

Sample Questions

1. The difference between value of output and value added is:
 - (a) Depreciation
 - (b) Intermediate consumption
 - (c) Net indirect taxes
 - (d) NFIA

2. Product method of calculating national income is also known as:
 - (a) Income method
 - (b) Value added method
 - (c) Expenditure method
 - (d) Distribution method

3. Transfer payments refer to payments, which are made:
 - (a) Without any exchange of goods and services
 - (b) To workers on transfer from one job to another
 - (c) As compensation to employees
 - (d) None

4. National Income differs from Net National Product at market price by the amount of:
 - (a) Current transfers from rest of the world
 - (b) Net Indirect Taxes
 - (c) National debt interest
 - (d) it does not differ

5. Net national product at factor cost is also known as:
 - (a) Net Domestic product
 - (b) Gross National product
 - (c) National Income
 - (d) Personal Income

6. In GNP calculation which of the following should be excluded?
 - (a) Rental incomes
 - (b) Interest payments
 - (c) Dividends
 - (d) Government transfer payment

7. Net National Product equals:
 - a) Gross National Product adjusted for inflation
 - b) Gross Domestic Product adjusted for inflation
 - c) Gross Domestic Product plus net property income from abroad
 - d) Gross National Product minus depreciation

8. Which of the following statements is true about the circular flow?

- a) Output is greater than income
- b) Income is more than expenditure
- c) Output is less than expenditure
- d) Output equals income equals expenditure

9. To adjust GDP from market prices to factor cost:

- a) Add indirect taxes
- b) Subtract subsidies
- c) Deduct indirect taxes and deduct subsidies
- d) Deduct indirect taxes and add subsidies

10. To adjust from Net National Product to Gross National Product:

- a) Add depreciation
- b) Deduct indirect taxes
- c) Add subsidies
- d) Add inflation

11. An increase in the marginal propensity to consume will:

- a) Lead to the consumption function becoming steeper
- b) Shift the consumption function upwards
- c) Shift the consumption function downwards
- d) Shift the savings function upwards

12. As national income increases:

- a) The average propensity to consume falls and gets nearer in value to the marginal propensity to consume
- b) The average propensity to consume increases and diverges in value from the marginal propensity to consume
- c) The average propensity to consume stays constant
- d) The average propensity to consume always approaches infinity

13. An increase in consumption at any given level of income is likely to lead to:

- a) Higher aggregate demand
- b) An increase in exports
- c) A fall in taxation revenue
- d) A decrease in import spending

14. Lower interest rates are likely to:

- a) Decrease consumption
- b) Increase cost of borrowing
- c) Encourage saving
- d) Increase borrowing and spending

15. The marginal propensity to consume is equal to:

- a) Total spending / total consumption
- b) Total consumption / total income

- c) Change in consumption / change in income
- d) Change in consumption / change in savings

16. A shift in aggregate supply is likely to:

- a) Reduce the general price level and reduce national income
- b) Reduce the general price level and increase national income
- c) Increase the general price level and reduce national income
- d) Increase the general price level and increase national income

17. Aggregate demand will increase if:

- a) Consumption falls
- b) Investment falls
- c) Exports fall
- d) Imports fall

18. If aggregate supply is totally price inelastic, an increase in aggregate demand will:

- a) Increase price but not output
 - b) Increase output but not price
 - c) Increase output and price
 - d) Decrease output and price
-

19. Contraction can be explained as

- a. Fall in level of Investments, fall in production, fall in employment, fall in stock prices
- b. Fall in level of Investments, rise in production, rise in employment, fall in stock prices
- c. Rise in level of Investments, fall in production, fall in employment, fall in stock prices
- d. Fall in level of Investments, fall in production, fall in employment, rise in stock prices

20. Fall in interest rates is a typical feature of

- a. Recovery
- b. Boom
- c. Depression
- d. Peak

21. The marginal propensity to consume (MPC) is computed as the:

- a. change in consumption divided by the change in savings.
- b. change in consumption divided by the change in disposable personal income.
- c. change in consumption divided by the change in GDP.
- d. change in savings divided by Income

22. Speculative motive is influenced by _____

- a) Income
- b) Rate of interest
- c) Consumption
- d) All of the above

23. When prices are falling continuously, the phenomenon is called:
- (a) Inflation
 - (b) Stagflation
 - (c) Deflation
 - (a) Reflation
24. . When too much money chases too few goods, the resulting Inflation is called:
- (a) Deflation
 - (b) Demand-pull Inflation
 - (c) Cost push inflation
 - (a) Stagflation
25. . Stagflation means:
- (a) Inflation with stagnation
 - (b) Recession with stagnation
 - (c) Inflation galloping like stage
 - (d) Inflation & increasing output
26. During recession, RBI will _____ CRR
- a) decrease
 - b) increase
 - c) keep constant
 - d) None of the above
27. Inflation is measured on the basis of:
- (a) Pigou's price index
 - (b) Consumer price index
 - (c) Marshall's index
 - (d) All of these
28. When price increases due to increase in factor prices it is _____.
- (a) Demand pull inflation
 - (b) Cost push inflation
 - (c) Stagflation
 - (d) None of the above.
29. To increase the money supply, the bank central could:
- a. Cut taxes
 - b. Purchase bonds in the open-market
 - c. Encourage people to held more cash (currency in circulation)
 - d. Increase the government spending
30. Point out the monetary policy instrument:
- a. An increase in direct taxes
 - b. Open-market operations

- c. Freezing pensions
- d. A cut in government purchase of goods and services

31. If money supply in a country decrease:

- A. Prices will rise
- B. Prices will fall
- C. Rate of interest falls
- D. No change in price

32. Quantity Theory of Money explains that:

- A. Value of money depends upon quantity of money
- B. Rate of interest depends upon quantity of money
- C. Quantity of investment depends upon quantity of money
- D. Supply of money depends upon quantity of money

33. Liquidity of a monetary asset means:

- A. Velocity of circulation of money
- B. Easy availability of money
- C. Ready acceptability of monetary asset
- D. The monetary asset has lost its value

34. The following is a characteristic of a direct tax –

- a) Incidence may be shifted
- b) Imposes more burden on poor
- c) The impact and incidence are on the same person
- d) All of the above

35. After levying of a tax, if the price does not rise at all, it means that –

- a) Incidence of the tax remains with producer
- b) Tax has been shifted backward
- c) Shifting has taken place
- d) Any of the above

36. Impact of a tax refers to –

- a) Final money burden
- b) Immediate money burden
- c) Indirect real burden
- d) None of the above

37. Which factor has no role in the shifting of a tax?

- a) Change in prices
- b) Elasticity of demand and supply

- c) Nature of Demand
- d) Income of the consumer

38. The following is not a characteristic of a tax.

- 1. It is a compulsory payment
- 2. Every tax involves a sacrifice by tax payer
- 3. There is a quid-pro-quo between the tax payer and the Government.
- 4. Refusal to pay tax is a punishable offence.

39. Pick out the factor which is not a feature of indirect taxes.

- a) Convenience
- b) Tax evasion is difficult
- c) Fair to the poor
- d) Powerful tool of economic policy

40. _____ based on the principle 'higher the income, higher the tax'.

- a) Progressive Tax
- b) Proportion Tax
- c) Regressive Tax
- d) Digressive Tax

41. Among the following what causes the market failure

- i. Externalities
- ii. Information Asymmetry
- iii. Perfect Competition
- iv. Inflation

Choose the correct answer from the code given below

- a. i, ii and iii are correct
- b. Only i is correct
- c. i, ii, iii, and iv are correct
- d. ii and iv are correct

42. Which of the following items are included in revenue receipts?

- i. Tax revenue
- ii. Non-tax revenue
- iii. Recovery loans
- iv. Borrowing and other liabilities

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) i and ii only
- b) i, ii , and iii only

c) iii and iv only

d) i, iii, and iv only

43. Which among the following are advantages of international trade?

- i. Export of surplus production
- ii. Import of defence material
- iii. Dependence on foreign countries
- iv. Availability of cheap raw materials

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) i and ii only
- b) i, ii, and iii only
- c) iii and iv only
- d) i, ii, and iv only

44. Govt. policy about exports and imports is called:

- A. Monetary policy
- B. Fiscal policy
- C. Commercial policy
- D. Finance policy

45. It is drawback of free trade:

- A. Prices of local goods rise
- B. Government loses income from custom duties
- C. National resources are underutilized
- D. Monopolies are not possible

46. This is NOT an advantage of foreign trade:

- A. We can get gold from abroad
- B. New technology comes to the country
- C. We can import goods which are in short supply
- D. We can make best use of natural resources

47. India's foreign exchange rate system is?

- (A) Free float
- (B) Managed float
- (C) Fixed .
- (D) Fixed target of band

48. Flexible exchange rate system is also known as

- a) Pegged Exchange Rate system
- b) Dirty Floating
- c) Floating Exchange Rate
- d) Fixed Exchange Rate

49. Pick the correct option:

Imports of goods and services raises _____ of foreign exchange

- i) Supply
- ii) Demand

Only i

Only ii

Both i and ii

Neither i and ii

50. The exchange rate at which demand for foreign currency becomes equal to its supply, is called

- a. Equal rate of exchange
- b. Mint Parity
- c. Equilibrium exchange rate
- d. Gold Exchange Rate

SY BBI
Semester IV
Sample Questions

1. Identify the different ways in which total product/service costs can be classified into:
 - A. Element, Function
 - B. Nature, Behavior
 - C. Controllable or Non-controllable
 - D. All of the above
2. By element/type- costs are classified as:
 - A. Materials
 - B. Labour
 - C. Overheads
 - D. All of the above
3. By function- costs are classified as:
 - A. Production costs
 - B. Non-Production costs
 - C. Both A&B
 - D. None
4. By nature- costs are classified as:
 - A. Direct costs
 - B. Indirect costs
 - C. Both A&B
 - D. None
5. By behavior- costs are classified as:
 - A. Fixed
 - B. Variable
 - C. Semi-variable or stepping fixed
 - D. All of the above
6. The cost of having the materials brought to the organization is known as:
 - A. Carriage inwards

B. Carriage outwards

C. Purchases

D. None

7. Raw materials, components, consumables, maintenance materials are subdivision examples of:

A. Overheads

B. Materials

C. Labour

D. None

8. Production costs are the costs which are incurred when raw materials are converted into finished goods and part finished goods (work in progress).

A. The above statement is true

B. The above statement is false

9. Production costs includes:

I. Direct materials

II. Direct labour

III. Direct expenses

IV. Variable production overheads

V. Fixed production overheads

Identify which of the above are included?

A. (I) (II) (IV)

B. (I) (II) (III)

C. Only (I) and (II)

D. All of the above

10. Examples of Non-Production costs includes:

A. Administrative costs

B. Selling and Distribution costs

C. Finance costs

D. All of the above

11. The costs that can be clearly identified with the cost object we are trying to cost is known as:

- A. Indirect costs
- B. Direct costs
- C. Overheads
- D. None

12. The cost per unit of variable costs _____.

- A. Increases with increase in volume
- B. Remains constant
- C. Constant to a certain volume
- D. None

13. A fixed cost is a cost which is incurred for an accounting period, and which_____.

- A. Always remains fixed
- B. Increases with increase in activity level
- C. Within certain activity levels remains constant
- D. None

14. Costing systems typically used in service organizations include:

- A. Standard costing
- B. Job costing
- C. Process costing
- D. Both A&B

15. Sales and distribution costs include:

- A. The wages and salary costs of all employees working in the selling and distribution departments, including sales commissions for sales representatives
- B. Advertising costs and other marketing costs
- C. Operating costs for delivery vehicles
- D. All of the above

16. Dividing shared costs on a fair basis is called _____ of the cost.

- A. Allocation
- B. Apportionment
- C. Sharing
- D. None

17. Total production costs during a period must therefore be divided or shared between:

- A. goods produced and sold in the period
- B. goods produced but not yet sold (finished goods)
- C. work-in-progress
- D. All of the above

18. Which of the following is correct for indirect costs?

- A. An indirect cost (overhead cost) is any cost that is not a direct cost.
- B. Indirect costs (overheads) cannot be attributed directly and in full to a cost unit.
- C. Indirect costs include production overheads and non-production overheads.
- D. All of the above are correct

19. Prime cost plus a share of production overheads are the:

- A. Full production cost of the cost unit
- B. Fully absorbed production cost of the cost unit
- C. Marginal cost of the cost unit
- D. Both A&B

20. Costs that become part of the cost of goods manufactured are called?

- A. Product costs
- B. Period costs
- C. Unit costs
- D. None

21. Product costs include:

- A. The prime cost
- B. Direct materials + Direct labour + Direct expenses
- C. The production overhead.
- D. All of the above
- A.

22. What happens when activity levels rise?

- A. The variable cost per unit remains constant.
- B. The fixed cost per unit falls.
- C. The total cost per unit falls
- D. All of the above

23. Assumptions about cost behaviour include:

- A. Within the normal or relevant range of output, costs are often assumed to be either fixed, variable or semi-variable (mixed)

- B. Departmental costs within an organisation are assumed to be mixed costs, with a fixed and a variable element.
- C. Departmental costs are assumed to rise in a straight line as the volume of activity increases. In other words, these costs are said to be linear.
- D. All of the above

24. A cost code is a system of letters/numbers designed to be applied to a classified set of items, to give a brief accurate reference, which helps entry to the records, collation and analysis.

- A. The above statement is true
- B. The above statement is false

25. The main purpose of cost codes is to:

- A. Assist precise information
- B. Facilitate data processing/logical arrangement of records
- C. Simplify comparisons of similar expenses
- D. All of the above

26. -Standard costing is a tool, which replaces the bottleneck of the ___ costing.

- (A) present
- (B) future
- (C) historical
- (D) none of the above

27- The cost of a product can be ascertained only after the ___.

- (A) production of a product
- (B) receipt of raw material
- (C) launch of product in the market
- (D) none of the above

28-The profit maximization can be attained by

- (A) Increasing selling price

- (B) Cost Control and Effectiveness
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

29. The variable portion of cost of product depends on the following.

- (A) Material consumption
- (B) Hours taken / consumed
- (C) Overhead expenditure
- (D) All of the above

30-Both standard costing and budgetary control have the following common feature(s)

- (A) Both techniques are based on the presumption that cost is controllable.
- (B) In both the techniques, results of comparison are analyzed and reported to management.
- (C) Both have a common objective of improving managerial control.
- (D) All of the above

31-Following is (are) predetermined costs.

- (A) Standard cost
- (B) Estimated cost
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) None of the above

32. Following is true for standard cost

- (A) Standard cost assist in performance analysis
- (B) Inventory values should better be determined on the basis of standard costs
- (C) Standard cost facilitates the integration of accounts
- (D) All of the above

The average standard which it is anticipated can be attained over a future period of time, preferably, long enough to cover one trade cycle.

- (A) Basic standard
- (B) Current standard
- (C) Normal standard
- (D) None of the above

33-If standard cost > actual, then it is

- (A) not favorable
- (B) favorable

(C) neither favorable nor not favorable

(D) both (A) and (B)

10-This is a 'standard' which is established for use, unaltered over a long period of time.

(A) basic standard

(B) current standard

(C) normal standard

(D) ideal standard

34-Basic standards are more

(A) idealistic

(B) realistic

(C) both (A) and (B)

(D) none of the above

35-This is a 'standard' which is established for use, unaltered over a long period of time.

(A) basic standard

(B) current standard

(C) normal standard

(D) ideal standard

1.

36. Fixed expenses decrease per unit with the increases in production and increases per unit with the decrease in production.

a) True

b) False

37. Marginal costs is taken as equal to

a) Prime Cost plus all variable overheads

b) Prime Cost minus all variable overheads

c) Variable overheads

d) None of the above

38. If total cost of 100 units is Rs 5000 and those of 101 units is Rs 5030 then increase of Rs 30 in total cost is

a) Marginal cost

b) Prime cost

c) All variable overheads

d) None of the above

39. Marginal cost is computed as

- a) Prime cost + All Variable overheads
- b) Direct material + Direct labor + Direct Expenses + All variable overheads
- c) Total costs – All fixed overheads
- d) All of the above

40. Marginal costing is also known as

- a) Direct costing
- b) Variable costing
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

41. Which of the following statements are true?

- A) Marginal costing is not an independent system of costing.
- B) In marginal costing all elements of cost are divided into fixed and variable components.
- C) In marginal costing fixed costs are treated as product cost.
- D) Marginal costing is not a technique of cost analysis.

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

42. While computation of profit in marginal costing

- a) Total marginal cost is deducted from total sales revenues

- b) Total marginal cost is added to total sales revenues
- c) Fixed cost is added to contribution
- d) None of the above

43. Which of the following are the assumptions of marginal costing?

- A) All the elements of cost can be divided into fixed and variable components.
- B) Total fixed cost remains constant at all levels of output.
- C) Total variable costs varies in proportion to the volume of output.
- D) Per unit selling price remain unchanged at all levels of operating activity.

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

44. Depreciation as per cost record 20,000 and depreciation as per financial record 30,000. Find out profit as per cost record if profit as per cost record is 1,00,000

- A. 90,000
- B. 20,000
- C. 1,10,000
- D. 80,000

45. In reconciliation statement, income shown only in financial accounts are_____

- A Added to financial profit
- B Deducted to financial profit
- C ignored
- D deducted for costing profit

46. Standard labour cost Rs. 55000 and Actual labour cost Rs. 1,00,000 and standard hours is 500. Find out standard rate

- A 200

B 110

C 100

D 210

47. Find out profit if Margin of safety is 20,000 and P/V ratio is 10%

- A. 2000
- B. 20,000
- C. 2,00,000
- D. 200

48. Find out Direct material if marginal cost is 11,000 ; Indirect material Rs. 3000; Direct labour Rs. 2000; Indirect labour Rs. 1000 and direct expenses Rs. 4000

- A. 1000
- B. 17000
- C. 5000
- D. 6000

49. Sales Rs. 4,00,000, profit 25% on sales, find out profit.

- A 80,000
- B 1,00,000
- C 3,20,000
- D 3,00,000

50. In Bank reconciliation statement, which of the following items are added to profit as per financial record

- I Opening stock undervalued
- II Closing stock undervalued
- III Closing stock overvalued
- IV Opening stock overvalued
- V Depreciation undervalued in cost record

Sample Questions

SYBBI – SEM IV – Corporate and Securities Law

6.The Name of a Company can be changed by _____Required to answer. Single choice.

- a. An ordinary resolution
- b. A Special Resolution
- c. The approval of the Union Government
- d. A special resolution and with the approval of the central government

7.The _____ defines a company's relation with the outside world
Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Prospectus
- b. Memorandum of Association
- c. Articles of Association
- d. Statement in lieu of prospectus

8.When a private company commence business _____Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. At any time
- b. After applying for registration
- c. After obtaining Certificate of incorporation
- d. After Obtaining the certificate of commencement of business

9.A Prospectus is to be issued with_____ days of registrationRequired to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. 30

- b. 60
- c .90
- d. 180

10.Information memorandum + shelf prospectus together constitutes_____Required to answer. Single choice.

- a) Memorandum
- (b) Articles
- (c) Prospectus
- (d) Document

11.Minimum number of members in case of public company _____Required to answer. Single choice.

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 5
- (d) 7

12.Ultra vires loans granted by the company are _____Required to answer. Single choice.

- (a) Void
- (b) Voidable
- (c) Valid
- (d) Invalid

13.The doctrine of indoor management is an _____to the doctrine of constructive noticeRequired to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a) Exception
- b) Extension
- c) Alternative
- d) Solution

14.A company can change its name by passing _____Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a) Ordinary resolution
- b) Special resolution

- c) Either by special resolution or by ordinary resolution
- d) Resolution

15. _____ stands in the fiduciary position of the company Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a) Directors
- b) Promoters
- c) Auditors
- d) Distributor's

16. _____ are the prospectus issued instead of full prospectus Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a) Abridged
- b) Statement in lieu
- c) Shelf
- d) Red herring

17. As per SEBI guidelines the application money should be minimum of _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a) 10
- b) 15
- c) 20
- d) 25

18. The Securities and Exchange Board of India was established in _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. 1992
- b. 1988
- c. 1993
- d. 1994

19.16. The accounts of the Board shall be forwarded annually to the Central Government by the CAG _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Monthly
- b. Quarterly
- c. Half-yearly
- d. Annually

20. The prime objective of the SEBI Act, 1992 is to protect the interests of _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Creditors
- b. Investors
- c. Directors
- d. Management

21. The model of depository where physical share certificates are kept in vaults with the depository for safe custody is _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Dematerialisation
- b. Immobilisation
- c. Materialisation
- d. Demonetization

22. The stock markets in which the already issued stocks are resold and re-bought are classified as _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Red herring stock market
- b. Pre-emptive stock market
- c. Silence Stock Market
- d. Secondary stock market

23. What is the preliminary prospectus in an IPO process called _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Registration Document
- b. Red Herring
- c. Underwriting
- d. Pricing

24. When was CDSL formed _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a) September'99
- b) August'00
- c) February'99
- d) January'00

25. Which act in 1996 was passed to provide free transferability of securities with speed and accuracy _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a) Depositories Act
- b) SEBI Act – II
- c) SCRA
- d) Companies Act

26. What is the name of the company set up by NSE in order to promote dematerialization of securities _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a) BSE
- b) NSCCL
- c) CDSL
- d) NSDL

27. Which of the following is NOT a reason to invest in mutual funds _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Professional Management of your investment
- b. Invest Low amounts (as low as 500) in a diversified portfolio
- c. Flexibility to buy and sell your investments as and when you want
- d. Personal Customized portfolio

28. The Depository Institutions such as thrifts include _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Savings associations
- b. Savings bank
- c. Credit Unions
- d. Savings associations, Saving bank and Credit Unions

29. The example of derivative securities include _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Swap Contract
- b. Option Contract
- c. Futures Contract
- d. Swap, Option and Futures.

30. The use of a Demat account protects one from the following except _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Loss on account of mutilation
- b. Loss on account of fraud
- c. Loss on account of theft
- d. Loss on account of Fire

31. When did the use of demat accounts start in India _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. 1992
- b. 1995
- c. 1996
- d. 1997

32. The SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, 2009 lays down guidelines relating to _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. listing of different segments of the capital market
- b. Disclosure norms
- c. Public issues
- d. Private issues

33. _____ is considered as a QIB for a Qualified Institutional Placement Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- a. Provident fund with a minimum corpus of twenty-five crore rupees
- b. pension fund with minimum corpus of twenty-five crore rupees
- c. scheduled commercial bank
- d. (a), (b) and (c)

34. Which one of the following features does not support the federal character of Indian Constitution _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- (A) Distribution of powers between Centre and States
- (B) Authority of Courts
- (C) Supremacy of the Constitution
- (D) Single citizenship

35. 'No one shall be subjected to arbitrary asset or detention-' Under which Article of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, this right has been declared _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(1 Point)

- (A) Article 5
- (B) Article 7
- (C) Article 8
- (D) Article 9

36. Any person aggrieved by an order may prefer an appeal to a Securities Appellate Tribunal having jurisdiction in the matter. Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

- a. of the Board made, on and after the commencement of the Securities Laws (Second Amendment) Act, 1999
- b. made by an adjudicating officer
- c. of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority or the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority

d. (a), (b) and (c)

37. Which of the following statements is correct _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

a. Nikkei is related to Singapore

b. Midex belong to Japan

c. BSE does not belong to Sensex

d. FTSE – 100 is a stock Exchange of London which monitors European Market activities

38. Which of the following is a false statement about the over-the-counter market Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

a. Securities listed in the over-the-counter market are not listed on an exchange

b. It only trades stocks of small firms.

c. Securities listed in the over-the-counter market are not listed on an exchange

d. Its market maker is called a dealer.

39. If the market price of a stock "rights-on" is \$50 a share, the subscription price is \$40 a share, and it takes nine rights to buy an additional share of common stock, the theoretical value of a right when the stock is selling "rights-on" is how much _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

a. \$ 1

b. \$1.1

c. \$ 4.00

d. \$ 5.00

40. The provisions of this regulation regarding risk management committee shall be applicable to top _____ listed entities, determined based on market capitalization, as at the end of the immediate previous financial year Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

a. 50

b. 75

- c. 120
- d. 100

41. Choose the correct option regarding Electronic Governance Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

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

42. If the issue price is ` 500 or more then the Company may fix the face Value _____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

- a. below `10 per share but not lower than `1 per share
- b. below `100 per share but not lower than `10 per share
- c. below `50 per share but not lower than `10 per share
- d. below `50 per share but not lower than `20 per share

43. A new company issues securities worth Rs.9.5 crore to the public. In such case which of the following is true

_____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

- a) Securities will be issued in physical form, but trading will be in demat form.
- b) Securities will be issued in demat form, but trading will be in physical form
- c) Securities will be issued in physical form and trading also in physical form.
- d) Securities will be issued in demat form or physical form but trading only in demat form

44. Choose the correct option regarding Caveat Emptor Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

- Buyer Beware & the responsibility regarding goods is on Buyer
- Seller Beware & the responsibility regarding goods is on seller
- Banker Beware & the responsibility regarding goods is on seller
- Supplier Beware & the responsibility regarding good is on seller

45. Which of the following statement is false

_____ Required to answer. Single choice.

(2 Points)

- a. Depositories also provide depository facility to the commodity exchanges for settlement of trades pertaining to warehouse receipts for commodities. b) The legal status of warehouse receipts is different from that of securities. c) DP are free to add any more terms and conditions to the agreement to the extent they are not contradictory to the terms and conditions of the model.
- b. For electronic trading of warehouse receipts, a DRF-WR portion has to be filled by the client.
- c. DP are free to add any more terms and conditions to the agreement to the extent they are not contradictory to the terms and conditions of the model
- d. The legal status of warehouse receipts is different from that of securities

50 SAMPLE QUESTIONS

SUBJECT : ENTREPRENEURSHIP MANAGEMENT

COURSE : SYBBI

Question No: 1

Which of the following shows the process of creating something new?

- a) Business model
- b) Modeling
- c) Creative flexibility
- d) Innovation

Question No: 2

Which one of the following gives suggestions for new product and also help to market new products?

- a) Existing products and services
- b) Federal government
- c) Distribution Channels
- d) Consumers

Question No: 3

Members of distribution channels are excellent sources for new ideas because:

- a) They earn a handsome profit from new business
- b) They are familiar with the needs of the market

- c) They do not bother if entrepreneur bears a loss
- d) They have well-developed sales force

Question No: 4

Why should an entrepreneur do a feasibility study for starting a new venture

- a) To identify possible sources of funds
- b) To see if there are possible barriers to success
- c) To estimate the expected sales
- d) To explore potential customers

Question No: 5

Information regarding all of the following is related to operations, EXCEPT:

- a) Location
- b) Promotion
- c) Raw materials
- d) Labor skills

Question No: 6

A corporate manager who starts a new initiative for their company which entails setting up a new distinct business unit and board of directors can be regarded as?

- (a) Ecopreneur
- (b) Technopreneur
- (c) Intrapreneur
- (d) Social Entrepreneur

Question No: 7

Venture capital is concerned with:

- a) New project having potential for higher profit
- b) New project of high technology
- c) New project having high risk
- d) All the above.

Question No: 8

The business plan should be prepared by:

- a) Entrepreneurs
- b) Consultants
- c) Engineers
- d) Small business administration services

Question No: 9

Which of the following is not a source of idea generation?

- a) Consumers
- b) Federal government
- c) Brain storming
- d) Training

Question No: 10

An individual who initiates, creates and manages a new business can be called

_____.

1. A leader
2. A manager
3. A professional
4. An entrepreneur

Question No: 11

A new venture's business plan is important because _____.

- a) It helps to persuade others to commit funding to the venture.
- b) Can help demonstrate the viability of the venture.
- c) Provides a guide for business activities by defining objectives.
- d) All the above.

Question No: 12

As a new company grows, the entrepreneur will need to _____.

- a) be responsive to changes in the market.
- b) ensure financial controls are maintained.
- c) build a management team.
- d) all the above.

Question No: 13

_____ describes the direction, the enterprise is going in, what its goals are, where it wants to be, and how it is going to get there.

- a) project report
- b) technical Analysis
- c) market analysis
- d) financial analysis

Question No: 14

Someone who improves an existing business can be called _____.

- a) A changeling.
- b) A professional.
- c) A co-worker.
- d) An intrapreneur.

Question No: 15

Entrepreneurship involves _____ as its activities are subject to uncertainties.

- a. Innovation
- b. Risk taking
- c. Planning
- d. Creativity

Question No: 16

Match the following:

a. SIDBI - 1. Create infrastructure

b. EPCs - 2. Direct marketing

c. NGOs - 3. PMRY

d. HUDCO - 4. Refinance assistance

a - 4, b - 2, c - 3, d - 1

a - 1, b - 2, c - 3, d - 4

a - 4, b - 3, c - 2, d - 1

a - 2, b - 4, c - 3, d - 1

Question No: 17

_____ is the ability to bring something new into existence.

Innovation

Creativity

Entrepreneurship

Leadership

Question No: 18

_____ is the process by which other new ventures are born within the confines of an existing corporation.

a. Entrepreneurship

b. Intrapreneurship

c. Business

d. Marketing

Question No: 19

A person can become a professional manager by acquiring _____.

- a. Skills
- b. Knowledge
- c. Leadership
- d. Services

Question No: 20

The project report is a summary of _____

- a. Project planning
- b. Project report
- c. Business plan
- d. Activity

Question No: 21

_____ is rightly called the life blood of every business activity.

Human resource

Marketing

Finance

Infrastructure

Question No: 22

SWOT is meant to be used during the _____ stage of strategic planning.

- a. Proposal
- b. Second
- c. Final
- d. Review

Question No: 23

Most companies begin the process of establishing organizational ethics program by developing :

- a. Ethics training program
- b. Code of conduct
- c. Ethics enforcement mechanism
- d. Hidden agendas

Question No: 24

What is meant by the CSR?

- a. Company social responsibility
- b. Corporate social responsibility
- c. Corporate society responsibility
- d. Company society responsibility

Question No: 25

_____ involves investments in events or causes so that an organization can enhance its reputation.

- a. Sponsorship
- b. Advertising
- c. Personal selling
- d. Branding

Question No: 26

_____ channel refers to distributing goods with the help of intermediary agencies.

- a. Indirect
- b. Direct

- c. Multi - level
- d. Manufacturer

Question No: 27

Which of the following could be a weakness?

- a. A developing market such as the Internet
- b. Competitors with access to better channels of distribution
- c. Poor quality of goods and services
- d. Special marketing expertise

Question No: 28

The _____ is a brief outline of the basic operation of the organization.

- a. Operation plan
- b. Business
- c. Financial
- d. Marketing

Question No: 29

_____ contains the provisions regarding the legal formalities for setting up of a private limited company.

- a. The Indian Companies Act
- b. Partnership Act
- c. MSMED Act
- d. IPR Act

Question No: 30

_____ provides seed capital scheme to technically or professionally qualified entrepreneurs.

- a. SBI
- b. IDBI
- c. SIDBI
- d. NSIC

Question No: 31

_____ inspector visits the office of the panchayat and guides the entrepreneur in order to solve the problems.

- a. Factory
- b. District Industry
- c. Income tax
- d. Sales tax

Question No: 32

_____ is a apex agency for coordinating and overseeing the activities of various institution and agencies engaged in entrepreneurship development.

- a. NABARD
- b. IDBI
- c. SIDBI
- d. NIESBUD

Question No: 33

_____ denotes a single lump sum which is given by a government to an entrepreneur to cover the cost.

- a. Subsidy
- b. Incentive
- c. Over draft

d. Bank loan

Question No: 34

The period exceeding _____ years is regarded as long term.

- a. Five
- b. Four
- c. Three
- d. Six

Question No: 35

SWOT stands for _____.

Special weapons for operations timeliness

Services, worldwide optimization and transport

Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threats

Strength, Wealth , Opportunity and Threats

Question No: 36

Which of the following is a barrier to entrepreneurship?

- a. Commitment to work
- b. Self confidence
- c. Lack of market knowledge
- d. Assertiveness

only a and b

only c

a, b, c and d

only a and d

Question No: 37

.Entrepreneurial behaviours includes:

- a. Solving problems
- b. Taking initiatives
- c. Taking responsibility
- d. All of the above

Question No: 38

Which one of the following is an economic barrier to an entrepreneur?

- a. Emotional blocks
- b. Labour
- c. Lack of sustained motivation
- d. Lack of vision

Question No: 39

Who is an entrepreneur?

- a. Dirubhai Ambani
- b. Vijay Mallya
- c. Narayan Murthy
- d. Anil Ambani

Question No: 40

Which of the following could be a threat?

- a. Changes in technology
- b. A market vacated by an ineffective competitor
- c. Location of your business
- d. Sources of Funds

Question No: 41

SIDBI stands for _____.

Small income development bank of India

Small industry development bank of India

Small income deprivation bank of India

Small industry deprivation bank of India

Question No: 42

MSMED stands for _____.

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development

Mini, Small & Medium Enterprises Development

Micro, Small & Medium Entrepreneurship Development

Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Department

Question No: 43

Which of the following is false regarding why a SWOT Analysis is used?

- a. To build on the strengths of a business
- b. To minimize the weaknesses of a business
- c. To reduce opportunities available to a business
- d. To counteract threats to a business

Question No: 44

Who usually conducts a *SWOT* Analysis for a business?

- a. Banks
- b. Lawyers
- c. Employees
- d. Managers

Question No: 45

_____ is a paid form of non-personal presentation and promotion of ideas, goods or services by an identified sponsor.

- a. Advertising
- b. Sales promotion
- c. Branding
- d. Personal selling

Question No: 46

_____ is a process of gathering, analyzing, and dispensing information for tactical or strategic purposes.

- a. Environmental scanning
- b. Feasibility study
- c. *SWOT* analysis
- d. *SWOC* analysis

Question No: 47

Ethics means what is _____ and _____.

Right and correct

Right and Wrong

Wrong and Unethical

Right and Ethical

Question No: 48

Match the following:

a. SIDBI - 1. Equipment leasing

b. SIICOM - 2. Changing Need

c. Marketing mix - 3. Delivery

d. Physical distribution - 4. MSME

a - 1, b - 4, c - 2, d - 3

a - 4, b - 1, c - 2, d - 3

a - 4, b - 1, c - 3, d - 2

a - 4, b - 2, c - 1, d - 3

Question No: 49

An entrepreneur should have _____ skills to maintain good relations.

a. Technical

b. Communication

c. Leadership

d. Human relations

Question No: 50

Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| a. Interpersonal skill - | 1. Continuing entities |
| b. Managers - | 2. Renders services |
| c. Enterprise - | 3. Self employed |
| d. Entrepreneur | - 4. Human relations |

a - 2, b - 4, c -1, d - 3

a - 1, b - 2, c -4, d - 3

a - 4, b - 2, c -1, d - 3

a - 4, b - 2, c -3, d - 1

National bank for agriculture and rural development

Vidyalankar School of Information Technology
SY
Sem: IV
Subject: Foundation Course-IV
Sample Questions

Q1) Cost of the risk is product of which of the following 2 factors:

- a) Insurance and Assurance
- b) Happenings and result
- c) Cause and effect
- d) Probability and impact

Q2) which of the following is untrue?

- A. Insurance promotes efficient use of existing resources**
- B. Insurance contributes to healthy economy and national productivity**
- C. Insurance policy can be used as a collateral security**

- a) A is true
- b) B is true
- c) A & B correct
- d) None of the above

Q3) . Insurance was developed as a result of the existence of _____

- (A) hazards.
- (B) indemnity.
- (C) loss.
- (D) risk

Q4) Which of the following is NOT a contract of indemnity?

- (A) A fire insurance policy
- (B) A medical insurance policy
- (C) A liability insurance policy
- (D) A life insurance polic

Vidyalankar School of Information Technology
SY
Sem: IV
Subject: Foundation Course-IV
Sample Questions

Q5) The main purpose of insurance is to

- (A) provide compensation.
- (B) provide security.
- (C) share the losses of a few people among many.
- (D) create investment income

Q6) Which of the following is NOT a hazard?

- (A) An icy parking lot
- (B) Poorly maintained heating systems
- (C) A residence without a security system
- (D) A high-crime neighborhood

Q7. Which of the following does NOT fall into the category of general insurance?

- (A) Business interruption
- (B) Crime insurance
- (C) Hail insurance
- (D) Health insurance

Q8. In land marine insurance

- (A) applies to real property only.
- (B) deals with movable items only.
- (C) includes an element of "transportation" or "communication" exposure.
- (D) is not offered under most property and casualty policies.

Vidyalankar School of Information Technology
SY
Sem: IV
Subject: Foundation Course-IV
Sample Questions

Q9 An insurance pool is

- (A) a central rating organization.
- (B) a joint underwriting arrangement for high hazard risks.
- (C) a reinsurance arrangement.
- (D) the reserve fund set up by an insurance company to pay for future losses.

Q10. A material fact is one that

- a) contributes to the description of the risk.
- b) could influence the acceptance of the risk.
- c) must be disclosed by law.
- d) refers to all the key information.

Q11. The term 'Risk' includes

- a) Damage to machinery and property
- b) Impact on the health or life of a person
- c) Leakage of toxic products into the atmosphere
- d) Effect on the healthy life of the neighborhood
- e) All of the above

Q12 . The main purpose of having Life insurance is:

- a) As an avenue for long-term investment
- b) As a medium for getting income tax benefits from savings
- c) As a governmental Programme for reducing poverty
- d) As an avenue for short-term investment
- e) None of the above

Q13. Which of the following terms matches closest with 'Family Floater'?

- a) Health insurance
- b) Property insurance
- c) Accidental injury
- d) Consequential loss

Vidyalankar School of Information Technology
SY
Sem: IV
Subject: Foundation Course-IV
Sample Questions

Q14 A policy where the policyholder makes a one-time payment of premium, is known as

- a. Money-back policy
- b. Single premium policy
- c. Salary Savings Scheme policy
- d. Half-yearly policy
- e. Annual policy Loss

Q15. may be described as a social device to reduce or eliminate risk of loss to life and Property.

- a. investment
- b. saving
- c. insurance
- d. loan

Q16) Select the correct procedure to be followed for insuring any property under Fire Insurance

- a. Inspection of Property, Payment of Premium, Filling of Proposal Form, Issue of Policy Document
- b. Payment of Premium, Filling of Proposal Form, Inspection of Property, Issue of Policy Document
- c. Filling of Proposal Form, Inspection of Property, Payment of Premium, Issue of Policy Document
- d. Filling of Proposal Form, Payment of Premium, Inspection of Property, Issue of Policy Document

Q17). Select the expanded form of SA as commonly used in life insurance

- a. Sum Assured
- b. Surrender of Assurance
- c. Supplementary Assurance
- d. Stamp Act
- e. Survivor's Annuity

Q18) Which of the following terms is dissimilar to the other four in the context of insurable interest in life insurance?

- a. Employer
- b. Creditor
- c. Surety
- d. Employee
- e. Debtor

Vidyalankar School of Information Technology
SY
Sem: IV
Subject: Foundation Course-IV
Sample Questions

Q19) As per structured formula under the Motor Vehicle Act, victims of fatal injuries are paid compensation on the basis of:

- a) Age and sex
- b) Age and number of dependents
- c) Income and size of family
- d) Age

Q20) As per the Insurance Act, every insurer has to prepare at the end of financial year

- a. Balance Sheet
- b. Profit and Loss Account
- c. Revenue Account for each class of Insurance business
- d. Accounts of receipts and payments in respect of share-holders' funds
- e. All of the above And income

Q21) The Third Party Administrator's role mainly involves

- a. Canvassing business for the insurer.
- b. Issuing documents on behalf of the insurer
- c. Arranging for reinsurance
- d. Sending renewal notices
- e. Checking and paying insurance claims

Q22). Time Policies relate to:

- a. Fire insurance
- b. Hull insurance
- c. Personal Accident insurance
- d. Workmen's Compensation insurance

Q23). Which clause specifies the perils insured in a scheduled form of policy?

- a. Preamble Clause
- b. Recital Clause
- c. Operative Clause
- d. Consideration Clause
- e. Attestation Clause

Vidyalankar School of Information Technology
SY
Sem: IV
Subject: Foundation Course-IV
Sample Questions

Q24). Which of the following types of insurances is mandatory?

- a. Motor Own Damage
- b. Motor Third Party Legal Liability
- c. Personal Accident Insurance
- d. Product Liability

Q25) The minimum paid up capital required for a General Insurance Company is Rs. ____

- a. 25 crores
- b. 50 crores
- c. 75 crores
- d. 100 crores
- e. 200 crores

Q26) What does the term “premium” denote in relation to an insurance policy?

- a. Expenses incurred by an insurer on a policy
- b. Profit earned by the insurer
- c. Price paid by an insured for purchasing the policy
- d. Margins of an insurer on a policy

Q27).Which of the following statement is true?

- a. Insurance prevents the loss
- b. Insurance protects the asset
- c. Insurance pays when there is loss of asset
- d. Insurance reduces the possibilities of loss

Q28).Which of the below is not an element of the life insurance business?

- a. Asset
- b. Principle of mutuality
- c. Subsidy
- d. Risk

29).Which among the following cannot be termed as an asset?

- a. Air
- b. Human life
- c. Car
- d. House

Vidyalankar School of Information Technology
SY
Sem: IV
Subject: Foundation Course-IV
Sample Questions

Q30) Which among the following is an intangible product?

- a. Soap
- b. House
- c. Life insurance
- d. Car

Q31) Full form of FSR is _____

- a. First Survey Report
- b. Final Survey Report
- c. Final Surveillance Report
- d. Final Standard Report

Q32) Which of the following documents is an evidence of the contract between insurer and insured?

- a. Proposal form
- b. Policy document
- c. Prospectus
- d. Claim form

Q33) _____ example of Health Insurance

- a. Smart Life Plan
- b. Jan Arogya Bima
- c. Protect Smart ICICI prudential
- d. All of the above

Q34) Home insurance provides insurance for _____

- a. Liability
- b. Building only
- c. Building and content both
- d. Content only

Vidyalankar School of Information Technology
SY
Sem: IV
Subject: Foundation Course-IV
Sample Questions

Q35) _____ benefit is common in all kind of Insurance Policy

- a. Maturity
- b. Tax
- c. Medical Facility
- d. None of the above

Q36) Which one of the following is a factor to determine the amount of premium?

- a. Age of building
- b. Claim history of Policy
- c. Location
- d. All of the Above

Q37) _____ is covered in Motor insurance as legal requirement

- a. Third Policy liability
- b. Mechanical Breakdown
- c. NCB
- d. Wear & Tear

Q38) Insurance act 1948 states

- a. Employee's State Insurance act
- b. Payment of gratuity Act
- c. Workman's Compensation Act
- d. Maternity ACT

Vidyalankar School of Information Technology
SY
Sem: IV
Subject: Foundation Course-IV
Sample Questions

Q39) _____ is a very essential extension of Fire insurance Policy

- a. Consequential Loss Insurance Policy
- b. Valued Policy
- c. Average policy
- d. Specific Policy

Q40) Top up cover is a/an _____ health Insurance cover

- a. Limited
- b. Excluded
- c. Add on
- d. None of the above

Q41) Which one of section 2 of SBI's Simple Home Insurance?

- a. Burglary and Theft
- b. Public Liability
- c. Fire
- d. Both A & B

Q42) Which is not Hazard of Shipping Goods by Sea ?

- a. Weather & geographical hazard
- b. Passenger law suit
- c. Man-made hazard
- d. Packaging hazard

Q43) Average policy is containing _____

- a. Excess clause
- b. Average Clause
- c. Add on Clause

Vidyalankar School of Information Technology
SY
Sem: IV
Subject: Foundation Course-IV
Sample Questions

d. Specific Clause

Q44) Which is a special type of vehicle?

- a. Lamborghini
- b. Honda city
- c. Publicity van
- d. Passion Pro

Q45) Which one is not covered under motor insurance?

- a. Fire
- b. Theft
- c. Depreciation
- d. Landslide

Q46) _____ policy means specific sum is insured upon a specific property for a specific period

- a. Special
- b. Interim
- c. Specific
- d. General

Q47) The _____ premium paid by you towards your life insurance, the _____ will be the compensation paid to the beneficiary in the event of your death

- a. Higher, Higher
- b. Lower, Higher
- c. Higher, Lower
- d. Faster, Slower

Q48) Money laundering is the process of bringing _____ money into an economy by hiding its _____ origin so that it appears to be legally acquired

- a. legal, illegal
- b. illegal, legal
- c. legal, legal
- d. illegal, illegal

Vidyalankar School of Information Technology
SY
Sem: IV
Subject: Foundation Course-IV
Sample Questions

Q49) Mr. Rajan earns Rs. 1,20,000 a year and spends Rs. 24,000 on himself. The net earnings his family would lose if he were to die prematurely would be Rs. 96,000 per year. Assume the rate of interest is 8%, calculate the HLV

- a. Rs. 24,000
- b. Rs. 12,00,000
- c. Rs. 96,000
- d. Rs. 1,20,000

Q50) As per principle of Indemnity, if Mr. Ram has insured his house, worth Rs. 10,00,000 for the full amount. If he suffers a loss on account of fire estimated at Rs. 70,000; the insurance company would pay him an amount of _____

- a. Rs. 10,70,000
- b. Rs. 70,000
- c. Rs. 9,30,000
- d. Rs. 10,00,000

1. Which of the following is an item of Current assets

- Bank O/D
- Receivables
- Outstanding Expenses
- Short term loan Taken

2. The single most important ratio in case of working capital management is..

- Current ratio
- Liquid ratio
- Stock – working capital ratio
- Debt – Equity ratio

3. _____ has to be financed from short term sources of funds

- Working capital
- Debentures
- Preference shares
- Investments

4. Which of the following is a working capital source of finance

- Equity Share capital
- Preference Share capital
- Term loan
- Loan against Bills Sent for collection

5. RBI has recommended _____ methods to finance working capital requirements..

- Fixed Assets
- Working capital
- Investments
- Patents

6. _____ helps to forecast the future cash position of the firm

- Cash Book
- Cash Flow Statement
- Cash Budget
- Cash Account

7. Amongst the following items _____ is included while preparing cash budget.

- Preliminary expenses paid
- Depreciation
- Interest outstanding
- Goodwill written off

8. Cash held to protect against uncertainties is due to _____

- Transaction motive
- Speculative motive
- Precautionary Motive
- Investment Motive

9. _____ shows the estimation of receipts and payments

- Directors report
- Cash Budget
- Auditors report
- Profit & Loss account

10. _____ refers to customers willingness to pay the dept

- Capacity
- Collateral
- Condition
- Character

11. In most of the industries the most important element of cost is

- Material
- Labour
- Overhead
- Fuel

12. The abbreviation EOQ stands for _____

- Emergency order quantity
- Economic order quantity
- Economic order quality

- Everyday ordering quantity

13. Pricing cost behind the current economic values in _____

- LIFO
- FIFO
- Simple average
- Weighted average

14. Continuous stock taking is part of _____

- Annual stock taking
- Perpetual Inventory
- ABC analysis
- Just in Time

15. _____ indicates the number of times inventory is sold during the year

- Sales turnover Ratio
- Stock turnover ratio
- Fixed Assets Turnover ratio
- Debtors turnover ratio

16. The length of the period for which the budget is prepared is termed as _____.

- Budget calendar
- Budget Manual
- Budget Period
- Budget schedule.

17. The budget which is dynamic _____

- Flexible Budget
- Sales Budget
- Cash Budget
- Product budget

18. _____ Budget is a summary of all functional

- Master
- Capital Budget

- Cash Budget
- Flexible Budget

24. The basic objective of Financial Management is _____

- Maximization of Profits
- Profit Planning of the organisation
- Maximisation of Shareholders wealth
- Ensuring financial discipline in the organization

25. Finance is vital for which of the following business

- Marketing research
- Product pricing
- Design of marketing and distribution channels
- Effective time management

26. The most crucial financial decisions of the organisations are taken by _____

- Lower level management
- Middle level management
- Higher level management
- All levels of management

27. Business finance does not addresses which of the following

- Capital budgeting
- Capital structure
- Working capital management
- Sales force management

28. What is the most appropriate goal of the firm

- Shareholder Wealth maximization
- Profit maximization
- Stakeholder maximization
- EPS maximization

29. _____ is concerned with the acquisition , financing and management of assets with some overall goal in mind.

- Financial management

- Profit maximisation
- Agency theory
- Social responsibility

30. Interest rate is fixed on the principle of _____

- Higher the risk, Higher the return
- Higher the risk lower the return
- Lower the risk, higher the return
- No risk , only return

31. Dividend pay out is _____

- DPS divided by MPS
- DPS divided by EPS
- DPS divided by Face value
- EPS divided by DPS

32. Which of the following is a tax deductible expenditure

- Interest on Debt
- Preference dividend
- Equity dividend
- Transfer to reserves

33. Debenture is a _____ security

- Ownership
- Creditorship
- Government
- Private

34. At break even point profit/loss is

- More than loss
- Equal to zero
- Positive
- Negative

35. EPS is _____

- Economic per share

- Earnings per share
- Earnings per statement
- Error per share

36.If sales is 100, variable cost is 66.67 the PV ratio would be _____

- 66%
- 33.33%
- 133.33%
- 25%

37.If gross margin is 25%on cost & sales is INR 21,00,000 the gross profit would be _____

- 6,25,000
- 4,20,000
- 5,25,000
- 1,25,000

38.If the minimum stock level and average stock level of raw material "A" are 4,000 & 9,000 units respectively , find out its re-order quantity.

- 8,000 units
- 11,000 units
- 10,000 units
- 9,000 units

39.A manufacturer used 400 units of component every month and he buys them entirely from an outsider supplier @ INR 40 per unit. The order placing and receiving cost in INR 100 and storage and carrying costs is 15% of the value of Stock. To get maximum benefit, he should place an order for _____ units at a time.

- 300 units
- 400 units
- 450 units
- 500 units

40.Consider the following data for the month of May Opening Stock 120 units Closing Stock 80 units Production 110 units Based on the data, sales in May will have to be

- 50 units
- 110 units
- 150 units
- 190 units

41. Consider the following data for the month of April. Closing stock 80 units
Opening stock 130 units Production 280 units Calculate sales for the month of April

- 130 units
- 330 units
- 50 units
- 410 units
- Option 2

42. Consider the following data for the month of June Sales 140 units Selling price INR 50 per unit Based on the data, estimate the sales revenue in July, if the selling price has to be 10% higher and sales units 20% higher than the previous month

- INR 8,470
- INR 9,240
- INR 7,700
- INR 7,000

43. If the activity level is reduced from 80% to 70% the fixed cost _____

- Will increase by 10%
- Will decrease by 10%
- Per unit will decrease
- Per unit will increase

44. When preparing a production budget the quantity to be produced equals

- Sales quantity + opening Stock + Closing stock
- Sales quantity - opening Stock + Closing stock
- Sales quantity - opening Stock - Closing stock
- Sales quantity + opening Stock - Closing stock

45. When preparing a production budget, the quantity to be produced equals to _____ Required to answer.

- Sales quantity + Opening stock + closing stock
- Sales quantity - Opening stock + closing stock
- Sales quantity - Opening stock - closing stock
- Sales quantity + Opening stock - closing stock

	BBI SEM : IV SUB: IT IN BBI
1.	Difficult user interface is a challenge faced by _____ banking.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Home B. Mobile C. SMS D. Office
2	There are two approaches in data warehousing _____ and bottom up.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Left right B. Top down C. Centre down D. Centre up
3	_____ is the process of sorting through large data sets to identify patterns.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Data mining B. Data warehousing C. Data Scheduling D. Data Sorting
4.	Which of the following are transactional activities. i) Fund Transfer ii) Bill Pay iii) Request for Cheque Book
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A) Both i and ii B) Only iii C) All i,ii,iii D) Both ii,iii
5	_____ is a major innovation in the field of Banking.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. E-Banking B. Business Modelling C. A-Banking D. WhatsApp Banking
6	OTP stands for _____
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Online timely payment B. Online Telephone Payment C. One Time Password D. Online timely password
7	ACH stands for _____
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Automated Clearing Home

	<p>B. Automated Clearing House</p> <p>C. Automated Cleaning House</p> <p>D. Automated Cleaning home</p>
8	EFT stands for _____
	<p>A. Electronic Fund Transfer</p> <p>B. Economic Fund Transfer</p> <p>C. Effective Fund Transfer</p> <p>D. Electronic fund transition</p>
9	_____ is a digital version of an old paper cheque.
	<p>A. E-Cheque</p> <p>B. Direct debit</p> <p>C. Stored value card</p> <p>D. Debit card</p>
10	OTP is an example of _____ message.
	<p>A. Push</p> <p>B. Pop</p> <p>C. Pull</p> <p>D. Office</p>
11	Oracle,DB2,SQL server are example of _____
	<p>A. DBMS tools</p> <p>B. RBMS tools</p> <p>C. Hardware tools</p> <p>D. Programming Software</p>
12	Which of the following is not one of PowerPoint view?
	<p>A. Slide show view</p> <p>B. Slide view</p> <p>C. Presentation view</p> <p>D. Outline view</p>
13	Which PowerPoint feature allows the user to create a simple presentation quickly?
	<p>A. AutoContent Wizard</p> <p>B. Transition Wizard</p> <p>C. Chart Wizard</p> <p>D. Animations</p>
14	NEFT stands for _____
	<p>A. National Electronic Fund Transfer</p> <p>B. National Electronic Full Transfer</p> <p>C. Natural Electronic Fund Transfer</p> <p>D. National Electrical fund transfer</p>
15	IFSC stands for _____

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Indian Financial Standard Code B. Indian Financial System Code C. Indian Full settlement code D. Indian Full system code
16	_____ pen is used to detect CTS fraud
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Ball Pen B. Ink Pen C. Smart Quill Pen D. Smart Pen
17	The governing body for banking technology is _____
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. IBDI B. IDRBT C. IDBI D. IDRB
18	_____ is a plastic money
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Debit Card B. Credit Card C. Smart Card D. All of these
19.	_____ refers to online buying and selling of goods.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. E-Commerce B. Retail Commerce C. Traditional Commerce D. Online Commerce
20	_____ adds authenticity to electronically received documents.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Digital cheque B. Digital Name C. Digital Signature D. Digital link
21	_____ is a Banking Software
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Ms-Office B. Tally C. Infosys Finacle D. Python
22	Which file format can be added to a Powerpoint show?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. .jpg B. .gif C. .wav D. All of the above
23	Themes in powerpoint are in _____ menu

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Design B. Home C. Review D. Insert
24	___ is used to link specific location
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Bookmark B. Hyperlink C. Slideshow D. Animation
25	Slide sorter of Powerpoint is available on ___ menu.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Insert B. File C. View D. Edit
26	To print the powerpoint presentation press
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Ctrl+T B. Ctrl+E C. Ctrl+S D. Ctrl+P
27	___ is the peer to peer payment service.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Google wallet B. MSN wallet C. Yahoo wallet D. Firefox wallet
28	___ includes capture of data from various sources for useful analysis.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Data Warehouse B. Data Mining C. Data centre D. Data blocks
29	CIBIL stands for ___
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Crime Information Bureau B. Credit Information Bureau C. Corporation Information Bureau D. Clearing Information Bureau
30	___ bears digital signature
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. E-cheque B. E-cash C. E-wallet D. E-Commerce
31	How to select one hyperlink after another during a slide presentation ?

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Ctrl + K B. Ctrl + D C. Tab D. Ctrl+H
32	Products cannot be purchased with which of the following card:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. ATM Card B. Credit Card C. Debit Card D. Smart Card
33	The customer access E-banking services using:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. PC B. PDA C. ATM D. All the above
34	Special effects used to introduce slides in a presentation are known as ?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> E. Transitions F. Effects G. custom animations H. annotations
35	I. Which of the following is used for International Monetary Transfer?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> J. RTGS K. NEFT L. SWIFT M. None of these
36	What is the maximum limit per transaction in NEFT?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Rs. 1,00,000 B. Rs. 50,000 C. Rs. 1,50,000 D. No Such limit
37	How many digits are present in IFSC code
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 9 B. 15 C. 10 D. 11
38	What is the minimum amount of money that can be transferred through RTGS?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 2 lakhs B. 2.5 lakhs C. 3 lakhs

	D. 5 lakhs
39	The liability of the credit card holder on loss of the credit card is:
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Unlimited B. Up to credit limit C. Up to the time, matter is reported to the issuing bank D. Till two days after the matter reported to the bank
40	RTGS stands for which of the following?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Real Time Gross Settlement B. Real Time Gross System C. Real Time General Scheme D. Real Type Gross Settlement
41	In which year National Electronic Fund Transfer started in India?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 2004 B. 2002 C. 2006 D. 2005
42	The data centers that are built, owned, operated and are in the organisation campus are _____ data centres.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Enterprise B. Colo C. Managed D. Cloud
43	Slides can have ____
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. title, text, graphs B. drawn objects, shapes C. clipart, drawn art, visual D. any of the above
44	A Chart can be put as a part of the presentation using
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Insert -> Pictures -> Chart B. Insert -> Chart C. Edit -> Chart D. View -> Chart
45	We can replace a font on all slides with another font using the option :
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Edit -> Fonts B. Tools -> Fonts C. Tools -> Replace Fonts D. Format -> Replace Fonts

46	Which key on the keyboard can be used to view Slide show?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. F1 B. F2 C. F5 D. F10
47	Which option can be used to set custom timings for slides in a presentation?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Slider Timings B. Slider Timer C. Rehearsal D. Slide Show Setup
48	Which of the following is an example for Automatic Text formatting?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Underlining Hyperlink B. Adjusting extra space C. Replacing two – s with a hyphen D. All of the above
49	Which option can be used to create a new slide show with the current slides but presented in a different order?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. Rehearsal B. Custom Slide show C. Slide Show Setup D. Slide Show View
50	Which key do you press to check spelling?
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. F3 B. F5 C. F7 D. F9