

Business Communication-II 2020-21			
Q.1	For better readability, it is preferable that bullet points are:		
	A. Complete paragraphs	C. Page of text	
	B. Short phrases	D. Long sentences	
Q.2	When giving a presentation in front of an audience you should do all the following except for:		
	A. Speak loud and clear	C. Provide handouts if needed	
	B. Dress professionally	D. Look at your screen and not the audience	
Q.3	Where should you look while presenting?		
	A. At the board -- that is where the audience is looking	C. At your notes so you get the info correct	
	B. In the eyes of random people in your audience	D. At the chins of individuals in your audience	
Q.4	Which of these is the best way to establish a proper rapport with audience?		
	A. Pointing a finger	C. Waving your hands	
	B. Making eye contact	D. Standing erect	
Q.5	Which of these must be avoided by a speaker during a presentation?		
	A. Abstract words	C. Good pronunciation	
	B. Short sentences	D. Steady pace	
Q.6	A finger may be used to _____ while giving a presentation.		
	A. show over confidence	C. inspire	
	B. show under confidence	D. appoint	
Q.7	Which of these can be used to break the monotony in a speech?		
	A. Humour	C. Constant tone	
	B. Low voice	D. Sad story	
Q.8	Which is not the valid edition of MS PowerPoint?		
	A. MS PowerPoint 2003	C. MS PowerPoint 2010	
	B. MS PowerPoint 2007	D. MS PowerPoint 1920	
Q.9	To center the selected text, the shortcut key is _____		
	A. Ctrl+ C	C. Ctrl+ O	
	B. Ctrl+ E	D. Ctrl+ U	
Q.10	Special effects used to introduce slides in a presentation are known as?		
	A. transitions	C. custom animations	
	B. effects	D. annotations	
Q.11	Which of these is not a step in the preparation of an interview?		
	A. Analysing yourself	C. Being negative	

	B. Identifying your skills	D. Revising your subject
Q.12	_____ skills are assessed in an interview.	
	A. Listening	C. Singing
	B. Blabbering	D. Dancing
Q.13	Which of the following is not one of the most common mistakes jobseekers make during job interviews?	
	A. limp, clammy handshake	C. lack of interest and enthusiasm
	B. over-emphasis on money	D. too much knowledge of the company
Q.14	Which kind of interview includes a process in which the employability of the job applicant is evaluated?	
	A. Stress interview	C. Group interview
	B. Screening interview	D. Behavioural interview
Q.15	Interviews are conversations with _____	
	A. fun	C. friendliness
	B. purpose	D. informality
Q.16	Which of these qualities are important in a group discussion?	
	A. Emotional stability	C. Ignorance
	B. Hostility	D. Aggressiveness
Q.17	Which statement is TRUE?	
	A. Topics related to ethical issues are not good for group discussions.	C. It is best to avoid topics that are controversial when picking group discussion topics.
	B. Topics related to ethics generally are good for group discussions.	D. Topics with clear right and wrong answers are excellent for group discussions.
Q.18	What is the role of the moderator in a focus group?	
	A. To stimulate discussion and keep the conversation on track	C. To sit away from the group and observe their behaviour
	B. To ask leading questions and dominate the discussion	D. To evaluate the group's performance on a particular task
Q.19	Which of these details are not mentioned in Minutes of a Meeting?	
	A. Venue of the meeting	C. Name of the chairman
	B. Date of the meeting	D. Age of the chairman
Q.20	In which of these people with similar interests contribute with their knowledge?	
	A. Seminar	C. Workshop
	B. Conference	D. Meeting
Q.21	The objective of Public Relation is to create:	
	A. Misunderstanding	C. Propaganda
	B. Publicity	D. Knowledge and understanding

Q.22	In PR, the people you have to do business with like employees, investors, suppliers, customers are called your _____.			
	A. Community	C. Publics		
	B. Peers	D. Subordinates		
Q.23	Modern business letters are usually written in:			
	A. Semi-block style	C. Block style		
	B. Full-block style	D. Indented style		
Q.24	_____ letter is the reply to complaint.			
	A. Adjustment	C. Collection		
	B. An inquiry	D. Sales		
Q.25	Solicited Sales letters are written:			
	A. In response to an inquiry.	C. To persuade buyer to buy a product.		
	B. To sell a product or service.	D. To increase marketing of a product.		
Q.26	Collection letter should be:			
	A. Persuasive	C. Critical		
	B. Demanding	D. Emotional		
Q.27	In a claim letter, the initial statement should contain:			
	A. Good news	C. Mixed news		
	B. Bad news	D. Ambiguous		
Q.28	Which assumption is considered while writing collection letter?			
	A. Not pay	C. Pay		
	B. Ignore	D. Delay		
Q.29	Letter refusing adjustment is written when _____.			
	A. When the third party is at fault	C. The buyer is at fault		
	B. The seller is at fault	D. When nobody is at fault		
Q.30	_____ is the name of the credit applicant's bank who can supply all necessary information about him to the trader.			
	A. Bank references	C. Credit references		
	B. Trade references	D. General references		
Q.31	_____ include investigation of an issue or problem or Calculation of financial ratios of a company.			
	A. Formal Report	C. Scientific Report		
	B. Analytical Report	D. Informational Report		
Q.32	Letter reports are of _____ types:			
	A. Two	C. Four		
	B. Three	D. Five		

Q.33	Reports, which show “progress,” accomplishments, or activities over time or at a given stage of a major assignment are known as _____.			
	A.	Periodic Reports	C.	Progress Reports
	B.	Conference Reports	D.	Feasibility report
Q.34	_____ are routine reports prepared at regular time interval-daily, weekly, monthly quarterly or annually.			
	A.	Periodic Reports	C.	Progress Reports
	B.	Formal Reports	D.	Analytical Reports
Q.35	Another name of a synopsis is:			
	A.	Report	C.	Abstract
	B.	Letter	D.	Text
Q.36	There are ___ basic parts of a formal report.			
	A.	Three	C.	Four
	B.	Five	D.	Six
Q.37	Snakes, crocodile, lizards can be generalized as _____			
	A.	Mammals	C.	Reptiles
	B.	Amphibians	D.	Ayes
Q.38	Which one of the following is NOT a part of a summary?			
	A.	using your own words	C.	summary being shorter than the text
	B.	exact words from the text	D.	including main ideas only
Q.39	Which of the following statements about SUMMARIZING is TRUE?			
	A.	The summary is a thought that is true but is not in the passage.	C.	The summary is what the passage is mostly about.
	B.	The summary is specific, detailed information contained in the passage.	D.	The summary is always found in the first sentence of the passage.
Q.40	Read the following passage and choose the best answer.			
	<p>Lisa knew all the seven dwarfs except one. She remembered Grumpy, Sleepy and Bashful. And of course, she could not forget Doc and Dopey. Dopey was her favourite. But there was one she just could not remember. Let us see. There's also Sneezzy, and that is six. But she could not remember that last one. What was his name?</p>			
	A.	Dopey was Lisa's favourite dwarf	C.	Lisa could not remember the name of one of the dwarfs
	B.	There were seven dwarfs in all	D.	Lisa had a good memory

BBI Business Law- Sem II

Sample Questions

1. What does Fraud mean?
 - a. Committing act forbidden by Indian Penal Code
 - b. Gaining unfair advantage
 - c. Intention to cheat
 - d. Stating a fact which is not true unintentionally

2. What is the meaning of Quantum Meruit?
 - a. As much as one has earned
 - b. As much as one has spent
 - c. As much as one has lost
 - d. As much one has found

4. Which Court is the highest hierarchy in India?
 - a. High
 - b. Supreme
 - c. District
 - d. Session

5. What means wrongful detention?
 - a. Habeas Corpus
 - b. Mandamus
 - c. Certiorari
 - d. Quo Warranto
6. Mandamus cannot be issued against whom?
 - a. Criminal
 - b. Police
 - c. Governor
 - d. Government Officer
7. What are extraordinary legal remedies offered to Individuals for adequate protection?
 - a. Order
 - b. Agreement
 - c. Notice
 - d. Writs

8. Which Writ means by what authority?
 - a. Habeas Corpus
 - b. Mandamus
 - c. Certiorari
 - d. Quo Warranto

9. Contract Act is passed in which year?
 - a. 1872

- b. 1972
- c. 1962
- d. 1892

10. What is the consequences of Agreement without consideration?

- a. Voidable
- b. Void
- c. Illegal
- d. Unenforceable

11. Which is a party in a Contract of Pledge?

- a. Bailor
- b. Bailee
- c. Pawnor
- d. Surety

12. Which are the goods under consideration in Sale of Goods Act ?

- a. Immovable
- b. Fixed
- c. Movable
- d. Illegal

13. Which characteristic of the Law must be able to respond without undue delay to change called?

- a. Certainty
- b. Fairness
- c. Accessibility
- d. Flexibility

14. All should have access to knowledge of the law, either directly or through intermediaries is what type of a characteristic?

- a. Certainty
- b. Fairness
- c. Accessibility
- d. Flexibility

15. Which Law involve the study & practice of law that governs the country?

- a. Constitutional
- b. Industrial
- c. Administrative
- d. Taxation

16. In a contract of Indemnity how many parties are there?

- a. 2

- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

17. The Information Technology Act is passed in which year?

- a. 2010
- b. 2001
- c. 2000
- d. 2020

18. Which Act is an important law relating to Indian Cyber laws?

- a. Contract
- b. Special Contract
- c. Consumer Protection
- d. Information Technology

19. In a Contract of Guarantee how many parties are there?

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

20. Which writ means –We Command?

- a. Habeas Corpus
- b. Mandamus
- c. Certiorari
- d. Quo Warranto

21. What is the meaning of Habeas Corpus?

- a. We Command
- b. Have the body
- c. By what authority
- d. Judicial writ

22. What is the consequence of Consent caused by Coercion?

- a. Voidable
- b. Void
- c. Illegal
- d. Unenforceable

23. What is the consequence of the Agreement by consent caused by Mistake of law of India?
- Voidable
 - Void
 - Illegal
 - Valid
24. Who is an auctioneer?
- Principal
 - Agent
 - Bailor
 - Bailee
25. What are the types of goods in a Contract of Pledge?
- Movable
 - Immovable
 - Illegal
 - Defective
26. How many parties are there in a Bill of Exchange?
- 5
 - 4
 - 3
 - 2
27. What is the new party to a negotiable instrument called ?
- Holder
 - Promisor
 - Drawer
 - Drawee
28. Which law provides for safety & safety of employees, governs over Trade Union?
- Constitutional
 - Industrial
 - Administrative
 - Taxation

29. Which law takes into consideration offences like theft, murder, rape?

- a. Civil
- b. Tax
- c. Labour
- d. Criminal

30. Which is a secure key?

- a. Key pair
- b. Electronic record
- c. Asymmetric crypto
- d. Encryption

31. How many person/s are there in a Cyber Appellate Tribunal ?

- a. 2 persons
- b. 3 persons
- c. 1 person
- d. 4 persons

- a. Choose the correct option regarding Industrial Law Covers issues relating to worker's compensation & Relationship between employers & employees
- b. Covers issues relating to law making & powers of the Parliament
- c. Covers issues relating to Succession & property
- d. Covers issues relating to intellectual property & contracts
- e. Criminal

a. Choose the correct option regarding Electronic Governance. Legal recognition of digital signatures & retention of electronic records

- b. Non recognition of electronic data & non cognizance of cyber crimes
- c. Governance over hard copy of records & recognition to digital signatures
- d. Execution of Power of Attorney & creation of Trust under Indian Trust Act

a. Choose the correct option regarding duties of Subscribers. Maintain computerized data base & control public key

- b. Generating key pair & control of private key
- c. Issue license & grant the Digital Signature Certificate
- d. Cancellation of license issued & who has access to computerized data

a. Choose the correct sequence from highest to lowest. Courts in India Magistrate Court, High Court, Supreme Court, District Court,

- b. High Court, Supreme Court, District Court, Magistrate Court
- c. District Court, Magistrate Court, High Court, Supreme Court
- d. Supreme Court, High Court, District Court, Magistrate Court

32. Choose the correct option regarding Principal of Natural Justice)

- a. No man shall be condemned unheard & a party is entitled to know the reasons
 - b. Notice not necessary & results in excess of jurisdiction
 - c. Leads to exploitation & is a result of lack of jurisdiction
 - d. Is miscarriage of justice & promotes biasness
33. Choose the correct option regarding Right to Freedom under Article 19-22.
- a. It includes equal opportunity to get a job & abolishment of untouchability
 - b. It includes right to free education for children between the age of 6-14 & protection from illegal arrest
 - c. It includes right to file writ of mandamus & follow any religion peacefully
 - d. It includes right to assemble peacefully & right to reside in any part of India
34. Choose the correct option regarding Quasi Contract.
- a. Also called Implied Contracts & includes supply of necessities
 - b. Also called Contract of Bailment & includes non-gratuitous act
 - c. Also called Contract of Agency & includes suit for injunction
 - d. Also called Contingent Contract & includes suit for damages
35. Choose the correct option regarding voidable Agreement.
- a. There is no legal remedy & it is illegal in nature
 - b. It is prohibited by law & is due to change in law
 - c. An agreement enforceable by law by one of the parties & is available when consent is caused by Undue Influence
 - d. An agreement not enforceable due to technical error & which is prohibited by law
36. Choose the correct option regarding Caveat Emptor.
- a. Buyer Beware & the responsibility regarding goods is on Buyer
 - b. Seller Beware & the responsibility regarding goods is on Buyer
 - c. Banker Beware & the responsibility regarding goods is on Seller
 - d. Supplier Beware & the responsibility regarding goods is on Seller
- a. Choose the correct option regarding Condition. It is stipulation collateral to main purpose & a right to reject goods
- b. It is a stipulation essential to the main purpose & gives a right to repudiate the contract
 - c. It is a stipulation essential to the main purpose & secondary or collateral
 - d. It is a stipulation which is subsidiary to the main purpose & gives right to discharge of contract.

5. Excess of average profit earned by the firm over and above its normal profit. *
(1 Point)

- a. Bumper Profit
- b. Normal Returns
- c. Super Profit
- d. Excess Profit

6. A company can buy-back _____ Shares. *
(1 Point)

- a. Equity Shares
- b. Preference Shares
- c. Both Equity and Preference shares
- d. Neither Equity nor Preference shares

7. A company cannot issue _____ shares *
(1 Point)

- a. Redeemable cumulative preference shares
- b. Redeemable non-cumulative preference shares
- c. Redeemable participating preference shares
- d. Irredeemable preference shares

8. Consideration for redemption of debentures can be done from _____. *
(1 Point)

- a. Cash
- b. New debentures
- c. Shares
- d. Cash, New debentures, Shares

9. For valuation of goodwill by capitalization method, the formula for goodwill calculation is _____. *
(1 Point)

- a. No. of years purchased multiplied with average profits
- b. No. of years purchased multiplied with super profits
- c. Summation of the discounted value of expected future benefits
- d. Super profit divided with expected rate of return

10. Which of the following is not a 'free reserve' for the purpose of buyback of shares

_____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Profit & Loss Account
- b. Dividend Equalisation Reserve
- c. General Reserve
- d. Revaluation Reserve

11. When the shares are redeemed out of profits, a sum equal to nominal amount of shares redeemed is to be _____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Transferred to Capital Redemption Reserve A/c
- b. Transferred to General Reserve A/c
- c. Transferred to Development Rebate Reserve A/c
- d. Transferred to Debenture Redemption Reserve A/c

12. Profit on immediate cancellation of company's own debentures after purchase is transferred to _____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Capital reserve
- b. General reserve
- c. Goodwill
- d. Profit & loss Account

13. Goodwill is _____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Excess of sales value of business over net assets of firm
- b. Double the average profit of last three years
- c. Of no value being fictitious asset
- d. Not an asset as it is not purchased and non-physical

14. No company shall purchase its own shares unless the buy-back is of less than 25% of the _____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Total paid-up capital of the company
- b. Total paid-up capital and reserves of the company
- c. Total paid-up capital and free reserves of the company
- d. Total nominal capital and free reserves of the company

15. The amount received in cash for securities premium can be utilized only for _____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Making partly paid shares fully paid.
- b. Making provision for redemption of red. Pref. shares and transfer to Capital Red. A/c
- c. Writing off loss on sale of any fixed asset
- d. Making fully paid shares partly paid.

16. Debenture redemption fund a/c is created from_____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Profit & Loss a/c
- b. Balance sheet
- c. Profit & Loss Appro. A/c
- d. Reserve A/c

17. Rate of profit estimated or expected on capital employed is_____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Super Profit
- b. Normal Rate of Return
- c. Average Profit
- d. Normal Profit

18. A company may purchase its own share out of_____*

(1 Point)

- a. Its free reserves only
- b. The proceeds of any shares only
- c. The securities premium account only
- d. Its free reserves, the proceeds of any shares and securities premium account

19. When preference shares are redeemed at a premium, provision for premium amount is made from_____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Securities Premium A/c
- b. Amount received from issue of new shares
- c. Forfeited Shares A/c
- d. Capital Reserve A/c

20. Following is the type of the method of redeeming debentures_____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Open market
- b. Conversion into shares
- c. Payment on a specified Date
- d. Open market, Conversion into shares, Payment on a specified Date

21. Amount of Capital used by business concern to run its business activities is

_____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Capital Employed
- b. Share Capital
- c. Paid-up Capital
- d. Authorised Capital

22. Maximum buy back in a year can be _____%. *

(1 Point)

- a. 10%
- b. 20%
- c. 25%
- d. 30%

23. Redeemable Preference Shares cannot be redeemed _____.*

(1 Point)

- a. At cost price
- b. At a premium
- c. At a discount.
- d. At par and premium

24. Interest received on sinking fund Investments is _____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Expense
- b. Income
- c. Both Income and Expense
- d. Neither Income nor Expense

25. What is the formula to find out capitalized profit? *

(1 Point)

- a. Average profit - Expected profit
- b. Average profit / Expected rate of return
- c. Expected profit - Average profit
- d. Average profit x Expected rate of return

26. The shares bought back should be_____. *

(1 Point)

- a. Re- issued
- b. Pledged to loan
- c. Cancelled
- d. Ignored

27. The premium paid on buy back should be provided out of_____.

(1 Point)

- a. Security premium
- b. Share capital
- c. Statutory reserves
- d. Capital reserves

28. Under Section 55 of the Companies Act, 2013 Redeemable Preference shares can be redeemed out of_____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Out of amount received from issue of shares.
- b. Out of credit balance of P & LA/c.
- c. Out of Revenue Reserves.
- d. Out of amount received from issue of shares, out of credit balance of P & L A/c and out of Revenue Reserves

29. The Debt : Equity ratio, after buy-back should not exceed_____.*

(1 Point)

- a. 02:01
- b. 01:01
- c. 01:02
- d. 03:04

30. What is the formula to find out super profit? *

(1 Point)

- a. Average profit - Expected profit
- b. Expected profit - Average profit
- c. Average profit + Expected profit
- d. Average profit x Expected profit

31. The security under Buyback cannot be issued within_____.*

(1 Point)

- a. One year
- b. Two year
- c. Six months
- d. Three months

32. As per Section 55 of the Companies Act, 2013 Redeemable Preference Shares can be redeemed out of_____.*

(1 Point)

- a. Amount received from issue of fresh Equity Shares
- b. Amount received from issue of preference shares
- c. Credit balance of profit and loss account
- d. Amount received in any way of the above

33. When profits of few years are increasing then which profit is taken into account for calculating goodwill? *

(1 Point)

- a. Simple average profit
- b. Weighted average profit
- c. Capitalized profit
- d. Super profit

34. Board of directors can approve buy back upto_____.*

(1 Point)

- a. 25%
- b. 10%
- c. 20%
- d. 5%

35. If 1000, 100 Rs. Debenture redeemed at 5% premium and converted to Preference Shares of Rs. 100 at 105 per share. How many shares are required to issue? *

(2 Points)

- a. Rs. 2,000
- b. Rs. 1,000
- c. Rs. 3,000
- d. Rs. 4,000

36. A Ltd. issued 4000 12.5% Debenture of Rs. 100 each at discount of 10%; which amount is to be credited while passing entries for Debenture Account? *

(2 Points)

- a. Rs. 5,00,000
- b. Rs. 3,00,000
- c. Rs. 2,00,000
- d. Rs. 4,00,000

37. Find out goodwill by capitalisation method?

Average profit is Rs.48,000; Total Assets Rs.14,00,000; Total Liabilities Rs.8,00,000;
Expected Rate of Return 6%. *

(2 Points)

- a. Rs.2,00,000
- b. Rs.3,60,000
- c. Rs.8,00,000
- d. Rs.1,32,000

38. Calculate goodwill by super profit method:

Capital Employed Rs.25,00,000; Average profit Rs. 2,25,000; Expected rate of return-
10%. *

(2 Points)

- a. Rs.50,000
- b. Rs.5,00,000
- c. Rs. 45,000
- d. Zero

42. "Equity Capital (` 10) ` 10,00,000

General Reserve ` 12,00,000

Profit & Loss Account ` 1,00,000

Securities Premium ` 2,00,000

The maximum buyback is_____." *

(2 Points)

- a. ` 4500000
- b. ` 625000
- c. ` 550000
- d. ` 300000

43. Bablu Ltd. issued 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of 50%. In order to redeem 4,000 Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each at premium of 5%.

The amount to be transferred to Capital Redemption Reserve Account will be - *
(2 Points)

- a. Rs. 5,00,000
- b. Rs. 5,50,000
- c. Rs. 2,00,000
- d. Rs. 1,00,000

44. XYZ Limited wants to redeem its 6,000 Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each. Rs.90 paid up at a premium of 10%; There are following balances in the books;
Share premium A/c Rs. 10,000

Bank A/c Rs. 1,00,000

P&L Account (Cr.) Rs. 1,00,000

How many shares of Rs. 100 each would be required to be issued at a premium of 10% by the company; so that the above-mentioned pref. shares can be redeemed? *
(2 Points)

- a. 5,000 shares
- b. 3,000 shares
- c. 4,000 shares
- d. 6,000 shares

45. ABC Ltd., issued 6,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 50 at a premium of 10%. In order to redeem 5,000 Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each at premium of 10%, the amount to be transferred to Capital Reserve A/c will be _____.*

(2 Points)

- a. Rs. 5,00,000
- b. Rs. 5,50,000
- c. Rs. 2,00,000
- d. Rs. 1,00,000

46. A Ltd. issued 3,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium 10% redeemable preference shares of Rs. 1,00,000, then the amount to transferred to Capital Red. Reserve A/c will be_____.*

(2 Points)

- a. Rs. 50,000
- b. Rs. 55,000
- c. Rs. 20,000
- d. Rs. 70,000

47. 40. A Ltd. redeemed 5000 debentures of Rs. 100 each at 5% premium, the value of Premium on Redemption of Debenture would be; *

(2 Points)

- a. Rs. 5000
 - b. Rs. 50,000
 - c. Rs. 25,000
 - d. Rs. 60,000
-

Vidyalankar School of Information Technology
 FY
 Sem: II
 Subject: Foundation Course-II
 Sample Questions

Q.1	Which of the following activities play an important role in the economic development of India?		
	A. Industry	C. Forestry	
	B. Agriculture	D. Fishing	
Q.2	The major beneficiaries of economic liberalization have been in the _____.		
	A. Only in villages	C. Cities and villages	
	B. Only in suborn	D. Cities & town	
Q.3	The space of globalization picked up rapidly in the _____ quarter of 20th century.		
	A. Fourth	C. Second	
	B. First	D. Third	
Q.4	Of the total value of export from India grow based industries contribute for about _____.		
	A. 20	C. 40	
	B. 30	D. 50	
Q.5	Government can use _____ barriers to increase or decrease foreign trade.		
	A. Transportation	C. Trade	
	B. Communication	D. Connectivity	
Q.6	_____ is challenge for small producer and worker.		
	A. Privatization	C. Trade barrier	
	B. Globalization	D. Liberalization	
Q.7	When Indian market started flooding with foreign goods, Indian goods were pushed to _____.		
	A. First position	C. Third position	
	B. Second position	D. Forth position	
Q.8	Which of the following is not an advantage of privatization?		
	A. Reduced financial burden on government	C. It helped the government to improve the pace of economic development	
	B. It increased the government's administrative responsibility	D. It will eliminate political interference and improve efficiency.	
Q.9	Which of the following industries did not suffer after globalization in India?		
	A. Automobile	C. Toys	
	B. Plastic	D. Dairy Products	
Q.10	Which of the following mode of communication provide reliable and cost-effective communication for concise information?		
	A. Fax	C. Computer	

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 Sample Questions

	B. SMS	D. Cell phone
Q.11	Any type of information on any topic is available within fraction of second with the help of _____.	
	A. E-Mail	C. Internet
	B. Fax	D. GPS
Q.12	Which of the following revolution was responsible for substantial increase in food grain production?	
	A. White	C. Green
	B. Blue	D. Yellow
Q.13	_____ are those rights without which we cannot live.	
	A. Human rights	C. Civil rights
	B. Political rights	D. Economic rights
Q.14	The Greeks emphasized on _____ in the concept of human right.	
	A. reason	C. effect
	B. cause	D. Natural law
Q.15	The first person who developed comprehensive theory of human right was British Philosopher	
	A. Hobbes	C. Grotius
	B. Locke	D. Rousseau
Q.16	The UDHR was adopted by the General Assembly on 10 December 1948 at its meeting in _____.	
	A. Paris	C. France
	B. London	D. Geneva
Q.17	Article _____ prohibits the state from discriminating against any individual or group of individuals	
	A. Article 15	C. Article 17
	B. Article 16	D. Article 18
Q.18	_____ is one of most vital and cherished freedom in a democratic society.	
	A. Freedom of speech and expression	C. Freedom of Association
	B. Freedom of press	D. Freedom of Peaceful Assembly
Q.19	The enjoyment of the _____ is a necessary condition for the enjoyment of all the other human rights.	
	A. Right of life	C. Right to equality
	B. Right to education	D. Right to environment
Q.20	The parliament passed _____ in 2005.	

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	A.	Right to information	C.	Right to privacy
	B.	Right to vote	D.	Right to represent
Q.21	The primary specialised agency to implement the right to health is _____.			
	A.	World Health Organization	C.	International Labour Organization (ILO)
	B.	UNESCO	D.	Red Cross Society
Q.22	Ecology is study of which of the following disciplines?			
	A.	Biotechnology	C.	Bioinformatics
	B.	Biology	D.	Biodiversity
Q.23	Which of the following factors is not biotic factor?			
	A.	Genes	C.	Climate
	B.	Cells	D.	Organisms
Q.24	Surrounding of the organism is known as _____			
	A.	Ecology	C.	History
	B.	Economy	D.	Environment
Q.25	Human capacity to use natural resources depend upon his _____ development.			
	A.	Economic & technological	C.	Geographical & technological
	B.	Scientific & technological	D.	Scientific & Economical
Q.26	Which of the following is not chemical factor of ecosystem?			
	A.	Water	C.	Sunlight
	B.	Land	D.	Climate
Q.27	Which of the following is not macro consumer components of ecosystem?			
	A.	Decomposers	C.	Carnivores
	B.	Herbivores	D.	Omnivores
Q.28	How many people were expected to live in urban areas in India by 2000 AD.			
	A.	100 million	C.	300 million
	B.	200 million	D.	400 million
Q.29	The earth Summit II was held in the year _____.			
	A.	1977	C.	1997
	B.	1987	D.	2007
Q.30	Which of the following is the fund resource?			
	A.	Minerals	C.	Water
	B.	Plants	D.	Animals
Q.31	A good laugh a day will help keep _____ away.			

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	A.	Motivation	C.	Prejudices
	B.	Stressors	D.	Ethics
Q.32	_____ provide an opportunity to change & growth.			
	A.	Challenges	C.	Meditation
	B.	Yoga	D.	Both B & C
Q.33	Family is a _____ agents of Socialization.			
	A.	Primary	C.	Secondary
	B.	Economical	D.	Tertiary
Q.34	The Stress and General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS) was developed by _____.			
	A.	Hans Selye	C.	Rousseau
	B.	John Locke	D.	Thomas Hobbes
Q.35	When a stressful situation is perceived as an opportunity that will lead to a good outcome, it is called _____.			
	A.	Distress	C.	Eustress
	B.	Under-stress	D.	Hypo-Stress
Q.36	Thomas Kilmann identified _____ ways of addressing conflict.			
	A.	Two	C.	Three
	B.	Four	D.	Five
Q.37	_____ provides an opportunity for change and growth.			
	A.	Control	C.	Challenge
	B.	Commitment	D.	Stressors
Q.38	_____ requires the individual to choose between alternatives that contain both positive and negative consequences.			
	A.	Avoidance Conflict	C.	Approach Conflict
	B.	Approach-Avoidance Conflict	D.	Multiple Approach-Avoidance Conflict
Q.39	_____ is a baseless and negative attitude towards member of a group.			
	A.	aggression	C.	prejudice
	B.	affection	D.	stress
Q.40	_____ can be defined as the most basic means of settling our differences.			
	A.	Meditation	C.	Negotiation
	B.	Arbitration	D.	Accommodation

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Sample Questions

Organisational Behaviour – Sem II

6. Meaning of Personality is _____ Required to answer. Single choice.
(1 Point)

- a. It is a combination of characteristics or qualities that form an individual's distinctive character.
- b. It is a Combination of different values
- c. It is a Combination of thinking and dressing
- d. It is a combination of etiquettes

7. Which of the following does not belong to The Big Five Personality Traits Model Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Openness
- b. Dis-agreeableness
- c. Conscientiousness
- d. Extraversion/ Introversion
- e. Natural Reactions

8. Learning is nothing but change in _____ Required to answer. Single choice.
(1 Point)

- a. Personality
- b. Attitude
- c. Behavior
- d. Nature

9. Reinforcement is some type of _____ which follows the performance of an activity. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Punishment
- b. Reward
- c. Reward or Punishment
- d. Award or Recognition

10. Operant Conditioning is a form of _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Learning
- b. Earning
- c. Teaching
- d. Preaching

11. _____ refers to the process through which individual's attempt to determine the causes of others behavior. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Contribution
- b. Attribution
- c. Perception
- d. Behaviour

12. Emotions are usually accompanied by distinct _____ expression. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Verbal
- b. Positive
- c. Facial
- d. Physical

13. _____ factors can influence interpretations of emotions. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Cultural
- b. Environmental
- c. Social
- d. Natural

14. A programmed decision is a _____ decision. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Regular
- b. Routine
- c. Irregular
- d. Special

15.The availability heuristic means _____.Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. It is a tendency to simplify complex decisions
- b. It is a tendency to make decisions to make judgments on the stereotyped impressions.
- c. It is tendency to make decisions on the basis of available information.
- d. It is a tendency to make decisions on the basis of the way the problem is framed .

16.. _____ Communication is described as the flow of information from people of higher authority to people of lower levels of authority.Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Upward
- b. Downward
- c. Diagonal
- d. Lateral

17._____ allows employees in an organization to have meetings with people at different locations .Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Video conferencing
- b. Network
- c. Communication Channel
- d. Networking

18._____ power is dependent on fear .Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Reward
- b. Coercive
- c. Legitimate
- d. Expert

19.An Organization that is characterized by _____ trust encourages politics .Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Low
- b. High
- c. Balanced
- d. Imbalanced

20. Sharing of information is _____ in distributive bargaining .Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. High
- b. Medium
- c. Low
- d. Highest

21. Recent Researches has found that some of the Big Five Personality traits are related to _____.Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Discussions
- b. Negotiations
- c. Brain storming
- d. Group Discussion

22. The most desirable Life position is _____.Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. I am OK, You are OK
- b. I am OK, You are OK
- c. I am not OK, You are not OK
- d. I am OK OK , You are OK OK

23. _____ is defined as any act of recognition for another. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Rewarding
- b. Stroking
- c. Patting
- d. Awarding

24. Anonymity is an advantage of _____ technique. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Nominal Group
- b. Brainstorming
- c. Electronic Meeting
- d. Group Discussion

25. Response is given to _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Motivation
- b. Locus of Control
- c. Discrimination
- d. Stimuli

26. _____ refers to the degree to which decision making is concentrated at a single point in the Organization. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Decentralization
- b. Delegation
- c. Centralization
- d. Bureaucracy

27. _____ is seen in a dirty world. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Authority
- b. Bureaucracy
- c. Diplomacy
- d. Simplicity

28. A study by Scheiner and Bowen of the Bank customers and Employees, found that there is a positive relationship between various aspects of the Organizational climate and _____. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Customers report of dissatisfaction
- b. Customers report of satisfaction
- c. Customers report of Anger
- d. Customers report of distrust

29. Unity of Command states that a person should have _____. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. One and only one superior
- b. More than one superiors
- c. No superiors
- d. People should work on their own command

30. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of Matrix design? Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Facilitates coordination
- b. Flexibility
- c. Poor Communication
- d. Ambiguity

31. In which type of Organization product created is better than any single company could create? Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Virtual
- b. The Boundaryless
- c. Futuristic
- d. The Team structure

32. Large sized organizations have more _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. More vertical levels
- b. More Horizontal levels
- c. More Lateral Levels
- d. More Diagonal levels

33. _____ refers to the stability in the environment when an organization can predict change accurately. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Velocity
- b. Volatility
- c. Vitality
- d. Viscosity

34. The _____ is the number of subordinates in an organization who are supervised by Managers. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Chain of command
- b. Span of control
- c. Unity of command
- d. Diversity of command

35. An _____ is a representation of an Organization's internal structure. Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Organizational structure
- b. Organizational chart
- c. Organizational design
- d. Organizational Infrastructure

36.1. In a perfectly competitive market, the type of decision a firm has to make is different in the short run than in the long run. Which of the following is an example of a perfectly competitive firm's short-run decision? Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

- a. what price to charge buyers for the product
- b. whether or not to enter or exit an industry
- c. the profit-maximizing level of output
- d. how much to spend on advertising and sales promotion

37.2. Which of the following is international trade? Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

- a. Trade between countries
- b. Trade between regions
- c. Trade between provinces
- d. Both (b) and (c)
- e. Option 2

38. Which of the following statements about the ideology of Utilitarianism in the context of British India is/are correct? 1. Utilitarianism believed that the rule of Law was necessary for the societal betterment. 2. James Mill expounded the principles of Utilitarianism in his famous book 'Utilitarians and the Raj' 3. Utilitarianism differed from the liberals in the significant ways. 4. Utilitarianism had distinct authoritarian tendencies. Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

- a. Only 1
- b. 1 and 2
- c. 3 and 4
- d. 1, 3 and 4

39. Which of the following countries have been black listed by OECD on refusing to adopt new rules for openness and serving as Tax Havens? Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

- a. Costa Rica, Switzerland, Austria and Andorra
- b. Costa Rica, Malaysia, Philippines and Uruguay
- c. France, Japan, Laos and Libya
- d. The Philippines, Latvia, Lesotho and Ireland

40. Smart goals are best described as _____. Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

- a. Specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and timely.
- b. straight forward, meaningful, accessible, real, and tested
- c. strategic, moderate, achievable, relevant, and timely
- d. specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and tested

41. A family business's chances of survival and success are increased when there is enough _____. Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

- a. Adequate dialogue in the family, discipline to act responsibly towards business, build family commitments to business.
- b. Competition for status, power and control.
- c. Adequate competition, irresponsible behavior, competition for status.
- d. Adequate dialogue in the family, adequate competition for status, commitment towards business.

42. Which of the following is not true of the objective of SEBI? Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

- a. Regulate the activities of the Merchant Banks
- b. To control the operations of Mutual Funds
- c. To work as a regulator of stock exchange activities
- d. To control the activities of Merchant Banks

43. The recent global sustainability agenda has been dominated by which of the following organizations sustainability goals? Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

- a. Marks and Spenser's 'Plan A'
- b. United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals'
- c. The Alibaba Groups' 'Sustainability Initiative'

d. Unilever's 'Sustainable Living Plant'

44... A stake holder's orientation includes all of the following activities except
:Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

a. Generating data about stakeholders group

b. Assessing the Firm's effect on stakeholder group

c. Distributing stakeholder information throughout the firm

d. Minimizing the stakeholder information on the firm.

45.10.Match the following : Group A Group B A. General Insuranc Business Act
i. 1972 B. InsuranceAct ii. 2002 C. Insurance Amendment Act iii. 1999 D. IRDA
Act iv. 1938Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

a. A-i B-ii C-iii D-iv

b. A-i B-iv C-ii D-iii

c. A-ii B-iii C-iv D-i

d. A-iv B-iii C-ii D-i

1. _____ was the institute created with the purpose of quick disposal of the grievances of insured customers

- Actuary
- Ombudsman
- Insurance agent
- All of these

2. _____ is a business professional who deals with the financial impact of risk and uncertainty

- Actuary
- Ombudsman
- Insurance agent
- All of these

3. Stree Reinsurance is a type of _____

- Double insurance
- Fire insurance
- Re-insurance
- Marine Insurance

4. _____ are add ons to the basic insurance policy to supplement the cover provided

- Sum assured
- Premium
- Rider
- All of these

5. _____ life insurance policy is designed to cover the risk of two or more lives under a single policy

- Ordinary endowment policy
- Joint life endowment policy
- Double endowment policy

Fixed term endowment policy

6. _____ was the first act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to insurance business

- IRDA Act
- General Insurance Business Act
- Insurance Act
- LIC Act

7. In case of general insurance, deposit with RBI should not exceed _____

- 10 crores
- 20 crores
- 100 crores
- 1000 crores

8. All Insurance companies have to maintain certain amount of deposit with _____ Bank of India

- Central
- Reserve
- Oriental
- None of these

9. _____ is a contract of insurance whereby the sum of money is secured to the assured in the event of death of animals like bulls, buffaloes cows etc

- Crop Insurance
- Cattle Insurance
- Burglary Insurance
- Life Insurance

10. _____ means the transfer of all the rights and remedies available to the insured in favor of insurance company

- Subrogation
- Rider
- Premium
- Claim

11. _____ account is preferable for salaried people

- Saving
- Fixed Deposit
- Hybrid
- Current

12. Term deposits are also called as _____

- Saving deposits
- Fixed Deposits
- Current deposits
- Hybrid deposits.

13. _____ is a type of account in which there is no limitation on withdrawals

- Saving deposits
- Fixed Deposits
- Current deposits
- Hybrid deposits

14. _____ account combines the advantages of Savings account and fixed deposit.

- Saving deposits
- Fixed Deposits
- Current deposits
- Hybrid deposits

15. _____ Account is used to hold the securities in electronic form

- Flexi
- Hybrid
- Demat
- Current

16. _____ is a provision of affordable financial services to the under privileged sections

- Financial inclusion
- Financial exclusion
- Financial literacy
- Financial education

17. _____ is a type of account operated by a banker where the rate of interest payable on the deposit made by a customer is allowed to change

- Floating rate deposit account
- Fixed rate deposit account
- Hybrid / Flexi Deposit account
- None of these

18. _____ is a type of account operated by a banker for the benefit of senior citizens of the country

- Floating rate deposit account
- Resident Foreign currency account
- Hybrid / Flexi Deposit account
- Senior Citizen Deposit Account

19. _____ means funds can be transferred from fixed deposit to current account whenever needed for meeting immediate cash requirement

- Resident Foreign currency account

- Hybrid / Flexi Deposit account
- Sweep in Account
- Reverse Sweep in

20. Banking in India is governed by _____

- Companies Act 1956
- State Bank of India Act 1935
- Banking Regulation Act 1949
- All of these

21. _____ is a person who accepts deposits, money on current accounts, issue and pay cheques and collects cheques for his customers

- Depositor
- Insurer
- Insured
- Banker

22. _____ is a person who has an account with the bank

- Customers
- Insurer
- Insured
- Banker

23. _____ account is normally opened for the businessmen for their convenience

- Recurring
- Saving
- Current
- Fixed Deposit account

24. _____ deposit is also known as time deposit.

- Recurring
- Saving

- Current
- Fixed

25. _____ account is intended to inculcate the habit of saving on a regular basis.

- Recurring
- Saving
- Current
- Fixed Deposit account

26. The main object of this account is to promote the savings of the people

- Recurring
- Saving
- Current
- Fixed Deposit account

27. Recurring deposits are also called as _____ deposit

- Cumulative
- Demand
- Current
- None of the above

28. CRR stands for _____

- Current Reserve Ratio
- Cash Return Ratio
- Cash Reserve Ratio
- Current Return Ratio

29. _____ was the first bank established in India in the year 1786

- Bank of Bombay
- Bank of Calcutta

- General Bank of India
- Central Bank of India

30. In case of _____ a charge is created over moveable property

- Pledge
- Mortgage
- Lien
- Hypothecation

31. _____ is the transfer of interest in specific immovable property for the purpose of securing the loan

- Pledge
- Mortgage
- Lien
- Hypothecation

32. It is a right of creditor to retain the properties belonging to the debtor until the debt is repaid. here the banker submits a declaration to the banker that his assets are free from any charge.

- Pledge
- Mortgage
- Lien
- Hypothecation

33. _____ is a small plastic card that allows its holder to buy goods and services on credit and to pay at fixed intervals through the card issuing bank.

- Debit card
- Smart Card
- Charge card
- Credit Card

34. _____ is the transfer of any existing or future right, property for the purpose of securing loan.

- Lien
- Assignment
- Mortgage
- Hypothecation

35. ATM stands for _____

- Automatic Transfer Machine
- Auto generated Transfer Mechanism
- Automated Teller Machine
- None of these

36. _____ refers to movement of money from one country to another due to personal or trade remittances

- Foreign exchange
- Electronic transfer
- Underwriting
- Merchant Banking

37. _____ represents pooling of savings for the purpose of diversification

- Derivatives
- Mutual funds
- Shares
- Bonds

38. _____ is a loan taken by a company from commercial bank, pending disbursement of term loan from the financial institution

- Cash credit
- Term loans
- Bridge finance

Overdraft

39. _____ is an arrangement between a bank and its customer by which the customer is allowed to withdraw over and above his credit balance in the current account

Cash credit

Term loans

Bridge finance

Overdraft

40. _____ is a combination of banking and consultancy services

Venture Capital

Merchant Banking

Loan syndication

Underwriting

41. Match the pairs

A

B

i. Note issuing authority

a. District Central Co-operative Bank

ii. Axis Bank Ltd

b. Risk Capital Technology Finance Corporation of India Ltd

iii. DCCB

c. RBI

iv. RCTC

d. Private Sector Bank

A. i - c; ii - d; iii - a; iv - b

B. i - c; ii - a; iii - b; iv - d

C. i - a; ii - b; iii - c; iv - d

D. i - d; ii - e; iii - d; iv - b

42. Identify the incorrect statement

- i. Insurance Ombudsman was created for quick disposal of insurance customer grievances.
- ii. Every insurance company has to maintain certain deposit with RBI
- iii. When the insured insures the same risk with two or more independent insurers it called as re-insurance.

43. Banks accept the following deposits.

- I. Fixed Deposit
- II. Saving Deposit
- III. Recurring Deposit
- IV. Current deposit
- V. Corporate deposits

- A. I, II and V only
- B. I, III and IV
- C. I, II, III and IV
- D. All of these

44. Methods of handling risk includes

- I. Prevention of risk
- II. reduction of risk
- III. acceptance of risk
- IV. Increasing the possibility of risk

- A. I, III and IV
- B. I, II and III
- C. I and II only
- D. III and IV only

45. Functions of EXIM bank includes

- I. Direct loans for the purpose of exports and imports
- II. Foreign currency pre-shipment credit
- III. Financing of ventures in foreign countries
- IV. Industrial development
- V. Agricultural development.

- A. I, II and V
- B. III, IV and V
- C. II, III and V
- D. I, II and III

FYBBI – QM II – Sample Questions

Square-Root(a): Square-Root(b) is called _____ratio of a:b

- a. Duplicate
- b. Triplicate
- c. Sub Duplicate
- d. Sub Triplicate

If 8 pens cost Rs 108, how much would 13 pens cost?

- a. Rs 175.50
- b. Rs 180
- c. Rs 190
- d. Rs 195.50

Amit spends 60 % of his income. If in a month, he saved Rs 20,928 then find his earning for the month

- a. Rs 52,350
- b. Rs 54,550
- c. Rs 56,450
- d. Rs 58,650

Profit is usually considered as a percentage on the cost price and loss is usually considered as a percentage on the _____.

- a. Net selling price
- b. Invoice Price
- c. Cost price
- d. List price

Discount is usually calculated as a percentage on the _____.

- a. Cost price
- b. Net selling price
- c. Invoice price
- d. List price

Commission is usually calculated as a percentage on the _____.

- a. Cost price
- b. Net selling price
- c. Invoice price
- d. List price

A person who brings together a prospective buyer and seller and negotiates a settlement for a remuneration is called _____.

- a. Auctioneer
- b. Broker
- c. Del credere
- d. Social Worker

The difference the market value and the net worth of a business is its _____.

- a. Profit
- b. Loss
- c. Goodwill
- d. Market Risk

Linear programming forms the foundation for an important branch of mathematics and statistics, called _____.

- a. Linear Research
- b. Operation Research
- c. Computer Programming
- d. None of these

The variables X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n in a L.P.P are called _____ variables.

- a. Decision
- b. Programming
- c. Feasible
- d. Objective

When there are more than 2 decision variables in a L.P.P, then we need to use the _____ method to solve it.

- a. Simplex
- b. Complex
- c. Duplex
- d. Variable

NDP = _____.

- a. GNP – Depreciation
- b. NNP – Depreciation
- c. GDP – Depreciation
- d. NNP

M4 = M3 + _____.

- a. Post office savings deposits
- b. Time deposits with banks
- c. Total post office deposits
- d. Term deposits

The difference between the merchandise exports and imports is called _____.

- a. Trade Deficit
- b. Trade Profit
- c. Trade Revenue
- d. Trade Balance

The sum of Borrowings (Internal & External) and other liabilities and the budgetary deficit is called as _____.

- a. Primary Deficit
- b. Fiscal Deficit
- c. Central Deficit
- d. Budgetary control

Infrastructure facilities consist of _____.

- a. Railways
- b. Inflation
- c. Income
- d. Real income

A statement made about a population for testing purpose is called?

- a. Statistic
- b. Hypothesis
- c. Level of Significance
- d. Test-Statistic

If the assumed hypothesis is tested for rejection considering it to be true is called?

- a. Null Hypothesis
- b. Statistical Hypothesis
- c. Simple Hypothesis
- d. Composite Hypothesis

A hypothesis which defines the population distribution is called?

- a. Null Hypothesis
- b. Statistical Hypothesis
- c. Simple Hypothesis
- d. Composite Hypothesis

If the Critical region is evenly distributed then the test is referred as?

- a. Two tailed
- b. One tailed
- c. Three Tailed
- d. Zero tailed

Type 1 error occurs when?

- a. We reject H_0 if it is True
- b. We reject H_0 if it is False
- c. We accept H_0 if it is True
- d. We accept H_0 if it is False

Return is calculated as total gain divided by _____ as a %.

- a. Selling price
- b. Purchase price
- c. Discounted price
- d. Return price

The first systematic theory of portfolio management was put forth by _____.

- a. Minkowski
- b. Markowitz
- c. Sherit
- d. Sharpe

The systematic risk is the risk _____ the market risk.

- a. Related to
- b. Independent of
- c. That is double of
- d. None of these

Beta of a share is the _____.

- a. Difference between actual and expected return.
- b. Inverse of alpha of the market
- c. Slope of the regression line
- d. Y-intercept of the regression line

Alternative Hypothesis is also called as?

- a. Composite hypothesis
- b. Research Hypothesis
- c. Simple Hypothesis
- d. Null Hypothesis

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 4 \\ 5 & 6 \end{bmatrix}$. Find determinant of A

- a. 2
- b. 4
- c. -2
- d. -4

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 & 5 \\ 8 & 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ Find A^T

- a. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 \\ 3 & 5 & 5 \\ 7 & 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
- b. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 6 & 8 \\ 3 & 5 & 2 \\ 7 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
- c. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7 & 3 \\ 6 & 5 & 5 \\ 8 & 4 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
- d. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 & 7 \\ 4 & 5 & 5 \\ 2 & 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

- a
- b
- c
- d

Which of the following is a row matrix?

- a. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- b. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- c. $[2 \ 5 \ 4]$
- d. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

- a

- b
- c
- d

Which of the following is a column matrix?

- a. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- b. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- c. $[2 \ 5 \ 4]$
- d. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$

- a
- b
- c
- d

Which of the following is null matrix?

- a. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$
- b. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- c. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- d. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

- a
- b
- c
- d

Which of the following is square matrix?

- a. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- b. $[2 \ 5 \ 4]$
- c. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$
- d. $[2]$

- a
- b
- c
- d

Which of the following is identity matrix?

- a. $[2 \ 5 \ 4]$
- b. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ -3 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$
- c. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 1 \\ 3 & 4 & -3 \\ 4 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
- d. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

- a
- b
- c
- d

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ & $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ Find AB

- a. $\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 16 \\ 19 & 28 \end{bmatrix}$
- b. $\begin{bmatrix} 21 & 32 \\ 4 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$
- c. $\begin{bmatrix} 21 & 13 \\ 14 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$
- d. $\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 13 \\ 41 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$

- a
- b
- c

d

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ & $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ Find $A+3B$

a. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 10 & 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

b. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 6 \\ 7 & 7 & 9 \\ 10 & 11 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

c. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 4 & 8 & 9 \\ 6 & 11 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

d. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 & 6 \\ 7 & 8 & 9 \\ 10 & 6 & 12 \end{bmatrix}$

a

b

c

d

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 7 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ Find $A-2I$

a. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 & 5 \\ 7 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

b. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 & 2 \\ 5 & 2 & 5 \\ 6 & 3 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

c. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$

d. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 & 2 \\ 5 & 3 & 5 \\ 7 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

a

b

c

d

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$ & $B = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 3 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ Find $(AB)^T$

- a. $\begin{bmatrix} 11 & 19 \\ 16 & 28 \end{bmatrix}$
- b. $\begin{bmatrix} 21 & 32 \\ 4 & 14 \end{bmatrix}$
- c. $\begin{bmatrix} 21 & 13 \\ 14 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$
- d. $\begin{bmatrix} 12 & 13 \\ 41 & 15 \end{bmatrix}$

- a
- b
- c
- d

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ & $B = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 1 \\ 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$ Find $A+B-4I$

- a. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 4 \\ 4 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
- b. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 4 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- c. $\begin{bmatrix} 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
- d. $\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 \\ 4 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

- a
- b
- c
- d

If $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ then value of $A.A^{-1}$

- a. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$
- b. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$
- c. $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$
- d. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

- a
- b

- c
- d

In a library, the ratio of number of story books to that of non-story books was 4:3 and total number of story books was 1248. When some more story books were bought, the ratio became 5:3. Find the number of story books bought.

- a. 312
- b. 321
- c. 936
- d. 1560

Rs. 8400 is divided among A, B, C and D in such a way that the shares of A and B, B and C, and C and D are in the ratios of 2:3, 4:5 and 6:7 respectively. The share of A is

- a. Rs. 1280
- b. Rs. 8400
- c. Rs. 8210
- d. Rs. 1320

The ratio of the present age of father to that of son is 7:2. After 10 years their ages will be in the ratio of 9:4. The present ages of the father is

- a. 35 years
- b. 30 years
- c. 40 years
- d. 25 years

The three numbers are in the ratio $1/2 : 2/3 : 3/4$. The difference between greatest and smallest numbers is 36. Find the numbers.

- a. 72, 84, 108
- b. 60, 72, 96
- c. 72, 84, 96
- d. 72, 96, 108

The rate of return of stocks X under different states of the economy are presented below along with the probability of the occurrence of each state of the economy

Particulars	Boom	Normal	Recession
Probability of Occurrence	0.3	0.5	0.2
Rate of Return on Stock X (%)	25	35	45

Calculate the expected return and standard deviation of return on stock X

- a. 34 %
- b. 40 %
- c. 45 %
- d. 50 %

Amit purchased some shares of a company for Rs. 780 each and sold them 3 months later at Rs 810 each. In the meanwhile, he received a dividend of Rs 10 per share. Find his return for 3 months holding period

- a. 5.13 %
- b. 6.25 %
- c. 7.00 %
- d. 7.50 %

The ages of Amit and his younger brother Anil are in the ratio 7:4. Six years ago, their ages were in the ratio 4:1. Find their present ages

- a. Present Age of Amit = 14 & Present Age of Anil = 8
- b. Present Age of Amit = 12 & Present Age of Anil = 18
- c. Present Age of Amit = 10 & Present Age of Anil = 8
- d. Present Age of Amit = 8 & Present Age of Anil = 28

Mr Amit bought a car for Rs 4,00,000 and sold it for Rs 3,50,000. Find his percentage gain or loss

- a. 12.5 % Loss
- b. 10 % Loss
- c. 12.5 % Profit
- d. 10 % Profit

The point of intersection of $x + y = 6$ and $5x + y = 10$ is _____

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