

**CLASS : TYBAF**  
**SUBJECT : COST ACCOUNTING**  
**SEMESTER : VI**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS :**

Serial No	Unit No	Questions	Option a
1	1	Budget is drawn for _____.	Organising
2	1	Key factor is also known as _____.	Political factors
3	1	Budgetary Control can be applied in _____.	All organisation
4	1	_____ Budget gives a summary of all func	Sales
5	1	_____ requires classification of cost as fixed, variable and semi-variable.	Production budget
6	1	Budgetary control is costly for _____ organizations.	Large
7	1	_____ shows estimate of sales in future.	Production budget
8	1	A Budget which shows the number of employees and/or number of labour hours required to produce a budgeted output is termed as _____ budget.	Labour
9	1	Production Budget is expressed in _____.	Quantity
10	1	Flexible budget is useful for _____.	Control
11	1	Budget defines _____ of a concerned manager.	Responsibility
12	1	Flexible budgets are useful for _____.	Planning purpose only
13	1	A budget is expressed in _____.	Financial terms only
14	1	Which of the budget is prepared for a long period of time _____.	Production budget
15	1	A budget is prepared for _____.	One year
16	1	Budget period depends on _____.	Type of budget
17	1	Variance means the difference between _____.	The actual and the standard
18	1	The object of budgetary control is _____.	Planning
19	1	When preparing a production budget, the quantity to be produced equals to _____.	Sales quantity + closing stock
20	1	Of the four costs shown below which would not be included in the cash budget ?	Depreciation of the fixed assets
21	1	Following is the essence of budgetary control _____.	Well defined objectives
22	1	Performance of any organization depends on _____.	Political factors
23	1	Sales budget shows _____.	Estimate of future sales

24	1	Capital expenditure budget is _____.	A budget for long term inve
25	1	The budget which is dynamic is _____.	Fixed budget
26	1	Production cost budget shows _____.	Budgeted cost of production
27	1	ZBB stands for _____.	Zero based budgeting
		_____ budget is calculated from the desired ending inventory and the sales forecast.	Cash
28	1	_____ Budget is a Budget of income or expenditure appropriate to, or the responsibility of, a particular function.	Functional
29	1	CIMA has defined _____ Factor as - "A factor which at any time or over a period, may limit the activity of an entity often one where there is shortage or difficulty of supply."	Key
30	1		
31	2	Marginal cost is _____.	Variable cost
		Marginal cost includes _____ + variable overheads	Prime Cost
32	2		
33	2	Contribution = sales – _____.	Variable Cost
34	2	Contribution is the test of _____.	Profitability
		_____ ratio shows relationship between contribution and sales.	P/V
35	2		
		BEP is the point at which there is _____ profit _____ loss.	Decrease, Increase
36	2		
37	2	BEP (Rs.) = Fixed Cost / _____.	Sales and fixed cost
		BEP (Units) = _____ / Contribution Per Unit.	Prime Cost
38	2		
39	2	_____ is sales less BE sales.	Decreases BEP
40	2	Fixed Cost = _____	Break Even Sales X Margin
		_____ in variable cost increases contribution.	Increase
41	2		
		_____ in selling price increases contribution.	Lowers the net profit
42	2		
		_____ is the excess of actual sales over Break even sales.	B.E.P.
43	2		
		Increase in selling price brings down the _____.	Exceed
44	2		
		Variable cost varies in direct proportion to _____.	Input
45	2		
		Fixed cost remains _____ irrespective of _____ upto the _____ limit.	Constant, Output, Capacity
46	2		

47	2	_____ the margin of safety greater is the scope for granting concessions to customers.	Higher
48	2	In no case the concession should _____ the margin of safety.	Exceed
49	2	Contribution margin is known as _____.	Marginal income.
50	2	Break-even analysis may be described as _____.	Comparison between sales a
51	2	An increase in sales price _____.	Does not affect the break-ev
52	2	A decrease in sale price _____.	Does not affect the break-ev
53	2	Fixed cost per unit decreases when _____.	Production volume increases
54	2	Margin of safety is referred to as _____.	Excess of sales over break-e
55	2	To obtain break-even point in rupees, total fixed cost is divided by _____.	Variable cost per unit
56	2	At break-even point, the contribution margin equals total _____.	Variable cost
57	2	Under marginal costing, marginal cost is equal to _____.	Fixed cost + variable cost
58	2	Under marginal costing, cost is classified on the basis of _____.	Function
59	2	Contribution margin is equal to _____.	Fixed cost + variable cost
60	2	Variable cost _____.	Remain fixed
61	2	Margin of safety is _____.	Sales – contribution
62	2	P/V ratio will increase if there is _____.	An increase in fixed cost
63	2	Contribution is the difference between _____.	Sales and Variable cost
64	2	Period cost is _____.	Fixed cost
65	2	Valuation of stock in marginal costing is done at _____.	Total cost
66	2	Variable cost per unit _____.	Increases with increase in pr
67	2	Variable cost depends on _____.	Production
68	2	P/V Ratio is improved by reducing _____.	Variable Cost
69	2	The following is not a fixed cost _____.	Property tax
70	2	Telephone charges is a _____.	Fixed cost
71	2	Increase in fixed cost _____.	Increases BEP
72	2	BEP in units is equal to _____.	Contribution/Sales
73	2	Contribution is _____.	Sales – Variable Cost
74	2	Decrease in variable cost _____.	Decreases the BEP

75	2	Decrease in selling price _____.	Increases the BEP
76	2	Increase in selling price _____.	Increase contribution
77	2	P/V Ratio is improved by _____.	Reducing fixed cost
78	2	M/s is expressed as _____.	Profit / P/V ratio
79	2	CVP (Cost-Volume-Profit) Analysis required cost to be recognised as - _____.	Fixed or Variable Cost
80	2	The Sales volume in value required to earn the target Profit, the formula is - _____.	Target Profit / Contribution
81	3	In Make or Buy decision only _____ is relevant.	Marginal Cost
82	3	Cost incurred in the past is _____.	Historical Cost
83	3	The most profitable sales mix is one which gives maximum _____.	Variable cost
84	3	In case of limiting factor, contribution should be calculated in terms of _____.	Overhead
85	3	Selection of most profitable alternative is _____.	Variable cost
86	3	Measurable value of an alternative use of resources is _____.	Imputed cost
87	3	A cost incurred in the past and hence irrelevant for current decisions making is _____.	Fixed cost
88	3	In a decision situation which one is the cost not likely to contain a variable cost component.	Material
89	3	The decision maker should consider, in case of limiting, factor to maximize the profit	Sales
90	3	A cost that cannot be changed by any decision made now is _____.	Sunk cost
91	3	_____ cost is the value of the alternatives foregone by adopting a particular strategy or employing resources in specific manner.	Opportunity cost
92	3	_____ cost is the hypothetical or notional cost not involving any actual cash payment computed only for the purpose of decision-making.	Opportunity cost
93	3	_____ cost is the historical cost which is incurred in the past, and not relevant to the decision required to be made by the management at present.	Sunk cost

94	3	_____ cost which cannot be influenced by the concerned cost centre.	Opportunity cost
95	3	_____ cost which under given conditions of performance efficiency should not have been incurred.	Avoidable cost
96	3	_____ cost are inescapable costs which are essentially to be incurred, within the limits or norms provided for.	Unavoidable cost
97	3	_____ cost is the change in cost due to change in activity from one level to another.	Direct
98	3	In make or buy decision _____.	Marginal cost and purchase price
99	3	In Make or Buy decision only marginal cost is _____.	Relevant
100	3	BEP stands for _____.	Break Even Point
101	4	Labour time variance is _____.	(Standard rate - Actual rate) × Standard hours
102	4	Difference between standard cost and actual cost is _____.	Variance
103	4	Which of the following is not a reason for an increase in wage rate?	Wage rate increase
104	4	Job requires 12,000 actual labour hours for cost of Rs. 19,200.	
105	4	Excess of actual cost over standard cost is a _____.	Favourable Variance
106	4	Material cost variance is non controllable when _____.	Change in quantity
107	4	Fixed overhead efficiency variance is a difference between _____.	Recovered overheads - Standard overheads
108	4	Variable overhead variance is _____.	Standard cost - actual cost
109	4	Material Yield variance arises due to change in _____.	Wastage
110	4	Labour rate variance is favourable when _____.	Actual rate is lower than standard rate
111	4	Material cost variance is favourable when _____.	Actual cost of material is more than standard cost
112	4	Material mix variance is a difference between _____.	SMC - AMC
113	4	Material cost variance is equal to _____.	MPV + MUV
114	4	The manager is responsible for idle time variance.	Production manager
115	4	Fixed overheads calendar variance arises due to _____.	Change in the number of working days
116	4	Sale value variance is _____.	SPV + SVV
117	4	Idle time variance is caused due to _____.	Power Failure
118	4	Labour strike causes _____.	Material price variance
119	4	Purchase manager is responsible for _____.	Efficient buyer
120	4	Sales volume variance is _____.	SQV + SMV
121	4	Overheads include _____.	Indirect material, indirect labour, indirect expenses
122	4	Favourable labour efficiency variance indicates _____.	Improvement in labour efficiency
123	4	The objective of standard costing is to _____.	Determine profitability of a business
124	4	An estimate of what cost should be is known as _____.	Actual cost
125	4	If standard cost is lower than the actual cost, the variance is _____.	Favourable
126	4	The difference between the actual quantity and standard quantity is _____.	Material cost variance
127	4	The cost of product as determined under standard costing is _____.	Fixed cost
128	4	When the variance is due to the difference between standard and actual volume, it is _____.	Volume variance
129	4	Which of the following is the purpose of standard costing?	To determine profit at different levels of activity

130 4 A Ltd. Used 4,538 kgs of material at a standard 4700 kgs  
 131 4 A standard cost system may be used in \_\_\_\_\_ Job order costing but not pr  
 132 4 What standard is based on the assumptions of Ideal standard  
 133 4 The standard cost card contains quantities and Direct material only  
 134 4 The term "standard hours allowed " measures Budgeted output at actual h  
 135 4 Which of the following is not a type of standar Ideal standard  
 136 4 The amount of work achievable in an hour, at An Ideal standard  
 137 4 Which of the following best describes a basic A standard set at an idea  
 138 4 A total cost variance is best defined as the d Total standard cost for the l  
 139 4 The difference between the actual price and the Materials cost variance  
 140 4 Which of the following is correct with regard t Materials Price Variance: Y  
 141 4 The labour rate variance is computed as \_\_\_\_\_ (Actual labour hours worke  
 142 4 What is the primary benefit of a standard costi It records costs at what shou  
 143 4 While evaluating deviations of actual cost from Regression analysis  
 144 4 The labour cost variance may be expressed as Budgeted labour cost - Actu  
 145 4 The standard hourly rate was ` 1.40. The actua 6,000  
 146 4 \_\_\_\_\_ is used wile computing all MActual quanti  
 147 4 Which of the following best describe a basic st A standard set at an ideal  
 148 4 If the actual number of labour hours worked is An unfavourable labour rate  
 149 4 What term can be defined as a means of assess Variance analysis  
 150 4 Fixed overhead calendar variance arises due to Week

<b>Option b</b>	<b>Option c</b>	<b>Option d</b>	<b>correct Option</b>
Forecasting	Future	Cordinating	c
Social factors	Limiting factor	Economic factor	c
Some Organisation	Small Organisation	None of the above	a
Production	Purchase	Master	d
Purchase budget	Flexible budget	Fixed Budget	c
Small	Public sector organization	Private sector organization	b
Sales Budget	Flexible budget	Cash Budget	b
Sales Budget	Master Budget	Production	a
Responsibility	Forecasting	Quality	a
Competent people	Small size	Medium size	a
Budgeted cost of production	Budgeted cost of sales	Control	a
Planning, performance evaluation	Control of performance only	Performance only	b
Quantitative terms only	Both financial and quantitative terms	Financial and / or quantitative	d
Purchase budget	Cash budget	Capital expenditure budget	d
One month	6 month	A specified period	d
Management policy	Government policy	State Policy	b
The standard and the actual	Both a and b	None of the above	c
Forecasting	Organising	Controlling	a
Sales quantity - opening stock	Sales quantity + closing stock +	Purchase quantity + Closing	a
Office salaries	Commission paid to the agents	Capital cost of a new contract	a
Competent people	Small size	Large size	a
Social factors	Critical factors	Economic factors	c
Estimate of future production	Estimate of inventory	Estimate of purchases	a

A budget for short term investment	A budget for future expenditure	A budget for personal expenditure	a
Flexible budget	Cash budget	Sales budget	b
Budgeted cost of sales	Budgeted purchases	Budgeted capacity	a
Zero based budgeting	Zero based budgeting	Zero based budgeting	a
Sales	Production	Master	c
Master	Sales	Cash	a
Cash	Purchase	Sales	a
Fixed Cost	Prime Cost	None of the above	a
Variable Cost	Fixed Cost	All of the above	a
Fixed Cost	Prime Cost	All of the above	a
Margin of Safety	Sales and Variable cost	All of the above	a
BES	NPV	CVP	a
No, No	Input, Output	Increase, Decrease	b
P/V Ratio	Sales and Variable cost	Sales & Direct cost	b
Fixed Cost	Variable Cost	All of the above	b
Margin of Safety	Increases BEP	All of the above	b
Sales X Margin of Safety	Sales X P/V Ratio	P/V ratio X Break Even Sales	d
Lowers the net profit	Decrease	Higher the net profit	c
Decrease	Increase	Higher the net profit	c
Increases BEP	Margin of Safety	Contribution	c
Prime Cost	B.E.P.	Direct cost	c
Margin of Safety	Output	BES	c
Input, Output, Capacity	Prime Cost, Fixed Cost, Variable	None of the above	a



Lower	B.E.P.	B.E.S.	a
Fixed cost per unit	Contribution per unit	Variable cost per unit	a
Gross margin	Net income	Net profit	b
Comparison between producti	Comparison between fixed cost a	Comparison to make out ca	a
Lowers the net profit	Increases the break-even point	Lowers the break-even poi	d
Lowers the net profit	Increases the break-even point	Lowers the break-even poi	c
Production volume decreases	Variable cost per unit decreases	Prime cost per unit decreas	a
Excess of sales over fixed cost	Excess of sales over variable cos	Excess of sales over budge	a
Fixed cost per unit	Contribution per unit	P/V ratio.	d
Sales revenue	Fixed cost	Administrative cost.	c
Direct Material + Direct Labo	Prime cost + variable overheads	Total cost	c
Behaviour	Elements	Time	b
Sales – variable cost	Sales – fixed assets	Sales – profit	b
Varies per unit	Remains fixed per unit	None of these	c
Actual sales – Break even sale	Sales – fixed assets	Fixed cost + variable cost	b
a decrease in fixed cost	A decrease in variable cost per u	A decrease in selling price	c
Sales and fixed cost	Sales and Total cost	Factory cost and profit	a
Variable cost	Factory cost	Prime cost	a
Marginal cost	Fixed cost	Prime cost	b
Decreases with decrease in pr	Remains constant with change in	Changes with change in pr	c
Demand	Sales	Purchase	a
Fixed Cost	Both a and b	None of the above	a
Insurance premium	Power	None of the above	c
Variable cost	Semi variable cost	Direct cost	c
Decreases BEP	Maintains the same BEP	Lessen BEP	a
Fixed Cost /contribution per u	Sales / Variable cost	Cost/ Sales	b
Fixed Cost + Profit	Sales + Fixed Cost	a & b	d
Increases the BEP	Decreases P/V ratio	Increases P/V ratio	a

Decreases the BEP	Does not affect BEP	Increases the sale	a
Decreases contribution	Decreases fixed cost	Increases the fixed cost	a
Reducing variable cost	Increasing fixed cost	Decreasing fixed cost	b
Actual sales – BES	Both a and b	none of the above	c
Direct or Indirect	Product or Period	Standard or Actual	a
(Fixed Cost+Target Profit) X			d
	(Fixed Cost+Target Profit)/Contr	(Fixed Cost+Target Profit)/	
Contribution	Historical Cost	Sunk cost	a
Marginal Cost	Contribution	Direct cost	a
Sales	Contribution	Production	c
Direct expenses	Limited factor	Indirect expenses	c
Managerial decision	Sales	Fixed cost	b
Sunk cost	Opportunity cost	Differential cost	c
Direct cost	Sunk cost	Discretionary cost	c
Labour	Overhead	Direct expenses	c
Contribution	Variable cost	Fixed cost	b
Opportunity cost	Indirect cost	Mixed cost	a
Indirect cost	Direct cost	Mixed cost	a
Indirect cost	Direct cost	Imputed cost	d
Opportunity cost	Indirect cost	Mixed cost	a

Controllable cost	Historical Cost	Marginal Cost	b
Opportunity cost	Indirect cost	Mixed cost	a
Controllable cost	Historical Cost	Marginal Cost	a
Differential	Indirect cost	Marginal Cost	b
Total cost and purchase price	Fixed cost & marginal cost should	Direct cost should be consi	a
Irrelevant	Controllable	Uncontrollable	a
Break End Point	Bill End Point	Balance End Point	a
(Standard rate - Actual rate) *	(Standard hours - Actual hours) *	(Standard hours - Actual hours)	c
Profit	Loss	Wastage	a
Machine breakdown	Illness or injury to worker	Non availability of worker	a
Rs. 24,000	Rs. 28,800	Rs. 30,000	d
Unfavourable variance	Abnormal Gain	Abnormal Loss	a
Change in wastage	Change in tax rate	Change in quality	c
Standard cost - actual cost	Standard hours - Actual hours	Actual cost - Actual hours	a
Standard variable overheads -	Standard output - Actual output	Actual output - Standard cost	a
Input	Output	Abnormal gain	a
Actual time is less than standard	Actual rate is higher than standard	Actual time is more than standard	a
Standard cost of material is more	Actual quantity of material is more	None of the above	b
SQ - AG	SCSM - SCAM	AG- SQ	c
MUV+ MYV	MYV + MPV	MPV + MUV + MYV	a
Sales manager	M.D	Chief accountant	a
Change in the labour hours	Change in output	Change in input	a
SPV + SMV	Budgeted sale - actual sale	Actual sale - Actual time	a
Change in quantity	Change in efficiency	wastages	a
Idle time variance	Material Yield variance	Sales variance	b
Labour problem	Poor maintenance	Efficient seller	a
SVV + SQV	SPV + SQV	MUV+ MYV	a
Indirect material, indirect material	Fixed overheads	Variable overhead	b
Improvement in quality	Cost reduction	Improvement in quantity	a
Determine break even production	Control costs	Allocate costs with more accuracy	a
Ideal cost	Standard costs	Forecast cost	b
Adverse	Positive	Negative	b
Material usage variance	Material price variance	Material efficiency variance	c
Historical cost	Direct cost	Predetermined cost	d
Total overhead variance	Spending variance	Efficiency variance	b
To determine break even production	To control costs	To allocate cost with more accuracy	c

4650 kgs	4600 kgs	4588 kgs	b
Process costing , but not job c	Either job order costing or proce	Neither job order nor proce	c
Normal standard	Attainable standard	Expected standard	a
Direct labour only	Direct material and Direct labour	Direct material, Direct la	d
Budgeted output at standard h	Actual output at standard hours	Actual output at actual hou	c
Negative standard	Expected standard	Current standard	b
The direct labour usage per ho	A standard hour	The direct labour efficienc	c
A standard which assumes an	A standard which is kept unchan	A standard which is based	d
Total standard cost for the last	The standard cost value of output	The standard cost value of	d
Materials usage variance	Materials price variance	Materials efficiency varian	c
Materials Price Variance: Yes	Materials Price Variance: No; M	Materials Price Variance:	d
(Actual labour hours worked -	(Actual labour rate - Standard l	(Actual labour rate - Stan	d
It allows for a comparison of	It is easy to implement	It is inexpensive and easy t	b
Variance analysis	Linear progression	Trend analysis	b
(Standard wage rate x Output	(Standard hours - Actual hours )	(Standard hours - Actual h	b
6,400	1,000	1,500	a
Actual price	Labour hours	Standard quantity	a
A standard which assumes an	A standard which is kept unchan	A standard which is based	c
A favourable total labour vari	An unfavourable labour efficien	A favourable labour effici	d
Differential costing	Incremental costing	Marginal Costing	a
Year	Days	Minutes	c

**Correct Answer**

Future

Limiting factor

All organisation

Master

Flexible budget

Small

Sales Budget

Labour

Quantity

Control

Responsibility

Planning, performance evaluation & feedback control

Financial and / or quantitative terms

Capital expenditure budget

A specified period

Management policy

Both a and b

Planning

$\text{Sales quantity} + \text{closing stock} - \text{opening stock}$

Depreciation of the fixed assets

Well defined objectives

Critical factors

Estimate of future sales

A budget for long term investment

Flexible budget

Budgeted cost of production

Zero based budgeting

Production

Functional

Key

Variable cost

Prime Cost

Variable Cost

Profitability

P/V

No, No

P/V Ratio

Fixed Cost

Margin of Safety

P/V ratio X Break Even Sales

Decrease

Increase

Margin of Safety

B.E.P.

Output

Constant, Output, Capacity

Higher

Exceed

Gross margin

Comparison between sales and cost

Lowers the break-even point

Increases the break-even point

Production volume increases

Excess of sales over break-even sales

P/V ratio.

Fixed cost

Prime cost + variable overheads

Behaviour

Sales – variable cost

Remains fixed per unit

Actual sales – Break even sales

A decrease in variable cost per unit

Sales and Variable cost

Fixed cost

Marginal cost

Remains constant with change in production

Production

Variable cost

Power

Semi variable cost

Increases BEP

Fixed Cost/contribution per unit

a & b

Decreases the BEP

Increases the BEP  
Increase contribution  
Reducing variable cost  
Both a and b

Fixed or Variable

$(\text{Fixed Cost} + \text{Target Profit}) / \text{P/V Ratio}$

Marginal Cost

Historical Cost

Contribution

Limited factor

Managerial decision

Opportunity cost

Sunk cost

Overhead

Contribution

Sunk cost

Opportunity cost

Imputed cost

Sunk cost



Controllable cost

Avoidable cost

Unavoidable cost

Differential

Marginal cost and purchase price should be considered

Relevant

Break Even Point

$(\text{Standard hours} - \text{Actual hours}) * \text{Standard rate}$

Variance

Wage rate increase

Rs. 30,000

Favourable Variance

Change in tax rate

Recovered overheads - Standard

Standard cost – actual cost

Wastage

Actual rate is lower than standard rate

Standard cost of material is more than actual cost of material

SCSM – SCAM

MPV + MUV

Production manager

Change in the number of working days

SPV + SVV

Power Failure

Idle time variance

Efficient buyer

SQV + SMV

Indirect material, indirect material, indirect expenses

Improvement in labour efficiency

Determine profitability of a product

Ideal cost

Adverse

Material price variance

Predetermined cost

Total overhead variance

To control costs

4650 kgs

Either job order costing or process costing

Ideal standard

Direct material, Direct labour and overhead

Actual output at standard hours

Negative standard

A standard hour

A standard which is based on current price levels

The standard cost value of output achieved in a period and the total actual cost incurred

Materials price variance

Materials Price Variance: No; Materials Usage Variance: Yes

$(\text{Actual labour rate} - \text{Standard labour rate}) \times \text{Actual hours worked}$

It allows for a comparison of differences between actual and standard costs

Variance analysis

$(\text{Standard wage rate} \times \text{Output achieved}) - \text{Actual wage cost}$

6000

Actual price

A standard which is kept unchanged over a period of time

A favourable labour efficiency variance

Variance analysis

Days

**Serial No.****Unit/Mod****Difficulty**

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	1 Average
10	1 Average
11	1 Average
12	1 Average
13	1 Average
14	1 Average
15	1 Average
16	1 Average
17	1 Difficult
18	1 Average
19	1 Average
20	1 Average
21	1 Average
22	1 Average
23	1 Average
24	1 Average
25	1 Average
26	1 Average
27	1 Average
28	1 Average
29	1 Average
30	1 Average
31	2 Average
32	2 Average
33	2 Average
34	2 Average
35	2 Average
36	2 Average
37	2 Average
38	2 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 Average
50	2 Average
51	2 Average
52	2 Average
53	2 Average
54	2 Average
55	2 Average
56	2 Average
57	2 Average
58	2 Difficult
59	2 Average
60	2 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
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72	3 Average
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74	3 Average
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79	3 Average
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81	3 Average
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83	3 Average
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85	3 Average

86	3 Average
87	3 Average
88	3 Difficult
89	3 Average
90	3 Average
91	4 Average
92	4 Average
93	4 Average
94	4 Average
95	4 Average
96	4 Average
97	4 Average
98	4 Average
99	4 Average
100	4 Average
101	4 Average
102	4 Average
103	4 Average
104	4 Average
105	4 Average
106	4 Average
107	4 Average
108	4 Average
109	4 Average
110	4 Average
111	4 Average
112	4 Average
113	4 Average
114	4 Average
115	4 Average
116	4 Average
117	4 Average
118	4 Average
119	4 Average
120	4 Average
121	5 Average
122	5 Average
123	5 Average
124	5 Average
125	5 Average
126	5 Average
127	5 Average
128	5 Difficult

129	5 Average
130	5 Average
131	5 Average
132	5 Average
133	5 Average
134	5 Average
135	5 Average
136	5 Average
137	5 Average
138	5 Average
139	5 Average
140	5 Average
141	5 Average
142	5 Average
143	5 Average
144	5 Average
145	5 Average
146	5 Average
147	5 Average
148	5 Average
149	5 Average
150	5 Average

## Question

For Capital expenditure purposes investment component has

Rates of depreciation are determined by

Salvage value of asset shall be at least

Depreciation is charged on

Preliminary Expenses are treated as

Premium on issue of securities is retained as

Sale of energy is credited to P & L statement.

Fixed Assets are shown at cost in \_\_\_\_\_ A/c.

Balance Sheet of a Electricity Company is presented in \_\_\_\_\_.

Rental of meter is shown in P & L statement.

Book value of old asset is w/off under

The Electricity Act, 2003 has replaced

Law Charges are debited to P & L statement.

\_\_\_\_\_ A/c shows the sources from which fixed capital is raised.

Under Double Account System P & L A/c is prepared.

Depreciation is provided as per

Security Deposit is credited to

Preliminary Expenses on formation are treated as

Balance on capital A/c is shown in the Balance Sheet on \_\_\_\_\_ side.

In special category states 100% of the project cost is provided.

Customer's contribution for service line is disclosed in the balance sheet under

The authorities under the Electricity Act 2003 are

Net Revenue A/c represents P & L Appropriation A/c.

Interest on Debentures is shown as \_\_\_\_\_.

Loan repayment period for electricity co is \_\_\_\_\_.

The value base for depreciation in case of Electricity co. should be \_\_\_\_\_ cost of asset.

Electricity tariffs are fixed by

The format of financial statements of electricity Co. is laid down in

Deposit for service line contribution cum development charges may be accounted for

Balance of Security deposit from electricity consumers

A Co. Op. \_\_\_\_\_ Society has to raise a bill on the members for outgoing of the society.

Balance sheet of a co.op. Hsg. Society is to be prepared in \_\_\_\_\_ Form.

The rate of dividend cannot exceed \_\_\_\_\_% in the case of co. op. societies.

Cooperative societies are formed by \_\_\_\_\_.

Premium on transfer of flat should be \_\_\_\_\_.

A cooperative form of Organisation is based on the principle of \_\_\_\_\_.

The society doing the business of bank is called as \_\_\_\_\_.

Register of members should be maintained in form \_\_\_\_\_.

Annual statements of accounts should be prepared with in \_\_\_\_\_ days of close of the accountin

Debentures should be shown under \_\_\_\_\_.

A Cooperative Hsg. Society has to prepare \_\_\_\_\_.

Contribution to Education Fund by the Hsg. Society if the jurisdiction is Municipal Corporation is

Reserve fund created by the society can be utilised for \_\_\_\_\_.

Maharashtra coop. societies rules are framed in \_\_\_\_\_.

A Co. Op. Hsg. Society has to contribute ` \_\_\_\_\_ per member towards education fund.

Lease Rent is based on the \_\_\_\_\_ up area of the flat.

Reserve fund may be utilised for \_\_\_\_\_.

Capital of a co-operative society is in the form of \_\_\_\_\_.

The whole of the day-to-day management of a Co-operative Society vests in \_\_\_\_\_.

Contribution towards the sinking fund \_\_\_\_\_.

Audit charges \_\_\_\_\_.

Expulsion of a member can be done by \_\_\_\_\_.

Proper custody and maintenance of property belonging to the society is the function of \_\_\_\_\_.

Register of audit objectives is required to be maintained by a \_\_\_\_\_.

Every Society deriving profits, shall transfer \_\_\_\_\_ % of the profit to the Reserve Fund.

The maximum amount of cash allowable to be kept by Consumer Societies \_\_\_\_\_.

The maximum amount of cash allowable to be kept by Housing Societies \_\_\_\_\_.

In consumers' co-operative societies Sales made to member are recorded in \_\_\_\_\_.

The first item on Asset side of the balance sheet of a co-operative society is \_\_\_\_\_.

Tools and Equipments are shown in the balance sheet of a co-operative society \_\_\_\_\_.

Loss on sale of investment is \_\_\_\_\_.

The investment intended to be held for less than \_\_\_\_\_ months is called \_\_\_\_\_ investment as per A

The carrying amount of current investment is to be shown at \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ which ever is lower.

AS-13 provides for accounting for investment in \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

Cost of investment includes purchase price and \_\_\_\_\_.

The brokerage and stamp duty paid at the time of purchase is \_\_\_\_\_.

The premium received on sale of Rights is credited to \_\_\_\_\_.

Investment Account is debited for \_\_\_\_\_ on sale of investment.

Dividend on shares accrues on the date of \_\_\_\_\_.

Dividend is paid to the holder of shares on the date of \_\_\_\_\_ irrespective of actual period of holding

Equity share is a \_\_\_\_\_ income bearing security.

Sale proceeds of rights shares is credited to \_\_\_\_\_ A/c.

All Investment transactions are presumed cum-interest unless otherwise stated.

Fixed return bearing investment are \_\_\_\_\_.

Rights shares are offered in ratio of \_\_\_\_\_.

The cost of investment sold is to be calculated as per \_\_\_\_\_ method.

The interest on bonds is to be calculated on \_\_\_\_\_.

Sale of right shares is \_\_\_\_\_.

Investment in immovable properties shown under \_\_\_\_\_.

Interest is paid to the \_\_\_\_\_.

Bonus shares received increases \_\_\_\_\_.

The balance in interest column in Investment Account is transferred to \_\_\_\_\_.

Ex-interest price includes \_\_\_\_\_ only.

The brokerage and stamp duty paid at the time of purchase is \_\_\_\_\_.

The receipt of bonus shares is to be shown in \_\_\_\_\_ column of investment.



Dividend is paid to the holder of shares on the date of \_\_\_\_\_ irrespective of actual period of holding

The carrying amount of current investment is to be shown at \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ which ever is lower.

The balance in interest column in Investment Account is transferred to \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ shares received increase Nominal Value of shares held.

\_\_\_\_\_ is paid to the holder of the security on the due date irrespective of the actual period of ho

Close ended fund has stipulated \_\_\_\_\_.

Growth oriented schemes offer higher \_\_\_\_\_.

Debt schemes invest in \_\_\_\_\_.

Return in debt schemes is \_\_\_\_\_.

Asset management company manages \_\_\_\_\_.

Mutual fund investments are \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ is the highest advantage of investing in mutual funds.

M.F. may be \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_ does not charge for entry or exit.

\_\_\_\_\_ are included in the Annual Report of a M.F.

Investment is carried in the Balance sheet at \_\_\_\_\_.

Interest on Debentures is recognised on \_\_\_\_\_ basis.

Appreciation in investment should be carried to \_\_\_\_\_ A/c.

\_\_\_\_\_ investment does not provide any return.

\_\_\_\_\_ is a part of the cost of investment.

\_\_\_\_\_ schedule of SEBI Regulations prescribes valuation norms.

Equity instruments should be valued at \_\_\_\_\_.

Debt instruments should be valued at \_\_\_\_\_.

Investment in call money is valued at \_\_\_\_\_.

The organisation that manages the investment is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

On the basis of structure mutual funds are classified as \_\_\_\_\_.

A closed end fund has a \_\_\_\_\_.

Growth oriented schemes offer \_\_\_\_\_.

Hybrid schemes invest in \_\_\_\_\_.

The value calculated to measure net assets \_\_\_\_\_.

Various measures of portfolio performance include \_\_\_\_\_.

The M.F. which enables the investors to have greater diversification is : \_\_\_\_\_.

NAV of M.F. scheme is calculated \_\_\_\_\_.

Annual Report of a M.F. contains \_\_\_\_\_.

The difference between NAV and Re-purchase price is \_\_\_\_\_.

IFRS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

IFRS enhances \_\_\_\_\_ in accounting principles.

Financial statements based on IFRS become \_\_\_\_\_.

IFRS are issued by \_\_\_\_\_.

Companies Act \_\_\_\_\_ IFRS.

The ICAI decided to adopt IFRS wef. \_\_\_\_\_.

A core group is constituted by \_\_\_\_\_.

Companies having net worth in excess of ` \_\_\_\_\_ crore are covered at the first phase.

Under IFRS assets are classified as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Living animals are classified as \_\_\_\_\_ assets.

Current assets are primarily held for \_\_\_\_\_.

Fair value is the \_\_\_\_\_ value of assets.

The process of convergence to IFRS include \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ phase.

US GAAP are issued by

The countries which have adopted IFRS are

IFRS are the

The objective of IFRS is to

IASC was formed on

Till date the IFRS are

The IAS issued so far are

As on today the IAS in force are

The number of IAS withdrawn amounted to

Interpretations on application of IFRS are issued by

Time frame for convergence to IFRS commences on

SME are those organizations whose turnover does not exceed.

Financial statements as per IFRS are presented at

Fair value represents

Financial statements as per IFRS include

Current Assets are expected to realize within

Equity comprises

Option a	Option b	Option c	Option d	Correct option	Answer
Only Grant Component	only Loan Component	Grant & Loan Component	All of the above	c	<b>Grant &amp; Loans Component</b>
Central electricity regulatory	State Electricity Regulatory Commission	c) The Government of India	d) None of the above	a	<b>Central electricity regulatory</b>
10%	20%	c) 25%	d) 40%	a	<b>10%</b>
Historical Cost	Revalued Value	c) Market Value	d) None of the above	a	<b>Historical Cost</b>
Reserve Expenses	Other Current Assets	c) Deferred Revenue	d) None of the above	b	<b>Other Current Assets</b>
Reserves & Surplus	Revenue Item	c) Net Revenue	d) General Balance Sheet	a	<b>Reserves &amp; Surplus</b>
1	0	Can't say	None of the above	a	<b>1</b>
Balance Sheet	Revenue A/c	c) Capital A/c	d) Net Revenue	a	<b>Balance Sheet</b>
Schedule IV	Schedule V	Schedule III	Schedule I	c	<b>Schedule III</b>
1	0	Can't say	None of the above	a	<b>1</b>
Double Account system	Single Account system	Double Entry System	Single Entry System	b	<b>Single Account system</b>
Indian Electricity Act	Electricity Supply Act	Electricity Regulation Act	All of the above	d	<b>All of the above</b>
1	0	Can't say	None of the above	a	<b>1</b>
Original cost	Replacement cost	Capital	None of the above	c	<b>Capital</b>
1	0	Can't say	None of the above	b	<b>0</b>
Regulation 2009	Regulation 2000	Regulation 2001	None of the above	c	<b>Regulation 2009</b>
Security Deposit A/c	Customer's A/c	Electricity Co. A/c	All of the above	a	<b>Security Deposit A/c</b>
Other current assets	Other current liabilities	Provisions	None of the above	a	<b>Other current assets</b>
Finance Cost	Balance Sheet Liability	None of the above	None of the above	c	<b>Liability</b>
90% Grants & 10% Loan	60% Grants & 40% Loan	30% Grants & 70% Loan	None of the above	a	<b>90% Grants &amp; 10% Loan</b>
Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Non-Current Liabilities	None of the above	b	<b>Reserves &amp; Surplus</b>
Central Electricity Regulatory Commission	Central Electricity Authority	State Electricity Regulatory Commission	All of the above	d	<b>All of the above</b>
1	0	Can't say	None of the above	a	<b>1</b>
Finance Cost	Original cost	Replacement cost	None of the above	a	<b>Finance Cost</b>
10 years	12 Years	15 Years	20 Years	b	<b>12 Years</b>
reserve	commercial	capital	closing	c	<b>capital</b>
appropriate commissions	under Electricity Act	under Electricity Act	under Electricity Act	a	<b>appropriate commissions</b>
The Companies Act	The Electricity Act	The Income Tax Act	The Companies Act	d	<b>The Companies Act</b>
as a liability	as a reserve	as a capital reserve	all of the above	d	<b>all of the above</b>
is written off	is shown as non-current liability	is shown as current liability	is shown as non-current liability	a	<b>is shown as non - current liability</b>
Housing	Profit	social welfare	None of the above	a	<b>Housing</b>
I	N	D	C	b	<b>N</b>
15%	10%	2%	8%	a	<b>15%</b>
rich people	farmers	Govt. Servants	weaker sections of the society	d	<b>weaker sections of the society</b>
Capitalised	Profit	Maintenance	None of the above	a	<b>Capitalised</b>
Democracy	Autocracy	Unity	team spirit	a	<b>Democracy</b>
Central bank	Cooperative bank	Maha Bank	Apex bank	b	<b>Cooperative bank</b>
A	I	D	C	b	<b>I</b>
90 days	45 days	65 days	180 days	b	<b>45 days</b>
Secured loans	Unsecured loans	Reserve fund	None of the above	a	<b>Secured loans</b>
Income & Expenditure A/c	Profit & Loss	Revenue A/c	None of the above	a	<b>Income &amp; Expenditure A/c</b>
` 3 per member	` 2 per member	` 10 per member	` 50 per member	a	<b>` 3 per member</b>

payment of dividend	business of the company	local interest	b & c	d	b & c
1980	1961	1985	1912	b	1961
` 3	` 5	` 10	` 7	a	` 3
social welfare	Local	Built	None of the above	c	Built
Repairs	Repairs	Renewal of plant	All of the above	d	All of the above
Share capital	Ear-marked fund	Corpus fund	None of the above	a	Share capital
The General Body	The Managing Committee	The Secretary	The Chairman	b	The Managing Committee
25% of the net profit	Rs 36 per member	1/4th of the cost	Re 1/- per member	c	1/4th of the cost of the flat per member
Re 1/- per member	At 10% of service	Rs 250	Rs 36 per member	d	Rs 36 per member per year
Managing Committee	The General Body	The General Body	The Chairman	c	The General body by 3/4th majority
The chairman	The managing committee	The secretary	The treasurer	b	the managing committee
Bank	Life Insurance	General Insurance	Co-operative Society	d	Co-operative Society
10	25	15	5	b	25
Rs 5,000	Rs 1,000	Rs 500	Rs 300	a	Rs 5,000
Rs 5,000	Rs 1,000	Rs 500	Rs 300	c	Rs 500
Cash memos	Credit notes	Pass books	Debit notes	d	Debit notes
Fixed Asset	Cash at bank	Cash in hand	Deposits	a	Fixed Asset
Under Fixed Assets	Under Current Assets	Separately	Miscellaneous Income	c	Separately
debited to inventory	debited to profit	credited to profit	none of the above	b	debited to profit and loss Account
9, current	2, current	12, current	5, current	c	12, current
number shares	face value of stock	cost or market value	None of the above	c	cost or market value
shares or debentures	added to cost	face value	None of the above	a	shares or debentures
expenses	brokerage	shares or debentures	None of the above	a	expenses
added to cost	Investment	shares or debentures	None of the above	a	added to cost
debited to profit	Profit & Loss	credited to profit	All of the above	b	Profit & Loss Account
profit	loss	cash	All of the above	a	profit
Investment	brokerage	declaration	All of the above	c	declaration
Fluctuating	Face Value	book closure	All of the above	c	book closure
brokerage	book closure	Fluctuating	All of the above	c	Fluctuating
debited to profit	credited to profit	Profit and Loss	None of the above	c	Profit and Loss A/c
1	0	May be	None of the above	a	1
equity shares	debentures	jewellery	machinery	b	debentures
number shares	face value of stock	cost of shares	paid up value of shares	a	number shares held
FIFO	LIFO	weighted average	simple average	c	weighted average
cost	face value	number of shares	market value	b	face value
credited to inventory	debited to inventory	not entered in investment account	none of the above	c	not entered in investment account
fixed asset	current asset	current investment	long-term investment	d	long-term investment
holder of the security	original holder	buyer of the security	none of the above	a	holder of the security on the nominal value of shares held
nominal value	cost of shares	M.V. of shares	none of the above	a	nominal value of shares held
Profit & Loss	debited to profit	credited to profit	None of the above	a	Profit & Loss Account
cost / value	exercised / accumulated	Both (a) and (b)	None of the above	a	cost / value
added to cost	Investment	None of the above	shares or debentures	a	added to cost
cost or market	no. of shares	face value of shares	None of the above	b	no. of shares

Fluctuating	Face Value	book closure	All of the above	c	book closure
number shares	face value of	scost or market	None of the above	c	cost or market value
Profit & Loss	debited to profit	credited to profit	None of the above	a	Profit & Loss Account
Bonus	loss	cash	None of the above	a	Bonus
Bonus	Interest	Premium	none of the above	b	Interest
No load fund	Debt Securities	Maturity Period	All of the above	c	Maturity Period
Highly Liquid	Reserve for unrealised	Capital Appreciation	All of the above	c	Capital Appreciation
Market value	Accrual	Debt Securities	None of the above	c	Debt Securities
Load fund	Mutual Fund	Fixed	All of the above	c	Fixed
Maturity Period	Fund of funds	Mutual Fund	None of the above	c	Mutual Fund
Market value	Highly Liquid	Accrual	All of the above	b	Highly Liquid
Accrual	Liquidity	Market value	All of the above	b	Liquidity
Formulation /	Open ended /	Balance sheet	None of the above	b	Open ended / Close ended
No load fund	Load fund	Mutual Fund	All of the above	a	No load fund
Balance Sheet	Open ended /	Formulation /	None of the above	a	Balance Sheet / Revenue A/c
Market value	Accrual	Debt Securities	None of the above	a	Market value
Liquidity	Market value	Accrual	None of the above	c	Accrual
Brokerage	Non-performing	Reserve for unrealised	All of the above	c	Reserve for unrealised gain
Non-performing	Net Asset Value	Mutual Fund	None of the above	a	Non-performing
Brokerage	Accrual	Debt Securities	All of the above	a	Brokerage
VIIth	VIth	Vth	None of the above	a	VIIth
Market value	Net Asset Value	Mutual Fund	All of the above	b	Net Asset Value
Reserve for unrealised	Yield to Maturity	Non-performing	All of the above	b	Yield to Maturity
Brokerage	Cost plus Accrual	Equalisation	None of the above	b	Cost plus Accrual
Investment Company	Asset Management	Management	None of the above	b	Asset Management Company
Open Ended Scheme	Close Ended	Interval Fund	All of the above	d	All of the above
Stipulated maturity	Fixed maturity	Fluctuating maturity	None of the above	a	Stipulated maturity period
High source of income	Lower source	Average source	None of the above	a	High source of income
Equity Shares	Debentures	Equity Shares	None of the above	c	Equity Shares and Debentures
Net Asset Value	Yield Value	Rate of Return	None of the above	a	Net Asset Value
Sharpe's Ratio	Treynor's Ratio	Jensen's Difference	All of the above	d	All of the above
FOF Scheme	Growth Equity	Loan Fund	Tax Saving Scheme	a	FOF Scheme
Weekly	Daily	Monthly	Yearly	b	Daily
Report of Board	Balance Sheet	Statement of financial position	All of the above	d	All of the above
Entry Load	Exit Load	Expense	Dividend Stripping	b	Exit Load
Financial, Current	Initial, Planned	International	None of the above	c	International Financial Reporting
Trading	Override	Uniformity	None of the above	c	Uniformity
Override	Trading	Reliable	None of the above	c	Reliable
IASB	ICAI	FASB	IASC	a	IASB
Expected Real	Uniformity	Override	None of the above	c	Override
4/1/2010	4/1/2015	4/1/2013	1/1/2011	b	4/1/2015
IAS	IFRS	MCA	None of the above	c	MCA
` 1,000 crore	` 2,000 crore	` 500 crore	` 3,000 crore	a	` 1,000 crore

Financial, Current	International	Initial, Planning	None of the above	a	Financial, Current, Non-current
Financial	Biological	Trading	None of the above	b	Biological
Biological	Trading	Financial	None of the above	b	Trading
Uniformity	Expected Realisation	Override	None of the above	b	Expected Realisable
Financial, Current	International	Initial, Planning	None of the above	c	Initial, Planning and Execution
ICAI	IASB	FASB	IASC	b	IASB
Africa	West Asia	Asia Pacific	All of the above	d	All of the above
Sets of financial Reporting standards	Rules of accounting	Sets of auditing standards	none of the above	a	Sets of financial Reporting standards
ensure preparation of financial statements	ensure that the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the standards	ensure uniformity in the preparation of financial statements	none of the above	a	ensure preparation of financial statements
1/1/2008	1/7/2007	1/7/2005	1/4/2010	c	1/7/2005
18	14	25	5	b	14
46	45	41	51	c	41
25	21	12	29	d	29
11	15	12	18	c	12
SIC	IFRIC	IASB	ICAI	b	IFRIC
1/5/2010	1/4/2015	1/10/2010	1/7/2010	b	1/4/2015
101 crores	100 crores	200 crores	250 crores	b	100 crores
historical cost	market value	Fair value	replacement value	c	Fair value
transaction value	average value	market value	none of the above	a	transaction value
Balance sheet	Profit & Loss	Application A	All of the above	d	All of the above
12 months	20 months	24 months	36 months	a	12 months
Equity instrument	Share premium	Retained earnings	all of the above	d	all of the above

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SR. NO.	UNIT NUMBER	DIFFICULTY LEVEL(AD/H
1	1	Hard
2	1	Average
3	1	Average
4	1	Average
5	1	Average
6	1	Average
7	1	Hard
8	1	Hard
9	1	Average
10	1	Hard
11	1	Average
12	1	Average
13	1	Average
14	1	Average
15	1	Average
16	1	Average
17	1	Hard
18	1	Hard
19	1	Average
20	1	
21	1	
22	1	Average
23	1	Hard
24	1	Average
25	1	Average
26	1	Average
27	1	Average
28	1	Average
29	1	Average
30	1	Average
31	1	Hard
32	1	Average
33	1	Average
34	1	Average
35	1	Average
36	1	Average
37	1	Average
38	1	Hard
39	1	Average
40	1	Average

41	1	Average
42	1	Average
43	1	Average
44	1	Average
45	1	Average
46	1	Average
47	1	Average
48	1	Average
49	1	Hard
50	1	Average
51	2	Average
52	2	Hard
53	2	Average
54	2	Average
55	2	Average
56	2	Hard
57	2	Average
58	2	Average
59	2	Hard
60	2	Average
61	2	Average
62	2	Average
63	2	Average
64	2	Average
65	2	Average
66	3	Average
67	3	Average
68	3	Average
69	3	Hard
70	3	Average
71	3	Average
72	3	Average
73	3	Average
74	3	Hard
75	3	Average
76	3	Average
77	3	Average
78	3	Average
79	3	Hard
80	3	Average
81	3	Average
82	3	Average

83	3	Average
84	3	Average
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137	4	Average
138	4	Average
139	4	Average
140	4	Average
141	4	Average
142	4	Average
143	4	Average
144	4	Average
145	4	Average
146	4	Average
147	4	Average
148	4	Average
149	4	Average
150		Average

<b>QUESTION TEXT</b>
According to census 2011 India's population is _____.
The density of population in the country is _____.
As per census 2011 the sex ratio in India has _____.
Which of the following population policy aims at stabilizing population by 2045?
The quality of population can be judged from _____.
Janani Suraksha Yojna is a safe _____ intervention programme.
The national poverty line currently used by the planning commission is based on _____.
According to Tendulkar Committee the total percentage of population in India below poverty line is _____.
Which of the following has introduced Multi dimension poverty index?
Which of the following Poverty Alleviation Programme is flagship programme of the government?
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme refers to _____ days.
The extent of poverty in India is _____.
Distribution of income is far from _____.
A value of zero in Gini Index represents perfect _____.
Extreme inequality of income leads the _____ people to crime and violence.
The process of industrialization will lead to _____ type of income distribution in the future.
A lower Gini index implies which of the following?
_____ programmes aim to provide employment only to the rural poor.
_____ types of unemployment are not applicable to India.
_____ is not the important cause of unemployment in India.
Employment Assurance Scheme was launched in 1993 as a wage employment Programme for rural areas.
The marginal productivity of workers under disguised unemployment is _____.
Sampoorna Gramin Rozgar Yojna was launched in September _____.
Urbanization creates _____.
_____ is not the beneficial effects of urbanisation.
Urbanisation is a part of _____.
_____ is not the adverse effects of urbanisation.
Economies of scale refers to _____.
Information to farmers is provided by _____.
High yielding variety seeds were used in the cultivation of _____.
Women friendly tools and implements were introduced under _____.
Basic inputs of technology under agriculture are _____.
Fair price shops protect the interest of _____.
Price policy mainly benefits _____.
Agricultural prices in India are _____.
Issue price is _____ the government supplies food grains.
Minimum Support Price guarantees the farmers with _____.
Agricultural price policy is required to _____.
Kisan credit card was introduced by _____.
Regional Rural Banks (RRB's) were established to provide credit to _____.

Major part of the agricultural credit is supplied by _____.
Farmers require long term credit for _____.
Regional Rural Banks were established to provide finance to _____.
Regulated markets aim at protecting _____.
Agricultural market faces the problem of _____.
Market information reduces exploitation of _____.
Demand for agricultural commodities _____.
The average agricultural growth rate since 2000 is _____.
The objective of National Agriculture Policy 2000 is to achieve agriculture growth rate of _____.
Private participation is a feature of _____.
_____ is not a part of the classification of industries on the basis of use of goods.
Industrial development in India since 1956 was based on _____.
_____ is not a part of the classification of industries on the basis of ownership.
_____ is not a part of the classification of industries on the basis of size of invest.
Industrial policy of 1948 classified industries into _____ categories.
_____ crisis was responsible for the announcement of industrial policy 1991.
_____ is the positive effects of New Industrial Policy 1991.
_____ is not the part of industrial policy 1991.
Government policy on disinvestment was introduced in India since _____.
The public sector has played _____ type of role in the process of India's economic
_____ is the disinvestment process.
_____ is not the objectives of disinvestment policy.
_____ is the measure taken by the government to assist the small scale industries.
The problem of small scale industries are related to _____.
_____ is not the significance of small scale industries.
_____ is not a part of new technology in banking.
The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority act was passed in _____ year.
Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority was in established in which of the following
Which of the following committtee was established to suggest insurance sector reforms?
Insurance density is _____ in India.
_____ sector has been opened up for competition.
India is suffering from high level of _____.
Tourism industry is a composite of _____ service providers.
The Natural Rural Health Mission gives importance to _____.
River rafting, rock climbing, trekking comes under _____ type of tourism.
Monitoring and treatment of pateints via video conferencing or internet is known as _____.
Imports of capital goods has _____.
In 2016-17 major share of our exports belongs to _____.
India's main trade partner is _____.
India's export of agriculture and allied items as a percentage of total exports have _____.
India's rank as exporter and importer has _____.
Share of European Union has been _____ in our international trade.



In 2016-17 India's exchange reserves was in _____.
In the year 2015-17, India's capital account was in _____.
In the year 2015-16 India's overall balance was in _____.
FER refers to _____.
SDR refers to _____.
ADB refers to _____.
Foreign Direct Investment refers to _____.
MNC's has _____.
FDI gives the investor _____.
Portfolio investment is the investment in _____.
BOP refers to _____.
Green investment talks about _____.
_____ country is not a member of ASEAN.
_____ country is not a member of SAARC
WTO promotes _____.
India's trade with ASEAN countries ranks at _____.
TRIM's and TRIPS comes under _____.
SAARC was formed in the _____ year.
The money market in that part of a financial market which deals in the borrowings and lending
Money market has to provide facility for adjusting _____ to the banks.
Money market help in _____.
Call money market located in _____.
Commercial banks are short term negotiable instruments with _____.
Maturity period of commercial banks _____.
Certificate of deposit is issued by _____.
The commercial papers can be issued by _____.
Indigenous banks mostly operate in _____.
Money lender charge _____ Rates of interest.
Demand for money in Indian market is of a _____ in nature.
ATM means _____.
Securities Exchange board of India was set up in _____.
In July _____ SEBI set up a system electronic data information filing and retrieval.
SEBI was granted legal status in the year _____.
Trading in equities started in the year _____.
Organized money market is not a _____ market.
At present _____ types of treasury bills are issued through auction.
Credit given to consumer to buy certain _____ goods is called consumer credit.
In India the market there are _____ interest rate.
Money lender charge _____ Rates of interest.
_____ is used to introduce to influence illiquidity in the financial system.
RBI purchase of government securities in the open market _____
The LAF influence _____.
_____ does not play major role in the Indian money market.

2015 RBI has granted the license to open _____ banks.
Capital market is a market for _____.
Process of capital formation involve _____.
Primary market does not include _____.
Secondary market reform do not include _____.
SME exchange was launched in the year _____.
Investors Education and protection fund came into effect from Oct 1 _____.
NSE started its operation in the year _____.
There are _____ recognized stock exchange in the country.
To promote financial inclusion on August 2014, the new scheme introduced was _____.
The population for every bank branch in 2014 was _____.
Scheduled bank is one which has _____.
On _____ April 6 more commercial banks were nationalize.
The liquidity Adjustment Facility influence _____.
Marginal Standing Facility was introduced by RBI in _____.
Marginal standing facility enables bank to borrow _____.
Liquidity Adjustment Facilities was introduced by RBI in _____.
The CCIL was registered on _____ 2001.
Money market mutual fund was introduced by RBI in April _____.
As per all India debt and Investment survey 1991 _____ of rural house hold depend on finance
The minimum locking period for investment in MMMF was 46 days ,reduced to _____.
RBI introduced MMMF in April _____.
Liquidity Adjustment Facilitiy was introduced by RBI in june _____.
Maximum maturity period of a repo is _____ days.
Certificate of deposit were introduced in India in the year _____.

OPTION_A	OPTION_B	OPTION_C	OPTION_D
1210.2 million	1029 million	1220 million	1221 million
rising	falling	constant	unstable
improved	worsen	remained constant	decreased
Family Planning Programme	National Population Policy 2000	Family Welfare Programme	National Maternity Benefit Scheme
life expectancy	nutrition level	educational facilities	skills
adult	child	fatherhood	motherhood
Lakdawala Methodology	Julkar Committee Methodology	World Bank	International Monetary Fund
37.2	27.5	42	21.9
World Bank	Human Development Report 2005	Planning Commission	RBI
Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	Mantri Gramodaya Yojana	Pranti Shahari Rozgar Yojana	Indic Distribution System (PDS)
90	80	100	60
falling	rising	constant	fluctuating
equitable	inequitable	constant	inconstant
equality	inequality	constant	inconstant
deprived	poor	privileged	unprivileged
worsening	better	constant	fluctuating
unequal distribution of income	unequal distribution of income	Higher Inequality	Lower Inequality
Pranti Shahari Rozgar Yojana	Pranti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	Employment for Educated Youth	Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
Seasonal	Disguised	Cyclical	Educated
Increase in labour force	Inappropriate technology	Lack of effective demand	Protective labour laws
urban	rural	semi urban	backward
zero	positive	negative	one
2001	2003	2005	2009
development process	lives of less developed countries	social integration	growth of population
Growth of slums	Social integration	Educational Facilities	Growth of service sector
development process	lives of less developed countries	growth of population	social integration
Congestions	Convenience	Over crowding	Rise in crimes
expansion	contraction	constant	fluctuation
Information centre	Extension service centre	Kisan call centre	Kisan Credit Card
wheat and rice	sugar	pulses	spices
technology mission	agriculture engineering	information technology	services
seeds, cultivation, Irrigation	banking	mining	construction
poor farmers	poor consumers	poor traders	poor suppliers
small farmers	marginal farmers	large farmers	average farmers
very certain	uncertain	very remunerative	remunerative
in the open market	to the middlemen	to ration shop	to the trader
high income	floor price	competitive price	remunerative price
provide incentives to farmers	encourage farmers to spend	to increase income equality	increase awareness in farmers
RBI	NABARD	Co-operative banks	Regional Rural Banks
agricultural activities in	cultural and nonagricultural	only to agricultural activities	no activities at all

moneylenders	commercial banks	co-operate banks	chit funds
consumption expenditure	purchase of land	purchasing seeds and fertilizer	purchasing tractor
small and marginal farmer	bankers	women	entrepreneurs
bankers	women	technicians	consumers and farmers
low prices when crop fails	seasonal price fluctuation	prices when there is bumper	prices when there is bumper
farmers and traders	bankers	women	entrepreneurs
very elastic	unit elastic	less elastic	perfectly elastic
above 4%	less than 4%	4%	1%
3%	4%	5%	6%
Monal Agricultural Policy 2	Monal Agricultural Policy 2	Monal Agricultural Policy 2	Monal Agricultural Policy 2
Basic goods	Consumer goods	Public sector goods	capital goods
Mahalanobis model	Wage goods model	Consumer goods model	Producer goods model
Public sector	Consumer goods sector	Private sector	Joint sector
Micro enterprises	Medium enterprises	Capital goods industries	Small enterprises
one	two	three	four
Balance of payment crisis	Gulf war	IMF crisis	Great Depression
Reduced project cost and time	Dominance of MNC's	Inferior foreign technology	Unemployment
Abolition of industrial licenses	Foreign Direct Investment	Permitting foreign technology	Competition Act
1995	1991	1980	1992
an important	less significant	not contributed	minimum
Buying of minority shares	Sale of share by RBI	Strategic sale	sale of assets
Raising resources	raising productive efficiency	Reduce public interference	Increase the role of the government
Margin requirement	Financial assistance	Cash reserve Ratio	Open Market Operation
finance and credit	corruption	fiscal deficit	monetary deficit
Employment Generation	Reduction of fiscal deficit	Contribution to exports	Mobilization of capital
ATM	Internet banking	Debit card	Net interest margin
1999	1998	2000	2001
1999	2000	2001	2008
Malhotra Committee	Rangarayan Committee	Narshimham Committee	Raja Chelliah Committee
rising	falling	constant	inconstant
Insurance	Agriculture	Technology	Communication
medical care	diseases	malnourishment	illiteracy
few	two	one	several
education	sanitation	AYUSH	housing
Medical tourism	Heritage tourism	Eco tourism	Adventure tourism
clinical trials	telemedicine	medical campaign	physical checkup
remained constant	decreased	increased	fluctuating
manufactured goods	crude and petroleum	agricultural and allied products	banking services
North America	United Kingdom	Asia	Europe
increased	decreased	fluctuating	remained constant
increased	decreased	fluctuating	remained constant
decreased	fluctuating	remained constant	increased

deficit	balance	imbalance	surplus
surplus	deficit in each year	balance	imbalance
deficit	balance	surplus	imbalance
Foreign Exchange Reserve	Foreign Exchange Ratio	Foreign Exit Reserve	Fixing Exchange Reserve
Special Drafting Rights	Special Drawing Rights	Scheme Drawing Rights	Special Drawing Ratio
Asian Development Bank	Asian Dealer Bank	Asian Diversify Bank	Asian Diluting Bank
Loan from IMF	Grants from the World Bank	Investment by multinational	Reserves of IMF
Acquire monopoly power	reduces inequality of income	creates unemployment	creates congestion
ical right in the host country	anteed profit from the company	agement right of the company	cquisition of the company
fixed capital of a company	financail instrument	ck of goods in foreign country	stock of services
Balance of Payments	Balance of Price	Bundle of Payments	Balance of Policy
Establishing a new house	Establishing a new firm	Establishing a new service	Establishing a new method
Combodia	Mayanmar	Pakistan	Singapore
China	India	Pakistan	Nepal
liberal multilateral trade	bilateral trade	regional trade	domestic trade
3rd	7th	5th	4th
WTO	ASEAN	SAARC	NAFTA
1985	1987	1989	1988
short term	Medium term	Longterm	short period
profitability	liquidity.	deficiency.	emergency
Capital formation	Labor formation	Economic stability	Price stability
Rural areas.	Urban areas	Big commercial centers	Small commercial centers
Low risk.	Higher risk	Marginal risk	Medium risk
Two months	Three months	Six months	12 months
Commercial bank	Cooperative banks	Private Banks	Moneylenders
Registered company	Unregistered company	Listed company	Commercial banks
Urban areas	Rural areas	Foreign country	Europe county
High	lower	medium	Affordable
Regular	Seasonal	Occasional	Need
Any time money	Automated teller machine	All time money	Automated time machine
1988	1982	1981	1990
2002	2020	2015	2016
1992	1993	1982	1920
2000	2020	1980	1982
single	Double	Multiple	Combine
3	4	5	2
Perishable	Durable	Essential	Non-essential
Multiple	Uniform	complex	Simple
High	Low	Market rate	Nominal rate
Repo	Reverse repo	MSF	LAF
Increase money supply	Decrease money supply	does not affect money supply	Balance the money supply
Long term interest rate	Short term interest rate	intermediate period interest rate	Medium term interest rate
Government	RBI	Commercial bank	Counter exchange of India

11 foreign bank	11 local banks	11 payment banks	11 service banks
Short term finance	Long term funds	medium term funds	Medium and long term funds
Saving and mobilisation	Money lenders	Commercial banks	Private banks
Equity issues	GDR issues	Screen based trading	Debt issues
Screen based trading	Depository system	LAF	Rolling settlement
2012	2010	2013	2020
2000	2001	2002	2003
1990	1994	1995	1999
20	23	25	50
Garibi Hatao	Radhan Mantis Jan Dhan Yojna	Gandhi National Rural	Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
64000	10800	16000	2020
Capital and reserve not less than	Term deposit of 5 lakh	Demand deposit of 5 lakh	Fixed deposit of 10 lakh
1946	1949	1969	1980
Long term interest rate	Intermediate period interest rate	Short term interest rate	Medium term interest rate
2011	2012	2015	2020
The LAF rate	Lower than LAF rate	Higher than LAF rate	Market rate
2010	2011	2015	2019
Apr-30	Jun-30	May-30	Mar-31
1992	1994	1995	2000
26%	36%	46%	56%
30	15	10	5
1994	1992	1996	1998
1950	1998	2000	2020
4	8	10	14
Jun-89	Jul-89	June 1990	Jan-89

CORRECT OPTION	SOLUTION
a	1210.2 million
a	rising
a	improved
b	National Population Policy 2000
a	life expectancy
d	motherhood
b	Indulakar Committee Methodology
d	21.9
b	Human Development Report 2010
a	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)
c	100
a	falling
a	equitable
a	equality
a	deprived
a	worsening
a	More equal distribution of income
b	Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna (SGSY)
c	Cyclical
c	Lack of effective demand
b	rural
a	zero
a	2001
c	social integration
a	Growth of slums
a	development process
b	Convenience
a	expansion
c	Kisan call centre
a	wheat and rice
b	agriculture engineering
a	Seeds, cultivation, Irrigation
b	poor consumers
c	large farmers
b	uncertain
c	to ration shop
b	floor price
a	provide incentives to farmers
b	NABARD
b	agricultural and nonagricultural activities

b	commercial banks
b	purchase of land
a	small and marginal farmers
d	consumers and farmers
b	seasonal price fluctuation
a	farmers and traders
c	less elastic
b	less than 4%
b	4%
a	National Agricultural Policy 2000
c	Public sector goods
a	Mahalanobis model
b	Consumer goods sector
c	Capital goods industries
d	four
a	Balance of payment crisis
a	Reduced project cost and time
d	Competition Act
b	1991
a	an important
c	Strategic sale
d	increase the role of the government
b	Financial assistance
a	finance and credit
b	Reduction of fiscal deficit
d	Net interest margin
a	1999
b	2000
a	Malhotra Committee
a	rising
a	Insurance
b	diseases
d	several
c	AYUSH
d	Adventure tourism
b	telemedicine
b	decreased
a	manufactured goods
c	Asia
d	remained constant
a	increased
d	increased



d	surplus
a	surplus
c	surplus
a	Foreign Exchange Reserve
b	Special Drawing Rights
a	Asian Development Bank
c	Investment by multinationals
a	Acquire monopoly power
c	management right of the company
b	financial instrument
a	Balance of Payments
b	Establishing a new firm
c	Pakistan
a	China
a	liberal multilateral trade
d	4th
a	WTO
a	1985
a	short term
b	liquidity.
a	Capital formation
c	Big commercial centers
a	Low risk.
b	Three months
a	Commercial bank
c	Listed company
a	Urban areas
a	High
b	Seasonal
b	Automated teller machine
a	1988
a	2002
a	1992
a	2000
a	Single
a	3
b	Durable
a	Multiple
a	High
c	MSF
a	Increase money supply
c	Intermediate period interest rate
d	Counter exchange of India

c	11 payment banks
d	Medium and long term funds
a	Saving and mobilisation
c	Screen based trading
c	LAF
a	2012
b	2001
b	1994
b	23
b	e Pradhan Mantis Jan Dhan Yojana
b	10800
a	capital and reserve not less than 5 lakh
d	1980
c	Short term interest rate
a	2011
c	Higher than LAF rates
a	2010
a	Apr-30
a	1992
b	36%
b	15
b	1992
c	2000
d	14
a	Jun-89



Sl. No.	Question	Option	Correct Answer
1	Average TDS @ 1%	2%	5%
2	Average TDS is to 2,50,000	2,00,000	1,50,000
3	Average For the purpose of tax	include	exclude
4	Average Every tax deductible of supply	different	ie of the ab
5	Average The details of GST-2A	GSTR – 5	GSTR – 9
6	Average _____ for annual Return	sical prese	ie of the ab
7	Average Annual Return: commercialisation	sical prese	ie of the ab
8	Hard A Reconciliation	sical prese	ie of the ab
9	Average When both deductor and addressee	different	ie of the ab
10	Average TDS shall not be sical prese	be	ie of the ab
11	Hard TDS shall sical prese	be	ie of the ab
12	Hard The amount 5 days	15 days	10 days
13	Average The TDS adhar Card	PAN	TAN
14	Average Any person ST REG-(ST REG-(ST REG-(ST REG-(	ST REG-(	ST REG-(
15	Average The registration ST REG-(ST REG-(ST REG-(ST REG-(	ST REG-(	ST REG-(
16	Hard The detail 1st to 15th	1st to 18th	1st to 15th
17	Average Every regional Return	annual Return	monthly return
18	Average Final return 3 months	5 months	4 months
19	Hard The maximum 5,000	2,000	1,000
20	Hard The maximum annual Return	monthly return	annual Return
21	Average The details of success	succeed	succeed
22	Average Details of services	corax is pay	and service
23	Average The First registration to the	for registration	of the ab
24	Average Every Regd place of supply	of goods	of goods
25	Average Records of place of filing	to be cancelled	of the ab
26	Hard The Registration	of the ab	of the ab
27	Average A taxable place of goods	of goods	of goods
28	Average Provision: 50 days	90 days	20 days
29	Hard The Final 5 months	6 months	7 months
30	Hard Best Judgment	to be cancelled	of the ab
31	The proper 90 days	6 months	60 days
32	Average Final Assessment	90 days	60 days
33	Average The Audit 1 year	60 days	6 months
34	Average Every Regd manufacturer	of goods	of goods
35	Average Goods which are waste	restricted	Prohibited
36	Average Records of place of	of goods	of goods
37	Hard The _____ transporter	of War	of War
38	Average The books 8 years	72 months	4 years
39	Average Books of disposal	of date of	of date of
40	Average Article 245	235	225
41	Average Entry 83	23	73
42	Average Creation of levy	Collection	Assessment

43	4	Average	After levy	Assessment	goods	services	Is and serv	a	Assessment			
44	4	Average	U/s 2(3), negotiable	Motor vehicle	Baggage	ie of the at	b	Motor vehicle				
45	4	Hard	The term Vehicle & Baggage negotiable	of the ab			d	of the ab				
46	4	Average	For the pu	fishing	foreign-goir	Passenger of the ab	b	foreign-goir				
47	4	Average	Indian Exc	12	24	200	100	c	200			
48	4	Average	Indian	contiguous	territorial	use	ecor of the ab	a	contiguous			
49	4	Hard	_____ is t	Levy	Collection	Assessment	rebate	b	Collection			
50	4	Average	Indian cus	12	24	200	400	b	24			
51	4	Average	The term Vehicle & Baggage negotiable	of the ab			d	of the ab				
52	4	Average	Coastal	g	exported	imported	Is and serve of the at	b	imported			
53	4	Average	Goods	whls and serv	exported	imported	ie of the at	c	imported			
54	4	Average	Indian	contiguous	territorial	use	ecor of the ab	a	contiguous			
55	4	Average	_____ is t	Levy	Collection	Assessment	rebate	b	Collection			
56	5	Hard	_____ is	Declaration	Bill of entrill	of expoe	of the at	c	ill of expo			
57	5	Average	Mr. A	imp	Mr. A	Mr. B	oth (a) & (e of the at	b	Mr. B			
58	5	Hard	_____	go	Transit	Coastal	Aircraft	ie of the at	b	Coastal		
59	5	Average	Goods	wh	prohibited	geable to	uty has noe of the at	a	prohibited			
60	5	Hard	_____ is	mtry in	wantry out	aparture	ore of the at	a	ntry inwar			
61	5	Average	Goods	im	port	repo	port	manife of the at	a	nport repo		
62	5	Hard	Goods	im	or import	ier freight	Freight	stae of the at	a	or import		
63	5	Average	_____	Five	Four	Six	Seven	b	Four			
64	5	Average	Prior bill	20	30	10	50	b	30			
65	5	Average	Upon self	Coastal	Speaking	Transit	ie of the ab	b	Speaking			
66	5	Average	In case	setorial	water	toms	statio	Provisional	c	Provisional		
67	5	Average	Upon fina	15	12	18	10	c	18			
68	5	Hard	Upon fina	2	4	6	3	c	6			
69	5	Average	Goods	sh	30	20	10	40	a	30		
70	6	Average	Basic	cust	second	third	first	fourth	c	first		
71	6	Average	Export	du	third	first	second	fourth	c	second		
72	6	Average	First	sche	11	20	21	10	c	21		
73	6	Hard	Each	secti	Sections	Chapters	Headings	ie of the at	b	Chapters		
74	6	Average	First	two	Chapter	Headings	Sections	ie of the at	a	Chapter		
75	6	Average	Digit	num	Heading	Chapter	Sections	ie of the at	a	Heading		
76	6	Average	Digit	num	sections	headings	ub-headin	ie of the at	c	ub-headin		
77	6	Average	Digit	num	ription of	ξ	Units	tariff	iteme of the at	c	tariff item	
78	6	Hard	First	sche	Chapters	Headings	Sections	ie of the at	c	Sections		
79	6	Average	Each	chap	sections	headings	ab-heading	ab-chapter	d	ab-chapter		
80	6	Average	Column	1	tariff	item	ription of	ξ	Units	ard rate of	a	tariff item
81	6	Average	Column	5	ential	rate	cription of	g	Units	lard rate of	a	ential rate c
82	6	Hard	Rule 2(a)	king	maten	mbinations	mplete	arti	akin goods	c	mplete arti	
83	6	Average	Rule 2(b)	king	maten	mbinations	mplete	arti	akin goods	b	mbinations	
84	6	Average	Rule no. _	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3(d)	a	3(a)			
85	6	Average	Rule no. _	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3(d)	b	3(b)			

86	6	Average	Rule no. _	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	3(d)	c	3(c)
87	6	Average	Rule no. _	3(a)	3(b)	3(c)	4	d	4
88	7	Hard	When any	5	6	7	2	a	5
89	7	Average	Mr. A 7% related	Buying	lowest	ie of the at		a	related
90	7	Hard	Transactitical or sirt order is	resentatione of the at				a	tical or sin
91	7	Hard	In case ofing bill is	lowest	Buying	ie of the at		b	lowest
92	7	Average	In case ofg entry in	filing bill	resentatione of the at			c	resentation
93	7	Average	In case ofrt order is s	such goo	anting ente of the at			a	rt order is :
94	7	Average	In case ofing bill is from same	atures ane of the at				a	ing bill is
95	7	Average	Transaction at place	seller not considera	of the abc			d	of the abc
96	7	Hard	If all con	10(1)	10(2)	oth (a) & (e of the ab		c	oth (a) & (
97	7	Average	Identical	ie physical	from sam:	atures anoth (a) & (l		d	oth (a) & (l
98	7	Average	While calcsion / us	ort & insu	posed duof the abc			d	of the abc
99	7	Average	Similar goe physical	from sam:	atures anoth (b) & (			d	oth (b) & (
100	7	Average	Compute	clearing g	rofit of iments of ruof the abo			c	ements of ru
101	7	Average	_____ adjsion & brt of conta	ist of packiof the abo				d	of the abo
102	7	Hard	In case ofival of vesg entry in	filing bill	resentation			b	g entry in
103	7	Hard	In case ofival of vesg entry in	filing bill	resentation			c	filing bill c
104	8	Average	_____ dubtective di-	dumping	Safeguarde of the at			c	Safeguard
105	8	Average	Protectivén India arice and exff	Commise of the at				c	ff Commis
106	8	Hard	Safeguard	5, 5	3, 2	4, 6	2, 5	c	4, 6
107	8	Hard	CVD on s	2, 5	5, 5	3, 2	4, 6	b	5, 5
108	8	Average	Safeguard	100	200	300	500	b	200
109	8	Hard	Safeguard	1	3	2	4	b	3
110	8	Average	_____ dut	Custom di	Custom di	Custom di	Custom di	c	Custom di
111	8	Hard	_____ is	otective d	feguard d	subsidize	dumping	a	otective d
112	8	Average	_____ dut-	dumping feguard d	subsidize	of the abc		d	of the abc
113	8	Average	_____ car-	dumping feguard d	otective d	f the above		a	-dumping
114	8	Hard	_____ car	otective d	feguard d	subsidize	f the above	c	subsidize
115	8	Average	Safeguard	9	8	7	2	a	9
116	8	Average	CVD on su	90	80	70	60	a	90
117	8	Average	_____ car	otective d	feguard d	subsidized the above		c	subsidized
118	8	Hard	Dumping nd marketce and noin	India anice and ex				d	ice and ex
119	8	Average	Anti-dumj	30	90	180	360	b	90
120	8	Average	Injury mand marketce and noin	India anice and ex				c	in India an
121	8	Hard	_____ is/active duty	ard duty mping dut	of the abc			d	of the abc
122	9	Average	_____ %	200	100	80	90	b	100
123	9	Average	_____ %	28	98	88	78	b	98
124	9	Hard	Imports b	25	35	15	55	b	35
125	9	Average	Infant for	12	22	2	20	c	2
126	9	Average	Tourist fo	16	5	6	8	c	6
127	9	Average	Relevant a of list byival of veser	of (a) o (a) or (b)				b	ival of ves
128	9	Hard	_____ %	100%	99%	98%	97%	c	98%

129	9	Average _____%	100%	99%	98%	97%	a	100%
130	9	Average Male pass	Nil	20 grams	` 50,000	er of (b) o	d	er of (b) o
133	9	Hard Crew mem	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	c	1,500
134	9	Average Relevant	ival of vesn	of list by	er of (a) o	(a) or (b)	b	n of list by
135	10	Hard Waste or ste	or refu	output	r refuse oe	of the at	b	output
136	10	Average Owner of	ect the gort	the goohe	goods fof	the abc	d	of the abc
137	10	Average Warehous	2	3	1	4	b	3
138	10	Average Interest r	25	15	10	8	b	15
139	10	Average Goods no	90	80	70	20	a	90
140	10	Average Clearing	ξ proper	iste or refu	output	ie of the at	a	proper
141	10	Average Special w	Controlled	Approved	Licensed	y of the ab	a	Controlled
142	10	Average A bond th	Special	General	Higher	e of the ab	c	Higher
143	10	Average Maximun	5 years	3 years	1 year	it on time ]	d	it on time ]
144	11	Average _____	is rcustodian	eterioratic	Denaturing	e of the at	b	eterioratic
145	11	Hard Remissio	insurance	e consump	erials use	e of the at	b	e consump
146	11	Average Clarificat	3 years	5 years	1 year	2 years	c	1 year
147	11	Average _____	refl Flotsam	Wreck	Derelict	ie of the at	c	Derelict
148	12	Average Duty draw	75%	15%	44%	24%	a	75%
149	12	Average Duty draw	2 years	5 years	12 years	3 years	a	2 years
150	12	Average In case of	4 years	12 years	3 years	10 years	a	4 years
151	13	Hard Handbook	5	9	4	1	b	9

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Sr. No.	Unit	Level (Average)
1	1	Average
2	1	Average
3	1	Hard
4	1	Average
5	1	Average
6	1	Average
7	1	Average
8	1	Hard
9	1	Average
10	1	Average
11	1	Hard
12	1	Average
13	1	Average
14	1	Average
15	1	Average
16	1	Hard
17	1	Average
18	1	Average
19	1	Hard
20	1	Average
21	1	Average
22	1	Average
23	1	Average
24	1	Hard
25	1	Average
26	2	Average
27	2	Hard
28	2	Average
29	2	Average
30	2	Average
31	2	Average
32	2	Hard
33	2	Average
34	2	Average
35	2	Hard
36	2	Average
37	2	Average
38	2	Average
39	2	Average

40	2	Hard
41	2	Average
42	2	Average
43	2	Hard
44	2	Average
45	2	Average
46	2	Average
47	2	Average
48	2	Hard
49	2	Average
50	2	Average
51	3	Average
52	3	Average
53	3	Hard
54	3	Average
55	3	Average
56	3	Average
57	3	Average
58	3	Hard
59	3	Average
60	3	Average
61	3	Hard
62	3	Average
63	3	Average
64	3	Average
65	4	Average
66	3	Hard
67	3	Average
68	3	Average
69	3	Hard
70	3	Average
71	3	Average
72	3	Average
73	3	Average
74	3	Hard
75	3	Average
76	3	Average
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79	3	Average
80	3	Average
81	3	Average
82	3	Hard

83	3	Average
84	3	Average
85	3	Hard
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87	3	Average
88	3	Average
89	3	Average
90	4	Hard
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92	4	Average
93	4	Hard
94	4	Average
95	4	Average
96	4	Average
97	4	Average
98	4	Hard
99	4	Average
100	4	Average
101	4	Easy
102	4	Average
103	5	Easy
104	4	Average
105	4	Easy
106	4	Average
107	4	Hard
108	4	Average
109	4	Hard
110	4	Average
111	4	Hard
112	4	Average
113	5	Easy
114	5	Easy
115	5	Average
116	5	Average
117	5	Average
118	4	Easy
119	4	Easy
120	4	Easy
121	4	Hard
122	4	Average
123	4	Easy
124	4	Average
125	4	Average

126	4	Easy
127	4	Average
128	4	Easy
129	5	Average
130	5	Hard
131	5	Easy
132	5	Easy
133	5	Average
134	5	Average
135	5	Easy
136	5	Average
137	5	Easy
138	5	Average
139	5	Easy
140	5	Easy
141	5	Easy
142	5	Easy
143	5	Easy
144	5	Average
145	4	Easy
146	4	Easy
147	4	Average
148	5	Easy
149	4	Easy
150	4	Hard

## TYBAF SEM-VI SUBJECT- FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

Question	Option A
Goodwill is an _____ asset.	Intangible
Only _____ goodwill is accounted.	liquidation
Goodwill is not a _____ asset.	liability
_____ is calculated on the basis of adjusted average profit.	IMOP
Investments are _____ assets.	Trading
Fair value is the _____ of Intrinsic value and yield value.	Limited
P/E ratio is a relationship between _____ and _____.	MP & Eps
EVA shows contribution to _____ of shareholders.	Funds
Future Cash Flow is discounted at _____	Cost of Capital
Increase in working capital is _____	Added to cash c
P/E ratio is calculated on the basis of _____	M.P. per share
In relative valuation multiples may be computed on the basis of _____	Historic data
Goodwill is paid for obtaining _____	Future benefit
Goodwill is to be valued when _____.	Amalgamation t
Super profit is _____.	Excess of avera
Normal profit depends on _____	Normal Rate of
Normal Rate of Return depends on _____	Rate of Interest
Rate of interest is 11% and the rate of risk is 9%. The normal rate of return is _____	11%
Shares are to be valued on _____	Mergers
EPS is calculated on the basis of _____	NPAT
Free cash flow to equity shareholders is what remains _____	After settlement
EVA is calculated to find out contribution of the organisation to _____	Wealth of share
DCF method considers _____	Time Value of M
In relative valuation multiples may be _____	Revenue
EVA is calculated on the basis of _____	NPAT
Increased EPS is the benefit of _____.	Business Valua
Amalgamation is governed by AS _____.	AS 14
Financing of merger by debt is called _____ buyout.	Asset
In merger existing firms are _____.	Liability
A company approaching another company for negotiation and purchase is _____	Friendly
Merger of totally unrelated lines of business is a _____.	Partnership
_____ is the result of combination of two or more companies.	Synergy
Companies offer for sale due to _____.	Income tax
Merger may fail due to _____ objectives.	Negotiation
Takeover may be _____ or _____.	Friendly, Enemy
_____ enhances profitability.	A & O
_____ enhances managerial efficiency.	M & A
_____ reduces cost.	D& D
Corporate restructuring _____	Increases EPS



Amalgamation is governed by	AS 14
The forms of restructuring include	Going Private
While calculating EPS	Preference dividend
A new company is formed under	Absorption
A company intending to takeover another company approaches the another	Friendly Takeover
Purchase of shares from non-controlling shareholders in the open market is	Hostile takeover
Merger of two companies operating in the same market is called as	Horizontal M & A
Merger of totally unrelated lines of business is a	Conglomerate
A buyout agreement is known as	Merger
Combination of two or more companies results into	Synergy
Companies offer for sale due to	Diversification
The _____ is the process of making changes in the composition of a firm's corporate Recon	
The _____ means changing the structure of an organisation such as reduction Financial Restructuring	
_____ is an arrangement whereby the assets of two or more companies combine c	
_____ merger involves firms engaged in unrelated types of activities.	Vertical
In _____ company distributes its shareholding in subsidiary to its shareholders	Spin off
When existing company is dissolved to form few new companies, it is called Spin off	
_____ means the action of an organization or government selling or liquidating	merger
_____ means an acquirer takes over the control of the target company.	joint venture
_____ parties work together or a single project for a finite period of time.	strategic alliance
_____ may be defined as an arrangement where one party grants another a alliance	
When the company's existing financial structure is recognised without dissolution	internal reconstruction
A _____ is the act of gaining control of a company by buying more of its shares	merger
In _____ takeover the board members are usually the main shareholders.	friendly
In a _____ takeover situation, the target company does not want the bidder friendly	
In case of lease legal title is with _____	lessor
Corporate restructuring is a process of changing _____ of business.	firm
Corporate restructuring is to have _____ growth.	loss
Corporate restructuring is a process of _____	Consolidation
Restructuring is done to increase _____	synergies
Corporate restructuring helps to achieve cost _____	reduction
Merger is a strategy of corporate _____	profits
Corporate Restructuring is needed to improve _____	ROI
_____ is a form of restructuring.	handover
The scheme of internal reconstruction requires approval of _____.	settlement
The fictitious debit balances are to be transferred to _____ Account	Business evaluation
The difference in revaluation of assets is to be transferred to _____ Account internal reconstruction	
The full balance of capital is to be debited, if _____ value is reduced.	
Shareholders not approving scheme is called _____ shareholders.	turnover
The Balance Sheet prepared after implementation of the scheme is to be surrendered and added	
The scheme of internal reconstruction can be utilized to provide _____ for the loans	
Capital Reduction Account is _____ by payment of reconstruction expenses transferred	
The objective of reconstruction is to write off _____.	
	accumulated provisions

Payment for contingent liability is debited to \_\_\_\_\_ A/c. internal reconstruction  
 The objective of capital reduction scheme is to w/off \_\_\_\_\_. income  
 The scheme of internal reconstruction involves \_\_\_\_\_ company. one  
 "And Reduced" words are to be shown as in Balance Sheet as per \_\_\_\_\_ reCompany law  
 XYZ Ltd. had on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2008; 80,000 equity shares at ` 10 each. It 'Rs.1,60,000  
 Internal Reconstruction is governed by section \_\_\_\_\_. 494  
 Creditors foregoing their claims in whole or in part is \_\_\_\_\_. compromise  
 The user of leased Asset is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_. vendor  
 The owner of the asset in lease financing is a \_\_\_\_\_. dealer  
 The period over which the asset is expected to be used is \_\_\_\_\_ life  
 Annual lease rental is cash \_\_\_\_\_ for the lessee. finance income  
 Cost of asset is cash outflow for the \_\_\_\_\_. lessee  
 The period over which the asset is expected to be economically usable is \_\_\_\_\_ economic loss  
 Saving of tax on depreciation is a \_\_\_\_\_ to the lessor. cash inflow  
 Lease management fees is a cash inflow to the \_\_\_\_\_. lessee  
 In finance lease, the lessor recovers cost  
 Finance lease is for a long term period  
 In leveraged lease there are three parties  
 Hire purchase agreement must have minimum duration of \_\_\_\_\_ years. Five  
 The type of collateral kept for short term loan is \_\_\_\_\_. Real estate  
 \_\_\_\_\_ is a liability of bank. Treasury bill  
 Hire purchase system is governed by \_\_\_\_\_. Hire purchase A  
 Instalment system is governed by \_\_\_\_\_. Hire purchase A  
 Under the hire purchase system, the agreement can be \_\_\_\_\_. Renewed  
 Ownership of goods under hire purchase agreement is transferred at the ti Payment of dow  
 The amount of interest is credited by the buyer to \_\_\_\_\_. Hire purchase a  
 Hire charges depreciation is calculated and shown in the books of hirer/ven Hire purchase pi  
 Under the hire purchase system, \_\_\_\_\_ has the right of sell. Hirer  
 The initial amount paid in hire purchase system is called as \_\_\_\_\_. Cash price  
 Annual lease rental cash is \_\_\_\_\_ for the lessee. Finance Income  
 \_\_\_\_\_ is applicable to commercial papers. Face Value  
 Commercial paper is a type of \_\_\_\_\_. Fixed coupon m  
 \_\_\_\_\_ is not a spontaneous source of short term funds. Trade credit  
 In India, commercial papers are issued as per the guidelines issued by \_\_\_\_\_ SEBI  
 Commercial papers are generally issued at a price \_\_\_\_\_. Face Value  
 For a lesser, a lease is a \_\_\_\_\_. Investment decis  
 \_\_\_\_\_ is not true for a lease or buys decision for the lessee. Helps in project  
 From the point of view of lessee, a lease is a \_\_\_\_\_. Working capital  
 A lease which is generally not cancellable and covers full economic life of t Sale and lease t  
 Cash discount terms offered by trade creditors should never be accepted b Benefit is very s  
 \_\_\_\_\_ is not a usual type of lease arrangement. Sale and lease t  
 A short term lease which is often cancellable is known as \_\_\_\_\_. Financial lease  
 In lease system, interest is calculated on \_\_\_\_\_. Down payment

The owner of the assets in lease financing is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Lease management fees are a cash inflow to the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Lease rental decreases \_\_\_\_\_ of the lease.  
 In finance, "Working Capital" means the same thing as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ varies inversely with profitability.  
 Net working Capital refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Factoring \_\_\_\_\_ administrative cost.  
**Working capital finance is provided against \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 Spontaneous source of working capital is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Internal long term source include \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Public Deposits are accepted for a maximum of \_\_\_\_\_ years.  
 The charge for working capital finance may be \_\_\_\_\_.  
**External short term sources include \_\_\_\_\_.**  
**Cash credit is permitted against \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 MPBF refers to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Interest on debenture is \_\_\_\_\_.  
**Factoring involves \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 In factoring credit investigation is done by \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Factoring is also called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Interest = Hire purchase price - \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Depreciation is provided on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 Under hire purchase system interest is charged on \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The parties to the factoring are \_\_\_\_\_.  
 \_\_\_\_\_ is the purchase price if the full payment made immediately.  
 Under the provision of AS 19 lease, least as it is shown in the balance sheet

Dealer  
 Lesser  
 Profit assets  
 Total assets  
 Liquidity  
 Total assets min  
 Increases  
**Account receivable**  
 Bills Receivable  
 Retained profit  
 2  
 Floating  
**Bank overdraft**  
**Pledge**  
 Minimum permis  
 Paid out of profit  
**Sale of debtors**  
 Buyer  
 Invoice factoring  
 Down payment  
 Interest  
 Outstanding am  
 Client, Factor a  
 Deprecation  
 Manufacturer

Obtion B	Option C	Option D	Correct Opt
Tangible	asset	None of the above	a
sales	Purchased	None of the above	c
Fictitious	constant	None of the above	b
IMP	FMP	None of the above	c
Non trading	Sales	All of the above	b
up to the mark	Average	None of the above	c
MP & Equity	MP	None of the above	a
Wealth	Economy	All of the above	b
NRR	Rate of FMP	All of the above	a
Added to cash i	Ignored	None of the above	a
EPS	Both (a) and (b)	Yield Value	c
Forecast	Expert's opinion	All of the above	d
Present benefit	Past benefit	None of the above	a
One company t	A partner is ad	All of the above	d
Extra profit ear	Average profit e	All of the above	a
Average capital	Both (a) and (b)	None of the above	c
Rate of Risk	Both (a) and (b)	None of the above	c
9%	20%	2%	c
Sale of shares	Gift tax	All of the above	d
NPBT	NPAT – Prefere	None of the above	c
Before settleme	Before interest	None of the above	a
Wealth of Debe	Wealth of emplc	All of the above	a
Market Value	Replacement V	None of the above	a
EBIT	EBITDA	All of the above	d
NPBT	NOPAT	Gross Profit	c
Corporate Acco	Corporate Rest	None of the above	c
AS 3	AS 21	None of the above	a
Leveraged	Problem of grov	None of the above	b
Liquidated	Net Profit	None of the above	b
Enemy	Family	None of the above	a
Firm	Conglomerate	None of the above	c
Energy	All of the above	None of the above	a
Tax benefit	Payment	None of the above	b
Conflicting	Sales	None of the above	b
Friendly, Loss	Friendly, Hostile	None of the above	c
M & A	N & A	None of the above	b
A & O	N & A	None of the above	a
M & A	Q & F	None of the above	b
Increases Retur	Increases Com	All of the Above	d

AS 3	AS 21	AS 32	a
Leveraged Buyout	Privatisation	All of the Above	d
Preference dividend	Preference dividend	None of the Above	a
Reconstruction	Amalgamation	All of the above	c
Hostile takeover	Conglomerate	None of the above	a
Merger	Friendly takeover	None of the above	a
Vertical M & A	Conglomerate	All of the above	a
Vertical M & A	Horizontal M & A	All of the above	a
Takeover	Vertical integration	None of the above	a
Economies of Scale	Operating economies	All of the above	d
Utilisation of resources	Problem of growth	All of the above	d

### Communication Ownership Capital structure

Organizational Form Corporate Restructuring Capital restructuring

Buyout	Joint Venture	De-merger	a
Horizontal	Conglomerate	Demerger	c
split off	split up	split down	b
split off	split up	split down	c
joint venture	takeover	disinvestment	d
takeover	disinvestment	demerger	b
joint venture	disinvestment	franchising	d
franchising	slump sale	joint venture	b
amalgamation	external reconstruction	absorption	a
takeover	bidding	amalgamation	b
hostile	merger	bidding	a
hostile	merger	acquisition	b
lessee	agent	broker	a
company	organisation	asset	c
profitable	turnover	income	b
liquidated	running	takeover	a
energies	profitable business	sales	a
expansion	creation	growth	a
restructuring	loss	expense	b
RBI	ROR	ROC	a
takeover	profit	loss	b
court	high court	lawyer	b
capital reduction	revaluation	profit and loss	b
profit and loss	capital reduction	share capital	c
share	debenture	intrinsic	a
paid up	assenting	dissenting	d
and deducted	and submitted	and reduced	d
funds	profit	income	b
debited	credited	increased	b
accumulated expenses	transfer of sale	accumulated loss	d

capital reduction	business evaluation	goodwill	b
expense	profit	losses	d
two	three	four	a
AS	income tax	stock exchange	a
Rs.80,000	Rs.10,000	Rs.8,000	a
801	804	809	a
arrangement	consolidation	subdivision	b
purchaser	lessee	lessor	c
lessor	moderator	lessee	b
death	merger	duration	a
finance profit	finance loss	finance interest	a
lessor	transferor	transferee	b
economic life	economic gain	economic profit	b
cash outflow	wealth	loan	a
lessor	transferor	transferee	b
cost+profit	rentals	income	b
short term period	medium term period	no time period	a
two parties	four parties	five parties	a
Three	Six	Ten	A
Plant & Machine	Stock of goods	Equity share capital	C
Commercial Paper	Certificate of deposit	Junk Bonds	C
Sale of goods Act	Instalment Act	Properties Registration Act	A
Sale of goods Act	Companies Act	Partnership Act	B
Registered	Terminated	Endorsed	C
Payment of 1 <sup>st</sup> Interest	Payment if Interest	Full and final payment	D
Hire vendor account	Interest account	Assets account	B
Cash price	Down payment	Interest	B
Hire Vendor	Debtors	Buyer	B
Retail price	Interest	Down payment	D
Finance loss	Finance profit	Finance expenses	A
Issue Price	Coupon Rate	Interest	A
Unsecured share	Equity share capital	Government bond	B
Accrued Expenses	Provision for dividend	Accrued income	C
RBI	Forwards market	SBI	B
More than face value	Less than face value	Equal to redemption value	C
Financial decision	Buy or make decision	Interest	A
Helps in project	Helps in project	Helps in project	B
Financial decision	Buy or make decision	Investment decision	B
Operating lease	Finance lease	Economic lease	C
Cost is very high	No sense to pay	None of the above	D
Goods on approval	Leverage lease	Direct lease	B
Net lease	Operating lease	Leverage lease	B
Hire purchase	Cash price outstanding	Depreciation	C

Lesser	Moderator	Lessee	B
Lessee	Transferor	Moderator	A
Tax liability	Loss assets	Tax liability used	D
Fixed assets	Current assets	Intangible assets	C
Risk	Assets	Liability	A
Current assets	Current assets	Current assets	B
Decreases	equal	None of the above	A
Furniture	Machinery	Investment	A
Debtors	Investment	Trade creditors	D
Assets	Share capital	Stock	A
3	5	4	B
Trust receipts	Pledge of warehouse	All of the above	D
Cash Balance	Investments	Fixed Assets	A
Mortgage	Loan	Fixed assets	A
Maximum permitted	Bank overdraft	Cash credit	B
Paid out of Debts	Paid out of loans	Paid out of income	D
Sale of creditors	Discounting of Bills	Cash	A
Seller	Factor	Manufacturer	C
Bill discounting	Invoice discount	Sale of creditors	A
Cash price	1 <sup>st</sup> instalment	Last instalment	B
Down payment	Hire Purchase price	Cash Price	D
Down payment	last instalment	Depreciation	A
Drawer, Drawee	Consignor and Consignee	Only Creditor	A
Down payment	Cash Price	Hire Purchase Price	C
Lessee	Lesser	Financing back	B

## Answer

Intangible

Purchased

Fictitious

FMP

Non trading

Average

MP & Eps

Wealth

Cost of Capital

Added to cash outflow

Both (a) and (b)

All of the above

Future benefit

All of the above

Excess of average profit over normal profit

Both(a) and (b)

Both(a) and (b)

20%

All of the above

NPAT – Preference Dividend

After settlement of debt

Wealth of shareholders

Time Value of Money

All of the above

NOPAT

Corporate Restructuring

AS 14

Leveraged

Liquidated

Friendly

Conglomerate

Synergy

Tax benefit

Conflicting

Friendly, Hostile

M & A

M & A

M & A

All of the Above



AS 14

All of the Above

Preference dividend is deducted from NPAT

Amalgamation

Friendly Takeover

Hostile takeover

Horizontal M & A

Conglomerate

Merger

All of the above

All of the above

corporate Reconstruction

Organizational Restructuring

Merger

Conglomerate

split off

split up

disinvestment

takeover

franchising

franchising

internal reconstruction

takeover

friendly

hostile

lessor

organisation

profitable

Consolidation

synergies

reduction

restructuring

ROI

takeover

court

capital reduction

capital reduction

face

dissenting

and reduced

funds

debited

accumulated losses

capital reduction  
losses  
one  
Company law  
Rs.1,60,000

494

arrangement  
lessee  
lessor  
life  
finance income  
lessor  
economic life  
cash inflow  
lessor  
cost+profit  
long term period  
three parties  
Five  
Stock of goods  
Certificate of deposits  
Hire purchase Act, 1972  
Sale of goods Act  
Terminated  
Full and final payment of last instalment  
Hire vendor account  
Cash price  
Hire Vendor  
Down payment  
Finance Income  
Face Value  
Unsecured share capital  
Provision for dividend  
RBI  
Less than face value  
Investment decision  
Helps in project financing  
Financial decision  
Finance lease  
None of the Above  
Goods on approval  
Net lease  
Cash price outstanding

Lesser  
Lesser  
Tax liability useful  
Current assets  
Liquidity  
Current assets minus current liabilities  
Increases  
**Account receivable**  
Trade creditors  
Retained profit

3

All of the above  
**Bank overdraft**  
**Pledge**  
Maximum permissible bank finance  
Paid out of income  
**Sale of debtors**  
Factor  
Invoice factoring  
Cash price  
Cash Price  
Outstanding amount of cash price  
Client, Factor and Debtor  
Cash Price  
Lessee