

TYB.COM SEMESTER V
MULTIPLE CHOICE (SAMPLE) QUESTIONS
FOR DECEMBER 2020 UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
BUSINESS ECONOMICS V

MODULE 1 – MACRO ECONOMIC OVERVIEW OF INDIA

1. _____ refers to relaxation of produce government restriction usually in areas of social and economic policies:
 - a. Privatisation
 - b. Globalisation
 - c. Disinvestment
 - d. Liberalisation**

2. FDI means:
 - a. Foreign Direct investment
 - b. Foreign Deregulated investment
 - c. Foreign Direct Investment**
 - d. Foreign Deregulated investment

3. Disinvestment means selling of a public investment to a _____:
 - a. Private enterprises**
 - b. Public enterprises
 - c. Capital market
 - d. Departmental enterprises

4. Globalisation means
 - a. National integration
 - b. Cultural integration
 - c. Integration of the economy of a country with the world**
 - d. Self-integration

5. Globalisation leads to -----
 - a. Greater employment opportunities**
 - b. Fall in trade
 - c. Restriction in trade
 - d. Social welfare

6. Liberalisation means -----
 - a. Removal of trade barriers
 - b. Opening border with neighbouring countries
 - c. Relaxation of government policies and regulations**
 - d. Abolition of various business laws and acts

7. Social infrastructure does not include -----
 - a. Agriculture**
 - b. Education
 - c. Family welfare

- d. Health
8. The SDGs came into effect on -----
- a. January 2015
 - b. January 2016
 - c. January 2017**
 - d. January 2018
9. Sustainable development goals have a total of -----goals
- a. 15
 - b. 17**
 - c. 16
 - d. 18
10. The logo of Make in India is -----
- a. A lion made of gear wheels**
 - b. A tiger made of gear wheels
 - c. A cheetah made of gear wheels
 - d. An elephant made of gear wheels
11. The Foreign Investment Promotion Board was abolished on -----
- a. June , 2014
 - b. June , 2017**
 - c. June 2015
 - d. July , 2000
12. -----is related to girls education
- a. SamagraShiksha
 - b. RUSA
 - c. BetipadhaoBetibachao**
 - d. Sarvashikshaabhiyan

MODULE-II – AGRICULTURE

- 1) The objective of National Agriculture Policy 2000 is to achieve Agriculture growth rate of ---
 - a) 3%
 - b) 4%
 - c) 5%
 - d) 10%
- 2) Agricultural prices in India are
 - a) Very certain
 - b) Uncertain
 - c) Very remunerative
 - d) Beneficial to farmers
- 3) Major part of the agricultural credit is supplied by
 - a) Money lenders
 - b) Commercial banks
 - c) Cooperative banks
 - d) RBI
- 4) Kisan credit card was introduced by
 - a) Commercial banks

b) NABARD

c) Cooperative banks

d) RBI

5) The agricultural market faces the problem of

a) Seasonal price fluctuations

b) Low prices when crop fails

c) High prices when there is bumper crop

d) Low prices when there is bumper crop

6) Demand for agricultural commodities-----

a) Very elastic

b) Unit elastic

c) Less elastic

d) Perfectly inelastic

7) Regulated markets aim at protecting

a) Consumers and farmers

b) Producers

c) Traders

d) Industrial units

8) AGMARK enables to ensure

a) Quality of the product and better price

b) Less price

c) Quantity of the product

d) Measurement of the product

9) RRBs were established to provide credit to-----

- a) Only to non-agricultural activities in rural areas
- b) Both agricultural and non-agricultural activities
- c) Only to agricultural activities
- d) Only to industrial activities

10) Non-institutional credit very often leads to

- a) Indebtedness and exploitation of borrowers
- b) Beneficial to farmers
- c) Beneficial to households
- d) Beneficial to firms

11) The NAP 2000 aims to-----

- a) Liberalize internal trade
- b) Import
- c) Consumption
- d) Production

12) The average agricultural growth rate since 2000 is

- a) Above 4%
- b) Less than 4%
- c) 4%
- d) 10%

13) Agricultural price policy is required to

- (a) Provide incentives to farmers
- (b) To encourage farmers to spend more
- (c) To increase income inequalities
- (d) Provide incentives to laborers

MODULE 3 – INDUSTRY AND SERVICE SECTOR

Choose the correct answer and rewrite the statements:

1. Competition Act 2002 does not cover
 - (a) UTPs
 - (b) Prohibition of anti-competitive agreement
 - (c) regulation of combinations
 - (d) competition of advocacy

2. Functional composition of industries refers to
 - (a) Ownership based criteria
 - (b) Use-based criteria
 - (c) Investment based criteria
 - (d) Turnover based criteria

3. Which of the following is not a part of the New Industrial Policy 1991?
 - (a) Increased investment in public sector enterprises
 - (b) Abolition of licensing policy
 - (c) Encouraging foreign direct investment
 - (d) Amendment of MRTP Act

4. IIP measures
 - (a) Industrial inputs inflation
 - (b) Growth of industrial production
 - (c) Growth of industrial investment
 - (d) Growth of industrial exports

5. Currently, the base year for estimating IIP is
 - (a) 1993-94
 - (b) 2015-16
 - (c) 2004-05
 - (d) 2011-12

6. Which of the following is not an objective of the Competition Act 2002?
 - (a) Prohibition of anti-competitive agreements
 - (b) Regulation of combinations
 - (c) Control of monopolies
 - (d) Prohibition of abuse of dominant position

7. Competition advocacy refers to
 - (a) Control of monopolies
 - (b) Restricting investments through licensing
 - (c) Control of unreasonable profits
 - (d) Promoting a competition culture

8. Which of the following statements is not true of the PSUs in India?
 - (a) They have generated large scale employment
 - (b) They have high returns on investment
 - (c) They have saved foreign exchange
 - (d) They have created a diversified industrial base for India

9. Which of the following is not a problem faced by the PSUs in India?
 - (a) Mounting losses
 - (b) Underutilization of capacity
 - (c) Administrative defects
 - (d) Consumer protection

10. The Central Government department responsible for disinvestment is
 - (a) Department of Investment and Public Asset Management
 - (b) Department of Commerce
 - (c) Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
 - (d) Department of Revenue

11. Which of the following is not a function of the DIPAM?
 - (a) Advising government of matters related to CPSE
 - (b) All matters relating to sale of Central Government equity through offer for sale or private placement
 - (c) Decisions on the recommendations of Administrative Ministries, NITI Aayog for disinvestment
 - (d) Promotion of foreign direct investment

12. Offer of shares by a listed CPSE or the government out of its shareholding or a combination of both to the public for subscription is done through
 - (a) Initial Public Offering
 - (b) Offer for Sale
 - (c) Further Public Offering
 - (d) Strategic Sale

13. Only financial institutions can participate in
 - (a) Initial Public Offering
 - (b) Offer for Sale
 - (c) Further Public Offering
 - (d) Institutional Placement Programme

14. In 1999, the investment limit of the MICRO ENTERPRISE unit is determined at
 - (a) 25 lakh
 - (b) 50 lakh
 - (c) 1 crore
 - (d) 5 crore

15. The MSME Act was passed in
- (a) 2005
 - (b) 2002
 - (c) 2008
 - (d) 2006

MODULE IV - BANKING AND FINANCIAL MARKETS

1. Secondary market reforms does not include-----.

- A) Screen based trading
- B) LAF
- C) Depository system
- D) Rolling settlement

2. Mutual Funds Play an important role in Indian capital market as -----

- a. Speculator in stock market
- b. Investment avenue for small investors
- c. Promoter of large scale industries.
- d. Promoter of Small scale industries

3. Secondary markets in treasury bills require involvement of _____ and _____.

- a. Brokers, Dealers
- b. Buyers, Sellers
- c. Consumer, Producer
- D. Seller, Consumer

4. Issue management is an important function of _____ and _____.

- a. Merchant banker, lead manager
- b. Public banker, Merchant banker

- c. Lead banker, Private banking
- d. Private Banker

5. Which one is not finance company?

- A.Hire-purchase finance company
- B.IRDA
- C. Mutual Benefit finance companies
- D.Loan companies

6.----- covers the entire range of services provided by a merchant banker.

- (a) Project counseling
- (b) Corporate counseling
- (c) Credit syndication
- (d) Market makers.

7. Functions of financial services exclude -----.

- (a) Mobilization of savings
- (b) Allocation of fund
- (c) Specialized services
- (d) Collection of tax.

8. Financial services offered financing risk project e.g. Risk capital scheme of I F C I venture capital fund of I D F I etc. to provide -----.

- (a) Seed capital
- (b) Venture capital
- (c) Primary fund
- (d) secondary fund.

9. FTE Means _____.

- A. Full-Time Equivalent
- B. Full-Term Equivalent
- C. First-Time Equivalent
- D. Frequent Time Equivalent

10. Moody's is _____
- A. Global rating agency
 - B. National rating agency
 - C. Bank rating agency

11. IMPS refers to _____
- A. India's Important Payment Service
 - B. India's Immediate Payment Service
 - C. International Immediate Payment Service

12. The Indian banking system is not consists of _____
- A. Private sector banks.
 - B. Foreign banks
 - C. Regional rural banks
 - D. Money Market

TYBCOME : DIRECT TAX : SEM - V

1. The Income Tax Act came into force from ____.
- A. 1st March 1971
 - B. 1st April 1971
 - C. 1st March 1981
 - D. 1st April 1961
2. The tax payer liability is determined with reference to his or her _____.
- A. Financial Status
 - B. Residential Status
 - C. State
 - D. Family status
3. Previous year means the financial year immediately preceding the _____.
- A. Accounting Year
 - B. Assessment Year
 - C. Traditional Year
 - D. Financial Year
4. An individual is said to be resident in India if ____.
- A. It is in India for period of 50 days or more during the previous and 365 days or more during the four years immediately preceding previous year
 - B. It is in India for period of 60 days or more during the previous and 365 days or more during the four years immediately preceding previous year

- C. It is in India for period of 60 days or more during the previous and 265 days or more during the four years immediately preceding previous year
- D. It is in India for period of 50 days or more during the previous and 265 days or more during the four years immediately preceding previous year
5. _____ is exempted from income tax.
- A. Interest from Indian company
 - B. Dividend from foreign company
 - C. Cooperative dividend
 - D. Dividend from Indian company
6. Which section of the Income Tax Act exempted incomes have been mentioned?
- A. Section 80C
 - B. Section 80DD
 - C. Section 10
 - D. Section 2
7. Resident of India includes _____.
- A. Ordinarily resident only
 - B. Not ordinarily resident only
 - C. NRI
 - D. Ordinarily resident and Not ordinarily resident both
8. The year in which the income is earned is known as
- A. Previous year
 - B. Assessment year
 - C. Calendar year
 - D. Accounting year
9. A.O.P should consist of :
- A. Individual only
 - B. Persons other than individual only
 - C. HUF only.
 - D. Any person as per section 2(31)
10. Value of rent free Accommodation provided by the employer _____
- A. is exempt from tax
 - B. is a perquisite taxable in case of all employees
 - C. is a perquisite taxable in case of only 'specified' employees
 - D. is a perquisite taxable in case of only government employees
11. Gas, electricity or water supply provided free of cost _____
- A. is exempt from tax
 - B. is a perquisite taxable in case of all employees
 - C. is a perquisite taxable in case of only 'specified' employees
 - D. is a perquisite taxable in case of only non- government employees
12. Lump sum payment from Unrecognised Provident Fund to an employee, on his retirement, over and above his own contribution _____
- A. is not taxable
 - B. is taxable as income from other sources
 - C. is taxable in case of only 'specified' employees

D. is taxable as 'profit in lieu of salary'

13. Leave travel concession is _____

- A. exempt up to lower of the amount actually spent or the prescribed limits.
- B. exempt fully to the extent actually spent
- C. Exempt to the extent of lower of allowance received or the lump-sum amount prescribed, irrespective of actual expenditure.
- D. fully taxable

14. Children education allowance is _____

- A. exempt up to lower of the amount actually spent or the prescribed limits.
- B. exempt fully to the extent actually spent
- C. exempt to the extent of lower of allowance received or the lump-sum amount prescribed, irrespective of actual expenditure
- D. fully taxable

15. Awarded "ParamVirChakra" _____

- A. is taxable as income from salary
- B. is exempt from tax
- C. is taxed after deducting ₹ 15,000 or 1/3 whichever is lower
- D. is taxable as income from other sources

16. M is entitled to children education allowance @ ₹ 80 p.m. per child for 3 children amounting ₹ 240 p.m. It will be exempt to the extent of:

- A. ₹ 200 p.m.
- B. ₹ 160 p.m.
- C. ₹ 240 p.m.
- D. ₹ 300 p.m.

17. M claimed the exemption of gratuity in the past to the extent of ₹ 2,50,000. He was entitled to the gratuity from the present employer amounting to ₹ 2,00,000 in the previous year 2019-20.

- A. ₹ 2,00,000
- B. Nil
- C. ₹ 1,00,000
- D. ₹ 3,00,000

18. Mr. Santosh is owner of two houses namely "Genaraje" at Mulund & "Om Sai" at Thane which are self-occupied. However, apartment at "Om Sai" was let out for 2 months. The computation of this property - "Om Sai" would be _____.

- A. Let out
- B. Self-occupied
- C. Partly let out & partly SOHP
- D. Deemed let out

19. Mr. Someshwar owns a house property. He lent it to Mr. Lucky Singh at Rs. 10,000 p.m. Mr. Lucky Singh sublet it to Mr. Maruti on monthly rent of Rs 20,000 p.m. Rental income of Mr. Lucky Singh is taxable under the head

- A. Income from Salary
- B. Income from Other Sources
- C. Income from House Property

D. Income from Business

20. The maximum limit of deduction under section 24(b) for interest on borrowed capital before 1-4-1999 for construction of house property used for self occupation is:

- A. Rs. 30,000
- B. Rs. 2,00,000
- C. Rs. 50,000
- D. Rs. 60,000

21. Municipal Value Rs. 1,40,000, Fair rent Rs. 1,45,000, Standard Rent Rs. 1,42,000, Actual rent as property let out throughout the previous year Rs. 1,68,000 and Unrealized rent of the previous year Rs. 70,000. The annual value of the house property shall be _____

- A. Rs. 1,40,000
- B. Rs. 1,45,000
- C. Rs. 1,42,000
- D. Rs. 98,000

22. Municipal tax is deducted from

- A. Net Annual Value
- B. Gross Annual Value
- C. Municipal Valuation
- D. Actual Rent

23. Unadjusted loss from house property can be carried forward & set off in subsequent years subject to limit of _____.

- A. 7 Years
- B. 8 Years
- C. 6 Years
- D. 9 Years

24. Fair rent of house is 2,50,000 and annual rent 2,80,000. Municipal taxes paid for 6 yrs. In advance is 1,20,000. The Net annual value shall be _____.

- A. 2,80,000
- B. 1,60,000
- C. 2,60,000
- D. 1,30,000

25. Which is the charging section for income chargeable under the head Income from other sources?

- a. Section 15
- b. Section 28
- c. Section 22
- d. Section 56

26. Gift received by a lawyer from his mother is _____

- a. Allowed as deduction from gross income of the client
- b. Exempt from tax for the lawyer
- c. Chargeable to tax as income from business for the lawyer
- d. Chargeable to tax as income from other sources for the lawyer

27. Mr. Suthar submits the following details of his income:

- i) Interest on bank deposits Rs. 19,000
- ii) Dividends from Indian Companies Rs. 16,000
- iii) Interest on Public Provident Fund A/c Rs. 3,000

compute his income from other sources for the assessment year 2019-20

- a. Rs.19,000
- b. Rs. 35,000
- c. Rs. 22,000
- d. Rs. 38,000

28. Best Doctor Award received by the assessee Doctor during the course of carrying on his profession is taxable under the head _____

- a. Salary
- b. Other sources
- c. Professional Income
- d. Capital Gain

29. Gift received by an individual / HUF from other than relatives shall be _____.

- a. Exempt up to 50,000
- b. Exempt up to 25,000
- c. Fully Exempt
- d. Fully Taxable

30. Income under the head income from other sources is taxable on _____

- a. Due basis
- b. receipt basis
- c. on the basis of accounting regularly employed by the assessee
- d. accrual basis

31. Family pension received by a widow of a member of the armed forces is subject to conditions _____

- a. Exempt up to Rs. 3,00,000
- b. Exempt up to Rs. 3,50,000
- c. Fully exempt
- d. Fully taxable

32. Agricultural income from a place outside India is _____

- a. exempt from tax
- b. taxable only in case of a non resident
- c. taxable as income from business
- d. taxable as income from other sources

33. For computing lottery income, the assessee shall

- a. Be entitled to any deduction for purchase of lottery tickets
- b. Not entitled to any deduction for purchase of lottery tickets
- c. Be entitled to deduction upto 10% of total purchase of tickets
- d. Be entitled to deduction upto 50% of total purchase of tickets

34. Interest received on debentures of Tata Ltd. is _____

- A. Fully taxable
- B. 50% taxable
- C. Fully Exempt
- D. Exempt upto 75%

35. Which asset is not treated as capital asset for capital gain purposes

- A. Motor car for business use
- B. Jewellery
- C. Tenancy rights

D. Plant and Machinery held as stock in trade

36. Where capital asset is converted into stock in trade then for the purpose of computation of capital gain, the full value of consideration shall be

- A. The market value of the asset on the date of sale of such asset
- B. The market value of the asset on the date of conversion of such asset
- C. The sale consideration
- D. In which such converted asset was purchased

37. In case of compulsory acquisition, the indexation of cost of acquisition or improvement shall be done till the

- A. Previous year of compulsory acquisition
- B. Year in which full compensation is received
- C. Year in which part or full compensation is received
- D. Current year

38. To be a long term capital asset, a resident house property should be held for more than

- A. 12 months
- B. 24 months
- C. 36 months
- D. 60 months

39. Indexation is applicable to

- A. Sale of short-term capital assets
- B. Sale of long term debentures
- C. Sale of depreciable capital assets
- D. Sale of long term capital assets which are not depreciable assets

40. Short term capital gain on sale of unlisted shares are

- A. Taxable
- B. Exempted
- C. Partially exempted
- D. Partially taxable

41. Person with severe disability means person with _____ or more of one or more disability at the referred under equal opportunity, protection of right and full participation act, 1995

- A. 50%
- B. 75%
- C. 80%
- D. 60%

42. Senior citizens for Section 80D attaining----- years any time during the previous year or more

- A. 60 years
- B. 75 years
- C. 55 years
- D. 65 years

43. Overall deduction u/s 80C (along with deduction u/s 80CCC & 80CCD(1)) allowed is up to Rs. .

- A. 1,00,000
- B. 1,50,000
- C. 2,00,000

D. 2,50,000

44. What is the minimum holding period in respect of life insurance policy whose premium is claimed as deduction under section 80C?

- A. 2 years
- B. 3 year
- C. 4 years
- D. 5 years

45. ₹ 1.5 lakh is the maximum qualifying limit for deduction under –

- A. Section 80CCC alone
- B. Sections 80C and 80CCC
- C. Sections 80C, 80CCC and 80CCD(1)
- D. Section 80D

46. Ranjan's father is dependent on him and suffering with 90% disability. Ranjan has incurred an amount of 70,500 in maintaining and medical treatment of his father. The deduction he can claim in his income-tax return for assessment year 2020-21 is:

- A. 70,500
- B. 1,25,000
- C. 75,000
- D. 50,000

47. Tax is allowed as a deduction while computing the business income.

- A. Wealth tax,
- B. Income tax,
- C. Sales tax,
- D. Advance income tax

48. Salary, bonus, commission or remuneration due to or received by a working partner from the firm is taxable under the head.

- a) Income from salaries
- c) Business Income
- b) Other source
- d) Exempt income

49. An amount paid to a company to be used for scientific research shall be allowed a deduction equal to

- a) 100%
- b) 125%
- c) 150%
- d) 110%

50. Perquisite received by the assessee during the course of carrying on his business or profession is taxable under the head.

- a) Salary
- b) Other source
- c) Business / Professional Income
- d) Not taxable income

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

1. When the performance exceeds customer expectation, customers are _____.
 - A Happy
 - B Satisfied
 - C Sad
 - D Delighted

2. As per the evolution of marketing, _____ concept states that the success of the organization largely depends on customer satisfaction.
 - A Production
 - B Exchange
 - C Selling
 - D Marketing

3. Product development means _____.
 - A Developing new products for existing/ new markets
 - B Diving the market into segments
 - C Entry into new markets
 - D Increase in marketing activities in the existing market

4. As per the evolution of marketing, _____ assumes customers will accept products of any quality available in the market.
 - A The exchange concept
 - B The societal concept
 - C The product concept
 - D The marketing concept

5. A customer is dissatisfied when _____.
- A the product performance is below customer expectation
 - B the product performance matches with customer expectation
 - C the product performance exceeds customer expectation
 - D the product performance exceeds very much more than customer expectation
6. Product, Price, Place & Promotion are _____ factors influencing consumer behaviour.
- A Marketing
 - B Personal
 - C Situational
 - D Cultural
7. Brand equity is _____.
- A repeated purchases of the brand by satisfied customers
 - B the incremental value of the brand above its physical assets
 - C recommendations of the brand by satisfied customers
 - D perception of the brand
8. In Marketing Information System, the component Marketing decision support system is _____.
- A a set of statistical tools and solution models
 - B data of competitors, marketing trends, suppliers, etc.
 - C research to solve specific problems
 - D data of sales, costs, cash flows, etc.
9. The Production concept assumes _____.

- A that consumers will prefer those products that offer high quality an performance
- B that consumers will prefer those products which are aggressively promoted with the help of publicity, advertising, salesmanship and sales promotion
- C that the success of the organization largely depends on customer satisfaction
- D that customers will prefer those products that are widely available and are or lower price

10. In buying decision process, consumers can search informaion from various sources. Marketing sources means _____.

- A publicity, internet and industry reports
- B internal sources
- C advertisements and promotional material
- D consulting family and friends

11. Professional business forms place lot of emphasis on _____.

- A One to one marketing
- B After sales service
- C Loyalty programs
- D Priority customer programs

12. The segments which a company intends to serve are called _____ segmentation.

- A Target market
- B Single segment
- C Concentration
- D Specialisation

13. When a company selects all the segments of the markets and offers several products to them it is called as _____.

- A Product specialisation
- B Market specialisation
- C Full market coverage
- D Full specialisation

14. _____ aims at creating and maintaining a distinct image of the brand in the minds of target customers.

- A Servicing
- B Advertising
- C Packaging
- D Product positioning

15. _____ is undertaken to come up with innovative designs and to modify the designs of existing products.

- A Research and development
- B Marketing research
- C Product mix
- D Product design

16. _____ is undertaken to identify customer's preferences.

- A Research and development
- B Marketing research
- C Product mix
- D Product design

17. _____ is a process of creating new and improved products.

- A Product mix
- B Product line

- C Product design
- D Product research

18. Penetration pricing strategy is generally adopted at _____ stage in the product life cycle.

- A Introduction
- B Product development
- C Growth
- D Maturity

19. When the product is launched at a high price and with high promotional expenditure it is called as _____ strategy.

- A Skimming
- B Slow skimming
- C Rapid skimming
- D Rapid selling

20. The branding approach followed by Hindustan Unilever for its products Lux, Lifebuoy, Liril etc. is _____.

- A Corporate brand name
- B Individual brand name
- C Corporate com individual brand name
- D Umbrella brand name

21. The cost of a good package must be _____.

- A Expensive
- B Less expensive
- C Reasonable

D Unique

22. TATA firm uses _____ Positioning strategies in order to develop a particular image of the brand in the mind of the target audience.

A Positioning by Cultural Symbols

B Positioning by User Category

C Positioning by Corporate Image

D Positioning by Emotions

23. Price is an important element of _____.

A Product-mix

B management

C human resource

D marketing-mix

24. The firm which enjoys good corporate image in the market may charge _____ price, as compared to those firms which do not enjoy reputation in the market.

A lower

B moderate

C higher

D normal

25. In _____ pricing strategy a premium price is charged when product is launched in the market.

A Skimming

B Penetration

C Standard

D Transfer

26. In _____ pricing strategy higher price is charged in the market during early stage of product introduction, to find out the reaction of the buyers towards the price.

- A Trial
- B Standard
- C Transfer
- D Probe

27. If a firm charges odd pricing like rs. 99 instead of rs. 100 is an example of _____ pricing strategy.

- A Flexible
- B Skimming
- C Penetration
- D Psychological

28. _____ involves preparing and placing attractive displays of a new product.

- A Packing
- B Packaging
- C Merchandising
- D Transportation

29. Marketing channels form a sub-variable of _____ mix.

- A place
- B price
- C promotion
- D product

30. _____ refers to the management of the flow of goods and services from the producer to the consumer.

- A Supply chain management
- B Selling
- C Marketing
- D packaging

31. _____ refers to the activity of moving items within plants, warehouses, transportation terminals and retail stores,

- A Customer Service Standards
- B Customer Order Processing
- C Material Handling
- D Packaging

32. _____ are short-term incentives like discounts, samples etc. to stimulate demand for the product.

- A "Personal selling
- B Sales promotion
- C Direct marketing
- D Advertising

33. _____ promotion tools are useful in gathering business leads, motivating sales force to greater effort and to aggressively push the product in the market to increase sales.

- A Trade
- B Sales force
- C Consumer
- D Intermediaries

34. Promotion mix is also called _____ mix.

- A place
- B communication

- C price
 - D marketing
35. A _____ is an assurance given about the quality of a product sold.
- A promise
 - B warranty
 - C statement
 - D logo
36. In _____ channel, two or more stages of a distribution channel are combined and managed by one firm.
- A Vertical
 - B Horizontal
 - C Multi-level
 - D Zig-zag
37. _____ is the component of sales management.
- A Recruiting sales people
 - B Inventory management
 - C Direct marketing
 - D Advertising
38. _____ is an unethical practice in marketing
- A Targeting to children
 - B consumer awareness
 - C providing legal assistance
 - D organising protests
39. SMS refer to _____.
- A short message service
 - B short media service
 - C short marketing service

D Short medium service

40. _____ marketing involves marketing on mobile device.

A Digital

B Mobile

C Social

D Ethical

41. The word ethics is derived from _____ word 'Ethos'.

A German

B Greek

C Latin

D French

42. _____ is a consumer organization in India.

A CGSI

B AAAI

C ASI

D CSR

43. Surrogate advertising is an unethical issue related to _____

A Promotion

B Product

C Pricing

D Distribution

44. The combination of various tools to maintain and create sales is known as _____ mix.

A Price

B Product

C Place

D Promotion

45. _____ is a form of consumer oriented promotion techniques.

- A Exchange offers
- B Dealer conferences
- C Sponsorship
- D Donation

46. In _____ marketing the marketer pays compensation to third party to generate traffic or leads to company's products.

- A Pay-per-click
- B Affiliate
- C content
- D artificial intelligence

47. _____ organization assists the consumers in legal matters.

- A Social
- B Consumer
- C Political
- D Legal

48. _____ need to adopt strategies to survive in the market, and if possible, to improve on the market position

- A Competitors
- B Leaders
- C Firms
- D Management

49. The _____ is the indirect attack, wherein the market challenger does not attack the leader directly, but increase its market share by attacking the easier fronts or markets.

- A Frontal attack
- B Flank attack
- C Encirclement attack
- D Bypass attack

50. About _____ of India's population lives in villages this means rural markets offer huge opportunities to marketers.

- A 80%
- B 70%
- C 60%
- D 90%

TYBCOM

SAMPLE QUESTION

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

1. Which one of the following combinations of accounting assumptions are fundamental according to Accounting Standard I:

- a) Going concern, consistency and historic cost
- b) Entity, accrual and materiality
- c) Conservatism, accounting period and prudence
- d) Going concern, consistency and accrual

2. . Vide Accounting Standard 1, fundamental accounting assumptions should

- a) Always be disclosed
- b) Be disclosed if not allowed
- c) Be disclosed in notes to accounts
- d) Be disclosed in auditor's report

3. Following is an example of an accounting policy

- a) Entity
- b) Consistency
- c) Going concern
- d) Valuation of stock

4. Following is an example of an accounting policy

- a) Realisation
- b) Matching
- c) Disclosure
- d) Valuation of fixed assets

5. The following factor should be considered while selecting and applying accounting policies

- a) Consistency
- b) Prudence
- c) Dual Aspect
- d) Cost

6. According to AS 1, Disclosure should form a part of

- a) The final accounts
- b) The auditor's report
- c) The Director's Report
- d) the Books of Accounts

7. According to AS 1, any change in accounting policy

- a) Should never be made
- b) Is not possible
- c) Should be disclosed
- d) Requires permission of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

8. According to AS 1, if the effect of any change in accounting policy on the value of any item in the final accounts cannot be ascertained

- a) It should be ignored.
- b) Such facts should be disclosed
- c) It should be adjusted in the net profits
- d) It should be disclosed in a separate report to the management

9. Which of the following should be deducted from the share capital to find out paid-up capital?

- a) Calls-in-advance
- b) Calls-in-arrears
- c) Securities Premium
- d) Bonus

10. Which of the following items is not taken in P & L Appropriation A/c

- a) Proposed Dividend
- b) Provision for taxation
- c) Transfer to general reserve
- d) Transfer to dividend equalization reserve

11. The Capital reduction means reduction in _____ value of shares.

A authorized capital

B Called up capital

C Uncalled capital

D paid-up value

12. The difference in revaluation of assets is to be transferred to _____ Account.

A internal reconstruction

B Capital Reduction

C security premium

D capital reserve

13. The expenses for forming and implementing scheme should be debited to _____.

A security premium

B share capital

C Internal reconstruction

D capital reduction

14. Any credit balance on Capital Reduction Account after writing off losses is transferred to _____ Account.

A reserve & surplus

B profit & loss

C capital

D Capital Reserve

15. Reconstruction expenses are debited to _____ A/c.

A Cash Account

B Goodwill Account

C Profit & Loss A/c

D Capital Reduction A/c

16. Capital Reduction requires _____.

A NCLT order

B court order

C Order of the SEBI

D Order of stock exchange

17. Capital reduction is implemented per Section _____ of Companies Act.

A 77

B 75

C 80

D 66

18. Fictitious assets are to be transferred to _____.

A Capital Reduction A/c

B security premium

C share capital

D capital reserve

19. "And Reduced" words are not to be shown as in Balance Sheet as per _____ requirement.

A company law

B AS

C Income tax

D stock exchange

20. Creditors are ₹ 3,00,000. They are given the option to either accept 50% of their claim in cash in full settlement or to convert their claim into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. Creditors of ₹ 2,00,000 opt for shares in satisfaction of the claim. Capital reduction Account is credited by ₹ _____.

A 1,00,000

B 1,50,000

C 50,000

D 2,00,000

21. On each sale of investment, the profit or loss is calculated as

- a) Sale Price less Simple Average cost
- b) Sale Price Less weighted Average cost
- c) Sale Price Less cost on FIFO basis
- d) Sale price less cost on LIFO basis

22. Profit on sale of investment

- a) Is transferred to profit and loss A/c only if the investment is current investment
- b) Is transferred to profit and loss A/c
- c) Is transferred to capital reserve account if the investment long term investment
- d) transferred to goodwill

23 If market value of investment held as current asset is less than cost

- a) Difference is credited to profit and loss A/c
- b) Difference is debited to profit and loss account
- c) Difference is ignored
- d) Difference is debited to capital reserve account

24 Dividend on share accrues

- a) On the last day of the financial year
- b) on due date fixed in advance
- c) on the date it is declared
- d) On the first day of the financial year

25. Dividend is paid

- a) To the holder of the share on the paid of book closure prorata as per his actual period of holding .
- b) To the original investor if the share are sold cum-dividend
- c) To the holder of the share on the date of book closure irrespective of his actual period of holding.
- d) To the original investor if the share are sold ex- dividend

26.The cost of right share is

- a) Added to the cost of investment
- b) subtracted from the cost of investment
- c) No treatment is required
- d) multiplied

27. Long term investment are carried at

- a) Fair value
- b) Cost Price
- c) Cost or market value which ever is less
- d) Market values

28. Short term Investment are carried at

- a) Market Value
- b) Cost price
- C) Cost or market value whichever is less
- d) Fair value

29 B. Ltd. acquired 2,000 equity shares of AB Ltd on cum-right basis at Rs. 75 per share subsequently, AB Ltd made a right issue of 1:1 at Rs. 60 per share which was subscribed for by

- a) 2,70,000
- b) 1,50,000
- c) 1,20,000
- d) 30,000

30. dividend as revenue income is recorded in

- a) Capital column
- b) Dividend column
- c) No entry
- d) Investment column

41 A company can buy-back

- a) Equity Shares
- b) Preference Shares

- c) Debenture
 - d) Bond
- 42 Equity shares can be bought back
- a) Out of profits only
 - b) Out of proceeds of fresh issue only
 - c) Out of capital profits only
 - d) Its free reserves; or the securities premium account; or the proceed of shares.
- 43 If equity shares have been bought back out of free reserves, amount equal to the face value of equity shares bought back should be transferred to
- a) Development Rebate Reserve
 - b) General Reserve
 - c) Sinking Fund
 - d) Capital Redemption Reserve
- 44 A company may purchase its own shares out of –
- a) Its free reserves
 - b) By Sale of Land
 - c) By sale of building
 - d) By issue of debenture
- 45 Which of the following is not a ‘free reserve’ for the purpose of buy back of shares.
- a) Profit and Loss Account
 - b) General Reserve
 - c) Dividend Equalisation Reserve
 - d) Revaluation Reserve
- 46 Which of the following is a ‘free reserve’ for the purpose of buy back of shares.
- a) Workmen’s Compensation Fund (after meeting liabilities)
 - b) Capital Redemption Reserve balance b/d.
 - c) Debenture Redemption Reserve
 - d) Shares Forfeited Account.
- 47 No company shall purchase its own shares unless the buy-back is of less than 25% of the
- a) Total paid-up capital of the company.
 - b) Total paid-up capital and reserves of the company.
 - c) Total paid-up capital and free reserves of the company.
 - d) Total nominal and free reserves of the company.

- 48 Buy-back of equity shares in any financial year shall not exceed 25% of its
- a) Total paid-up equity capital in that financial year.
 - b) Total paid-up capital.
 - c) Total paid-up equity capital and free reserves of the company.
 - d) Total nominal capital and free reserves of the company.
- 49 On buyback of shares, there is a reduction in the share capital to the extent of the
- a) Market value of the shares bought back
 - b) Face value of the share bought back
 - c) Called-up value of shares bought back
 - d) Un-paid value of the shares bought back
- 50 No company shall purchase its own shares unless the buy-back is of less than 25% of the total.
- a) Authorized capital of the company.
 - b) Paid-up capital of the company.
 - c) Paid-up capital and free reserves of the company.
 - d) Called-up capital of the company.

EXPORT MARKETING

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

1. Large scale exports help to solve _____.
 - a. Domestic problems
 - b. Balance of payment problems
 - c. Political problems
 - d. Political and Commercial Risk

2. India's Exports are _____.
 - a. more than imports
 - b. less than imports
 - c. equal to imports
 - d. Both A&B

3. Export marketing is subject to various _____.
 - a. Export Import Information

- b. Dominance of MNC
 - c. Documentation and formalities
 - d. Material standard
4. Export increase demand, which leads to higher production and distribution, Increase in production leads to more employment, which leads to _____
 - a. Standard of living
 - b. Better relation
 - c. Better capital resources
 - d. Goodwill
 5. Risk which is due to flood, earthquakes, natural disaster, man-made disaster are known as _____
 - a. Language and cultural Risk
 - b. Unforeseen Risk
 - c. Political Risk
 - d. Commercial Risk
 6. In 2016-17 business services exports contributed _____
 - a. 30%
 - b. 20%
 - c. 40%
 - d. 50%
 7. Exporter get _____ from the government like Duty drawback, Octroi Exemption, VAT Exemption etc
 - a. Incentives
 - b. Restrictions
 - c. Export obligation
 - d. Economic of scale
 8. A major commercial risk takes placed due to lack of product _____ in the overseas market
 - a. Stability
 - b. Adaptability
 - c. Proactiveness
 - d. Sustainability
 9. A country external economics strength depends upon its _____ position
 - a. Balance of payment
 - b. Equity of balance
 - c. Reputation in the world
 - d. Foreign exchange
 10. Because of export marketing, Foreign exchange _____ the exporting country
 - a. Comes in
 - b. Goes out of
 - c. Has to be borrowed by

- d. Decreases in
11. Tariff Barriers and Non-Tariff barriers are types of _____
- State Trade barriers
 - Local Trade barriers
 - International Trade barriers
 - Domestic Trade barriers
12. Revenue tariff is generally imposed on _____ goods
- Luxury
 - Necessity
 - Low quality
 - Giffen
13. _____ do not affect the price of the imported goods but only the quantity of imports.
- Non-tariff barriers
 - Tariff barrier
 - Local taxes
 - Octroi
14. In export marketing, term _____ is defined as a group of countries that come together for enhancing world trade and development
- Developed nations economic grouping
 - National economic grouping
 - Domestic economic grouping
 - Regional economic grouping
15. Example of Economic Union is :
- European Union
 - SAPTA
 - NAFTA
 - SAARC
16. OECD stands for:
- Organization for Export Cooperation and Development countries
 - Organization for Economic Cooperation in Developing countries
 - Organization for Export Corporation and Developing countries
 - Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries
17. Among the 'services' export of India, _____ are exported the most and contributes maximum to India's service export
- Transportation services
 - Software services
 - Financial services
 - Travel services

18. Which of the following is an example of tariff barrier?
- The importer has to ensure that adequate foreign exchange is available for import of goods by obtaining a clearance from exchange control authorities prior to the concluding of contract with the supplier
 - Imposing duty on consumer goods, particularly on luxury goods for earning revenue
 - When a country insists on specific labeling of the products before importing the goods
 - Partial or complete prohibition of trade with any particular country, mainly because of the political tensions.
19. TRIPS agreement are more favorable to _____ as they hold large number of patents/copyrights etc.
- Developed countries
 - Underdeveloped countries
 - Developing countries
 - Third world countries
20. WTO acts a forum for trade _____
- Reduction
 - Disputes
 - Negotiations and agreements
 - Blocs
21. SEIS scheme shall mainly apply to _____.
- Service providers located in India
 - Industrial input providers located outside India
 - SSI units in India
 - Service Export Scheme
22. Goods falling in the category of handloom products, books/ periodicals, leather footwear etc., having FOB value upto _____ per consignment shall be eligible for benefits under FTP.
- Rs.25,000
 - Rs.20,000
 - Rs. 10,000
 - Rs. 5,000
23. In India, FTP is announced for _____ period.
- Short
 - Long period
 - Very long
 - Very short
24. Granting Importer – Exporters Code Number is the responsibility of _____.
- State Government
 - Registrar of companies
 - DGFT

d. Finance Ministry

25. Status holder recognition is awarded by _____.

- a. IIFT
- b. FICCI
- c. DGFT
- d. FIEO

26. A total of _____ countries are included under the notified markets.

- a. 139
- b. 239
- c. 300
- d. 350

27. _____ provides for rewards to all Service providers of notified services, who are providing services from India.

- a. SEIS
- b. EPCG Scheme
- c. MEIS
- d. EOU Scheme

28. FMS stands for _____.

- a. Focus Market Scheme
- b. Free Market Scheme
- c. Free Market standard
- d. First Market scheme

29. The office of DGFT is located at _____.

- a. New Delhi
- b. Mumbai
- c. Chennai
- d. Hyderabad

30. IEC stands for _____.

- a. Import Export Code number
- b. Import Export Cost
- c. Import Export Custom
- d. Import Export Clearance

31. SEIS scheme shall mainly apply to ____.

- a. SSI units in India
- b. Industrial input providers located outside India
- c. Service providers located in India.
- d. Technology

32. Towns of export Excellence will get all ____ under Foreign Trade Policy.

- a. AEZ's
- b. SEZ's

- c. EOU'
- d. EIC

33. AEZs act as _____ of raw materials.

- a. Standard
- b. Grading
- c. Source
- d. Price**

34. EOU's are exempted from _____.

- a. Excise duty
- b. Sales tax
- c. Income tax
- d. VAT

35. SEZ stands for_____

- a. Special Economic Zone
- b. Social Economic Zone
- c. Special Existence Zone
- d. Social Security Zone

36. No routine examination of export and import cargo ___by the customs.

- a. EOUs
- b. SEZs
- c. AEZs
- d. FTP

37. Five star export house needs to have minimum export performance of US \$__ million.

- a. 1,000
- b. 2,500
- c. 3,000
- d. 2,000

38. MMTC and MITCO is a canalizing Agency mainly deals with_____.

- a. Petroleum Products
- b. Onion
- c. Mica Waste
- d. Nigar Seeds

39. State government shall utilize the _____funds for development of infrastructure.

- a. ASIDE
- b. EHTP
- c. STP
- d. MAI

40. AEZs act as _____ of raw materials.

- a. Standards
- b. Grading

- c. Source
- d. Sales

41. AEZs act as _____ of raw materials.

- a. Standards
- b. Grading
- c. Source
- d. Sales

42. Goods exported under the DEPB scheme may be re-imported in the same or substantially the same form subject to such conditions as may be specified by the _____.

- a. Department of Commerce
- b. Department of Export
- c. Department of Marketing
- d. Department of Revenue

43. Under duty entitlement passbook scheme, an exporter may apply for credit, at specified percentage of FOB value of exports, made in freely _____ currency.

- a. Tradable
- b. Convertible
- c. Entitled
- d. Authorised

44. In IGST, "I" stands for _____.

- a. Internal
- b. Integrated
- c. Intra
- d. Inter

45. _____ is the Apex export promotion Organisation of India.

- a. FIEO
- b. ITPO
- c. IIP
- d. EPC

46. _____ is the largest and oldest Apex business organisation in India.

- a. FIEO
- b. ITPO
- c. IIP
- d. FICCI

47. Indian exporters of products such as coffee, rubber, spices etc. have to register with _____.

- a. EPCs
- b. Commodity Boards
- c. FIEO
- d. IIFT

48. The members of FIEO account for about _____ of India's export trade.

- a. 50%
- b. 60%
- c. 70%
- d. 80%

49. _____ provides training courses for foreign trade.

- a. FIEO
- b. ITPO
- c. IIFT
- d. EPC

50. _____ provides training courses for foreign trade.

- a. FIEO
- b. ITPO
- c. IIFT
- d. EPC

TYBCOM Sem V - Computer Application

Sample Question

1. A byte consists of _____ bits
 - a. 2
 - b. 4
 - c. 8
 - d. 16
2. How many layers are there in OSI model?
 - a. 5
 - b. 6
 - c. 7
 - d. 8
3. Terminators are used in _____ topology.
 - a. Bus
 - b. Ring
 - c. Star
 - d. Mesh
4. Message segmentation and reassembly is the task of which of the following layer?
 - a. Transport
 - b. Session

- c. Network
 - d. Physical
5. URL stands for_____
 - a. Uniform Resource Locator
 - b. United Resource Locator
 - c. Universal Resource Locator
 - d. Uniform Resource Library
 6. Which protocol is used to send email?
 - a. POP
 - b. POP3
 - c. SMTP
 - d. HTTP
 7. Web Pages are developed by using:
 - a. HTTP
 - b. HTML
 - c. POP
 - d. SMTP
 8. Software such as Internet Explorer, Google Chrome and Firefox are referred to as:
 - a. System Software
 - b. Utility Software
 - c. Browsers
 - d. Internet tools
 9. Which of these is a Meta Search Engine?
 - a. Google
 - b. Yahoo
 - c. Alta Vista
 - d. Dogpile
 10. Which of these domains is restricted to qualified organizations?
 - a. .com
 - b. .org
 - c. .net
 - d. .edu
 11. _____refers to tricking or deceiving computer systems or other computer users.
 - a. Sniffing
 - b. Hacking
 - c. Virus
 - d. Spoofing
 12. To match all the words in your search, the BOOLEAN _____operator should be used.
 - a. AND
 - b. OR
 - c. NOT
 - d. EQUAL
 13. The upper layers of the OSI model are, in correct order:
 - a. Session, application, presentation
 - b. Session, presentation, application
 - c. Session, application ,presentation, physical
 - d. Application, presentation, session, physical
 14. The Function used to Join the words is_____.

- a.MERGE()
- b.MOVE()
- c.CONCAT()
- d.JOIN

15. The Function which gives the square root of x is_____

- a. ABS(X)
- b.SQRT(x)
- c.SQR(X)
- d.POW(X)

16. The function used to get the remainder of x divided by y is__

- a.MOD(x,y)
- b.ABS(x,y)
- c.SQRT(x,y)
- d.EXP(x,y)

17. The function used to convert the uppercase letters to lower case is _____

- a.UPPER()
- b.LOWER()
- c.MIN()
- d.MAX()

18. The function used to convert the lower case letters to upper case is _____

- a.UPPER()
- b.LOWER()
- c.MIN()

d.MAX()

19. ___Function returns the string with leading spaces removed

a. LTRIM()

b. RTRIM()

c.Upper()

d.Lower()

20. ___Function returns the string with trailing spaces removed

a. LTRIM()

b. RTRIM()

c.Upper()

d.Lower()

21. ___function returns the string with all remove Prefixes and suffixes

a. LTRIM()

b. TRIM()

c.Upper()

d.Lower()

22. ___returns the value of x raised to the power y.

a.POW(x,y)

b.ABS(x,y)

c.SQRT(x,y)

d.EXP(x,y)

23. ___returns the argument X, rounded to a number with D decimals.

- a. MOD(X,D)
- b. ROUND(X,D)
- c. POW(X,D)
- d. EXP(X,D)

24. ____ returns Current date and time in MYSQL.

- a. TIME()
- b. DATE()
- c. YEAR()
- d. NOW()

25. Which Numeric Data type has the largest range?

- a. Mediumint
- b. Smallint
- c. Int
- d. Tinyint

HAVING clause is always used with ____ clause

- a. Order by
- b. Group by
- c. Where
- d. Distinct

27. The query in another sub-query is called as ____

- a. Sub query
- b. Nested sub Query
- c. Mini sub query

d. Net sub query

28. A column in one table whose value matches the primary key in some other table is called_____

a. composite key

b. alternate key

c. Foreign key

d. candidate key

29. To display record from table marks where m1 not equal to 75 . the query will be like

a. Select * from Marks where m1<> 75;

b. Select * from Marks where m1! 75;

c. Select * from Marks where m1 not == 75;

d. Select * from Marks where m1>< 75;

30. To display unique values for Zone from branch table. The Query will be like.

a. Select distinct zone from branch;

b. Select zone from branch;

c. Select zone distinct from branch;

d. Select zone from branch distinct;

31. What is the query to Display records from marks table where second character of name is A and contains N somewhere thereafter.

a. Select * from marks where name LIKE ' __A%N%';

b. Select * from marks where name ' __A%N%';

c. Select * from marks where name LIKE ' _A%N%';

d. Select * from marks where name LIKE 'A%N%';

32. What is the query to display all the names from marks table where name are palindrome.

- a. Select name from marks where name=reverse (name);
- b. Select name from marks where name=name;
- c. Select name from marks where name="palindrome";
- d. Select name from marks where name=reverse, name;

33. The ____ mark used to display all the columns from table

- a. @
- b. *
- c. &
- d. %

34. ____ Returns the sum of the non-null values in the specified columns.

- a. COUNT()
- b. SUM()
- c. AVG()
- d. MAX()

35. To save the changes made as a result of a transaction the ____ Clause is used.

- a. COMMIT
- b. START
- c. END
- d. ROLLBACK

36. With SQL, how to return all the records from a table named "Persons" sorted descending by "FirstName"?

- a. SELECT * FROM Persons SORT BY 'FirstName' DESC;
- b. SELECT * FROM Persons SORT 'FirstName' DESC;
- c. SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER BY FirstName DESC;
- d. SELECT * FROM Persons ORDER FirstName DESC;

37. What is the most common type of join?

- a. INNER JOIN;
- b. JOINED;
- c. JOINED TABLE;
- d. INSIDE JOIN;

38. Query to display records from marks table where names exactly of 4 characters_____

- a. Select * from marks where sname=4;
- b. Select * from marks where sname='4';
- c. Select * from marks where sname like "____";
- d. Select * from marks where sname like(4);

39. Which function determines the payment needed each period to repay a loan?

- a. PMT
- b. FV
- c. PV
- d. IRR

40. To easily select predefined functions in Excel, select the

- a. Formula Bar
- b. Function wizard
- c. Status Bar

d. Calculations Library

41. What is the output of INT (-4.7)

- a. 5
- b. -5
- c. 4.7
- d. -4

42. Write formula to round 37 up to the nearest multiple of 3

- a. Round (37,3)
- b. Rounddown (37,3)
- c. Floor (37,3)
- d. Ceiling (37,3)

43. The syntax of PV is

- a. =PV (nper, pmt, fv, type)
- b. =PV (rate, pmt, fv, type)
- c. = PV (rate, nper, pmt, fv, type)
- d. = PV(int, nper, pmt, fv, type)

44. _____function counts the number of cells that contains numbers

- a. Count
- b. Counta
- c. countif
- d. Countblank

45. In financial functions if payments are made quarterly then we will have to divide the annual interest rate by _____
- 12
 - 6
 - 4
 - 2
46. A _____ is a dynamic summary of data contained in a database.
- Table
 - Pivot table
 - Summary
 - Database
47. AutoFilter feature allows the user to :
- Copy data that matches a criteria into another worksheet
 - Display data that matches certain criteria
 - delete data that matches a criteria
 - Perform calculations only on selected data
48. What Pivot Table toolbar button updates the data in a Pivot Table or Pivot Chart report if the source data has changed :
- Format Report
 - Pivot Table
 - Refresh Data
 - Show Detail
49. An _____ annuity is an annuity in which payments are made at the end of equally spaced periods

- a. Ordinary
- b. Special
- c. Regular
- d. Lumpsum

50. A _____ is an amount paid out at one time (usually at the beginning of an Investment)

- a. Annuity
- b. Lumpsum
- c. Instalment
- d. Rate of interest

COST ACCOUTING SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1 Cost information facilitates many inimportant decision except

- a introduction of a product
- b rate of dividend
- c whether to make or buy
- d exploration of an additional market

2 An example of fixed cost is

- a factory power
- b packing material

c materials consumed

d depreciation

3 Prime cost + variable overhead is known as _____

a marginal cost

b total cost

c production cost

d cost of sale

4 A cost unit is _____

a cost per hour of operating a machine

b cost per unit of electricity consumed

c measure of work output in standard hour

d a unit of product or service in relation to which cost are ascertained

5 If the level of activity increases

a fixed cost per unit and total variable cost increase

b total cost will increase and fixed cost per unit will decrease

c variable cost per unit and total cost increase

d variable cost per unit and total fixed cost increase

6 Delivery cost is a

a Production cost

b Selling Cost

c Admin Cost

d actual output - input

7 Indirect material is a _____

a Factory cost

b marginal cost

c average cost

d differential cost

8 Cost of Packing material should be classified as a

a larger number of identical product are manufactured

b Variable overheads

c larger number of different product are manufactured

d small number of customized made to order product are manufactured

9 In process costing each producing department is _____

- a cost unit
- b cost centre
- c sales centre
- d investment centre

10 Abnormal gain is equal to

- a Unexpected Gain
- b Expected Gain
- c Normal gain
- d input - actual output

11 Normal loss is equal to _____

- a Estimated Loss
- b Unexpected Loss
- c Not a Loss
- d Unexpected gain

12 Cost of free sample is an example of

- a Factory Overheads
- b Selling Overheads
- c Admin Overheads
- d distilleries

13 In most of the manufacturing industry the most important element of cost is _____

- a Labour
- b Material
- c Overhead
- d Abnormal

14 Material is issued by storekeeper against

- a goods received note
- b material order
- c purchase requisition
- d material requisition

15 If the annual demand is 500 units, ordering cost is Rs. 40 and carrying cost = Rs. 4 per unit. The EOQ is _____

- a 10
- b 100
- c 200
- d 20

16 Continuous stock taking is a part of _____

- a annual stock taking
- b ABC analysis
- c perpetual inventory
- d inventory turnover ratio analysis

17 Bin card is maintained by _____

- a costing department
- b account department
- c stores
- d admin department

18 A written request to supplier for specified goods at an agreed upon price is called a

-
- a purchase requisition
 - b purchase order
 - c material requisition
 - d receiving report

19 The cost that result when a company hold an inventory of goods for sale

- a opportunity cost
- b purchasing cost
- c interest cost
- d carrying cost

20 Idle time is

- a time spent by workers in factory\
- b time spent by workers in office
- c time spent by workers off their work
- d time spent by workers on their job

21 Piece workers are paid on the basis of

- a output sold
- b output produced
- c output in stock
- d input received

22 Normal Idle Time

- a can be avoided
- b cannot be avoided
- c can be minimised
- d can be controlled

23 Merricks multiple piece rate system has

- a two rates
- b three rates
- c four rates
- d five rates

24 Overtime premium is paid

- a at normal rate

- b below normal rate
- c at 50% of normal rate
- d at double rate

25 Wage sheet is prepared by

- a time keeping department
- b personnel department
- c payroll department
- d cost accounting department

26 Under Emerson's efficiency system, no bonus is payable when efficiency is upto

- a 50%
- b 66.67%
- c 83.33%
- d 100

27 A typical factory overhead cost is

- a distribution
- b internal audit

- c compensation of plant manager
 - d design
- 28 Selling and distribution overhead does not include
- a cost of warehousing
 - b repacking cost
 - c transportation cost
 - d Demurrage cost
- 29 Which of the following is not appropriate for apportionment of transport department's cost?
- a crane hours
 - b crane value
 - c truck mileage
 - d truck value
- 30 Salary of a foreman should be classified as a
- a fixed overhead
 - b variable overhead
 - c semi fixed or semi variable overhead

d admin overhead

31 The allocation of whole items of cost to cost centres or cost units is called

a cost allocation

b cost apportionment

c overhead absorption

d cost reporting

32 Bad debts is an example of

a production overhead

b administration overhead

c selling overhead

d distribution overhead

33 Printing and stationery is an example of

a production overhead

b administration overhead

c selling overhead

d distribution overhead

34 Transportation is an example of

- a production overhead
- b administration overhead
- c selling overhead
- d distribution overhead

35. Process of ascertainment of costs is known as

- a) Costing
- b) Cost reporting
- c) Cost control
- d) None of the above

36. An example of fixed cost is:

- a) Materials consumed
- b) Depreciation
- c) Factory power
- d) Packing material

37. Prime costs plus variable overhead is known as

- a) Production cost
- b) Marginal costs
- c) Total cost
- d) Cost of sales

38. Costs that can be easily traced to a specific department are called

- a) Direct costs
- b) Indirect costs
- c) Overheads
- d) Processing costs

39. The three major elements of product costs are all except

- a) Direct materials
- b) Factory overhead
- c) Direct labour
- d) Indirect labour

40. Directors' remuneration and expenses form a part of

- a) Production overhead
- b) Administration overhead
- c) Selling overhead
- d) Distribution overhead

41. Bad debt is an example of

- a) Production overhead
- b) Administration overhead
- c) Selling overhead
- d) Distribution overhead

42. Which of the following item is not included in preparation of a cost sheet ?

- a) Carriage inward
- b) Purchase returns
- c) Sales commission
- d) Interest paid

43. Which of the following item is not excluded while preparing a cost sheet ?

- a) Goodwill written off

b) Provision for taxation

c) Property tax on Factory Building

d) Transfer to reserves

44. In Reconciliation Statement, Expenses shown only in Financial Accounts are

a) Added to financial profit

b) Deducted from financial profit

c) Ignored

d) Added to costing profit

45. In Reconciliation Statement, Expenses shown only in Cost Accounts are

a) Added to financial profit

b) Deducted from financial profit

c) Ignored

d) Deducted from costing profit

46. In Reconciliation Statement, transfers to reserves are

a) Added to financial profit

b) Deducted from financial profit

c) Ignored

d) Added to costing profit

47. In Reconciliation Statement, Incomes shown only in Financial Accounts are

a) Added to financial profit

b) Deducted from financial profit

c) Ignored

d) Deducted from costing profit

48. In Reconciliation Statement, Closing Stock Undervalued in Financial Accounts is

a) Added to financial profit

b) Deducted from financial profit

c) Ignored

d) Added to costing profit

49. In Reconciliation Statement, Closing Stock Overvalued in Financial Accounts is

a) Added to financial profit

b) Deducted from financial profit

c) Ignored

d) Deducted from costing profit

50. In Reconciliation Statement, Opening Stock Overvalued in Financial Accounts is

a) Added to financial profit

b) Deducted from financial profit

c) Ignored

d) Added to costing profit