

TY BBI
Semester VI
Auditing II
Sample Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which of the following is not a kind of audit?
 - a) Statutory and private.
 - b) Government and continuous audit.
 - c) Interim audit.
 - d) None of these
2. This kind of audit is conducted generally between two annual audits.
 - a) Internal audit.
 - b) Interim audit.
 - c) Final audit.
 - d) Continuous audit.
3. Voucher relates to _____.
 - a) Cash receipt.
 - b) Cash payment.
 - c) Credit transactions
 - d) All of the above.
4. Which of the following persons is qualified to be a company auditor?
 - a) An employee of the company
 - b) A body corporate
 - c) A person who is indebted to the company for an amount exceeding Rs. 1000
 - d) A practicing-chartered accountant
5. When the auditor is an employee of the organization being audited, the audit is classified as
 - a) Internal
 - b) External
 - c) Compliance
 - d) Both A&B
6. A company auditor can be removed before expiry of his term by

- a) Shareholders
- b) Board of Directors
- c) Central Government
- d) State Government

7. If there is capital loss, the auditor should

- a) Not allow payment of dividend
- b) Allow payment of dividends
- c) Allow payment of dividends after making such losses good
- d) None of the above

8. Auditor should see that amount received for premium on issue of shares should be shown in

- a) Subscribed capital
- b) Capital Reserve account
- c) Share Premium account
- d) Paid-up capital account

9. Internal auditor is appointed by _____

- a) Management
- b) Shareholders
- c) Government
- d) Statutory body

10. _____ is the medium through which an auditor expresses his opinion on the state of affairs of the client's business.

- a) Audit report
- b) Audit certificate
- c) Audit programme
- d) Audit planning

11. If an auditor is not appointed at annual general meeting, he is appointed by the

- a) The Central Government
- b) Board of Directors
- c) Shareholders
- d) Company Law board

12. The audit that is made compulsory under statute is called _____

- a) Statutory audit
- b) Partial audit
- c) Complete audit
- d) Continuous audit

13. Audit means _____.

- a) Recording business transactions
- b) Preparing final accounts
- c) Examination of books, accounts or vouchers
- d) Decision making

14. When a transaction has not been recorded in the books of account either wholly or partially such errors are called _____.

- a) Error of commission
- b) Error of omission
- c) Compensating error
- d) None of the above

15. The liabilities of an auditor can be _____.

- a) Civil b) Criminal c) Civil & Criminal d) Financial

16. Internal control includes _____.

- a) Internal audit
- b) Internal check
- c) Both internal audit and internal check d) Internal check and external audit

17. Misappropriation of goods may be checked by

- a) Proper supervision over stock
- b) Checking of employees
- c) Punishment of employees
- d) None of the above

18. Auditor has no lien on

- a) Audit note book
- b) Audit working papers
- c) Books of accounts of clients
- d) None of the above

19. Accounting standards are prepared by
a) SEBI b) RBI c) ASB d) ITA
20. Cost auditor submits reports to the:
a) Shareholder b) Board of directors c) Employees d) Creditors
21. Bonus shares are issued to _____.
a) New members b) Existing shareholders c) Employees d) None of the above
22. Window dressing implies
a) Checking wastages b) Under valuation of assets c) Over valuation of assets d) None of the above
23. Internal check is suitable for _____.
a) Larger concerns b) Smaller concerns c) Petty-shop keepers d) None of the above
24. Remuneration of an internal auditor is fixed by _____.
a) Management b) Shareholders c) Government d) Statutory body
25. The objective of the audit planning is _____.
a) To give appropriate attention to all important areas of audit
b) To identify potential problems
c) To coordinate work with other auditors and experts d) All of the above
26. Audit papers are the property of _____.
a) Client b) Auditor c) Both the client and the auditor d) The audit committee
27. The term "Audit" originated from the Latin word
a) Audire b) Adhere c) Adhere d) None of the above
28. Sole proprietary concerns are _____ to get their financial statements audited by independent financial auditors.
a) Legally required b) Not legally required c) Ethically required d) Not ethically required
29. Balance sheet audit is also known as
a) Continues audit b) Annual audit c) Internal audit d) Financial audit
30. _____ lays out the strategies to be followed to conduct an audit.
a) An action plans b) An audit plans c) An audit programme d) All of the above
31. Auditor should determine the _____ and the timing of the audit report.
a) Nature b) Actual c) Nature & actual d) Form
32. _____ followed by the enterprise affect the audit plan.
a) Accounting policies b) Audit policies c) Accounting and Audit policies d) Management policies

33. An audit programme is a set of _____ which are to be followed for proper execution of audit.
a) Rules b) Policies c) Instructions d) Actions

34. Audit programme provides instructions to the audit staff and reduces scope for

a) Understanding b) Misunderstanding c) Negligence d) Liabilities

35. Audit programme helps in fixing the _____ for the work done among the audit staff as work done may be traced back to the individual staff members.

a) Remuneration b) Liabilities c) Negligence d) Responsibility

36. On completion of an audit _____ serves the purpose of audit record which may be useful for future reference.

a) Audit programme b) Audit working papers c) Audit plan d) Audit notes 37. Audit programme is prepared by _____

a) The auditor b) The client c) The audit assistant d) The auditor and his audit assistants

38. The auditor has to obtain _____ to substantiate his opinion on the financial statements.

a) Internal evidence b) External evidence c) Internal and external evidence d) Sufficient and appropriate evidence

39. _____ are the documents prepared or obtained by the auditors in connection with the audit.

a) Audit notes

b) Audit working papers

c) Audit report

d) All of the above

40. Working papers helps in proper _____ of audit.

a) Planning b) Performance c) Planning and performance d) Execution

41. If no auditors are appointed or re-appointed at the annual general meeting, the _____ may appoint a person to fill the vacancy.

a) Board of directors

b) Company in general meeting

c) Central Government

d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG)

42. Failure to give notice regarding filling of casual vacancy to the Central government is an offence punishable with fine, who of the following are the persons on whom such fine can be imposed.

a) Directors b) Company c) Every officer of the company d) Company or every officer of the company

43. A statutory auditor----- also as internal auditor of the company.

a) Can act

- b) Cannot act
- c) Though can act but ethically should not act
- d) None of the above

44. A person shall not be qualified to be appointed as an auditor of the company if he is in the employment of _____

- a) An officer of the company
- b) An employee of the company
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

45. In case of insolvency or unsound mind, a person will automatically be disqualified for appointment as an auditor, because

- a) He is not a person of repute
- b) He cannot take decision properly
- c) He is not wealthy
- d) He ceases to be a member of ICAI

46. The auditors have the right to attend

- a) Board meeting
- b) Annual general meeting
- c) Extraordinary general meeting
- d) Any general meeting

46. Identify the correct statement.

- I An audit firm can audit maximum 20 companies.
- II An auditor can audit maximum 20 companies.
- III An auditor can audit 20 companies excluding private companies less than 100 crore.
- IV An auditor can audit 20 companies including private companies more than 100 crore.

- a. I II III
- b. II III IV
- c. II II IV
- d. I III IV

47. Audit report includes _____

- I Auditor's opinion
- II Objectives of audit
- III audit plan
- IV auditing standard

- a. I II III
- b. I III IV
- c. II III IV
- d. I II IV

48. The objective of HR audit is _____

- I Evaluation of performance of employees
- II Decide the effectiveness of HR programme.
- III. Evaluate the ways to implement company policies.
- IV. generation of information to know failure of HR.

- a. I III IV
- b. I II III
- c. I II IV
- d. II III IV

49. Mr. Jain , a Chartered accountant lend his name to Mr. Arun who is not an CA to do auditing work.

- a. Mr. Jain is found to be guilty.
- b. Mr. Jain and his firm are found to be guilty.
- c. CA firm is found to be guilty.
- d. Neither Jain nor his firm is found to be guilty.

50. Find out the provision created on the loan of Rs. 15,00,000 which become Non performing since 2017 and realisable value of the security is Rs. 10,00,000

- a. 10,00,000
- b. 6,00,000
- c. 4,00,000
- d. 5,00,000

The exchange rate mechanism followed by India at present is _____ . .

- Fixed exchange rate
- Flexible exchange rate
- Managed float system
- Medium exchange rate

Growth with _____ is one of the important objectives of monetary policy of the RBI. . .

- Price stability
- Product stability
- Unemployment stability
- Global investment stability

When exchange rate is pegged to another currency it is called _____ . .

- inflation targeting
- Managed float targeting
- commercial banks targeting
- exchange rate targeting

_____ is considered as an alternative to central bank. . .

- Tandon Committee
- Monetary Policy Committee
- State government Board
- Currency Board

Forecasting or fixing rate of inflation is called _____ . .

- Inflation targeting
- CRR
- Exchange rate
- Monetary policy

The RBI became operational in the year _____ . .

- 1949
- 1934

- 1935
- 1969

The central bank of the USA is called the _____ . . .

- Reserve Bank of USA
- Federal Reserve System
- Federal Bank
- Bank of USA

Transparency improves _____ of the central bank. . .

- Adoptability
- Problems
- Social factors
- Credibility

The major weakness faced by central banks in emerging economies are _____
. . .

- Weak financial system only
- Financing government debt only
- Weak financial system & Financing government debt both
- Power of FDI investment

Monetary policy in India is framed by _____ . . .

- Tandon Committee
- Monetary Policy Committee
- Central Government
- State Government

The present governor of the RBI is _____ . . .

- Mr. N. K. Singh
- Mr. Urjit Patel
- Mr. Shaktikanta Das
- Mr. Arvind Subramanian

Under deficit financing, the central government borrows from the _____
. . .

- commercial banks
- central bank
- foreign institutions
- cooperative banks

_____ was the first governor of the RBI. . .

- Sir Osborne Arsell Smith
- Urjit Patel
- Narasimham
- Raghuram Rajan

Public debt is mobilised during _____ . .

- Inflation
- Deflation
- Stagflation
- Recession

The current reverse repo is _____ . .

- 5%
- 5.5%
- 4.9%
- 4.5%

Certificate of deposit is issued by _____ . .

- Commercial banks
- RBI
- IRDA
- SEBI

Licenses to start a bank are issued by _____ . .

- RBI
- SEBI
- IRDA
- ITA

The Banking Regulation Act was passed in the year _____ . .

- 1947

- 1948
- 1949
- 1950

Bank nationalisation took place in _____ . .

- 1969-1981
- 1969-1980
- 1967-1981
- 1967-1980

India's financial sector has regulators _____ . .

- Single
- Two
- Multiple
- Three

At present there are _____ core principles for banking supervision . .

- 25
- 14
- 29
- 24

OSMOS stands for _____ . .

- Off-Site Monitoring and Surveillance
- On-Site Monitoring and Surveillance
- On-Standard Monitoring and Surveillance
- Off- Standard Monitoring and Surveillance

Corporates raise capital by using _____ . .

- Certificate deposit
- Commercial paper
- Treasury bill
- Money market mutual fund

IRDA Stand for . .

- Insurance Regulatory Division Authority of India
- Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India
- Insurance Reginal Development Authority of India

Insurance Regulatory Development Association of India

E-payments are increasing due to _____ shopping. . .

- Online
- Offline
- Traditional
- Semi traditional

RTGS stands for _____ . .

- Real Time Gross Settlement
- Reel Time Gross Settlement
- Rate Time Gross Settlement
- Red Time Gross Settlement

MICR stands for _____ . .

- Managerial ink character recognition
- magnetic ink chapter recognition
- Managerial ink chapter recognition
- magnetic ink character recognition

The first central bank, Riks Bank was established by _____ . .

- England
- USA
- Sweden
- China

IMF provides _____ financial assistance to member countries. . .

- Long term
- Medium term
- Short term
- Unlimited term

MIGA Stand for . .

- Multinational industrial Guarantee Agency
- Multinational Investment Guarantee Agency

- Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency
- Multilateral industrial Guarantee Agency

Which of the following is true about the restrictions on RBI. a) It cannot acquire or advice loans against immovable property. b) It is prohibited from purchasing its own shares or the shares of any other bank or any company or granting loans on such security. . .

- Both statements are True
- Both statements are false
- Statement 1st true and 2nd false
- Statement 1st false and 2nd True

Which of the following schemes was formulated by the RBI? . .

- Mahatma Gandhi National rural employment guarantee scheme
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana
- Banking Ombudsman Scheme
- Jan Dhan Yojana

Deposits mobilised by the banks are utilised for. (i) loans and advances (ii) investment in government and other approved securities in fulfilment of liquidity stipulation . .

- Both statements are true
- Both statements are false
- 1st statement is true and 2nd statement is false.
- 1st statement is false and 2nd statement is true.

Which among the following is a function of the Reserve Bank of India? . .

- Bank issues the letters of credit to their customers certifying their credibility
- Collecting and compilation of statistical information relating to banking & other financial sector
- Banks underwrite the securities issued by public or private organizations
- Accepting deposits from the public

The main business of banks is to accept deposits from the public. However, a bank can refuse to permit opening an account on behalf of _____ . .

- Artificial persons

- Arrested persons
- Convicted persons
- Undesirable persons

Which one is not the most common objective of Banking regulations? . .

- Systematic Risk Reduction
- Credit Allocation
- Market Discipline
- Prudential Objectives

Which statement is not correct about Capital Adequacy Ratio? . .

- It is a thermometer of Bank's Health.
- It is the ratio of its Capital to its Risk.
- It can indicate the Capacity of the Bank's ability to absorb the possible losses.
- A good CAR makes vulnerable to the Depositors and lose faith in the banking system.

What is the mean of Repo Rate? . .

- When a bank is in need of cash it can it can discount bills of exchange and avail loan facilities from Reserve Bank of India.
- When a bank has excess cash, they buy securities from RBI against cash on the condition that they resell the securities to RBI on a pre-fixed day and price
- It is rate at which RBI allows temporary loan facilities to commercial banks against government securities on the condition that the bank will repurchase the securities within a short period.
- It is a rate which is offered by banks to their most valued customers or prime customers.

Open Market Operations means: . .

- Sale of agricultural products in the government regulated Mandis.
- Sale and purchase of bonds and securities to the commercial banks by the RBI.
- Sale and purchase of bonds and securities by the RBI to the government.
- Sale and purchase of bonds and securities by the commercial banks to the customers.

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA) was passed to keep check on . .

- Fiscal deficit only
- Revenue deficit only

- Both fiscal deficit and revenue deficit
- Neither fiscal deficit nor revenue deficit

TYBBI SEM 6 HRM MCQ 45

1. The characteristics of human resource are _____ in nature.
 - a. Homogeneous
 - b. Heterogeneous
 - c. Ductility
 - d. Quantitative

2. Identify the managerial function out of the following functions of HR managers.
 - a. Planning
 - b. Organizing
 - c. Procurement
 - d. Controlling

3. Which of the following is an example of operative function of HR managers?
 - a. Planning
 - b. Organizing
 - c. Procurement
 - d. Controlling

4. Scope of human resource management includes
 - a. Procurement
 - b. Development
 - c. Compensation
 - d. All of the above

5. Human resource management is usually _____ in nature.
 - a. Proactive
 - b. Reactive
 - c. Combative
 - d. None of the above

6. HRM functions aim at _____
- a. ensuring that the human resources possess adequate capital, tool, equipment and material to perform the job successfully
 - b. helping the organization deal with its employees in different stages of employment
 - c. improving an organization's creditworthiness among financial institutions
 - d. None of the above
7. Which of the following aptly describes the role of line managers and staff advisors, namely HR professionals?
- a. Staff advisors focus more on developing HR programmes while line managers are more involved in the implementation of those programmes.
 - b. Line managers are concerned more about developing HR programmes whereas staff advisors are more involved in implementing such programmes.
 - c. Staff advisors are solely responsible for developing, implementing and evaluating the HR programmes while line managers are not all involved in any matters concerning HR.
 - d. Line managers alone are responsible for developing, implementing and evaluating the HR programmes while staff advisors are not all involved in any matters concerning HR.
8. _____ is the process by which we understand the nature of job and its human requirements.
- a. Job evaluation
 - b. Job analysis
 - c. Job specification
 - d. Job description

9. Job Evaluation tries to make a systematic comparison between

a. Workers

b. Jobs

c. Machines

d. Departments

10. Basis of Job Evaluation is

a. Job design

b. Job ranking

c. Job analysis

d. None of the above

11. The _____ provides the essential information on which each job is evaluated.

a. Job ranking

b. Job enrichment

c. Job description

d. Job enlargement

12. A _____ is a written record of the duties, responsibilities and conditions of the job.

a. Job ranking

b. Job enrichment

c. Job description

d. Job enlargement

13. The important objectives of a job evaluation programme

a. Establishment of sound wage differentials between jobs.

b. Maintenance of a consistent wage policy.

- c. Installation of an effective means of wage control.
- d. All of the above

14. The following is not a job evaluation method.

- a. Factor comparison method
- b. Point Method
- c. Ranking method
- d. Assessment method

15. Job Evaluation is carried on by

- a. Groups
- b. Individuals
- c. Both (A) and (B)
- d. None of the above

16. Work Design is concerned with the _____ of work system in any type of organisation or institution.

- a. Study
- b. Design
- c. Study and design
- d. Management

17. High levels of productivity result in

- a. Good quality
- b. Lower costs
- c. Higher purchasing power
- d. All of the above

18. The following is (are) the objective(s) for studying work system.

- a. Increasing productivity
- b. Developing manpower effectiveness
- c. Both (a) and (b)
- d. None of the above

19. Job design is the consciously planned structuring of _____ performed by an individual or a team of persons.

- a. Work effort
- b. Duties
- c. Responsibilities
- d. All of the above

20. The following consideration(s) is (are) important human factor(s) relating to job design

- a. Physiological
- b. Social
- c. Psychological
- d. All of the above

21. The following factor(s) to be discussed for an effective job design.

- a. Environmental
- b. Organisational
- c. Behavioural
- d. All of the above

22. The following is not a method of Job Design.

- a. Job rotation
- b. Job enlargement
- c. Job enrichment
- d. Job analysis

23. _____ is the process of forecasting an organisations future demand for, and supply of, the right type of people in the right number.

- a. Human Resource Planning
- b. Recruitments
- c. Human Resource Management
- d. Human Capital Management

24. Which of the following factors state the importance of the Human Resource Planning?

- a. Creating highly talented personnel
- b. International strategies
- c. Resistance to change and move
- d. All of the above

25. A process that is used for identifying and developing internal people with the potential to fill key business leadership positions in the company is called _____.

- a. Highly talented personnel creation
- b. Investing in human resources
- c. Succession planning
- d. None of the above

26. Which of the following option is not the factor that hinders with the human resource planning process?

- a. Type and quality of forecasting information
- b. Time horizons
- c. Environmental uncertainties
- d. Unite the perspectives of line and staff managers

27. Which of these factors is not included in environmental scanning?

- a. Political and legislative issues
- b. Economic factors
- c. Technological changes
- d. None of the above

28. _____ is the process of estimating the quantity and quality of people required to meet future needs of the organisation.

- a. Demand forecasting
- b. Supply forecasting
- c. Environmental forecasting
- d. None of the above

29. Which of these is the purpose of recruitment?

- a. Make sure that there is match between cost and benefit
- b. Help increase the success rate of the selection process by reducing the number of visibly underqualified or over qualified job applicants.
- c. Help the firm create more culturally diverse work - force
- d. None of the above

30. How many stages does the recruitment process comprise of?

- a. 2
- b. 6
- c. 9
- d. 5

31. Rearrange the following steps of recruitment:

- I. Searching
- II. Evaluation and control
- III. Planning
- IV. Screening
- V. Strategy development

- a. III, II, I, V, IV
- b. III, V, I, IV, II
- c. IV, V, III, I, II
- d. II, I, IV, V, III

32. Which decision in strategy development relates to the methods used in recruitment and selection?

- a. Sources of recruitment
- b. Technological sophistication
- c. Sequencing the activities in the recruitment process
- d. make or buy employees

33. What is the natural perception of people on the process of recruitment and selection?

- a. Positive
- b. Negative
- c. Both positive and negative
- d. None of the above

34. What is the main objective of the recruitment and selection process?

- a. Recruit the right candidates
- b. Meet the high labour turnover
- c. To reduce the costs of recruiting
- d. None of the above

35. _____ refers to the learning opportunities designed to help employees grow.

- a. Training
- b. Development
- c. Education
- d. All of the above

36. How does training and development offer competitive advantage to an organisation?

- a. Removing performance deficiencies
- b. Deficiency is caused by a lack of ability
- c. Individuals have the aptitude and motivation to learn
- d. None of the above

37. Which of the following is a benefit of employee training?

- a. Improves morale
- b. Helps people identify with organisational goals
- c. Provides a good climate for learning, growth and co - ordination
- d. None of the above

38. Choose which of the following is a benefit to the individual while receiving training?

- a. Creates an appropriate climate for growth, communication
- b. Aids in increasing productivity and/ or quality of work

- c. Satisfies a personal needs of the trainer
- d. None of the above

39. Which of these is the benefit of needs assessment?

- a. Assessment makes training department more accountable
- b. Higher training costs
- c. Loss of business
- d. Increased overtime working

40. Which of these is an off - the - job training method?

- a. Television
- b. Job rotation
- c. Orientation training
- d. Coaching

41. How performance appraisal can contribute to a firm's competitive advantage?

- a. Ensures legal compliances
- b. Minimising job dissatisfaction and turnover
- c. Improves performance
- d. All of the above

42. Compensation can be _____ benefits.

- a. Monetary

- b. Non-monetary
- c. both 'a' and 'b'
- d. None of the above

43. Wages represents _____ rates of pay.

- a. Hourly
- b. Daily
- c. Weekly
- d. Monthly

44. Work study cannot be used in which of the following situation:

- a) When it is possible to measure work.
- b) When it is possible to set standards.
- c) When job methods do not change frequently.
- d) When job methods do change frequently.

45. Identifying the _____ candidates and _____ them to apply for the job is called recruitment.

- a. Available , Insisting
- b. Available , Making
- c. Potential , Attracting
- d. Potential , Insisting

Instructions: (1) All Questions are compulsory.

Multiple Choice Question:

1. The first phase of globalization started around 1870 and ended with

- a. World War I**
- b. World War II**
- c. The Establishment of GATT**
- d. In 1913 when GDP was High**

2. IBRD (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) also known as

- a. Exim Bank**
- b. World Bank**
- c. International Monetary fund**
- d. International Bank**

3. Ultimatelywas replaced by theon 1st Jan 1995

- a. GATS, WTO**
- b. WTO, GATT**
- c. GATT, WTO**
- d. IMF, GATT**

4. Which is the right sequence of stages of Internationalization

- a. Domestic, Transnational, Global, International, Multinational**
- b. Domestic, International, Multinational, Global, Transnational**
- c. Domestic, Multinational, International, Transnational, Global**
- d. Domestic, International, Transnational, Multinational, Global**

5. Subsidiaries consider the regional environment for policy / Strategy formulation is known as

- a. Polycentric Approach**
- b. Regio centric Approach**
- c. Ethnocentric Approach**
- d. Geocentric Approach**

6.is the application of knowledge which redefines the boundaries of global business

- a. Cultural Values**
- b. Society**
- c. Technology**
- d. Economy**

7. Capitalistic, communistic, and Mixed are the types of

- a. Economic System**
- b. Social System**
- c. Cultural Attitudes**
- d. Political System**

8. Which is not an Indian Multinational Company?

- a. Unilever**
- b. Asian Paints**
- c. Piramal**
- d. Wipro**

9. Globalization refers to:

- a) Lower incomes worldwide**
- b) Less foreign trade and investment**
- c) Global warming and their effects**
- d) A more integrated and interdependent world**

10.....is the payment method most often used in International Trade which offers the exporter best assurance of being paid for the products sold internationally.

- a. Bill of Lading**
- b. Letter of Credit**
- c. Open Account**
- d. Drafts**

11.corporation produces in the home country or in a single country and focuses on marketing these products globally or vice a versa.

- a. Global**
- b. International**
- c. Transnational**
- d. None of the above**

12. The _____-company produces, markets, invests and operates across the world

- a. Global**
- b. International**
- c. Transnational**
- d. Multinational**

13. WTO stands for

- a. World technology association**
- b. World time organization**
- c. World trade organization**
- d. World tourism organization**

14. NAFTA stands for

- a. North African trade association**
- b. North American free trade agreement**
- c. Northern Atlantic trade agreement**
- d. Northern association for trade**

15. IPR stands for

- a. Intellectual property rights**
- b. International property rights**
- c. Internal promotion rights**
- d. Interior promotional rights**

16. The main promoter of trade liberalization was

- a. GATT**
- b. NAFTA**
- c. CEPTA**
- d. CISA**

17. MNC Stands for

- a. Multi-National Cooperation**
- b. Multi-National Corporation**
- c. Multi-National Company**
- d. Multi-National Collaboration**

18. _____ is the first step in the internationalization process.

- a. License**
- b. Foreign Investment**
- c. Sales**
- d. Export**

19. MEs stands for:

- a. Small and Medium Entrepreneurs**
- b. Small Management of Enterprises**
- c. Small and Medium-sized Enterprises.**
- d. Societies for Managing Exports**

20. The OECD stands for:

- a. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development**
- b. Organization for Economic Coordination and Development**
- c. Organization for Environmental Cooperation and Development.**
- d. Organization for Environmental Control and Development**

21. _____ is consists of the totality of all factors within or outside the control of individual business firms.

- a. Business**
- b. Environment**
- c. Business environment**

d. organization

22. There are two sets of factors which influence the business of an enterprise is

- a) Internal and External**
- b) Micro and Macro**
- c) Political and Legal**
- d) Social, Cultural & Technological**

23. China is the biggest example

- a) Capitalism**
- b) Mixed economy**

- c) Laissez Faire
- d) Socialism

24. The term _____ relates to patent, trademarks, copyrights and trade secrets.

- a) Priority right
- b) Intellectual property right
- c) Tariff & Trade Act
- d) Madrid agreement

25. _____ analysis studies the impact of various environmental factors on the marketing mix.

- a) Break even analysis
- b) Risk reward analysis
- c) Cost - benefit analysis
- d) Product Analysis

26. _____ is the foundation of culture

- a) Language
- b) Customs
- c) Education
- d) Religion

27. NAFTA is a series of bilateral agreement between America, Canada and _____

- a) Geneva
- b) Mexico
- c) UK
- d) Ireland

28. The headquarters of SAARC in _____

- a) Bangladesh
- b) Maldives
- c) Sri Lanka
- d) Kathmandu

29. _____ is a bilateral trade agreement between two countries.

- a) Tie in Agreement
- b) Counter trade

c) MNC

d) Gray Market

30. GATT agreements as modified by the agreement

a) WTO

b) ITO

c) Uruguay Round

d) Bretton wood

31. Someone who lives and works in a foreign country is a(n)

(a) Expatriate

(b) holiday maker

(c) international jet-setter

(d) immigrant

32. A major difference between International HRM and Domestic HRM is the

(a) increased complexities such as currency fluctuations, foreign HR policies and practices, and differing labour laws

(b) number of employees covered by the HR policies

(c) ease with which employees adjust to new cultures

(d) development of effective cross-boarder management styles

Answer : A

33. HRM as practised by multinational organisations is called

(a) global HRM

(b) personnel management practices

(c) domestic HRM

(d) international HRM

34. When the firms choose a strategy of recruiting the most suitable persons for the positions available in the firm, irrespective of their nationalities, it is called

a. Polycentric approach

b. Ethnocentric approach

c. Geocentric approach

d. None of the above

35. The country where the headquarters of a multinational company is located is known as

a. Host Country

b. Home County

C. Third Country

D. Domestic Country

36. Scope of HRM Includes

a. Retirement & Separation of Employees

b. HR Training and development

c. Industrial Relations

d. Retirement, HR Training and Industrial Relations

37. HRM is more _____ where as Personnel Management is slightly narrow

a. Complex

b. Detailed

c. Mechanical

d. Growth Oriented.

38. Which of the following function is not performed by HR Department

a. Accounting

b. Recruitment and Selection

c. Pay and reward

d. Employee relations

39. Anti-dumping and countervailing duties are imposed under

a) Customs Tariff Act 1975

b) TRIMS

c) TRIPS

d) Regional Trade Agreement

40. FMCG means

- a) Fast Moving Consumer Goods**
- b) Foreign Measures on Consumer Goods**
- c) Freely Moving Consumer Goods**
- d) Free Measures on Consumer Goods**

41. _____ refers to the return of an employee to their own country

- a. Expatriatism**
- b. Repatriation**
- c. Redirection**
- d. Expatriotism**

42. Global assignments in which employees are sent to understand global operations and are required to have intercultural understanding are called:

- a. Strategic assignment**
- b. Developing assignment**
- c. Non-developing assignment**
- d. Managerial assignment**

43. High labour costs in an overseas operation can require a focus on efficiency and on HRM practices aimed at improving

- a. Employee performance**
- b. Employee Turnover**
- c. Selection Processes**
- d. Absenteeism rate**

44. Japanese firms stress the importance of what type of training

- a. Leadership**
- b. Communication**
- c. Interpersonal Skills**
- d. Technical Knowledge**

45. Exports create:

- a. Low wage employment**
- b. High wage employment**
- c. No increase or decrease in employment**
- d. High salary**

46. The major benefits of trade include:

- a. Reduction in transportation cost**
- b. Increases in incomes and employment**
- c. Advances in technical methods**
- d. b and c**

47. _____ is the fastest growing trading bloc in the world.

- a) MERCOSUR**
- b) NAFTA**
- c) EEC**
- d) ESCAP**

48. Which of the following is a form of contractual agreement

- a) Franchising**
- b) Licensing**
- c) Joint venture**
- d) Both a and b**

49. Companies such as Coca-Cola and Disney have achieved growth through

- a. Joint Ventures**
- b. Exporting**
- c. Piggy banking**
- d. Licensing**

Answer : A

50. Import means

- a. Buying goods from another country**
- b. Selling goods to another country**

- c.
- d. Only making one kind of product
- e. Sales

51. What is the meaning of export_____

- a. Any oral, written , electronic or visual disclosure , shipment, transfer outside of the country
- b. Any oral, written, electronic or visual disclosure, shipment, transfer inside of the country
- c. Any oral, written, electronic or visual disclosure, shipment, transfer inbound of the country
- d. Any oral, written, electronic or visual disclosure, shipment, transfer within the country

52. Export _____, the percentage of total revenues coming from exports, is not positively correlated with company size.

- a. intensity
- b. contraction
- c. retraction
- d. mediation

53. Calculate CIF , if FOB = 4,00,000 and Insurance is 30,000

- a. 4,30,000
- b. 4,50,000
- c. 30,000
- d. 4,00,000

CLASS: TYBBI SEMESTER: VI
SUBJECT: TURNAROUND MANAGEMENT

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

- (1) _____ takes the prime place in implementing turnaround strategy.
- (a) CEO
 - (b) HR Team
 - (c) Product Team
 - (d) Sales Team
- (2) Deliberate or thoughtful changes are called _____ changes.
- (a) unplanned
 - (b) planned
 - (c) Remedial
 - (d) organizational
- (3) _____ style of decision making can also be termed as 'Autocratic style'.
- (a) Analytical
 - (b) Conceptual
 - (c) Directive
 - (d) Behavioural
- (4) _____ is the ability of a manager to induce subordinates to work with confidence.
- (a) Leadership
 - (b) Creativity
 - (c) Decisiveness

(d) Perseverance

(5) _____ style of decision making can also be termed as 'Democratic style'

(a) Analytical

(b) Conceptual

(c) Directive

(d) Behavioural

(6) The term outfitting means _____ .

(a) involving

(b) equipping

(c) exercising

(d) practicing

(7) _____ style is also called as participative style of decision making

(a) Analytical

(b) Conceptual

(c) Directive

(d) Behavioural

(8) Corrective changes done in the organization is called _____ change .

(a) Planned

(b) Unplanned

(c) Incremental

(d) Remedial

(9) _____ is the custodian of human capital

(a) Product team

(b) Sales team

(c) Finance team

(4) HR team

(10) In _____ style of leadership managers considers alternative options to arrive at a decision.

(a) Analytical

(b) Conceptual

(c) Directive

(d) Behavioural

(11) Changes in response to sudden quitting of CEO from an organization can be an example of _____ change.

(a) Planned

(b) Unplanned

(c) Incremental

(d) None of these

(12) The process of modifying the organizations structure is called _____

(a) organizational change

(b) Reconstruction

(c) benchmarking

(d) outsourcing

(13) Conflict -management is a type of _____ skill for leadership team.

(a) Human

(b) Organizational

(c) Technical

(d) Communication

(14) Small improvements in the organisation is called _____ change.

(a) Remedial

(b) Incremental

(c) organisational

(d) Unplanned

(15) Quality-management is a type of _____ skill for leadership team.

(a) Human

(b) Organizational

(c) Technical

(d) None of these

(16) _____ helps in identifying various wastages in the production.

(a) process mapping

(b) benchmarking

(c) flowcharts

(d) None of these

(17) _____ is a process of modifying or altering one or more elements of the organization.

(a) Financial Restructuring

(b) Organization Change

(c) Stakeholder Management

(d) Leadership

(18) _____ is a technical skill needed by a turnaround agent.

(a) Risk Management

(b) Staffing

(c) Motivation

(d) Negotiation.

(19) _____ means the act of continuously doing something despite of difficulty or delay in achieving success.

(a) Resilience

(b) Transparency

(c) Collaboration

(d) Perseverance

(20) Careful decision making is a quality of a _____ leadership style.

(a) Analytical

(b) Conceptual

(c) Directive

(d) Behavioural

21) It is through business _____ fresh ideas and innovations are given a shape and are transformed into useful products and services.

(a) Goals

(b) Plans

(c) Policy

(d) Strategies

22) For a business to earn a place for itself in the market, _____ is the key factor.

(a) innovation

(b) profit

(c) power

(d) money

23) _____ shifting of performance of an organization that leads towards improvement is called Turnaround.

(a) Circular

(b) Radical

(c) Upward

(d) Stable

24) Business growth means _____

(a) increase in the scale of operations

(b) decrease in its resources

(c) reduced output

(d) decrease in sales

25) It is the organization _____ which binds managers together and brings proper adjustment and coordination in their work.

(a) Structure

(b) Plan

(c) Policy

(d) Practice

26) _____ occurs when one function previously carried over by a supplier is being taken over by the company in order to reduce Costs to gain control over scarce resources.

(a) Vertical growth

(b) Horizontal growth

(c) Parallel growth

(d) Independent Growth

27)The _____function carries out research, organizes advertising and product promotion.

- (a) Sales
- (b) Marketing
- (c) Production
- (d) Finance

28) _____ is a type of Horizontal integration.

- (a) Modernization
- (b) Forward integration.
- (c) Merger
- (d) Backward integration

29) When the firm diversifies into a business which is not related to its existing business both in terms of marketing and technology it is called _____diversification.

- (a) Backward integration
- (b) Forward integration
- (c) Conglomerate
- (d) Concentric

30)_____implies increasing sales by selling present products in new market.

- (a) Market penetration
- (b) Market development
- (c) Product development
- (d) Sales development

31)Many organizations decline due to _____

- (a) growth in sales

(b) increasing profits

(c) growth in demand

(d) falling sales

32) Turnaround Management is an attempt to_____

(a) ignore strengths

(b) reduce production

(c) make the business profit making

(d) decrease the sale volume.

33) When a firm diversities into business which is related with its present business both in terms of marketing and technology it is called _____

(a) concentric diversification

(b) conglomerate diversification

(c) forward diversification

(d) backward diversification

34) A _____concern will be an innovator and can easily face the risk of competition.

(a) growing

(b) disappearing

(c) falling

(d) fading

35) The process of bringing about a revival in the firm's fortunes is what is termed as_____

(a) Turnaround management

(b) Strategic management

(c) Human resource management

(d) Innovation

36) Supply of quality goods and services to customers is a _____ objective.

(a) Economic

(b) Social

(c) Human

(d) National

37) Building of dams is an activity done under _____ industry.

(a) Primary

(b) Secondary

(c) Tertiary

(d) Public

38) In PESTLE P stands for _____

(a) Primary

(b) Political

(c) Privatization

(4) Policy

39) This strategy aims at increasing the sale of present product in the present market through aggressive promotion.

(a) Market penetration

(b) Market development

(c) Product development

(d) Sales development

40) Well-being of the employees is an _____ objective.

(a) Economic

(b) Social

(c) Human

(d) National

41) To _____ means to form groups or association or to make contacts and meet people.

a. Outsource

b. Franchise

c. Network

d. Finance

42). The word Entrepreneur is derived from the French word Entreprende, which means _____.

a. To risk

b. To settle

c. To undertake

d. To increase.

43). _____ is a profession in which a the worker is self – employed and not committed to a particular employer.

a. Outsourcing

b. Networking

c. Freelancing

d. SOHO

44) In economics, a _____ means a business cycle reduction.

a. Peak

b. Recession

- c. Trough
- d. Expansion

45) The _____ writer is a person who is paid per piece or per word.

- a. Outsource.
- b. Network
- c. Freelance
- d. SOHO

46) Match the pairs

A	B
1. Seiri	a. Shine
2. Seiton	b. Standardize
3. Seiso	c. Sort
4. Seiketsu	d. Sustain
5. Shitsuke	e. Straighten

- A. 1 - e, 2 - b, 3 - c, 4 - d, 5 - e
- B. 1 - d, 2 - c, 3 - a, 4 - e, 5 - b
- C. 1 - b, 2 - a, 3 - c, 4 - e, 5 - d
- D. 1 - c, 2 - e, 3 - a, 4 - b, 5 - d

47) Characteristics of SOHO

- I. Small in size
 - II. Limited Capital
 - III. Part of cottage industry
 - IV. Large number of employees
 - V. Compete in wider markets.
- A. I, II and III
 - B. II, III and V
 - C. I and V
 - D. II and IV

48. Advantages of Freelancing

- I. Working on variety of projects
 - II. Flexibility of schedule and location
 - III. Networking
 - IV. Variability in income
 - V. No scope of growth
- A. I, II and III
 - B. II, III and IV
 - C. III, IV and V
 - D. I, III and V

49. Identify the incorrect statement

- I. Kaizen involves every employee of the organisation – from upper management to the cleaning staff.
 - II. The process of comparing an operation with that of the direct competitors is called as functional benchmarking.
- a. Only I
 - b. Only II
 - c. Both I & II
 - d. Neither I nor II

50. Just in Time _____

- A. Was developed by Taiichi Ohno of Toyoto during 1960
- B. Introduced by Masaaki Imai in 1986
- C. Was developed by William Deming, management consultant in a Japanese Manufacturing Firm
- D. Developed by American Production and Inventory Control Society