

F.Y. BAF Sample Questions for BC-II

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	

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	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

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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	

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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	

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 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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	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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 Subject: Foundation Course-II
 Sample Questions

	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

Class : FYBAF

SEM : II

Subject: Auditing

Sample Questions

1. 6.A capital expenditure is recorded as a revenue expenditure due to lack of knowledge of the auditor is an example of _____
 - A) Error of Principle
 - B) Error of Omission
 - C) Error of Commission
 - D) Error of Duplicating

2. A _____ is conducted between two annual audits
 - A) Statutory Audit
 - B) Interim Audit
 - C) Continuous Audit
 - D) Final Audit

3. By omitting to record cash donations received by non-profit making charitable institutions is an example of _____
 - A) Misappropriation of Cash
 - B) Manipulation
 - C) Misappropriation of Goods
 - D) Error of Duplicating

4. Destroying the carbon copy or counterfoil of the cash receipt is an example of _____
 - A) Misappropriation of Cash
 - B) Manipulation
 - C) Misappropriation of Goods
 - D) Error of Duplicating

5. In _____ the auditor visits his client during whole year at regular intervals and checks the transactions
 - A) Statutory Audit
 - B) External Audit
 - C) Continuous Audit
 - D) Final Audit

6. Purchase of goods for Rs.10,000 is entered as Rs.1000 in the journal or in the ledger, such error is called _____
 - A) Error of Principle
 - B) Error of Omission
 - C) Duplicating Errors
 - D) Error of Commission

7. Recording personal expenses as business expenses and misusing the money is an example of _____
- A) Misappropriation of Cash
 - B) Manipulation
 - C) Misappropriation of Goods
 - D) Error of Duplicating
8. The auditor has to satisfy himself with the authenticity of the financial statements and report that they exhibit a _____ of the state of affairs of the concern
- A) True and Correct view
 - B) True and Appropriate view
 - C) True and Fine view
 - D) True and Fair view
9. The errors which are committed by accounting clerks are called _____
- A) Error of Principle
 - B) Clerical Errors
 - C) Duplicating Errors
 - D) Error of Commission
10. The auditor should plan his work to enable him to conduct an effective audit in _____ manner
- A) A professional
 - B) A proper
 - C) A confident
 - D) An efficient and timely
11. Audit Plans should be based on knowledge of the client's _____
- A) Profits
 - B) Net worth
 - C) Business
 - D) Reputation
12. An Audit Programme may be _____
- A) Statutory
 - B) Permanent
 - C) Fixed or flexible
 - D) Standard
13. Working papers are the property of the _____
- A) Client
 - B) Auditor
 - C) Client and auditor
 - D) Audit staff
14. Which of the following SA deals with Audit Planning?
- A) SA 610
 - B) SA 300

- C) SA 620
- D) SA 230

15. Current Audit file relating to audit of a partnership firm will not contain _____
- A) Audit Plan
 - B) Audit Programme
 - C) Partnership deed
 - D) Letters of confirmation
16. An example of external document is _____
- A) Employee's time report
 - B) Bank statements
 - C) Purchase order for company purchases
 - D) Carbon copies of cheques
17. Routine checking is highly _____ process
- A) Mechanical
 - B) Irrelevant
 - C) Simple
 - D) Convenient
18. _____ is checking selected transactions
- A) Internal check
 - B) Test checking
 - C) Internal Audit
 - D) Vouching
19. This method of sampling ensures that all items in the population have equal chance of selection
- A) Population Sampling
 - B) Random Sampling
 - C) Haphazard Sampling
 - D) Ranking
20. Which SA deals with Audit Sampling?
- A) SA 400
 - B) SA 420
 - C) SA 530
 - D) SA 610
21. Which SA deals with Audit Evidence?
- A) SA 400
 - B) SA 500
 - C) SA 530
 - D) SA 610
22. _____ is the detailed checking of all transactions such as total, subtotals, etc in subsidiary books, checking of postings into ledgers accounts and extraction of trial balances.

- A) Internal Checking
- B) Sampling
- C) Test Checking
- D) Routine Checking

23. Division of work is an integral part of _____

- A) Sampling
- B) Test checking
- C) Internal checking
- D) Routine checking

24. Internal auditors are appointed by _____

- A) Board of directors
- B) Shareholders
- C) The central government
- D) The management

25. GRN stands for _____

- A) Goods Receipt Note
- B) General Receipt Note
- C) Goods Recovery Note
- D) Group Receipt Note

26. _____ is broader than _____

- A) Internal Check, Internal Control
- B) Internal Control, Internal Check
- C) Internal Control, Test Check
- D) Test Check, Internal Check

27. An Internal Auditor reports to the _____, whereas an External Auditor reports to the _____

- A) Management, Employees
- B) Shareholders Employees
- C) Management, Shareholders
- D) Shareholders, Management

28. AAS stands for _____

- A) Auditing and Assurance Standard
- B) Accounting and Auditing Standard
- C) Assurance and Accounting Standard
- D) Accounting and Assurance Standard

29. _____ incorporates both accounting and administrative controls

- A) Internal Audit
- B) Internal Control
- C) Internal Check
- D) Statutory Audit

30. An _____ is an employee or a staff member of the company, appointed by the _____ to conduct audit
- A) External Auditor, Management
 - B) External Auditor, Shareholders
 - C) Internal Auditor, Management
 - D) Internal Auditor, Shareholders
31. Under _____ method cash received from one debtor is misappropriated and deficiency in that debtors account is made good when another payment is received from second debtor by crediting the second debtors account less by that amount
- A) Teaming and Lapping process
 - B) Teeming and Lading process
 - C) Window Dressing
 - D) Secret Reserves
32. _____ refers to the manipulation done by the management of the company intentionally in the financial statements in order to present a more favourable picture of the company in front of the users of the financial statement before the same is released in the public. It is used to show a rosy picture of the company.
- A) Teeming and Lading process
 - B) Error
 - C) Window Dressing
 - D) Secret Reserves
33. _____ is not disclosed on the Balance Sheet and can be said that there is a surplus of assets over liabilities and that surplus is not disclosed or shown by the Balance Sheet. It is used to mislead the competitors
- A) Teeming and Lading process
 - B) Window Shopping
 - C) Window Dressing
 - D) Secret Reserves
34. Consider the stages in audit given below
- 1) Ascertain type of audit
 - 2) Vouch receipts and payments
 - 3) Obtain documents from client
 - 4) Prepare Audit Programme
- What is the correct sequence of the above stages?
- A) 1,2,3,4
 - B) 1,3,4,2
 - C) 2,3,1,4
 - D) 1,4,3,2
35. Consider the following documents
- 1) Audit notebook
 - 2) Audit report
 - 3) Audit procedures
 - 4) Audit working papers

What is the correct sequence in which the documents are prepared?

- A) 1,2,3,4
- B) 3,1,4,2
- C) 2,3,1,4
- D) 4,3,1,2

36. Which of the following best describes an Audit Programme?

- A) It refers to the timetable of the work, that is who will do what work, in what time, in what order. It also provides guidance to audit assistants.
- B) It contains important notes made by the audit team for recording special points which have been observed during the course of audit.
- C) It is a record of the audit plan, the audit procedures performed, and the conclusions drawn from the evidence obtained.
- D) It consists of Permanent Audit File and Current Audit File.

37. Which of the following defines tolerable error?

- A) It is the maximum error in the population that auditors would be willing to accept and still conclude that the result from the sample has achieved the audit objective
- B) Smaller sample sizes are justified when the population is expected to be error free
- C) The risk that although the sample result support the auditor's assessment of control risk, the actual compliance rate would not support such an assessment
- D) It is the risk that the auditor's conclusions based on a sample may be different from the conclusion if the entire population were subject of the same procedure

38. Which of the following correctly defines Internal check?

- A) It is checking of less than 100% of all transactions to complete the audit assignment on time
- B) It is division of work among employees to help cross checking, where one employee will cross check the work of another employee
- C) It ensures that all the items in the population have the same chance to be selected
- D) It is the detailed checking of all transactions such as total, subtotals, etc in subsidiary books, checking of postings into ledgers accounts and extraction o trial balances.

39. What is the correct sequence of the following stages?

- 1) Statutory Audit
 - 2) Internal Audit
 - 3) Internal Check
- A) 1,2,3
 - B) 2,3,1
 - C) 3,2,1
 - D) 3,1,2

40. Which of the following correctly defines Internal Audit?

- A) It is a continuous critical review of operations and records of the company by auditor and his team, appointed by the management, to detect errors and frauds that might be already committed
- B) It is the professional audit done by a professional auditor, who must be a practicing CA and is appointed by the shareholders during the AGM

- C) It is mandatory for all companies whether public or private
- D) It is the arrangement of duties allocated in such a way that the work of one person is automatically checked by another person.

FYBAF Sem: II Subject: Business Mathematics
Sample Questions

1. A ratio equivalent to 3 : 7 is: _____

- A. 3 : 9
- B. 6 : 10
- C. 9 : 21
- D. 18 : 49

2. The ratio 35 : 84 in simplest form is: _____

- A. 5 : 7
- B. 7 : 12
- C. 5 : 12
- D. none of these

3. In 4 : 7 :: 16 : 28, 7 and 16 are called _____

- A. extreme terms
- B. middle terms
- C. b middle and c extreme term
- D. none of these

4. If x, y and z are in proportion, then:

- A. $x : y :: z : x$
- B. $x : y :: y : z$
- C. $x : y :: z : y$
- D. $x : z :: y : z$

5. In ratio $a : b$, first term a is called _____

- A. antecedent
- B. extreme
- C. consequent
- D. mean

6. Symbolically proportion of a, b, c, d is written as _____

- A. $a : b :: c : d$
- B. $a + b :: c + d$
- C. $a + b = c + d$
- D. $a - b = c - d$

7. In a class there are 20 boys and 15 girls. The ratio of boys to girls is:

- A. 4 : 3;
- B. 3 : 4;
- C. 4 : 5;
- D. none of these

8. A sum of money is to be distributed among A, B, C, D in the proportion of 5 : 2 : 4 : 3. If C gets Rs. 1000 more than D, what is B's share?

- A. Rs. 500
- B. Rs. 1500
- C. Rs. 2000
- D. None of these

9. Seats for Mathematics, Physics and Biology in a school are in the ratio 5 : 7 : 8. There is a proposal to increase these seats by 40%, 50% and 75% respectively. What will be the ratio of increased seats?

- A. 2 : 3 : 4
- B. 6 : 7 : 8
- C. 6 : 8 : 9
- D. None of these

10. Two numbers are respectively 20% and 50% more than a third number. The ratio of the two numbers is:

- A. 2 : 5
- B. 3 : 5
- C. 4 : 5
- D. 6 : 7

11. Alfred buys an old scooter for Rs. 4700 and spends Rs. 800 on its repairs. If he sells the scooter for Rs. 5800, his gain percent is:

- A. $4\frac{4}{7}\%$
- B. $5\frac{5}{11}\%$
- C. 10%
- D. 12%

12. The cost price of 20 articles is the same as the selling price of x articles. If the profit is 25%, then the value of x is:

- A. 15
- B. 16
- C. 18
- D. 25

13. If selling price is doubled, the profit triples. Find the profit percent.
- A. $66\frac{2}{3}$
 - B. 100
 - C. $105\frac{1}{3}$
 - D. 120
14. In a certain store, the profit is 320% of the cost. If the cost increases by 25% but the selling price remains constant, approximately what percentage of the selling price is the profit?
- A. 30%
 - B. 70%
 - C. 100%
 - D. 250%
15. A vendor bought toffees at 6 for a rupee. How many for a rupee must he sell to gain 20%?
- A. 3
 - B. 4
 - C. 5
 - D. 6
16. The percentage profit earned by selling an article for Rs. 1920 is equal to the percentage loss incurred by selling the same article for Rs. 1280. At what price should the article be sold to make 25% profit?
- A. Rs. 2000
 - B. Rs. 2200
 - C. Rs. 2400
 - D. Data inadequate

17. A shopkeeper expects a gain of 22.5% on his cost price. If in a week, his sale was of Rs. 392, what was his profit?

- A. Rs. 18.20
- B. Rs. 70
- C. Rs. 72
- D. Rs. 88.25

18. A man buys a cycle for Rs. 1400 and sells it at a loss of 15%. What is the selling price of the cycle?

- A. Rs. 1090
- B. Rs. 1160
- C. Rs. 1190
- D. Rs. 1202

19. Sam purchased 20 dozens of toys at the rate of Rs. 375 per dozen. He sold each one of them at the rate of Rs. 33. What was his percentage profit?

- A. 3.5
- B. 4.5
- C. 5.6
- D. 6.5

20. Some articles were bought at 6 articles for Rs. 5 and sold at 5 articles for Rs. 6. Gain percent is:

- A. 30%
- B. $33\frac{1}{3}\%$
- C. 35%
- D. 44%

21. In 4 years the simple interest on certain sum of money is $\frac{9}{25}$ of the principal. The annual rate of interest is -----.

- a. 4%
- b. $4\frac{1}{2}\%$
- c. 9%
- d. 10%

22. If simple interest for 2 years for a sum is Rs. 600 and compound interest for the same sum for 2 years and same rate of interest is Rs. 645, what will be the rate of interest?

- a. 10%
- b. 15%
- c. 30%
- d. 5%

23. How much time will it take for an amount of Rs. 450 to yield Rs. 81 as interest at 4.5% per annum of simple interest?

- A. 3.5 years
- B. 4 years
- C. 4.5 years
- D. 5 years

24. The simple interest on a sum of money is Rs. 50. What is the sum?

- I. The interest rate is 10% p.a.
 - II. The sum earned simple interest in 10 years.
- A. I alone sufficient while II alone not sufficient to answer
 - B. II alone sufficient while I alone not sufficient to answer
 - C. Either I or II alone sufficient to answer
 - D. Both I and II are not sufficient to answer

25. A lent Rs. 5000 to B for 2 years and Rs 3000 to C for 4 years on simple interest at the same rate of interest and received Rs 2200 in all from both of them as interest. The rate of interest per annum is

- A. 9%
- B. 10%
- C. 11%
- D. 12%

26. We have total amount Rs. 2379, now divide this amount in three parts so that their sum become equal after 2, 3 and 4 years respectively. If rate of interest is 5% per annum then first part will be ?

- A. 818
- B. 828
- C. 838
- D. 848

27. What will be the compound interest on Rs. 25000 after 3 years at the rate of 12 % per annum.

- A. Rs 10123.20
- B. Rs 10123.30
- C. Rs 10123.40
- D. Rs 10123.50

28. Find the compound interest on Rs.16,000 at 20% per annum for 9 months, compounded quarterly.

- A . Rs 2520
- B. Rs 2521
- C.Rs 2522
- D.Rs 2523

29. Find the compound interest and the amount on Rs.8000 at 5% per annum for 3 years when C.I is reckoned yearly?

A. Rs.1261

B. Rs.1440

C. Rs.1185

D. Rs.1346

30. If Rs.7500 are borrowed at C.I at the rate of 4% per annum, then after 2 years the amount to be paid is?

A. Rs.8082

B. Rs.7800

C. Rs.8100

D. Rs.8112

31. The present value is always _____ the future value.

A. More than

B. Less than

C. Equal to

D. Independent of

32. Michael buys shares of face value \$ 50 of a company which pays 10 % dividend. At what price did he buy each share from the market if his profit is 16 % on his investment?

A. \$ 31.25

B. \$ 61.25

C. \$21.25

D. D. \$ 91.25

32. How much money will be required to buy 200, \$ 25 shares at a premium of \$ 2?

- A. \$ 5400
- B. \$ 9400
- C. \$ 4400
- D. \$ 6400

33. Shares of a company are available at \$ 100 at par value. What is the market price of one share? How many shares can one buy for \$ 1000?

- A. 10
- B. 12
- C. 14
- D. 15

34. Daniel buys 120 shares at a face value of \$ 40 each, which he sells at \$ 42.50 each. Find his profit and profit percentage.

- A. \$ 200,10 %
- B. \$ 500,12%
- C. \$ 300,6.25%
- D. \$ 900 ,15 %

35. The statement “7% \$ 50 shares at \$ 40” applies for the shares of a company. How many shares can be bought for \$ 5600?

- A. 140
- B. 150
- C. 170
- D. 200

36. Find the annual income dividend from 250, \$ 60 shares paying 5 % dividend.

- A. 750
- B. 120
- C. 140
- D. 150

37. Matthew invested \$ 67200 in \$ 100 shares which are quoted at \$ 120. Calculate the income if 12% dividend is declared on the shares.

- A. 750
- B. 6720
- C. 2140
- D. 9150

38. Mr. Ryan bought 50 shares, each of nominal value \$ 100. After one year he received \$ 400 as dividend against them. Find the rate of dividend on his shares

- A. 10%
- B. 8%
- C. 14%
- D. 15%

39. A company declares semi-annual dividend of 6 %. Christian has 500 shares of face value/nominal value \$ 25 each. Find Christian's annual income.

- A. 6720
- B. 2140
- C. 9150
- D. 1500

40. A share of face value Rs. 100 has a market price of Rs. 10 above par means its market price is -----.

- A. 11
- B. 10
- C. 110
- D. 100

Class : FYBAF

Subject Business Law II

SEM : II

Sample Questions

1. Choose the correct option regarding the holder in due course.

- Is a Holder by paying consideration & is a privileged party
- Is a holder without paying consideration & is a privileged party
- Is a Holder who can recover amount due from only the previous party & has paid consideration for possession
- Is a holder who has no privilege rights but can recover money due from all the previous parties.

2. Choose the correct option regarding Condition.

- It is stipulation collateral to main purpose & a right to reject goods
- It is a stipulation essential to the main purpose & gives a right to repudiate the contract
- It is a stipulation essential to the main purpose & secondary or collateral
- It is a stipulation which is subsidiary to the main purpose & gives right to discharge of contract.

3. Choose the correct sequence from higher to lowest.

- State Forum, District Forum, Supreme Court, National Commission
- Supreme Court, National Commission State Forum, District forum
- High Court, State Forum, District Forum, Supreme Court,
- Supreme Court, High Court, State Forum, District Forum,

4. Choose the correct option regarding dishonour by non-acceptance of Negotiable Instrument.

- Payment is refused & Drawee is dead
- Payment is excused on maturity & Drawee is competent
- Drawee is fictitious & acceptance not made within 48 hrs
- Drawee is an imaginary person & payment is refused

5. Choose the correct option regarding the President of the State Forum under Consumer Protection Act.

- He is qualified to be a District Court Judge & has jurisdiction of more than 1 crore
- He is qualified to be a High Court Judge & has jurisdiction of more than 20 lakhs & less than 1 crore
- He is qualified to be a Supreme Court Judge & has jurisdiction of more than 20 lakhs & less than 1 crore
- He is qualified to be a Sessions Court Judge & has jurisdiction of more than 1 crore

6. Contract Act is passed in _____.

- 1872
- 1972
- 1962
- 1892

7. The Negotiable Instruments Act was passed in _____.

- 1781
- 1881
- 1981
- 2001

8. A criminal complaint for dishonour of cheque can be filed under section _____ of Indian Penal Code.

- 118
- 128
- 138
- 148

9. The new party to a negotiable instrument is called _____.

- Holder
- Promisor
- Drawer
- Drawee

10. The Consumer Protection Act was passed in _____

- 1976
- 1986
- 1996
- 1966

11. The Jurisdiction of the District Forum is _____

- Upto 20 lakhs
- More than 20 lakhs but less than 1 crore
- More than 1 crore
- More than 10 crores

12. In a Promissory Note there are _____ parties.

- 5
- 4
- 3
- 2

13. Agreement without consideration is _____.

- Voidable
- Void
- Illegal
- Unenforceable

14. The Sale of Goods Act was passed in _____.

- 1920
- 1930
- 1940
- 1950

15. The goods under consideration in Sale of Goods Act are _____

- Immovable
- Fixed
- Movable
- Illegal

16. Agreement by consent caused by Coercion is _____.

- Voidable
- Void
- Illegal
- Unenforceable

17. Agreement by consent caused by Mistake of law of India is _____.

- Voidable
- Void
- Illegal
- Valid

18. The right of Lien is available to _____.

- Buyer
- Seller
- Unpaid seller
- Debtor

19. The Hire Purchase Act is passed in _____.

- 1872
- 1972
- 2002
- 2012

20. In _____ there is conditional order to pay.
- Promissory note
 - Cheque
 - Cheque & Bill of Exchange
 - Request note
21. The drawee in the Cheque is always the _____.
- Promissor
 - Creditor
 - Debtor
 - Specific Banker
22. The Jurisdiction of the National Commission is _____.
- Upto 20 lakhs
 - More than 20 lakhs but less than 1 crore
 - More than 1 crore
 - More than 10 crores
23. There are _____ members in District Forum.
- 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
24. Agreement caused by consent caused by bilateral mistake of fact is _____.
- Voidable
 - Void
 - Illegal
 - Unenforceable
25. The parties in a Contract of Bailment are _____.
- Bailor
 - Bailee
 - Both Bailor & Bailee
 - Surety
26. An unpaid seller can file a suit against the buyer for _____.
- Price
 - Damages
 - Interest
 - Price, Damages & Interest
27. In a Contract of Sale there is transfer of _____.

- Ownership
 - Possession
 - Interest
 - Ownership & possession
28. In _____ there is unconditional promise/undertaking to pay.
- Bearer cheque
 - Promissory note
 - Cheque
 - Bill of exchange
29. Fraud means _____
- Committing act forbidden by Indian Penal Code
 - Gaining unfair advantage
 - Intention to cheat
 - Stating a fact which is not true unintentionally
30. Price in a Contract of Sale can be fixed at _____.
- Before the deal
 - During the course of transaction
 - At the time of agreement
 - Before deal, during the course of transaction, at the time of agreement
31. Specific goods are _____ goods.
- Existing
 - Future
 - Contingent
 - Illegal
32. Giving a watch for repair is an example of Contract of _____.
- Indemnity
 - Guarantee
 - Bailment
 - Agency
33. An appeal can be filed in the State Forum within _____ days of the order passed.
- 30
 - 60
 - 90
 - 120
34. Consumer complaint to be filed within _____ years from the date of cause of action.
- 6

- 3
- 4
- 2
35. The Government Laboratory to submit report within ____ days of defective sample.
- 25
- 35
- 45
- 65
36. Choose the correct option regarding Quasi Contract.
- Also called Implied Contracts & includes supply of necessaries
- Also called Contract of Bailment & includes non-gratuitous act
- Also called Contract of Agency & includes suit for injunction
- Also called Contingent Contract & includes suit for damages
37. Choose the correct option regarding Caveat Emptor.
- Buyer Beware & the responsibility regarding goods is on Buyer
- Seller Beware & the responsibility regarding goods is on Buyer
- Banker Beware & the responsibility regarding goods is on Seller
- Supplier Beware & the responsibility regarding goods is on Seller
38. Choose the correct option regarding Consumer Complaint
- Filed by Complainant within 2 years from cause of action & fees to be paid by complainant
- Filed by Respondent within 3 years from cause of action & fees to be paid by defaulter
- Filed by Complainant within 1 year from cause of action & fees to be paid by complainant
- Filed by Respondent within 4 years from cause of action & fees to be paid by defaulter
39. Choose the correct option regarding voidable Agreement.
- There is no legal remedy & it is illegal in nature
- It is prohibited by law & is due to change in law
- An agreement enforceable by law by one of the parties & is available when consent is caused by Undue Influence
- An agreement not enforceable due to technical error & which is prohibited by law
40. Choose the correct option regarding rights of Principal
- He has a right to call for accounts & resist the claim of the agent
- He has a right to receive remuneration & a right of lien
- He has a right to be a retainer & render proper accounts
- He has a right not to make secret profit & right to indemnify the agent.

Class : FYBAF

SEM : II

Subject Financial A/c II

Sample Questions

1. Credit sales can be obtained by preparing _____.
 - a. Cash book
 - b. Statement of affairs
 - c. Debtors A/c
 - d. Creditors A/c
2. In accounting consignment means _____.
 - a. Goods forwarded from one place to another.
 - b. Goods forwarded by a person to another.
 - c. Goods sent by its owner to his agent.
 - d. Goods sent by its owner to his agent for the purpose by sale
3. The business policies and the administration of a branch are wholly controlled by the head office the type of branch is _____.
 - a. Dependent branch.
 - b. Independent branch.
 - c. Foreign branch.
 - d. Local branch.
4. Fire insurance _____.
 - a. Covers risk of loss
 - b. Prevents loss
 - c. Increases loss
 - d. Decreases loss
10. In pure single entry which account is recorded?
 - a. Representative Personal
 - b. Real
 - c. Nominal
 - d. Asset
11. Goods sent on consignment should be debited by consignor to _____ A/c.
 - a. Consignment A/c.
 - b. Goods sent on consignment A/c.
 - c. Consignees A/c.
 - d. Consignor A/c.

12. Stock reserve in relation to opening stock appears under the debtors system on _____ A/c.

- a. On the debit side of the branch account
- b. On the credit side of the branch account
- c. On the credit side of Head Office account
- d. On the debit side of Head Office account

13. Salvage refers to _____.

- a. Stock destroyed by fire
- b. Stock saved from fire
- c. Stock moving fast
- d. Stock moving slow

14. Only personal account and cash account are opened in _____ system.

- a. Single entry system.
- b. Double entry system.
- c. Accrual system.
- d. Mercantile system.

15. In the books of consignor the balance of the consignment stock account would be shown:

- a. As an asset in the balance sheet.
- b. As liability in the balance sheet.
- c. On the credit side of trading account.
- d. On the debit side of consignment account.

16. Dependent branch makes _____.

- a. Only cash sales.
- b. Only credit sales.
- c. Cash and credit sales.
- d. Installment sales.

17. Fire insurance provides cover for _____.

- a. Tangible assets
- b. Intangible assets
- c. Fictitious assets
- d. Current assets

18. In single entry system, net worth method is also called _____.

- a. Double entry system.
- b. Mercantile system.
- c. Statement of affairs method.
- d. Accrual system.

19. On the dispatch of goods, the entry in the books of consignee would be:
- a. Consignment A/c will be debited and goods sent on consignment A/c will be credited.
 - b. Consignment A/c debit and consignee A/c credit
 - c. Goods sent on consignment A/c will be debited and Consignee A/c will be credited.
 - d. No entry
20. Under stock and debtors system the head office opens _____.
- a. Branch adjustment account.
 - b. Branch debtors account.
 - c. Branch creditors account.
 - d. Branch cash account.
21. Credit purchases should be ascertained from _____.
- a. Total Creditors Account
 - b. Total Debtors Account
 - c. Cash Account
 - d. Bank Account
22. Difference between net worth at the beginning of the year and at the end of the year represents _____.
- a. Capital balance.
 - b. Cash balance.
 - c. Pass-book balance.
 - d. Profit or loss.
23. The consignor is _____.
- a. Principal
 - b. Agent
 - c. Debtor
 - d. Creditor.
24. In branch account, goods sent by branch X to branch Y, will be debited to _____.
- a. branch k.
 - b. branch x.
 - c. branch z.
 - d. branch y.
25. Claim to be lodged with insurance company is for _____.
- a. Closing stock + Salvaged goods
 - b. Closing stock on the date of fire – Salvaged goods
 - c. Policy amount – Salvaged goods
 - d. Closing stock - Salvaged goods

26. Opening capital can be found by preparing _____.

- a. Cash book.
- b. Bank account.
- c. Statement of affairs.
- d. Statement of bank pass-book.

27. Account sale is Submitted by _____.

- a. Consignor
- b. Consignee
- c. Principal to his agent
- d. Debtor to creditor

28. Under Debtors system, the Debtors at close are shown _____.

- a. On the credit side of the Head Office Account
- b. On the debit side of the branch account
- c. On the credit side of the branch account after adjusting for bad debts, discount allowed etc.
- d. Are not shown in the branch account

29. To lodge claim for the loss of stock by fire, the value of _____ on the date of fire has to be estimated.

- a. Opening stock in trade
- b. Closing stock in trade
- c. Sales
- d. Claim

30. A statement of affairs is just like a _____.

- a. Balance sheet.
- b. Profit and loss account.
- c. Cash account.
- d. Trading account.

31. In case of Del-credere commission, the liability for bad debts is on

-
- a. Consignor
 - b. Consignee
 - c. Customer
 - d. Supplier

32. The difference between goods sent by head office and received by the branch is known as _____.

- a. goods in transit.
- b. goods in go-down.

- c. goods in production.
- d. goods in warehouse.

33. A fire insurance policy usually includes an _____ to encourage the under insurance of stock or any asset.

- a. Average clause
- b. Weighted clause
- c. Closing stock
- d. Opening stock

34. Under single entry system, closing capital can be found by preparing a statement of affairs _____.

- a. at the end of the year.
- b. at the beginning of the year.
- c. at the end of every month.
- d. at the end of every quarter.

35. In the books of consignor, the balance in the goods sent on consignment account is shown in _____.

- a. On the asset side to balance sheet.
- b. On the liability side of balance sheet.
- c. On the credit side of trading A/c.
- d. On the credit side of consignment A/c

36. Find out credit purchases:- Cash Purchase Rs.5,000, Cash Sales Rs. 12,000, Credit Sale Rs, 18,000, Closing Stock Rs. 3,500, Opening Stock Rs. 2,750, Rate of Gross Profit is 20% on Cost.

- a. Rs. 21,000
- b. Rs. 20,750
- c. Rs. 20,250
- d. Rs. 21,750

37. Sales Rs.3,50,000; Purchases Rs.3,00,000; Wages Rs.10,000; Opening Stock was Rs.10,000 & Closing Stock was less than 5000 as compared to opening stock. What was the Gross Profit?

- a. Rs.30,000
- b. Rs.35,000
- c. Rs.50,000
- d. Rs.60,000

38. Following particulars are obtained from the books of a firm:- Opening Stock Rs.20,000, Purchases Rs. 1,20,000, Closing Stock Rs.60,000, Gross Profit on sales is 20%. Then the amount of sales is-

- a. Rs. 80,000

- b. Rs.1,00,000
- c. Rs.1,40,000
- d. Rs.1,80,000

39.Sales Rs.2,00,000; Purchases Rs.1,30,000; Wages Rs.18,000; Closing Stock Rs.22,000; Opening Stock Rs.20,000. What was the Gross Profit?

- a. Rs.54,000
- b. Rs.50,000
- c. Rs.72,000
- d. Rs. 52,000

40.Goods sent on consignment at cost of Rs.50,000. 1/4th of the goods lost in transit and claim received Rs.10,000. The amount of abnormal loss to be transferred to General P & L Account is:

- a. Rs.12,000
- b. Rs.10,000
- c. Rs.5,000
- d. Rs.2,500

41.If the opening balance of petty cash is Rs 1000 , closing balance is Rs 500 and the petty cash received from HO is Rs 700 , then what will be the amount of sundry expenses-

- a. Rs 1200
- b. Rs 800
- c. Rs 700
- d. Rs 500

42.Del-Credere commission is fixed in terms of percentage say 10%. The credit sales is of Rs.1,00,000 and cash sales is of Rs.50,000, amount of del-credere commission will be _____.

- a. Rs.20,000
- b. Rs.10,000
- c. Rs.15,000
- d. Rs.5,000

43.HO sent Rs 5000 as petty cash to branch during the year. Opening and closing balances of petty cash was Rs 1400 and Rs 400 respectively. Then petty expenses of the branch during the year will be-

- a. Rs 5000
- b. Rs 6400
- c. Rs 4600
- d. Rs 6000

44.HO has sent goods on invoice price worth Rs 2,40,000 which are 25% above cost price. What is the loading element?

- a. Rs 60000
 - b. Rs 240000
 - c. Rs 48000
 - d. Rs 160000
45. In debtors methods following accounts are opened
 1) Branch A/c 2) Branch Stock A/c 3) Branch Cash A/c 4) Goods sent to branch A/c
- Only 2 & 4
 - 2,3 & 4
 - Only 1
 - All 1,2,3 & 4
46. Stock for the purpose of claim should be
 1) At marginal price 2) at market value 3) at cost value 4) at historical value
- Only 2
 - 2,3 & 4
 - Only 3
 - All 1,2,3 & 4
47. Balance in Branch a/c Transferred to _____ a/c
 1) Branch P & L A/c 2) Branch Stock A/c 3) Branch Cash A/c 4) Goods sent to branch A/c
- Only 2 & 4
 - 2,3 & 4
 - Only 1
 - All 1,2,3 & 4
48. Statement I : Single Entry is complete system of accounting
 Statement II : Single Entry used by small trader
- Both Statement are True
 - Both Statement are false
 - Only II statement is True and I statement is false
 - Only I statement is True and II statement is false
49. Statement I : Proforma invoice is temporary document
 Statement II : Proforma invoice is act as evidence in for actual sale
 Both Statement are True
- Both Statement are false
 - Only II statement is True and I statement is false
 - Only I statement is True and II statement is false
50. Misappropriation of cash sales should be
 1) Added to sales accounts 2) Added to purchase accounts 3) Added to cash 4) Added to misappropriation a/c

- Only 2 & 4
- 2,3 & 4
- Only 1
- All 1,2,3 & 4

Class: FYBAF; SEMESTER: II

Subject: Innovative Financial Services

Sample Questions

Credit card facility is an excellent example of _____

- Cash credit
- Revolving Credit
- Secured credit
- Term loan

_____ are one of the most popular non cash payment instrument

- Smart Cards
- Charge cards
- Credit Cards
- Gift cards

When a _____ is used to make payment. the total amount charged is instantly reduced from the bank account balance

- Smart Cards
- Charge cards
- Credit Cards
- Debit Cards

If a financing company granted credit to the consumer without collateral, it is called as _____ finance

- Secured
- Unsecured
- Fixed
- Revolving credit

_____ is the highest growing segment in the Indian financial service sector

- Venture capital financing
- Consumer Finance

- Hire Purchase
- Factoring & Forfaiting

_____ use some form of laser to read and write to the card

- Magnetic Strip cards
- Optical Cards
- Memory cards
- Microprocessor cards

_____ is an assessment of borrower's credit quality

- Consumer finance
- Consumer credit insurance
- Credit rating
- Securitization

_____ is an entity which agrees to accept credit card for payment of goods and services

- Card issuer
- Card holder
- Merchants
- Merchant acquirer

_____ credit card can be availed by anyone who is under the category of salaried and has a work experience of around 4-5 years

- Gold
- Silver
- Platinum
- Titanium

_____ refers to any asset or property that a consumer promises to a lender and backup in exchange for a loan

- Collateral
- Guarantee
- Warranty
- Principal

_____ Regulations are related to the internal management of the financial institutions

- Institutional
- Prudential
- Investors
- Self

NBFC's are incorporated under _____

- Reserve Bank of India Act 1939
- Banking Regulation Act
- Companies Act
- Kalyansundaram Committee

NBFCs cannot accept _____ deposits

- Cash
- Demand
- Both of these
- None of these

_____ Regulations are also called as structural regulations

- Institutional
- Investors
- Legislative
- Self

9. Which one is NBFC?

- ICICI Bank
- L& T Finance
- SBI
- IDBI

_____ cannot issue cheques and drafts

- Banks
- NBFCs
- Both of these
- None of these

100% finance is provided in _____

- Factoring
- Forfeiting
- Bill discounting
- None of these

_____ Market facilitates the trading of foreign exchange

- Capital
- Commodity
- Money
- Forex

_____ is a form of guarantee given by importer's bank in case of international trade

- Bills of exchange
- Letter of Credit
- Bill of lading
- Shipping bill

_____ is only financing of foreign trade

- Factoring
- Forfaiting
- Venture Capital
- Bill Discounting

The type of factoring in which the customer of the client is not aware of factoring arrangement is _____

- Disclosed factoring
- Undisclosed Factoring
- Cross border factoring
- export factoring

_____ type of factoring, factor is from the exporter's country.

- Cross border factoring
- export factoring
- Domestic Factoring

- None of these

The cost of factoring ranges from _____

- 1.5% - 3%
- 1% - 2%
- 0.5% - 5%
- None of these

The first factoring company in India is _____

- ECGC
- Punjab National Bank
- SIDBI
- SBI Factors and Commercial Ltd

Factoring in India came into force based on _____ recommendations

- RBI
- Narsimhan Committee
- Kalyansundaram
- Banking Consortium

The factor may advance upto _____ of the assigned debts to its clients

- 50% - 60%
- 90% - 100%
- 75% - 80%
- All of these

_____ covers commercial, political, currency and transfer risk

- Factoring
- Forfaiting
- Bill Discounting
- All of these

_____ is also called as client in Forfaiting transaction

- Forfeitor

- Importer
- Customer
- Exporter

The _____ may be a bank or NBFC

- Forfaitor
- Factor
- Customer
- Exporter

Factoring and Forfaiting are forms of _____

- Loans
- Business financing
- Deposits
- None of these

The services which are offered by finance companies are known as _____

- Social services
- Financial Services
- Investment Services
- Corporate Services

Financial services cannot be seen or touched, that is why they _____ are in nature.

- Perishable
- Intangible
- Separable
- Tangible

Fund based services are also known as _____

- Asset based services
- Advisory services
- Social services
- Financial Services

_____ regulates the capital market in India.

- RBI
- AMFI
- RERA
- SEBI

Factoring is the conversion of credit sales into _____

- Cash
- Book debts
- Debtors
- Creditors

_____ regulates real estate industry

- SEBI
- RBI
- RERA
- IRDA

_____ refers to capital which is available for financing the new ventures.

- Venture capital
- Equity capital
- Preference capital
- Loan capital

_____ are the financial products that derive their value from the underlying assets.

- Equity shares
- Bonds
- Derivatives
- Commodities

Insurance industry is regulated by _____

- RBI
- SEBI
- IRDA
- RERA

_____ market is a market with short term maturity.

- Capital
- Money
- Primary
- Forex

_____ means fresh issue of shares to the public

- Initial Public Offer
- Follow on Public offer
- Private Placement
- Right Issue.

_____ represents a share in the share capital of the company

- Debenture
- Bond
- Share
- Derivative

_____ represents borrowed capital by a company

- Shares
- Derivatives
- Mutual funds
- Debentures

_____ is an agreement under which a firm acquires a right to make use of capital asset such as machinery on payment of agreed rentals

- Hire Purchase
- Leasing
- Factoring
- Forfeiting

Return on investment in shares is known as _____

- Interest
- Income
- Dividend

- yield

Type of shares which enjoys preference in payment of dividend and repayment of capital are known as _____

- Equity shares
- Preference shares
- ESOPS
- DRIPs

_____ is a market where trading of existing securities takes place

- Primary Market
- Secondary Market
- Money Market
- Bond market

Fee based services are also known as _____

- Asset based services
- Fund based services
- Advisory services
- Social Services

Which one is a Non Banking Financial Company?

- ICICI Bank
- SBI
- IDBI
- L & T Finance

_____ are provided by financial intermediaries which are called as financial institutions.

- Financial Services
- Financial markets
- Financial players
- Regulatory authorities

AMFI stands for _____

- Association of Main Frame in India

- Association of Mutual Finance Industry
- Association of Mutual Funds in India
- Association of Money frame in India

Find out the incorrect statement

- I. Non-Banking Companies are financial companies which provide the range of financial services like equipment lease finance, hire purchase, loan, investments, etc
 - II. A non-banking company can issue cheques and demand draft to its customers
- A. Only I
 - B. Only II
 - C. Both I and II
 - D. Neither I nor II

Match the pairs

- | A | B |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Bill discounting | a. Fund based service |
| 2. Factoring | b. Non fund-based service |
| 3. Securitization | c. with recourse |
| 4. Underwriting | d. with or without recourse |
- A. 1 - d, 2 - c, 3 - a, 4 - b
 - B. 1 - c, 2 - d, 3 - b, 4 - a
 - C. 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - c, 4 - d
 - D. 1 -c, 2 - b, 3 - a, 4 - d

Steps in Factoring Process involves:

- A. Credit Sale of goods, Client submits invoice to Factor, Payment upto 80% by factor, Client makes payment, Factor remits balance funds.
- B. Credit Sale of goods, Client makes payment, Factor remits balance funds, Client submits invoice to Factor, Payment upto 80% by factor.
- C. Credit Sale of goods, Client submits invoice to Factor, Payment upto 80% by factor, Factor remits balance funds, Client makes payment.
- D. Credit Sale of goods, Factor remits balance funds, Payment upto 80% by factor, Client makes payment, Client submits invoice to Factor

Types of securities in the process of securitization

- I. Pass through certificate
- II. Pay through certificate
- III. Preferred stock certificate
- IV. Derivatives
- V. Asset based commercial papers

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