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Question Bank for Semester VI

Introduction to GST

1. In the case of supply of liquid gas where the quantity at the time of removal from the place of business of the supplier is not known
 - a) Delivery challan is not required **b) Tax invoice is not required**
 - c) Debit note is required d) credit note is required

2. In the case of transportation of goods for job work,
 - a) Delivery challan is required** b) Tax invoice is required
 - c) Debit note is required d) credit note is required

3. The eligible input tax will be automatically credited to the
 - a) Electronic Credit Ledger** b) Electronic cash ledger
 - c) Electronic Liability register d) None of these

4. Every deposit made towards tax shall be credited to
 - a) Electronic credit ledger **b) Electronic Cash Ledger**
 - c) Electronic Liability register d) None of these

5. SGST is applicable when
 - a. Goods are sold within a state** b) Goods are sold from one GST dealer to a customer
 - c) Goods are sold by a GST dealer to another GST dealer d) Interstate supply

6. The tax which was not merged into GST
 - a. Countervailing Duty b) Excise duty **c) Basic Customs Duty** d) Purchase tax

7. Goods and service tax is a – tax system

- a. Single point tax **b) Multipoint tax** c) Regressive tax d) None of these
8. The lowest tax rate under GST is --
a) **0.25%** b) 1% c) .05% d) 5%
9. Base metals, gold, silver, articles of jewellery are taxable in India at the rate of
a) 0.25% b) 1% **c) 3%** d) 5%
10. The highest GST rate applicable now is ---
a) 100% b) 18% **c) 28%** d) 50%

Financial Accountancy

1. X Ltd took over Y Ltd and agreed to pay consideration as follows:
(i) To Issue necessary equity shares of X Ltd, Market value of equity shares of X Ltd is ` 35 per share and that of Y Ltd is ` 25 per share. (ii) To pay ` 10 per share in Cash
Number of equity shares of Y Ltd is 2,00,000. The Purchase Consideration is
a. Rs.70,0,000
b. Rs 50,0,000
c. Rs 20,0,000
d. Rs80,0,000
2. X Ltd agreed to take over the business of Y Ltd. The consideration for this is taking over of trade Liabilities ` 2,00,000 the payment of cost of liquidation ` 15,000 discharge debentures of ` 5,00,000 at a premium of 10% by issue of 12% Debentures in X Ltd payment of ` 5 per share in cash and issue of 2 fully paid ` 10 shares at ` 40 per share for every equity share in Y Ltd. The share capital of Y Ltd consists of 1,00,000 equity shares of ` 10 each fully paid up. The purchase consideration is
a. Rs 85,0,000
b. Rs 80,0,000
c. Rs 50,0,000

- d. Rs 70,0,000
3. X Ltd. Makes an import of US \$ 1,500 on 1st April, 2007. The exchange rate on 1st April, 2007 is US \$ 1= 49.
- a. Rs73,500
 - b. Rs 70,500
 - c. Rs 50,000
 - d. Rs 69,500
4. Y Ltd. is an importer of goods on credit. It makes its first import for 2007 on 1st April, 2007 for goods worth US \$ 15,000. During four working days in that week, the rates were 1 = 45, 45.25, 44.65 and 45.10.
- a. Rs 6,00,000
 - b. Rs 6,75,000
 - c. Rs 7,50,000
 - d. Rs 6,50,000
5. A liquidator is entitled to receive remuneration @ 2% of the assets realized 3% of Preference Creditors and 3% of the amount distributed among the unsecured creditors. Assets realized ` 25,00,000 against which payment was made as follows :
- Liquidation expenses `25,000
Preferential Creditors` 75,000
Secured Creditors `10,00,000
- a. Rs 90,000
 - b. Rs 91,505
 - c. Rs 95,000
 - d. Rs 1,03,000
6. A liquidator is entitled to receive remuneration at 2% on the assets realized, 3% on the amount distributed to Preferential Creditors and 3% on the payment made to Unsecured Creditors. The assets were realized for ` 45,00,000 against which payment was made as

follows : Liquidation Expenses ` 50,000

Secured Creditors ` 15,00,000

Preferential Creditors ` 1,25,000

The amount due to Unsecured Creditors was Rs 15,00,000.

- a. Rs 1,30,000
- b. Rs 1,45,000
- c. Rs 1,38,750
- d. Rs 1,25,000

7. Priti Ltd. issued 20,000 equity shares of 20 each. The issue was underwritten as follows :
A 30%, B 25%, and C 30%. The company received a total number of 16,000 applications
of which marked applications were as follows : A : 3,600 shares, B 4,400
shares and C : 5,500 shares.

- a. 2,000
- b. 2,500
- c. 3,000
- d. 2,700

8. Shirke Company made a public issue of 1,25,000 equity shares of ` 100 each, fully
payable on application and allotment and balance after 1 year. The entire issue was
underwritten by four parties – P, Q, R and S in the proportion of 30%, 25%, 25% and
20% respectively. The underwriting commission was 2%. P, Q, R and S had also agreed
on “Firm” Underwriting of 4,000, 6,000, Nil and 15,000 shares respectively. The total
subscriptions, excluding firm Underwriting, including Marked Applications were for
90,000 shares. Marked application received were as under : P – 24,000 shares; Q –
20,000; R – 12,000 and S – 24,000 shares.

- a. 200,000
- b. 250,000
- c. 280,000
- d. 240,000

9. Goods Costs ` 12,000 were destroyed by fire and the insurance Company admitted a claim for ` 7,600. The Loss by fire is disclosed in statmnet of income & expenditure under
- Other Expenses
 - Selling Expenses
 - Administrative Expenses
 - Personnel Expenses
10. Closing Stock was valued at market price at ` 92,000 which is 15% above its cost price. The cost of closing stock is
- Rs 90,000
 - Rs 80,000
 - Rs 75,000
 - Rs 70,000

Purchasing and Store keeping

1. According to Alford and Beaty " _____ is that aspect of material control concerned with physical storage of goods."
 - a) Store-keeping
 - b) Purchasing
 - c) Production
 - d) Marketing
2. The more convenient the _____ the more likely that shoppers will visit the store
 - a) Size of the store
 - b) Value of the store
 - c) Location of the store
 - d) Color of the store
3. ____ is the process of recording details of stock movements and balance in value.
 - a) Factory Accounting
 - b) Office Accounting
 - c) Stores Accounting
 - d) Personnel Accounting

4. When raw-material is issued from the stores to the production department, it is issued at a particular price which is called _____
- a) Valuation of money
 - b) Valuation of Material
 - c) Valuation of Time
 - d) Valuation of Human Resources
5. _____ is the control mechanism used by the storekeeper to monitor receiving, storage and issuing of all types of stores
- a) Production Record
 - b) Sales Record
 - c) Store Record
 - d) Purchase Record
6. The entries in the stores ledger are identical to those made in the bin card except that _____ are also shown in the stores ledger.
- a) Discounted Values
 - b) Money Values
 - c) Premium Values
 - d) At par values
7. _____ necessitates the maintenance of every item of material at such a level that there is neither over-stocking or under-stocking.
- a) Production Control
 - b) Materials Control
 - c) Wastage Control
 - d) Finance Control
8. _____ is a method of inventory valuation that divides inventory into categories based on cost per unit, identifying different categories of stock that will require different management and control.
- a) ABC Analysis
 - b) JIT
 - c) Perpetual Inventory Management System
 - d) Periodic Inventory Management System
9. _____ or Standard Order Quantity is that size of order which can be purchased at a minimum total cost.
- a) Total Order Quantity
 - b) Average Order Quantity

- c) Economic Order Quantity
- d) Marginal Order Quantity

10. H.M.L. Technique and V.E.D. Classification are examples of _____
- a) Selective Techniques of Inventory Control
 - b) Marginal Cost
 - c) Production Schedule
 - d) Purchase Requisition

MHRM (Commerce Paper-VI)

1. Human Resource Management [HRM] is concerned with ---- relations.

[A] International

[B] Industrial

[C] Regional

[D] General

2. When a job is broken down into small parts, and each part is assigned to an individual the job design technique is called _____

- a) Job Enrichment
- b) Job Enlargement
- c) Job Simplification
- d) Job Rotation

3. Job rotation is an _____ method of training

- a) On-the-job
- b) Off-the-job
- c) Outdated
- d) Ineffective.

4. In _____ technique the superior and subordinate jointly set goals to be achieved by the subordinate.

- a) Behavioral Anchored Rating Scale

- b) Management by Objectives
 - c) HRA
 - d) Role analysis
5. _____ may be a drawback when company's HR department undertakes performance appraisal
- a) Justice
 - b) Fairness
 - c) Bias
 - d) Motivation
6. _____ employees are proactive and take appropriate decisions to face challenges of the environment.
- a) Engaged Employees
 - b) Actively Engaged
 - c) Not Engaged
 - d) Actively Disengaged
7. _____ generates equity in pay.
- a) Monthly pay
 - b) Performance related pay
 - c) Bonus
 - d) Less payment
8. Audit is concerned with evaluating safety measures adopted by organization.
- a) Security
 - b) Sanitary
 - c) Safety
 - d) Satisfactory
9. _____ happens when employee go through heavy workloads, stressful meetings, boring presentations, and can cause employees to avoid going into work.
- a) Burnout

- b) Disengagement
- c) Mood Swings
- d) Loss of interest

10. _____ popularized the concept of learning organisation through his book 'The Fifth Discipline'.

- a) Peter Drucker
- b) Tom Peters
- c) Peter Senge
- d) Henry Fayol

Cost Accounting

1. Materials Requisition Note

- a) authorises and records the issue of materials for use
- b) records the return of unused materials
- c) records the transfer of materials from one store to another
- d) a classified record of materials, issues, returns and transfer

2. The following documents are used in accounting for raw materials

- a) Goods received note
- b) Materials returned note
- c) Materials requisition note
- d) Delivery note

3. Contract costing is a basic method of

- a) Historical costing
- b) Specific order costing
- c) Process costing
- d) Standard costing

4. Contract costing usually applicable in

- a) Textile Mills
- b) Constructional Works
- c) Cement Industries
- d) Chemical Industries

5. In contract costing payment of cash to the contractor is made on the basis of

- a) Uncertified work
- b) Certified work
- c) Work in progress
- d) Retention Money

6. Abnormal Loss is equal to

- a) Input - Actual Output
- b) Actual Output - Normal Output
- c) Normal Output - Actual Output
- d) Actual Output – Input

7. When production is below standard specification or quality and cannot be rectified by incurring additional cost, it is called

- a) Defective
- b) Spoilage
- c) Waste
- d) Scrap

8. Contribution equals :

- a) Sales minus cost of sales
- b) Sales minus cost of production
- c) Sales minus variable costs
- d) Sales minus fixed costs

9. The contribution to sales ratio of a company is 20% and profit is ₹64,500. If the total sales of the company are ₹7,80,000, the fixed cost is

- a) ₹1,56,000
- b) ₹ 1,21,500
- c) ₹1,05,600
- d) ₹91,500

10. The standard hourly rate was ₹1.40. The actual rate was ₹1.30. The labour rate variance was ₹ 600, favourable. The actual labour hours (AH) were:

- a) 6,000
- b) 6,400
- c) 1,000
- d) 1,500