FYBCAF SAMPLE					
BUSINESS LAW III					
Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4	
Complaint must only be in writing as per Consumer Protection Act,	Agree	Disagree	depends as per forum	depends as per complaint	
1986.					
In case of death of a consumer his legal heir or representative can	Agree	Disagree	depends as per forum	depends as per complaint	
prefer complaint under the Consumer Protection Act.					
There are 8 objects in the Consumer Protection Act, 1986	Agree	Disagree	Partly agree	There are no objects	
Free services are excluded from the definition of consumer as per	Agree	Disagree	depends as per seller	depends as per case	
Consumer Protection Act.					
The practise of offering gifts, prizes or other ites with the intention of	Agree	Disagree	depends as per seller	depends as per case	
not providing them and instead ensuring the value is incorporated fully					
in the price of the product is a case of Unfair Trade Practise					
Falsely representing that the services are of a particular standard,	Agree	Disagree	depends as per seller	depends as per case	
quality, quantity, gradee, composition, style or model is a case of					
Unfair Trade Practise.					
Falsely respresenting any re-built, second-hand, renovated,	Agree	Disagree	depends as per seller	depends as per case	
reconditioned or old goods as new goods is a case of Unfair Trade					
Practise.					
Making a false or misleading representation concerning the need for,	Agree	Disagree	depends as per seller	depends as per case	
or the usefulness of, any goods or services is a case of Unfair Trade					
Practise.					
Defect is any fault, imperfection or shortcoming in the quality,	Agree	Disagree	depends as per product	depends as per seller	
quantity, purity or standard which is required to be maintained by or					
under any law			<u>.</u>		
Deficiency is a fault or imperfection or inadequacy as regards services	Agree	Disagree	depends as per service	depends as per service	
				provider	
Consumer dispute means a dispute where the person against whom a	depends as per case	depends as per forum	Agree	Disagree	
complaint has been made denies or disputes the allegation with					
refernce to the goods or services.					
Consumer is a person who buys goods for commercial purpose	depends on case	depends on purpose	Agree	Disagree	
Consumer is a person who hires services without consideration	depends on case	depends on purpose	Agree	Disagree	
Consumer is a person who buys goods for resale	depends on case	depends on purpose	Agree	Disagree	

Consumer is a person who consumes service which is of personal	depends on case	depends on purpose	Agree	Disagree
nature				
Right to seek redressal helps the buyer to seek compensation against	Partly agree	Partly disagree	Agree	Disagree
unfair trade practices				
Right to be heard means means consumers interests will receive due	Partly agree	Partly disagree	Agree	Disagree
consideration at appropriate forum				
Right to be assured provides access to the buyer to a variety of goods	Partly agree	Partly disagree	Agree	Disagree
and services at competitive prices				
Right to be informed provides information to the buyer about the	Partly agree	Partly disagree	Agree	Disagree
quality, quanity, potency, purity, standard and price of goods				
Complainant means any allegation in writing made by a complainant	Partly agree	Partly disagree	Agree	Disagree
against the seller with reference to the goods or services supplied by				
him.				
In a promissory note or bill of exchange the expressions "at sight" and	Demand	Negotiable instrument	Bearer	Supply
" on presentment" means on				
A bill dated 30 November is made payable three month " after date". It	1st March	3rd March	28th Feb	2nd March
falls due on				
Which of the following instruments are promissory notes?	I promise to pay B or	I.O.U Rs 10000 to you Mr.	I promise to pay B rs 5000	I promise to pay rs 5000
	order the sum of rs 5000	b	and all other sums which	on D's deaths provided D
			shall be due to him.	leaves me enough to pay
				that sum.
The drawer of the cheque is the offender.	Sole	Everyone	Dual	Payee
It is an offence under Sec.138 of the Act.Closure of account would be	Account closed	Stop payment instructions	Offence by companies	Death of original
an eventually after the entire amount in the account is withdrawn.			, .	complaint
A cheque can be presented of times during the period of	Two	Six	Any number	Ten
its validity by payee.				
Post dated cheque is not a " cheque " on the date it is drawn, It	Valid	Cheques	Oath	Void
becomes a only on the date written on it.				
The cheque has been presented to the bank within a period of	2 Months	3 Months	5 Months	6 Months
from the date on which it is drawn or within the period of its				
validity.whichever is earlier.				
Tanana, Tanana T	l .	1	l .	

Court shall take of an offence upon a complaint in writing made by the payee or the holder in due course of the cheque.	Negotiable instrument	Presumptions	Cognizance	Demand notice
All complaints between the same parties are to be tired at place	Triple	One	Same	Two
irrespective of where the payee deposits the cheques.				
An agreement to sell creates	right in rem	right in personam	right to possess	an interest
The implied condition as to quality or fitness for buyer's purpose is elaborated under section	16	17	18	19
Implied condition with respect to sale of goods by description is elaborated under section	15	16	17	18
According to section 'Property passes when intended to pass'.	17	18	19	20
is an order given by the owner of the goods directing a person who holds the goods on his behalf, to deliver them to a person named therein.	dock warrant	wharfinger's certificate	delivery order	warehousekeeper's certificate
Which of the following does not fall under the category of goods?	goodwill	shares	trademark	money
The goods which have been identified and agreed at the time of sales are goods.	specific	unascertained	future	contingent
The goods which are identified after the formation of the contract are goods.	future	ascertained	contingent	specific
The goods that are not specifically identified are goods.	future	ascertained	unascertained	specific
Under Undue Influence Because of the dominant position, the party gets an advantage.	fair	unfair	legal	lawful
When the contracting parties are in certain relationship, law presumes the presence of	Lawful Contract	Lawful Consideration	Undue Influence	lawful Agreement
In case of Undue Influence the contract is at the instance of the innocent party.	Legal	Valid	Lawful	Voidable
In case ofThere is misstatement of facts made by one party with the intention to deceive the other party to the contract.	Fraud	Valid offer	Valid Acceptance	Valid Promise
The False representation must be made intentionally in case of .	Valid Accptance	Fraud	Lawful Contract	Lawful Consideration
Incorrect belief about something is called as	Mitake	Lawful Consideration	Future Consideration	Past Consideration

includes mistake of Indian Law as well as mistake of	Bill of Lading	Mistake of Law	Mistake of Fact	Railway Receipt
foreign law.				
An agreement is valid	which creates legal and social obligations of the parties	which creates rights of a party	which is written on a piece of paper and signed by the parties	which creates legally binding rights and oligations of the parties to it
Voidable contract is	which is lawful	which ia invalid	which is valid as long as it is not avoided by the party entitled to do so	which is unlawful
When the contract is perfectly valid but cannot be enforced because of certain technical defects. This is called	unilateral contract	bilateral contract	unenforceable contract	void contract
is without any legal effect and cannot be enforced in a court of law.	valid contract	void contract	voidable contract	unenforceable contract
BUSINESS MATHEMATICS				
Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
Mean proportional of m and n is 14. If m+n= 53, then (m, n) is	45,8	9,44	4,49	4,50
If 19 - x, 26 - x, 35 - x and 50 - x are in proportion, then x is	2	4	5	6
if 5, x , 80 are in continued proportion, then x =	10	20	30	40
The forth proportional to 21,30 and 35 is	50	18	14.5	15
If person receives 64 % of his share when the total profit is Rs. 70000 then the actual amount he gets is	44800	44700	45800	46800
If 2 : 9 :: x : 18, then the value of x	2	3	4	6
If x, y and z are in proportion, then:	x:y::z:x	x:y::y:z	x:y::z:y	x:z::y:z
If A:B = 2:3, B:C = 4:5 and C:D = 6:7, then A:B:C:D is	18:24:30:35	16:24:30:35	16:22:30:35	16:24:15:35
If a : b : : 3 : 5, b : c : : 4 : 3 and c : d : : 4 : 5, a : d = ?	0.170138889	16:25	64 : 25	64 : 125
25 % of 400 is	100	110	120	130
What per cent is 42kg of 336 kg?	0.125	10.5%	13%	26%
A trader buys an article for Rs. 5,000 & sells the same Rs. 6,000. Find the Profit.	Rs. 1000	Rs. 6000	Rs. 1500	Rs. 5000
A trader buy an article for Rs. 50,000 & sells the same for Rs. 60,000. Find his percentage profit or loss.	Profit 20%	Loss 20%	Profit 15%	Loss 15%

Brought wheat and sold it for Rs. 40 per kg making loss of 20%. What is the cost per kg?	Rs. 42	Rs. 44	Rs. 50	Rs. 48
The brokerages from buyer and seller are while	added	subtracted	multiplied	divided
calculating total brokerage in a deal of the broker	auded	Subtracteu	munipheu	uivided
The brokerage for the buyer of a flat is to be while	added	subtracted	multiplied	divided
considering the total amount for the buyer.	audeu	Subtracteu	munipheu	uivided
Sale price of a marked product at 250/ On which cash discount was	225	125	325	250
10% is	223	123	525	250
Trade discount is always charged on	List Price	Net Price	Reduced List Price	amount
A man buys an article for Rs. 27.50 and sells it for Rs 28.60. Find his	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
gain percent	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.04
·	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8
What was the rate of simple interest on my investment?	0.2		0.5	
The maturity value of a fixed deposit worth 1,000, kept for 4 years at	1320	3200	1360.5	1350
8% per annum , if the interest is calculated annually , will be				
If 70000 become Rs. 77000 at % 5% simple interest p.a. , the number	3	4	5	6
of years is				
If the simple interest for 3 years on Rs. 10500 is Rs. 1890, then the rate	12	3	9	6
of interest is				
If the nominal rate of interest is 9% per annum compounded quarterly,	equal to	less than	greater than	the fourth root of
then the effective rate of interest per annum is the nominal				
rate of interest.				
A person promises to double the principal sum invested by you in 4	0.1	0.2	0.25	depends on the principal
years. The rate of simple interest offered by him is				
In years, Rs. 8,000 will amount to Rs. 8,840 at 3.5% p.a.	2	3	4	5
simple interest.				
If the simple interest for 3 years on Rs. 10,500 is Rs. 1,690 then the	12	3	9	6
rate of interest is				
The simple interest on a sum of money will amount to Rs. 2,904 in 4	5500	6000	6600	6800
years at11% p.a. simple interest. The sum is Rs				
The future value after 3 years of Rs. 20,000 today, taking 10% p.a.	24142	23872	27122	29282
compound Interest rate, is Rs				

A bank promises to douable the principal sum invested in 4 years. What is the rate of compound interest offered by the bank? (Given that $2^{(1/4)} = 1.1892$ .)	0.11892	0.1892	0.2	depends on the principal
An amount after 3 years with 7% compound interest p.a. becomes ₹ 73,672.58, then the principal amount is	50000	700000	370000	2909
The compound interest for an amount of ₹ p at r % p.a. after 4 years is calculated by the formula	p×n×r	p (1+r/100) <sup>4</sup>	p (1+r/100) <sup>4</sup> - p	p+r+n
The compound interest of an amount for one year @ 12% p.a. will be maximum if the compound interest is calculated	yearly	half yearly	quarterly	monthly
is always declared on the nominal value of a share irrespective of its market value.	face value	dividend	bonus shares	brokerage
If the face value of a share is less than its market value, then the share is said to be	at a premium	at par	below par	above par
The shares which are paid a dividend at a rate which is decided by the board of directors of a company are known as	Equity shares	Preference shares	(a) and (b)	cumuative
The price at which a share is traded in the stock exchange is called	Market value	Discount Price	Dividend	Sale Price
An investment of Rs.15,000 was made in buying shares of face value Rs.20 at the market price of Rs.100.If he sells all shares at Rs.120 each then his income is Rs	3000	3200	2800	1200
The total dividend at 18% on 250 shares of face value Rs.10 each and market value Rs.25 each is Rs	400	420	450	440
The amount required to purchase 10 shares with face value of Rs.20 at 40% premium and brokerage of 0.50% is Rs	281	241.2	281.4	240
A man invests Rs.10,400 in buying a share of face value Rs.100 at Rs.80 per share. If he sells off these shares at Rs.90 each , then his income is Rs	2350	1040	1300	1000
The shares for which the dividend and the return of capital is paid after paying the preference shareholders are called	non-priority shares	equity shares	cumulative shares	bonus shares

The number of shares purchased by investing Rs.36,180 in the Rs.10 shares quoted at Rs.80 , by paying 0.5% brokerage is Rs	425	450	3618	3600
Pavan invested Rs.18,000 in buying shares of face value Rs.10. If the	750	1800	100	24
total face value of his shares is Rs.7,500, then the market price of each				
of his share is Rs				
Ramya bought 10 shares at market value of Rs.100 each with	1025	975	992.5	1002.5
brokerage at 0.25% . Then the final amount paid by her on the				
transaction is Rs				
Nitin sold 200 shares at market value of Rs.250 each with brokerage at	50150	48500	49850	50000
0.3% . Then the amount he got from this deal is Rs				
Rachana has 100 shares of face value Rs.2 and market value as Rs.260.	100	13000	1000	2600
If the company declared a dividend of 50% on the shares, then her	100	13000	1000	2000
total dividend earned from the shares is Rs				
total dividend earned from the shares is ks				
The investors are alloted of the mutual fund.	share	units	part	bill
The organisation that manages the investments for the benefit of the	Asset Management	Reserve Bank of India	State Bank of India	Securities Exchange Board
investors is called the	Company			of India
The employees of the AMC who manage the funds are called as	officers	fund managers	executive	trustees
FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING II				
Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
If books are kept under single entry system, credit Purchases are ascertained by preparing	Total Creditors Account	Total Debtors Account	Credit sales Account	Bills payable Account
An estimate of assets and Liabilities as on date is called	Balance sheet	Statement of Affairs	Statement of capital	Trial Account
Calculate Sales: Opening Debtors : 5,000 ; Cash Received from Debtors	10000	`13,000	12000	14000
(Including cash from Bill Receivable): 10,000; Opening Bills Receivable				
: 2,000 ; Closing Bills Receivable : 1,000; Closing Debtors : 8,000				
Profit can be ascretained from the incomplete records under single	Only statement of Affairs	Only Conversion method	Either Statement of	Profit and Loss Account
entry by using	Method		Affairs or Conversion	
			Method	

OPENING Balance of Debtors: 14,828; Closing Balance of Debtors 23,460; Cash received from Debtors 86,530; Find Sales?	71702	8632	95162	1,09,990
Opening Debtors: 10,200; Cash Received from Debtors (as per cash Book): 30,400; Returns Inwards: 2,700; Bad Debts: 1,200; Debtors at end: 13,800; Cash sales (as per cash book): 58,400. Find Total Sales?	96300	96000	95000	96500
At 1 November 2012 Brian owed Rs. 28,754 to his Suppliers. During the year he paid his suppliers a total of 1,85,844. At 31 October 2013 he owed 26,189. What was the value of Brian's Credit Purchases in the year to 31 October 2013?	1,30,901	1,83,279	1,88,409	2,40,787
Calculate the amount profit for the year. Opening Capital Rs. 100000; Closing Capital Rs. 125000; Drawing during the year Rs. 30000 & Capital added during the year Rs. 37500.	Rs. 17500	Rs. 21500	Rs. 25500	Rs. 8500
Calculate the amount Closing Stock . Opening Stock Rs. 30000; Purchases Rs. 160000; Cost of Goods Sold Rs. 168000; Outstanding Rent Rs. 20000; Carriage Inward Rs. 10000 & Commission Received Rs. 5000.	Rs. 36000	Rs. 34000	Rs. 28000	Rs. 32000
At 31 october 2012 Jigan owed her Suppliers 13,856. During the year to 31 October 2013, her payments to suppliers totalled 95,886 and at 31 October 2007 she owed 11,552. What is the value of Jigna's credit purchases for the year to 31 October 2013?	70478	93582	98190	1,21,294
Consignee A/C is prepared in the books of	Consignor	Consignee	Trading	Transporter
Consignor A/C is prepared in the books of	Consignor	Consignee	Trading	Transporter
Which of the following statement is correct with reference to consignment?	Only ownership of goods is transferred	Only possession of goods is transferred	Both the ownership and possession of goods are transferred	None of these
While valuing closing stock consignment, the expeneses incurred by consignor are added to the cost of stock.	Full	Half	Proportionate	Nil
Account of sales	Have a very particular format	Does not have a specific format	must be prepared by law	Given by consignor to consignee
Consignee sends to consignor	Proforma invoice	Sales account	Account sales	Invoice
Consignor sends to consignee	Proforma invoice	Sales Account	Account sales	Invoice

Del-credere commission is allowed	to effect sales in the normal course of business		to effect sales at prices higher than price fixed	None of these
If del-credere commission is allowed by consignor to consignee the bad debt ( in the books of consignor)	will not be recorded in consignor's books	will be debited in consignment A/c	will be charged to general P/L A/c	will be debited to the consignee A/c
Mr.Chetan of Bangalore consigned goods costing Rs.3,000 to his agent at Delhi. Freight and insurance paid by consignor Rs.100. Consignee's expenses Rs.200. 4/5th of the goods were sold for Commission 2% on sales. Consignee wants to settle the balance with the help of a bank draft	2740	2800	3000	1800
Mr. Siet of kanpur send out 1000 boxes to Mr. Juliet of Delhi costing Rs. 200 each at an invoice price of Rs. 220 each. Goods sent out on consignment to be credited in General trading will be	Rs. 2,00,000	Rs. 2,40,000	Rs. 40,000	Rs. 80,000
In the books of consignor, the loss of consignment business will be charged to	Consignee A/c	General Trading A/c	General P/L A/c	Bank A/c
The relationship between consignor and consignee is of	Debtors and Creditors	Purchases and seller	Principal and Agent	Owner and servant
With reference to consignment loading is the difference between	selling price and cost price	selling price and invoice price	invoice price and cost price	invoice price and net realisable
If del-credere commission is not allowed for bad debt consignee will debit the bad debt amount to	commission earner A/c	consignor A/c	Debtors A/c	General profit & loss A/c
Goods are sent to the branch at 25% margin on selling price. When branch stocks disclose a surplus of Rs. 6,000 the amount to be credited to branch adjustement account will be	Rs.1,000	Rs.1,500	Rs.333	Rs.800
Branch A/c under debtors system is a	Nominal A/c	Real A/c	Personal A/c	Final A/c
Department is located	At the same place under the roof	At different places outside the India	At different Regions	At different Countries
Under stock debtor system, branch account shows		Details of goods sold by Head Office	Details of goods returned to Head Office	Only details of goods sold by the branch
Under Debtor Method, Goods received from another branch entry will be	•	Branch A/c Dr. to Another Branch A/c	Branch A/c Dr. to H.O's A/c	H.O A/c Dr. to Branch A/c

If profit on cost is 33.33% then profit on sales will be	0.25	0.2	0.3	0.75
When Load on cost is 25% (1/4), then load on sales will be	(1/5)	(1/2)	(1/6)	(1/4)
When Load on cost is 33.33% (1/3), then load on sales will be	(1/4)	(1/3)	(1/5)	(1/6)
When Load at sale price is 25%(1/4), then load on cost will be	(1/3)	(1/4)	(1/7)	(1/6)
When Load at sale price is 33.33%(1/3), then load on cost will be	(1/2)	(1/7)	(1/5)	(1/6)
If profit on sales is 25% then profit on cost will be	0.25	0.2	0.3333	0.5
The Cash and credit sales of a branch are Rs.15000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively . The amount collected from debtors is Rs. 30,000. Under debtors system the amount credited to branch will be	30000	45000	60000	10000
Under Debtor Method, while adjusting loading on Opening Stock	Stock Reserve account will be Debited	Branch Debtor account will be Credited	Cash account will be Credited	Goods account will be Debited
Load in opening stock under stock debtor system is adjusted by passing the entry			P & L A/c Dr. To Stock Reserve A/c	Load A/c Dr. To Profit & loss A/c
Depreciation on Branch assets under Debtors system is	not shown separately in Branch Account	Shown in branch Account	not Accounted	Shown in the profit and Loss account of head office.
The stock which is rescued from fire is	Scrap	defectives	Salvage	Claim
When the part of the property is saved from fire, such property is known as	Asset	Salvage	Normal Loss	Liability
Most of the businessman themselves against the risks to the business due to fire.	Insure	Calculate	Compute	Avoids
Standard turnover is	12 months immediately before damage	Turnover during that period in 12 months immediately before damage which corresponds with indemnity period.	Turnover during the last accounting period immediately before damage.	Turnover during the last accounting period immediately after damage.
In statement of affairs liabilities are shown on the	Right hand side	Left Hand side	Right hand side Top	Left hand side bottom

If Opening stock is given Rs.6000 and it had been overvalued 20% on	Rs.4800	Rs.5000	Rs.6000	Rs.7200
cost, then the actual cost is				
Stock on the date of fire is Rs.8000. Loss by fire is Rs.4000. Policy	Rs.8000	Rs.3000	Rs.5000	Rs.2000
amount is Rs.10,000 then claim =				
Opening stock Rs.2700, Purchase Rs.16500, Sales Rs.24000 and stock	Rs.2975	Rs.3050	Rs.3125	Rs.3375
salvaged Rs.225, the rate of gross profit 50% on cost then the stock				
destroyed by fire will be				
Insurance claim is a claim by the insurance company.	Lodged	Laughed	Noticed	Lounged
The Short sales is Rs.5000 and Gross Profit ratio is 15%, then Insurance	Rs.500	Rs.625	Rs.750	Rs.1000
claim is				
AUDITING I				
Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
Audit has been derived from the Latin word which means	Audire	Audi	Verfiication	Examination
to'hear'.				
Detection and Prevention of Errors and Frauds is a object	Basic	Primary	Incidental	No Object
of Financial Audit				
are the reserves which are not shown on the face of the	Capital Reserve	Secret Reserve	Reserve for bad and	Provision for Tax
Balance Sheet.			doubtful debts	
Goods of value of Rs.376 returned by Mr. Shinde were taken into stock	Error of ommission	Error of commission	Error of principle	Error of Duplication
on the same date but no entry was made in the books. This is				
Which is of the following is an error of omission?	Sales of Rs 500 was	Wages paid to Mohan has	The total of the sales	A Sales bill of Rs.1000 has
	written in the purchase	been debited to his	journal has not been	been entered in the
	journal	account	posted to sales account	books twice
	ľ		ľ	
Which of the following is an objection against Secret Reserve?	True and Fair Vew	Provisions of Companies	Check on Assets	Undue benefit to
		Act 2013		Management
Which of the following is not a kind of audit?	Statutory and private	Government and	Interim audit.	Dual audit
	audit	continuous audit.		
An audit which is compulsory by the law	Government audit.	Internal audit.	Cost audit.	Statutory audit
Audit done by the employees of the business undertaking is called	Final audit.	Management audit.	Government audit.	Interim audit.
Materiality in planning and performing explain by SA	300	320	500	520

SA 230 deals with	Audit evidence	Audit documentation	Audit sampling	Audit Planning
The auditor should plans his work to enable him to conduct an	A professional	A proper	A confident	An efficient and timely
effective audit in manner				
An auditor cannot have any lien on the books of accounts of the	As laid down in sections	As laid down by the rules	As laid down in SA 230	Since the books cannot be
company audited by him	128 of the companies act	of the institute of		removed from the
	2013	Chartered Accountants of		registered office of the
		India		company
Working papers are the property of the	Employees	Shareholders	Creditors	Auditors
SA deals with audit working papers.	230	300	610	620
Adequate audit planning helps to ensure that appropriate attention is	All	Important	Journal	Equal
devoted to areas of the audit				
Which one of the following is NOT a part of audit planning?	Reason	Coverage	Basis	Audit procedures
SA deals with audit planning.	100	200	300	400
What is the part of advantages of audit	Guidance to assistants	Mechanical work	Work to rule	Right time table
Which is not a part of the advantages of audit	Fixed audit programme	Direction to assistants	Evidence in court	Checklist of procedures
Audit evidence transactions during the	Year and	Mont and	Week and	Day and
Adequate audit planning helps to ensure that appropriate attention is	All	Important	Journal	Equal
devoted to areas of the audit.				
Adequate audit planning helps to co ordinate the work done by	Other auditors and	Assistants and accounts	Overall plan	Plan
	experts			
Working papers are the property of the	Audit	Client	Time	Cost
Audit planning should bethroughout the audit	Simple	Continuous	Difficult	Irregular
engagement.				
Rent received is valued on the basis of	Rent Register, Cash Book	Ledger	Purchase journal	Building A/c
Internal control is subject to	Test checking	Human error	Dynamic conditions	Clerical errors in
				accounting
Sale to be recorded as per the policies adopted by the	Shareholders	Management	Auditor	Debtors
Auditors duty is to the system of internal control.	Prepare	Evaluate	Modify	Cancel
Internal control affects the work of	Employees	Auditor	Shareholders	Management
Auditor should decide extent of checking on the basis of	Balance sheet	Test check	Internal check	Sampling
L		l	l	

must be open and each item selected must be traced	Every Account	Every Item	Representative Sample	Accounting items
meticulously.				
Size of the organization under audit does influence extent of checking on a sampling plan.	Agree	Disagree	Depends on Auditor only	Depends on Management
Test Checking runs the risk that some of the material error may not be discovered and some of the important areas may go unaudited.	Agree	Disagree	Depends on Auditor only	Depends on Management
Risk of Test Checking is that client staff may become careless.	Agree	Disagree	Depends on Auditor only	Depends on Management
Risk of Test Checking is that all items and transactions are not checked	Agree	Disagree	Depends on Auditor only	Depends on Management
Routine Checking depends upon current developments and the efficacy of Internal Control System	Agree	Disagree	Depends on Auditor only	Depends on Management
Risk of Routine Checking is that some errors and frauds may go undetected	Agree	Disagree	Depends on Auditor only	Depends on Management
Risk of Routine Checking is that all items and transactions are not checked	Agree	Disagree	Depends on Auditor only	Depends on Management
Every private company having a turnover of Rs crores or more must conduct internal audit.	300 crores	200 crores	100 crores	50 crores
Internal audit may be	System audit	Performance audit	Compliance audit	Mandatory Audit
Internal audit may be done	To prevent errors	To avoid loss	To get profit	To improve goodwill
Internal auditor is appointed by	Management	Shareholders	Comptroller and Auditor General of India	Central Government
Internal auditor may be	A Chartered Accountant	Full time employee	Part time employee	Director
Internal Auditor should maintain	Confidentiality of the information	Good health	Self-Reputation	Books of accounts
Inernal control, inernal check and internal audit is concept.	Related	Unrelated	Same	Unique
The Object of Internal Audit is	To find out errors and frauds	To Report on true and fair view of financial Statements	Decided by Law	To Prepare Profit & loss A/c and Balance Sheet

In which of the following ways a Statutory Auditor and Internal Auditor may coordinate their work?			Internal Auditor's working papers	isues
Which of the following statement is Correct?	be appointed by every	Inetrnal Auditor is to be appointed by every Listed Company	unlisted company having turnoner of Rs.50 Crore or	Internal Auditor is to be appointed by every listed company having outstanding deposits of Rs.25 Crore or more.
Which among the following statement is Wrong?	Companies	for every unlisted company having Paid-up	for every listed company having Paid-up Capital of	Internal Audit is required for every unlisted company having turnover of Rs. 200 Crore or more
INNOVATIVE FINANCIAL SERVICES				
Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
comes under fund based services	Credit rating	Loan Syndication	Hire purchase	Securitisation
comes under non-fund based services	Merger & Acquisation	Hire purchase	Venture capital	Mutual funds
The RBI amendment act for non banking companies	1996	1997	1998	1999
is a market for continuing the buying and selling of securities which has already offered by the company to public.	primary market	secondary market	Forex market	capital market
A is a financial market which deals with long term debt	primary market	capital market	Money market	Forex market
market deals with short term financial assets and securities	Forex market	capital market	secondary market	Money market
Full form of NBFC is	Non-Banking Financial	Net-Banking Financial	National-Banking	Non-Borrowing Financial
	Companies	Companies	Financial Companies	Companies
The introduced a new bill market scheme in November 1970.	SEBI	SBI	RBI	NBFC
The factor makes cash advances to the client within hrs of	24	72	12	8
receiving the documents.				
The deals with new issues to public	primary market	secondary market	capital market	money market
In credit risk is with the client.	non-recourse factoring	recourse factoring	full factoring	advance factoring
is registered under the companies act.	schedule bank	RBI	NBFC	SBI

For year Certificate of Initial Registration for an	3	4	5	7
underwriter with Securities and Exchange Board of India remains valid				
			4	
A banker to an issue is required to maintain books of accounts for a	2	4	1	3
minimum period of years.  are incharge of the issue process of shares.	Underwriters	Merchant Bankers	Sub-Broker	Bankers
is a standarized contract where buying and selling of	Forward Contract	Options Contract	Swaps Contract	Future Contract
commodities take place on future date at an organized exchange.	Forward Contract	Options Contract	Swaps Contract	ruture Contract
commodities take place on ruture date at an organized exchange.				
relieves the company of the risk and uncertainity of	Underwriting	Registrar	Shareholder	Banker
marketing the issues				
Prospectus is the most important document to come out with	Private	Public	Company	Social Issue
issue				
Certificate of registration fromis compulsory to act as a broker	Reserve Bank of India	Securities and Exchange	SIDBI	UTI
		Board of India		
is a green beginning of the control of the decision	Da sistana	Laccastan	Ctl. Du-l	Clicant
is a member of recognised stock exchange who deals in securities on behalf of clients	Registrar	Investor	Stock Broker	Client
means the assignor of debt to a special purpose distinct entity	Sponsor	Originator	Trustee	Invocor
for purpose of securitisation	Sportsor	Originator	Trustee	Invesor
is the entity through which securitisation transaction takes	Investor	Seller	Orginator	Special Purpose Vehicle
place	IIIVESTOI	Schei	Orginator	Special Ful pose vehicle
is a certificate given to investors against mortgage based	Pass Through Certificate	Registration Certificate	Share Certificate	Bond Certificate
securities that lie with the issuer	_			
is a transaction through which financial securities are issued	Discounting	Securitisaton	Factoring	Forfeiting
against cash flow generated from pool of assets				
Canera bank is thenationalised bank in India to start venture	first	second	third	fifth
capital financing				
Venture Capital is a road towards a growth economy.	low	high	miduam	stable
In India, most popular investment exit route is Public	Venture capital	hedge finance	Merchant banker	hire purchaser
Offering				
In lease lessee paying the much more amount than the cost	Operating	Hire purchase	Financial	Franchising
of asset.				
is the owner of asset in lease financing.	Agent	Lessor	Finance company	Lessee
lease is for long term period.	Operating lease	Open ended lease	Financial lease	Direct lease

is an initial payment made on signing the agreement.	Cash price	Down payment	Hire purchase price	Interest
is the oldest method of financing.	Leasing	Hire purchase	Short term loan	Franchising
A transaction involves the sale of an asset by the vendor and	Operating	Financial	Sale and lease back	International lease
the leasing of the same asset back to the vendor.				
Amount paid at the time of taking delivery of goods	Cash payment	Advance payment	Down payment	Principle
Due to lease	Capital requirement of	Borrowing capacity is	More capital is required	Value of assets increases
	business is reduced	increased		
Financial lease is	Capital lease	Lease across national	Lessor bears all expenses	Owner of the equipment
		frontiers		
For the Long term Debt Instrumentcredit rating symbols	С	D	A4	B(SO)
consider t to have a very high risk of default regarding timely service				
of financial obligations				
instruments carry very high credit risk and are susceptible to	С	A3	A4	B(SO)
default for the short term Debt Instrument				
Long term Debt instrument withrating consider to have moderate	BBB	В	A3	BBB(SO)
degreee of safety regarding tomely services of financial onligations				
For the Long Term Debt Mutual Fund Schem the highest degree of	AAAmfs	AAA(SO)	AAA	A1mfs
safety regading investment is shown by symbole				
Moderate degree of safety regarding investment in Short term debt	BBB	BBB(SO)	BBBmfs	A3mfs
Mutual fund scheme is shown bysymbol				
is a joint venture between the international credit rating Duff and	ICRA	CARE	CRISIL	FITCH
Phelps and JM financial and Alliance group				
not only rates debt instruments but also rates companies and	ICRA	CARE	CRISIL	FITCH
countries, on request				
has made credit rating compulsory to Indian companies	ICICI	SEBI	HDFC	SIDBI
The of a credit card can be worn out due to massive use.	Magnetic Strip	Metal Strip	Silver Strip	Non-metallic Strip
A card is a mean of obtaining a very short term of around	Diners Club Card	Rupay cards	Charge Card	Fine-Dine Cards
1 month loan for a purchase.				
cards are issued to customers by a retailer or company	In-Store cards	Out Store Cards	Retail cards	Whole Cards
and in general can only be used in that retailers outlet or for				
purchasing the company's products.				

cards requires monthly payments spread over a certain	Credit Card	Budget Cards	Visa Cards	Local Cards
period on behalf of the holder in return for the goods purchased .				
A card issued jointly by a member bank, and a non-financial	Single-use Cards	Purchase Cards	Co-branded Card	Locally Branded Cards
organization, bearing a brand of both is known as .				
is otherwise known as Kisan Credit Card	Budget Cards	Visa Cards	Diners Club Card	Agricultural Card
BUSINESS COMMUNICATION II	14			
Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
Most of the facilities have a in training room	Overhead Projector	Underhead Projector	Computer	Laptop
Some presenters continue to the overhead projector	Re-use	Misuse	Re-cycle	Unuse
Carry out a spell check on when using an overhead projector	CD	Floppy	Transperancies	Pendrive
Donot overcrowd our when using an overhead	CD	Floppy	Transperancies	Pendrive
projector				
Transperancy should be covered with a paper	Transparent	Butter	Carbon	Opaque
Face the not the screen while giving presentation on	wall	Audience	clock	floor
the overhead projector				
Place your screen on the instead of directly behing you	Diagonal	Upside down	Straight	Reverse
Stand on of the overhead projector while facing the audience	Back side	One Side	Front side	Opposite side
Keep spare handy to prevent your OHP bulb to burn out	Money	Transparencies	Bulbs	Notes
A powerpoint presentation consist of	Slideshow	Transparencies	Notes	Stage show
A presentation consist of slideshow	Excel	Powerpoint	Word	PDF
Preparing an helps to conduct the meeting smoothly and	Resolution	Notice	Report	Agenda
according to plan				
The makes official recording of the proceedings of the	Secretary	Chairman	Participants	Employees
meeting				
The at a meeting are called resolusions	Objections taken	Decision taken	Points taken	Fines taken

At the end of the meeting, the summarises what the group	Secretary	Members	Chairperson	Managers
has achieved		<del>-</del>	2:	<del> </del>
A participant who comes prepared for the meeting is an/a to	Liability	Trouble	Disturbance	Asset
the meeting				
a speaker is rude behaviour	Interrupting	Supporting	Listening	Voting for
Besides the chairperson and the participants, the too has a	Employees	Secretary	Suppliers	Government
role to play				
Resolutions are part of	Notice	Report	Agenda	News paper
The notice includes the, time and venue of the meeting	Problems	Preparation	Conduct	Date
The term refers to processes, performance and	Group dynamics	Group discussions	Group achievement	Group performance
alteration which happens inside the group				
An ideal situation for reaching consensus would be to have group	Different	Cohesive	Competitive	Offensive
members who are in thought				
Effective of the group depend on the Proportion of the well	Profit	Problems	Functioning	Situations
defined roles members have in the group				
The success of the sales letter depends very much on the effectiveness	Last line	Middle paragraph	Last paragraph	Opening paragraph
of the				
For arousing interest the writer must make use of several	Psychological factors	Physical factor	Legal factor	Political factor
such as appeal to wants, appeal to economy, appeal				
to the instinct of fear etc.				
The purpose of promotional leaflets and Fliers is to increase brand	Everyone	Target audience	Customer	To attract dealers
awareness and to reach by sending focused				
message through design,				
When the original sales letter with a particular approach fails to evoke	Different	Marketing strategy	Same	Difficult
response from the particular group of customers, a		0		
approach may be adopted.				
In the AIDA formula, D stands for	Delight	Demand	Desire	Difficult
is called the king of the market because the existence	Manufacturer	Wholesaler	Seller	Consumer
and growth of business organizations depend upon the behaviour of			32.	
the consumer.				
The purpose of consumer guidance is to make the consumers alert	Fake products	Malpractices	Sturdious product	Fake advertising
about the and exploitation in the market.	Take products	Trialpi actices	Staraious product	Take davertising
The consumer can seek Redressal if his rights are violated by	Businessman	seller	Wholesaler	Retailer
The consumer can seek neuressarii fiis fights are violated by	Dusinessinali	sellel	vviiolesalei	netallel
<u> </u>	<u> </u>			

The complaint before District forum, state commission or National commission must be filed within from the date on which	Five	Four	Two	Three
the cause of action has occurred.				
creates awareness of consumers legitimate rights.	Consumer guidance cell	Lawyers	Court	District forum
A consumer redress letter is drafted like any letter.	Inquiry	Complaint	Sales	Order
Report does not contain	The Authority	A title page	A synopsis or summary	bulletin
F.I.R stands for	First Information Report	First Instruction Report	First Information Research	Final Investigation Research
Which among the following is not type of report on basis of nature?	Fact finding report	Problem determining report	Technical report	Investigate report
Reports by committees are mostly written in the report form which is sometimes referred to asform.	Schematic form	Simulation form	Formative form	Criterion form
Performance appraisal report provide to employees on their own performance, data management and eligibility for promotion.	problems	initial evaluation	weakness	feedback
Based on the data, facts and information collected the report writers will draw definite conclusions which are called ''.	findings	resources	analysis	procedure
Investigation reports are also known as	routine report	Progress report	informal report	Interpretative report
Which of these is not mentioned in detailed report ?	Appendixes	acknowledgement	table of contents	Right choice of instruments
In a report which of these must be avoided.	Using passive sentence	Logical arrangement	Clarity and brevity	objectivity of recommendations
who defines a report as "a document, in which a given problem is examined for the purpose of conveying information, reporting findings, putting forward ideas and, sometimes, making recommendations.	British Association for Commercial and Industrial Education	UNESCO	Oxford University press	Kings college London
General ideas in brief forms indicates a	Essay	Summary	Story	Tale
Summary excludesinformation	Redundant	Relevant	Important	Required
Summary should be presented in asequence	Illogical	Irrational	Obscure	Logical
Avoidlanguage while writing a summary	Figurative	English	Proper	Literal
While writing summary one can omit	Comparisons	Grammar	Main Ideas	Topic

While writing summary writer should his own opinions	Add	Give	Exclude	Express
FOUNDATION COURSE - II				
Question	Answer1	Answer2	Answer3	Answer4
means integrating the national economy with the world	Globalisation	Privatisation	Socialisation	Liberalisation
economy.				
is the integration of economies and societies.	Liberalisation	Privatisation	Globalisation	Socialisation
means elimination of the control of state over economic activities.	Privatisation	liberalisation	Globalisation	upliftment
The ministry of environment and forest has created information system called	EIS	GIS	GPS	NIS
Liberalisation is based on ideas.	Capitalist	Socialist	Communist	Nationalist
involves selling state-owned assets to the private sector.	Liberalisation	State selling	Privatisation	Globalisation
The termis also used to refer to the convergence engines of audiovisual and telephone network through a single cabling or link system.	TCI	CIT	ICT	IIT
Sociologists Martine Albrow anddefine globalisation.	Roland Robertson	Elizabeth king	Mr.Manmohan singh	Mr.Rajiv Gandhi
refers to the process wherein there is reduced involvement of the state or the public sector in the economic activities and increase in the role of privatisation sector.	Privatisation	Globalisation	Socialisation	Liberalisation
The "Disinvestment" is the opposite of the term	Dereservation	Investment	Measures	Privatisation
smile even if the situation is causing them pain & distress.	Subject-changers	Feeling swallowers	Attackers	Avoiders
cannot keep their feelings to themselves.	Addressors	Avoiders	Concealers	Attackers
A is a situation when the interests, needs, goals or values of involved parties interfere with one another.	Conflict	Mediation	Frustration	Stress
refers to physical or mental withdrawal from the conflict.	Smoothing	Avoiding	Forcing	Confronting
The first person who developed comprehensive theory of human right was British Philosopher	Hammurabi	John Locke	Hammurabi Grotius	Jean - Jacques Rousseau

is the first philosopher to use the term Human right	Jeremy Bentham	John Locke	SumGrotius	Thoreau
The Magna Carta was signed in	1215 AD	1216 AD	1217 AD	1218 AD
The UDHR was developed by the General Assembly on 10 December	Paris	London	France	Geneva
1948 at its meeting in				
drafted the American Declaration of Independence.	Hobbes	Locke	Grotius	Jefferson
The convention created provisions for the	Geneva	Paris	Londan	France
treatment of sick and wounded soildiers				
Natural Rights are transformed into civil rights through	God's message	Social Contract	Government's Decision	Private Decision
According to Jeeremy Bentham,law makes	Positive	Negative	Neutral	Common Negative
rights real.  is not a Social Contract theorist.	Jeremy Bentham	John Locke	Thomas Hobbes	Tho,as Thoreau
Which of the following is a natural element of the environment?	flora	buildings	transport	factory
Which of the following is a man-made element of the environment?	flora	transport	fauna	soil
is the soild rocky crust covering the entire planet.	hydrosphere	biosphere	lithosphere	atmosphere
is inorganic and is composed of minerals.	atmosphere	hydrosphere	biosphere	lithosphere
The is composed of all of the water on or near the earth.	hydrosphere	biosphere	lithosphere	atmosphere
% of the earth's water is in the oceans.	76	97	83	69
Oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, etc form a part of the	biosphere	lithosphere	hydrosphere	atmosphere
The is composed of all living organisms.	biosphere	lithosphere	atmosphere	hydrosphere
The overlaps, connects and influences all other spheres.	hydrosphere	biosphere	lithosphere	atmosphere
are people who take the initiative to address the	Attackers	Addressors	Avoiders	Concealers
conflict and try to resolve it.				
is not a type of concealer.	Feeling swallowers	Avoiders	Attackers	Subject-changers
don't believe in taking risk.	Addressors	Attackers	Confronters	Concealers
First-steppers are those who believe that some trust has to established	Conflict	Stress	Frustration	Mediation
to settle a				

occurs when a person does not know what he is supposed to	knowledge	profesionalism	experience	Role ambiguity
do on the job				
means pre-judgement	Prejudice	Ethics	values	aggression
The stressors are also called as personal stress	organizational	Individual	society	Strategic
Eustress is also known asstress	negative	neutral	positive	objective
School, workplace and religious institution areagents of	regional	experience	objective	secondary
socialization				
Aggression is usually a response to a perceived or genuine threat to	Self-interest	other-interest	Country- interest	relative- interest
oneself or upon one's vital				
Inpeople generally develop negative feeling of the opposite	hypo stress	prejudice	regional	frustation
side				
Basic human values help to improve standard ofin the society	conflict	eustress	living	friends
is the most important and crucial institution of socializing a child	organisation	garden	grounds	family
Ethics and are closely connected	truth	violence	human rights	ecology
Under need a person feels that he should accomplish something in his life	Self actualization	Safety	Social	Esteem
Different people react differently to the conflicting situation.	same	varying	dissimilar	another
Which of the following is not the reason for creating conflict in the workplace?	Supportive organizational climate	Personality Difference	Incompetent Managers	Limited resources
is one of the biggest cause of stress at work, school and home.	Assertive communication	Poor communication	Visual communication	Verbal communication