

Sample Questions

FYBMS

IFA

1. Which concept provides a link between present and future?

Going Concern

Cost Concept

Entity

None of the above

2. Which concept implies that amount paid or payable for acquisition of asset should be recorded at cost?

Entity

Cost concept

Going Concern

None of the above

3. Which concept does not recognise the realisable value, the replacement value or the real worth of an asset?

Cost Concept

Money measurement

Going Concern

None of the above

4. Under which concept comparison of one accounting period with the other is possible?

Consistency concept

Accrual concept

Entity

None of the above

5. Which concept stipulates that accounts must be honestly prepared and they must disclose all material information?

Disclosure concept

Entity concept

Consistency concept

None of the above

6. The immediate recognition of loss is supported by the underlying principle of :

Matching,

Consistency

Conservatism

Going Concern

None of the above

7. A sole proprietor decided to use the same bank account for his personal affairs as for his business. Which of the accounting principle is violated?

Going concern

Entity

Cost Concept

None of the above

8. Rent paid to Landlord is debited to _____ Account.

Landlord

Rent

Cash

Bank

9. The amount withdrawn by a trader for his personal use is debited to _____ Account.

Personal

Capital

Drawings

Liability

10. The amount invested in business by the proprietor is credited to _____ Account.

Capital

Cash

Drawing

Liability

11. Cash purchase of goods from Smita should be debited to _____ Account.

Smita's

Goods

Cash

Loan

12. A credit sale of goods to Dina should be credited to _____ Account.

Goods

Dina's

Sales

Cash

13. Drawings Account is a _____ Account.

Real

Personal

Nominal

Valuation

14. Loan Account is a _____ Account.

Nominal

Personal

Asset

Liability

15. Inventories are valued at _____ of cost and net realisable value.

higher

Sales less gross profit

lower

None of the above

16. Inventory consists of finished goods held for sale in the _____ course of business.

Companies Act

Income Tax Act

ordinary

None of the above

17. Inventories do _____ include machinery.

All cost of purchases

Cost

not

None of the above

18. Inventories are defined as _____ (AS-2 (Revise)).

Realisable value

Sales less gross profit

Asset

None of the above

19. As per AS-2 (Revised) _____ approach for costing inventories has been eliminated.

Selling cost

Direct, costing

Pre-placement cost

None of the above

20. By-products, wastes and spares are to be valued at net realisable price if their value is not _____.

Interest on loans

material

Sales less gross profit

None of the above

21. AS-2 (Revised) is applicable to _____ enterprise.

all

Spare Parts

Finished Goods

None of the above

22. Main product is the target product of _____ value.

significant

Realisable value

All cost of purchases

None of the above

23. AS-2 is not applicable to _____ .

Mineral Oils

Direct labour

Interest on loans

None of the above

24. Overvaluation of stock _____ profits.

Inflates

Deflates

Current liabilities

None of the above

25. Undervaluation of stock _____ profits.

Deflates

Current liabilities

Inflates

None of the above

26. _____ method is recognised by AS-2.

FIFO

LIFO

Both (a), (b)

None of the above

27. Inventory should be valued at cost or M.V. whichever is _____.

Less

More

Realisable value

None of the above

28. The concept which provides for future losses is called as ____.

Materiality

Prudence

Conservatism

Consistency

29. Net profit is _____.

having a credit balance

having a debit balance

Asset

Liability

30. Domino's pizza purchases a bike for delivery is _____.

Capital expenditure

Revenue expenditure

Deferred revenue expenditure

Capital receipt

31. Pizza Hut paid Delivery boy's salary Rs.10000 per month. This is _____.

Capital Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure

Deferred Revenue expenditure

Capital Receipt

32 .Advertisement expenses on Instagram and facebook will be _____.

Capital Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure

Deferred revenue expenditure

Revenue receipt

33.The receipt from commission earned on turnover is _____.

Capital expenditure

Revenue receipt

Deferred revenue receipt

capital receipt

34.Purchase of asset will be recorded in_____.

Cash book

Purchase book

Journal

Sales Book

35.Calculate Total of sales book from the following information. Sales of asset s.100000 Sales of goods for cash Rs.200000 Sales of goods for credit Rs.400000

Rs.700000

Rs.300000

Rs.500000

Rs.400000

36.Follwing is not a fundamental accounting assumption.

Going concern

Consistency

Accrual

Conservatism

37.If transaction cannot be recorded in any other subsidiary book then it will be recorded in_____.

Journal

Journal proper

Cash book

Petty cash book

38. Calculate the total amount at which trial balance will tally. Sales Rs.1000000 Purchases Rs.500000
Outstanding income Rs.100000 Pre received income Rs.200000 Cash Rs.600000

Rs.1300000

Rs. 1200000

Rs.1000000

Nil

39. Final accounts of the company does not include ____.

Trading account

Profit and loss account

Balance sheet

Journal

40. For a IPL team, receipt of sponsorship services will be recorded in ____.

Profit and loss account

Balance sheet liability

Balance sheet asset

No where in financial statements

41. Following is not a branch of accounting.

Cost accounting

Financial accounting

Social accounting

Management Accounting

42. Following is a nominal account

Debtor

Creditor

Commission

Mr. B's Bank of Baroda A/c

43. Following is not a personal account

Outstanding salary

Debtor

Creditor

Depreciation

44. Following is a real account.

Salary

Outstanding salary

Stock of goods

Electricity expenses

45. Cash book balance Rs.10000. Cheque deposited Rs.1000 was recorded in pass book but was not recorded in cash book. Cheque withdrawn Rs.2000 was recorded in cash book but was not presented in bank. Calculate balance as per pass book.

Rs. 13000

Rs. 9000

Rs.11000

Rs. 7000

46. Following will affect trial balance.

No entry recorded

Rs.3000 recorded in debtors and Rs.3000 recorded in creditors

Rs.5000 recorded in debit and Rs.5000 recorded in debit

Single effect given on debit side

47. Journal entry for issue of shares for Rs.400000 for cash will be_____.

Equity Shares A/c To Bank A/c

Bank A/c To Equity shares A/c

Cash A/c To Equity Shares A/c

No entry

48. Journal entry for issue of shares for Rs.400000 for Furniture will be_____.

Equity Shares A/c To Bank A/c

Furniture A/c To Equity shares A/c

Cash A/c To Equity Shares A/c

No entry

49. Term of issue of shares does not include ____.

Share application

Share Allotment

Share first call

Debenture application

50. To pass the journal entry for issue of shares at premium, premium will be ____.

Asset

Liability

Credited

Debited

Sample questions of FYBMS SEM -I Regular Jan 2020 Exam Business Statistics

1) Data collected on numerically measurable characteristic is known as _____ data.

- A. Quantitative
- B. Qualitative
- C. Descriptive
- D. Attribute

2) The mode for the data 8, 11, 9, 14, 9, 11, 18, 6, 9, 11 is _____

- A. 11
- B. 9
- C. Both
- D. None of these

3) When the data is classified with reference to time it is called as _____

- A. Quantitative
- B. Geographical
- C. Chronological
- D. Spatial

4) The average that is affected by sampling fluctuations is _____

- A. Mean
- B. Median
- C. Mode
- D. Weighted Mean

5) We can obtain mode graphically by plotting a _____

- A. Histogram
- B. Less than type ogive
- C. More than type ogive
- D. Frequency Polygon

6) The middle most observation that divides the entire distribution into two equal parts is known as

- _____
- A. Mean
 - B. Weighted Mean
 - C. Mode
 - D. Median

7) The data collected for the first time is known as _____

- A. Information
- B. Draft
- C. Secondary Data
- D. Primary Data

8) The median of 11, 7, 23, 15, 18 is _____

- A. 23
- B. 18
- C. 11
- D. None of these

9) Which of the following are not particulars of a useful table _____

- A. Title and Table Number
- B. Caption and Stub
- C. Source Note and Foot Note
- D. Frequency Density and Relative Frequency

10) Mode is the _____

- A. Least Frequent Value
- B. Middle Most Value
- C. Most Frequent Value
- D. Highest Value

11) Mean deviation is _____ when calculated from the median. :

- A. Maximum
- B. Least
- C. Zero
- D. None of these

12) The limits for correlation coefficient are _____

- A. -1 to +2
- B. 0 to 1
- C. -1 to 0
- D. None of these

13) The two coefficients of regression have opposite signs _____

- A. Correct
- B. Incorrect
- C. May be
- D. Cannot say

14) The standard deviation of the data 6, 6, 6, 6, 6 is _____

- A. 0
- B. 6
- C. 5
- D. 30

15) The correlation is positive if _____

- A. x increases as y decreases
- B. x increases as y increases
- C. x decreases as y increases
- D. None of these

16) The equation of line of regression of y on x is $(y - 5) = 0.8(x - 4)$ and the equation of line of regression of x on y is $(x - 4) = 0.2(y - 5)$ then the value of r is _____

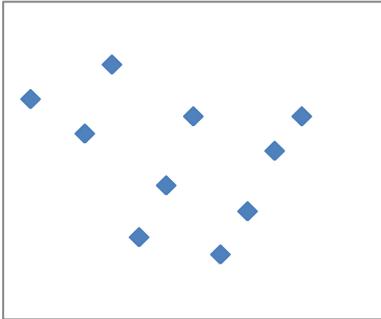
- A. 0.8
- B. 0.2

- C. 0.4
- D. 0.6

17) _____ is a relative measure of dispersion.

- A. Coefficient of Correlation
- B. Coefficient of Regression of y on x
- C. Coefficient of Regression of x on y
- D. Coefficient of Variation

18) The following scatter diagram represents _____



- A. Positive correlation
- B. Perfect positive correlation
- C. Perfect negative correlation
- D. None of these

19) The point of intersection of the two lines of regression is _____

- A. $(0, 0)$
- B. $(\bar{x}, 0)$
- C. $(0, \bar{y})$
- D. (\bar{x}, \bar{y})

20) If the value of the coefficient of variation is less then the consistency of the data is

- A. Zero
- B. Same
- C. Less
- D. More

21) Index number for base year is always considered as-----

- A. 100
- B. 101
- C. 201
- D. 1000

22) Index number is a special type of -----

- A. Average
- B. Dispersion
- C. correlation

D. None of these

23) Index number is always expressed in -----

- A. Percentage
- B. ratio
- C. proportion
- D. None of these

24) Index number is also called as-----

- A. Economic barometer
- B. Parameter
- C. Constant
- D. None of these

25) Which index number is called as ideal index number.

- A. Lasperys
- B. Paasches
- C. Fisher
- D. None of these

26) In Lasperys price index number weight is considered as-----

- A. quantity in base year
- B. quantity during current year
- C. prices in base year
- D. prices in current year.

27) In Paasches price index number weight is considered as-----

- A. quantity in base year
- B. quantity in current year
- C. prices in base year
- D. prices in current year.

28) Fishers price index number is the -----

- A. A.M. of Lasperys and Paasches I.N.
- B. G.M. of Lasperys and Paasches I.N.
- C. Difference between Lasperys and Paasches I.N
- D. None of these

29) An orderly set of data arranged in accordance with their time of occurrence is called:

- A. Arithmetic series
- B. Harmonic series
- C. Geometric series
- D. Time series

- 30) A time series consists of:
- A. Short-term variations
 - B. Long-term variations
 - C. Irregular variations
 - D. All of these
- 31) The secular trend is measured by the method of semi-averages when:
- A. Time series based on yearly values
 - B. Trend is linear
 - C. Time series consists of even number of values
 - D. None of them
- 32) Increase in the number of patients in the hospital due to heat stroke is:
- A. Secular trend
 - B. Irregular variation
 - C. Seasonal variation
 - D. Cyclical variation
- 33) In time series seasonal variations can occur within a period of:
- A. Four years
 - B. Three years
 - C. One year
 - D. Nine years
- 34) The method of moving average is used to find the:
- A. Secular trend
 - B. Seasonal variation
 - C. Cyclical variation
 - D. Irregular variation
- 35) Most frequency used mathematical model of a time series is:
- A. Additive model
 - B. Mixed model
 - C. Multiplicative model
 - D. Regression model
- 36) A dice is thrown in the air. The probability of getting odd numbers is
- A. $\frac{1}{2}$
 - B. $\frac{3}{2}$
 - C. 3
 - D. 4
- 37) If we throw two coins in the air, then the probability of getting both tails will be:
- A. $\frac{1}{2}$
 - B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. 2

D. 4

38) If two dice are thrown in the air, the probability of getting sum as 3 will be

A. $\frac{2}{18}$

B. $\frac{3}{18}$

C. $\frac{1}{18}$

D. $\frac{1}{36}$

39) A card is drawn from the set of 52 cards. Find the probability of getting a queen card.

A. $\frac{1}{26}$

B. $\frac{1}{13}$

C. $\frac{4}{53}$

D. $\frac{4}{13}$

40) A fish tank has 5 male fish and 8 female fish. The probability of fish taken out is a male fish:

A. $\frac{5}{8}$

B. $\frac{5}{13}$

C. $\frac{13}{5}$

D. 5

41) A dice is thrown. Find the probability of getting an even number.

A. $\frac{2}{3}$

B. 1

C. $\frac{5}{6}$

D. $\frac{1}{2}$

42) Two coins are thrown at the same time. Find the probability of getting both heads.

A. $\frac{3}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. 0

43) Two dice are thrown simultaneously. The probability of getting a sum of 9 is:

A. $\frac{1}{10}$

B. $\frac{3}{10}$

C. $\frac{1}{9}$

D. $\frac{4}{9}$

44) A game consists of tossing a one rupee coin 3 times and noting its outcome each time. Aryan wins if all the tosses give the same result i.e. three heads or three tails and loses otherwise. Then the probability that Aryan will lose the game.

A. $\frac{3}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{2}$

C. 1

D. $\frac{1}{4}$

45) Three unbiased coins are tossed. What is the probability of getting at most two heads?

A. $\frac{3}{4}$

B. $\frac{1}{4}$

C. $\frac{3}{8}$

D. $\frac{7}{8}$

46) What is the probability of getting a sum 9 from two throws of a dice?

A. $\frac{1}{6}$

B. $\frac{1}{8}$

C. $\frac{1}{9}$

D. $\frac{1}{12}$

47) A bag contains 2 red, 3 green and 2 blue balls. Two balls are drawn at random. What is the probability that none of the balls drawn is blue?

A. $\frac{10}{21}$

B. $\frac{11}{21}$

C. $\frac{2}{7}$

D. $\frac{5}{7}$

48) A box has 6 black, 4 red, 2 white and 3 blue shirts. What is probability of picking at least 1 red shirt in 4 shirts that are randomly picked?

A. $4/15$

B. $24/455$

C. $69/91$

D. $22/91$

49) In a drawer there are 5 black socks and 3 green socks. Two socks are picked randomly one after the other without replacement. What is the possibility that both the socks are black?

A. $5/14$

B. $5/8$

C. $3/8$

D. $5/16$

50) From a group of 6 men and 4 women we have to form a committee of 5 people. How many committees are possible if there are to be 3 men and 2 women?

A. 130

B. 120

C. 140

Sample questions of FYBMS SEM -I
Regular Dec 2020 Exam
Business Law

Multiple choice Questions.

1. _____ means when two parties exchange identical offers in ignorance of each other's offer.
cross offer
standing offer
counter offer
general offer

2. _____ implies that a person who buys goods, must keep his eyes open, active and conscious while buying the goods.
Seller beware
Caveat emptor
Unpaid seller
Purchase

3. _____ is selling ones product as another's product.
Passing Off
Passing Out
Passing to
Passing for

4. CA is a _____ mark.
Service Mark
Certificate Mark
Collective Mark
Sound mark

5. _____ is a one-sided contract in which only one party has to perform his promise or obligation.
Void contract
Illegal contract
Unilateral contract
Bilateral contract

6. Section 18 of the Contract Act, deal with _____.
Coercion
Fraud
Misrepresentation
Undue Influence

7. _____ means a public sale where the intending buyers come together at a particular place and quote the price at which they are willing to buy the goods.
Publication
Auction Sale

Public offer
Unpaid seller

8. Geographical indication is granted for _____ years
20
15
25
10
9. An owner of a registered trademark must renew the registration of the mark every _____ year.
1
7
5
10
10. A contract to pay B Rs. 10,000 if B's house is burnt the contract is _____.
Simple contract
Conditional contract
Contingent contract
Quasi contract
11. The person to whom proposal is made is called _____.
Promisor
Promisee
Middlemen
Contractor
12. The price at which the person is offering is called _____.
Bidder
Bid
Seller
Buyer
13. Sale of Goods Act is passed in _____.
1940
1950
1930
1960
14. Delivery which is effected without any change in custody or actual possession of the things is called _____.
Actual delivery
Constructive delivery
symbolic delivery
Delivery by allotment

15. The unpaid seller may stop the goods in transit by exercising his _____.

Right of stoppage in transit

Rights of Lien

Right of resale

Right of holding out

16. Deliver the keys of godown amount to _____.

Actual

Constructive

Actual Constructive Both

symbolic

17. Fraud is defined in section _____ of the Contract Act.

15

16

17

18

18. A negotiable Instrument means a promissory note, bills of exchange or cheque , payable either to order or to _____

a) Bearer

b) Holder

c) Demand

d) Sight

19. Negotiable Instruments are _____ instruments

a) Short term debt

b) Short term credit

c) Long term debt

20. The following is not the promissory note

1.I acknowledge receipt of Rs. 5000

2.I promise to pay Rs. 3,000

3.I promise to pay X

a) 1, 2 & 3

b) 1 & 2

c) 1& 3

d) 2& 3

21. Promissory note which is signed by more than one person is called_____ promissory note

a) Multiple

b) Joint

c) Payable on demand

d) Payable at sight

22._____ makes the bill of exchange as a valid instrument.

a) Acceptance by drawee

b) Transfer by drawer

c) Holding of the bill

d) Writing.

23. Cheque may be _____

- a) dated
- b) ante-dated
- c) post dated
- d) dated or ante-dated

24. Cheque become stale after _____ months from the date of drawing.

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 6
- d) 12

25. The cheque bearing the words “ not negotiable” the holder enjoys _____ to the cheque.

- a) a poor title
- b) a better title
- c) a damaged title
- d) same title as the previous holder

26. In 1981, _____ act has been passed.

- a) consumer protection
- b) Negotiable Instruments
- c) Sale of goods Act
- d) Contract Act

27. While calculating maturity date of Bills of exchange _____ days are given as grace period.

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 7
- d) 2

28. Promissory note contains _____ parties.

- a) the payee

- b) acceptor
- c) the maker
- d) maker and payee

29. _____ is called disclosure of a thing which was already in existence.

- a) Invention
- b) Discovery
- c) Revealing
- d) Unearthing

30. Which one of the following can not be patentable?

- 1. scientific discovery
- 2. Medicinal procedure
- 3. Invention related to atomic energy
- 4. Architectural design
- 5. Electrical Invention

- a) 1, 2, 3,4,&5
- b) 1,2,3,& 4
- c) 2, 3, 4 & 5
- d) 1, 2 & 3

31. Patent right is given to the inventor for a period of _____ years.

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 25
- d) 30

32. Patentee has the right to _____ patented rights.

- a) transfer
- b) surrender
- c) sell
- d) transfer, surrender and sell

33. A person who wants to appeal against the judgement of district forum may apply to state forum within _____ days from the date of order.

- a) 30 days

b) 25 days

c) 15 days

d) 60 days

34. _____ is apex body of consumer forum.

a) State

b) National

c) District

d) Supreme court

35. gives only a general idea about securities.

(A) shelf prospectus

(B) red herring prospectus

(C) abridged prospectus

(D) deemed prospectus

36. The main advantage of is that company can save underwriting expenses.

(A) shelf prospectus

(B) red herring prospectus

(C) abridged prospectus

(D) deemed prospectus

37. Prospectus by implication is also known as

(A) shelf prospectus

(B) red herring prospectus

(C) abridged prospectus

(D) deemed prospectus

38. Not less than Days notice for a general meeting of a company must be given.

(A) 10

(B) 15

(C) 21

(D) 30

39. The minimum number of members that must be present at a valid meeting is called.....

- (A) simple majority
- (B) quorum
- (C) proxy
- (D) none of these

40. A proxy can vote in case of

- (A) poll
- (B) meeting
- (C) both
- (D) never

41. A special resolution is one to pass with the votes cast in favour must betimes the votes cast against it.

- (A) 2
- (B) 3
- (C) 4
- (D) 6

42. For declaration of dividend noresolution is required.

- (A) ordinary
- (B) special
- (C) both
- (D) none

43. For declaration of dividend noresolution is required.

- (A) ordinary
- (B) special
- (C) both
- (D) none

44.is the proper authority to call annual general meeting.

- (A) promoters
- (B) manager

(C) board of directors

(D) secretary

45.is the proper authority to call annual general meeting.

(A) promoters

(B) manager

(C) board of directors

(D) secretary

46. The demand for a poll may be withdrawn beforeof the poll is declared.

(A) commencement

(B) closing

(C) result

(D) none

47. The meeting other than statutory and the annual general meeting of the company is.....

(A) extra ordinary meeting

(B) special meeting

(C) board

(D) none of these

48. The statutory meeting is required to be held bycompanies

(A) private

(B) public

(C) both

(D) none

49. The interval between two annual general meetings should not be more than.

(A) 12 months.

(B) 15 months.

(C) 18 months.

(D) 20 months.

50. A meeting of the Board of Directors must be held at least once in.

- (A) Each month.
- (B) Every two months.
- (C) Every three months.
- (D) Every four months.

Foundation Course – I

Semester I

2020-21

Sample MCQs

1. _____ refers to the shared patterns of behaviours and interactions, cognitive constructs and understanding that are learned by socialization
 - a. philosophy
 - b. knowledge
 - c. culture
 - d. enlightenment

2. The appreciation, acceptance, or promotion of multiple cultures, applied to the demographic make-up of a specific place is called
 - a. culture
 - b. multiculturalism
 - c. cultura animi
 - d. apartheid

3. Populations can change through three processes. They are
 - a. femininity, mortality, and migration
 - b. fertility, mortality, and demography
 - c. fertility, immortality, and migration
 - d. fertility, mortality, and migration

4. The latest census was conducted on
 - a. 2001
 - b. 2010
 - c. 2011
 - d. 2000

5. Female foeticide is the selective _____ of the female child, done deliberately by the mother, after the detection of the child's gender through medical tests.
 - a. adoption
 - b. abortion
 - c. identification
 - d. discrimination

6. IPC stands for _____.
 - a. Indian Penal Code
 - b. Indian Protection Code
 - c. International Public Code
 - d. International Penal Code

7. When was pre-conception and pre-natal diagnostic technique passed to prohibit sex determination?
- a. 1991
 - b. 2003
 - c. 1994
 - d. 1990
8. The violence which takes place within the household or by a known perpetrator is _____ violence.
- a. criminal
 - b. social
 - c. political
 - d. domestic
9. Which system guaranteed equal access in several spheres such as legal process, education, and public employment?
- a. Directive Principles
 - b. Fundamental Rights
 - c. Preamble
 - d. Election
10. The guidelines which are provided to the state & central governments for policy making & for achieving social economic and political justice known as
- a. Directive Principles
 - b. Fundamental Rights
 - c. Preamble
 - d. Election
11. What leads to violence & lawlessness in society
- a. Co-operation
 - b. Conflicts
 - c. Co-ordination
 - d. Festivals
12. Which border dispute is a dispute involving the Indian state of Karnataka and Maharashtra?
- a. Sangali
 - b. Pune
 - c. Belgaum
 - d. Kerala
13. Which type of citizenship is provided by constitution of India?
- a. Multi
 - b. Single
 - c. Dual
 - d. Triple

- c. demography
d. philosophy
22. Multiculturalism is also known as
a. ethnic pluralism
b. indigenous
c. homogeneity
d. sons of the soil ideology
23. _____ refers to the movement of persons from a locality of origin to a destination place across some predefined, political boundary.
a. mortality
b. migration
c. culture
d. literacy
24. Which of the following is NOT derived from the Indo-Aryan language family?
a. Gujarati
b. Malayalam
c. Punjabi
d. Hindi
25. Identify the positive role of women portrayed in media.
a. Beauty pageants and western standards
b. Sex Symbol
c. Awareness and Sensitization
d. Stereotypical Images
26. An individual whose IQ is between 50-69 is called _____.
a. Moderate mental retarded
b. Mild mental retardation
c. Severe mental retardation
d. Profound mental retarded.
27. Hallucination is a type of _____ disorder.
a. Down's syndrome
b. Psychosis and neurosis
c. Autism
d. Learning disability
28. Gender is a _____ concept.
a. sociological
b. economic
c. biological
d. psychological
29. The caste Factor is more prominent among the _____ than any other community.
a. Muslim
b. Christians
c. Hindus
d. Buddhist

30. A _____ state is an idea pertaining to secularity, whereby a state is or purports to be officially neutral in matters of religion, supporting neither religion nor irreligion.
- a. Communal
 - b. Regional
 - c. Secular
 - d. Casteist
31. Which river caused a water dispute between states of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh?
- a. Krishna
 - b. Kaveri
 - c. Koyana
 - d. Ganga
32. Religious fundamentalism leads to
- a. Communalism
 - b. Casteism
 - c. Regionalism
 - d. Linguism
33. The word _____ refers to equal respect to all religions.
- a. Republic
 - b. Sovereign
 - c. Secular
 - d. Socialist
34. The representative and responsible government system is accepted under the term
- a. Democratic
 - b. Autocratic
 - c. Liberty
 - d. Politics
35. Which justice assures the universal adult franchise, equal opportunity to all citizens and protection to minority in preamble?
- a. Social
 - b. Economic
 - c. Political
 - d. Liberal
36. Which word refers to individual freedom of thought, belief, expression, faith & worship?
- a. Dignity
 - b. Equality
 - c. Freedom
 - d. Liberty
37. The concept of coalition Party system in India began from_____.

- a. 1980s
- b. 1990s
- c. 1970s
- d. 2000s

38. One of the reasons for the decline in the strength of national parties is the emergence of numerous _____ parties.

- a. National
- b. Regional
- c. Ad-Hoc
- d. Communal

39. Every Political Party is based on some _____.

- a. Principles
- b. Ideology
- c. Principals
- d. Ideas

40. The Rural Self-Government in India is also known as _____

- a. Bharat Raj
- b. Panchayat Raj
- c. Prosperous Raj
- d. Janata Raj

41. _____ is seen more as a way of life rather than a religion.

- a. Christianity
- b. Islam
- c. Hinduism
- d. Zoroastrianism

42. _____ is the belief that the universe (or nature as the totality of everything) is identical with divinity, or that everything composes an all-encompassing, immanent God.

- a. Monotheism
- b. Polytheism
- c. Pantheism
- d. Atheism

43. _____ is one of the causes of female foeticide.

- a. Dowry System
- b. Gender Equality
- c. Literacy
- d. Strict Law

44. According to the National Crime Records Bureau's facts _____ out of 10 women in India face violence in their homes.

- a. 6
- b. 5

SAMPLE QUESTIONS- BUSINESS ECONOMICS I

FYBAF / FYBBI / FYBMS / FYBFM

Regular Exam 2020

1. Which would be an implicit cost for a firm? The cost:
 - A. of worker wages and salaries for the firm.
 - B. paid for leasing a building for the firm.
 - C. paid for production supplies for the firm.
 - D. of wages foregone by the owner of the firm.

2. If a firm's revenues just cover all its opportunity costs, then:
 - A. normal profit is zero.
 - B. economic profit is zero.
 - C. total revenues equal its explicit costs.
 - D. total revenues equal its implicit costs.

3. Suppose a firm sells its product at a price lower than the opportunity cost of the inputs used to produce it. Which is true?
 - a. The firm will earn accounting and economic profits.
 - b. The firm will face accounting and economic losses.
 - c. The firm will face an accounting loss, but earn economic profits.
 - d. The firm may earn accounting profits, but will face economic losses.

4. The law of diminishing returns only applies in cases where:
 - A. there is increasing scarcity of factors of production.
 - B. the price of extra units of a factor is increasing.
 - C. there is at least one fixed factor of production.
 - D. capital is a variable input.

5. The marginal product of labor curve shows the change in total product resulting from a:
 - A. one-unit increase in the quantity of a particular resource used, letting

other resources vary.

- B. one-unit increase in the quantity of a particular resource used, holding constant other resources.
 - C. change in the cost of a variable resource.
 - D. change in the cost of a fixed resource.
6. The reason the marginal cost curve eventually increases as output increases for the typical firm is because:
- A. of diseconomies of scale.
 - B. of minimum efficient scale.
 - C. of the law of diminishing returns.
 - D. normal profit exceeds economic profit.
7. If the short-run average variable costs of production for a firm are rising, then this indicates that:
- a. average total costs are at a maximum.
 - b. average fixed costs are constant.
 - c. marginal costs are above average variable costs.
 - d. average variable costs are below average fixed costs.
8. If a more efficient technology was discovered by a firm, there would be:
- A. an upward shift in the AVC curve.
 - B. an upward shift in the AFC curve.
 - C. a downward shift in the AFC curve.
 - D. a downward shift in the MC curve.
9. If you know that with 8 units of output, average fixed cost is \$12.50 and average variable cost is \$81.25, then total cost at this output level is:
- a. \$93.75.
 - b. \$97.78.
 - c. \$750.
 - d. \$880.

10. Which of the following are assumptions for break-even analysis?

- A) Elements of cost cannot be divided in different groups.
- B) Fixed cost remains certain from zero production to full capacity.
- C) Behavior of different costs is linear
- D) Selling per price unit remains constant.

- a) A, B, C
- b) B, C, D
- c) A, C, D
- d) A, B, D

11. Different brand of toothpastes and shampoo is belonging to which of market structure?

- A. Perfect Competition
- B. Monopoly Competition
- C. Monopolistic Competition
- D. Oligopoly Competition

12. Given selling price is Rs 10 per unit, variable cost is Rs 6 per unit and fixed cost is Rs 5,000. What is break-even point?

- A. 500 units
- B. 1,000 units
- C. 1,250 units
- D. 600 units

13. Which of the following combination makes Monopolistic Competition?

- A. Monopoly and Perfect
- B. Monopoly and Oligopoly
- C. Oligopoly and Perfect
- D. Monopoly and Duopoly

14. The relationship between AR and MR is equal in _____ competition.

- A. Perfect
- B. Monopoly
- C. Monopolistic
- D. Oligopoly

15. If demand is unitary elastic, a 25% increase in price will result in

- A. 25% change in total revenue
- B. No change in quantity demanded
- C. 1% decrease in quantity demanded
- D. 25% decrease in quantity demanded

16. How many buyers present in oligopoly competition?

- A. Large
- B. Small
- C. Few
- D. Single

17. How many sellers present in oligopoly competition?

- A. Large
- B. Small
- C. Few
- D. Single

18. Which of the following demand forecasting is based on previous year sales?

- A. Active Demand Forecasting
- B. Passive Demand Forecasting
- C. Industry Level Demand Forecasting
- D. National Level Demand Forecasting

19. Which of the following is true case of perfect competition?

- A. Free Entry and Exit
- B. Differentiated product
- C. Unique product
- D. Homogenous product

20. Which of the following market structure offers homogeneous product?

- A. Perfect Competition
- B. Monopoly Competition
- C. Monopolistic Competition
- D. Oligopoly Competition

21. Which of the profit is possible in short run in perfect competition?

- i. Super Normal Profit
- ii. Normal Profit
- iii. Sub normal Profit
- iv. losses

- A. i, ii and iii
- B. i and ii
- C. i and iv
- D. i, ii, iii and iv

22. Who decides price in monopoly competition?

- A. Market Demand and Market Supply
- B. Buyers
- C. Sellers
- D. Government

23. Which of the following is true in case monopoly competition?

- A. Firm and Industry are same
- B. Free entry and exit
- C. Price taker
- D. $AR=MR$

24. What will be cross elasticity of demand in pure monopoly?

- A. Zero
- B. One

C. Negative

D. Positive

25. Who decides price in monopolistic competition?

A. Market Demand and Market Supply

B. Partially by buyers

C. Partially by sellers

D. Government

26. Which of the following is example of Oligopoly competition?

A. Automobile Market

B. Retail Market

C. Indian Railway

D. FMCG Market

27. Which of following demand forecasting is done for more than 5 years?

A. Short Term Demand Forecasting

B. Long Term Demand Forecasting

C. Medium term Demand Forecasting

D. Industry Level Demand Forecasting

28. Which of following demand forecasting is done for less than 1 years?

A. Short Term Demand Forecasting

B. Long Term Demand Forecasting

C. Medium term Demand Forecasting

D. Industry Level Demand Forecasting

29. Which of the following factors affects elasticity of demand?

i. Nature of Commodity

ii. Availability of Substitute

- iii. Level of Income
 - iv. Price of a commodity
- A. Only i
 - B. Only ii & iii
 - C. Only I, ii and iii
 - D. All i, ii, iii and iv

30. What will be cross elasticity of demand for complementary goods?

- A. Negative
- B. Positive
- C. Zero
- D. Diminishing

31. What will be cross elasticity of demand for substitute goods?

- A. Negative
- B. Positive
- C. Zero
- D. Diminishing

32. What is the formula for calculating TR ?

- A. $P \times Q$
- B. TR/Q
- C. $TC_n - TC_{n-1}$
- D. $TFC + TVC$

33. What is the formula for calculating AR ?

- A. $P \times Q$
- B. TR/Q
- c. $TC_n - TC_{n-1}$
- D. $TFC + TVC$

34. Price discrimination refers to _____

- a) charging different prices for different commodities
- b) charging different prices for same buyers at different times
- c) charging different prices for same commodity to different buyers
- d) charging different prices for different product

35. First degree price discrimination refers to _____

- (a) each customer is charged different price for the same commodity
- (b) each market segment is charged different price
- (c) different prices are charged for same commodity in different market
- (d) different prices are charged for different commodity in different market

36. Dumping takes place when a monopolist _____

- (a) has monopoly in the world as well as home market
- (b) has monopoly in the world market
- (c) has monopoly in the home market and competitive world market
- (d) has perfect competitive market in the world market

37. When dumping is of a temporary nature it is called

- (a) persistent dumping
- (b) predatory dumping
- (c) sporadic dumping
- (d) ad hoc dumping

38. which statement is false in the following

- (a) In dumping a monopolist is price taker in the world market
- (b) In first degree price discrimination each customer is charge different price for same good and service.
- (c) For price discrimination product must differ in quality.
- (d) dumping involved home and world market

39. which of the following is true statement

- (a) Companies use transfer pricing to avoid tax
- (b) In case of marginal cost pricing an enterprise will never incur loss.
- (c) Marginal cost pricing does not apply to a private monopoly.
- (d) transfer pricing is never equal to the market price of the product

40. Which of the following features define human needs:

- A. are not concurrent;
- B. do not disappear momentarily if they are satisfied;
- C. are unlimited in capacity;
- D. are unlimited in number.

41. Suppose the supply for product A is perfectly elastic. If the demand for this product increases:

- A. the equilibrium price and quantity will increase;
- B. the equilibrium price and quantity will decrease;
- C. the equilibrium quantity will increase but the price will not change;
- D. the equilibrium price will increase but the quantity will not change.

42. If the coefficient of income elasticity of demand is higher than 1 and the revenue increases, the share of expenditures for commodity X in total expenditure:

- A. will increase;
- B. will decrease;
- C. will remain constant;
- D. can not be determined.

43. If the demand for agricultural products is inelastic:

- A. as the prices decrease, the revenues earned by producers increase;
- B. as the prices decrease, the revenues earned by producers decrease;
- C. rising prices do not lead to differentiation in producers' incomes;
- D. the percentage decrease in prices is lower than the percentage increase in demand.

44. For a rational consumer who has to choose between two goods in the context of budget constraints, the price change of one of the goods, *caeteris paribus*, will determine:

- A. a parallel shift of the budget line to the left;
- B. a change in the slope of the budget line;
- C. no change in the budget line;
- D. a parallel shift of budget line to the right.

45. The price of the product A was reduced from 100 to 90 and, as a result, the quantity demanded has increased from 70 to 75 units. The demand is:

- A. inelastic;
- B. elastic;
- C. unit elastic;
- D. can not be determined from the given information.

46. Choose the false statement:

- A. in general, the demand for necessity goods is less elastic than demand for luxury goods;
- B. if the price and the producers' income are directly proportional, the demand is elastic;
- C. after a long period of time since the change in the price of the good A, supply becomes more elastic;
- D. for a company whose production process involves making two goods, one main and the other secondary, if the price of the main good increases, - *caeteris paribus* - the supply on the secondary good's market will increase (and vice versa).

47. If the demand curve for product A moves to the right, and the price of product B decreases, it can be concluded that:

- A. A and B are substitute goods;
- B. A and B are complementary goods;
- C. A is an inferior good, and B is a superior good;
- D. Both goods A and B are inferior.

48. The indifference curve means:

- A. equal consumption of two goods;
- B. equal utility from the consumption of two combinations of goods;
- C. equal consumer income;
- D. equal prices of the goods consumed.

49. The points located at the intersection of the budget line with the coordinate axes mean:

- A. the consumer does not spend all his income;
- B. the consumer spends all his income for only one good;
- C. the consumer spends absolutely nothing;
- D. these are points impossible to reach by the consumer.

50. If demand is price elastic,

- A. a 1 percent decrease in the price leads to an increase in the quantity demanded that exceeds 1 percent.
- B. a 1 percent increase in the price leads to an increase in the quantity demanded that exceeds 1 percent.
- C. the price is very sensitive to any shift of the supply curve.
- D. a 1 percent decrease in the price leads to a decrease in the quantity demanded that is less than 1 percent.

FOUNDATION OF HUMAN SKILLS

Regular Examination – Dec 2020

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

1.is an association of person in response to the need for social contract.
Command group
Temporary group
Informal group
Task group
2. refers to the degree to which members are attracted to each other and are motivated to stay in the group.
Cohesiveness
Decisiveness
Group polarization
Norms
3. Group..... refers to the pattern of inter-relationship between the individuals constituting a group.
structure
norm
role
status
4.is defined as a prestige position or rank given to groups or group members by others.
Status
Role
Structure
None
5. power arises from the ability of a person to influence the allocation of incentives in an organization.
Coercive
Legitimate
Reward
Referent
6. Goals should be SMART. R stands for ____ goal.
Ready
Realistic
Reel
Radical
7. game is played by managers, to build power base, not with peers but individually with subordinates.
A. Empire building
B. Alliance building

C. Rival camp
Strategic candidates

8. Inconflict, an individual has to choose between one goal which is attractive and the other goal which is not attractive.

Approach-approach

Avoidance-avoidance

Approach-avoidance

Multiple approach avoidance

9. Inconflict, an individual has to make a choice between two or more goals and both have positive and negative outcomes.

Approach-approach

Avoidance-avoidance

Approach-avoidance

Multiple approach avoidance

10. What is not a political tactic used to gain power?

Social exchanges

Power plays

High performance

Selective service

11. ____ conflicts issue is how the work should be done.

Relationship

Interpersonal

Process

Goal

12. The function of culture is _____

Create a sense of identity

Create strong teams

Improve personality

Reduce conflicts

13. _____ culture refers to the core values shared by majority of the organisations members

Dominant

Subculture

Academy

Club

14. Organization _____ is the set of assumptions, beliefs, values and norms that are shared by an organization's members.

Climate

Culture

Structure

Form

15. According to Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, the lowest order of needs are called _____

Self-actualization needs
Social needs.
Safety needs.
Physiological needs.

16. _____ is Intrinsic or Extrinsic.

Culture
Motivation
Economy
Structure

17. The need hierarchy theory was propounded by _____

Abraham Maslow
Henri Fayol
Peter Drucker
Fredrik Herzberg

18. According to Maslow's Hierarchy of needs theory, the need for fulfillment, for realizing one's own potential, and for fully using one's talent and capabilities are example of _____ needs.

Social
Esteem
Self-actualization
Basic

19. An organisation is said to have _____ culture when the management taken into consideration the effect a decision will have on its employees.

Team oriented
People orientation
Result orientation
Easygoingness

20. Organisations with ____ culture hire fresh graduates.

Subculture
Academy
Club
Fortress

21. A _____ is an over-generalized belief about a particular category of people.

Stereotype
Self Monitoring
Halo Effect
Horn Effect

22. The _____ area contains things that nobody knows about us – Including ourselves

Unknown Self
Hidden self
Blind Self

Open Self

23. _____ component of attitude refers to the tendency of a person to act in a certain ways
- Behavioral
 - Cognitive
 - Affective
 - Thinking
24. _____ is an unpleasant internal state that results when individuals notice inconsistency between two or more of their attitudes and their behaviour
- Persuasion technique
 - Self monitoring
 - Self esteem
 - Cognitive Dissonance
25. _____ is defined as efforts to change others attitude through the use of various kinds of message
- Persuasion technique
 - Self monitoring
 - Self esteem
 - Cognitive Dissonance
26. _____ is often said as the image of the soul
- Facial Expression
 - Body Movements
 - Touching
 - Eye Contact
27. _____ are often referred to as the ' windows to the soul'
- Facial Expression
 - Body Movements
 - Touching
 - Eye Contact
28. _____ means when an Individuals who immensely **love themselves** and want **continuous importance** and **admiration**.
- Narcissism
 - Self esteem
 - Motivation
 - Machiavellianism
29. Machiavellianism is also known as _____
- Dark triad
 - Perceiving
 - Judging
 - Sensing
30. _____ is a reflex reaction that doesn't require training
- Unconditioned Response

Neutral Stimulus
Conditioned stimulus
Stimulus

31. Operant conditioning was coined by behaviorist _____
Albert Bandura
Ivon Pavlov
B. F. Skinner
Maslow
32. Classical conditioning was discovered by Russian physiologist _____
Albert Bandura
Ivon Pavlov
B. F. Skinner
Maslow
33. Loss of sleep, Drug addiction, Excessive smoking, overeating are the examples are

Behavioural Effects
Physiological
Psychological
Social
34. _____ occurs due to devastating events in an individual's life
Trauma
Burnout
Boredom
Dullness
35. _____ kind of trauma is experienced by individual who witness to violence, injury and under fear of failure.
Post – Traumatic
Layoff – Survivor
Workplace Trauma
Co-worker
36. _____ concept aims at constant attainment of customer satisfaction through continuous improvement
TQM
Organizational Culture
T – Group
Team Building
37. The term Management by Objective (MBO) was coined by _____
Henry Fayol
Peter Drucker
Gary Hamel
Michael E. Porter
38. _____ role of the manager represents the team
Monitor
Figurehead
Disseminator

Spokesperson

39. Why might individuals resist organisational change?

- 1) Lack of interest.
- 2) Pessimism.
- 3) Anxiety.
- 4) Irritation.
- 5) Opposing strategy proposals.
- 6) Personal ambitions.

1,2,3,4,5,6

2,3,5,6

1,2,4

2,4,5,6

40. _____ Hat is an information hat

Red

White

Yellow

Blue

41. _____ Role help leader in making contacts outside the vertical chain of command to obtain information

Monitor

Figurehead

Liaison

Spokesperson

42. _____ stage in Kurt Lewin model involves a process of change in thoughts, feeling, behavior etc

Unfreeze

Freeze

Movement / Change

Routine

43. _____ is a state of psychological or physiological imbalance resulting from the disparity between situational demand

Stress

Motivation

TQM

MBO

44. _____ - is an OD technique that involves conducting the survey of the employees attitude and opinion and then sharing the results
- MBO
 - TQM
 - Survey Feedback
 - Team building
45. _____ occurs when a response is followed by an end or by the removal of unpleasant event
- Positive Reinforcement
 - Negative Reinforcement
 - Rewarding
 - Punishment
46. _____ -means employees are not provided with a clear picture about their work , duties and responsibility
- Job description
 - Role ambiguity
 - Working Condition
 - Role Conflict
47. Excessive desire to sleep is a _____ effect of sleep
- Behavioural Effects
 - Physiological
 - Psychological
 - Social
48. _____ helps the organization make changes that are rationally planned and implemented
- OD
 - Stress Management
 - Sharing of information
 - Job enlargement
49. In his informational role the manager acts as a _____
- Monitor
 - Leader
 - Liaison
 - Negotiator
50. _____ function of the manager involves ensuring that things are going as planned and closely tracking the performance
- Planning
 - Organizing
 - Controlling
 - Leading

Business Communication – I Semester I 2020-21 Sample MCQs			
1.	Good communication implies _____.		
	a. Agreement	b. Friendliness	
	c. Understanding	d. Telepathy	
2.	To motivate means _____.		
	a. to force	b. to surrender	
	c. to cause to act	d. to imitate	
3.	_____ in a software that enables you to browse through and view website.		
	a. E-mail	b. Hacking	
	c. Web browser	d. Spamming	
4.	Manipulation of news may be referred as _____ Practice.		
	a. Unethical	b. Right	
	c. Ethical	d. Social	
5.	Which of the following would most effectively act as the primary objective of a business organisation?		
	a. To make a profit	b. To procure resources	
	c. To communicate with shareholders	d. To mediate between the organisation and the environment.	
6.	Which of the following alone can ensure effective ethics programme in a business enterprise?		
	a. Publication of a code	b. Establishment of compliance mechanisms	
	c. Involvement of employees	d. Business success	
7.	_____ is an optional part of a letter.		
	a. Date	b. Enclosure	
	c. Inside Address	d. Complimentary Close	
8.	Curriculum vitae is a _____ word.		
	a. American	b. Indian	
	c. Spanish	d. Latin	
9.	Which of the following type of paragraph tells a story where there is a sequence of action or there is a clear beginning, middle, and end to the paragraph?		
	a. Descriptive	b. Expository	
	c. Narrative	d. Lead	

10.	Read the following paragraph and identify the type:	
	Oceans and lakes have much in common, but they are also quite different. Both are bodies of water, but oceans are very large bodies of salt water, while lakes are much smaller bodies of fresh water. Lakes are usually surrounded by land, while oceans are what surround continents. Both have plants and animals living in them. The ocean is home to the largest animals on the planet, whereas lakes support much smaller forms of life. When it is time for a vacation, both will make a great place to visit and enjoy.	
	a. Compare and Contrast	b. Narrative
	c. Conclusion	d. Story
11.	The reply from the receiver to the sender is known as _____.	
	a. Encoding	b. Decoding and Encoding
	c. Decoding	d. Neither encoding nor decoding
12.	_____ means to caution, to guard to tell a person about the unpleasant consequences.	
	a. Advice	b. Warning
	c. Counselling	d. Suggestion
13.	“Ten Commandments of Computer Ethics” have been put forward by ‘Computer Ethics Institute, Washington DC, USA in the year _____.	
	a. 1990	b. 1992
	c. 1991	d. 1993
14.	The word ‘Infectious waste’ is associated with _____.	
	a. Electronics waste	b. General waste
	c. Medical waste	d. General west
15.	The inside address consists of the _____ name, address, contact no. etc.	
	a. Receiver	b. Sender
	c. Speaker	d. Listener
16.	Good business letters are characterized by the following personal quality of the writer.	
	a. Seriousness	b. Humour
	c. Sincerity	d. Formality
17.	Resume is a _____ word.	
	a. French	b. Spanish
	c. Latin	d. American
18.	An enquiry made by an old buyer in usual course of business is _____ enquiry.	
	a. Solicited	b. Unsolicited
	c. Routine	d. Favour
19.	Words or sentences that have no use or value to the statement are referred to as _____.	
	a. essential	b. redundant

	c.	key	d.	hypothetical
20.	Read the following paragraph and identify the type: The school fair is right around the corner, and tickets have just gone on sale. We are selling a limited number of tickets at a discount, so move fast and get yours while they are still available. This is going to be an event you will not want to miss! The school fair is a great value when compared with other forms of entertainment.			
	a.	Expository	b.	Persuasive
	c.	Conclusion	d.	Compare and Contrast
21.	Communication has emerged as a key concept in the _____ World.			
	a.	Indian	b.	Global
	c.	Corporate	d.	Country
22.	Communication is available 24/7 is the outcome of impact of _____.			
	a.	Technology	b.	Growing Industries
	c.	Growing population	d.	Growing Traffic
23.	The Horizontal Communication refers to same hierarchical positions _____ the Organization.			
	a.	Within	b.	Outskirts
	c.	Outside	d.	Without
24.	Organizations use _____ channels of communication.			
	a.	One	b.	Multiple
	c.	Two	d.	Three
25.	Order is an example of _____ communication.			
	a.	Downward	b.	Horizontal
	c.	Upward	d.	Diagonal
26.	“Internal communication runs through the length and breadth of an organization just like the nervous system in the body.”			
	a.	Definition by Keith Davis	b.	Definition by Tony Dawson
	c.	Definition by Peter and Little	d.	Definition by William Scott
27.	Over communication is one of the disadvantages associated with _____ communication.			
	a.	Upward	b.	Consensus
	c.	Downward	d.	Diagonal
28.	Which one of the following is a characteristic of high morale in an Organization?			
	a.	Lack of confidence	b.	Absenteeism
	c.	Indiscipline	d.	Keeping an eye on the grapevine
29.	“The art of getting people to do something that they wouldn’t ordinarily do if you didn’t ask “is a definition of _____ .			

	a.	Motivation	b.	Warning
	c.	Persuasion	d.	Order
30.	The older generation of a reputed organization denied working with new technology is an example of _____ barrier.			
	a.	Physical	b.	Organizational
	c.	Semantic	d.	Psychological
31.	Selective Listening is one of the _____ to listening.			
	a.	Qualification	b.	Carrier
	c.	Barrier	d.	Channel
32.	To strive to meet commitments and deadlines is an example of _____.			
	a.	Integrity at workplace	b.	Integrity with oneself
	c.	Integrity with co- workers	d.	Integrity with others
33.	Media persons should abide the law of _____.			
	a.	Love	b.	Leisure
	c.	Land	d.	Leftist
34.	Protest against surrogate advertisement first began in _____.			
	a.	U.S.A.	b.	U.K.
	c.	India	d.	Russia
35.	Discrimination based on caste or gender is closely linked to _____.			
	a.	Intellectual Rights	b.	Freedom of expression
	c.	Human Rights violation	d.	Creative License
36.	Agbogloshie in _____ is known as E- Grave yard in the world.			
	a.	India	b.	Ghana
	c.	China	d.	Guiyu
37.	Developed countries often dump their _____ in developing countries.			
	a.	Human resource	b.	Raw materials
	c.	Minerals	d.	E-waste
38.	Which of the following alone can ensure effective ethics programme in a business enterprise?			
	a.	Publication of a code	b.	Establishment of compliance mechanisms
	c.	Involvement of employees	d.	Business success
39.	Corporate social responsibility that extends beyond legal mandates can help meet societal expectations in the absence of _____.			
	a.	Statutory devices	b.	Cost tool and Techniques
	c.	Social tool	d.	Science tool
40.	The salutation and _____ correspond with each other.			

	a.	Head Address	b.	Complimentary Close
	c.	Inside Address	d.	Date
41.	_____ refers to polite way of ending the letter.			
	a.	Complimentary Close	b.	Salutation
	c.	Dateline	d.	Head Address
42.	The formal greeting with which a business letter begins is called _____.			
	a.	Reference	b.	Subject
	c.	Salutation	d.	Body copy
43.	_____ comes first in the British style of writing the dateline.			
	a.	Month	b.	Date
	c.	Year	d.	Time
44.	Which of the following is NOT a resume format?			
	a.	Chronological	b.	Functional
	c.	Combinational	d.	Portfolio
45.	Which of these is not mentioned in a job description CV?			
	a.	Date	b.	Name
	c.	Nationality	d.	Education
46.	Which of the following type of paragraph tries to get the reader to accept a particular point of view or understand the writer's position?			
	a.	Narrative	b.	Expository
	c.	Persuasive	d.	Lead
47.	Complete the following sentence with the correct preposition:			
	It is 5 o'clock _____ my watch			
	a.	over	b.	by
	c.	on	d.	with
48.	A _____ is said to be in the active voice when the subject/noun is doing the action.			
	a.	Noun	b.	Pronoun
	c.	Verb	d.	Clause
49.	Read the following paragraph and identify the type:			
	Kingdom Animalia constitutes all animals. Amongst the five kingdoms, the largest kingdom is the animal kingdom. Animals are multicellular eukaryotes. However, like plants, they do not possess chlorophyll or a cell wall. Therefore, members of the animal kingdom exhibit a heterotrophic mode of nutrition. Kingdom Animalia has been classified into ten different subphyla based on their body design or differentiation.			
	a.	Expository	b.	Persuasive
	c.	Conclusion	d.	Critical

50.	Complete the sentence with the correct conjunction:			
	Is the Taj Mahal in Delhi _____ Agra?			
	a.	or	b.	but
	c.	and	d.	so