increase			
False	Can't say	None of the	b	False			
False	Can't say	None of the	b	False			

Standard	Operating	Activity base	c	Operating			
Housekeeping	Power	Petrol	d	Petrol			
Job	Operating	Standard	b	Job			
Goods	Animals	None of the a	a	Passenger			
Bed – day	Medicines – day	Doctors' visit	a	Patient- day			
0	Can't say	None of the a	b	0			
Salary to staff	Cost of Oxygen	Depreciation	a	Medicines			
Insurance	Petrol	Tyre replacen	c	Petrol			
Per Passenger	Per Passenger –	Per Passenger	b	Per Passenger – K.M.			
Load	One way trip	Cost per Km	b	Load			
0	Can't say	None of the a	b	0			
Standard	Operating	Activity base	c	Operating			
Trips per day	One way trip	Carriage capa	a	Cost per Km			
Per passenger	Per Km – Passe	Per Ton – Kn	d	Per Ton – Km			
Administration	Works, Overhea	Prime, Sales	a	Fixed, Variable			
Product	Profit	Cost	d	Cost			

WIP Control AcStore ledger cont Creditors acco

c

Store ledger control account

WIP Control AcStore ledger cont Creditors acco

b

WIP Control Account

WIP Control AcBank Account Production ove

d

Production overheads control account

Overheads contrCost of Sales acc Administration

a

WIP control account

Only Financial A Both (a) & (b) None of the ab

c

Both (a) & (b)

Overheads contrStore ledger contWIP control ac

a

Profit and loss account

Finished Goods iCost of Sales acc Production ove

b

Finished Goods control account

Debtors AccountCreditors accountBank Account

c

Creditors account

Debtors AccountCreditors accountBank Account

d

Bank Account

WIP Control AcStore ledger cont Production ove

d

Production overheads control account

Creditors Debtors WIP control ac

a

Store ledger control account

Administration Cost of Sales acc WIP control ac

a

Finished Goods control account

Administration Cost of Sales acc WIP control ac

c

Cost of Sales account

Overheads contrStore ledger contWIP control ac

a

Profit and loss account

Production overDepreciation proCost of sales a

b

Production overheads control account

Material requireInvoice of materiNone of the ab

a

Material requisition note

Material requireInvoice of materiMaterial trans

d

Material transfer Note

General ledger Store ledger contFinished goods

b

General ledger adjustment account

General ledger Store ledger contFinished goods

c

Store ledger control account

General ledger Store ledger contFinished goods

a

WIP control account

Store ledger conWIP control accoFinished goods

d

Finished goods control account

Real accounts Nominal accountNone of the ab

c

Nominal accounts

Cost control acc Both (a) & (b) None of the ab

b

Cost control accounts system

Cost ledger contStore ledger contFinished goods

b

WIP control account

Material returnMaterial requisit Delivery notes

c

Material requisition notes

Direct Labour Production overhSelling and dis

d

Selling and distribution overheads

Profit and loss Finished account Work in progre

b

Profit and loss

WIP Control AccStore ledger contCreditors acco

a

Manufacturing Overhead accounts

Finished goods iManufacturing o Wages control

a

Raw material inventory

Finished Goods iSales WIP control ac

b

Finished Goods control account

method of alloc:a technique of evrelated to mar

c

a technique of evaluating the performance of firms in

Uniform costingStandard costing Differential cos

b

Uniform costing

cost control and allocation of cost apportionment
 Unit costing Standard costing marginal cost

b cost control and cost reduction
 a uniform costing

Standard selling Standardselling pMarket price -
 Growth phase Maturity phase Decline phase
 Manufacturing Customer serviceMarketing
 Activity based cAllowance based Activity booste
 Cost pools Activity Centres Resources
 Processes Products Activities

a Market cost - Desire profit margin
 c Maturity phase
 a Desing
 b Activity based costing
 a Cost Drivers
 c Products

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red

an industry

Sr. no.	Unit/Module	Difficlty level Average/hard
1	1	Average
2	1	Average
3	1	Average
4	1	Average
5	1	Average
6	1	Average
7	1	Average
8	1	Average
9	4	Average
10	4	Average
11	4	Average
12	4	Average
13	4	Average
14	4	Average
15	4	Average
16	4	Average
17	4	Average
18	4	Average
19	4	Average
20	4	Average
21	4	Average
22	4	Average
23	4	Average
24	4	Average
25	4	Average
26	4	Average
27	4	Average
28	4	Average
29	4	Average
30	4	Average
31	5	Average
32	5	Average
33	5	Average
34	5	Average
35	5	Average
36	5	Average
37	5	Average
38	5	Average
39	2	Average

40	2	Average
41	2	Average
42	2	Average
43	2	Average
44	2	Average
45	2	Average
46	2	Average
47	2	Average
48	2	Average
49	2	Hard
50	2	Hard
51	2	Average
52	2	Average
53	2	Average
54	2	Average
55	3	Average
56	3	Average
57	3	Average
58	3	Average
59	3	Average
60	3	Average
61	3	Average
62	3	Average
63	3	Average
64	3	Average
65	3	Average
66	3	Average
67	3	Average
68	3	Average
69	3	Average
70	3	Average
71	3	Average
72	3	Average
73	3	Average
74	3	Average
75	3	Average

CLASS - TYBAF SUBJECT - FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT-II

Question	Option a
Planning is a _____.	Future oriented activity
Cash management Strategy is _____.	To collect cash from debtors
Process of carrying out a plan in a skillful way is _____.	Management
One of the feature of strategic financial management include _____.	Making Losses
Strategic financial management caters to the interest of _____.	All shareholders
Strategic financial management minimises _____.	Risk
Finance is the _____.	Lifeblood of business
Relationship of finance with accounting is _____.	Accounting includes finance
The organization that manages the investment is known as _____.	Investment company
A closed end fund has a _____.	Stipulated maturity period
Growth oriented schemes offer _____.	Average source of income
Debt schemes invest in _____.	Bonds
Hybrid schemes invest in _____.	Equity shares
The value calculated to measure the net assets is _____.	Net asset value
The advantage of investing in mutual fund is _____.	Low Cost
Mutual fund investments are _____.	Highly liquid
Return in debt schemes is _____.	Fluctuating
If a 3 year redeemable bond is purchased and held till maturity, the rate _____.	Coupon rate
An Inverted yield curve signifies a possible _____.	Slow down in the economy
Debentures and bonds are _____.	Debt instruments
Bonds are issued by _____.	Government
_____ is a document evidencing debt.	Equity Shares
Current Yield is a proportion between _____.	Fv and MV
Interest on debentures is always calculated on _____.	Face value
YTM can be calculated using _____.	Profitability index
Government bonds carry _____.	No risk of default
Foreign bonds are subject to _____.	Foreign currency risk
Financial Leverage is also known as _____.	Trading on Debt
Bond price volatility is related to _____.	Coupon rate
YTM stands for _____.	Yield to Call
Cash terms implies _____.	Sale on cash
A L/C is issued by _____.	Seller
The value stated on the face of the bond is known as _____.	Market Value
Consignments refer to _____.	Supply of goods for sale
5 C's does not include _____.	Character
Credit standard is _____.	Criteria to decide credit
Customers are created by _____.	Cash Sales
ABC analysis shows classification of debtors in _____.	A category
Capital budgeting decisions involve huge amount of risk due to _____.	Time factor

N.P.V. method is _____.	Most traditional
The IRR is the same as _____.	ARR
Capital rationing situation is to exist when _____.	Funds are limited
In replacement decisions market value of existing assets is considered as _____.	Cash inflow
Cost of new machine is treated as _____.	Cash Inflow
Present value of a rupee is always _____.	Equal to its future value
In probabilities analysis _____.	Probability is assigned to e
Probability gives in accurate result if it is _____.	Subjective
Under standard deviation method dispersion of cash flow indicates _____.	The degree of risk
Co-efficient of variation indicates that _____.	Higher the co-efficient, the
Under co-efficient of variation select the project which has _____.	Lesser co-efficient of varia
Decision tree is _____.	Tree with branches
While calculating ARR average profit after _____ should be considered.	Tax
PI of a project is the ratio of present value of inflows to _____.	Initial cost
In case of risky projects, the required rate of return would generally be _____.	Higher
The factor which is not relevant for determination of debt equity mix _____.	Taxation
Capital structure decision should always aim at having debt component i _____.	Gain tax savings
The non-produce projects should be financed by _____.	Debt and Equity
If EBIT is less than financial break even point then _____.	EPS will be positive
Financial risks involves _____.	Risk of cash insolvency
If ROI is more than cost of Debt _____.	EPS will increase
Net income approach assumes _____.	Change in Business
The effect of increase in leverage _____.	Increases equity capitalisat
Capital structure is optimum when _____.	M.V. of equity share does
Part of income distribution to shareholders _____.	Profit
Dividends are payments which are _____.	Voluntary
The irrelevance theory of dividend was supported by _____.	Walter
The most common form of dividend payment is _____.	Stock dividend
Guideline for issue of bonus shares are issued by _____.	SEBI
Constant payout ratio means _____.	Stable dividend policy
Dividend is payable to _____.	Shareholders
Ploughing back of profit means _____.	Declaration of dividend
The models known as bird in the hand argument _____.	Gordon's Model
The factor not considered for determination of dividend policy is _____.	Liquidity
Payment of fixed dividend is known as _____.	Constant Payout
The policy in which less dividend is paid is _____.	Liberal dividend policy

Option b	Option c	Option d	Correct option
Past oriented activity	Present oriented activity	Historical Activity	a
To delay collection from	Pay expenses in advance	Pay suppliers in advance	a
Strategy	Skill	Technique	b
Profitability	Minimum Results	Minimum Dividend	b
All customers	All suppliers	All stakeholders	d
ROI	Value	Profitability	a
Essential for business	Required for business	Not necessary for Business	a
Finance includes account	Finance depends on account	Both are opposite in Direction	b
Asset management company	Management company	Manufacturing Company	b
Fixed maturity period	Fluctuating maturity period	Mixed maturity Period	a
Lower source of income	High source of income	Medium source of income	c
Equity shares	Preference shares	Equity and Preference shares	a
Debentures	Equity shares and Debentures	Preference shares	c
Yield value	Rate of return	Market value	a
Non-Liquidity	Non Convenience	High Cost	a
Less liquid	Not liquid	some what liquid	a
Fixed	High	Low	b
Yield To Maturity	Required rate of return	Current Yield	b
Pick up in the economy	Neutral economy	Increase in the economy	a
Ownership instruments	Creditor ship instrument	Owned Instruments	a
Personal Undertakings	Private sector undertaking	Partnership Firm	a
Preference Shares	Debentures	Equity and Preference shares	c
Coupon Payment and Market	Cost and MV	RV and MV	b
Cost	Market value	Book Value	a
Rate of return	I RR	Annuity Amount	c
Risk of default	Interest rate risk	Business Risk	a
Indian currency risk	Interest risk	Domestic Risk	a
Trading on Equity	Trading on Deposits	Non Trading of instrument	b
Face value	Market price	Nominal Value	a
Yield to maturity	Yield to minimum	Yield to maximum	b
Sale on credit	Consignment	Sale on commission	a
Buyer	Banker	Consigner	c
Discounted Value	Redemption Value	Face Value	d
Supply of goods on approval	Supply of goods by sample	Supply of goods for examination	a
Capacity	Capital	Commission	d
Standard	Part of Cash discount	sub standard	a
Credit Sales	Cash and Credit Sales	Consignment Sales	b
B category	C category	A, B, C category.	d
Money factor	Human factor	Economic factor	a

Most modern	Most complicated	Rigid	b
Hurdle rate	Interest rate at which NPV = 0	Dividend	c
Company has Liquidity	Sufficient Funds are available	Excess Funds are available	a
Cash Outflow	Scrap Value	Cost of Capital	a
Cash Outflow	Scrap Value	Loss	b
Less than its future value	Greater than its future value	Is not related to its future value	b
Probability is assigned to each outcome	Probability is assigned to each outcome	Probability is assigned to each outcome	a
Objective	Adjective	Negative	a
The degree of certainty	The degree of uncertainty	The degree of demand	a
Lower the co-efficient, the lower the risk	Lower the co-efficient, the higher the risk	No Effect	a
Higher co-efficient of variation	Zero co-efficient of variation	Neutral	a
Pictorial representation of a tree diagram	Tree with leaves only	None of the above	b
Sale	Depreciation	Discounting	a
PV of outflows	Total cash inflows	Total outflows	b
lower	same as for others	reinvested	a
Nature of asset base	Industry norms	Viability of cashflows	c
Balance the capital structure	Gain control	Increase EPS	d
Debt	Equity	Retained earnings	d
EPS will be negative	No effect on EPS	Cash of Debt increase	b
Risk of Cash Sale	Business Risk	Risk of Adequate and sufficient cash	a
Financial Risk will Decrease	EPS will decrease	Business will Decrease	a
Payment of Corporate tax	No change in risk	Change in Risk	c
WACC will not remain constant	Total value of the firm will decrease	Decreases equity capitalisation	a
M.V. of equity share changes	Cost of equity changes	Cost of equity does not change	a
Loss	Dividend	Retained profit	c
Non-obligatory	Obligatory	Occasional	b
MM	Gordon	Fayol	b
Cash dividend	Stock split	Bonus issue	b
RBI	Income tax Act	Company law	a
Regular dividend policy	Irregular dividend policy	Long-term dividend policy	a
Creditors	Debenture Holders	Managers	a
Retaining profits	Re-investing profits	Building reserves	b
Walter's Model	Fayol Model	Henry Model	a
Consistency of Earnings	Government Policies	GDP of the country	a
Fluctuating Dividend	Cash Dividend	Stock Dividend	a
Conservative dividend policy	Stable dividend policy	Fluctuating dividend policy	b

Answer
Future oriented activity
To collect cash from debtors fast
Strategy
Profitability
All stakeholders
Risk
Lifeblood of business
Finance includes accounting
Asset management company
Stipulated maturity period
High source of income
Bonds
Equity shares and Debentures
Net asset value
Low Cost
Highly liquid
Fixed
Yield To Maturity
Slow down in the economy
Debt instruments
Government
Debentures
Coupon Payment and MV
Face value
I RR
No risk of default
Foreign currency risk
Trading on Equity
Coupon rate
Yield to maturity
Sale on cash
Banker
Face Value
Supply of goods for sale
Commission
Criteria to decide credit
Credit Sales
A, B, C category.
Time factor

Most modern
Interest rate at which NPV is Zero
Funds are limited
Cash inflow
Cash Outflow
Less than its future value
Probability is assigned to each year's inflow
Subjective
The degree of risk
Higher the coefficient, the riskier is the project
Lesser coefficient of variation
Pictorial representation in a free form
Tax
PV of outflows
Higher
Industry norms
Increase EPS
Retained earnings
EPS will be negative
Risk of cash insolvency
EPS will increase
No change in risk
Increases equity capitalisation rate
M.V. of equity share does not change
Dividend
Non-obligatory
MM
Cash dividend
SEBI
Stable dividend policy
Shareholders
Retaining profits
Gordon's Model
Liquidity
Constant Payout
Conservative dividend policy

Serial No Unit/Module

1 Moule no 1

2 Moule no 1

3 Moule no 3

4 Moule no 3

5 Module No 2

6 Module No 3

7 Module No 4

8 Modue No 4

9 Module no 2

10 Module No 2

11 Module No 1

12 Module No 1

13 Module no 4

14 Module no 4

15 Module no 4

16 Module no 4

17 Module No 1

18 Module No 1

19 Module No 2

20 Module No 2

21 Module no 4

22 Module no 4

23 Module no 4

24 Module no 4

25 Module No 1

26 Module No 1

27 Module No 2

28 Module No 2

29 Module no 4

30 Module no 3

31 Module No 3

32 Module No 3

33 Module No 2

34 Module No 2

35 Module No 1

36 Module No 2

37 Module No 3

38 Module No 3

39 Module No 3

40 Module No 3

41 Module no 1

42 Module no 1

43 Module No 2

44 Module No 1

45 Module No 3

46 Module No 3

47 Module No 3

48 Module No 3

49 Module No 3

50 Module No 2

51 Module No 1

52 Module No 2

53 Module No 2

54 Module No 3

55 Module No 3

56 Module No 3

57 Module No 3

58 Module No 1

59 Module No 2

60 Module No 1

61 Module No 1

62 Module No 3

63 Module No 3

64 Module Ne 3

65 Module No 3

66 Module No 1

67 Module No 1

68 Module No 3

69 Module No 2

70 Modul No 3

71 Module no3

72 Module No 3

73 Module No 3

74 Module No 1

75 Module No 2

Questions

_____ refers to the marketing variables that combine to sell a product to the target Market.

In case of _____ diversification, there can be forward or backward integration.

HRM ensures the availability of competent.

Employee's welfare include

_____ refers to the balance between all factors of production that will give the greatest output for the smaller effort.

is a means of encouraging individuals and groups by acknowledging their achievement.

Capital budgeting is an investment decision that helps to create value to stake holders for

when the current market price of the stock is less than the true value then it is known as

_____ refers to increase in vertical depth of a job so as to make jobs more meaningful and satisfying.

_____ costs are associated with demand, when stocks have been depleted, generally lost sales or back order costs.

_____ refers to the total number of products sold in all product lines.

_____ pricing refers to the pricing of goods or services among subsidiaries within a multinational corporation.

Which process facilitate trading in securities on the stock exchange

In which process an investor given right to pay a specified underlined asset at a specified price on or before the expiration

which is the method of raising further from existing share holders

The common tools like charts, trend lines, moving average are used to analyse

when product performance exceeds very much more than expectations, the customers get _____

_____ strategy aims at high profit margins in the early stages of product introduction.

_____ costs refer to the costs of placing a purchase order, or the set-up costs if the item is manufactured at the factory

_____ refers to man-machine relationship designed to match the technology with human requirements.

Which is highly standardized and legally enforceable act of financial market

An important source of equity for start-up companies is

The routine finance function is also called as

The most fundamental objective of financial management is

At the _____ stage of PLC, the firm may focus on dealer's promotion and price cuts.

_____ is any unpaid form of non-personal presentation of ideas, goods and services.

The _____ is the inventory level at which the stock should be re-ordered for the smooth flow of product
_____ is concerned with the optimum use of materials used in the manufacturing process.

The learning situation which is limitation of reality

Theory X is based on one of the following assumptions of human nature.

According to Need Hierarchy theory which needs are the basic needs of human beings.

This leadership style is mostly adopted in Japanese organisation.

Production management deals with decision-making related to _____ process.

Strict control is maintained on _____ items through accurate record of receipts and issues.

_____ involves face-to-face communication between the firm's representative and the prospect.

_____ refers to testing the actual product in one or two test markets on a relatively smaller scale

This type of leadership style is mostly followed in government organisation.

Theory X assume which approach of the managers towards employee.

According to Abraham Maslow's need hierarchy theory, which level needs to be satisfied before other needs.

Under which leadership style, subordinate makes decision.

_____ includes various activities the company undertakes to make the product available to target audience.

_____ includes various techniques that induce a desired response on the part of target customers and intermediaries.

_____ involves routing and scheduling of production activities.

_____ are in form of financial benefits linked to performance

Under which leadership style, the leader makes all decisions by himself without consulting the subordinates.
which is pattern of behaviour of a leader to get the work done from the subordinates

The activity of influencing people to strive willingly for group objectives is.

which is a process of an effective motivation of individuals in a given situation to achieve a balance of objectives.

Planning is a process of making arrangements to fill up key organisational positions in an organisation.

_____ refers to redesigning the product by adding additional features.

At the _____ stage of PLC, the firm may give more importance to promotion especially advertising and sales promotion.

_____ Productivity is the relation between output to man-hours worked.

_____ is a broad technique that makes use of mathematical and scientific models to solve management problems, including

Which is the method of training wherein employees are transferred from one job to another.

Which effect influences the rater's consideration of one positive factor to rate the employee.

If performance appraisal is influenced by past performance that effect known as

In which method of training, the subordinate is trained to perform the duties and responsibilities of the superior.

_____ refers to a sequence of operations that transform inputs into a desired form.

_____ costs refer to the costs of maintaining the warehouse and protecting the inventory items.

A _____ is a group of related products that share common features, channels and consumers.

Firms may adopt _____ where product quality is high and the price is moderate.

Generally, higher employee turnover rate takes place among

Appraisal is conducted by various parties.

A traditional method of performance appraisal, whereby the performance appraisal report is normally not disclosed to the appraiser.

A method of training wherein trainees are trained in an environment that closely resembles actual work place.

_____ is a process of identifying consumer's needs and wants.

_____ popularized 4Ps of marketing in his book "basic Marketing "

_____ is a process of determining relative worth of each job in the organization in order to establish a basis for relative pay.

ISO is located in _____

_____ which is the process of estimating future manpower needs of the organisation.

_____ which option refers to horizontal movement of employees in respect of job position.

This involves human resource requirement forecast.

Planned programs undertaken to improve employee knowledge, attitudes, skills and social behaviour.

Marketing is concerned with _____ markets.

_____ is known as the 'Father of Quality Circles'.

NOTE :- All questions are simple and Average not moderate.

Option A	Option B	Option C
Marketing Mix	Marketing Concept	Basic Marketing
Horizontal	Vertical	Concentric
Customer	Public	Manpower
Counselling	Creche Facility	Promotion
Quality	Production	Productivity
Recognition	Rewards	Performance appraisal
Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term
Under-priced stock	Overpriced stock	At par stock
Job Enrichment	Incentives Plans	Training
Carrying	Procurement	Stock-Out
Product Line Depth	Product line width	Product line length
Standarded	Transfer	Trial
Primary Capital Market	Secondary Capital Market	Financial Market
Future	Forward	Call Option
Public Issue	Right Issue	Private Placement
Fundamental	Technical	Administrative
Satisfied	Delighted	Astonished
Skimming	Penetration	Standard
Carrying	Procurement	Stock-Out
Quality Control	Ergonomics	Value Engineering
Future	Options	Swaps
Lease Financing	Accumulated earnings	Venture Capital
Incidental Function	Executive Function	Administrative Function
Profit Maximisation	Mobilization of fund	Wealth Maximisation
Introduction	Growth	Decline
Publicity	Advertisment	Sales Promotion

Just-in-times	Materials requirements planning	Re-order point
Production Management	Inventory Management	Mateials Management
Simulated Positive	Classroom Negative	Conference General
Physiological	Psychological	Social
Sociocratic	Neurocratic	Paternalistic
Organization	Department	Production
A class Personal Selling	B class Sales Promotion	C class Direct Marketing
Concept Testing Autocratic Traditional	Product Testing Bureaucratic Professional	Test Marketing Democratic General
Lower Laissez-faire	Middle Participative	Higher Consulttivr
place	pace	position
Publicity	Advertising	Sales Promotion
Production Planning	Production Control	Capacity Planning
Recognition Autocratic	Rewards Participative	Performance appraisal laissez-faire
Decentralization	Leadership Style	Motivational Pattern

Motivation	Leadership Style	Communication
Training	Human Relations	Performance appraisal
Scccession	Career	Human Resources
Quality Modification	Functional Modification	Style Modification
Introduction	Growth	Maturity
Labour	Capital	Machine
Value Engineering	Operation Research	Quality Circle
Coaching	Counselling	Job Rotation
Horn	Halo	Spill over
Horn effect	Halo effect	Spill over
Junior Boards	Understudy Position	Business Games
Marketing	Production	Productivity
Carrying	Procurement	Stock-Out
Product Line	Product	Promotion
Low value strategy	High Value strategy	Premium strategy
High achiever	Medium Achiever	low level achiever

Management by objective	360 degree	Role analysis
Confidential Report	Check list	Ranking
Environmental Scanning	Simulation	Workplace training
Marketing	Management	Selling
E.Jerome Mc carthy	Philip Kotler	Willin Stanton
Job evaluation Japan	Job enrichment India	Performance appraisal Switzerland
Promotion of employees	Human resource planning	Placement of employees
Training	Promotion	Transfer
Human resource planning Performance appraisal	Human resource development Training	Human Resources Management Recruitment
Single	Target	Multiple
Dr.Ishikawa Kaoru	Dr.W.E.Deming	Dr. Juran

Option D	Correct Answer
	Option A
	Option B
Supplier	Option C
Development	Option D
	Option C
	Option B
Intraday	Option C
Market rate	Option A
	Option A
	Option C
	Option C
	Option B
Commodity Market	Option C
Put Option	Option D
Bonus issue	Option B
Forwards	Option B
	Option C
	Option A
	Option B
	Option B
Dematerializtion of Shares	Option D
Private equity	Option C
Accidental Function	Option A
Private equity	Option C
	Option C
	Option A

Option C

Option C

Coaching
Central

Option A
Option B

Esteem

Option A

Participative

Option C

Option C

Option A
Option A

Consultative
Functional

Option C
Option B
Option A

Lower Middle
Autocratic

Option A
Option A

Option A

Option C

Option A

Consultative

Option A
Option A

Centralization

Option B

Assessment	Option B
HRIS	Option B
Human Development	Option A
	Option B
	Option A
	Option A
	Option B
Role Play	Option C
Central Tendency	Option B
Central Tendency	Option C
Check-list	Option B
	Option B
	Option A
	Option A
	Option B
looser	Option A

Check-list Option B

Under study Option A

Role playing Option B

Option A

Option A

Option A
Option C

Human resource development Option B

Role play Option C

Human Resource retention Option A
Selection Option B

Option B

Option A

Serial No.	Unit/Module	Difficulty level Average/Hard)
1	1	Average
2	1	Average
3	2	Hard
4	1	Average
5	1	Average
6	1	Average
7	1	Average
8	1	Hard
9	1	Hard
10		1 Average
11		1 Hard
12		1 Average
13		1 Average
14		1 Average
15		1 Hard
16		1 Average
17		1 Average
18		2 Average
19		1 Hard
20		1 Hard
21		1 Average
22		1 Average
23		1 Average
24		2 Average
25		2 Hard
26		2 Hard
27		2 Average
28		Average
29		2 Average
30		2 Hard
31		2 Hard
32		2 Average
33		2 Average
34		2 Average
35		2 Hard
36		2 Average
37		3 Average
38		3 Average
39		3 Hard
40		3 Hard
41		3 Average
42		3 Average
43		3 Average

44	3 Average
45	3 Hard
46	3 Average
47	3 Hard
48	3 Average
49	3 Average
50	3 Average
51	3 Average6
52	3 Hard
53	3 Hard
54	3 Average
55	3 Average
56	3 Average
57	4 Hard
58	4 Average
59	4 Average
60	4 Average
61	4 Hard
62	4 Average
63	4 Average
64	4 Hard
65	4 Hard
66	4 Average
67	4 Average
68	5 Average6
69	5 Hard
70	5 Hard
71	5 Hard
72	5 Average
73	5 Average
74	5 Average
75	5 Average

Question	Option a
GST Stands for	Goods and Supply Tax
GST is levied in India on the basis of..... Principle	Origin
The main objective of GST implementation is	To consolidate multiple taxes
Which of the following is not a bill passed by parliament for the implementation of GST?	The Central GST Act, 2017
.....Petroleum products have been temporarily been kept out of GST.	One
In India, GST structure is in nature.	Single
GST is not levied on which of the following ?	Alcoholic Liquor for Human Consumption
GST is not levied on which of the following ?	Motor Spirit
..... is levied on Intra-State Supply of goods and/or Services.	CGST
..... is levied on Inter State Supply of Goods and/or Services.	CGST
..... is levied on Intra State Supply of Goods and/or Services in Union Territory.	SGST
Goods and Services Tax is a tax levied on goods and services imposed at each point of sale.	Sale
GST is a national level tax based on .	First point tax principle
The following tax has been subsumed into Central GST.	Central Sales Tax
GST was introduced in India on	4/1/2017
Indian GST model has tier rate structure.	3
What does 'I' stands for in IGST?	International
Which of the following tax is not subsumed in GST ?	VAT
HSN Code Stands for.....	Home Shopping Network
Alcoholic liquor for Human Consumption is subject to -	CGST
Five petroleum products viz. petroleum crude, motor spirit (petrol), high speed diesel, etc.	Permanently
The items which will be taxable both under Central Excise Law and the GST even after 2017.	Motor spirit
On Petroleum Crude, High Speed Diesel, Motor Spirit (commonly known as Petrol), etc.	Nat
Supply of the following is not liable to GST .	Alcoholic liquor for Human Consumption
GST is a comprehensive tax regime covering.....	Goods
Which of the following taxes have been subsumed under GST ?	(1) Central Excise Duty
GST is a comprehensive tax regime covering .	Goods
Goods and Services Tax is a tax levied on goods and services imposed at each point of sale.	Demand
The CGST Act, 2017 extends to	Whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir
The definition of goods under section 2(52) of the CGST Act does not include.....	Grass
..... is not included in the term "Goods" under GST Law:	Movable Property
Which of the following is not covered under the term "Goods" under GST ?	Money
As per the CGST Act, 2017, "business" includes.....(i) Adventure not for a pecuniary benefit	(ii) only
Securities are excluded from the definition of .	Goods
Money is .	Specifically included
Actionable Claims are .	Specifically included
What are different types of supplies covered under the scope of supply?	Supplies made with or without consideration
The activities to be treated as supply of goods or supply of services as referred to in of CGST Act, 2017.	Schedule I of CGST .
Which of the following taxes will be levied on Imports?	CGST
Which of the following is not a supply as per section 7 of the CGST Act ?	Management consultancy services
..... specifies the activities to be treated as supply even if made without consideration.	Schedule I of CGST .
Which of the following activity is outside the scope of supply and not taxable under GST?	Services by an employee in the course of employment
Which of the following activities is a supply of services?	Transfer of right in

Supply includes import of services for a consideration .	Only if in the course of supply
.....specifies the activities which are neither to be treated as supply of goods nor as supply of services	Schedule I of CGST Act
Transfer of the title in goods shall be considered as	Supply of goods
Transfer of right in goods or of undivided share in goods without the transfer of title therein	Supply of goods
Transfer of title in goods under an agreement which stipulates that property in goods shall vest in transferee only after payment of money	Supply of goods
Lease, tenancy, easement, license to occupy land shall be considered as	Supply of goods
Lease or letting out of the building including a commercial, industrial or residential complex	Supply of goods
Any treatment or process which is applied to another person's goods shall be treated as supply of goods	Supply of goods
Renting of immovable property is	Supply of goods
Temporary transfer or permitting the use or enjoyment of any intellectual property right	Supply of goods
Development, design, programming, customisation, adaptation, upgradation, enhancement	Supply of goods
Agreeing to the obligation to refrain from an act, or to tolerate an act or a situation, or to do an act	Supply of goods
Transfer of the right to use any goods for any purpose (whether or not for a specified period)	Supply of goods
What are the taxes levied on an intra-State supply?	CGST
What is the maximum rate prescribed under CGST Act?	12%
Who will notify the rate of tax to be levied under CGST Act?	Central Government
Which of the following taxes will be levied on imports?	CGST
What is the maximum rate prescribed under UTGST Act?	14%
Transportation of passengers by..... are exempt from GST.	Railway in first class
Transportation of..... by a GTA in a goods carriage is exempt from GST.	Agricultural produce
What of the following services provided to an educational institution – Deemed Public School	Transportation of students
Transportation of passengers byare exempt from GST.	air conditioned stagecoach
Which of the following services provided by Department of Posts are exempt from GST	Speed posts
Distribution of electricity by a distribution utility is a	Non-taxable supply
The value of supply of goods and services shall be the.....	Transaction value
The value of supply of goods and services shall be the	Transaction value
When can the transaction value be rejected for computation of value of supply	When the buyer and seller are related
If the goods are supplied to related persons then how should the taxable person ascertain the value	Seek the help of the Commissioner
Which of the following forms are used for registration?	Form GSTR-1
Within how many days a person should apply for registration?	Within 60 days from the date of commencement of business
Maximum time limit for availing ITC is.....	The date of filing of return
ITC can be claimed by a registered person for.....	Taxable supplies for which ITC is available

Option b	Option c	Option d	Correct option	Answer
Government Sales Tax	Goods and Services Tax	Good and Simple Tax	c	Goods and Services Tax
Destination	Either a or b	Both a or b	b	Destination
Overcoming limitations	Creating efficiencies	All of above	d	All of above
The State GST Act, 2017	The Integrated GST Act, 2017	None of above	b	The State GST Act, 2017
Two	Three	Five	d	Five
Dual	Triple	& both	b	Dual
Five Petroleum Products	Immovable Property	All of above	d	All of above
High speed diesel	Natural gas	All of above	d	All of above
SGST	IGST	Both a & b	d	Both a & b
SGST	IGST	Both a & b	c	IGST
IGST	UTGST	GST is not levied	c	UTGST
Service	Supply	Manufacturing	c	Supply
Value Added principle	Last point tax principle	All of the above	b	Value Added principle
Custom Duty	Service Tax	All of the above	d	All of the above
5/1/2017	6/1/2017	7/1/2017	d	7/1/2017
4	5	6	b	4
Internal	Integrated	Intra	c	Integrated
Stamp Duty	Entry Tax	Entertainment Tax	b	Stamp Duty
Harmonised System	Harmonised System	Home State Number	b	Harmonised System of Nomenclature
SGST	IGST	None of the above	d	None of the above
Temporarily	For one year	None of the above	b	Temporarily
Tobacco and Tobacco Products	Alcoholic liquor for human consumption	Natural Gas	b	Tobacco and Tobacco Products
GST will be levied	GST will be levied, from a date	None of the above	b	GST will be levied from a date
Alcoholic liquor for human consumption	Alcoholic liquor for human consumption	Alcoholic liquor for human consumption	c	Alcoholic liquor for human consumption
Services	Both goods and services	None of the above	c	Both goods and services
(2) Service Tax	(3) VAT	(4) All of the above	c	(4) All of the above
Services	Both goods and services	Goods, services and immovable property	c	Both goods and services
Cash sale	Supply	Manufacturing	c	Supply
Whole of India	Whole of India excluding Jammu and Kashmir	Whole of India excluding Jammu and Kashmir	b	Whole of India
Money and securities	Actionable claims	Growing crops	b	Money and securities
Actionable Claim	Securities	Growing Crops	c	Securities
Actionable Claim	Securities	Both & (c)	d	Both & (c)
Both (i) and (ii)	Neither (i) nor (ii)	(i) only	b	Both (i) and (ii)
Services	Both and	Neither nor (b)	a	Goods
Specifically included in the definition of	Specifically excluded from the definition of	None of the above	c	Specifically excluded from the definition of
Supplies made with	Both of the above	None of the above	c	Both of the above
Schedule II of CGST Act	Schedule III of CGST Act	Section 7	b	Schedule II of CGST Act
SGST	IGST	None of the above	c	IGST
Import of service from outside India	Both and (b)	None of the above	a	Management consultancy services
Schedule II of CGST Act	Schedule III of CGST Act	All of the above	a	Schedule I of CGST Act
Services of funeral	Actionable claims, c	All of the above	d	All of the above
Transfer of title in	Transfer of title in	All of the above	a	Transfer of right in goods/ und

Only if not in the c	Whether or not in t	None of the above	c
Schedule II of CGST	Schedule III of CGST	All of the above	c
Supply of services	Neither as a supply	Either as a supply o a	
Supply of services	Neither as a supply	Either as a supply o b	
Supply of services	Neither as a supply	Either as a supply o a	
Supply of services	Neither as a supply	Either as a supply o b	
Supply of services	Neither as a supply	Either as a supply o b	
Supply of services	Neither as a supply	Either as a supply o b	
Supply of services	Neither as a supply	Either as a supply o b	
Supply of services	Neither as a supply	Either as a supply o b	
Supply of services	Neither as a supply	Either as a supply o b	
SGST	CGST and SGST	IGST	c
28%	20%	18%	c
State Government	GST Council suo mc	Central Government	d
SGST	IGST	CGST and SGST	c
28%	20%	30%	c
Railway in an air-c	Metro	All of the above	C
Organic manure	Milk	All of the above	d
Cleaning of the sch	Services relating t	All of the above	d
radio taxi	air, terminating in	All of the above	c
Life Insurance	Express parcel post	None of the above	d
Exempt Supply	Nil Rated Supply	Neither supply of g	b
MRP	Market Value	None of above	a
Retail sale price	Wholesale price	None of above	a
When the buyer an	It can never be reje	When the goods ar	b
Use the arm's lengt	Refer the Rules whi	None of the above	c
Form GSTAPL-01	Form GST REG-01	Form GST RFD-01	b
Within 30 days fron	No Time Limit	Within 90 days fron	b
Due date of filing	Earliest of above tw	Later of above two	a
Taxable supplies fo	Exempted supplies	Non-taxable supply	a

Whether or not in the course c	
Schedule III of CGST Act	
Supply of goods	
Supply of services	
Supply of goods	
Supply of services	
Supply of services	
Supply of services	
Supply of services	
Supply of services	
Supply of services	
Supply of services	
CGST and SGST	
20%	
Central Government as per the	
IGST	
20%	
Metro	
All of the above	
All of the above	
air, terminating in Nagaland ai	
None of the above	
Exempt Supply	
Transaction value	
Transaction value	
When the buyer and seller are	
Refer the Rules which prescrib	
Form GST REG-01	
Within 30 days from the date l	
Earliest of above two	
Taxable supplies for business p	

iclature

s
to be notified on the recommendations of the GST Council
assumption

definition of goods as well as services
inition of goods

ices not in course or furtherance of business

lived share in goods without transfer of title in goods

or furtherance of business

a recommendations of the GST Council

rport

related or price is not the sole consideration
ed for this purpose

he becomes liable for registration.

urpose

CLASS : TYBAF
SUBJECT : FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING 6
SEMESTER :V
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Serial No. Questions

- 1 Share premium is disclosed under _____
- 2 NPA stands for _____
- 3 CRR stands for _____
- 5 Surplus on Revaluation should be treated as _____
- 6 Unclaimed dividend is shown by bank under _____
- 7 Provision for standard Asset in respect of advances to commercial Real Estate sector is _____
- 8 Every banking company in India is required to transfer atleast _____% of its current profit to Reserve fund
- 9 Rebate on bills discounted refers to _____
- 10 The heading 'other assets' does not include _____
- 11 Commission, exchange and brokerage is shown under _____
- 12 Stationary and stamps should be disclosed under _____
- 13 An assets becomes non – performing when _____
- 14 Non banking assets are shown under _____
- 15 The % of provision on unsecured portion of sub-standard asset is _____
- 16 The % of provision on doubtful assets upto 1 year is _____
- 17 Letter of Credit is shown under _____
- 18 Interest on loans & advances is an _____
- 19 Interest on deposits is an _____
- 20 Provision for unexpired risk in case of marine insurance is _____ % of Net Premium.
- 21 General insurance includes _____
- 22 General insurance companies must comply with the requirements of schedule _____
- 23 Revenue A/c is prepared in the form _____
- 24 Balance sheet is prepared in the form _____
- 25 The number of schedules which form part of Revenue A/c are _____
- 26 Outstanding premiums are shown under _____
- 27 Commission on Re-insurance accepted is added to _____
- 28 Claim on Re-insurance accepted is added to _____

Premium on Re-insurance ceded is deducted
29 from _____

30 Premium earned is recorded in schedule number _____

Provision for unexpired risk in case of Fire insurance is
31 _____ % of Net Premium.

32 IRDA stands for _____.

33 The arrangement where one Insurance Company gets insured

34 Provision created to meet the claims which may arise in resp

35 _____ regulates Insurance sector in India.

36 Legal expenses related to settlement of claims are _____

37 Claims Paid is recorded in schedule number _____ for Insurance

Commission on Re-insurance ceded is credited to _____
38 A/c.

39 Capital Redemption Reserve is recorded in _____ schedule c

40 Reserve for unexpired risk is shown in the balance sheet o

41 Designated Partners are not entitled to any _____ for th

42 At least _____ of the designated partners of every limited l

43 LLP is governed by

44 LLP should have minimum

45 A Limited Liability Partnership whose turnover exceeds ` _____

48 Following can become a partner in the LLP:

49 In absence of LLP Agreement, the mutual rights of Partners

50 A partner of LLP has the following right, only if provided i

51 Any vacancy arising in the office of Designated Partner shall

52 Goodwill is

53 Following are the factors affecting goodwill

54 Rate of profit estimated or expected on capital employed.

55 According to capitalisation of average profits method for Go

50 The most important element in valuation of goodwill is

51 Money value of the reputation of a concern measured in term

52 Which of the following is a true statement?

53 Excess of average profit earned by the firm over & above its 1

54 Extra amount over & above saleable values of the identifiable

55 For valuation of goodwill by capitalisation method, the formu

56 Valuation of goodwill by certain number of years' purchase c

57 Valuation of goodwill by certain number of years' purchase c

58 $CRAR = \frac{\text{Total Capital Funds}}{\text{_____}}$

60 Commercial papers & Treasury Bills shall be valued at _____

61 Chit Fund Companies are regulated under the Chit Fund Act,

62 Provision should be made for _____ % of the secured portion

63 A NBFC is a company registered under the

64 Which agency regulates & supervises NBFCs?

65 For sub – standard assets in the case of NBFC, a general prov

66 Venture Capital Fund Companies are regulated by

67 NBFC means

68 Standard Asset

69 NBFC must have net own fund of Rs. _____

70 Merchant Banking companies are required to be registered with

71 Precise value of goodwill is known only _____

72 The maximum number of Partners LLP can have is _____

73 A _____ asset would be one which has remained NPA for 3

74 the total number of schedules to an insurance company's financial

75 Insurance business is controlled by _____

Option a

Fixed assets

Non privilege asset

Cash Reserve Ratio

Capital Reserve

Deposits

1%

20%

Discount for the unexpired term of the bill

Silver

Interest

Current assets

No income is received

Current assets

25%

25%

Deposits

Income

Income

100

Fire insurance

A

RA

B-BS

2

Other assets

Commission

Claims incurred

Option b

Share capital

Non performing asset

Cash Retained Ratio

Revenue Reserve

Advances

15%

25%

Concession on Bills Discounted

Interest accrued

Other income

Other assets

No profit is received

Non-banking assets

15%

30%

Advances

Expense

Expense

200

Marine insurance

B

B-RA

B-PL

4

Advances

Claims

Commission received

Premium for direct business	Interest
	1 2
	40% 50%
Insurance Regulator Divided Authority	Insurance Regulatory & Developing Au
Insurance	Re-insurance
Provision for unexpired risk	Provision for expired risk
IRDA	RBI
Deducted from claims	Added to claims
	2 3
Investments	Revenue A/c
Share capital	Reserves & Surplus
Reserves & Surplus	Capital
Remuneration	Salary
	4 3
Partnership Act, 1932	Companies Act, 1956
7 partners	50 partners
40 Lakh	1 lakh
Company incorporated outside India	LLP incorporated in India
I	II
participate in the management of the LLP	get remuneration for participating in
	10 20
A tangible asset	A fictitious asset
Nature of the business	Efficiency of management
Super Profit	Average Profit
Capital employed in business – Capitalised Profit	Capitalised average profit – Capital emp
Type of business	Efficiency of owner of business
Trademark	Brand value
Goodwill exists continually with existence of suc	Goodwill exists only on transfer of own
Bumper profit	Super profit
Goodwill	Super Profit
No. of years purchased multiplied with average p	No. of years purchased multiplied with s
Current years' profit x number of years for whic	Last years' profit x number of years f
(Weighted Average Profit – Simple Average Prof	(Average Profit – Expected Profit) x Nu
NPA	Risk Weighted Assets
Entry load	Exit load
	1980 1981
	10 20
Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934	Banking Regulation Act, 1949
Finance Ministry	SEBI
15% of total outstanding shall be made	10% of total outstanding shall be made

RBI

Non-Banking Funding Company

No default in repayment or payment of interest

200 Lakhs

SEBI

By average profit method

7 partners

Sub-Standard

10

Insurance Act 1938

SEBI

Non Bankrupt Financial Company

Identified as such by NBFC/ Auditors/

300 Lakhs

RBI

By super profit method

50 Partners

Standard

15

Insurance Rules 1939

Option c	Option d	Correct Option
Reserves & surplus	Current liabilities	c
Net performing assets	Net Present Asset	b
Cash Reserve Refunded	Cash Revenue Ratio	a
Statutory Reserve	Other income	a
Other Liabilities	Contingent Liabilities	c
10%	40%	a
35%	40%	b
Interest on bills discounted	Dishonured bill	a
Interest accrued but not due	gold	d
Misc. income	None of the above	b
Fixed assets	Fictitious asset	b
Loss is incurred	b & c	a
NPA	None of the above	c
100%	75%	c
5%	40%	a
Other Liabilities	Contingent liabilities	d
Loss	None of the above	a
Loss	None of the above	b
300	None of the above	a
Misc. insurance	all a, b & c	d
C	D	b
C-RA	D-RA	b
B -DT	B- PG	a
6	10	b
Provisions	Current liabilities	a
Interest	Premium	a
Premium earned	None of the above	a

Commission	Discount	a
3	4	a
60%	72%	b
India Regulator Dividend auth	None of the above.	b
Double Insurance	None of the above.	b
Provision for risk involved	None of the above	a
SBI	Central Government	a
Added in operating expenses.	None of the above	b
4	5	a
Cash & Bank balance	None of the above	b
Borrowings	Investments	b
Provisions	Borrowings	c
Contribution	None of the above	a
2	1	d
Limited Liability Partnership	Companies Act, 2013	c
2 partners	3 partners	a
25 Lakh	50 lakh	a
Individuals resident in India	any of the above	d
III	IV	a
share equal profits in the LLP	transfer his right to share in t	b
30	40	c
An intangible asset	None of the above	c
Technical know – how	All of the above	d
Normal Rate of Return	None of the above	c
Capitalised profit x number of	None of the above	b
Future Maintainable Profit	Place and location of business	c
Goodwill	Economic value	c
Goodwill exists only on admis	There is nothing like goodwill	a
Normal profit	Excess profit	b
Revaluation Surplus	Bonus	a
Summation of the discounted	Super profit divided with expectd	
Average profit x number of y	None of the above	c
(Expected Profit - Average Prc	None of the above	b
Standard Asset	100	b
Carrying	None of the above	c
1982	1983	c
30	40	b
Companies Act, 2013	Payment & Settlement Systems	c
RBI	Respective State Government	c
5% of total outstanding shall	None of the above	b

IRDA	All of the above	b
Non Borrowing Financial Con	Non-Banking Financial Compad	
Interest overdue for 3 months	Sub-standard assets for 12 mona	
400 Lakhs	500 Lakhs	a
SBI	None of the above	a
When business is sold asa whc	By annuity method	c
2 Patners	No Limit	d
Loss	Doubtful	a
20	25	b
IRDA Regulation 2002	All the above	d

Correct Answers

Reserves & surplus

Non performing asset

Cash Reserve Ratio

Capital Reserve

Other Liabilities

1%

25&

Discount for the unexpired term of the bill

Gold

Other income

Other assets

No income is received

Other assets

100%

25%

Contingent liabilities

Income

Expense

100

all a, b & c

B

B-RA

B-BS

4

Other assets

Commission

Claims incurred

Premium for direct business

1

50%

Insurance Regulatory & Developing Authority.

Re-insurance

Provision for unexpired risk

IRDA

Added to claims

2

Revenue A/c

Reserves & Surplus

Provisions

Remuneration

1

Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008

7 partners

40 Lakh

any of the above

I

get remuneration for participating in the management of LLP

30

An intangible asset

All of the above

Normal Rate of Return

Capitalised average profit – Capital employed in business

Future Maintainable Profit

Goodwill

Goodwill exists continually with existence of successful business and identified on transfer of ov

Super profit

Goodwill

Super profit divided with expected rate of return

Average profit x number of years for which goodwill is purchased

(Average Profit – Expected Profit) x Number of years of purchase of goodwill

Risk Weighted Assets

Carrying

1982

20

Companies Act, 2013

RBI

10% of total outstanding shall be made

SEBI

Non-Banking Financial Company

No default in repayment or payment of interest

200 Lakhs

SEBI

When business is sold as a whole by negotiation

No Limit

Sub-Standard

15

All the above

wnership in business.

Serial No.	Unit/Module	Difficulty level	Question
1		2 Average	Buyback of equity shares in any financial year
2		2 Hard	Every buyback shall be completed within 90 days
3		2 Average	On buyback of shares, there is a reduction of share capital
4		2 Average	If the buyback is at a discount, the amount paid is debited to share premium account
5		2 Hard	The buyback of equity shares in any financial year shall not exceed 10% of the paid up capital
6		2 Average	No company shall purchase its own shares out of the reserves
7		2 Hard	No company shall purchase its own shares out of the reserves
8		2 Hard	Which of the following is a 'free reserve'?
9		2 Average	A company may purchase its own shares out of the reserves
10		2 Average	Which of the following is not a 'Free reserve'?
11		2 hard	If equity shares have been bought back, the company shall not be allowed to issue new shares for a period of 6 months
12		2 Average	Equity shares can be bought back
13		2 Average	A company can buyback
14		2 Average	According to S.68, before buyback, all the shares must be fully paid up
15		2 Average	According to S.68, after buyback, the Debenture holders' claim is not affected
16		4 Average	For capital reduction under internal reconstruction, the company must be a private company
17		4 Average	The credit balance in capital reduction account is debited to the share capital account
18		4 Average	Balance in capital reduction account is credited to the share capital account
19		4 hard	Reduction of share capital of a company is allowed only in certain cases
20		4 hard	In internal reconstruction
21		4 Average	A limited company may alter the share capital by cancellation of shares
22		4 hard	On cancellation of surrender of shares, the company must be a private company
23		4 Average	Creditors accepting part payment of their claims
24		4 Average	Increase, consolidation or subdivision of shares
25		4 Average	A scheme of reconstruction involving change in the rate of preference dividend
26		4 Average	A scheme of reconstruction involving conversion of cumulative preference shares into equity shares
27		4 Average	Change in the rate of preference dividend
28		4 Average	Conversion of cumulative preference shares into equity shares
29		4 Average	Equity shares giving up their claim to the dividend
30		4 Average	Debt holders accepting a cash payment
31		1 Average	The underwriting commission in case of public issue of shares is 3%
32		1 Average	As per SEBI guidelines, the underwriting commission is 3%
33		1 hard	According to the Companies Act the underwriting commission is 3%
34		1 Average	The underwriting commission is calculated on the basis of the face value of the shares
35		1 Average	When all the shares are underwritten by a single underwriter
36		1 hard	Marked Applications refer to _____
37		1 Average	If the whole of the issue of shares or debentures is underwritten
38		1 Average	If the part of the issue of shares or debentures is underwritten
39		1 Average	When an underwriter agrees to buy a definite number of shares or debentures
40		1 hard	Every company issuing shares to public must get the issue underwritten
41		1 Average	The time for collection of minimum subscription is 90 days
42		1 Average	Underwriting commission one is debited to the share premium account
43		1 Average	The underwriter is entitled to claim remuneration

44	1 Average	Unmarked applications refer to _____
45	1 Average	As per AS-14 purchase consideration is
46	3 Average	The asset which is not taken under the
47	3 Hard	Pooling of Interest is a method of _____
48	3 hard	If there is a provision (RDD) against the
49	3 Average	Loss or Profit on realisation a/c is tr
50	3 Average	In _____ a new company is formed
51	3 Average	If the business of existing company ABC
52	3 hard	AS 14 recommends that Goodwill arising
53	3 Average	The Amalgamation Adjustment Account
54	3 Average	If Purchase Consideration is ascertained
55	3 Average	Dissolution expenses paid & borne by t
56	3 Average	Accounting for amalgamation is govern
57	3 Average	As per AS 14 amalgamation is of two t
58	3 hard	Transferee company as per AS 14 is _
59	3 Average	Accounting for absorption is governed
60	3 Average	Accounting for amalgamation by merger
61	5 Average	A company is created by _____
62	5 Average	Winding up by NCLT is called as _____
63	5 Average	The petition for winding up is presente
64	5 Average	Equity shareholders are _____
65	5 Average	Pref. Creditors are _____
66	5 Average	Voluntary transfer is made by company
67	5 Average	Liquidator's statement is prepared und
68	5 Average	In the case of compulsory winding up, o
69	5 hard	In the case of member's Voluntary wind
70	5 hard	In a statement of affairs secured credi
71	5 hard	In the case of compulsory winding up st
72	5 Average	Deficiency or Surplus A/c is prepared a
73	5 Average	Preferential creditors are included in li
74	5 Average	Liquidators Final Statement of Account
75	5 Average	Amount of calls in advance is treated

Option a	Option b	Option c	Option d	
75%	12%	25%	15%	
12 months	10 months	2 months	6 months	
Market value of the shares	Face value of the shares	called up value of the shares	unpaid value of shares	b
General Reserve	Profit and loss account	Capital redemption reserve	Capital reserve	
Authorised capital in the Articles of Association	Paid-up equity capital	Paid up capital and free reserves	Called-up capital in that firm	f
Memorandum of Association	Board of directors	All of the above		
Total paid up capital	Total paid up capital	Total paid up capital	Total nominal capital and	
Workmen's Compensation Fund	Capital Redemption Reserve	Debenture Redemption Reserve	Shares Forfeited Account	
It's free reserves only	The Securities Premium	The proceeds of any sale	Any or all of the above	
Profit and loss A/c	General Reserve	Dividend Equalization Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	
Development Rebate	General Reserve	Sinking Fund	Capital Redemption Reserve	
Out of profits only	Out of proceeds of issue	Out of capital profit on issue	It's free reserves, or the	
Equity shares	Preference shares	Both the above	None of the above	
Must be fully paid up	Must be fully issued	Must be held by the shareholder	None of the above	
2:1	3:2	2:3	1:3	
Shareholders	Articles of association	Tribunal	All of the above	
Paying off dissentient	Writing off deferred shares	Issuing bonus shares	None of the above	
General reserve	Capital Reserve	Profit and loss account	None of the above	
Only called up share capital	Subscribe and / or paid up share capital	Only authorised capital	Only uncalled share capital	
No company is liquidated	Only one company	Two or more companies	One or more companies	c
Increase its Reserve	Subdivided shares	Give you option to purchase	None of the above	
Share capital account	Share surrender account	Capital reduction account	Capital reduction account	
Reduction of share capital	Alteration of share capital	Variation of shareholdings	Compromise / arrangement	
Alteration of share capital	Variation of shareholdings	Reduction of share capital	Compromise / arrangement	
Alteration of share capital	Reduction of share capital	Variation of shareholdings	Compromise / arrangement	
Reduction of share capital	Alteration of share capital	Variation of shareholdings	Compromise / arrangement	
Reduction of share capital	Alteration of share capital	Variation of shareholdings	Compromise / arrangement	
Reduction of share capital	Alteration of share capital	Variation of shareholdings	Compromise / arrangement	
Reduction of share capital	Alteration of share capital	Variation of shareholdings	Compromise / arrangement	
5% of the issue price	10% of the issue price	2.5% of the issue price	2% of the issue price	
5% of the issue price	10% of the issue price	2.5% of the issue price	2% of the issue price	
5%	2.50%	10%	1%	
net liability of the shareholder	firm underwriting	marked application of issue price of the shares		
Firm underwriting	Partial underwriting	Complete underwriting	None of the above.	
Applications bearing the stamp of the Registrar	Applications bearing the stamp of the Registrar	Applications issued by the Registrar	None of the above.	
Partial underwriting	Sole underwriting	Complete or Full underwriting	None of the above	
Partial underwriting	Firm underwriting	Complete underwriting	None of the above	
Partial underwriting	Complete underwriting	Firm underwriting	None of the above	
80% of the issue	90% of the issue	45% of the issue	25% of the issue	
15 days	21 days	7days	5days.	
Underwriting commission	Underwriter's A/c	Share Allotment A/c	None of the above	
The issue price of shares	The face value of shares	The face value of shares	None of the above	

Firm underwriting	Applications issue	Applications bearing t	Applications from the pub
Shareholders	Shareholders & De	Shareholders & Credit	None of the above
Loose Tools	Bills Receivable	Machinery	Pre. Expenses.
Charging Depreciation	Accounting for Am	Calculation of Purchas	None of the above
Realizable Value	Current Market Val	Gross amount of Debt	None of the above
Preference Sharehold	Equity Shareholders A	P&L Approp. A/c.	None of the above
Amalgamation	Absorption	External Reconstructi	Internal Reconstruction
Amalgamation	Absorption	External Reconstructi	Internal Reconstruction
5	10	15	20
Current	Intangible	Fictitious	Fixed
Will	Will Not	Can Not	Can
Goodwill	General Reserve	Realisation	Revaluation
AS-1	AS-14	AS-13	AS-11
Merger	Purchase of Busin	Merger of purchase of	None of the above
Vendor Company	Purchasing Compæ	Liquidated Company	Public Company
AS 1	AS 13	AS 14	AS 11
AS 1	AS 13	AS 15	AS 12
Law	Nature	Human Being	Individual
Voluntary Winding Up	Compulsory Windi	(a)& (b)	None of the above.
Creditors	Contributory	Company	All of the above.
Priority Claimant	Second Claimant	Last Claimant	No Claimant
Taxes	Dues to Governme	Wages & Salaries	All of the above
One Year	Two Years	Three Years	Five Years
143	153	156	173
The Central Governm	The State Governn	The Registrar of Com	The High Court
The Central Governm	The Company in G	The Board of Directors	The Registrar of Compan
List A	List B	List C	List D
The Official Liquidator	The Liquidator	The Government	The High Court
H	B	C	E
List C	List B	List D	List A
Form 153	Form 57	Form VI	Form 156
Secured creditor	Over-riding Prefere	Treated as Preferential	Unsecured creditor

Correct option Answer

- c 25%
- a 12 months
- b Face value of the shares bought back
- d Capital reserve
- b Paid-up equity capital in that financial year
- a Articles of Association
- c Total paid up capital and free reserves of the company
- a Workmen's Compensation Fund (after meeting liabilities)
- d Any or all of the above
- d Revaluation Reserve
- d Capital Redemption Reserve
- d It's free reserves, or the securities premium A/c, or the proceeds of shares
- c Both the above
- a Must be fully paid up
- a 2:1
- d All of the above
- b Writing off deferred expenses
- b Capital Reserve
- b Subscribe and / or paid up share capital
- a No company is liquidated
- b Subdivided shares into shares of smaller amount
- c Capital reduction account will be credited
- d Compromise / arrangement
- a Alteration of share capital
- c Variation of shareholders right
- a Reduction of share capital
- c Variation of shareholders right
- c Variation of shareholders right
- d Compromise / arrangement
- d Compromise / arrangement
- c 2.5% of the issue price
- c 2.5% of the issue price
- a 5%
- d issue price of the shares underwritten
- a Firm underwriting
- a Applications bearing the seal of underwriting
- c Complete or Full underwriting
- a Partial underwriting
- c Firm underwriting
- b 90% of the issue
- a 15 days
- a Underwriting commission
- a The issue price of shares underwritten

d	Applications from the public received directly by the company without bearir
a	Shareholders
d	Pre. Expenses.
b	Accounting for Amalgamation
c	Gross amount of Debtors
b	Equity Shareholders A/c
a	Amalgamation
b	Absorption
a	5
c	Fictitious
b	Will Not
a	Goodwill
b	AS-14
c	Merger of purchase of business
a	Vendor Company
c	AS 14
c	AS 15
a	Law
b	Compulsory Winding Up
d	All of the above.
c	Last Claimant
d	All of the above
a	One Year
c	156
a	The Central Government
b	The Company in General Meeting
b	List B
a	The Official Liquidator
a	H
a	List C
d	Form 156
d	Unsecured creditor

ing any stamp of underwriter.