

Question	Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3	Answer 4	Subj
Master game plan is a -----	action plan	strategy	policy	assumption	FM
Profits distributed to shareholders is known as -----	interest	share	debt	dividend	FM
A situation in which actual profits are not sufficient to pay interest & dividends.	under capitalisation	EVA	MVA	over capitalisation	FM
Modern term ----- was called by Economists as Residual Income.	EVA	MVA	risk	returns	FM
The role of ----- manager is to manage risks.	finance	marketing	production	Research & Development	FM
Planning is based on _____	policy	assumption	theory	profit	FM
_____ can be used as a tool for measuring financial performance.	EVA	MVA	sales	returns	FM
The owners of a corporate entity are -----	shareholders	board of directors	government	employees	FM
Net earnings means -----	profit	profitability	wealth	value	FM
Cash profit is equal to	PAT + Depreciation	PAT -Depreciation	PBT+Depreciation	PBT -Depreciation	FM
If the risk free interest rate is 15% and risk premium is 10% then Risk Adjusted Discount Rate would be _____	0.15	0.1	0.25	0.05	FM
_____ is a technique of analyzing the impact of changes in each of the variables viz, cash inflows, cash outflows, project life etc.	Certainty Equivalent	Probability	Sensitivity Analysis	Standard deviation	FM
NPV of a proposal indicates _____	Net Incremental Profit	Net Addition to Wealth	Total Value of the Proposal	Total Investment	FM
In probability analysis, Probability is assigned to _____	Each year's cash inflow.	Cash outflow.	Economic situation	Situation	FM
_____ refers to future uncertainty about deviation from expected outcome.	Risk	Loss	Profit	income	FM
_____ is a method in which uncertain cash flows are converted into certain cashflows by multiplying with probability of occurrence of such cashflows.	Capital budgeting	Certainty equivalent	Capital rationing	Sensitivity analysis	FM
Capital budgeting is also known as _____ capital in fixed assets.	franches	owed	freezing	owners	FM
_____ nodes are the endpoints of a decision tree.	Terminal	Event	Decision	Construction	FM
If PVCIF is Rs.4,68,030 and Initial investment of the Project is Rs. 2,50,000 then Calculate Profitability index?	1.89	1.8	1.87	1.85	FM
If Market return is 10% , Risk index is 1.8 and Risk premium is 5%, then calculate Risk adjusted discount rate?	0.18	0.17	0.16	0.19	FM

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Dividend per share = Equity dividend / _____	Total no. of debentures	Total no. of preference shares	total no. of Equity shares	Rate of interest	FM
Shareholders are _____ of the company.	Direcetor	instructor	owners	employees	FM
If EPS of the firm is Rs.20 and retention ratio is 10% then dividend payout would be _____.	18	20	2	12	FM
If EBIT is less than Financial Break Even Point then _____	EPS will be Positive	EPS will be Negative	Cash of Debt Increases	No effect on EPS	FM
Walter's Model suggests for 100% DP Ratio when _____	$k_e = r$	$k_e < r$	$k_e > r$	$k_e = 0$	FM
In _____ investors value dividend and capital gains equally.	Dividend irrelevance theory	Dividend relevance theory	Residual dividend policy	Stable dividend policy	FM
Capital Structure is optimum when _____	Market Value of equity share does not change	Market Value of equity share changes	Cost of equity changes	Cost of preference shares changes	FM
Dividends are payments which are _____	Voluntary	Occasional	Obligatory	Non- obligatory	FM
Optimum Capital Structure is also known as _____ capital structure.	Unsound	Sound	Indirect	Direct	FM
Payment of fixed dividend is known as _____	Constant Payout	Fluctuating dividend	Stock dividend	Cash dividend	FM
A _____ is referred to the commission that is charged on the sale or purchase of a mutual fund.	Brokerage	Expenses	Fees	Load	FM
The maximum expenses that an equity scheme charge to an investor is _____.	2%	2.25%	2.50%	1.75%	FM
The market value of a fund's portfolio is Rs. 1,400 Crores. If the Current liabilities are Rs. 300 crores, what are the net assets ?	Rs. 300 Crores	Rs. 1,400 Crores	Rs. 1,100 Crores	Rs. 1,000 Crores	FM
Government bonds have maturity period up-to _____ years	10 to 15	15 to 19	20 to 25	30 to 35	FM
The _____, also known as the reward-to-volatility ratio.	Treynor measure	Sharpe Ratio	Jensen's Alpha	Benchmark Return	FM
Today's costs can be translated into future requirement of funds using the formula :	$A = P \times (1 + i)^n$	$A = P / (1 + i)^n$	$P = A \times (1 + i)^n$	$P = A / (1 + i)^n$	FM
As per SEBI regulations, for a person to qualify as sponsor, he must contribute at least _____ of the net worth of the AMC.	50%	40%	45%	55%	FM
_____ risk is also termed as Undiversifiable risk.	Industry	Business	Systematic	Unsystematic	FM
_____ that a change in the tax laws could affect the value of taxable or tax-exempt interest income.	Selection Risk	Default Risk	Liquidity Risk	Legislative Risk	FM
The _____ amount is computed as interest rate multiplied by face value of bond.	Loss	Invest	Interest	Valuation	FM
Ageing of debtors measures _____	Debtors outstanding	Debtors payment	Debtors defaulting	Debtors names	FM

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Credit rating agencies have come into existence in the second half of the _____ in India.	1970	1984	1975	1980	FM
_____ refers to the ability of the customer to pay on time.	Endowment	Competence	Capability	Capacity	FM
_____ Started in November 2005, enables bank customers in India to transfer funds.	EFTs	RTGS	IMPS	NEFT	FM
CAR stand for _____.	Capital Adequacy Ratio	Cash to Assets Ratio	Current Assets Ratio	Capital Accurate Rate	FM
_____ is not a part by credit policy.	payment practices of creditors	cash discount	collection efforts	credit standards	FM
_____ is not a true statement.	Liberalised credit standards increases sales	Strict credit standard reduces bad debt	Increase in credit period increases collection period	Increase cash discount increases collection period	FM
Fixed cost Rs. 23,00,000 variable cost is Rs. 3,00,000. Credit period 2 months RoI 20%. The return will be _____.	86,666	38,333	1,47,500	1,00,000	FM
Credit can be defined as a process whereby possession of goods and services is allowed without _____ payment upon an agreement for later payment.	slow	delay	spot	after a given time	FM
Credit evaluation does not includes approval of _____.	Character	Capacity	Capital	Loan	FM

Every Company issuing shares to public must collect within 15 days :	80% of the issue	45% of the issue	90% of the issue	25% of the issue	FA-5
..... are responsible for the issue right from the planning stage to the closing of all formalities related to the issue.	Underwriters	Managers to issue	Brokers	shareholders	FA-5
Under Underwriters agrees to take up agreed proportion of shares, not taken up by the public.	Surrender of shares	Open or conditional underwriting	Firm underwriting	Redemption	FA-5
If only the part of issue of shares or debentures of a company is underwritten, it is said to be.....	Partial underwriing	Sole underwriting	No underwriting	Full or complete underwriting	FA-5
The underwriting done by a single underwriter is called as.....	No underwriting	Partial underwriing	Full or complete underwriting	Sole underwriting	FA-5
The underwriting done by many underwriters in an agreed ratio is called as.....	Joint Underwriting	Partial underwriing	Full or complete underwriting	Sole underwriting	FA-5
Application forms stamped with the name of the underwriters are known as.....	Fixed applications	Marked applications	Unmarked applications	Primary applications	FA-5
Those Applications which do not bear the stamp of the underwriter are known as.....	Fixed applications	Marked applications	Primary applications	Unmarked applications	FA-5
When the benefit of firm underwriting is not given to individual underwriter, firm applications are treated as.....	unmarked application	marked applications	unique application	special application	FA-5

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Max Ltd issued 50000 Debentures. Whole issue is underwritten by A,B and C in the ratio 3:1:1. There gross liability will be	A= 30000 Debentures, B=10000 debentures, C=10000 Debentures	A= 10000 Debentures, B=30000 debentures, C=10000 Debentures	A= 30000 Debentures, B=10000 debentures, C=30000 Debentures	A= 10000 Debentures, B=10000 debentures, C=10000 Debentures	FA-5
Which of the following is not a free reserve for the purpose of buyback of shares.	Profit & Loss A/c	General Reserve	Dividend equalisation reserve	Revaluation reserve	FA-5
Equity shares can be bought back out of _____.	free reserves only	proceeds of fresh issue only	securities premium account only	Free reserves, Proceeds of Fresh Issue & Security Premium A/c all	FA-5
Share capital (Rs. 10) Rs. 50,00,000; General Reserve Rs. 6,50,000; Securities Premium Rs. 5,40,000; Profit & Loss Account Rs. 3,75,000. The company issued 5,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100 each at 10% premium to finance buyback. The company decides to buyback 20% of its paid up capital @ Rs. 15 each. The amount to be transferred to capital redemption reserve is _____	5,00,000	7,50,000	2,50,000	10,00,000	FA-5
The objectives of buyback of equity shares is _____	to increase surplus capital	to increase share capital	to bring cash in business	to increase the Earning Per Share(EPS)	FA-5
Buyback refers to refund of _____	bank loan	debentures	equity share capital	preference share capital	FA-5
The class of shares that are subject to buy back _____ be issued immediately.	can	cannot	may	shall	FA-5
While making fresh issue of preference shares, _____ a/c will be credited.	Preference Share Capital	Bank	Equity share Capital	Profit & Loss	FA-5
The amount paid in excess of face value of shares bought back should be debited to _____.	Security Premium/Reserve	Bank	Capital reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	FA-5
_____ is not a free reserve.	General Reserve	Profit & loss a/c	Tax Reserve	Dividend Equilisation Reseve	FA-5
Capital Redemption Reserve need not be created when the buyback is not out of _____.	Fresh issue	Non-divisible profit	Sale of Investment	Divisible Profit	FA-5
In _____ , a new company formed to take over the business of an existing company (which is, normally, a loss-making , sick company)	Amalgamation	Absorption	Internal Reconstruction	External Reconstruction.	FA-5
_____ means the company which is amalgamated into another company.	Purchasing Company	Transferee Company	Transferor Company	Subsidiary Company	FA-5

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On amalgamation Debentures Account appearing in the Balance Sheet of Vendor Company is closed by _____.	Crediting to Realisation Account, Whether debentures are taken over	Crediting to Realisation Account, Whether debentures are taken over or not	Crediting to Realisation Account, Whether debentures are not taken over	Debited to Bank A/c	FA-5
Accounting for Amalgamation is governed by	Accounting Standard 14	Accounting Standard 13	Accounting Standard 1	Accounting Standard 21	FA-5
In the books of transferor company, credit side is more than debit side in realisation account, the difference is known as _____.	Capital Reserve	Goodwill	Realisation Loss	Realisation Profit	FA-5
The common feature in merger, purchase of business is _____.	Liquidation of at least two companies	Liquidation of at least one company	Purchase of one company by another company	Combination of at least two companies	FA-5
The amounts paid by the purchasing company to discharge the debentures are	Ignored while calculating purchase consideration by net payment method	Ignored while calculating purchase consideration by net asset method	considered while calculating purchase consideration by fair value method	considered while calculating purchase consideration by net payment method	FA-5
Dissolution expenses paid & borne by purchasing company, what will be the Journal entry in the books of Purchasing Company?	Realisation A/c is Debited & Cash / Bank A/c is Credited	Revaluation A/c is Debited & Cash / Bank A/c is Credited	Reserve Capital A/c is Debited & Cash / Bank A/c is Credited	Goodwill A/c is Debited & Cash / Bank A/c is Credited	FA-5
Section _____ of Companies Act, 2013 facilitates amalgamation of companies by transfer company of property & liabilities to the transferee company.	233	332	323	322	FA-5
Ketan Ltd. Taken over business Atul Ltd. and agree to pay Rs. 70,000 in cash & allot to Atul Ltd. 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each paid at an agreed value of Rs. 150 per share. Calculate Purchase Consideration.	Rs. 50,70,000	Rs. 57,70,000	Rs. 75,70,000	Rs. 77,70,000	FA-5
In _____, a new company formed to take over the business of an existing company (which is, normally, a loss-making, sick company)	Amalgamation	Absorption	Internal Reconstruction	External Reconstruction.	FA-5
The Balance sheet of the new company is to be prepared in the format prescribed by _____ of Companies Act, 2013	Schedule III	Schedule IV	Schedule II	Schedule I	FA-5
If there is a provision (RDD) against the debtors, such debtors are transferred to the Realisation A/c at _____	Net Amount i.e. Debtors less RDD	Current Market Value	Current Realised Value	Gross Amount of Debtors	FA-5
If the Voda Limited & Idea Limited are taken over by a new company Voda-Idea Limited	it is called Absorption	it is called Amalgamation	it is called External Reconstruction	it is called Internal Reconstruction	FA-5

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Ruchi Ltd. Agrees to issue, 3 shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 9 paid up. & market value of Rs. 15 per share for every 5 shares in Ruchi Ltd. If Ruchi Ltd. Has 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 5 paid up & market value of Rs. 8 per share, the amount of purchase consideration is	Rs. 7,00,000	Rs. 8,00,000	Rs. 9,00,000	Rs. 7,50,000	FA-5
Calculate Debentures Amount. A) 12 % Debentures - Rs. 60,000 in Vendor Company Book. B) Purchasing Company discharge at 10% premium by issues of its 15% debentures at a discount of 12%.	Rs. 66,000	Rs. 75,000	Rs. 80,000	Rs. 72,000	FA-5
From the following information calculate purchase consideration : a) Equity Shares(Rs. 10 each) - Rs. 2,40,000 ; 11% Preference Share (Rs. 10) - Rs. 1,50,000 ; Profit & Loss A/ c - Rs. 75,000. b)Equity Shareholders are to be issued 7 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 at par in Purchasing Company & are to be paid Rs. 5 in Cash for surrender of each 6 shares. c) Preference Shareholders are to be at 10% premium by 12.5% preference shares in Purchasing Company issued at par.	Rs. 4,65,000	Rs. 3,05,000	Rs. 3,75,000	Rs. 4,85,000	FA-5
Payment made to _____ of the Selling Company or reimbursement of Liquidation Expenses of the Selling Company, does not constitute Purchase Consideration in case of nature of merger.	Preference Shareholders	Creditors	Equity Shareholders	Debenture- holders	FA-5
Due to the nature of goodwill, it is generally difficult to estimate its useful life with reasonable certainty, on a reasonable estimation, goodwill should be amortised over a period not exceeding _____, unless a longer period is justified.	10 years	5 years	7 years	15 year	FA-5
The _____ of the Transferee Company may influence the determination of Fair Values for Assets and Liabilities.	Stakeholders	Creditors	Management	Debenture-holder	FA-5
if default Is made in delivering the annual return to the register the company is likely to face	compulsory winding up by the tribunal	voluntary winding up by members	voluntary winding up by creditors	Depends on Accountant	FA-5
interest on debentures and unsecured lone is payable upto the date of actual payment	if the company is solved	if the company is insolvent	whether the company is solvent or insolvent	Depends on Accountant	FA-5
accrued holiday remuneration becoming payable to any workman is treated as	secured creditor	over-riding preferential creditor	preferential creditor	Unsecured creditor	FA-5

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if the remuneration to liquidator is payable on distribution	exclude distribution to preferential and unsecured creditors and contributories	include distribution to preferential and unsecured creditors but exclude distribution to contributories	exclude distribution to preferential creditors but include distribution to unsecured creditors and contributories	include distribution to preferential and unsecured creditors and contributories	FA-5
all contributions payable during the 12 months next under the employees state insurance Act, 1948	are treated as overriding preferential creditors	are treated as preferential creditors unless the company is being wound up voluntarily for the purpose of reconstruction	are treated as unsecured creditors	are treated as preferential creditors unless the company is being wound up compulsorily by the court	FA-5
A contributory is a	Unsecured creditor	shareholder	Debentureholder	preferential creditor	FA-5
list A in statement of affairs gives the list of	assets specifically pledged	assets not specifically pledged	preferential creditors	Unsecured creditors	FA-5
list E in statement of affairs gives the list of	preferential creditors	Debentureholder	Unsecured creditors	secured creditors	FA-5
find out liquidators remuneration if he is charging 2 % remuneration on realised value. If realised assets in Rs,5,00,000.	rs75,000	rs.1000	rs.5000	rs.10,000	FA-5
if assets realised which account is credited.	assets realised a/c	liquidators final statement of account	profit and loss a/c	deficiency or surplus	FA-5

In final account of Banking Company on the basis of _____ posting are made into concerned account afterward	Principal books	cash book	Subsidiary book	profit and loss account	FA-6
Interest accrued is shown in the final account of bank in ____	Schedule 3	Schedule 4	Schedule 5	Schedule 6	FA-6
The % of provision on doubtful asset exceeding 1 year but not exceeding 3 years is _____	10%	25%	40%	45%	FA-6
The % provision on doubtful assets exceeding 3 years is _____	25%	100%	50%	30%	FA-6
The % of provision on loss asset is _____	30%	50%	75%	100%	FA-6
Every banking company must submit P & L A/C and Balance sheet together with Auditors Report in _____	5 copies	3 copies	7 copies	10 copies	FA-6
Letter of Credit is shown under _____ in Final Account of Banking Company.	Deposits	Advances	Other Liabilities	Contingent liabilities	FA-6
In final account of Banking Company annual account and auditors report shall be published in any news paper principal office, within _____	6 months	1 months	3 months	15 days	FA-6

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The quantum of Tier II capital is limited to a maximum of ____ of Tier I Capital.	9%	100%	25%	50%	FA-6
In final account of Banking Company 3 copies of audited annual account(from the auditor) must be furnished to the RBI within ____.	3 months	6 months	12 months	1 month	FA-6
Insurable amount is received before loss in case of ____ type of insurance	Fire Insurance	Marine Insurance	Life Insurance	Motor vehicle insurance	FA-6
The value of policy is not fixed for ____ type of insurance	Life	Fire	Marine	General	FA-6
____ type of insurance duration is for 1 year only	Life Insurance	Only fire insurance	Only Marine Insurance	General Insurance	FA-6
____ type of statement is prepared separately for each type of insurance under same insurance company	Statement of Profit and Loss A/c	Statement of Revenue statement	Statement of Balance sheet	Statement of receipt and payment	FA-6
____ is to be maintain by every insurance company to maintain the record of policy holders	Register of claim	Books of Accounts	Final Account	Register of Policy	FA-6
Insurance premium is payable ____	on Expiry of policy	In advance before policy cover start	mid of the insurance policy	after due date	FA-6
Unallocated premium is shown in the balance sheet of an Insurance Company Under	Current assets	Current Liabilities	Advances	Other assets	FA-6
Receipt and Payments Account (cash flow statement)of an Insurance Company ____	Need not be prepared	Need to be prepared as per AS 3 Indirect method	need to be prepared as per AS3 Direct Method	Need to be prepared as per special format prescribed by IRDA	FA-6
Commission on Direct business Rs.25,000 and Commission on Reinsurance Ceded Rs.10,000.	Rs.25,000	Rs.20,000	Rs.15,000	Rs.10,000	FA-6
Premium on reinsurance ceded is to be ____ to Premium received	Added	Deducted	Divided	No effect	FA-6
Nidhi Companies are regulated by_____.	SEBI	Ministry of Corporate Govt.	NHB	IRDA	FA-6
Chit Fund Companies are regulated by_____.	SEBI	State Government	NHB	IRDA	FA-6
Core Investment Companies, Infrastructure Debt Fund and Micro Finance Institution are always_____.	NHB	Nidhi Companies	Non-Deposit taking NBFC	Venture Companies	FA-6
A systematically Important NBFC must be _____.	a part of Nidhi Company	a Non-Deposit taking NBFC	a part of NHB	a part of Venture Companies	FA-6
Section 45 I(f) of RBI Act, 1997 defines, NBFC as _____ institution which is a company.	Account	Financial	Banking	Educational	FA-6
Deposit taking Non Banking Financial Companies are categorised as _____.	NBFC-D	NBFC	NBFC-ND	Banking Companies	FA-6

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Full form of DICGC is _____ Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation.	Deposit	Debenture	Debt	Demand	FA-6
While calculating Owned Fund _____ will be deducted.	Capital	Loans	Advances	Deferred Revenue Expenditure	FA-6
Net Owned Fund= Owned Fund - _____.	Investment in shares of subsidiaries	Debtors	Cash Balance	Stock	FA-6
Prescribed form for registration of NBFC is to be obtained from _____.	MCA website	RBI website	SEBI website	NHB website	FA-6
Under liability approach, capital employed= Owned funds Minus _____.	Fixed assets	Investment	Current assets	Fictitious asset	FA-6
Weighted average profit = total profit / _____.	total assets	total liabilities	total weights	no. of shares	FA-6
Factor not affecting goodwill is _____.	Nature of business	Efficiency of management	Technical know how	location of customer	FA-6
Rate of return normally expected by share holders is _____.	normal rate of return	Dividend	Super profit	Bonus dividend	FA-6
Capitalisation profit = (Profit available to equity shareholders / _____) X 100.	IRR	NRR	DRR	CRR	FA-6
Under capitalisation of profit method, value per share = _____ / No. of equity shares.	Normal profit	Super profit	Average future maintainable profit	Capitalisation profit	FA-6
Book value means _____.	market value	paid up value	face value	value of shares shown in the books of accounts	FA-6
Realisable value of total net assets divided by no. of shares outstanding is _____.	market value	paid up value	face value	intrinsic value	FA-6
Preference share capital are deducted from _____ in case of valuation of shares.	total liabilities	total assets	net assets	capital	FA-6
_____ is the value of shares stated by stock exchange at the end of a day's trade.	market value	paid up value	Quoted value	intrinsic value	FA-6
if capital of partners of Rs.5,00,000 and interest rate is 10% p.a.. Find out interest capital of partners.	Rs.55,000	rs.50,000	Rs.10 lakh	Rs.5,000	FA-6
in LLP rent and office expenses recorded in the heads of _____	personnel expenses	administrative expenses	depreciation expenses	other income	FA-6
Provident fund recoded in the head of _____.	Other liabilities	other assets	personnel expenses	administrative expenses	FA-6
LLP should have minimum _____	7 partners	50 partners	2 partners	3 partners	FA-6
which statement is following is true?	LLP should have minimum 7 Partners	LLP should have maximum 20 partners	Foreign nationals cannot be a partner in LLP	LLP should have minimum 2 partners	FA-6

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In case of LLP if its turnover exceeds Rs.40 lakh then audit becomes _____.	Optional	compulsory	invalid	valid	FA-6
LLP must maintain books of accounts on _____	cash basis only	credit basis only	cash or accrual basis	no of the above	FA-6
In LLP company interest on capital added into	drawings	the capital	profits and loss	gross profit	FA-6
statement of account & solvency to be filed by LLP with Registrar	within 6 months from end of financial year	within 3 months end of financial year	within 12 months from end of financial year	within 9 months from end of financial year	FA-6
Designated partner means any partner designated as such pursuant to section _____	25	2	7	8	FA-6

_____ costing is considered as a modern technique of cost control based on the basic principles of uniformity and equality.	Uniform	Marginal	Operating	Standard	Cost
The important objective of Uniform Costing is to make available with reliable cost data for _____	Preparing Cost Sheet	Preparing Final Account of Cost	inter firm comparison	inviting tenders	Cost
_____ is a management technique of efficiency improvement and identification of weaknesses.	Operating Costing	Standard Costing	Marginal Costing	inter firm comparison	Cost
There is a fear in the top management of losing _____ in inter-firm comparison.	Customers	Profit	Control	Secrecy	Cost
Uniform costing _____ cut-throat competition by ensuring the competition among member units.	encourages	improves	avoids	practices	Cost
_____ enables a comparative assessment between public undertakings and private undertakings.	Uniform Costing	Operating Costing	Process Costing	Marginal Costing	Cost
Uniform costing helps in _____	taking decision of cost	Cost Control	Allocation of cost	differential costing	Cost
_____ do not require cost drivers.	Expenses	Overheads	Cost centres	Direct costs	Cost
Activity Based Costing is _____ concept than Activity Based Management.	wider	different	narrower	complex	Cost
Production scheduling is _____.	Cost Pool	Overhead Rate	Cost Driver	activity	Cost
Traditional costing allocates overheads on the basis of _____	volumes	activities	products	departments	Cost
_____ represents a grouping of individual cost items.	Overhead rate	Cost Pool	Cost Driver	Activity	Cost
What is purpose of ABC?	Identify product costs incurred by	Allocate and assign all	Allocate and assign	Analyse activities causing	Cost
Activity based costing _____.	uses a plant-wide overhead rate to assign overhead	is not expensive to implement	typically applies overhead costs using direct labour hours	uses multiple activity rates	Cost
General Ledger Adjustment A/c shows _____.	Personal accounts in the financial books	Real accounts in the financial books	Nominal accounts in the financial books	Accounts is not required	Cost

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Under integrated system of accounting, purchase of raw material is debited to which account ?	Purchases Account	Work in progress control account	Stores Ledger control account/ Raw material control account	Is not entered in any account	Cost
A System in which the financial and cost accounts are inter locked to ensure that all relevant expenditure is absorbed into the cost accounts.	Operating system	Non Integrated system	Integrated sytem	Service costing	Cost
Job ledger shows accounts of individual _____.	Wages	Job	Salaries	Customers	Cost
In entry under integrated system for Abnormal spoilage _____Account is debited.	Profit & Loss Account	Wages account	Salaries	Customers	Cost
Integrating accounts eliminates the necessity of operating _____.	Cost Ledger Control Account	Stores ledger control account	Overhead Adjustment account	No entry is required	Cost
Financial accounting and Cost accounting are two _____ accounting systems which is governed by their respective principles, and procedures and having their own set of books of accounts.	dependent	Independent	are same	have same rules	Cost
Cost ledger records impersonal accounts that is accounts relating to _____.	Indpendent	Debit and credit	Double entry	Income and expenditure	Cost
In entry under integrated system for cash purchase of special materials for direct use in a job, _____Account is debited.	Stores ledger control A/c	General ledger adjustment account	Work in progress control A/c	Wages A/c	Cost
Integrated accounting system _____need the reconciliation between cost profit and financial profit, as there is only one profit or loss figure.	does	does not	difficult	easy	Cost
In entry under integrated accounting system cash purchases of material for stock is credited with _____.	Material Account	Cash Account	Party account	Wages account	Cost
Under non-integrated system, when material purchased then _____A/c debited.	creditor	store ledger control	financial ledger	cash	Cost
Electricity undertaking____	Per consumer-sales	Per consumer-points	Per consumer-hour	Per kilowatt-hour	Cost
In transportation costing a composite unit such asis used.	passenger mile/km or Ten kilometer	per km	per passenger	per stop	Cost
In case of goods transport,carriage capacity is in terms of ____	Day	Kilowatt	Tonnes	Seats	Cost
Boiler house costing is an example ofcosting.	Job	Process	Operation	Service	Cost
____costing is the method used to ascertain the cost of providing a service such as transport,hotel,hospital,gas or electricity.	Operating	Process	Job	Operation	Cost
In service costing, fixed charges are also called as.....	Variable charges	Standing charges	Fixed charges	Rational charges	Cost
Service costing is not used in one of the following:	Electricity	Hospitals	transport	Electronics	Cost
Which of the following would be classified as a variable cost in the annual operation of a motor vehicle?	Insurance	Petrol	Tyre replacement	Hire purchase payments	Cost

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If the present cost of the car is Rs.1,00,000 residual value at the end of the 5th year is Rs.20,000, the monthly depreciation is.....	₹ 1,333	₹ 16,000	₹ 5,000	₹ 20,000	Cost
A bus carries 25 passengers daily for 25 days and its mileage per month is 1000 kms. Its passenger miles are.....	₹ 20,000	₹ 30,000	₹ 25,000	₹ 40,000	Cost
Difference between the costs of two alternative is known as____	Variable cost	Opportunity cost	Marginal cost	Differential cost	Cost
Paper mills are must adopt____	Unit costing	Process costing	Job costing	Contract costing	Cost
____is a type of service costing which is employed in transport undertakings.	Rational costing	Job costing	Transport costing	Process costing	Cost
Under _____ method, the work done in the past is treated as if done in the current period.	FIFO	LIFO	Average Cost	Standard Cost	Cost
The choice of two methods of WIP valuation would be insignificant when _____	Opening inventory is larger	there is no Opening WIP	there is much difference in cost from period to period	opening inventory sufficiently advanced in completion	Cost
If the cost of opening WIP in one lumpsum figure and stage of completion is given, use _____ method.	FIFO	LIFO	Average Cost	Standard Cost	Cost
If the cost of opening WIP is given in terms of materials, labour and overhead but the stage of completion is not given, use _____ method.	FIFO	LIFO	Average Cost	Standard Cost	Cost
If both the degree of completion and the cost in terms of materials, labour and overhed of the Opening WIP are given then use _____ method.	only FIFO method	only Average Method	either FIFO or Average Method	neither FIFO nor Average Method	Cost
In scrap accounting, the figure of Normal Loss for each process is fixed on the basis of _____	past experience only	technical data only	either past experience or technical data	neither past experience nor technical data	Cost
Normal loss denotes _____ loss.	avoidable	ignorable	controllable	uncontrollable	Cost
_____ represents the portion of basic raw materials lost in processing having no recoverable value.	Waste	Spoilage	Salvage	Scrap	Cost
_____ are materials badly damaged in manufacturing operations and cannot be rectified economically.	Waste	Spoilage	Salvage	Scrap	Cost
_____ denotes that portion of production which can be rectified and turned into good units.	Waste	Spoilage	Salvage	Scrap	Cost

_____ defines promotion as the element in an organisation's marketing mix that is used to inform, persuade and remind the market regarding the organisation or its product.	William Stanton	William Schoell	William Shakespeare	Phillip Kotler	MNGT APP
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Question	Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3	Answer 4	Subj
_____ channel is the route taken by goods on their journey from the producer to the ultimate consumer.	Production	Distribution	Advertising	Manufacturing	MNGT APP
Every marketing channel starts with the _____ and ends with consumers.	Retailers	Agents	Producer	Brokers	MNGT APP
In _____ the manufacturing company provides gift articles (plastic jar, spoon, tooth brush etc) to consumers through dealers.	In-pack premium	Price Deals	Branded premium	Over the counter	MNGT APP
In _____ the , product itself is kept in a container which is a sort of gift to consumers.	Container premium	Price Deals	Branded premium	Over the counter	MNGT APP
In _____ method gift article is kept inside the package of the product and the message regarding the same is printed on the package.	Container premium	In-pack premium	Over the counter	Branded premium	MNGT APP
In the _____, a special cash discount is allowed for definite period.	Container premium	In-pack premium	Price Deals	Branded premium	MNGT APP
In _____ tool of sales promotion, more quantity of product is offered to consumers without extra cost or at nominal cost.	Container premium	Price Deals	Branded premium	Quantity deals	MNGT APP
In _____ method , the consumer is not given premium unless he performs certain activity like collecting coupons, bottle tops or wrappers etc.	Conditional Consumer Premium	Quantity deals	Branded premium	Price Deals	MNGT APP
_____ is any form of paid communication or promotion for service, product and idea.	Production	Advertising	Manufacturing	Distribution	MNGT APP
_____ attempts to persuade, public, investors, partners employees and other stake holders to maintain a certain point of view about the organisations.	Direct Marketing	Sales promotion	Public Relations	Advertising	MNGT APP
_____ is a system of marketing by which organisations communicate directly with target customers to generate a response or transactions.	Advertising	Sales promotion	Public Relations	Direct Marketing	MNGT APP
_____ items are costly.	Fast Moving	Slow Moving	Vital	Essential	MNGT APP
TQM is management by _____.	Examination	Audit	Control	Commitment	MNGT APP
Under _____ method of inventory management, inventory is arranged in the descending order of unit value.	HML Classification	Maximum - Minimum System	MRP	VED Classification	MNGT APP
TQM is a _____ which has its positive impacts on employees.	Examination	Philosophy	Management	Character	MNGT APP
The membership in Quality Circles is free & _____.	Skill Based	Fund based	Voluntary	fee based	MNGT APP

Question	Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3	Answer 4	Subj
TQM aims at _____.	Minimum Production	Maximum Production	Trained Staff	Zero-defect production	MNGT APP
_____ is essentially a mark of quality assurance.	ISO -9000	ISO - 16000	ISO-24000	ISO-14000	MNGT APP
The objective of _____ order is to see that the machine operators understand what is expected of them.	Follow-up	Dispatching	Routing	Scheduling	MNGT APP
_____ is the anticipated normal scrap encountered in the course of manufacturing.	Scrap Motor	Production Management	Scrap factor	Materials Management	MNGT APP
_____ has now become an integral part of production management.	Technical Analysis	Fundamental Analysis	PERT	Research & Development	MNGT APP
When the goods will be produced? This question is answered in _____ step of production planning.	Follow-up	Production Control	Dispatching	Routing	MNGT APP
_____ is a people building philosophy.	Total Quality Management	Quality Circles	Quality Movement	Effiiciency management.	MNGT APP
Quality Circles aims at _____	Collective Approach	Increasing Quantity of production	Inventory Control	Requisition Building	MNGT APP
_____ is required to prepare a blueprint of a product & its impact from design stage to disposal.	Organisational Evaluation	Life-Cycle Assessment	Environment Labelling Standards	Environment Evaluation	MNGT APP
_____ analysis provides basis of selective inventory control.	PERT	SDR	ABC	EOQ	MNGT APP
_____ refers to planning the levels of stock on hand , raw-materials, work-in progress or finished goods.	Marketing Management	Huuman Resource Management	Production Management	Inventory Management	MNGT APP
_____ represents a series of modules for information & control in manufacturing.	EOQ	MAPICS	MRP	SDR	MNGT APP
X theory is treated as _____ approach to management.	Traditional	Modern	exceptional	Enterprising	MNGT APP
As per "y" theory a person is very_____.	dull	Intelligent	ignorant	passive	MNGT APP
_____ involves realistic behaviour in the imaginary situation.	role playing	Basket exercise	Sensitivity	understudy	MNGT APP
Maslow's need hierarchy theory gives insight to future trends in _____.	labour-management relations	inequality	hygiene	instrumentality	MNGT APP
_____ leadership is practiced more in government departments and public bodies.	Participative	Situational	Bureaucratic	transactional	MNGT APP

Question	Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3	Answer 4	Subj
The limitation of 360 degree appraisal is that it is _____.	system based	comprehensive	quick	time consuming	MNGT APP
in laissez-faire leadership style, guidance from leader is _____.	limited	maximum	neutral	functional	MNGT APP
Emotional maturity, Charisma and _____ are personal traits of a leader.	Administrative ability	Self-confidence	Judging	Human skills	MNGT APP
Democratic leadership is constructive and _____ towards subordinates.	threatening	empathetic	judgemental	procedural	MNGT APP
Autocratic leadership is also called as _____ leadership.	Free-rein	Charismatic	Authoritarian	Intellectual	MNGT APP
In autocratic leadership style, the leaders uses _____ to discipline the subordinates.	reward	award	incentive	punishment	MNGT APP
The ____ analysis include the study of Gross national Product variables	Economic	Industry	Company	Fundamental	MNGT APP
The objective of ____ is to study past patterns and predict future price	fundamental analysis	techical analysis	Administrative analysis	Market analysis	MNGT APP
_____ analysis invloves determining whether the stock of the company is good enough to invest	fundamental	techical	Administrative	Market	MNGT APP
The ____ analysis include the study on demand and supply relationship variables	Economic	Industry	Company	Fundamental	MNGT APP
The _____ facilitates accessing of long term funds by corporate firm and others, through the isssue of security.	mutual fund	commercial bank	primery capital market	secondary capital market	MNGT APP
_____ market deals with securities such as bond issued by the Central and state Government,IFCI,SFCs etc	Gilt edge security	Primary	Secondary	mutual fund	MNGT APP
_____ provide the framwork to the firm for resources allocationand direct to search for profitable direct investment	opportunity	strength	strategic planning	market position	MNGT APP
When the rate of income tax will increase other things remain constant the overall cost of capital will _____	Increase	decrease	purchase	sale	MNGT APP
The optimal capital structure is the mix of debt, equity and preference stock that ____ the companys weighted average cost of capital	maximises	minimises	purchase	sale	MNGT APP
During _____ phase, the investore prefer non-convertible debenture and fixed deposit.	boom	recession	recovery	return	MNGT APP
_____ market is concern with borrowing and lending of short term funds	Money	Capital	Product	investment	MNGT APP

Question	Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3	Answer 4	Subj
For the requirement of massive fund the company has to attract different types of investors is called wider _____	capital-mix	marketing-mix	cost -mix	return-mix	MNGT APP
_____ is an important source of equity for start-up companies.	Lease fianancing	Accumulated earnings	Venture Capital	Futures	MNGT APP
_____ analysis take a short term approach may be weeks, days or even minuets	fundamental	techical	Administrative	Market	MNGT APP

The following has not been subumed into central GST	Central Sales Tax	Custom Duty	Service Tax	Stamp duty	GST
In the following _____ is Indirect Tax	Income Tax	Custom Duty	Wealth Tax	Gift Tax	GST
HSN Code Stands for	Holiday shopping Network	Harmonised System Network	Harmonised System of Nomenclature	Harmonised State of Names	GST
Registration of person making inter-state Taxable supply of Goods _____	Voluntary	Optional	Compulsory	Not liable	GST
Section 23 of CGST Act deals with _____ Registration	Voluntary	Optional	Compulsory	Not liable to register	GST
As per CGST Act 2017 the maximum rate prescribed	10%	18%	28%	20%	GST
SGST input tax credit is used to pay _____	SGST	IGST	CGST + IGST	SGST + IGST	GST
GST Council is chaired by _____	Prime Minister	Finance Minister	GST Commissioner	HRD Minister	GST
ABC Ltd. of Delhi provides architectural services to Karthik for a Goa property and he is registered in Punjab. What shall be the place of supply in such a case ?	Location of the Supplier	Location of the recipient	Usual place of business of the supplier	Location where the immovable property is situated	GST
Input tax for Vehicles not used for business purpose is _____	Blocked Credit	can be claimed by any dealer	can be claimed by GST dealers	Can be claimed by any person	GST
Indian GST model has _____ tier rate structure	3	4	5	6	GST
What is the validity of the registration limit. _____	One year	No validity	Valid till it is cancelled	Five years	GST
Within how many days a person should apply for registration? _____	Within 60 days from the date he becomes liable for registration	Within 30 days from the date he becomes liable for registration	No time Limit	Within 90 days from the date he becomes liable for registration	GST
What are the taxes levied on an intra - State supply? _____	CGST	SGST	CGST & SGST	IGST	GST
On Petroleum products _____ is levied	CGST	SGST	IGST	No GST	GST
Among the two types of taxes generally include _____	Super Tax	Active Tax	Cumulative Tax	Indirect Tax	GST
Indirect Taxes are levied on _____.	Goods	Wealth	Capital Gains	Inheritance	GST
Goods and Services Tax is not levied on _____	Supply of Goods	Supply of Services	Import of Goods	Alcohol for Human Consumption	GST
The rate at which the IGST is charged will be _____.	SGST Rate + CGST Rate	Only SGST	Only CGST	Nil Rate	GST

Question	Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3	Answer 4	Subj
Reverse Charge means the liability to pay tax is on the _____	Provider of supply of goods or services	Recipient of supply of goods or services	Employees	Producer of Goods and Services	GST
Registration under GST is valid for _____.	Only SGST	Only SGST	CGST+SGST	All the taxes under GST	GST
Out of the following, _____ is not liable to register under GST.	Those paying tax under the reverse charge mechanism	Input service distributor	E-commerce operator or aggregator	Agriculturists	GST
Aggregate turnover includes _____	CGST	IGST	Exempt Supply	Cess	GST
Mr. A of Nashik supplies goods to Mr. B of Pune then place of supply is _____	Maharashtra	Thane	Pune	Nashik	GST
Taxes Paid is credited to _____	Electronic cash ledger	Electronic liability ledger	Electronic credit ledger	Electronic Debit Ledger	GST
Which of the following is not a blocked credit	Purchase of vehicle	Purchase of Software	Membership of health club	Purchase of Food & Beverages	GST
Goods & Services Tax is a tax levied on goods & services imposed at each point of _____	Sale	Service	Supply	Manufacturing	GST
Who can submit application for registration in Form GST REG-09? _____	Non-Resident taxable person	Input service distributor	Person deducting tax at source	Person collecting tax at source	GST
An E-commerce operator should get registered? _____	Yes, irrespective of threshold limit	No, required to register only if his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit.	Yes, if he is located in North - western states	He is required to register if he is liable to collect tax at source and/or his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit	GST
Which of the following taxes will be levied on imports? _____	CGST	SGST	IGST	CGST & IGST	GST
What is the full form of HSN Code?	Harmonised system of nomenclature	Home System number	Hour System number	Harmonised system of numbering	GST
After Registration under GST, _____ is issued.	GST Identification Number	GST Information Number	GST Indian Number	GST International Number	GST
To obtain registration under GST, applicant should _____.	Submit form in GST Office	Apply through Bank Branch	Apply from GST Portal	Apply from Income Tax Website	GST
Supply of goods from Delhi to Maharashtra is a _____	Intra state supply	Inter state supply	Import	Transaction	GST
KT builders of Mumbai Construct Building in Kolkata then Point Of Sales is _____	Delhi	India	Mumbai	Kolkata	GST
Electronic credit ledger shall be maintained in Form _____	PMT 01	PMT 02	PMT 05	PMT 06	GST
SGST credit cannot be utilised for the payment of _____	IGST	CGST	SGST	UTGST	GST
What is the due date for payment of tax	Last day of the month to which payment relates	Within 10 days of subsequent month	Within 20 days of subsequent month	Within 15 days of subsequent month	GST

Question	Answer 1	Answer 2	Answer 3	Answer 4	Subj
Aggregate turnover does not include-	Inward supplies on which tax is payable on reverse charge basis	Exempt supplies	Export of goods or services or both	Inter-State supplies	GST
_____Petroleum products have been temporarily kept out of GST	One	Two	Three	Five	GST
Mr.Jain booked hotel Taj for two days in Delhi, one day in Mumbai and two days in Goa. Hotel Taj charged a consolidated amount of Rs.1,25,000. What shall be the place of supply ?	Delhi	Mumbai	Goa	Location of each of the states mention above	GST
ABC Ltd. of Delhi provides architectural services to Karthik for a Goa property and he is registered in Punjab. What shall be the place of supply in such a case ?	Location of the Supplier	Location of the receipt	Usual place of business of the supplier	Location where the immovable property is situated	GST
The input tax credit as self-assessed in the return of a registered person shall be credited to his electronic	Cash Ledger	Credit Ledger	Liability Ledger	Debit Ledger	GST
If Mr. A, having his registered office at Andhra Pradesh, and his operating office at Telangana which is also registered, but providing advisory services to his client who is placed at Karnataka. What would be the location of supplier of services in this case?	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Goa	GST
What shall be the place of supply in a case where goods are exported outside India?	Origin point of the goods	The location outside India	State in which port of origin is situated	Depends on Assessee	GST
Mr. Y Imported goods into India from USA in this case _____ will be levied	CGST	SGST	IGST	CGST + SGST	GST
Taxable Supply should be made by _____	Companies	Individuals	Taxable Person	Firms	GST
Services by any court is a supply of _____	Goods	Services	Both goods & services	Neither goods nor services	GST
Functions performed by member of state legislature is a supply of _____	Goods	Services	Both goods & services	Neither goods nor services	GST
M/s Rajaram Enterprises, Gujarat supplied goods to M/s Ganesh Corporations, Bihar. Applicable rate of GST is 18%. M/s Galaxy Corporations received total bill (including GST) for Rs. 5,72,536. What was the GST amount?	CGST- Rs. 43,668 & SGST-Rs. 43,668	CGST- Rs. 51,528 & SGST- Rs. 51,528	IGST- Rs. 1,03,056	IGST- Rs. 87,336	GST