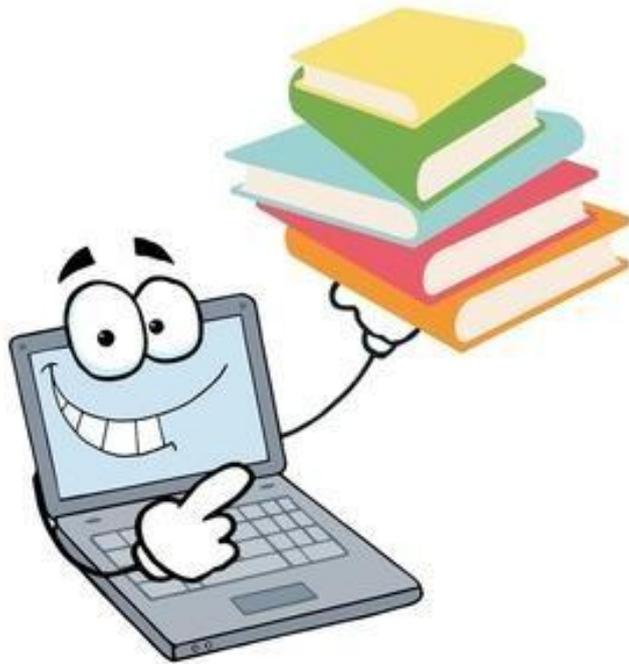


MCQ Sets



B.A.I –Optional English Practice Question Paper

Modern Indian Writing in English Translation

Sem.-I, Paper-I, 2020-21

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- **Choose the correct alternative from the following**

- 1) ----- is a complex character which change and grow.
a) Flat b) **round** c) criminal d)innocent
- 2) ----- is a sequence of the events in the story.
a) Character b) diction c) **plot** d) setting
- 3) What was the name of the Laloo's mother?
a) Smiritiratna b) **Nandarani** c) Rani d) Smriti
- 4) The famous short story 'Laloo' was written by-----.
a) Premchand
b)Ravindranath Tagore
c) **Sarat Chandra Chattergy**
d) Bankim Chandra Chattergy
- 5) Who throne a rubber snake on the Laloo's mother?
a) **Laloo** b) father c)Smiritiratna d) Lawyer
- 6) What is the main theme of the story 'Laloo'?

a) Freedom b) injustice c) **superstition** d) religion

7) Where is the setting of the story 'Laloo'?

a) Bihar b) Mumbai c) Mysore d) **Kolkata**

8) What was the profession of Laloo's father?

a) Teacher b) Doctor c) **Lawyer** d) Farmer

9) Who was appointed as a tutor for Laloo?

a) Lal b) **Smritiratana** c) Smruti d) Manohar

10) Why could Smritiratna not sleep at the night?

a) because of ghost

b) because of dark night

c) **because of rain**

d) because of rat

11) What is meant by word 'Lal'?

a) red b) friend c) enemy d) **beloved**

12) What work did Laloo start by taking loan?

a) farming b) marketing c) **contractor** d) Tutor

13) How many rupees loan did Laloo take from his mother ?

a) 20 b) 30 c) 50 d) **10**

14) Which school was attended by Laloo?

- a) Tamil school
- b) English school
- c) Hindi school
- d) **Bengali school**

15) In which festival did Laloo sell his toy?

- a) Chhat festival
- b) Kali festival
- c) local festival
- d) Mata festival

16) How many rupees did Laloo get by selling toy in the festival?

- a) five b) three and half c) six d) **two and half**

17) Who performed the sacrifice of goat in the Kali Festival?

- a) Manohar b) **Laloo** c) Smrutiratana d) Laloo's father

18) What is the age of Ghishu in the 'Shroud'?

- a) 40 b) 50 c) **60** d) 70

19) Budhia who is Madho's wife dies from -----.

- a) heart attack b) stomach pain c) **labour pain** d) body pain

20) What is the caste of Ghishu's family?

- a) potter b) **chamers** c) welder d) carpenter

21) What kind of work was done by Ghishu and Madho every day?

a) cutting skin b) **gathering wood** c) farming d) household

22) Which kind of crop Ghishu and Madho use to steal from the other's farm?

a) **Potatoes** b) tomatoes c) onion d) garlic

23) Who's marriage was attended by Ghishu before twenty years ago?

a) **Thakur** b) Goldsmith c) baniya d) landlord

24) How many rupees did Jamindar give to Ghishu?

a) 10 b) **2** c) 5 d) 6

25) Who was Budhia?

a) Wife of Ghishu

b) daughter of Ghishu

c) **Wife of Madho**

d) daughter of madho

26) How many rupees did Ghishu and Madho collect from the village?

a) **5** b) 10 c) 20 d) 15

27) What did Ghishu and Madho do after collecting money from the people?

a) used for Budhia's treatment

b) gave it back to people

c) **ate puris and drank liquor**

d) used in house

28) Who will go to heaven according to Ghishu and Madho?

a) Ghishu b) Madho c) Thakur d) **Budhia**

29) The exact meaning of 'Shroud' is ---- .

a) death b) **kaffan** c) violent d) innocent

30) ----- is the background telling time and location in the story.

a) plot b) character c) **setting** d) diction

Department of English

Question Bank

B.A. III – English for Communication

1. All the prefixes in English are

A. Derivational

B. Grammatical

C. Fix

D. Closed

2. We can addprefix to get its antonym of the word- Possible

A. in

B. non

C. ir

D. im

Put the appropriate form of the word in bracket using suffixes

3. There were only a of people in the party. (child)

A. Childs

B. Childish

C. Children

D. Chidlike

4. She lovesin everything .(pure)

A. Purify

B. purity

C. pure

D. purified

5. The synonym of the pleasure is.....

A. fortune

B. delight

C. terror

D. perception

6. Identify correct verb related for 'smile'

A. jerk

B. plod

C. chuckle

D. haul

7. Choose correct opposite word for- vacate

A. abandon

B. charter

C. sever

D. occupy

Choose the appropriate word from the given below and fill the sentences

8. He is a man ofcharacter.

A. lose

B. loose

C. loosed

D. lost

9. The ...is pleasant at morning.

A. whether

B. weather

C. where

D. wether

Tick the correct meaning of the underlined affix in the following sentences

10. She loves a creamy role.

A. not

B. full

C. oily

D. less

11. He attended the pre-lunch session.

A. early

B. after

C. late

D. before

12. Use the correct phrasal verb in the following sentence.

Good friends mustafter trivial disputes.

A. carry on

B. give in

C. make up

D. jump in

13. Narration is used for narrating ...experiences.

A. present

B. past

C. sweet

D. casual

14. Which of the following linking word is used for 'time'-

A. below

B. like

C. immediately

D. and

15. The pain of wound tolasts longer.

A. the image

B. self -respect

C.. emotions

D. dreams

16. Captain Absolute bullied.....

A. Fag

B. Sir Anthony Absolute

C. page-boy

D. the lift man

17. Bad temper and bad manners are more

A. catching

B. dangerous

C. attractive

D. insulting

18.Pushpa her bucket and started to clean her bucket

A. filled

B. emptied

C. patted

d. touched

19. The narrator had compared Pushpa with.....velvety flowers.

A, Red

B. yellow

C. orange

D. blue

20.The narrator was in the town since last.....months.

A. ten

B. five

C. two

D. three

21. The mood reflected in the SMS- pls forgiv me is....

A. feeling sorry

B. gratitude

C. anger

D concern

22.The setting of the poem The Solitary Reaper is ...

A. Arabia

B. Hebrides

C. Scotland

D. England

23. The poem 'The Solitary Reaper' is written by....

A. William Morrice

B. William Shakespeare

C. S.T. Coleridge

D. William Wordsworth

24. The girl in the poem is

A. walking

B. reaping

C. dancing

D. playing

25. The tries to imagine that the girls song is about....

A. the nightingale

B. loneliness

C. some past or present loss and pain

D. hardships.

B.A.II - Practice Question Paper
English for Communication
Sem.-III, Paper-C, 2020-21

- **Choose the correct alternative from the following.**

1) Identify the correct expression for seeking request.

- a) Close the door !
- b) May, I come in !**
- c) Well come !
- d) Sit down !

2) Complete the following conversation.

Excuse me, couldpleaseme a seat to Tirupati on Haripriya express on 20th May.

- a) I, say
- b) She, sell
- c) You, give**
- d) They, send

3) What is the first thing you must utter when you pick up a call?

- a) Your name and destination
- b) Who is calling ?**
- c) Why did you call ?
- d) What do you want ?

4) After how many rings should the telephone be lifted ?

a) **2** b) 4 c) 5 d) 1

5) Complete the following expression.

Receptionist: Good morning, Sir.....?

Sanjay : Good morning, I need a room.

a) What do you want?

b) Who are you?

c) **How may I help you?**

d) What is your name?

6) What is Billy's age when he leaves the school?

a) 17 b) **14** c) 15 d) 13

7) The spinning mills were terribly short of

a) oilers b) greasers c) **little piercers** d) gardeners

8) The main point which Mr. Bidwell must have in lads is

a) mumbling b) straight back c) hands in pockets d) **a real good smile**

9) Alf Agar is a

a) **plate layer** b) little piercer c) gardener d) sweeper

10) Mr. Bidwell gave Billy a job in the locomotive shed because of

a) a real good smile b) **honesty** c) good manners d) influence

11) Billy had jobs in hand on that day.

a) one b) **two** c) three d) no

12) Which season does not love the wall?

a) **winter** b) spring c) summer d) rainy

13) How many people pass abreast through the gap?

a) 3 b) 1 c) 4 d) **2**

14) The speaker in the poem 'Mending Wall' speaks to his....

a) friend b) relative c) **neighbor** d) worker

15) The wall is damaged by

a) summer b) spring c) dogs d) **winter**

16) The hands of the two neighbors who are mending the wall are made rough by handling

- a) **boulders** b) implements c) tree trunks d) hounds

17) The neighbor growstrees.

- a) apple b) **pine** c) teakwood d) sandalwood

18) The is symbolic of divisions in the human mind.

- a) winter b) pine trees c) apple orchard d) **wall**

19) Which of the following expression is not use for expressing agreement?

- a) That's true b) absolutely ! c) **In my view ..** d) That's for sure

20) Which of the following expression is used to state an opinion?

- a) **If you ask me** b) no way c) no doubt d) what do you think ?

21) Which of the following expression is used to state disagreement?

- a) In my opinion b) **That's not true** c) Nothing d) Exactly

22) Which of the following expression is not used in accepting proposal?

- a) Sure! b) I don't mind c) **I insist** d) that would be fine

23) ----- give me your scooty ?

- a) please b) will c) **will you** d) were you

24) ----- if I use your computer?

- a) will you give? B) **would you mind** C) please d) Will you angry

25) The cooling ----- rain had come over the valley.

- a) evening b) morning c) **afternoon** d) night

26) ----- is the name of Tom Sawyer's aunt.

- a) Aunt Penny b) Aunt Jane c) Aunt Edna d) **Aunt Polly**

27) The story 'Whitewashing The Fence' begins on

- a) Friday b) Monday c) **Saturday** d) Tuesday

28) What work was assigned to Tom ?

- a) clean house b) **whitewash fence** c) go to market d) to study

29) Tom creates a team of ----- to whitewash the fence.

a) **boys** b) friends c) workers d) painters

30) The fence had ----- coats of whitewash on it.

a) two b) **three** c) one d) four

B.A. II (Optional English)

Literature and Cinema

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The Comedy of Errors is one of William Shakespeare's **early plays**.
2. Published – **1595**
3. How many acts the play has?- **Five acts**
4. A major part of the humour coming from- **Mistaken identity**.
5. The Comedy of Errors is, along with The Tempest observe the Aristotelian principle of **unity of time**—that is, that the events of a play should occur over 24 hours.
6. Set in the **Greek city of Ephesus**
7. Solinus – **Duke of Ephesus**
8. Egeon – **A merchant of Syracuse , father of the Antipholus twins**.
9. **Emilia of Bobylon** – Antipholus' lost mother – wife to Egeon.
10. Antipholus of Ephesus and Antipholus of Syracuse – **twin brothers, sons of Egeon and Emilia**
11. **Adriana** – Wife of Antipholus of Ephesus.
12. **Luciana** – Adriana's sister
13. Dromio of Ephesus and Dromio of Syracuse – **twin brothers** each serving his respective Antipholus
14. **Luce (Nell)**- kitchen maid to Adriana, Wife of Dromio of Ephesus
15. **Balthazar** – a merchant
16. **Angelo** – a Goldsmith
17. **The Centaur**- Name of an inn
18. The comedy of Errors is adapted into a **Hindi film Angoor**.
19. Angoor is one of the best **comedy** films of all time.
20. The movie Angoor is directed by **Gulzar**.

21. Angoor is a remake of the Indian film *Do Dooni Char* (1968).
22. The film was released in **05 March 1982**.
23. **R.D. Burman** has given music to the film.
24. There are only **3 songs** in the film.
25. What is the name of twin brothers in the film Angoor? (**Ashok**)
26. What is the name of twin servants in the film? (**Bahadur**)
27. Who is the father of twin Ashok? (**Raj Tilak**)
28. Who has played the role of Raj Tilak? (**Utpal Dutt**)
29. The film begins with a rich couple Raj Tilak & his wife **on a trip with their twin boys**.
30. Who has played the role of Ashok in the film? (**Sanjeev Kumar**)
31. Who has played the role of Bahadur in the film? (**Deven Verma**)
32. Who is the wife of Ashok in the film? (**Sudha**)
33. Who has played the role of Sudha in the film? (**Moushmi Chatterjee**)
34. Who is Sudha's younger sister in the film? (**Tanu**)
35. Who has played the role of Sudha's younger sister Tanu? (**Deepthi Naval**)
36. Who won the best Comedian award in the 30th Filmfare Awards? (**Deven Verma**)
37. In the 30th Filmfare Awards **Sanjeev Kumar** was nominated for the Best Actor.
38. Ashok R. Tilak lives in **Dinkapur** with his widowed mother, and a servant named Bahadur. He travels to another town on a business trip to buy several acres of **grape-bearing trees**, with his servant Bahadur.

Cast in Angoor

- I. **Sanjeev Kumar** in a double role as twin brothers Ashok Tilak and Ashok Tilak.

- II. **Moushmi Chatterjee** as Sudha, Ashok's wife
- III. **Deepti Naval** as Tanu, Sudha's sister
- IV. **Deven Verma** in a double role as twin brothers Bahadur and Bahadur.
- V. **Aruna Irani** as Prema, Bahadur's wife
- VI. **Yunus Parvez** as Mansoor Miyan, Chhedilal's worker
- VII. **C. S. Dubey** as Chhedilal, a jeweller
- VIII. **T. P. Jain** as Ganeshilal, a diamond merchant
- IX. **Padma Chavan** as Alka, Ashok's friend
- X. **Ram Mohan** as Taxi Driver
- XI. **Shammi** as Ashok's mother
- XII. **Utpal Dutt** as Raj Tilak, Ashok's father
- XIII. **Raj Kumar Kapoor** as Inspector Sinha
- XIV. **Arjun Chakraborty** as an office assistant under Ashok Tilak

B.A. II (Optional English) Sem- III
Partition Literature

MCQs

1. Khushwant Singh was **born on Feb. 02, 1915 in Hadali**. (Now in the Panjab province of Pakistan)
2. Khushwant Singh was appointed journalist in the **All India Radio** in 1951.
3. Khushwant Singh was the founder – editor of Yojana.
4. Khushwant Singh was editor of the **Illustrated Weekly of India**, the **National Herald** and **Hindustan Times**.
5. ‘Train to Pakistan’ is set on the traumatic Partition Days.
6. ‘Train to Pakistan’ is the debut novel (first) of Khushwant Singh.
7. The original title of ‘Train to Pakistan’ is ‘**Mano Majra**’.
8. The novel ‘Train to Pakistan’ bagged the 1956 **Grove Press Award** and later Italy’s **Mondello Award**.
9. The novel (story) revolves around a fictional village near the **India-Pakistan border, Mano Majra**.
10. **Ram Lal** is the Monaylender of Mano Majra.
11. Ram Lal is killed by a neighboring village dacoit, **Malli**.
12. **Juggut Singh, Iqbal** and **Hukum Chand** are the main characters in the novel ‘Train to Pakistan’.
13. Juggut Singh is called ‘**badmash no. 10**’ of the village.
14. Juggut Singh loves **Nooran**- the daughter of mulla Imam Baksh.
15. Iqbal is a **social reformer, a visiting communist**.

16. Iqbal belongs to **Socialist Party of India**.
17. Hukam Chand is the **Magistrate and Deputy Commissioner**.
18. Mano Majra was half a mile away from the **banks of the Sutlej river**.
19. Mano Majra is near Lahore.
20. There were 70 families in the village Mano Majra.
21. In Mano Majra the Sikhs own all the land in the village.
22. Muslimes are the tenants in Mano Majra.
23. Train to Pakistan was published in 1956.
24. The name of Khushwant Singh's last book is *The Good, the Bad and the Ridiculous*. (2013)
25. Approximately **12 million** people were displaced during the partition of India.
26. Khushwant Singh died in **2014**.
27. Jugga is the protagonist of 'Train to Pakistan'.
28. **When Jugga stops the massacre** it is the climax in the novel.
29. **August 14** is the date of Pakistan's creation.
30. The story of the novel takes place in **1947**.
31. **Satlaj** is the largest river in the Panjab.
32. Mano Majra is knawn for **its railway station**.
33. The people of Mano Majra live with the **timetable of the trains**.

Department of English

Question Bank

B.A. III – Introduction to Literary Criticism

- Select the correct alternative from the following.

1. Aristotle was born on -----.

- a) 384 BC
- b) 322 BC**
- c) 390 BC
- d) 387 BC

2. Which one of the following book is written by Aristotle ?

- a) The Republic
- b) On Sublime
- c) Poetics**
- d) Drama

3. Aristotle was the disciple of

- a) Alexander Pope
- b) Plato**
- c) Ben Jonson
- d) Samuel Johnson

4. Which book of Aristotle is a covert reply to Plato ?

- a) Republic
- b) Ars Poetica
- c) The Poetics**
- d) The Ethics

5. Which of the following is exact year of the publication of 'The poetics'?

- a. 359 B. C.
- b. 349 B. C.
- c. 352B.C.
- d. 335B.C.**

6. Which of the following is not Three unities out of Dramatic Unity ?

- a) Unity of Action
- b) Unity of Time
- c) Unity of Place
- d) Unity of Land**

7. Tragedy and Comedy differ from each other inof imitation

- a) Medium
- b) Manner**
- c) Object
- d) way

8.is a word or term that indicates error in judgement

- a) Prophecy
- b) metaphor
- c) Discovery
- d) Hamartia**

9. ----- is said to be 'the mother of lies'.

- a) Philosophy
- b) Astronomy
- c) history
- d) Poetry**

10. Symbolist movement was first started in.....

- a) America
- b) France**
- c) Italy
- d) Germany

11. Tragic hero must have...

- a) confidence
- b) tragic flaw**
- c) talent
- d) sword

12. is the longer narrative verse than tragedy

- a) Comedy
- b) Epic**
- c) Drama
- d) poetry

13. In The Poetics Aristotle has emphasised more on....

- a) Dramatic Unity
- b) Comedy
- c) Epic
- d) Tragedy**

14. In which Chapter has Aristotle given definition of tragedy ?

- a.) **VI**
- b) XXVI
- c) XIV
- d) XVI

15. Tragedy is an imitation of -----.

- a) Reality
- b) men
- c) **action**
- d) life

16. Tools of criticism are...

- a. Comparison
- b. analysis
- c. **Comparison and analysis**
- d. None of the above

17. Aristotle's concept of tragic hero is based on -----.

- a) Ancient tragedies
- b) **Greek Tragedies**
- c) French Tragedies
- d) English Tragedies

18. Aristotle used the term 'Hamartia' to denote -----.

- a) The goodness of the hero
- b) the vices of the hero
- c) thinking process of the hero
- d) **the tragic flaw in the hero**

19. There areparts of Tragedy

- a. four
- b. five
- c. **six**
- d. two

20. According to Aristotle, there are ----- requisites of good characterizations.

- a) many
- b) two
- c) **four**
- d) six

21. A character is good, if his words and actions reveal that his ----- is good.

- a) purpose

b) **thought**

c) behavior

d) character

22. A. C. Bradley defines Hamartia as a -----.

a) mistake

b) tragic action

c) tragic incident

d) **tragic flaw**

23. Two types of Plots are simple and....

a. short

b. **complex**

c. lengthy

d. interesting

24. Diction means'

a) **language**

b) words

c) fiction

d) novel

28. Poetry is imitation plus -----.

a) intention

b) image

c) intimation

d) **imagination**

29. Who preferred epic to tragedy ?

a) **Plato**

b) John Dryden

c) Ben Jonson

d) Aristotle

30. Function of tragedy is to arouse pity and....

a. shock

b. fancy

c. **fear**

d. sadness

B.A. (Part - III) (Semester - V)

ENGLISH SPECIAL (Paper- E) Set-1

English for Communication

1. is the most important among below while preparing for interview.

- a. CV
- b. dress
- c. attitude
- d. hairstyle

2. In interview false or overstatements need to be

- a. used
- b. **avoided**
- c. presented
- d. hided

3. In interview do not speak

- a. politely
- b. confidently
- c. **aggressively**
- d. thoughtfully

Answer the questions from 4 to 8 based on the advertisement.

WANTED

MANAGER – 01
Minimum 3 yrs experience, Graduate, Good interpersonal skills.

PROJECT IN-CHARGE- 02
Minimum 2 yrs experience, Good communication skills in English.

ACCOUNTANT- 01
Minimum 5 yrs experience, Tally 0.9

Apply to,

Amar Garments
Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Road, Kolhapur
Email- amargarments@gmail.com

4. Which posts have been advertised?

- a. Manager
- b. Project in-charge
- c. Accountant
- d. **all of above**

5. What is the requirement of the third post?

a. 5 yrs experience, Tally 0.9

b. 5 yrs experience, Tally 0.7

c. Good interpersonal skills

d. 5 yrs experience, Graduate

6. How many posts are advertised?

a. 01

b. 02

c. 03

d. 04

7. How many years of work experience are needed for the post of Manager?

a. 1 year

b. 2 year

c. 3 year

d. 5 year

8. What is the name of the employer and where is the garment located?

a. Amar Garments, Pune

b. Amar Garments, Kochi

c. Amar Garments, Kolhapur

d. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Road

Fill in the gaps choosing appropriate words.

9. The lighthouse is stationary whereas the ships are mobile.

a. beautiful

b. lightening

c. immovable

d. high

10. 10 lakh people perished because of Covid-19.

a. survived

b. died

c. flied

d. travelled

Fill in the blanks by using the word given in the bracket with the appropriate prefix or suffix.

11. Nothing is in this world. (possible)

a. un-

b. in-

c. im-

d. a-

Set – I

Answers

1. a. CV
2. b. avoided
3. c. aggressively
4. d. all of above
5. a. 5 yrs experience, Tally 0.9
6. d. 04
7. c. 3 year
8. c. Amar Garments, Kolhapur
9. c. immovable
10. b. died
11. c. im-
12. a. un-
13. b. truthful
14. a. economic
15. c. from—to
16. d. of
17. c. the
18. d. some

- a. Manager
b. Project in-charge
c. Accountant
d. all of above

4. What is the requirement of the third post?

- a. 5 yrs experience, Tally 0.9** b. 5 yrs experience, Tally 0.7
c. Good interpersonal skills d. 5 yrs experience, Graduate

5. How many posts are advertised?

- a. 01 b. 02
c. 03 **d. 04**

6. How many years of work experience needed for the post of Manager?

- a. 1 year b. 2 year
c. 3 year d. 5 year

7. What is the name of the employer and where it is located?

- a. Amar Garments, Pune b. Amar Garments, Kochi
c. Amar Garments, Kolhapur d. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Road

Fill in the gaps choosing appropriate words.

08. Mahesh was looking gloomy as he was reading a sad story.

- a. unhappy** b. happy
c. good d. cheerful

09. The doctor advised him to abstain from cigarette.

- a. promise b. obey
c. enjoy **d. keep away**

Fill in the blanks by using the word given in the bracket with the appropriate prefix or suffix.

10. He is the of the institute. (manage)

- a. -en **b. -er**
c. -ness d. ment

11. He to walk in the morning. (go)

- a. -es** b. -ing
c. -ful d. -s

Choose the correct word from alternatives.

12. Everyone believed in what he said because he was a person.

- a. true **b. truthful**
c. truly d. truthfulness

13. The government declared a good policy to the growth rate.

- a. economic** b. economical
c. economy d. economics

Choose the correct preposition.

14. She is born 1994.

- a. in** b. on
c. at d. since

15. We met railway station.

- a. in b. on
c. at d. to

16. Is there Post office nearby?

- a. a** b. an
c. the d. at

17. My brother is engineer.

1. b. brief and to the point
2. a. the presentation of other achievements
3. d. all of above
4. a. 5 yrs experience, Tally 0.9
5. d. 04
6. c. 3 year
7. c. Amar Garments, Kolhapur
8. a. unhappy
9. d. keep away
- 10.b. -er
- 11.a. -es
- 12.b. truthful
- 13.a. economic
- 14.a. in
- 15.c. at
- 16.a. a
- 17.b. an
- 18.a. any
- 19.some

Drama

(SEM- V, Paper- IX)

Question Bank

1. The word 'drama' comes from the -----language.
a) Spanish **b) Greek** c) Latin d) Irish
2. Drama is an ----- of life.
a) creation **b) imitation** c) adaptation d) principle
3. Aristotle divided plot into -----kinds.
a) five **b) two** c) three d) four
4. ----- reveals the identity of the story's initial crisis.
a) Complication **b) Exposition** c) Crisis d) Discovery
5. ----- is a speech by a single actor who is alone on a stage.
a) Aside b) Monologue **c) Soliloquy** d) Dialogue
6. Tragedy is an imitation of -----
a) a narration **b) an action** c) a dance d) a song
7. ----- is the function of tragedy according to Aristotle.
a) Hubris b) Hamartia **c) Catharsis** d) Ethos
8. According to Aristotle, -----is the soul of tragedy.
a) character **b) plot** c) song d) diction
9. According to Aristotle, the function of Tragedy is to bring about
the 'catharsis' of such emotions'. Here he is referring emotions of -----.

a) love and hate b) anger and sorrow c) revenge and joy **d) pity and fear**

10. According to Greek tragedy, 'Peripeteia' means -----.

a) tragic flaw b) recognition **c) reversal of fortune** d) crisis

11. Jack Worthing is the ward of -----.

a) Algernon **b) Cecily** c) Gwendolyn d) Ernest

12. According to -----, "divorces are made in heaven".

a) Aunt Augusta b) Lady Bracknell **c) Jack** d) Dr. Chasuble

13. For Algernon, 'a convenient imaginary friend' is -----.

a) Bunburyist b) Blaggard c) Doubler d) Ernestine

14. ---- writes "a three-volume novel of more than usually revolting sentimentality".

a) Lady Bracknell **b) Miss Prism** c) Cecily d) Jack

15. Jack was discovered at ----station.

a) Kingston b) Waterloo **c) Victoria** d) Elizabeth

16. Jack constantly visits London to court -----.

a) Lady Bracknell b) Cecily c) Miss Prism **d) Gwendolyn**

17. The Act- II opens with Cecily as she appears -----.

a) playing on the piano b) reading books

c) watering the flower plants d) crying for Uncle Jack

18. Jack wishes that Cecily should learn ----- language.

a) English b) French **c) German** d) Japanese

19. Algernon finds----- that leads him to believe Jack "Ernest" has another life.

- a) a letter, addressed to Ernest b) a handkerchief with the initials “J.W.”
c) a cigarette case with “Uncle Jack” engraved into it d) Jack’s mysterious past life

20. Cecily recorded her engagement to Algernon, “Ernest” in -----.

- a) the local newspaper b) a letter to her mother **c) her diary** d) a letter to her grandfather

21. Algernon’s imaginary friend is -----.

- a) Bernard b) Billy **c) Bunbury** d) Bacon

22. Jack’s real mother is ---

- a). Lady Bracknell **b) Lady Bracknell’s sister** c) Miss Prism d) Mrs. Cardew

23. Jack’s birth name is -----.

- a) John Worthing b) Algernon Worthing **c) Ernest Worthing** d) Jack Cardew

24. Jack is not allowed to marry Gwendolyn because ----.

- a) he is already married **b) her mother does not approve** c) he is her brother
d) he is rustic

25. Algernon pretends to visit his friend telling that -----.

- a) he is frequently ill** b) he is lonely c) they are working on a novel together
d) he is in need of money.

26) Aristotle divided plots into two kinds namely _____ and _____

- a) **Simple and complex** b) Curious and appropriate
c) Pleasant and surprise d) None of these

- 27) The characters are generally of two types _____ and _____
- a) Simple and complex **b) dynamic and static**
- c) Minor and Major d) Protagonist and antagonist
- 28) _____ means the arrangement of the events in a story
- a) Story b) Character **c) Plot** d) Dialogue
- 29) _____ is a conversation between two or more persons
real or imaginary
- a) Plot b) Character c) Climax **d) dialogue**
- 30) Ethos means _____
- a) **asset of moral qualities** b) dialogue
- c) stage direction d) tragedy
- 31) Hamartia means _____
- a) **a tragic fault** b) a long speech
- c) protagonist d) prosperity
- 32) Monologue means _____
- a) hamartia b) peripety
- c) **a long speech** d) catharsis
- 33) Antagonist means _____
- a) hero **b) an opponent or enemy**
- c) protagonist d) minor character
- 34) The tragedies were performed at the festival of _____
- a) Zeus b) Vulcan **c) Dionysus** d) Here

- 35) The word tragedy is derived from the Greek work 'tragos' which means a _____
- a) **goat** b) cat c) sheep d) lion
- 36) _____ is a famous tragedy by Sophocles.
- a) Oresteia b) Titus Andronicus c) Medea **d) Oedipus Rex.**
- 37) Tragedy is an limitation of an action in the form of _____
- a) **action** b) narration c) dance d) song
- 38) According to Aristotle _____ is the soul of tragedy.
- a) Character **b) plot** c) song d) diction
- 39) _____ is the function of tragedy according to Aristotle
- a) habris b) hamartia **c) Catharsis** d) ethos
- 40) Aristotle preferred a _____ plot
- a) Simple **b) complex** c) compound d) collateral
- 41) The Greek Tragedy is also called _____
- a) Renaissance **b) Classical**
- c) Neo-classical d) romantic
- 42) The Importance of Being Earnest was written during _____
- a) May-June 1894 b) July-August 1894
- c) **August- September 1894** c) November -December 1894
- 43) Oscar wilde himself commented on his play - It is a some what _____

B.A. III (Special English) (SEM- V)

Language and Linguistics

Question Bank

1. **Language**, a system of conventional spoken, manual (signed), or written symbols.
2. A language is a structured **system of communication** used by humans.
3. The functions of language include **communication**.
4. The scientific study of language is called **linguistics**.
5. Estimates of the number of human languages in the world vary between **5,000 and 7,000**.
6. Language is **Arbitrary**.
7. Language is a **Social Phenomenon**.
8. Language is a **Symbolic System**.
9. Language is **Systematic**.
10. Language is **Non-Instinctive, Conventional**.
11. Language is **Productive and Creative**.
12. Language is a **System of Communication**.
13. Animals generally communicate using four methods: **visual, auditory, tactile and chemical**.
14. Animal communication is context driven—**they react to stimuli**.
15. Humans acquire language **culturally**.
16. The way that animals communicate are **biological, or inborn**.
17. Human language is **symbolic**.
18. Animal communication is **not symbolic**.
19. Animals only have a **limited number of combinations** they can use to communicate.
20. **Phoneme** is the smallest linguistic unit of a word.
21. A phoneme is a **minimal distinctive sound unit** of language.

22. A minimal pair is a pair of words which differs from each other only in **one** sound segment.
23. **Allophones** are variants of phonemes.
24. **Phonetics** is a branch of linguistics which deals with the medium of speech.
25. We need **an air-stream** for the production of speech.
26. The sounds which are produced when the air is breathed out are called **egressive sounds**.
27. All the English speech sounds are **pulmonic egressive**.
28. When the vocal cords are held apart **voiceless** sounds are produced without the vibration of vocal cords.
29. In the production of vowel sounds the lips can be **rounded/unrounded/neutral**.
30. There are **44** phonetic sound symbols in the English language.
31. There are **24** consonant sounds in the English language.
32. There are **20** vowel sounds in the English language.
33. Vowel sounds are divided into **Pure Vowels and Diphthongs**.
34. Three Term Label of the sound /p/ is **voiceless, bilabial, plosive**.
35. Three Term Label of the sound /v/ is **voiced, labio-dental, fricative**.
36. Three Term Label of the sound /s/ is **voiceless, alveolar, fricative**.
37. Three Term Label of the sound /j/ is voiced, palatal, semi-vowel.
38. Three Term Label of the sound /e/ is **front, between half-close and half open, unrounded**.
39. Three Term Label of the sound /a:/ is back, open, unrounded.
40. Three Term Label of the sound /u:/ is **back, close, rounded**.
41. Three Term description of Diphthong /eɪ/ : **The glide begins from front, between half-close and half-open position and moves towards R.P. /I/. The lips are unrounded.**
42. **Tongue** is the most moveable organ of speech.

43. **Soft palate** can be raised or lowered.

44. **Teeth** are the passive articulators.

45. Give the primary stress/accent to the following words.

(Answered)

i. `father

ii. `goldsmith

iii. Her`self

iv. ab`sent (V)

v. a`head

vi. mo`rality

vii. `city

viii. `bitterness

46. **Linguistics** is the scientific study of language.

47. **Phonology** is the study of speech sounds.

48. **Syntax** is the study of sentence construction. Semantics is the study of meaning in all its aspects.

49. **Morphology** is the study of words formation.

50. **Morphology** is the scientific study of word building.

51. **Morphology** is the grammar of words.

52. **Morphemes** are minimal units of grammatical structures.

53. A **morpheme** is a distinct linguistic form which is not divisible further.

54. Morpheme may or may not have **meaning**.

55. **Free morphemes** are those morphemes are those morphemes that can occur alone as independent words.

56. **Bound morphemes** cannot occur as independent words.

57. **The root morpheme** is the word which is left when all affixes are removed.

58. Affixes are of three types- **Prefixes, Infixes** and **Suffixes**.

59. Word formation processes also called **Morphological Processes**.

60. **Compounding** is a morphological process in which two or more roots are brought together.
61. Change in the class of the word without changing the form of the word is **Conversion**.
62. In **Reduplication** two or more identical words are repeated.
63. **Clipping** is not a morphological process.
64. **Blending** combines two words to form a new word.
65. In **Acronym** new word is formed from the initial letters of words.
66. **Bye-bye** is the example of Reduplication.
67. **Moped** is the example of Blending.
68. **Tring-tring** is the example of Reduplication.
69. Plane is the example of **Clipping**.
70. USA is the example of **Acronym**.
71. **Ad** is the example of Clipping.
72. **Photo** is the example of Clipping.
73. Pomato is the example of **Blending**.
74. **VIP** is the example of Acronym.
75. The word 'dialed' in the sentence They dialed wrong number is the example of --- **Conversion**.

The Old Man and the Sea

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

PART I

1. When the novella opens, how long has it been since Santiago last caught a fish?
 - (A) 40 days
 - (B) 84 days**
 - (C) 87 days
 - (D) 120 days

2. Manolin's parents refuse to let the boy fish with the old man because they believe Santiago is salao. How does Hemingway translate this word?
 - (A) "Crazy"
 - (B) "Selfish"
 - (C) "Washed up"
 - (D) "The worst form of unlucky"**

3. How does Hemingway describe Santiago's eyes?
 - (A) They are full of pain.
 - (B) They are blank with defeat.
 - (C) They betray the weariness of his soul.
 - (D) They are the color of the sea.**

4. What kind of reception does Santiago receive at the terrace café?
 - (A) The fishermen regard him as a hero.
 - (B) Most of the fishermen mock him.**
 - (C) The successful fishermen offer him a portion of their day's catch.
 - (D) The younger fishermen pretend that the old man doesn't exist. 2

5. Who is Santiago's hero?
 - (A) Harry Truman

(B) Joe DiMaggio

(C) Dick Sisler

(D) Fidel Castro

6. What hangs on the wall of the old man's shack?

(A) A photograph of his wife

(B) The latest baseball scores

(C) A mounted fish

(D) Pictures

7. On the night before he promises Manolin to go "far out" to sea, of what does Santiago dream?

(A) A great storm

(B) A beautiful woman

(C) Lions on the beach

(D) A wrestling match

8. Why does Santiago not let his lines drift like the other fishermen?

(A) He is a stubborn man who prefers the old-fashioned way of fishing.

(B) He believes it is imprecise, and he strives always to be exact.

(C) It is dangerous, as he might become tangled with another boat.

(D) He is no longer young or strong enough to control a drifting line.

9. What kind of fish does Santiago first catch?

(A) A tuna

(B) A marlin

(C) A shrimp

(D) A Portuguese man-of-war

10. How does the old man know immediately the size of the great marlin he has caught? 3

(A) Soon after taking the bait, the fish jumps into the air, showing itself to the old man.

(B) Santiago has encountered this fish before as a younger man.

(C) He pulls and pulls on the line and nothing happens.

(D) He doesn't know the size of the fish until after the sharks have attacked it.

11. During his great struggle with the marlin, what does Santiago wish repeatedly?

(A) He wishes he were younger.

(B) He wishes for better equipment.

(C) He wishes that the fishermen who mocked him earlier were present to witness his victory.

(D) He wishes that the boy, Manolin, were with him.

12. In what year was *The Old Man and the Sea* published?

(A) 1950

(B) 1951

(C) 1952

(D) 1953

13. As his first full day of fighting with the fish wears on, what does Santiago begin to think about his adversary?

(A) He praises the fish because it promises to bring a wonderful price at market.

(B) He considers that he and the marlin are brothers, joined by the fact that they both ventured far out beyond all people and dangers in the water.

(C) He detests the fish for its vigor and vitality.

(D) He believes that the fish is a test of his worth, sent to him by God.

14. What does the weary warbler that lands on Santiago's fishing line make the old man think of?

(A) The probability that he, like the bird, will never make it back to land

(B) The predatory hawks that await the bird's arrival near land

(C) The hidden strength of the weak

(D) The beauty of the natural world 4

15. What happens to make Santiago curse the treachery of his own body?

(A) He gets seasick.

(B) He has diarrhea.

(C) His hand cramps.

(D) He needs to sleep.

16. In order to help himself catch the fish, what does Santiago do?

(A) He promises to pay more attention to Manolin upon his return.

(B) He decides to recite ten Hail Marys and ten Our Fathers.

(C) He lightens the boat by throwing all unnecessary weight overboard.

(D) He ties the skiff to a buoy so that the fish cannot pull it farther out to sea.

17. The great Joe DiMaggio suffers from what affliction?

(A) A bone spur

(B) Alcoholism

(C) A ruined knee

(D) Failing eyesight

18. To give himself confidence, Santiago remembers his contest with “the great negro of Cienfuegos.” At what sport did the old man beat this challenger?

(A) Fencing

(B) Tennis

(C) Arm wrestling

(D) Boxing

19. Santiago is compared with..

A Buddha

B Christ

C Krishna

D Nature

20. The story takes place in...

A. California

B . Sydney

C. Cuba

D. England

21. The name of the boy in the novel is...

- A. Martin
- B. Manolin**
- C. Maria
- D. Maurice

22. The length of the fish caught by Santiago is...feet

- A.12
- B. 14
- C.16
- D. 18**

23. Santiago dreams about...

- A. Christ
- B. Lions**
- C. Wife
- D. boy

24. Aspects of novel is a series of

- A. Speeches
- B. Films
- C. Lectures**
- D. plays

25. Aspects of Novel is written by..

- A. E.M. Forster**
- B. Wallace Stevens
- C. William Wordsworth
- D .T. S. Eliot

B.A. III (Special English)

SEM- V

Subject: Poetry Paper No. VIII

Question Bank

1. The poem '**Sweet Warrior**' is a sonnet (57) written by Edmond Spenser.
2. The sonnet '**Sweet Warrior**' is from the collection '**Amoretti**' (1595)
3. Sonnets in Amoretti are about Spenser's **courtship and marriage** to Elizabeth Boyle.
4. Amoretti sonnets are based on **Petrarchan form**.
5. The rhyme scheme of '**Sweet Warrior**' is – **ABAB BCBC CDCD EE**
6. The lover in the poem has **got tired of continuous struggle and pursuit to achieve his beloved's love**.
7. '**Sweet Warrior**' is the metaphor used for **beloved**.
8. The heart of the poet is pierced the arrows of her **eyes**.
9. The lover in the poem asks beloved **to end the war** as there is the end of his patience.
10. The poem used a sustained metaphor of **war**. It is also known as **an allegory**.
11. The sonnet '**To the Moon**' is sonnet no. 31 included in '**Astrophil and Stella**' which consist of 108 sonnet.
12. Sonnet '**To the Moon**' is written in **1580s**.
13. '**To the Moon**' narrates the story of **Astrophil and his hopeless passion for Stella**.
14. '**Astrophil and Stella**' is a **Petrarchan sonnet**.
15. The rhyme scheme of '**To the Moon**' is **ABBA ABAB CDCD EE**

16. The moon is **personified** in the poem 'To the Moon'.
17. There is repetition of the word '**how**' in the poem 'To the Moon'.
18. '**Pathetic fallacy**' is used by the poet for connecting the feelings of the poet with the feelings of the moon in the poem 'To the Moon'.
19. The beloved in the sonnet is **unresponsive cold and hard-hearted**.
20. '**Sonnet 33**,' also known as 'Full many a glorious morning have I seen'.
21. 'Sonnet 33,' is part of the **Fair Youth** sequence of sonnets.
22. 'Sonnet 33' by William Shakespeare is a **fourteen-line sonnet** that is known as a "**Shakespearean**" or **English sonnet**.
23. The rhyme scheme of 'Full many a glorious morning have I seen' is **ABAB CDCD EFEF GG**
24. The poem *The Sun Rising* is written by John Donne.
25. *The Sun Rising* is Donne's One of most charming and successful **metaphysical love poems**.
26. The poet is addressing directly to **the sun** in the poem *The Sun Rising*.
27. **Love and friendship** are not bound with the motion of the sun.
28. He praises and accolades the **beauty of his beloved**.
29. The poem is divided into **three stanzas**. Each stanza has **ten lines**.
30. The poet addresses the sun by saying; *you are a fool, busy and uncontrollable*.
31. *The Retreat* by Henry Vaughan describes a speaker's desire **to escape to the past where he was a younger, purer, and generally happier human being**.
32. Henry Vaughan (1622-95) was a **Welsh Metaphysical Poet**.
33. The poem *The Retreat* begins with the speaker **mourning for the lost days of his youth**.
34. In the present day, he **worries about his own emotions and the sinful nature of them**.

35. The poet longs to return to a time when he was in his “angel infancy” in the poem *The Retreat*.
36. **Childhood** is viewed by Vaughan as a happy place.
37. In those early days of his life, Vaughan found it easy to fill his soul with ‘**a white, celestial thought**’.
38. Vaughan concludes ‘The Retreat’ by saying that, whereas many people looking forward to the future, he prefers to look **back to this earlier time when he was in touch with heaven and glimpsed the eternity of the afterlife**.
39. *The Collar* by George Herbert describes a speaker's **desire to escape from his religious life and turn to one of greater freedom**.
40. *The Collar* is a one-stanza, free-verse poem.
41. In the first sixteen lines of the poem, the speaker (or “the heart”) states that **he is fed up with the current state of affairs and plans to seek out his freedom**.
42. Herbert’s speaker seeks to reject **belief in God**, to cast off his ‘collar’ and be free.
43. The Elizabethan Age extends from **1558-1603**.
44. The Elizabethan era, often hailed as a **golden age for English literature**.
45. Elizabethan period saw many poetic luminaries rise to prominence, including **Christopher Marlowe, Ben Jonson, Edmund Spenser, Sir Philip Sidney, William Shakespeare and Elizabeth herself**.
46. **Sir Wyatt** brought the sonnet form Italy and made it popular in England.
47. The term Metaphysical poets was **coined by the critic Samuel Johnson**.
48. ‘Metaphysical poets’ is a loose **group of 17th-century** English poets.
49. **Metaphysical poetry** is marked by the use of elaborate figurative languages, original conceits, paradoxes, and philosophical topics.
50. The word “metaphysical” was used by writers such as John Dryden and Samuel Johnson in regards to the poets of **the seventeenth century**.

51.The best known metaphysical poets are **John Donne, Henry Vaughan, Andrew Marvell, and George Herbert.**

Department of English

B.Com.-I Sem -I Question Bank

Identify the word classes of the underlined words in the following sentences.

1. He applied for the post of the teacher in the Government school.
a. Noun b. Pronoun c. Adjective d. Verb
 2. Girls came late because they missed the train.
a. Verb b. Pronoun c. Conjunction d. Interjection
 3. Find out Enumerator in the following sentences.
Abdul was the last student in the list.
a. Abdul **b. Last** c. In d. List
 4. Use the proper phrasal verb and complete the sentence.
She..... at the age of ninety by cancer.
a. Set off b. looked after **c. passed away** d. Called off
 5. Which tense is used for describing an object or place?
a. **Simple Present** b. Simple Past c. Simple Future d. Present Continuous
 6. Use proper verb form and complete the sentences.
The last train (reach) the Orange City in time.
a. reach **b. reached** c. reaching d. reaches
 7. Identify proper past participle of 'buy' from the given alternatives.
a. buy b. buys **c. bought** d. Buyed
 8. Identify the correct tense in the following sentence.
We found that he had managed to call his mother.
a. Simple past b. Present continuous c. Present perfect **d. Past perfect**
- Identify correct time- markers in the following sentences.**
9. Later, as they walked back to their bedroom, Sumit looked up at window.
a. walked b. at **c. later** d. Back
 10. Find out linking word used for showing opposition from the given alternatives.
a. behind **b. although** c. further d. Beyond
 11. The present poem 'The Unknown Citizen' is written by.....
a. **W.H. Auden** b. W.B. Yeats c. T.S.Eliot d. D.H. Lawrence
 12. The unknown citizen in the poem worked in a factory and he was never.....
a. **got fired** b. paid for his job c. offered promotion d. granted leaves
 13. The health card of the Unknown Citizen shows that he was.....in hospital.
a. **once** b. twice c. never d. many times
 14.was guru of Jumman and Algu
a. Ramdhan b. Sahu **c. Jumrati** d. Nobody
 15.had an old aunt who had property.

- a. Algu b. Sahu **c. Jumman** d. Jummarati
16. The old woman metpeople in the village.
a. few b. two **c. all** d. nobody
17. The judgement was given by
- a. Algu **b. Jumman** c. Ramdhan d. Sahu
- 18 Sahu purchased Algu's ox for.....rupees.
a. fifty b. hundred **c. one hundred fifty** d. two hundred
- 18.....resides in the Panch Parmeshwar.
a. devil b. man c. woman d. God
19. The unknown citizen addedto the population.
a. five b. two c. three d. six
- 20.....forgot friendship for justice.
a. Sahu **b. Algu** c. the aunt d. Jumman
21. It was decided that the old aunt be given....
a. books b. clothes **c. allowance** d. nothing
22. Memorable smiles are.....
a. genuine **b. rare** c. unexpected d, expected
23. Smile is the only publication of the
a. inward spirit b. outward spirit c. mind d. thought
24. Roosevelt's smile is compared with a smile of
a. politician b. philosopher **c. schoolboy** d. actor
25. According to Gardiner, smiles like poets arenot made
a. taught b. copied **c. born** d. expressed

Department of English

B.Com.-I Sem -I Question Bank

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B.Com.II - Practice Question Paper
English for Business Communication
Sem.-III, Paper-C, 2020-21

- **Choose the correct alternative from the following.**

1) Who of the following wrote famous poem 'Phenomenal woman'?

a) Jai Nimbkar **b) Maya Angelo** c) Robert Hyden d) M.K. Gandhi

2) Identify the correct expression for seeking request.

- a) Close the door !
b) May, I come in !
c) Well come !
d) Sit down !

3) Complete the following conversation.

Excuse me, couldpleaseme a seat to Tirupati on Haripriya express on 20th May.

- a) I, say
b) She, sell
c) You, give
d) They, send

4) What is the first thing you must utter when you pick up a call ?

- a) Your name and destination
b) Who is calling?
c) Why did you call ?
d) What do you want ?

5) After how many rings should the telephone be lifted ?

a) **2** b) 4 c) 5 d) 1

6) Which of the following poem is written by Robert Hayden?

- a) The Childless One
- b) The Road Not Taken
- c) **Those Winter Sundays**
- d) Breathing Spaces

7) Wonder about secrets of a phenomenal woman.

- a) Men b) **Pretty Women** c) I d) Bees

8) Men cannot see of the phenomenal woman.

- a) the dress b) the mind c) **the inner mystery** d) the strength

9) The strength of her is her innate goodness.

- a) **Beauty** b) looks c) fitness d) shyness

10) Men swarms to the phenomenal woman like.....

- a) Crowd b) flowers c) **bees** d) women

11) Complete the following expression.

Receptionist: Good morning, Sir.....?

Sanjay : Good morning, I need a room.

- a) What do you want?
- b) Who are you?
- c) **How may I help you?**
- d) What is your name?

12) The father in the poem 'Those Winter Sundays' is.....

- a) officer b) **laborer** c) clerk d) teacher

13) The main theme of the poem 'Those Winter Sundays' is.....

- a) freedom b) **sacrifice** c) industrialization d) feminism

14) How is the father treated by the son?

- a) softly b) nicely c) **indifferently** d) respectfully

15) The poem 'Those Winter Sundays' is about...

- a) daily routine b) **unspoken love between father and son** c) son d) father

16) Which season is mentioned in the poem 'Those Winter Sundays'?

- a) rainy b) monsoon c) summer **d) winter**

Q. 17 to 21, Choose the word nearest in meaning of the underlined word.

17) After his first attack, he has decided to abstain from smoking and drinking.

- a) promise b) enjoy **c) do without** d) accept

18) Interest is the most useful device to disseminate information.

- a) hide b) collect c) record **d) spread**

19) He is very methodical, on the other hand his brother is rather disorganized.

- a) systematic** b) legal c) confident d) aspirant

20) John's integrity was not in question but it was in his colleague.

- a) loyalty** b) dishonesty c) capacity d) quality

21) In spite of financial constraint Vishal started his business.

- a) freedom **b) restriction** c) support d) grant

Q. 22 to 25, Select the word which is close to the opposite in the meaning of the underlined word.

22) I like his friendly attitude.

- a) Jealous b) envious c) **hostile** d) vicious

23) This offer has become as a great boon to me.

- a) **curse** b) trouble c) misfortunate d) blemish

24) The painting is full of radiant colors.

- a) rare b) bright **c) dull** d) polite

25) The minister tried his best to suppress the issue.

- a) molest b) kill c) protect **d) publicize**

Q. 26 to 30, Suggest the word for the following expression.

26) A place for ammunition and weapons.

- a) clockroom b) **arsenal** c) archives d) apiary

27) One who dies for noble cause.

- a) snob b) **martyr** c) leader d) patriot

28) A place for the sick to recover health.

- a) **sanatorium** b) asylum c) dispensary d) observatory

29) A person appointed by two parties to solve a dispute.

- a) middleman b) **arbitrator** c) agent d) advocate

30) One who looks at the bright side of the thing.

- a) altruist b) **optimist** c) stoic d) atheist

B.Sc. - Practice Question Paper

English for Communication

Sem.-III, Paper-C, 2020-21

- **Rewrite the following sentences by choosing correct alternative.**

1.always knows where and when to stop.
 - a) Man
 - b) Nature**
 - c) Technology
 - d) Science
2. The way of life based on..... can not last long.
 - a) Socialism
 - b) Democracy
 - c) Materialism**
 - d) Science and technology
3. The primary task of technology is to.....the burden of man's work in order to develop his potential.
 - a) Increase
 - b) Lighten**
 - c) Stop
 - d) Double
4.is very near to the bottom of the league table of industrial progress.
 - a) Burma**

- b) India
 - c) South Africa
 - d) Pakistan
5. To enjoy the human life, man has to be lucky enough to find a good.....
- a) Follower
 - b) Teacher**
 - c) President
 - d) Book
6.of 'total social time' is spent in sleeping, eating, watching television, doing non-productive job or just killing time.
- a) 3½ percent
 - b) 50 percent
 - c) 96½ percent**
 - d) 80 percent
7. It is said that from the factory dead matter goes out improved, where as men there are
- a) Also improved
 - b) Corrupted and degraded**
 - c) Becoming happy
 - d) Very fine and cultured
8. The production of too many useful things results in too many.....
- a) Useful people
 - b) Useless people**
 - c) Problems
 - d) Politicians
9. Modern technology is showing an increasingly.....
- a) Human face
 - b) Inhuman face**
 - c) Progressive thoughts

- d) Human values
10. Today's modern industrial society is in very.....and holds no promise of survival.
- a) **Deep trouble**
- b) Happy state
- c) Luxurious
- d) Best and ideal condition
11. If birds could talk,could walk with us.
- a) Animals
- b) **Trees**
- c) Flowers
- d) Rocks
12. If birds could talk,could speak its desire and meaning of songs to the rocks.
- a) Trees
- b) **Spring**
- c) Flowers
- d) Waves
13.could return and open its petals fresh.
- a) Flowers
- b) Trees
- c) **Past**
- d) Spring
- 14.....could wake up after the sunrise and chat with us.
- a) **Graveyard**
- b) Forests
- c) Animals
- d) Birds
15. The speaker in the poem is.....

a) A child

b) God

c) A boy

d) A man

16. A child may scatter the petals to the.....

a) Water

b) Land

c) Sky

d) Winds

17. The mind of the youth may wandergod.

a) Near

b) Towards

c) Away from

d) With

18. God will be a.....on the neck of the man.

a) Toy

b) Garland

c) Guest

d) Button

19. God will be always. the man.

a) With

b) Away from

c) Neglecting

d) Ignoring

20. We refuse to believe that bank of justice is.....

a) Corrupt

b) Bankrupt

c) Unfair

d) Just

21. It would be.....for the nation to underestimate the determination of the Negro.

- a) **Fatal**
- b) Destructive
- c) Harmful
- d) Dangerous

22. We must conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and

- a) Unity
- b) Duty
- c) **Discipline**
- d) Devotion

23. We cannot walk.....

- a) Fast
- b) **Alone**
- c) Together
- d) Slowly

24. Let us not wallow in the valley of.....

- a) **Despair**
- b) Frustration
- c) Hope
- d) Desire

25. One day the children will be judged by.....

- a) **Their character**
- b) Their degrees
- c) Their innocence
- d) The status of their parents

26) Which of the following is the appropriate word?

- a) dishonest b) dishonest c) **dishonest** d) dishonest

Q. 27 to 29, Identify synonyms of the highlighted words.

27) My friend went on the study tour with his **companions** .

- a) relatives b) **friends** c) neighbors d) guests

28) It is not easy to **induce** them.

- a) tell b) compel c) **persuade** d) teach

29) The modern world has strange **notions**.

- a) customs b) fashions c) **ideas** d) practices

Q. 30 to 32, Identify antonyms of the highlighted words.

30) The government **supported** the decision to raise the taxes.

- a) prevented b) canceled c) allowed d) **resisted**

31) The task was very **complicated**.

- a) difficult b) silly c) **simple** d) ordinary

32) The train **arrived** at 8.00 pm on the platform.

- a) came b) left c) **departed** d) went

33) Which of the following tense is used in the 'Narration'.

- a) present b) future c) **past** d) indefinite

34) Which of the following pronoun is used as the first person narration?

- a) he b) **I** c) they d) you

35) The description of Taj Mahal is an example of describing

- a) instrument b) animal c) place d) person

B.Sc. III (Compulsory English) SEM V

Question Bank

Modules : I A] Interview Skills

II A] E-Communication

II A] English For Competitive Examinations

1. During the interview the employer tries **to evaluate whether the applicant is suitable for the job or not.**
2. Employer judges the **aptitude and attitude** of the candidate.
3. For interview prepare your **Resume or CV** carefully.
4. Walk in **smartly and cheerfully** from the entrance to the interview table.
5. Show your **full concentration** towards interviewers.
6. Answer questions passed to you **concisely and precisely.**
7. Do not rail in your chair in a **relaxed manner.**
8. Do not prepare for the interview **up to late night.**
9. Communication is a **two way process.**
10. Communication done by using **electronic media** (like internet, telephones or mobiles, voice mails, etc.) is known as e-communication.
11. **Speedy transfer of messages** is the advantage of e-communication.
12. 'Email' stands for **Electronic Mail.**
13. Messages through emails are sent all over the world within **short time.**
14. E- Communication is **eco-friendly**, as it reduces the use of papers.
15. For email communication you must have your **email account.**
16. Email address includes three part format: **userid@host.domain.**
17. The userid is the **name of the user.**

18. 'Cc' means '**Carbon Copy**' or '**Courtesy Copy**'.
19. 'Bcc' means '**Blind Carbon Copy**'
20. The subject Line of the email message gives **a kind of hint for the message.**
21. The Subject Line should be **short, specific and clear.**
22. Two types of emails: **Formal and Informal.**
23. **Informal emails** are written to friends, relatives, colleagues, etc.
24. Formal emails are written for **business correspondence.**
25. **Email Discussion Group** is a type of group that avails online environment for providing, sharing, exchanging, commenting, discussing on a certain topic within the group by using email.
26. Email discussion groups can be effectively utilized for **teaching learning process.**
27. Pen friend is a kind of friendship developed by **exchanging letters.**
28. **E-mail pal or E-pal** is a modern variation to pen friends where mails are exchanged to each other.
29. The main goal of E-pals is to share ones' **culture, tradition, nature, habits, feelings, information, etc.**
30. E-mail Pals are a kind of friendship built and maintained **through email.**
31. Blog is a blended word of the original word **weblog.**
32. A **Blog** is a website usually maintained by an individual or group with regular entries.
33. **Blog** is a form of online publishing, communication and expression.
34. Blogs can be called **an online diary.**
35. Blog contains **Header, Main Content, Side Bar and Footer.**
36. A **Blogger** is a person who writes and controls Blogs.
37. **Bloggng** is an activity to run and control Blog.
38. There are two important types of blogs: **Personal Blogs and Professional Blogs.**

39. Personal Blog is generally written by **an individual**.
40. **Professional Blogs** can be posted by a company or employers of the firm.
41. **Professional Blogs** are less personal and more goals oriented.
42. A **paragraph** is a number of sentences grouped together and related to one topic.
43. **Paragraph** is a group of related sentences that develop a single point or a single idea.
44. Every sentence in the paragraph must be **closely connected with the main topic of the paragraph**.
45. The **theme or subject of a paragraph** is often expressed in the first sentence of the paragraph.
46. Formal letters are also known as **Official or Business letters**.
47. **Formal letters** are written in connection with some official matter or for some business purpose.
48. In formal letter sender's address is written on **right top corner**.
49. Subject is the **soul** of Formal Letter.
50. **Subject** reflects the purpose behind writing the letter.
51. **Salutation** is the word by which the receiver is addressed in a letter.
52. After Salutation comes the **Body of Letter**.
53. **Signature part** is the last essential element of a formal letter.
54. If the salutation begins with the word 'Respected', then in signature part, one has to write '**Yours sincerely**'.
55. If the salutation begins with the word 'Dear', then in signature part, one has to write '**Yours faithfully**'.
56. Report Writing is a **formal activity**.
57. In **Report Writing** care should be taken as regards to its language, pattern, composition, style, etc.
58. Reports are based on **factual information** like data, statistics, records, history, events, etc.

59. **Suggestions and recommendations** can be incorporated in the report.
60. **Title** of a report should define what the report is about.
61. Matter or Body of report is the **core part** of report.
62. The language of the report has to be **formal, simple and in brief sentences**.
63. Title of a report is written in **capital letters**.
64. Title of the report should clearly convey the message '**what the report is about**'.
65. The information in Report should be **clear, specific and complete**.
66. Report has to be **apt and brief**.
67. **Report** has to be impartial, unbiased and based on objective facts.
68. There are generally two ways of writing reports: **Letter Format and Title Format**.
69. In **Letter Format Report** the length of matter is **limited or short**.
70. In **Title Format Report** the matter or body of the report is very lengthy or extensive.

Enterprise

by Nissim Ezekiel

MCQs:

1. Who has written the poem Enterprise?

Ans: Nissim Ezekiel

2. Nissim Ezekiel is regarded as the **Father of Modern Indian English Poetry.**

3. Nissim Ezekiel awarded Sahitya Academi **in 1983**

4. For which poetry collection Ezekiel received Sahitya Academy?

Ans: For his poetry collection *Latter-Day Psalms* (1982)

5. In which year Ezekiel got Padmashree?

Ans: In 1988.

6. The poem 'Enterprise' describes a **metaphorical** journey towards a specific goal.

7. How many stanzas the poem has?

Ans: The poem Enterprise has 30 lines in 5 stanzas.

8. Who went on the pilgrimage?

The poet

9. How they started the pilgrimage?

Ans: With exalted minds.

10. The pilgrimage started with the feelings of **joy and excitement.**

11. What does the 'sun' represents in the poem?

Ans: The Sun represents harshness.

12. What did the pilgrims see on the way?

Ans: They see how peasants sold and bought, the way of serpents and of goats, three cities where a sage had taught.

13. The travelers passed through **three** cities.

14. Whom did the pilgrims or travelers lose?

Ans: When the differences arose.

15. When differences arose among the pilgrims?

Ans: On the issue of how to cross a desert.

16. What a section claimed in the travelers?

Ans: A section claimed its liberty from the group of travelers.

17. How many times the travelers were attacked?

Ans: Twice.

18. What the leader of group smelt?

Ans: The leader smelt the Sea means destination.

19. What the travelers ignored in their journey?

Ans: They ignored the voice of thunder

20. What the voice of thunder represent in the poem?

Ans: It represents the voice of heart or God.

21. What the travelers deprived in their journey?

Ans: They deprived of their common needs like soap.

22. The trip had darkened every **face**.

23. According to the poet where we gather grace?

Ans: **At Home.**

Complete the following table:

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Exaltation	Exalt	Exalting	Exaltingly
Observation	Observe	Observing	Observationally
Grace	Grace	Graceful	gracefully
Final	Finalize	Final	Finally

Give the synonyms and use them in sentences.

1. **Journey**- trip (He made a journey to Himalayas)
2. **Home**- abode/ dwelling place (My home is near the post office)
3. **Ignore**- disregard (They ignored his warnings.)
4. **Pleasure**- delight/ joy (His company gives me a great pleasure.)
5. **Enthusiasm**- excitement (He has great enthusiasm for his coming program.)

Module II

B] The Ant and the Grasshopper

by William Somerset Maugham

MCQs

1. Who wrote the story The Ant and The Grasshopper?

Ans: William Somerset Maugham

2. Who has written the fable *The Ant and The Grasshopper*?

Ans: La Fontaine

3. What is the moral of the fable *The Ant and The Grasshopper* written by La Fontaine?

Ans: In an imperfect world industry is rewarded and giddiness punished.

4. In the fable *The Ant and the Grasshopper* the ant stands for **hard work**.

5. The story presents the moral of La Fontaine's traditional fable *The Ant and the Grasshopper* **in a reverse manner**.

6. The story explores the theme of **justice or rather lack of it**.

7. The ant spends a laborious summer **gathering its winter store**.

8. Grasshopper spent his days during summer **sitting on a blade of grass singing to the Sun**.

9. According to the narrator every family has a **black sheep**.

10. **Tom Ramsey** is the black sheep (careless person) in the Ramsay Family.

11. The narrator suspected that the cause of George's deep gloom is **his brother, Tom**.

12. Once or twice George fell to Tom's promises of **amendment** and gave him considerable sums.

13. Who was in deep gloom while lunching in a restaurant?

Ans: George Ramsey.

14. Tom announce one day without warning that **he didn't like work and that he wasn't suited for marriage.**

15. Where did Tom and Cronshaw go when they cashed the cheque?

Ans: To Monte Carlo.

16. Though **Tom** was 46 he looked like 35 years old.

17. Though **George** was 47 he looked like 60 years old.

18. George was **a year** older than his brother Tom.

19. George thinks that Tom would end in **the gutter.**

20. From where Tom earn money?

Ans: From borrowing from his brother, friends and acquaintance.

21. George was a serious, respectable, honest, industrious and worthy man. His life was blameless.

22. George had a plan to **retire at 35** and buy a little house where he proposed to cultivate his garden and play golf.

23. Why George was glad when he was growing old?

Ans: Because Tom was also growing old.

24. Tom latter married with a woman **old enough to be his mother.**

25. What the old women (his wife) left Tom behind her?

Ans: Everything including half a million pounds, a yacht, a house in London and a house in the country.

B.A - III Semester – VI(CBCS)
Hindi (Optional) Paper- XII विधा विशेष का अध्ययन
पाठ्यपुस्तक –“ दोहरा अभिशाप” : कौसल्या बैसत्री Sub code:65651

Question Bankवस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न

1. कौसल्या बैसत्री का जन्म ----- को हुआ।
अ) 8 अक्तूबर 1926 ब) 8 दिसंबर 1926 क) 8 सितंबर 1926 ड) 18 नवंबर 1926
2. कौसल्या बैसत्री के माँ का नाम ----- था।
अ) साखराबाई ब) भागेरथी क) सरस्वती ड) पार्वती
3. कौसल्या बैसत्री का जन्म महाराष्ट्र के -----शहर में हुआ।
अ) पंढरपुर ब) सोलापुर क) कोल्हापुर ड) नागपुर
4. कौसल्या बैसत्री के भाई का नाम -----था।
अ) राम ब) मनोहर क) राममनोहर ड) रामण्णा
5. कौसल्या की माँ -----मिल में धागा बनाने का काम करती थी।
अ) एक्सप्रेस ब) एम्प्रेस क) शाहू ड) अम्बेडकर
6. कौसल्या बैसत्री के पिताजी का नाम -----था।
अ) रामाजी ब) कृष्णाजी क) आबाजी ड) दामाजी
7. कौसल्या जी की बहन पार्वती पेशे से -----थी।
अ) वकील ब) डाक्टर क) शिक्षिका ड) नर्स
8. कौसल्या जी का बचपन ----- बस्ती में बीता।
अ) खलासी लाईन ब) पुलिस लाईन क) कचरी ड) आर्य
9. कौसल्या जी ने पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय से -----विषय में बी.ए किया।
अ) हिंदी ब) इतिहास क) अंग्रेजी ड) मराठी
10. कौसल्या बैसत्री के पति का नाम -----था।
अ) सत्येंद्रकुमार ब) देवेंद्रकुमार क) इंद्रकुमार ड) आलोकनाथ
11. कौसल्या जी बचपन में -----के भाषण से प्रभावित हुईं।
अ) गांधीजी ब) अम्बेडकर क) तिलक ड) मार्क्स

12. कौसल्या बैसन्त्री ने -----परिषद की स्थापना की।
अ) महाराष्ट्र महिला जागृति ब) भारतीय महिला जागृति क) नागपुर महिला जागृति ड) पंजाब महिला जागृति
13. कौसल्या बैसन्त्री की शिक्षा ----- तक हुई।
अ) बी.ए. ब) बी.कॉम क) एम.ए. ड) एम.एस.डब्ल्यू
14. कौसल्या बैसन्त्री का निधन -----बीमारी से हुआ।
अ) तपेदिक ब) कामला क) स्मृतिभ्रंश ड) कालाज्वर
15. कौसल्या बैसन्त्री का निधन -----शहर में हुआ।
अ) नागपुर ब) दिल्ली क) बम्बई ड) चेन्नई
16. भारतीय दलित साहित्य अकादमी, दिल्ली द्वारा कौसल्या बैसन्त्री को -----पुरस्कार मिला।
अ) इंदिरा गांधी ब) सावित्रीबाई फुले क) अम्बेडकर ड) शाहू
17. कौसल्या बैसन्त्री का निधन -----तिथि को हुआ।
अ) 24 जून 2011 ब) 14 जून 2011 क) 22 जून 2011 ड) 5 जून 2020
18. दोहरा अभिशाप यह आत्मकथा -----ने लिखी।
अ) मन्नू भंडारी ब) पद्मा सचदेव क) मैत्रेयी पुष्पा ड) कौसल्या बैसन्त्री
19. कौसल्या बैसन्त्री ने -----कालेज से कला विषयक डिप्लोमा किया।
अ) सोमय्या ब) के.के. क) जे.जे. ड) रूपरेल
20. सन 2000 में दोहरा अभिशाप के लिए -----पुरस्कार प्राप्त हुआ।
अ) कामिल बुल्के ब) पद्म क) पद्मश्री ड) पद्मभूषण
21. कौसल्या बैसन्त्री का निधन उम्र के -----साल की अवस्था में हुआ।
अ) 86 ब) 68 क) 75 ड) 70
22. दोहरा अभिशाप की कथा -----भागों में विभाजित है।
अ) 68 ब) 28 क) 24 ड) 65
23. कौसल्या बैसन्त्री के नानाजी का नाम -----था।
अ) धाकटू ब) मोडकू क) दगडू ड) फाकटू
24. दोहरे अभिशाप के चौथे भाग में -----गाँव के अकाल का वर्णन है।
अ) पारडी ब) रामटेक क) करडी ड) कारली

25. कौसल्या जी के पिताजी -----साल तक बेकरी में काम करते थे।
अ) 28 ब) 18 क) 30 ड) 20
26. कौसल्या के ब्राह्मण सहपाठी का नाम -----था।
अ) कुसुम ब) कामिनी क) सरला ड) कमला
27. कौसल्या की बहन मधुलता ने -----तक पढ़ाई की थी।
अ) बी.ए ब) बी.एड क) बी.ए.बी.एड ड) बी.ए.बी.टी
28. बचपन में कौसल्या जी ने -----का भाषण सुना था।
अ) गांधीजी ब) अम्बेडकर क) तिलक ड) नेहरू
29. कौसल्या बैसंत्री की मातृभाषा -----है।
अ) हिंदी ब) गुजराती क) मराठी ड) उर्दू
30. कौसल्या बैसंत्री का जन्म -----जाति में हुआ।
अ) कुम्हार ब) चमार क) लुहार ड) महार
31. कौसल्या जी ने सन -----में दलित वुमन प्रॉब्लेम अँड प्रॉस्पेक्टस विषय पर परिषद का आयोजन किया था।
अ) 1984 ब) 1974 क) 1980 ड) 1965
32. कौसल्या जी ने दलित वुमन प्रॉब्लेम अँड प्रॉस्पेक्टस विषय पर -----शहर में परिषद का आयोजन किया था।
अ) बम्बई ब) दिल्ली क) नागपुर ड) भोपाळ
33. दोहरा अभिशाप आत्मकथा सन -----में प्रकाशित हुई।
अ) 1999 ब) 1998 क) 2000 ड) 2001
34. जब कौसल्या जी दस साल की थी तब उनके -----का निधन हुआ।
अ) नाना ब) नानी क) दादा ड) दादी
35. लेखिका कौसल्या के आजोबा -----स्वभाव के और झगडालू थे।
अ) शांत ब) संयमी क) गुस्सैल ड) दयालू
36. दोहरा अभिशाप के -----भाग में नागपुर में फैली प्लैग का वर्णन है।
अ) दूसरे ब) तीसरे क) चौथे ड) पाँचवें
37. बस्ती के लोग कौसल्या को ----- नाम से पुकारते थे।

अ) कचरी ब) उरकडी क) करकट ड) कासू

38. गड्डीगोदान बस्ती में -----आदिवासी महिला ने स्कूल खोला था।

अ) झूलाबाई ब) फूलाबाई क) मालाबाई ड) पारूबाई

39. पृथ्वीराज-संयोगिता नाटक में कौसल्या जी ने -----भूमिका निभाई थी।

अ) पृथ्वीराज चौहान ब) राजा जयचंद क) अल्लाउद्दीन ड) बादल

40. तीसरी कक्षा के बाद कौसल्या जी ने -----कन्याशाला में प्रवेश लिया।

अ) खरे ब) काले क) भिडे ड) साठे

41. कौसल्या बस्ती की पहली लडकी थी, जिन्होंने -----पास किया था।

अ) आठवीं ब) बारहवीं क) पाँचवीं ड) मैट्रीक

42. आत्मकथा के -----भाग में कौसल्या के मन में उभरा न्यूनगंड वर्णित है।

अ) नौवें ब) दसवें क) ग्यारहवें ड) बारहवें

43. कौसल्या को -----अध्यापक ने पढ़ाने में सहायता की।

अ) कात्रे ब) सालपे क) भिडे ड) खरे

44. भागेरथी के ग्यारहवें संतान का नाम -----था।

अ) अहिल्या ब) जनाबाई क) पार्वती ड) यशोदा

45. कौसल्या बैसंत्री के माता-पिता -----वृत्ति के थे।

अ) संयमी ब) उद्यमशील क) साहसी ड) पराक्रमी

46. खलासी लाईन बस्ती में -----तिथि को बाबासाहब की जयंती मनाई जाती थी।

अ) 6 दिसंबर ब) 11 दिसंबर क) 14 अप्रैल ड) 24 अप्रैल

47. कौसल्या जी को -----में विशेष रुचि थी।

अ) गायन ब) अभिनय क) खेल-कूद ड) पढ़ाई

48. कौसल्या -----के घर जनेऊ कार्यक्रम में शरीक हुई थी।

अ) कुमुद ब) कामिनी क) भारती ड) सरला

49. कौसल्या जी नागपुर के -----कॉलेज में पढ़ती थी।

अ) कर्मवीर ब) बाबासाहब क) हिस्ताप ड) खरे

50. कौसल्या और देवेन्द्रकुमार की शादी -----तिथि को हुई
- अ) 16 नवंबर 1947 ब) 20 अगस्त 1947 क) 20 नवंबर 1947 ड) 20 सितंबर 1947
51. दोहरा अभिशाप -----विधा की रचना है
- अ) कहानी ब) एकांकी क) आत्मकथनात्मक उपन्यास ड) नाटक
52. दोहरा अभिशाप के लेखिका का पूरा नाम -----है।
- अ) कौसल्या नंदेश्वर बैसंत्री ब) कौसल्या नंदेश बैसंत्री क) कौसल्या नंदेश्वर बसंत्री ड) कौसल्या नंदन बैसंत्री
53. कौसल्या के आजोबा की मृत्यु -----काटने से हुई।
- अ) मच्छर ब) साँप क) बिच्छू ड) किटक
54. भागेरथी के दयालू पड़ोसन का नाम -----था।
- अ) मधु ब) जनाबाई क) साखराबाई ड) चंद्राबाई
55. कौसल्या ने -----कहानी कबाडा मासिक में पढ़ी थी।
- अ) यही सच है ब) उसने कहा था क) इंदू ड) प्यार
56. कौसल्या बैसंत्री एक ----- समाज की लेखिका है।
- अ) उच्च ब) दलित क) आदिवासी ड) सामान्य
57. नागपुर के मातृभाषा संघ के कक्ष में -----का भाषण आयोजित किया था।
- अ) मृणाल गोरे ब) निलम गो-हे क) किरण बेदी ड) सिंधुताई सपकाळ
58. कौसल्या का भाई -----शहर में नौकरी करता था।
- अ) भोपाळ ब) नागपुर क) बंबई ड) दिल्ली
59. कौसल्या की माँ ने -----प्रतियोगिता में तीसरा स्थान प्राप्त किया था।
- अ) कब्बडी ब) खो-खो क) दौड़ ड) तेज चाल
60. सन -----में All India SC Student's Federation का अधिवेशन संपन्न हुआ।
- अ) 1947 ब) 1948 क) 1949 ड) 1950
61. कौसल्या ने भारतीय महिला जागृति परिषद की स्थापना -----शहर में की।
- अ) बम्बई ब) भोपाळ क) कोलकत्ता ड) दिल्ली
62. कौसल्या अपने माँ की -----संतान थी।

- अ) प्रथम ब) द्वितीय क) तृतीय ड) चतुर्थ
63. कौसल्या की बहन अनुराधा -----देश में स्थायिक है।
- अ) भारत ब) अमरिका क) कनडा ड) इंग्लैंड
64. कौसल्या की -----नाम की बहन शिक्षिका थी।
- अ) जनाबाई ब) अनुराधा क) मधुलता ड) पार्वती
65. देवेंद्रकुमार को -----की पेंशन मिलती थी।
- अ) स्वतंत्रता सेनानी ब) डाक्टर क) अध्यापक ड) अभिनय
66. कौसल्या की लडकी ----- के फिल्म इन्स्टिट्यूट से अँकटींग में स्नातक थी।
- अ) पूना ब) बम्बई क) दिल्ली ड) चेन्नई
67. कौसल्या बाबासाहब के -----पत्रिका से अपने लेख तथा भाषण प्रकाशित करती थी।
- अ) सारिका ब) हंस क) दर्पण ड) जनता
68. कौसल्या ने अपनी आत्मकथा में -----साल के भोगे हुए सत्य को चित्रित किया है।
- अ) 68 ब) 70 क) 75 ड) 86
69. आत्मकथा के -----भाग में कौसल्या जी ने अध्ययन की निरंतरता का वर्णन किया है।
- अ) 12 ब) 13 क) 14 ड) 15
70. कौसल्या और देवेंद्रकुमार का विवाह -----पद्धति से हुआ।
- अ) गांधर्व ब) रजिस्टर क) परंपरागत ड) आधुनिक

B.A - III Semester – VI(CBCS)

Hindi (Optional) Paper- XII विधा विशेष का अध्ययन

पाठ्यपुस्तक –“ दोहरा अभिशाप” : कौसल्या बैसंत्री Sub code:65651

Question Bank वस्तुनिष्ठ प्रश्न(उत्तरपत्र)

प्रश्न क्रमांक	उत्तर	प्रश्न क्रमांक	उत्तर
1	क	36	ब
2	ब	37	अ
3	ड	38	अ
4	ब	39	ब
5	ब	40	क
6	अ	41	ड

7	क	42	ब
8	अ	43	ड
9	ब	44	अ
10	ब	45	ब
11	ब	46	क
12	ब	47	क
13	अ	48	अ
14	क	49	क
15	ड	50	अ
16	ब	51	क
17	अ	52	अ
18	ड	53	ब
19	क	54	क
20	अ	55	ब
21	अ	56	ब
22	ब	57	अ
23	ब	58	अ
24	अ	59	ड
25	ब	60	अ
26	अ	61	ड
27	ड	62	ब
28	ब	63	क
29	क	64	ड
30	ड	65	अ
31	अ	66	अ

32	ब	67	ड
33	अ	68	अ
34	ब	69	ड
35	क	70	ब

B. A. (Part III) (Semester – VI) Examination, 2020

HINDI (Paper XVI)

भाषा विज्ञान और हिंदी भाषा

बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न

युनिट 1

(भाषा विज्ञान की परिभाषाएँ.....)

- 1) भाषा मनुष्य के परस्पर का साधन है।
अ) विचार-विनिमय ब) शिकायत क) इच्छा ड) विसंवाद
- 2) भाषा विज्ञान व्याकरण का है।
अ) विज्ञान ब) प्रकार क) अंग ड) व्याकरण
- 3) भाषा विज्ञान के अंतर्गत भाषा का अध्ययन प्रस्तुत किया जाता है।
अ) ऐतिहासिक ब) भौगोलिक क) वैज्ञानिक ड) सामूहिक
- 4) को भाषा विज्ञान का जनक माना जाता है।
अ) चोम्स्की ब) श्रेंक्स क) ब्युम फिल्ड ड) सर विलियम जोन्स
- 5) विश्व बंधुत्व की भावना का विकास के अध्ययन से होता है।
अ) विशेष भाषा ब) भाषा विज्ञान क) बोलियों ड) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय भाषा
- 6) भाषा का आंतरिक पक्ष है।
अ) वाक्य ब) शब्द क) अर्थ ड) ध्वनि
- 7) कृत्रिम वैश्विक भाषा का नाम है।
अ) हिंदी ब) अंग्रेजी क) पिजन ड) एस्पेरैंतो
- 8) भाषा विज्ञान के प्रमुख अंग हैं।
अ) तीन ब) चार क) पाच ड) सात

- 9) ज्ञान अपने विराटतम रूप में है।
अ) अखंड ब) खंडित क) मर्यादित ड) अमर्यादित
- 10) भाषाविज्ञान का प्रारंभिक नाम माना जाता है।
अ) भाषिकी ब) भाषा विज्ञान क) भाषा विचार ड) तुलनात्मक व्याकरण
- 11) भाषा विज्ञान के अध्ययन का महत्त्व के लिए होता है।
अ) संस्कृति विनाश ब) अर्थ प्राप्ति क) प्राचीन संस्कृती ज्ञान ड) अज्ञान वृद्धि
- 12) भाषा विज्ञान का मुख्य लक्ष्य होता है।
अ) मनोरंजन ब) कल्पना विस्तार क) रसबोध ड) शुद्ध तात्वीक निष्कर्ष
- 13) लिंग्विस्टिक्स भाषा का शब्द है।
अ) अंग्रेजी ब) ईरानी क) जापानी ड) लैटिन
- 14) भाषा विज्ञान भाषा का अध्ययन करता है।
अ) प्रायोगिक ब) वैज्ञानिक क) ऐतिहासिक ड) मानक
- 15) 'विज्ञान' का अर्थ है ज्ञान।
अ) विशिष्ट ब) भौतिक क) रासायनिक ड) हिंदी
- 16) भाषा विज्ञान का सबसे बड़ा योगदान को है।
अ) राजनीति ब) भूगोल क) इतिहास ड) समाज विज्ञान
- 17) लैटिन शब्द 'Lingua' का अर्थ है।
अ) भाषा ब) जिह्वा क) प्रयोग ड) ज्ञान
- 18) वैदिक भाषा से भारत की संस्कृति का ज्ञान होता है।
अ) हडप्पा ब) पुरातत्त्व क) वेदकालीन ड) मध्यकालीन
- 19) इतिहास में भाषा विज्ञान की शाखा मदद करती है।
अ) मनोविज्ञान भाषा विज्ञान ब) राजनीति भाषा विज्ञान

- 30) भाषाविज्ञान भाषा संबंधी का समाधान करता है।
अ) समस्या ब) अपूर्णता क) विकास ड) संधी
- 31) कला होती है।
अ) विज्ञाननिष्ठ ब) व्यक्तिनिष्ठ क) समाजनिष्ठ ड) राजनिष्ठ
- 32) ध्वनिशास्त्र में का अध्ययन होता है।
अ) ध्वनि ब) समाज क) व्यक्ति ड) वाक्य
- 33) विज्ञान में नहीं होता।
अ) विकल्प ब) मर्यादा क) शंका ड) तारतम्य
- 34) वर्तमान भाषा विज्ञान का आरंभ ई. में माना जाता है।
अ) 1678 ब) 1786 क) 1886 ड) 1986
- 35) ब्रेल लिपि के लिए प्रयोग में लायी जाती है।
अ) बालक ब) वृद्ध क) अंधों ड) नारी

उत्तरे -

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1) अ | 2) ड | 3) क | 4) ड |
| 5) ब | 6) क | 7) ड | 8) क |
| 9) अ | 10) ड | 11) क | 12) ड |
| 13) अ | 14) ब | 15) अ | 16) ड |
| 17) ब | 18) क | 19) क | 20) क |
| 21) ड | 22) ब | 23) अ | 24) अ |
| 25) ब | 26) अ | 27) अ | 28) अ |

29) अ

30) अ

31) ब

32) अ

33) अ

34) ब

35) क

युनिट – 2

(भाषा विज्ञान के प्रधान अंग)

- 1) भाषा की लघुत्तम इकाई है।
अ) वाक्य ब) पद क) शब्द ड) ध्वनि
- 2) ध्वनि विज्ञान की मुख्यतः शाखाएँ मानी जाती हैं।
अ) पाँच ब) दो क) तीन ड) चार
- 3) भाषा का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अंग है।
अ) शब्द ब) रूप क) वाक्य ड) ध्वनि
- 4) भाषा का आंतरिक पक्ष है।
अ) वाक्य ब) शब्द क) अर्थ ड) ध्वनि
- 5) प्रोक्ति विज्ञान में का अध्ययन किया जाता है।
अ) वाक्य ब) शब्द क) पद ड) प्रोक्ति
- 6) भाषा विज्ञान के प्रमुख अंग हैं।
अ) चार ब) पाँच क) सात ड) दो
- 7) वाक्य को लोग शब्दों का समूह मानते हैं।
अ) अपूर्ण ब) पूर्ण क) संपूर्ण ड) सार्थक
- 8) पद विज्ञान का अन्य नाम है।
अ) पद रचना शास्त्र ब) शास्त्र क) ध्वनि शास्त्र ड) अर्थ शास्त्र
- 9) अर्थ को की संज्ञा दी जाती है।
अ) आत्मा ब) शरीर क) जगत् ड) मुख
- 10) पद विज्ञान को भी कहा जाता है।
अ) वाक्य विचार ब) रूप विचार क) ध्वनि विचार ड) अर्थ विचार

- 11) अर्थ विज्ञान का अन्य नाम है।
अ) अर्थ विचार ब) रूप विचार क) ध्वनि विचार ड) वाक्य विचार
- 12) किसी बात को कहने के लिए प्रयुक्त वाक्यों के समुह को कहते हैं।
अ) ध्वनि ब) शब्द क) प्रोक्ति ड) अर्थ
- 13) प्रोक्ति विज्ञान को अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं।
अ) डिस्कोर्सालोजी ब) रचना शास्त्र क) इपिक ड) लिरिक
- 14) वाक्य में जिसके विषय में कुछ कहा जाता है उसे कहते हैं।
अ) विधेय ब) उद्देश्य क) प्रोक्ति ड) ध्वनि
- 15) उद्देश्य के बारे में जो कुछ कहा जाता है, उसे कहते हैं।
अ) विधेय ब) प्रोक्ति क) अर्थ ड) ध्वनि
- 16) मानव की ध्वनि को कहते हैं।
अ) स्वन ब) मन क) तन ड) धन
- 17) ध्वनि उच्चारण जिन अंगों से होता है, उन्हें समग्र रूप से कहते हैं।
अ) वाग्यंत्र ब) होकायंत्र क) यंत्र ड) मशीन
- 18) पद शब्द का सीधा अर्थ है।
अ) पल्लू ब) पैर क) हाथ ड) ओंठ
- 19) शब्द विज्ञान को अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं।
अ) wordlogy ब) semantic क) syntax ड) phonetics
- 20) भारतीय काव्यशास्त्री ने प्रोक्ति के लिए का प्रयोग किया है।
अ) लघु वाक्य ब) महा वाक्य क) विचार ड) सम विचार
- 21) भाषा विज्ञान के प्रधान अंगों में शब्द विज्ञान को स्थान ने दिया।
अ) रामकुमार वर्मा ब) भोलानाथ तिवारी क) नगेंद्र ड) रामचंद्र शुक्ल

- 22) ध्वनि विज्ञान को अंग्रेजी में कहते हैं।
अ) phonetics ब) syntax क) wordlogy ड) Epics
- 23) का सर्वप्रथम उच्चारण होता है।
अ) अर्थ ब) ध्वनि क) वाक्य ड) प्रोक्ति
- 24) अनेक ध्वनियों के समुदाय को कहते हैं।
अ) अर्थ ब) वाक्य क) शब्द ड) प्रोक्ति
- 25) अनेक पदों की रचना से बनता है।
अ) वाक्य ब) ध्वनि क) रूप ड) प्रोक्ति

उत्तरे -

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| 1) ड | 2) क | 3) क | 4) क |
| 5) ड | 6) अ | 7) ड | 8) अ |
| 9) अ | 10) ब | 11) अ | 12) क |
| 13) अ | 14) ब | 15) अ | 16) अ |
| 17) अ | 18) ब | 19) अ | 20) ब |
| 21) ब | 22) अ | 23) ब | 24) क |
| 25) अ | | | |

युनिट - 3

(भाषा विज्ञान का अन्य ज्ञान विज्ञान से संबंध)

- 1) भाषा विज्ञान विषय है।
अ) व्याख्यात्मक ब) वर्णनात्मक क) विवरणात्मक ड) संप्रेषणात्मक
- 2) भाषा विज्ञान के लिए मनोरंजक सामग्री प्रस्तुत करता है।
अ) इतिहास ब) भूगोल क) मनोविज्ञान ड) व्याकरण
- 3) व्याकरण का अनुगामी है।
अ) साहित्य ब) इतिहास क) भाषा ड) भाषा विज्ञान
- 4) भाषा विज्ञान व्याकरण का भी है।
अ) व्याकरण ब) शास्त्र क) विज्ञान ड) भूगोल
- 5) व्याकरण शब्द का अर्थ है।
अ) जोड़ना ब) टूकड़े करना क) खिंचना ड) निर्णय देना
- 6) व्याकरण है तो भाषा-विज्ञान विज्ञान है।
अ) साहित्य ब) निर्णय क) कला ड) जीवन
- 7) व्याकरण भाषा की को स्पष्ट करता है।
अ) रचना ब) योजना क) संघटन ड) विघटन
- 8) व्याकरण का कार्य है।
अ) रोचकता ब) मनोरंजन क) नियम निर्धारण ड) संयोजन
- 9) मानव एक प्राणी है।
अ) डरपोक ब) सामाजिक क) राजकीय ड) भौगोलिक
- 10) विचार विनिमय का सर्वोत्तम साधन है।
अ) लिपि ब) तर्क क) भाषा ड) लेखन

उत्तरे -

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| 1) अ | 2) ब | 3) ड | 4) अ |
| 5) ब | 6) क | 7) अ | 8) क |
| 9) ब | 10) क | 11) ब | 12) अ |
| 13) ड | 14) ब | 15) क | 16) ब |
| 17) ड | 18) क | 19) अ | 20) क |

युनिट - 4
बहुविकल्पी प्रश्न
(व्याकरण)

- 1) व्याकरण का शाब्दिक अर्थ है ।
अ) विश्लेषण ब) विवेचन क) मार्गदर्शन ड) शास्त्र
- 2) कर्ता कारक का प्रत्यय है ।
अ) ने ब) से क) बे ड) के
- 3) कर्म कारक का प्रत्यय है ।
अ) को ब) ने क) से ड) के
- 4) करण कारक का प्रत्यय है ।
अ) ने ब) को क) से ड) बे
- 5) अधिकरण कारक का प्रत्यय है ।
अ) ने ब) को क) में ड) बे
- 6) द्वारा भाषा का शुद्ध लिखना, बोलना सरल हो जाता है ।
अ) गणित ब) तर्कशास्त्र क) अर्थशास्त्र ड) व्याकरण
- 7) देवेंद्रनाथ शर्मा के मतानुसार कारक का अर्थ है है ।
अ) चलनेवाला ब) गानेवाला क) फिरनेवाला ड) करनेवाला
- 8) हिंदी में कारक है ।
अ) चार ब) छह क) आठ ड) दस
- 9) हिंदी में कर्ता कारक प्रकार के होते हैं ।
अ) दो ब) तीन क) चार ड) पाँच
- 10) म्ाँ चाकू से फल काटती है । इस वाक्य में 'चाकू से' कारक है ।
अ) कर्ता ब) कर्म क) करण ड) अपादान

- 11) क्रिया का कार्य किसी दूसरे के लिए होता है, तब उस रूप को कारक कहते हैं।
अ) कर्ता ब) अपादान क) संप्रदान ड) अधिकरण
- 12) पेड़ से पत्ते गिरे। इस वाक्य में 'पेड़ से' कारक है।
अ) संबंध ब) अपादान क) अधिकरण ड) कर्म
- 13) भाषा की सहज इकाई है।
अ) ध्वनि ब) शब्द क) वाक्य ड) अर्थ
- 14) पदक्रम का अर्थ का निर्धारण करना है।
अ) पदों ब) वाक्यों क) मुहावरों ड) शब्दों
- 15) वाक्य में एक-एक को क्रम से रखा जाने को पदक्रम कहते हैं।
अ) ध्वनि ब) पद क) अर्थ ड) वर्ण
- 16) भाषा में कर्ता, कर्म और क्रिया इस प्रकार का पदक्रम रहता है।
अ) संस्कृत ब) बंगाली क) हिंदी ड) अंग्रेजी
- 17) पदक्रम के प्रकार होते हैं।
अ) 2 ब) 4 क) 6 ड) 8
- 18) 'विराम' का अर्थ ठहरना या है।
अ) रूकना ब) भागना क) नाचना ड) गाना
- 19) का अर्थ थोड़ा-सा रूकना है।
अ) अल्पविराम ब) अर्धविराम क) पूर्णविराम ड) प्रश्नचिह्न
- 20) अर्धविराम से कम समय के लिए रूकने के लिए चिह्न का प्रयोग करते हैं।
अ) अल्पविराम ब) पूर्णविराम क) प्रश्न ड) निदेशक
- 21) उद्देश्य बहुत लंबा हो, तो उसके पश्चात चिह्न का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
अ) अर्धविराम ब) पूर्णविराम क) अल्पविराम ड) उद्गार

- 22) समानाधिकरण शब्दों के बीच में चिह्न का उपयोग होता है।
अ) पूर्णविराम ब) अल्पविराम क) अर्धविराम ड) अवतरण
- 23) छंदों में यति के बाद चिह्न आता है।
अ) प्रश्न ब) अल्पविराम क) अर्धविराम ड) विवरण
- 24) निर्देशक चिह्न वस्तुतः है।
अ) अवतरण चिह्न ब) डैश क) संक्षेप चिह्न ड) निर्देशक
- 25) किसी वाक्य अथवा लेख के अंत में उसके लेखक के नाम लिखने के पूर्व चिह्न लगाया जाता है।
अ) अल्पविराम ब) अर्धविराम क) पूर्णविराम ड) निर्देशक
- 26) किसी व्यक्ति के महत्त्वपूर्ण वचन उद्धृत करते समय चिह्न का उपयोग करते हैं।
अ) अवतरण ब) योजक क) निर्देशक ड) पूर्णविराम
- 27) संवाद लेखन में चिह्न का अधिक प्रयोग किया जाता है।
अ) आश्चर्य ब) निर्देशक क) अवतरण ड) कोष्टक
- 28) अवतरण चिह्न प्रकार के होते हैं।
अ) दो ब) चार क) छह ड) आठ
- 29) 'वर्तनी' भाषा का शब्द है।
अ) बंगला ब) अंग्रेजी क) संस्कृत ड) उर्दू
- 30) भाषा के गठन में उसकी का काफी महत्त्व होता है।
अ) वर्तनी ब) शैली क) धारावाहिकता ड) गतिशीलता
- 31) हिंदी वर्तनी में एकरूपता के लिए भारत सरकार ने सन में एक समिती नियुक्त की थी।
अ) 1957 ब) 1961 क) 1964 ड) 1966
- 32) हिंदी में वर्तनी के लिए कहते हैं।

- अ) अक्षरी ब) स्पेलिंग क) हिज्जे ड) बनाना
- 33) हायफन का विधान के लिए किया गया है।
अ) अर्धविराम ब) स्पष्टता क) कठिनता ड) सरलता
- 34) हिंदी में के लिए खड़ीपाई का प्रयोग किया जाता है।
अ) अर्धविराम ब) अल्पविराम क) पूर्णविराम ड) उद्गार चिह्न
- 35) भाषा के गठन में महत्त्व होता है।
अ) वर्तनी ब) कठिनता क) स्पष्टता ड) अर्थ

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| 1) अ | 2) अ | 3) अ | 4) क |
| 5) क | 6) ड | 7) ड | 8) क |
| 9) अ | 10) क | 11) क | 12) ब |
| 13) क | 14) अ | 15) ब | 16) क |
| 17) ब | 18) अ | 19) अ | 20) अ |
| 21) क | 22) ब | 23) ब | 24) ब |
| 25) ड | 26) अ | 27) क | 28) अ |
| 29) क | 30) अ | 31) ब | 32) अ |
| 33) ब | 34) क | 35) अ | |

Subject-Principles of management

Mcq questions

- 1) One of the importance of management is,
 - a) It is increase the cost
 - b) It reduces the cost
 - c) It waste the resources
 - d) It is unable to achieve the goals
- 2) Management is essential for the organisations which are
 - a) Non-profit organisations
 - b) Service organisations
 - c) Social organisations
 - d) All of the above
- 3)The principle of centralization is introduced by,
 - a) F.W.Taylor
 - b) Max weber
 - c) Elton mayo
 - d) Henry Fayol
- 4) Management contains a series of interrelated functions that include
 - a) Planning
 - b) Organising
 - c) Directing
 - d) All of the above
- 5) Which of the following is not an organisational objective of management?
 - a) Earning enough revenue to cover costs
 - b) Earning sufficient profits to cover risks of business
 - c) Increase in the prospects of business in the long run
 - d) Providing free education to their employees children
- 6) Which of the following is not a designation related to top level management?
 - a) President
 - b) Vice-President
 - c) Chairman
 - d) Production Manager
- 7) Father of Administrative management_____.
 - a) Mary Parkett.
 - b) Lillian Gilbert.
 - c) Henry Fayol.
 - d) Elton Mayo.
- 8) Espirit de corps means_____.
 - a) Union is strength.
 - b) Service is our motto.
 - c) Buyer beware.
 - d) Product is our strength.
- 9) Management is_____.
 - a) An art.
 - b) A science
 - c) An art and a science.
 - d) An art not science.
- 10) Control system of an organisation has no influence over the _____.
 - a) internal environment.
 - b) external environment.
 - c) customers.
 - d) government.

11) Rules, duties and responsibilities of workers are given in writing in _____.

- a) formal organization.
- b) informal organization.
- c) business or organisation.
- d) strategic organization.

12) Setting the organization's goals and deciding how best to achieve those goals is defined as :

- a) Organizing
- b) Planning and decision making
- c) Controlling
- d) Directing

13) Which of the following statements is true with respect to controlling function?

- a) It is a forward looking function.
- b) Is a backward looking function.
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above.

14) Which one of the following is not an importance of staffing?

- a) Suitable division of work among employees
- b) Developing skills in employees
- c) Employee satisfaction
- d) Efficient use of human resources

15) Which of the following is not concerned with staffing?

- a) Recruitment
- b) Selection
- c) Training
- d) Publicity

16) Which of the following is not a process of selection?

- a) Manpower planning
- b) Placement & orientation
- c) Separation
- d) Initiate action

17) Process of attracting qualified person to apply for the jobs that are open is referred to as

- a) Training
- b) Recruitment
- c) Human resource management
- d) Transfer

18) Which one of the following sources is most relevant to recruiting managerial personnel?

- a) Direct recruitment
- b) Employment exchange
- c) Advertisement
- d) Casual callers

19) Establishment of objective is one of the step of,

- a) Decision making
- b) Planning
- c) Organizing
- d) Directing

20) Chief executive officer comes under ----- level of management

- a) Top level
- b) Middle
- c) Lower level
- d) none of these

21) Analysis of objective is one of the principle of,

- a) Decision making
- b) Planning
- c) Organizing
- d) Directing

22) Maximum utilization of resource is one of the object of

- a) Directing
- b) Organizing
- c) Planning
- d) Decision

23) ----- is the coordination & administration of tasks to achieve a goal

- a) Administration
- b) Planning
- c) Management
- d) Controlling

24) **Management is a creative and _____ process.**

- a) Continuous
- b) Technical
- c) Democratic
- d) None of the above

25) **Limitation(s) of control is (are)**

- a) external factor
- b) fixing of responsibility
- c) variation and its causes
- d) All of the above

26) **The summary of important trends in retailing are**

- a) market concentration
- b) global players vs. local players
- c) non store retailing
- d) all of the above

27) **Positive motivation makes people willing to do their work in the best way they can and improve their _____.**

- a) Productivity
- b) Personality
- c) Performance
- d) All of the above

28) **Direction is a _____ function performed by all the managers at all levels of the organization.**

- a) Managerial
- b) Organizational

BCA II SEM III

Mrs Smita R Patil

Mob- 7507311008

Total No. of Student 06

JAYSINGPUR COLLEGE JAYSINGPUR

Subject –Human Resource Management (HRM)

Subject code-63397

Marks-50

OFFLINE EXAM

ANSWER KEY

1. C, 2.A, 3.D, 4.D, 5.D, 6.A, 7.D, 8.D, 9.D, 10.A,
11.D , 12.D , 13.D , 14.B , 15.B , 16.A , 17.A , 18.D , 19.A , 20.C ,
21.B , 22.C , 23.D , 24.A , 25.A , 26.C , 27.A , 28.D , 29.B , 30.A

BCA II SEM III

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Marks-50

OFFLINE EXAM

- 1) The meaning of the acronym HRM is
- A) Human Relations Management
 - B) Humanistic Resource Management
 - C) Human Resource Management
 - D) Human Resourceful Management
- 2) HRM is.....
- A) A staff functions
 - B) A line staff functions
 - C) A staff functions, line function and accounting function

D) All of the above

3) Internal sources of recruitment involves

A) Lent Services

B) Extension of Service

C) Internal Advertisement

D) All of the above

4) Which one of the following does not include under the functions of human resource management?

A) Planning

B) Recruitment

C) Organising

D) Profitability

5) Objectives of training is

A) Increased morale

B) Increased productivity

C) Favourable reaction to change

D) All of the above

6) _____ of an employee is the process of evaluating the employee performance of the job in terms of the requirements of the job.

A. Merit Rating

B. Job evaluation

C. Job analysis

D. Performance appraisal

7) Training information system included

A. Training aids

B. Internal and external faculty

C. Training resources

D.Training needs

8) The internal supply of human resources consists of present employees who can be _____ to fill expected opening

A.Promoted

B.Demoted

C.Transferred

D.All of these

9) Off the Job Training Method consists

A.Role Playing Method

B.Case Study Method

C.Programmed Training

D.All of the above

10) The objective of the selection decision is to choose the individual who can most successful perform the job from the pool of

A.Qualified candidates

B.Qualified correspondent

C.Unqualified candidates

D.Non-qualified report

11) External sources of recruitment consists

A.Professional Training Institutions

B.Educational Institutions

C.Waiting List

D.Executive Search Agency

12) Which of the following challenges are not faced by recruiters?

A) Job requirement

B) Affirmative action plans

C) Environmental conditions

D) Product Quality

13) HRD process variable include

- A) Role clarity
- B) Work planning
- C) Better communication
- D) All of the above

14) During the lay off period, the employer has to pay-----of the basic wages.

- A) One fourth
- B) Half
- C) Three fourth
- D) One third

15) HRM is considered as

- A) A reactive function
- B) Proactive function
- C) An auxiliary function
- D) An auto- reactive function

16)-The process of analysing jobs from which job descriptions are developed are called_____.

- A) Job analysis
- B) Job evaluation
- C) Job enrichment
- D) Job enlargement

17) Which pay is one of the most crucial pay given to the employee & also shown in the pay structure?

- A) Performance
- B) Strategic
- C) Bonus
- D) Commission

18) Human Resource planning is compulsory for _____.

- A) Effective employee development programme
- B) Base for recruitment
- C) Base for selection policy
- D) all of these

19) Directing is one of the important functions of HRM which comes under_____.

- A) Managerial function
- B) Operative function
- C) Technical function
- D) Behavioural function

20) Whom does Human relation approach refer to?

- A) Worker, who should be given humanly treatment at work.
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- C) None of these
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- C) Mechanised
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- A) To provide guidelines for action
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- D) To prescribe methods

BCA II SEM IV

JAYSINGPUR COLLEGE JAYSINGPUR

Subject – Organizational Behaviour

Subject code- 63404

Marks-50

OFFLINE EXAM

ANSWER KEY

1.A, 2.D, 3.C, 4.C, 5.B, 6.C, 7.C, 8.D, 9.D, 10.B,
11.C , 12.B , 13.A, 14.A , 15.C , 16.A , 17.C , 18.A , 19.D , 20.A ,
21.B , 22.D , 23.B , 24.D , 25.A , 26.A , 27.A , 28.D , 29.B , 30.A

BCA II SEM IV

Mrs Smita R Patil

Mob- 7507311008

Total No. of Student 01

JAYSINGPUR COLLEGE JAYSINGPUR

Subject – Organizational Behaviour

Subject code- 63404

Marks-50

OFFLINE EXAM

Q1. Organization structure primarily refers to

- a. how activities are coordinated & controlled
- b. how resources are allocated
- c. the location of departments and office space
- d. the policy statements developed by the firm

Q2. According to Herzberg, which of the following is a maintenance factor?

- a. Salary
- b. Work itself
- c. Responsibility
- d. Recognition

Q3. Organisational behaviour is

- a. A science
- b. An art
- c. A science as well as an art
- d. None of the above

Q4 Which of the following forms the basis for the autocratic model of OB

- a. Obedience
- b. Authority
- c. Power
- d. Dependence on boss

Q5. Which of the following is not correct for the organisational behaviour?

- a. Organisational behaviour is an integral part of management
- b. Organisational behaviour is a disciplinary approach
- c. Organisational behaviour helps in analysis of behaviour
- d. "Organisational behaviour is goal-oriented

Q6.OB is the study of _____ in the organisation

- a. Human
- b. Employer
- c. Human Behaviour
- d. Employees

Q7. Nowadays a lot of stress is being put on the _____ of the employee in the organisation

- a. Character
- b. improvement
- c. Behaviour
- d. Rewards

Q8. OB focuses at 3 Levels-

- a. Individuals, Organisation, Society
- b. Society, Organisation, Nation
- c. Employee, Employer, Management
- d. Individual, Groups, Organisation.

Q9. Scope of OB does not include

- a. Leadership
- b. Perception
- c. Job Design
- d. Technology

Q10. OB Helps to understand behaviour of human in _____.

- a. Work place and Society
- b. Work place only

Q19. Hawthorne Studies is related to which stage of the organisational behaviour evolution

- a. Industrial revolution
- b. scientific management
- c. Organisational behaviour
- d. Human relations movement

Q20. Given The above Pyramid form is a representation of

- a. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
- b. Alderfer's ERG theory
- c. Murray's need theory
- d. Adam's Equity theory

Q25. Which of the following is / are method of managing stress

- a. Job relocation
- b. Career counselling
- c. Recreational facility
- d. All the above

Q26. Which of the following methods is/are used to solve intergroup conflicts indirectly

- a. Avoidance
- b. Encouragement
- c. Bargaining
- d. All of these

Q27. People with which type of personality trait commonly make poor decisions because they make them too fast?

- a. Type As
- b. Type Bs
- c. Self-monitors
- d. Extroverts

Q28. Who propounded X and Y theory of motivation

- a. Maslow
- b. F. Herzberg
- c. Alderfer
- d. Mc Gregor

Q29. The group formed by an organization to accomplish narrow range of purposes within a specified time

- a. Formal Group
- b. Task Group
- c. Interest Group
- d. Functional Group

Q30. Beliefs, attitudes, traditions and expectations which are shared by group members is called

- a. Group norms
- b. Group communication

c. Group cohesiveness

d. Group structure

Jaysingpur College Jaysingpur

CLASS- BCA- III
Accounting

MCQ s

subject- Management

1-. Monitoring the number of defects produced is an example of the management function of

- A. planning.
- B. control.
- C. decision making.
- D. both a and c.

2-The expression of management accounting happened after

- A.1970
- B.second world war
- C.1930
- D.Third world war

3-The management accounting is first used before.

- A . India
- B. U.k
- C. The british
- D. None

4- The british team visited in USA at

- A . 1950
- B. 1951
- C. 1971
- D.1990

5- Management accounting is in

- A . cost accounting
- B. Advisory in nature

- C. Future
- D. All of these

6- The actual cost compared with the

- A . Prime cost
- B. low cost
- C. High cost
- D. standard cost

7- Common size statement also know as

- A . Balance sheet
- B. Accounting
- C. Vertical statement
- D. Other

8- Types of ratio are introduced into manegment Accounting are

- A . 2
- B. 40
- C. 90
- D. 3

9- The formula of current ratio

- A . current ratio/current liability
- B. Current Assets/current liability
- C. 1/2
- D. Sales/ net fixed

10- The formula for solvency ratio is

- A . Total assets/ Total depth
- B. Total assets/Total Liability

C.3/4

D.Liability/Debentures

11-Advantage of cost volume profit is

A.Price fixation

B. low cost

C. No profit

D. All of these

12-C.V.P stands for?

A.Cost volume perunit

B. Cost volume product

C. Cost volume profit

D. None

13.Break Even Analysis is stand for

A.Profit or loss

B. No Profit No loss

C. Capital

D. Business growth

14-Break Even chart helps to _ calculate

A.Cost

B.Amount Received

C.Loss

D.Variable cost per unit

15-Formula for B.E.P in sells

A.Fixed cost/ PV Ratio

B.Fixed cost / sales

C. Contribution/ sales x100

D. None

16- High percentage of P.V. ratio stand for

A. High loss

B. High interest

C. High profitability

D. All of these

17- Turnover Ratio is described in

A. Times

B. %

C. :1

D. All of these

18- Which of the following are tools of management accounting?

A. Standard costing

B. Marginal costing

C. Budget & Budgetary Control

D. All of the above

19- Management accounting is a structure for :

A. Cost Accounting

B. Financial Accounting

C. Decision Making

D. Budgeting

20- Who coined the concept of management accounting?

A. James H. Bliss

B. R.N. Carter

C. Philip cotler

D. F.W.Taylor

21-Mangement accounting assists the management

A.Only in control

B.Only in direction

C.Only in planning

D.In planning , direction & control

22-Managements accounting deals with which information

A.Qualitertive

B.Quantitavie

C.Both A &B

D.None

23-Which of the following are tools of management accounting

A.Financial Planning

B.Analysis of financial statement

C.Historical cost of accounting

D.All of above

24- When the sales increase from Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 60,000 and profit increases by Rs. 5,000, the P/V ratio is

A. 20%

B. 30% (c)

C.25%

D.40%

24-Decision making step which consist organization goals predicting alternative and communicating goals is called

- A.Organistion
- B.Alternation
- C.Planning
- D.Valuing

25- The cost that trends to remain constant irrespective of the level of activity is called

- A.Variable cost
- B.Fixed Cost
- C.Total Cost
- D. None

26-Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes between financial and management accounting?

- A. Management accounting reports on the whole organization.
- B. Financial accounting is oriented toward the future.
- C. Financial accounting is primarily concerned with providing information for internal users.
- D. Management accounting is oriented more toward the planning and control aspects of management.

27- The planning process includes

- A. setting objectives.
- B. identifying means of achieving the objectives.
- C. making decisions.
- D. all of the above.

28- Management accounting is concerned with which kind of decision?

- A. product costing and pricing
- B. continuous operational improvement
- C. financial control
- D. all of the above

29 . Management accounting reports are prepared

- A. To meet the needs of decision makers within the firm.
- B. whenever shareholders request them.
- C. according to guidelines prepared by the shares and Financial Services Authority.
- D. according to financial accounting standards

30- Management accounting is the branch of accounting concerned with reporting to

- A. internal managers.
- B. shareholders.
- C. the government.
- D. bankers.

31-. ___ is devoted to providing information for external users.

- a. Management accounting
- b. Financial accounting
- c. Internal accounting
- d. Cost accounting

32-Purpose of management accounting .

- A.Past Oriented
- B.Helps to bank decision
- C.Help managers make to make decision.
- D.Helps to investor.

33- Setting the company's profit targets for the upcoming year is an example of the management function of -

- A. planning.
- B. control.
- C. variance analysis.
- D. internal auditing.

34- Management accounting and financial accounting differ in that management accounting information is prepared

- A. following prescribed rules.
- B. using whatever methods the company finds beneficial.
- C. for shareholders.
- D. to summarize the whole company with little detail.

35- Overhead refers to –

- A. Direct or Prime Cost
- B. All Indirect costs
- C. Only Factory indirect costs
- D. Only indirect expenses

36 Which of the following does NOT describe management accounting?

- A. Evaluation of segments or products within the firm
- B. Emphasis on the future
- C. Externally focused
- D. Detailed information

37- Management Accounting is the branch of accounting concerned with reporting to –

- A. Internal Managers
- B. Shareholders
- C. The Government
- D. Bankers

38- Following is used as tool for Cost Control

- A. Marginal cost
- B. Historical cost
- C. Standard cost
- D. All of the above

39- Management accounting is primarily concerned with:

- A. providing investors with useful information for valuing securities.
- B. providing creditors information on the status of their loans.
- C. providing managers with relevant information to help achieve organizational goals.
- D. providing the relevant taxation authorities with information to determine the amount of taxes owed

40-Solvancy Ratio refer below one

- A. $\text{Equity share capital} + \text{Reserve and surplus}$
- B. $\text{Total assets} / \text{Total depth}$
- C. $\text{Total Asset} - \text{Current Liability}$
- D. None

BCA III SEM V

Mrs Smita R Patil

Mob- 7507311008

Total No. of Student 06

JAYSINGPUR COLLEGE JAYSINGPUR

Subject – Management Accounting

Subject code- 66415

Marks-50

OFFLINE EXAM

Q1. The term management accounting was first coined in

- a) 1960
- b) 1950
- c) 1945
- d) 1955

Q2. Management accounting is

- a) Subjective
- b) Objective
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of the above

Q3. The use of management accounting is

- a) Optional
- b) Compulsory
- c) legally obligatory
- d) Compulsory to some and optional to others

Q4. Management accounting assists the management

- a) Only in control
- b) Only in direction
- c) Only in planning
- d) In planning, direction and control

Q5. Management accountancy is a structure for

- a) Costing
- b) Accounting
- c) Decision making
- d) Management

Q6. Management accounting deals with

- a) Quantitative information
- b) Qualitative information
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Q7. Vertical analysis is also known as

- a) Static analysis
- b) Structural analysis
- c) Cross-sectional analysis
- d) All of the above

Q8. Ratio analysis is an important approach of horizontal analysis.

- a) True
- b) False
- c) None of these

Q9. Trend percentages and trend ratios are used in

- a) Static Analysis
- b) Dynamic Analysis
- c) Horizontal Analysis
- d) Vertical Analysis

Q10. The assessment of financial statements by a shareholder is an example of

- a) Vertical Analysis
- b) Horizontal Analysis
- c) Internal Analysis
- d) External Analysis

Q11. _____ contains the picture of total plans during the budget period and it comprises information relating to sales, profit, cost, production etc.

- a) Master budget
- b) Functional budget
- c) Cost budget
- d) None of the above

Q12. Comparison of financial statements highlights the trend of the _____ of the business.

- a) Financial position
- b) Performance
- c) Profitability
- d) All of the above

Q13. The term 'Financial Statement' covers

- a) Profit & Loss Statement
- b) Balance sheet and Profit & Loss Statement appropriation account
- c) Profit & Loss Statement and Balance sheet
- d) All of above are false

Q14. The term 'Financial Statement' covers

- a) Profit & Loss Statement
- b) Balance sheet and Profit & Loss Statement appropriation account
- c) Profit & Loss Statement and Balance sheet
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Q15. P&L statement is also known as

- a) Statement of operations
- b) Statement of income
- c) Statement of earnings
- d) All of the above

Q16. Analysis of any financial Statement comprises

- a) Balance sheet
- b) P&L Account
- c) Trading account
- d) All of the above

Q17. Which of the following are techniques, tools or methods of analysis and interpretation of financial statements?

- a) Ratio Analysis
- b) Average Analysis
- c) Trend Analysis
- d) All of the above

Q18. Financial management mainly focuses on

- a) Efficient management of every business
- b) Brand dimension
- c) Arrangement of funds
- d) All elements of acquiring and using means of financial resources for financial activities

Q19. Liquidity ratios are expressed in

- a) Pure ratio form
- b) Percentage
- c) Rate or time
- d) None of the above

Q20. General Profitability ratios are based on

- a) Investments
- b) Sales
- c) a & B
- d) None of the above

Q21. Gross Profit ratio is also termed as

- a) Gross Profit Margin
- b) Gross Margin to net sales
- c) Both a and b
- d) All of the above

Q22. Gross profit ratio is calculated by

- a) $(\text{Gross Profit}/\text{Gross sales}) \times 100$
- b) $(\text{Gross Profit}/\text{Net sales}) \times 100$
- c) $(\text{Net Profit}/\text{Gross sales}) \times 100$
- d) None of the above

Q23. If sales is Rs 5, 00,000 and net profit is Rs 1, 20,000 Net Profit ratio is

- a) 24%
- b) 41%
- c) 60%
- d) None of the above

Q24. Net operating profit ratio determines _____ while net profit ratio determines

- a) Overall efficiency of the business, working efficiency of the management
- b) Working efficiency of the management, overall efficiency of the business
- c) Overall efficiency of the external market, working efficiency of the internal management
- d) None of the above

Q25. 'Return on Proprietors' funds is also known as:

- a) Return on net worth
- b) Return on Shareholders' fund
- c) Return on Shareholders' Investment
- d) All of the above

Q26. Working capital turnover ratio can be determined by:

- a) $(\text{Gross Profit}/\text{Working capital})$
- b) $(\text{Cost of goods sold}/\text{Net sales})$
- c) $(\text{Cost of goods sold}/\text{Working capital})$
- d) None of the above

Q27. Which of the following are characteristics of B.E.P?

- a) There is no loss and no profit to the firm.
- b) Total revenue is equal to total cost.
- c) Contribution is equal to fixed cost.
- d) All of the above.

Q28. Budget is prepared for a ..

- a) Indefinite period
- b) Definite period
- c) Period of one year
- d) Six months

Q29. While preparing sales budget, which of the following factors are considered?

- a) Non-operational factors
- b) Environmental factors
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Q30. _____ is designed after assessment of the volume of output to be produced during budget period.

- a) Cost budget
- b) Sales budget
- c) Production budget
- d) None of the above

BCA III SEM V

Mrs Smita R Patil

Mob- 7507311008

Total No. of Student 06

JAYSINGPUR COLLEGE JAYSINGPUR

Subject – Management Accounting

Subject code- 66415

Marks-50

OFFLINE EXAM

ANSWER KEY

1. B, 2.A, 3.A, 4.D, 5.C, 6.C, 7.D, 8.B, 9.A, 10.D,
11.C , 12.D , 13.C , 14.D , 15.B , 16.D , 17.D , 18.D , 19.A , 20.B ,
21.C , 22.B , 23.A , 24.B , 25.D , 26.C , 27.D , 28.B , 29.B , 30.A

Seat No.	
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PRN No.	
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B.C.A. II (Semester –III) Semester Examination, 2020

Human Resource Management (HRM)

Subject Code: 63397

Day & Date: Monday, 05/10/2020

Total Marks: 50

Time: 10.00 am To 11.00 am

Jr. Supervisors Sign: _____

Instructions: 1) Choose correct alternative

2) Attempt any Twenty Five (25) MCQs from the following.

3) Each MCQ carry two (2) marks.

1) The meaning of the acronym HRM is

- A) Human Relations Management
- B) Humanistic Resource Management
- C) Human Resource Management
- D) Human Resourceful Management

2) HRM is.....

- A) A staff functions
- B) A line staff functions
- C) A staff functions, line function and accounting function
- D) All of the above

3) Internal sources of recruitment involves

- A) Lent Services
- B) Extension of Service
- C) Internal Advertisement
- D) All of the above

4) Which one of the following does not include under the functions of human resource management?

- A) Planning
- B) Recruitment
- C) Organising
- D) Profitability

5) Objectives of training is

- A) Increased morale
- B) Increased productivity
- C) Favourable reaction to change
- D) All of the above

6) _____ of an employee is the process of evaluating the employee performance of the job in terms of the requirements of the job.

- A. Merit Rating
- B. Job evaluation
- C. Job analysis
- D. Performance appraisal

7) Training information system included

- A. Training aids
- B. Internal and external faculty
- C. Training resources
- D. Training needs

8) The internal supply of human resources consists of present employees who can be _____ to fill expected opening

- A. Promoted
- B. Demoted
- C. Transferred
- D. All of these

9) Off the Job Training Method consists

- A.Role Playing Method
- B.Case Study Method
- C.Programmed Training
- D.All of the above

10) The objective of the selection decision is to choose the individual who can most successful perform the job from the pool of

- A.Qualified candidates
- B.Qualified correspondent
- C.Unqualified candidates
- D.Non-qualified report

11) External sources of recruitment consists

- A.Professional Training Institutions
- B.Educational Institutions
- C.Waiting List
- D.Executive Search Agency

12) Which of the following challenges are not faced by recruiters?

- A) Job requirement
- B) Affirmative action plans
- C) Environmental conditions
- D) Product Quality

13) HRD process variable include

- A) Role clarity
- B) Work planning
- C) Better communication
- D) All of the above

14) During the lay off period, the employer has to pay-----of the basic wages.

- A) One fourth
- B) Half
- C) Three fourth
- D) One third

15) HRM is considered as

- A) A reactive function
- B) Proactive function
- C) An auxiliary function
- D) An auto- reactive function

16)-The process of analysing jobs from which job descriptions are developed are called_____.

- E) Job analysis
- F) Job evaluation
- G) Job enrichment
- H) Job enlargement

17) Which pay is one of the most crucial pay given to the employee & also shown in the pay structure?

- E) Performance
- F) Strategic
- G) Bonus
- H) Commission

18) Human Resource planning is compulsory for _____.

- A) Effective employee development programme
- B) Base for recruitment
- C) Base for selection policy
- D) all of these

19) Directing is one of the important functions of HRM which comes under_____.

- A) Managerial function
- B) Operative function
- C) Technical function
- D) Behavioural function

20) Whom does Human relation approach refer to?

- A) Worker, who should be given humanly treatment at work.
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B. C. A. (Part-I) (Semester-I) Examination March, 2021

Business Communication (CBCS)

Practice Question Bank

- **Rewrite the following sentences by choosing correct alternatives given below:**

1. The term 'Communication' has been derived from.....word communis.
 - a) Greek
 - b) Latin**
 - c) British
 - d) American
2. The word 'Communis' means.....
 - a) To tell and to show
 - b) To spread the information
 - c) To inform
 - d) All of the above**
3. There are.....elements in the process of communication.
 - a) Five
 - b) Six
 - c) Seven**
 - d) Eight
4. Communication has.....types.
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four

5. Verbal communication has.....sub-types.
- a) **Three**
 - b) Four
 - c) Five
 - d) Six
6. Non-verbal communication has.....sub-types.
- a) **Three**
 - b) Four
 - c) Five
 - d) Six
7. How many barriers are there to effective communication?
- a) Five
 - b) **Six**
 - c) Seven
 - d) Eight
8. Which of the following is the first barrier to effective communication?
- a) Faulty transmission
 - b) **Poor expression**
 - c) Noise
 - d) Physical factors
9. The barriers may be classified as.....
- a) Physical
 - b) Psychological
 - c) Linguistic and cultural
 - d) **All of the above**
10. In the case of overcoming thebarriers try to understand different cultures in different nations.
- a) Physical

b) Psychological

c) Cultural

d) Linguistic

11.....means a process, function or power of perceiving sound, specifically the special sense by which noises and tones are received as stimuli.

a) Hearing

b) Listening

c) Speaking

d) None of the above

12.....is an act of hearing a sound and understanding what you hear.

a) Hearing

b) Listening

c) Speaking

d) None of the above

13.Hearing is theprocess.

a) Physical

b) Psychological

c) Physiological

d) Emotional

14. Listening is theprocess.

a) Physical

b) Psychological

c) Physiological

d) Emotional

15.Hearing is a.....process because it is physiological.

a) Continuous

b) Temporary

- c) both a and b
- d) None of the above

16. Listening is aprocess because it is a psychological.

- a) Continuous
- b) Temporary**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

17. Listening process contains.....stages.

- a) Four
- b) Five**
- c) Six
- d) Seven

18.....is the first stage in the listening process.

- a) Decoding
- b) Responding
- c) Hearing**
- d) Remembering

19.....is the last stage in the listening process.

- a) Decoding
- b) Hearing
- c) Responding**
- d) Comprehending

20. Listening has.....types.

- a) Two**
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

21. Listening process needs.....guidelines for effective listening.

- a) Seven

b) Eight

c) Nine

d) Ten

22. There are some essential qualities which are called.....

a) Seven 'C's

b) Eight 'C's

c) Nine 'C's

d) None of the above

23. Clearness in business correspondence depends

upon.....factors.

a) Four

b) Five

c) Six

d) Seven

24.....helps to provide pause and stops, to break up groups of words into readable units.

a) Language

b) Grammar

c) Punctuation marks

d) None of the above

25. The communication must be clear about.....

a) What is the objective of communication?

b) What is to be communicated?

c) Which medium will prove to be the most suitable for this purpose?

d) All of the above

26.....constructions of sentences can be used for letter writing.

a) Active

b) Passive

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

27.....means expressing much in a few words, using as few words as possible.

- a) Correctness
- b) Clearness
- c) Conciseness**
- d) Courtesy

28.means repetition of words that add nothing to the sense.

- a) Tautology**
- b) Verbosity
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

29. Which of the following is/are the principle/principles of courtesy?

- a) Answer the letters on time
- b) Omit irritating expressions
- c) Apologize sincerely for an omission and thank generally for a favor
- d) All of the above**

30.....means logical connection between different parts of a business letter.

- a) Courtesy
- b) Coherence**
- c) Clearness
- d) None of the above

31.....is the sum total of all other essential qualities.

- a) Cheerfulness
- b) Correctness
- c) Coherence

d) Completeness

32. Business letters are.....
- a) Different from personal letters
 - b) Carry a distinct form and style
 - c) Both a and b**
 - d) None of the above
- 33.....may be individual, functionary, a group or an institution.
- a) Inside address**
 - b) Sender's address
 - c) Salutation
 - d) Letterhead
- 34.....is also called complimentary close.
- a) Closing line**
 - b) Attention line
 - c) Subject line
 - d) None of the above
- 35.....announces the name of the business.
- a) Closing line
 - b) Subject line
 - c) Letterhead**
 - d) Attention line
- 36.....draws the attention of the specific person to the contents of the letter.
- a) Attention line**
 - b) Closing line
 - c) Subject line
 - d) Dateline
- 37.....is stated clearly and boldly at the centre.
- a) Attention line

- b) Closing line
- c) Subject line**
- d) Date line

38.....is organized into appropriate paragraph in order to convey thoughts sequentially.

- a) Message**
- b) Salutation
- c) Letterhead
- d) Subject line

39.E-communication stands for.....

- a) Electronic communication**
- b) Electronic mail
- c) Electronic media
- d) None of the above

40.In an e-mail writing 'Cc' means.....

- a) Carbon copy**
- b) Courtesy copy
- c) Blind carbon copy
- d) None of the above

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BCA-I/SEM-I

Sub-Programming in C

1. Who invented C Language.?

- A) Charles Babbage
- B) Grahambel
- C) Dennis Ritchie
- D) Steve Jobs

2. C Language is a successor to which language.?

- A) FORTRAN
- B) D Language
- C) BASIC
- D) B Language

3. C is a which level language.?

- A) Low Level
- B) High Level
- C) Low + High
- D) None

Answer [=]

4. Which program outputs "Hello World.." .?

A)
main()
{
scanf("Hello World..");
}

B)
main()
{
printf("Hello World..");
}

C)
main()
{
print("Hello World..");
}

```
D)
main()
{
    scan("Hello World..");
}
```

5.C is _____ type of programming language.?

- A) Object Oriented
- B) Procedural
- C) Bit level language
- D) Functional

6. C language is used in the development of .?

- A) Databases
- B) Graphic applications
- C) Word Processors
- D) All of the above

7. What are the types of Constants in C Language.?

- A) Primary Constants
- B) Secondary Constants
- C) Basic Constants and Advanced Constants
- D) Primary Constants and Secondary Constants

8. Find an integer constant.

- A) 3.145
- B) 34
- C) "125"
- D) None of the above

9. Number of Keywords present in C Language are .?

- A) 32
- B) 34
- C) 62
- D) 64

10. Each statement in a C program should end with.?

- A) Semicolon;
- B) Colon:
- C) Period. (dot symbol)
- D) None of the above.

11. Choose a right statement.

```
int a = 10 + 4.867;
```

- A) a = 10
- B) a = 14.867
- C) a = 14
- D) compiler error.

12. An array Index starts with.?

- A) -1
- B) 0
- C) 1
- D) 2

13. What is required in each C program?

- A)The program must have at least one function.
- B)The program does not require any function.
- C)Input data
- D)Output data

14. How many characters can a string hold when declared as follows?

char name[20]:

- A)18
- B)19
- C)20
- D)None of the these

15. Name the loop that executes at least once.

- A) For
- B) If
- C)do-while
- D)while

16. An Identifier may contain.?

- A) Letters a-z, A-Z in Basic character set. Unicode alphabet characters other languages
- B) Underscore _ symbol
- C) Numbers 0 to 9 Unicode Numbers in other languages
- D) All the above

17. What is the output of the C statement.?

```
int main()
{
    int a=0;
    a = 5<2 ? 4 : 3;
    printf("%d",a);

    return 0;
}
```

- A) 4
- B) 3
- C) 5
- D) 2

18. Choose a correct C Statement using IF Conditional Statement.

A)
if(condition)
{
 //statements;
}

B)
if(condition)
{
 //statements;
}
else
{
 //statements;
}

C)
if(condition1)
{
 //statements;
}
else if(condition2)
{
 //statements;
}
else
{
 //statements;
}

D) All the above.

19. Which loop is faster in C Language, for, while or Do While.?

- A) for
- B) while
- C) do while
- D) All work at same speed

20. C language was invented in the year.?

- A) 1999
- B) 1978
- C) 1972
- D) 1990

21. A C program is a combination of.?

- A) Statements
- B) Functions
- C) Variables
- D) All of the above

22. Choose facts about continue; statement in C Language.

- A) continue; is used to take the execution control to next iteration or sequence
- B) continue; statement causes the statements below it to skip for execution
- C) continue; is usually accompanied by IF statement.
- D) All the above.

23. Choose a correct statement about C break; statement.?

- A) break; statement can be used inside switch block
- B) break; statement can be used with loops like for, while and do while.
- C) break; statement causes only the same or inner loop where break; is present to quit suddenly.
- D) All the above.

24. Choose a C Conditional Operator from the list.

- A) ?:
- B) :?
- C) <:
- D) <:

25. Q 7 - Which of the following is a logical NOT operator?

- A) !
- B) &&
- C) &
- D) All of the above

26. To print a float value which format specifier can be used?

- A) %f

B) %lf

C)%Lf

D)None of the above

27. What is constant?

A. Constants have fixed values that do not change during the execution of a program

B. Constants have fixed values that change during the execution of a program

C. Constants have unknown values that may be change during the execution of a program

D. None of the above

28. In switch statement, each case instance value must be _____?

A Variable

B. Constant

C. Special Symbol

D. None of the above

29. C programs are converted into machine language with the help of.....

A. An Editor

B. A compiler

C. An operating system

D. None of the above

30.Which one of the following is not a valid operator?

A) Employee Name

B)1Emp-name

C)Employee_Name

D)None of the above

1. What is the Mode?

22,7,22,1,7,18,18,16,6,6,7

• 7

• 18

- 21
- 6

2. What is the Median?

8,13,2,4,48

- 8
- 48
- 2
- 9

3. What is the Mean?

9, 5, 7

- 8
- 11
- 7
- 6

4. What is the Median?

34,98,12,45,61

- 98
- 12
- 34
- 45

5. To find the average of a set of numbers, add up all the items and divide by...

- 2
- The minimum
- The maximum
- The number of items

6. Which is the MIDDLE?

- Mean
- Median
- Mode
- Range

7. Which is the number that appears the MOST often?

- mean
- median
- mode
- range

8. If you have two numbers in the middle, you should

- add them together and divide by two
- find the number in between the two
- find the mean of the two numbers
- all of these

9. A data set can have more than one mode

- True
- False

10. Find the range.

12, 5, 9, 18, 22, 25, 5

- 20
- 15
- 22
- 18

11. Find the range.

5, 15, 10, 20, 15, 10, 15

- 5
- 10
- 15

- 13

12. The number of miles that Jenna cycled each week for a 7-week period is shown:

36, 42, 28, 52, 48, 36, 31

What is the median number of miles Jenna cycled?

- 24
- 36
- 39
- 52

13. How do you find the Interquartile Range?

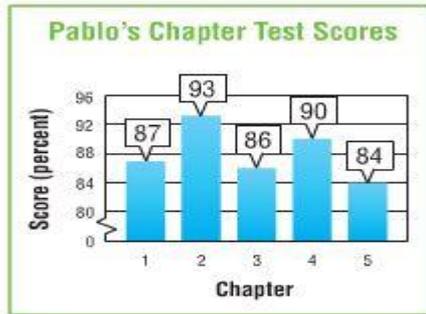
- divide the 3rd quartile by the 1st quartile
- subtract the biggest number by the smallest number
- divide the biggest number by the smallest number
- subtract the 3rd quartile by the 1st quartile (upper quartile subtract lower quartile)

14. 33, 25, 42, 25, 31, 37, 46, 29, 38

What is the interquartile range of the data?

- 8
- 9
- 13
- 21

15. Find the mode.



- 88
- no mode
- 90
- 93

23. What is the total number of students speaking different languages?

2. The table below shows the number of students speaking different languages.

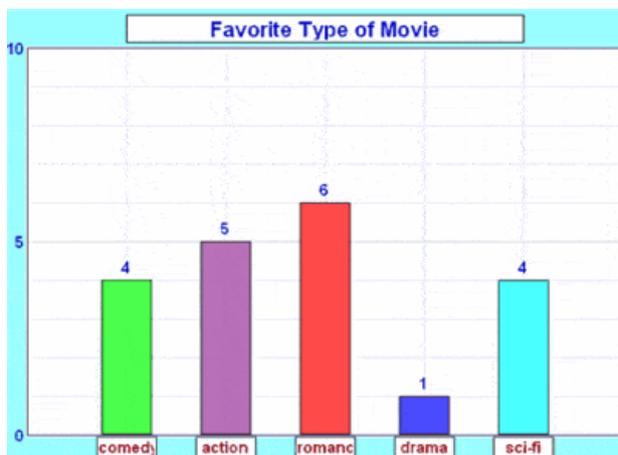
LANGUAGE	# of STUDENTS	Relative Frequency (%)
Arabic	6	
Spanish	12	
German	3	
Vietnamese	4	

What do you create here???

According to the table, what is the relative frequency (percentage) of each language spoken? Record answers ABOVE. Show work BELOW.

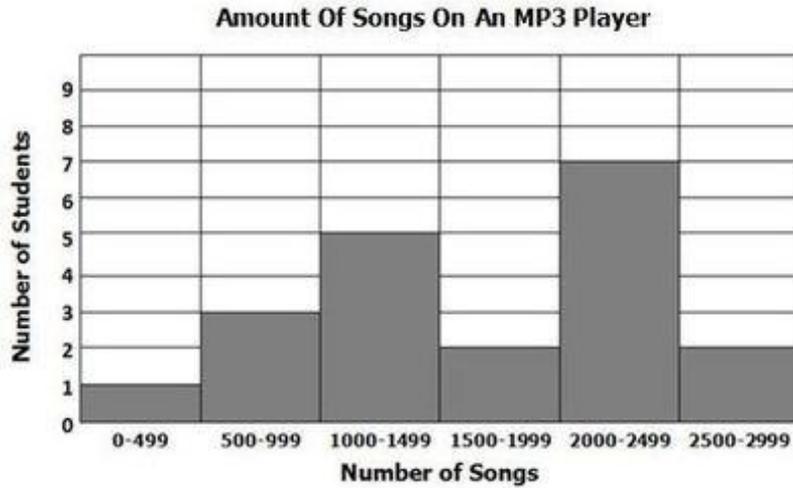
- 20
- 25
- 50
- 100

24. Which kind of graph is this?



- Bar graph
- Histogram

25. How many students have more than 1,000 songs on their MP3 player?



- 5
- 16
- 10
- 4

26. Statistically, the spread or scatterness of observations in a data is called

- discriminant
- dispersion
- range
- standard deviation

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BCA part-III (Semester-V)

Relational Database Management System

1) A _____ database allows the definition of data structure, storage, Retrieval and integrity constraints.

- i) Network
- ii) Hierarchical
- iii) Relational
- iv) None of these

2) A _____ Key is a columns whose values are the same as the Primary key in another table.

- i) Primary
- ii) secondary
- iii) Foreign
- iv) None of these

3) To delete a particular column in a relation the command used is _____

- i) UPDATE
- ii) DROP
- iii) ALTER
- iv) DELETE

4) The _____ operator is used to compare a value to a list of literals

Values that have been specified.

- i) BETWEEN
- ii) ANY
- iii) IN
- iv) ALL

5) DBMS acts as interface between _____ components of an Enterprise-class database system.

- i) Database application and the database
- ii) Data and the database
- iii) The user and the database application
- iv) Database application and SQL.

6) Schema definition is the job of database_____

- i) Sophisticated user
- ii) Native user
- iii) Programmer
- iv) Administrator

7) Character Data can be stored in SQL as_____

- i) Either Fixed or Variable Length String
- ii) Fixed Length String
- iii) Variable Length String
- iv) None of these

8) Which of the following is an Aggregate function in SQL_____

- i) Like
- ii) Union
- iii) Groupby
- iv) Max

9) Which of the following SQL command is used to retrieve data _____

- i) Delete
- ii) Insert
- iii) Select
- iv) Join

10) Which of the following is an advantage of view_____

- i) Data security
- ii) Derived columns

18) A relational database consists of a collection of

- i) Tables
- ii) Fields
- iii) Records
- iv) Keys

19) Student(ID, name, dept name, tot_cred) In this query which attribute forms the primary key?

- i) Name
- ii) Dept
- iii) Tot_cred
- iv) ID

20) The result of which operation contains all pairs of tuples from the two relations, regardless of whether their attribute values match.

- i) Join
- ii) Cartesian product
- iii) Intersection
- iv) Set difference

21) In a relational database a referential integrity constraint can be specified with the help of :

- i) primary key
- ii) foreign key
- iii) secondary key
- iv) none of the above

22) Duplicate data is referred to as :

- i) accurate data
- ii) redundant data
- iii) storage data
- iv) none of the above

23) A relation in third normal form is :

- i) in first normal form also
- ii) second normal form also
- iii) free from transitive dependencies
- iv) all of the above

24) Which of the following commands is used to get all columns in a table?

- i) #
- ii) *
- iii) %
- iv) @

25) One of the following is a valid record-based data model :

- i) Object-oriented model
- ii) Relational model
- iii) Entity-relationship model
- iv) None of the above

26) One limitation of the entity-relationship model is that it cannot :

- i) use generalization
- ii) express relationship among relationships
- iii) use single primary key
- iv) none of the above

27) Which SQL statement is used to delete data from a table

- i) COLLAPSE
- ii) REMOVE
- iii) ALTER
- iv) DELETE

28) _____ is not a category of SQL command.

- i) TCL
- ii) SCL
- iii) DCL
- iv) DDL

29) Which SQL statement is used to return only different values?

- i) SELECT DIFFERENT
- ii) SELECT UNIQUE
- iii) SELECT DISTINCT
- iv) SELECT ALL

30) The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is _____

- i) DROP FROM CUSTOMER
- ii) UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER
- iii) REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER
- iv) DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE

1. Which data communication method is used to send data over a serial communication link?

- (A) simplex (B) half duplex
(C) **full duplex** (D) all of these

2. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (A) teleprocessing combining telecommunication and DP techniques in online activities.
(B) Multiplexers are designed to accept data from several I/O devices and transmit a unified stream of data on one communication line.
(C) a half-duplex line is a communication line in which data can move in two directions, but not the same time.
(D) batch processing is the preferred processing mode for telecommunication operations.

3. The transmission signal coding method for T, the carrier is called....

- (A) NRZ (B) **Bipolar**
(C) Manchester (D) Binary

4. In a synchronous modem, the digital-to-analog converter sends a signal to the.....

- (A) transmission line (B) modulator
(C) terminal (D) **equalizer**

5. Local area network can transmit....

- (A) faster than telecommunications over public telephone lines.
(B) slower than telecommunications over public telephone lines.
(C) using twisted-pair wiring or coaxial cables
(D) **both (A) and (C)**

6. The most flexibility how devices are wired together is provided by...

- (A) **bust networks** (B) ring networks
(C) star networks (D) T-switched networks

7. A local area network....

- (A) **that connects thirty personal computers can provide more computing power than a minicomputer.**
(B) cannot become bogged down like a mainframe if the load is too high..
(C) both (A) and (B)

(D) none of these.

8. Layer one of the OSI model is.....

(A) **physical layer** (B) link layer

(C) transport layer (D) network layer

9. In OSI network architecture, the routing is performed by

(A) a data link layer (B) **network layer**

(C) transport layer (D) session layer

10. In OSI network architecture, the dialogue control, and token management are responsibilities of

(A) data link layer (B) network layer

(C) transport layer (D) **session layer**

11. Fibre-optic cables operate at frequencies near.....

(A) 20 MHz (B) 200 MHz

(C) 2 GHz (D) **800 THz**

12. Many cables have "RS-232" connectors with some wires crossed or connected to each other because....

(A) there are various RS-232 standards.

(B) many computers and peripherals use RS-232 serial interfaces, but not as DTE-to-DCE.

(C) asynchronous modem reverses the direction of transmitted and received data from the standard.

(D) none of these.

13. Frequency division multiplexing has essentially been replaced by time division multiplexing is because....

(A) there is more time than frequency.

(B) it is difficult to place channels side by side.

(C) **noise is amplified with voice when an FDM system is used.**

(D) most available frequencies have been used.

14. A half-duplex communication channel permits information to travel...

(A) both ways at once (B) **both ways, but not at once**

(C) one direction only (D) at timed intervals

15. Which of the following methods provides dedicated communications channel between two stations?

(A) Switch network

(B) Circuit switching

(C) Packet switching

(D) None of these

Subject-Fundamentals of Computer

MCQ Questions

BCA-I

1. **Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers**
 - A) First Generation
 - B) Second Generation
 - C) Third Generation
 - D) Fourth Generation**
2. **What is the main difference between a mainframe and a super computer?**
 - A) Super computer is much larger than mainframe computers
 - B) Super computers are much smaller than mainframe computers
 - C) Supercomputers are focused to execute few programs as fast as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute as many programs concurrently**
 - D) Supercomputers are focused to execute as many programs as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute few programs as fast as possible.
3. **The brain of any computer system is**
 - A) ALU
 - B) Memory
 - C) CPU**
 - D) Control unit
4. **The two kinds of main memory are:**
 - A) Primary and secondary
 - B) Random and sequential
 - C) ROM and RAM**
 - D) All of above
5. **CD-ROM is a**
 - A) Semiconductor memory
 - B) Memory register
 - C) Magnetic memory
 - D) None of above**
6. **Which of the following is not an input device?**
 - A) OCR
 - B) Optical scanners
 - C) Voice recognition device
 - D) COM (Computer Output to Microfilm)**

7. **BCD is**

- A) **Binary Coded Decimal**
- B) Bit Coded Decimal
- C) Binary Coded Digit
- D) Bit Coded Digit

8. **A compiler is a translating program which**

- A) Translates instruction of a high level language into machine language
- B) Translates entire source program into machine language program
- C) It is not involved in program's execution
- D) All of above**

9. The input hexadecimal representation of 1110 is _____

- A) 0111
- B) E**
- C) 15
- D) 14

10. Convert the binary equivalent 10101 to its decimal equivalent.

- A) 21**
- B) 12
- C) 22
- D) 31

11. Which of the following is the correct representation of a binary number?

- A) $(124)_2$
- B) 1110
- C) $(110)^2$
- D) $(000)_2$**

12. ALU is

- a) Arithmetic Logic Unit**
- b) Array Logic Unit
- c) Application Logic Unit
- d) None of above

13. MICR stands for

- a. Magnetic Ink Character Reader**
- b. Magnetic Ink Code Reader
- c. Magnetic Ink Cases Reader
- d. None

14. EEPROM stands for

- a. **Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory**
- b. Easily Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
- c. Electronic Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
- d. None of the above

15. The output quality of a printer is measured by

- a. Dot per inch
- b. Dot per sq. inch
- c. Dots printed per unit time
- d. **All of above**

16. DOS stands for

- a. **Disk Operating System**
- b. Disk operating session
- c. Digital Operating System
- d. Digital Open system

17. Magnetic disk is an example of

- a. **Secondary memory**
- b. Primary memory
- c. Main memory
- d. Both (a) and (b)

18. Cathode Ray Tube is a form of.....

- a. Keyboard
- b. Mouse
- c. **Monitor**
- d. Mother board

19. What is an operating system?

- a) collection of programs that manages hardware resources
- b) system service provider to the application programs

- c) interface between the hardware and application programs
- d) all of the mentioned**

20. Which of the following is not an operating system?

- a) Windows
- b) Linux
- c) Oracle**
- d) DOS

21. Which of the following is the extension of Notepad?

- a) .txt**
- b) .xls
- c) .ppt
- d) .bmp

22. When you delete a file in your computer, where does it go?

- a) Recycle bin**
- b) Hard disk
- c) Taskbar
- d) None of these

23. Which of the following is not application software?

- a) Windows 7**
- b) WordPad
- c) Photoshop
- d) MS-excel

24. Which of the following is group of programs?

- a) Accessories**
- b) Paint
- c) Word
- d) All of above

25. Which of the following is system software?

- a) Operating system
- b) Compiler
- c) Utilities
- d) All of the above**

26. Convert in to decimal: $(214)_8 = ?$

- a) A. $(140)_{10}$
- b) B. $(141)_{10}$
- c) C. $(142)_{10}$
- d) D. $(130)_{10}$

27. Which of the following is an output device?

- a) Keyboard
- b) Mouse
- c) Light pen
- d) VDU**

28. Which of the following is an input device?

- a) Plotter
- b) Printer
- c) VDU
- d) Mouse**

29. Which one of the following groups contains graphical file extensions?

- a) JPG, CPX, GCM
- b) GIF, TCE, WMF
- c) TCP, JPG, BMP
- d) JPG, GIF, BMP**

30. What kind of language can computer understand?

- a) Normal language
- b) Computer language
- c) **Assembly language**
- d) High-level language

C]C2B

D]All of above

9.E-Cheques are_____

A]Prepaid

B]Postpaid

C]Both a & b

D]None of these

10.An act that affects danger to computer assets is_____

A]Threat

B]Danger

C]Error

D]None of these

11._____is being used when government agencies send out & accept bids for work

A]G2G

B]G2B

C]G2C

D]G2G

12.The basic elements of websites are_____

A]Home Page

B]Web Page

C]Links and banners

D]All of above

13._____is not an online payment mode

A]Debit card

B]Credit card

C]e-cheque

D]Cash on Delivery

14.OTP stands for_____

A]One Time Password

B]On Time Processing

C]One Time Procesor

D]None of these

15.Symmetric key cryptography is also known as_____cryptography.

A]Private Key

B]Public Key

C]Asymmetric Key

D]None of these

16.The virus that are attached with vb and java files are called_____

A]Macro

B]Tojan horse

C]Script virus

D]All the above

17.What is an electronic representation of cash?

A]Digital cash

B]Electronic cash

C]e-cash

D]All of above

18.The business activity integrated by the consumer and targeted to business is known as_____

A]B2B

B]C2C

C]C2B

D]B2C

19. Electronic exchange of business documents in a standard format is known as _____

A]E-commerce

B]E-business

C]EDI

D]None of these

20. The buying and selling information, goods and services over computer network is _____

A]E-commerce

B]Commerce

C]E-business

D]All of these

21. "Google "is one of the most popular _____

A]Portal

B]Browser

C]Search engine

D]None of these

22. SET means _____

A]Standard Electronic Technology

B]Standard Electronic Transfer

C]Secure Electronic Transaction

D]None of these

23. _____ is the reverse process of encryption to make the information readable once again.

A]Spoofing

B]Decryption

C]Sniffing

D]Cryptography

24. In _____ type of payment system customer is allowed to spend only up to the amount that have pre deposited into account.

A]Prepaid

B]Postpaid

C]Both a & b

D]None of these

25. Digital cash has following characteristics: _____

A]Anonymity

B]Security

C]Confidentiality

D]All of above

26. Which among the following is not an example of computer virus?

A]Melissa

B]Trojan

C]I Love You

D]None of these

27. _____ website is one that changes or customizes itself frequently & automatically based on certain criteria.

A]Dynamic Website

B]Static Website

C]Both a & b

D]None of these

28. Which of the following describes E-commerce_____

A]Doing business electronically

B]Doing business

C]Sales of goods

D]All of these

29. _____ is the set of planned activities designed to result in a profit in a marketplace.

A]Business Model

B]Profit Model

C]Business Plan

D]Revenue Model

30. Which of the following is an example of portal?

A]Amazon

B]eBay

C]Yahoo

D]All of these

Seat No.	
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PRN No.	
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B.C.A. II (Semester –III) Semester Examination, 2020

Object Oriented Programming with C++

Subject Code: 63399

Day & Date: Tuesday, 06/10/2020

Total Marks: 50

Time: 12.00 PM To 1.00 PM

Jr. Supervisors Sign: _____

Instructions: 1) Choose correct alternative

2) Attempt any Twenty Five (25) MCQs from the following.

3) Each MCQ carry two (2) marks.

1. By default the members of the structure are

A - private _____ B - protected _____

C - public _____ D - Access specifiers not applicable for structures. _____

2. Which one is not a correct variable type in C++?

A. float B. real C. int D. double

3. An expression A.B in C++ means _____

A. A is member of object B B. B is member of Object A
C. Product of A and B D. None of these

4. Default constructor has _____ arguments.

A. No argument B. One Argument
C. Two Argument D. None of these

5. Reusability of code in C++ is achieved through _____

A. Polymorphism B. Inheritance
C. Encapsulation D. Both A and B

6. In CPP, members of a class are _____ by default.

A. Public B. Private
C. Protected D. Static

7. In C++ Program, inline functions are expanded during _____

A. Run Time B. Compile Time
C. Debug Time D. Coding Time

8. When an ADT is implemented as a C++ class, which of the following should normally be true?
- A. Member functions are private, member variables are public
 - B. Member functions are public, member variables are private
 - C. Member functions as well as member variables are private
 - D. Member functions as well as member variables are public
9. Which is more effective while calling the functions?
- A. call by value
 - B. call by reference
 - C. call by pointer
 - D. none of the mentioned
10. Which of the following is not a type of constructor?
- A. Copy constructor
 - B. Friend constructor
 - C. Default constructor
 - D. Parameterized constructor
11. Which of the following concept of oops allows compiler to insert arguments in a function call if it is not specified?
- A. Call by value
 - B. Call by reference
 - C. Default arguments
 - D. Call by pointer
12. How many types of polymorphisms are supported by C++?
- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
13. Which of the following statement is correct?
- A. A constructor is called at the time of declaration of an object.
 - B. A constructor is called at the time of use of an object.
 - C. A constructor is called at the time of declaration of a class.
 - D. A constructor is called at the time of use of a class.
14. Which of the following operator is overloaded for object cout?
- A.>> B.<< C.+ D.=
15. Which stream class is to only write on files?
- A. ofstream
 - B. ifstream
 - C. fstream
 - D. iostream
16. Which among following is used to open a file in binary mode ?

- A. ios:app
- C. ios::in

- B. ios::out
- D. ios::binary

17. Which is correct syntax?

- A. myfile:open("example.bin", ios::out);
- C. myfile::open("example.bin", ios::out);

- B. myfile.open("example.bin", ios::out);
- D. myfile.open("example.bin", ios:out);

18. What is use of eof() ?

- A. Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the next character.
- B. Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the next word.
- C. Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the end.
- D. Returns true if a file open for reading has reached the middle.

19. Which functions allow to change the location of the get and put positions?

A. sg() and sp()

B. seekg() and seekp()

C. gog() and gop()

D. seekg() and seekp()

20. Which is among following is used to Open a file for output and move the read/write control to the end of the file?

A. ios::ate

B. ios::at

C. ios::ann

D. ios::end

21. How to get position n bytes forward in fileObject?

A. fileObject.seekg(ios::cur, n);

B. fileObject.seekg(n, ios:cur);

C. fileObject.seekg(n, ios::cur);

D. fileObject.seekg(ios:cur, n);

22. Which of the following is not a file opening mode ____

A. ios::ate

B. ios::nocreate

C. ios::noreplace

D. ios::truncate

23. Which of the following remarks about the differences between constructors and destructors are correct?

- A. Constructors can take arguments but destructors cannot.
- B. Constructors can be overloaded but destructors cannot be overloaded.
- C. Destructors can take arguments but constructors cannot.

D. Both (a) and (b)

24. A constructor that accepts _____ parameters is called the default constructor.

A. One

B. Two

C. Zero

D. Three

25. Destructor has the same name as the constructor and it is preceded by _____ .

A. !

B. ?

C. ~

D. \$

26. Copy constructor must receive its arguments by _____ .

A. either pass-by-value or pass-by-reference

B. only pass-by-value

C. only pass-by-reference

D. only pass by address

27. To ensure that every object in the array receives a destructor call, always delete memory allocated as an array with operator _____ .

A. destructor

B. delete

C. delete[]

D. kill[]

28. Like constructors, can there be more than one destructors in a class?

A. Yes

B. No

C. May Be

D. Can't Say

29. Using keywords as an identifier causes _____

A. Logical Error

B. Runtime Error

C. Syntax Error

D. None of These

30. How many times "IndiaBIX" is get printed?

```
#include<stdio.h>
```

```
int main()
```

```
{
```

```
    int x;
```

```
    for(x=-1; x<=10; x++)
```

```
    {
```

```
        if(x < 5)
```

```
            continue;
```

```
        else
```

```
            break;
```

```
    printf("IndiaBIX");  
}  
return 0;  
}
```

A. Infinite times

B. 11 times

C. 0 times

D. 10 times

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B.C.A. II (Semester –IV) Semester Examination, 2020

Web Technology

Subject Code: 63406

Day & Date: Monday, 05/10/2020

Total Marks: 50

Time: 12.00 PM To 1.00 PM

Jr. Supervisors Sign: _____

Instructions: 1) Choose correct alternative

2) Attempt any Twenty Five (25) MCQs from the following.

3) Each MCQ carry two (2) marks.

1. Important attribute of tag is-

- A. Align
B. Alt
C. Href
D. SRC

2. What is the preferred way for adding a background color in HTML?

- A. <Body bgcolor=red>
B. <Body color=red>
C. <Body background=red>
D. None of these

3. HTML stands for _____

- A. Hyper Text Markup Language
B. Human Text Markup Language
C. Hyper Text Makeup Language
D. Human Text Makeup Language

4. Rowspan is used to split one row into multiple rows.

- A. True
B. False

5. <a> and are the tags used for _____

- A. Image
B. Italic
C. Scrolling Text
D. Hyper Link

6. Which HTML tag produces the smaller heading?

- A. <h2>
B. <h6>
C. <h1>
D. <h5>

7. Which is not attribute of Font Tag?

- A. Face
B. Size
C. Color
D. Text

8. WWW stands for _____

- A. Word Wide Web
B. World Wide Web
C. Wide World Web
D. None of these

9. If we want define style for an unique element, then which css selector will we use?

- A. Id
B. text
C. class
D. name

10. If we don't want to allow a floating div to the left side of an element, which css property will we use?

- A. margin B. clear C. float D. padding

11. Which of the following is not JavaScript Data Types?

- A. Undefined B. Number C. Boolean D. Float

12. If we want to use a nice looking green dotted border around an image, which css property will we use?

- A. border-color B. border-decoration
C. border-style D. border-line

13. Which element is used in the <HEAD> section on an HTML / XHTML page, if we want to use an external style sheet file to decorate the page ?

- A. <src> B. <link> C. <style> D. <css>

14. How can we write comment along with CSS code ?

- A. /* a comment */ B. // a comment //
C. / a comment / D. <' a comment'>

15. The default value of "position" attribute is _____.

- A. fixed B. absolute C. inherit D. relative

16. How will you make all paragraph elements 'RED' in color?

- A. p.all {color: red;} B. p.all {color: #990000;}
C. all.p {color: #998877;} D. p {color: red;}

17. By default Hyperlinks are displayed with an underline. How do you remove the underline from all hyperlinks by using CSS code ?

- A. a {text: no-underline;} B. a {text-decoration:none;}
C. a {text-style: no-underline;} D. a {text-decoration: no-underline;}

18. Inside which HTML element do we put the JavaScript?

- A. <script> B. <head> C. <meta> D. <style>

19. Which of the following is the correct syntax to display "Letsfindcourse" in an alert box using JavaScript?

- A. alert-box("Letsfindcourse"); B. confirm("Letsfindcourse");
C. msgbox("Letsfindcourse"); D. alert("Letsfindcourse");

20. What will be the output of the following Javascript code?

```
var string1 = "Letsfindcourse";  
var intvalue = 30;  
alert( string1 + intvalue );
```

- A. Letsfindcourse 30 B. 30
C. Letsfindcourse30 D. Exception

21. What does javascript use instead of == and !=?
A. It uses bitwise checking
B. It uses === and !== instead
C. It uses equals() and notequals() instead
D. It uses equalto()
22. Which of them is not the looping structures in JavaScript?
A. for
B. while
C. forwhich
D. dowhile
23. What is the output of following Javascript?
var a = 'letsfind';
var b = 'course';
var c = a/b;
document.write(c);
A. letsfindcourse
B. letsfind/course
C. NaN
D. None of these
24. What if we put ++ operator inside if condition? find the output of below code
< script>
var a = 10;
if(a == a++)
document.write(a);
A. Error
B. Nothing is printed
C. 10
D. 11
25. Default scripting language in ASP.
A. EcmaScript
B. VBScript
C. PERL
D. JavaScript
26. Which of the following transfer execution directly to another page?
A. Server.Transfer
B. Response.Redirect
C. Both A. and B.
D. None of the Above
27. Which of the following allow writing formatted output?
A. Response.Write()
B. Response.Output.Write()
C. Both A. and B.
D. None of the Above
28. Choose the correct option.
A. HTML form elements are used for taking user input.
B. HTML form elements are defined inside <form> tag.
C. HTML form elements can be of different types.
D. All of these.
29. Choose the incorrect option.
A. radio button allows to choose only one option from the given options.
B. default option can be chosen using attribute "selected" in radio button
C. default option can be chosen using attribute "checked" in radio button
D. checkbox allows to choose one or more than one options from the given options.
30. Which element is used to create multi-line text input?
A. text
B. textarea
C. submit
D. radio button

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B.C.A. III (Semester –V) Semester Examination, 2020

Visual Programming

Subject Code: 66419

Day & Date: Monday, 05/10/2020

Total Marks: 50

Time: 10.00 AM To 11.00 AM

Jr. Supervisors Sign: _____

Instructions: 1) Choose correct alternative

2) Attempt any Twenty Five (25) MCQs from the following.

3) Each MCQ carry two (2) marks.

1. IDE stands for.....

A. Internet Development Environment

B. Integrated Dual Environment

C. Integrated Development Environment

D. Integrated Desktop Environment

2. Which windows displays a list of all forms and modules making up your application

A. Project window

B. Properties window

C. Form layout window

D. All of the above

3. Properties can be viewed in two ways

A. Alphabetic and Categorized

B. Alphabetic and Numeric

C. Numeric and Alphanumeric

D. None of these

4. Which of the following window is the central to the development of Visual Basic Applications?

A. Project window

B. Form window

C. Properties window

D. All of the above

5. CLR stands for-

A. Critical Language Runtime

B. Common Language Runtime

C. Clear Language Runtime

D. None of These

6. Stack is _____

A. Static Memory Allocation

B. Dynamic Memory Allocation

C. Both A & B

D. None of Above

7. _____ is application software that allows us to view and explore information on the web.

- A. Web Server
- B. Web Browser
- C. Web Client
- D. None of These

8. _____ receives the information from the controller and executes the instruction line by line.

- A. Compiler
- B. Interpreter
- C. Translator
- D. Collector

9. Which is not request method?

- A. GET
- B. POST
- C. CONNECT
- D. TRANSFER

10. Status code 5xx stands for _____

- A. Informational
- B. Success
- C. Client Error
- D. Server Error

11. What will be the content of the variable x after the following statement is executed?

$x = \text{Math.Sqrt}((9 + 7) / (4 * 2) + 2)$

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

12. Which one of the following is NOT one of the three main types of errors?

- A) Syntax error
- B) Logic error
- C) Declaration error
- D) Run-time error

13. What type of numeric variable type holds the most data?

- A) Short
- B) Long
- C) Integer
- D) Double

14. Which of the following is correct about reference type variables in C#?

A - The reference types do not contain the actual data stored in a variable.

B - They contain a reference to the variables.

C - Example of built-in reference types are: object, dynamic, and string.

D - All of the above.

15. The finally block is used to execute a given set of statements, whether an exception is thrown or not thrown.

A - true

B - false

16. Which of the following statements is correct about Managed Code?

- A. Managed code is the code that is compiled by the JIT compilers.
- B. Managed code is the code where resources are Garbage Collected.
- C. Managed code is the code that runs on top of Windows.
- D. Managed code is the code that is written to target the services of the CLR.

17. Which of the following components of the .NET framework provide an extensible set of classes that can be used by any .NET compliant programming language?

- A. NET class libraries
- B. Common Language Runtime
- C. Common Language Infrastructure
- D. Component Object Model

18. Which of the following .NET components can be used to remove unused references from the managed heap?

- A. Common Language Infrastructure
- B. CLR
- C. Garbage Collector
- D. Class Loader

19. Which of the following is the root of the .NET type hierarchy?

- A. System.Object
- B. System.Type
- C. System.Base
- D. System.Parent

20. All C# applications begin execution by calling the _____ method.

- A. Class()
- B. Main()
- C. Submain()
- D. Namespace

21. Which of the function is used to check textbox only contain number?

- A. char.IsDigit
- B. char.IsLetter
- C. char.IsNumber
- D. char.IsLetterOrDigit

22. Application_Start event is available in which file?

- A. Global.asax
- B. Local.asax
- C. WeB.config
- D. None of the above

23. You have to log the data into database if your session times out. Which event you will use?

- A. Session_End
- B. Application_End

B.C.S. (Part-III) (Semester-V) Examination March 2021

English (Comp.) (Paper-C)

English for Communication (CBCS)

Practice Question Bank

- **Rewrite the following sentences by choosing correct alternative.**
 1. The pilgrimage started with the feelings of
 - a) Grief
 - b) Joy and excitement**
 - c) Burden
 - d) Fear
 2. The poem 'Enterprise' describes ajourney towards a specific goal.
 - a) Strange
 - b) Happy
 - c) Metaphorical**
 - d) Adventurous
 3. The travelers passed through.....cities.
 - a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three**
 - d) Four
 4. The travelers were deprived of common needs like
 - a) Paste
 - b) Soap**
 - c) Food
 - d) Water

5. The trip had darkened every.....
- a) **Face**
 - b) Cheek
 - c) Leg
 - d) Finger
6. The poem 'Enterprise' is taken from Nissim Ezekiel's collection of poems
- a) Time to Change
 - b) Sixty Poems
 - c) Latter-Day Psalms
 - d) **The Unfinished Man**
7. Nissim Ezekiel was awarded the Sahitya Akademi Award in.....
- a) 1913
 - b) **1983**
 - c) 1988
 - d) 1980
8. In the fable 'The Ant the Grasshopper' the ant stands for.....
- a) **Hard work**
 - b) Idleness
 - c) Enjoyment
 - d) Kindness
9. In the fable 'The Ant the Grasshopper' the grasshopper stands for.....
- a) Hard work
 - b) **Idleness**
 - c) Enjoyment
 - d) Kindness
10. According to the narrator every family has a
- a) Good cat

b) White sheep

c) **Black sheep**

d) Good dog

11. The narrator suspected that the cause of George's deep gloom is.....

a) Cronshaw

b) His wife

c) His daughters

d) **His brother, Tom**

12. Once or twice George fell to Tom's promises of.....and gave him considerable sums.

a) **Amendment**

b) Blackmail

c) Visiting Monte Carlo

d) Live in London

13. George was only.....older than his scapegrace brother, Tom.

a) **A year**

b) Two years

c) Three years

d) Four years

14. George was honest,.....and worthy.

a) Idle

b) **Industrious**

c) Lazy

d) Insensitive

15. The woman that Tom engaged with left him half a million pounds, a....., a house in London and a house in the country when she died.

a) A hotel

b) Club

c) Farmhouse

d) Yacht

16. The story 'The Ant and the Grasshopper' is taken from William Somerset Maugham's collection of story.....

a) Six Stories written in the First Person Singular

b) The Complete Short Stories of W. Maugham, Vol. I

c) The Casuarina Tree: Six Stories

d) The Trembling of a Leaf

17. For more than thirty years Morris has made a study of.....

a) Detective fiction

b) His shortcomings

c) Safety measures

d) Jewellery shops

18. William Morris was working in the shop for.....

a) Ten years

b) Seventeen years

c) Twelve years

d) Twenty years

19.noticed a girl looking in the window of the undertaker's opposite.

a) Mr. Regnier

b) William Morris

c) Miss Susskind

d) A customer

20. could not decide which ring he wanted to buy.

a) William Morris

b) Miss Susskind

c) Mr. Regnier

d) The American

21. The American had disposed off the gum.....

- a) On the carpet
 - b) In wastepaper basket
 - c) Underneath the ledge of the corner**
 - d) In the tray
22. The prose. "Forgetting Our Own History" is written by.....
- a) Rani Laxmibai
 - b) Sudha Murthy**
 - c) Obvavva of Chitradurga
 - d) Kittur Chennamma
23. The prose. "Forgetting Our Own History" is taken from.....
- a) Wise and Otherwise**
 - b) The Day I Stopped Drinking Milk
 - c) Mahasweta
 - d) The Old Man and His God
24. According to Sudha Murthy,.....is inversely proportional to economic standing.
- a) Writing
 - b) Travelling
 - c) Conversation**
 - d) Reading
25. There were.....teenagers sitting next to Murthy on the Delhi-Bangalore flight.
- a) Two**
 - b) Three
 - c) Four
 - d) Five
26. Murthy realized that the young people could only associate her trophy with.....and races.
- a) Bulls

- b) Dogs
- c) Rats
- d) Horses**

27. How many types of questions should be asked at the time of interview?

- a) Two
- b) Three**
- c) Four
- d) Five

28. At the time of interview the answers should be given.....and.....

- a) Concisely
- b) Precisely
- c) Both a and b**
- d) None of the above

29. Walk inand.....from the entrance to the interview table.

- a) Smartly
- b) Cheerfully
- c) Both a and b**
- d) None of the above

30. E-mail stands for.....

- a) Electronic mail**
- b) Electronic media
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

31. 'Cc' means.....

- a) Carbon copy
- b) Courtesy copy
- c) Both a and b**
- d) None of the above

32. The subject line in an e-mail should be.....

- a) Short
- b) Specific
- c) Clear
- d) All of the above**

33.....e-mails are written to friends, relatives and colleagues.

- a) Informal**
- b) Formal
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

34.....is a form of online publishing, communication and expression.

- a) E-mail
- b) Blog**
- c) E-pal
- d) None of the above

35.Blog has two types.....and.....

- a) Personal
- b) Professional
- c) Both a and b**
- d) None of the above

36.....letters are also known as official or business letters.

- a) Formal
- b) Informal
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

37.....can be called an online diary.

- a) E-mail
- b) Blogs**
- c) E-pal
- d) None of the above

38. 'Bcc' means.....

- a) Carbon copy
- b) Courtesy copy
- c) Blind carbon copy
- d) None of the above

39.....is a kind of friendship developed by exchanging letters.

- a) **Pen friend**
- b) E-mail pal
- c) Blog
- d) None of the above

40. Blog contain.....

- a) Header and footer
- b) Main content
- c) Side bar
- d) **All of the above**

Jaysingpur College, Jaysingpur
BCS-I/SEM-I
Subject-Fundamentals of Computer

1. Microprocessors as switching devices are for which generation computers

- A) First Generation
- B) Second Generation
- C) Third Generation
- D) Fourth Generation

2. What is the main difference between a mainframe and a super computer?

- A) Super computer is much larger than mainframe computers
- B) Super computers are much smaller than mainframe computers
- C) Supercomputers are focused to execute few programs as fast as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute as many programs concurrently
- D) Supercomputers are focused to execute as many programs as possible while mainframe uses its power to execute few programs as fast as possible.

3. The brain of any computer system is

- A) ALU
- B) Memory
- C) CPU
- D) Control unit

4. The two kinds of main memory are:

- A) Primary and secondary
- B) Random and sequential
- C) ROM and RAM
- D) All of above

5. CD-ROM is a

- A) Semiconductor memory
- B) Memory register
- C) Magnetic memory
- D) None of above

6. Which of the following is not an input device?

- A) OCR
- B) Optical scanners
- C) Voice recognition device
- D) COM (Computer Output to Microfilm)

7. BCD is

- A) Binary Coded Decimal
- B) Bit Coded Decimal
- C) Binary Coded Digit
- D) Bit Coded Digit

8. A compiler is a translating program which

- A) Translates instruction of a high level language into machine language
- B) Translates entire source program into machine language program
- C) It is not involved in program's execution
- D) All of above

9. The input hexadecimal representation of 1110 is _____

- A) 0111
- B) E
- C) 15
- D) 14

10. Convert the binary equivalent 10101 to its decimal equivalent.

- A) 21
- B) 12
- C) 22
- D) 31

11. Which of the following is the correct representation of a binary number?

- A) $(124)_2$
- B) 1110
- C) $(110)^2$
- D) $(000)_2$

12. ALU is

- A) Arithmetic Logic Unit
- B) Array Logic Unit
- C) Application Logic Unit
- D) None of above

13. MICR stands for

- A) Magnetic Ink Character Reader
- B) Magnetic Ink Code Reader
- C) Magnetic Ink Cases Reader
- D) None

14. EEPROM stands for

- A) Electrically Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
- B) Easily Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
- C) Electronic Erasable Programmable Read Only Memory
- D). None of the above

15. The output quality of a printer is measured by

- A) Dot per inch
- B) Dot per sq. inch
- C) Dots printed per unit time
- D) All of above

16. DOS stands for

- A)Disk Operating System
- B)Disk operating session
- C)Digital Operating System
- D)Digital Open system

17. Magnetic disk is an example of

- A)Secondary memory
- B) Primary memory
- C)Main memory
- D)Both (a) and (b)

18. Cathode Ray Tube is a form of.....

- a. Keyboard
- b. Mouse
- c. Monitor
- d. Mother board

19. What is an operating system?

- a) collection of programs that manages hardware resources
- b) system service provider to the application programs
- c) interface between the hardware and application programs
- d) all of the mentioned

20. Which of the following is not an operating system?

- a) Windows
- b) Linux
- c) Oracle

d) DOS

21. Which of the following is the extension of Notepad?

- a) .txt
- b) .xls
- c) .ppt
- d) .bmp

22. When you delete a file in your computer, where does it go?

- a) Recycle bin
- b) Hard disk
- c) Taskbar
- d) None of these

23. Which of the following is not application software?

- a) Windows 7
- b) WordPad
- c) Photoshop
- d) MS-excel

24. Which of the following is group of programs?

- a) Accessories
- b) Paint
- c) Word
- d) All of above

25. Which of the following is system software?

- a) Operating system
- b) Compiler
- c) Utilities
- d) All of the above

26. Convert in to decimal: $(214)_8 = ?$

- a) A.(140)₁₀
- b) B.(141)₁₀
- c) C.(142)₁₀
- d) D.(130)₁₀

27. Which of the following is an output device?

- a) Keyboard
- b) Mouse
- c) Light pen
- d) VDU

28. Which of the following is an input device?

- a) Plotter
- b) Printer
- c) VDU
- d) Mouse

29. Which one of the following groups contains graphical file extensions?

- a) JPG, CPX, GCM
- b) GIF, TCE, WMF
- c) TCP, JPG, BMP
- d) JPG, GIF, BMP

30. What kind of language can computer understand?

- a) Normal language
- b) Computer language
- c) Assembly language
- d) High-level language

Digital ElectronicsI

BCSI

1. The given hexadecimal number $(1E.53)_{16}$ is equivalent to _____

- a) $(35.684)_8$
- b) $(36.246)_8$
- c) $(34.340)_8$
- d) $(35.599)_8$

Answer: b

Explanation: First, the hexadecimal number is converted to its equivalent binary form, by writing the binary equivalent of each digit in form of 4 bits. Then, the binary equivalent bits are grouped in terms of 3 bits and then for each of the 3-bits, the respective digit is written. Thus, the octal equivalent is obtained.

$$\begin{aligned}(1E.53)_{16} &= (0001\ 1110.0101\ 0011)_2 \\ &= (00011110.01010011)_2 \\ &= (011110.010100110)_2 \\ &= (011\ 110.010\ 100\ 110)_2 \\ &= (36.246)_8.\end{aligned}$$

2. The octal number $(651.124)_8$ is equivalent to _____

- a) $(1A9.2A)_{16}$
- b) $(1B0.10)_{16}$
- c) $(1A8.A3)_{16}$
- d) $(1B0.B0)_{16}$

Answer: a

Explanation: First, the octal number is converted to its equivalent binary form, by writing the binary equivalent of each digit in form of 3 bits. Then, the binary equivalent bits are grouped in terms of 4 bits and then for each of the 4-bits, the respective digit is written. Thus, the hexadecimal equivalent is obtained.

$$\begin{aligned}(651.124)_8 &= (110\ 101\ 001.001\ 010\ 100)_2 \\ &= (110101001.001010100)_2 \\ &= (0001\ 1010\ 1001.0010\ 1010)_2 \\ &= (1A9.2A)_{16}.\end{aligned}$$

3. The octal equivalent of the decimal number $(417)_{10}$ is _____

- a) $(641)_8$
- b) $(619)_8$
- c) $(640)_8$
- d) $(598)_8$

Answer: a

Explanation: Octal equivalent of decimal number is obtained by dividing the number by 8 and collecting the remainders in reverse order.

$$8 \mid 417$$

$$8 \mid 52 - 1$$

$$8 \mid 6 - 4$$

$$\text{So, } (417)_{10} = (641)_8.$$

4. Convert the hexadecimal number $(1E2)_{16}$ to decimal.

- a) 480
- b) 483

- c) 482
- d) 484

Answer: c

Explanation: Hexadecimal to Decimal conversion is obtained by multiplying 16 to the power of base index along with the value at that index position.

$$(1E2)_{16} = 1 * 16^2 + 14 * 16^1 + 2 * 16^0 \text{ (Since, E = 14)}$$
$$= 256 + 224 + 2 = (482)_{10}.$$

5. $(170)_{10}$ is equivalent to _____

- a) $(FD)_{16}$
- b) $(DF)_{16}$
- c) $(AA)_{16}$
- d) $(AF)_{16}$

Answer: c

Explanation: Hexadecimal equivalent of decimal number is obtained by dividing the number by 16 and collecting the remainders in reverse order.

$$16 \mid 170$$

$$16 \mid 10 - 10$$

Hence, $(170)_{10} = (AA)_{16}$.

6. Convert $(214)_8$ into decimal.

- a) $(140)_{10}$
- b) $(141)_{10}$
- c) $(142)_{10}$
- d) $(130)_{10}$

Answer: a

Explanation: Octal to Decimal conversion is obtained by multiplying 8 to the power of base index along with the value at that index position.

$$(214)_8 = 2 * 8^2 + 1 * 8^1 + 4 * 8^0$$
$$= 128 + 8 + 4 = (140)_{10}.$$

7. Convert $(0.345)_{10}$ into an octal number.

- a) $(0.16050)_8$
- b) $(0.26050)_8$
- c) $(0.19450)_8$
- d) $(0.24040)_8$

Answer: b

Explanation: Converting decimal fraction into octal number is achieved by multiplying the fraction part by 8 everytime and collecting the integer part of the result, unless the result is 1.

$$0.345 * 8 = 2.762$$

$$0.760 * 8 = 6.086$$

$$0.08 * 8 = 0.640$$

$$0.640 * 8 = 5.125$$

$$0.120 * 8 = 0.960$$

So, $(0.345)_{10} = (0.26050)_8$.

8. Convert the binary number $(01011.1011)_2$ into decimal.

- a) $(11.6875)_{10}$
- b) $(11.5874)_{10}$
- c) $(10.9876)_{10}$

d) $(10.7893)_{10}$

Answer: a

Explanation: Binary to Decimal conversion is obtained by multiplying 2 to the power of base index along with the value at that index position.

$$(01011)_2 = 0 * 2^4 + 1 * 2^3 + 0 * 2^2 + 1 * 2^1 + 1 * 2^0 = 11$$

$$(1011)_2 = 1 * 2^{-1} + 0 * 2^{-2} + 1 * 2^{-3} + 1 * 2^{-4} = 0.6875$$

So, $(01011.1011)_2 = (11.6875)_{10}$.

9. Octal to binary conversion: $(24)_8 = ?$

a) $(111101)_2$

b) $(010100)_2$

c) $(111100)_2$

d) $(101010)_2$

Answer: b

Explanation: Each digit of the octal number is expressed in terms of group of 3 bits. Thus, the binary equivalent of the octal number is obtained.

$$(24)_8 = (010100)_2.$$

10. Convert binary to octal: $(110110001010)_2 = ?$

a) $(5512)_8$

b) $(6612)_8$

c) $(4532)_8$

d) $(6745)_8$

Answer: b

Explanation: The binary equivalent is segregated into groups of 3 bits, starting from left. And then for each group, the respective digit is written. Thus, the octal equivalent is obtained.

$$(110110001010)_2 = (6612)_8.$$

11. The universal gate is

1. NAND gate

1. OR gate

2. AND gate

3. None of the above

Ans. 1

12. The inverter is

1. NOT gate

2. OR gate

3. AND gate

4. None of the above

Ans. 1

13. The inputs of a NAND gate are connected together. The resulting circuit is

1. OR gate

2. AND gate
3. NOT gate
4. None of the above

Ans. 3

14. The NOR gate is OR gate followed by

1. AND gate
2. NAND gate
3. NOT gate
4. None of the above

Ans. 3

15. The NAND gate is AND gate followed by

1. NOT gate
2. OR gate
3. AND gate
4. None of the above

Ans. 1

16. Digital circuit can be made by the repeated use of

1. OR gates
2. NOT gates
3. NAND gates
4. None of the above

Ans. 3

17. The only function of NOT gate is to

1. Stop signal
2. Invert input signal
3. Act as a universal gate
4. None of the above

Ans. 2

18. When an input signal 1 is applied to a NOT gate, the output is

1. 0
2. 1
3. Either 0 & 1

4. None of the above

Ans. 1

19. In Boolean algebra, the bar sign (-) indicates

1. OR operation
2. AND operation
3. NOT operation
4. None of the above

Ans. 3

20. An OR gate has 4 inputs. One input is high and the other three are low. The output is

1. Low
2. High
3. alternately high and low
4. may be high or low depending on relative magnitude of inputs

Ans. 2

21. Both OR and AND gates can have only two inputs.

1. True
2. False

Ans. 2

22. The output will be a LOW for any case when one or more inputs are zero in a/an

1. OR Gate
2. NOT Gate
3. AND Gate
4. NAND Gate

Ans. 3

23. What is a multiplexer?

- a) It is a type of decoder which decodes several inputs and gives one output
- b) A multiplexer is a device which converts many signals into one
- c) It takes one input and results into many output
- d) It is a type of encoder which decodes several inputs and gives one output

Answer: b

Explanation: A multiplexer (or MUX) is a device that selects one of several analog or digital input signals and forwards the selected input into a single line, depending on the active select lines.

24. Which combinational circuit is renowned for selecting a single input from multiple inputs & directing the binary information to output line?

- a) Data Selector
- b) Data distributor

- c) Both data selector and data distributor
- d) DeMultiplexer

Answer: a

Explanation: Data Selector is another name of Multiplexer. A multiplexer (or MUX) is a device that selects one of several analog or digital input signals and forwards the selected input into a single line, depending on the active select lines.

25. What is a multiplexer?

- a) It is a type of decoder which decodes several inputs and gives one output
- b) A multiplexer is a device which converts many signals into one
- c) It takes one input and results into many output
- d) It is a type of encoder which decodes several inputs and gives one output

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: A multiplexer (or MUX) is a device that selects one of several analog or digital input signals and forwards the selected input into a single line, depending on the active select lines.

26. Which combinational circuit is renowned for selecting a single input from multiple inputs & directing the binary information to output line?

- a) Data Selector
- b) Data distributor
- c) Both data selector and data distributor
- d) DeMultiplexer

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: Data Selector is another name of Multiplexer. A multiplexer (or MUX) is a device that selects one of several analog or digital input signals and forwards the selected input into a single line, depending on the active select lines.

27. Why is a demultiplexer called a data distributor?

- a) The input will be distributed to one of the outputs
- b) One of the inputs will be selected for the output
- c) The output will be distributed to one of the inputs
- d) Single input to Single Output

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: A demultiplexer sends a single input to multiple outputs, depending on the select lines. For one input, the demultiplexer gives several outputs. That is why it is called a data distributor.

28. Most demultiplexers facilitate which type of conversion?

- a) Decimal-to-hexadecimal
- b) Single input, multiple outputs
- c) AC to DC
- d) Odd parity to even parity

View Answer

29. In 1-to-4 demultiplexer, how many select lines are required?

- a) 2

- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: The formula for total no. of outputs is given by 2^n , where n is the no. of select lines. Therefore, for 1:4 demultiplexer, 2 select lines are required.

30. In a multiplexer the output depends on its _____

- a) Data inputs
- b) Select inputs
- c) Select outputs
- d) Enable pin

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: A demultiplexer sends a single input to multiple outputs, depending on the select lines. As the select input changes, the output of the multiplexer varies according to that input.

1. Who invented C Language.?

- A) Charles Babbage
- B) Grahambel
- C) Dennis Ritchie
- D) Steve Jobs

2. C Language is a successor to which language.?

- A) FORTRAN
- B) D Language
- C) BASIC
- D) B Language

3. C is a which level language.?

- A) Low Level
- B) High Level
- C) Low + High
- D) None

Answer [=]

4. Which program outputs "Hello World.." .?

A)
main()
{
 scanf("Hello World..");
}

B)
main()
{
 printf("Hello World..");
}

C)
main()
{
 print("Hello World..");
}

D)

```
main()
{
    scan("Hello World.");
}
```

5. C is _____ type of programming language.?

- A) Object Oriented
- B) Procedural
- C) Bit level language
- D) Functional

6. C language is used in the development of .?

- A) Databases
- B) Graphic applications
- C) Word Processors
- D) All of the above

7. What are the types of Constants in C Language.?

- A) Primary Constants
- B) Secondary Constants
- C) Basic Constants and Advanced Constants
- D) Primary Constants and Secondary Constants

8. Find an integer constant.

- A) 3.145
- B) 34
- C) "125"
- D) None of the above

9. Number of Keywords present in C Language are .?

- A) 32
- B) 34
- C) 62
- D) 64

10. Each statement in a C program should end with.?

- A) Semicolon;
- B) Colon:
- C) Period. (dot symbol)
- D) None of the above.

11. Choose a right statement.

int a = 10 + 4.867;

- A) a = 10
- B) a = 14.867
- C) a = 14
- D) compiler error.

12. An array Index starts with.?

- A) -1
- B) 0
- C) 1
- D) 2

13. What is required in each C program?

- A)The program must have at least one function.
- B)The program does not require any function.
- C)Input data
- D)Output data

14. How many characters can a string hold when declared as follows?

char name[20]:

- A)18
- B)19
- C)20
- D)None of the these

15. Name the loop that executes at least once.

- A) For
- B) If
- C)do-while
- D)while

16. An Identifier may contain.?

- A) Letters a-z, A-Z in Basic character set. Unicode alphabet characters other languages
- B) Underscore _ symbol
- C) Numbers 0 to 9 Unicode Numbers in other languages
- D) All the above

17. What is the output of the C statement.?

int main()

```
{  
    int a=0;  
    a = 5<2 ? 4 : 3;  
    printf("%d",a);  
  
    return 0;  
}
```

- A) 4
- B) 3
- C) 5
- D) 2

18. Choose a correct C Statement using IF Conditional Statement.

A)
if(condition)
{
 //statements;
}

B)
if(condition)
{
 //statements;
}
else
{
 //statements;
}

C)
if(condition1)
{
 //statements;
}
else if(condition2)
{
 //statements;
}
else
{
 //statements;
}

D) All the above.

19. Which loop is faster in C Language, for, while or Do While.?

A) for

- B) while
- C) do while
- D) All work at same speed

20. C language was invented in the year.?

- A) 1999
- B) 1978
- C) 1972
- D) 1990

21. A C program is a combination of.?

- A) Statements
- B) Functions
- C) Variables
- D) All of the above

22. Choose facts about continue; statement in C Language.

- A) continue; is used to take the execution control to next iteration or sequence
- B) continue; statement causes the statements below it to skip for execution
- C) continue; is usually accompanied by IF statement.
- D) All the above.

23. Choose a correct statement about C break; statement.?

- A) break; statement can be used inside switch block
- B) break; statement can be used with loops like for, while and do while.
- C) break; statement causes only the same or inner loop where break; is present to quit suddenly.
- D) All the above.

24. Choose a C Conditional Operator from the list.

- A) ?:
- B) :?
- C) <:
- D) <:

25. Q 7 - Which of the following is a logical NOT operator?

- A) !
- B) &&
- C) &
- D) All of the above

26. To print a float value which format specifier can be used?

- A) %f
- B) %lf
- C) %Lf

D)None of the above

27. What is constant?

- A. Constants have fixed values that do not change during the execution of a program
- B. Constants have fixed values that change during the execution of a program
- C. Constants have unknown values that may be change during the execution of a program
- D. None of the above

28. In switch statement, each case instance value must be _____?

- A Variable
- B. Constant
- C. Special Symbol
- D. None of the above

29. C programs are converted into machine language with the help of.....

- A. An Editor
- B. A compiler
- C. An operating system
- D. None of the above

30.Which one of the following is not a valid operator?

- A) Employee Name
- B)1Emp-name
- C)Employee_Name
- D)None of the above

5. What is the Mode?

22,7,22,1,7,18,18,16,6,6,7

- 7
- 18
- 21
- 6

6. What is the Median?

8,13,2,4,48

- 8
- 48
- 2
- 9

7. What is the Mean?

9, 5, 7

- 8
- 11
- 7
- 6

8. What is the Median?

34,98,12,45,61

- 98
- 12
- 34
- 45

5. To find the average of a set of numbers, add up all the items and divide by...

- 2
- The minimum
- The maximum
- The number of items

6. Which is the MIDDLE?

- Mean
- Median
- Mode
- Range

7. Which is the number that appears the MOST often?

- mean
- median
- mode
- range

8. If you have two numbers in the middle, you should

- add them together and divide by two
- find the number in between the two
- find the mean of the two numbers
- all of these

9. A data set can have more than one mode

- True
- False

10. Find the range.

12, 5, 9, 18, 22, 25, 5

- 20
- 15
- 22
- 18

11. Find the range.

5, 15, 10, 20, 15, 10, 15

- 5
- 10
- 15
- 13

12. The number of miles that Jenna cycled each week for a 7-week period is shown:

36, 42, 28, 52, 48, 36, 31

What is the median number of miles Jenna cycled?

- 24
- 36
- 39
- 52

14. How do you find the Interquartile Range?

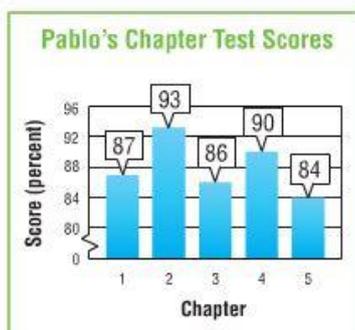
- divide the 3rd quartile by the 1st quartile
- subtract the biggest number by the smallest number
- divide the biggest number by the smallest number
- subtract the 3rd quartile by the 1st quartile (upper quartile subtract lower quartile)

14. 33, 25, 42, 25, 31, 37, 46, 29, 38

What is the interquartile range of the data?

- 8
- 9
- 13
- 21

15. Find the mode.



- 88
- no mode
- 90
- 93

23. What is the total number of students speaking different languages?

2. The table below shows the number of students speaking different languages.

LANGUAGE	# of STUDENTS	Relative Frequency (%)
Arabic	6	
Spanish	12	
German	3	
Vietnamese	4	

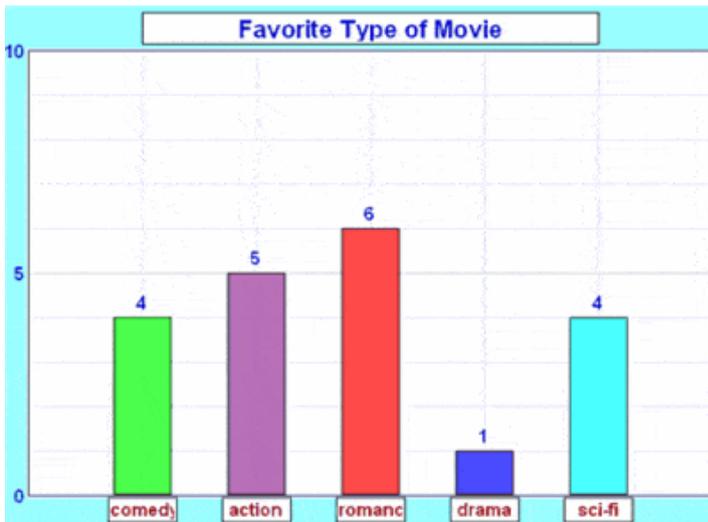
What do you create here???

According to the table, what is the relative frequency (percentage) of each language spoken? Record answers ABOVE. Show work BELOW.

- 20
- 25
- 50
- 100

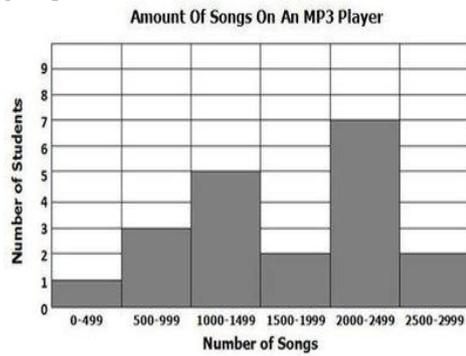
24. Which kind of graph is this?

-



- Bar graph
- Histogram

25. How many students have more than 1,000 songs on their MP3 player?



- 5
- 16
- 10
- 4

26. Statistically, the spread or scatterness of observations in a data is called

- discriminant
- dispersion
- range
- standard deviation

B.C. S. (Part-I) (Semester-I) Examination March 2021

English (Comp.) (Paper-A)

English for Communication (CBCS)

Practice Question Bank

- **Rewrite the following sentences by choosing correct alternative.**

26.....always knows where and when to stop.

e) Man

f) Nature

g) Technology

h) Science

27.The way of life based on..... can not last long.

e) Socialism

f) Democracy

g) Materialism

h) Science and technology

28.The primary task of technology is to.....the burden of man's work in order to develop his potential.

e) Increase

f) Lighten

g) Stop

h) Double

29.....is very near to the bottom of the league table of industrial progress.

e) Burma

f) India

g) South Africa

- h) Pakistan
30. To enjoy the human life, man has to be lucky enough to find a good.....
- e) Follower
 - f) Teacher**
 - g) President
 - h) Book
31.of 'total social time' is spent in sleeping, eating, watching television, doing non-productive job or just killing time.
- e) 3½ percent
 - f) 50 percent
 - g) 96½ percent**
 - h) 80 percent
32. It is said that from the factory dead matter goes out improved, where as men there are
- e) Also improved
 - f) Corrupted and degraded**
 - g) Becoming happy
 - h) Very fine and cultured
33. The production of too many useful things results in too many.....
- e) Useful people
 - f) Useless people**
 - g) Problems
 - h) Politicians
34. Modern technology is showing an increasingly.....
- e) Human face
 - f) Inhuman face**
 - g) Progressive thoughts
 - h) Human values

35. Today's modern industrial society is in very.....and holds no promise of survival.
- e) **Deep trouble**
 - f) Happy state
 - g) Luxurious
 - h) Best and ideal condition
36. If birds could talk,could walk with us.
- e) Animals
 - f) **Trees**
 - g) Flowers
 - h) Rocks
37. If birds could talk,could speak its desire and meaning of songs to the rocks.
- e) Trees
 - f) **Spring**
 - g) Flowers
 - h) Waves
38.could return and open its petals fresh.
- e) Flowers
 - f) Trees
 - g) **Past**
 - h) Spring
- 39.....could wake up after the sunrise and chat with us.
- e) **Graveyard**
 - f) Forests
 - g) Animals
 - h) Birds
40. The speaker in the poem is.....
- e) A child

f) God

g) A boy

h) A man

41. A child may scatter the petals to the.....

e) Water

f) Land

g) Sky

h) Winds

42. The mind of the youth may wandergod.

e) Near

f) Towards

g) Away from

h) With

43. God will be a.....on the neck of the man.

e) Toy

f) Garland

g) Guest

h) Button

44. God will be always. the man.

e) With

f) Away from

g) Neglecting

h) Ignoring

45. We refuse to believe that bank of justice is.....

e) Corrupt

f) Bankrupt

g) Unfair

h) Just

46. It would be.....for the nation to underestimate the determination of the Negro.

e) **Fatal**

f) Destructive

g) Harmful

h) Dangerous

47. We must conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and

e) Unity

f) Duty

g) **Discipline**

h) Devotion

48. We cannot walk.....

e) Fast

f) **Alone**

g) Together

h) Slowly

49. Let us not wallow in the valley of.....

e) **Despair**

f) Frustration

g) Hope

h) Desire

50. One day the children will be judged by.....

e) **Their character**

f) Their degrees

g) Their innocence

h) The status of their parents

• **Identify synonyms of the underlined words.**

51. It is not easy to induce Indian people to accept any changes in the society.

- a) Teach
- b) Persuade**
- c) Compel
- d) Tell

52. Western world has strange notions.

- a) Practices
- b) Fashions
- c) Ideas**
- d) Religious rites

53. The father became very sad to see the impertinence of his son.

- a) Self-centeredness
- b) Disrespect**
- c) Unkind behaviour
- d) Unfaithfulness

54. The atmosphere in rave parties is obnoxious.

- a) Wild merry making
- b) Excessive noise
- c) Extremely hateful**
- d) enjoyable

- **Choose the appropriate antonym of the underlined words in the following sentences.**

55. The company made progress steadily.

- a) Immediately
- b) Surprisingly
- c) Rapidly
- d) Slowly**

56. The commander appreciated the response of his subordinates.

- a) Praised
- b) Degraded

c) Complimented

d) Denounced

57. The task was so complicated that he could not accomplish it in time.

a) Ordinary

b) Difficult

c) Silly

d) Simple

58. She is very systematic in keeping her things in the cupboard.

a) Careful

b) Disorganized

c) Meticulous

d) Methodical

- **Select the appropriate words from the following which can be used with the words given.**

59. Welcome

a) Hot

b) Lukewarm

c) Smouldering

d) Warm

60. Knowledge

a) Ordinary

b) General

c) Simple

d) Obvious

61. Voice is used in the narration.

a) Active

b) Passive

c) Both a and b

d) None of the above

62. In the narration the speaker narrate his/her own experiences.

- a) **First person narration**
- b) Second person narration
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

63. In the narration the speaker talks about other characters.

- a) First person narration
- b) **Second person narration**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

64. Which one of the following is/are the correct alternative in reference to first person narration.

- a) The narrator is the participant in the incident.
- b) The narrator decides what to share and what not to share.
- c) He talks with other characters, reacts to them.
- d) **All of the above**

65. Which one of the following is/are the correct alternative in reference to second person narration.

- a) The speaker is not the participant in the incident.
- b) He presents himself as an observer
- c) He gives us all the details though he is not the participant.
- d) **All of the above.**

66. is an attempt to recreate something or somebody that we have seen or imagined.

- a) Narration
- b) **Description**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

67. The narration makes use of tense.

- a) Present tense
- b) Past tense**
- c) Both a and b
- d) All of the above

68. The description generally makes the use of..... tense.

- a) Past tense
- b) Present tense**
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

69. Which of the following is useful for describing object?

- a) What type of a device it is?
- b) Its parts and functions
- c) How useful it is?
- d) All of the above**

70. For describing a place and should be used.

- a) Adjective of size
- b) Adjective of quality
- c) Both a and b**
- d) None of the above

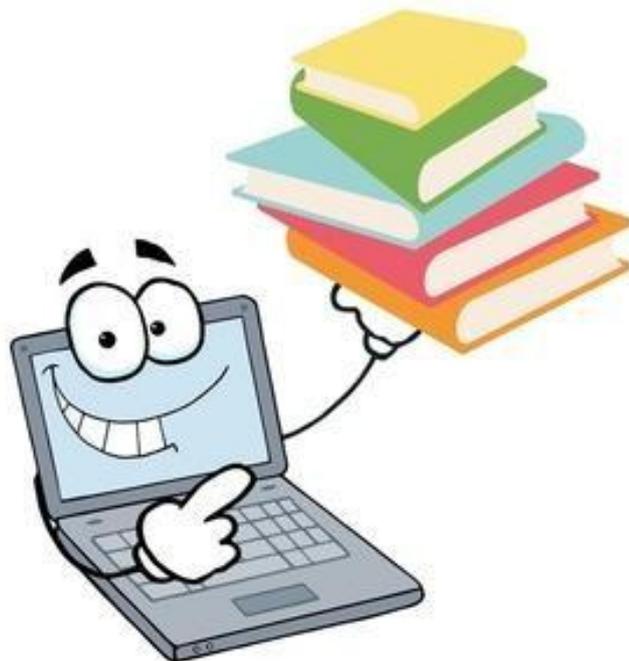
Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

For

C++ Programming

 **MCQ Sets**



MCQ Bank for C++ Programming

- If the class name is X, what is the type of this pointer (in a non-static, non-const member function)?**
 - const X*const
 - X*const
 - X*
 - X&
- Which classes allow primitive types to be accessed as objects?**
 - Storage
 - Virtual
 - Friend
 - Wrapper
- When is std::bad_alloc exception thrown?**
 - When new operator cannot allocate memory
 - When alloc function fails
 - When type requested for new operation is considered bad, this exception is thrown
 - When delete operator cannot delete the allocated (computed) object
- Which one of the following is not a fundamental data type in C++?**
 - float
 - string
 - int
 - wchar_t
- Which of the following is a valid destructor of the class name "Country"?**
 - int~Country()
 - voidCountry()
 - int ~Country(Countryobj)
 - void~Country()
- Which of the following correctly describes C++ language?**
 - Statically typed language
 - Dynamically typed language
 - Both Statically and dynamically typed language
 - Type-less language
- Which of the following keyword supports dynamic method resolution?**
 - abstract
 - Virtual
 - Dynamic
 - Typeid
- Which of the following is the most preferred way of throwing and handling exceptions?**
 - Throw by value and catch by reference.
 - Throw by reference and catch by reference.
 - Throw by value and catch by value
 - Throw the pointer value and provide catch for the pointer type.
- Which of the following is not true about preprocessor directives?**
 - They begin with a hash symbol
 - They are processed by a preprocessor
 - They form an integral part of the code
 - They have to end with a semicolon
- What's wrong? while((i<10)&&(i>24))**
 - the logical operator && cannot be used in a test condition
 - the while loop is an exit-condition loop
 - the test condition is always false
 - the test condition is always true
- A continue statement causes execution to skip to**
 - the return 0; statement
 - the first statement after the loop
 - the statement following the continue statement
 - the next iteration of the loop
- What's wrong? (x = 4 & y = 5) ? (a = 5) ; (b = 6);**
 - the question mark should be an equals sign
 - the first semicolon should be a colon
 - there are too many variables in the statement
 - the conditional operator is only used with strings
- What's wrong? for(int k=2, k<=12, k++)**
 - the increment should always be ++k
 - the variable must always be the letter i when using a for loop
 - there should be a semicolon at the end of the statement
 - the commas should be semicolons
- Which of the following is not recommended in a header file?**
 - Type definitions (typedefs)
 - Class definitions
 - Function definitions
 - Template definitions
- Which of the STL containers store the elements contiguously (in adjacent memory locations)?**
 - std::vector
 - std::list
 - std::map
 - std::set
- Which of the following is not a standard exception built in C++.**
 - std::bad_creat
 - std::bad_alloc
 - std::bad_cast
 - std::bad_typeid
- What does STL stand for?**
 - Simple Template Library
 - Standard Template Library
 - Static Type Library
 - Single Type-based Library
- What is the difference between overloaded functions and overridden functions?**
 - Overloading is a dynamic or run-time binding and Overriding is static or compile-time binding
 - Redefining a function in a friend class is called function overriding while Redefining a function in a derived class is called a overloaded function.
 - Overloading is a static or compile-time binding and Overriding is dynamic or run-time binding
 - Redefining a function in a friend class is called function overloading while Redefining a function in a derived class is called as overridden function.
- Which one of the following is not a valid reserved keyword in C++?**
 - Explicit
 - Public
 - Implicit
 - Private
- Each pass through a loop is called a/an**
 - enumeration
 - iteration
 - culmination
 - passthrough
- Which of the following is true about const member functions?**
 - const members can be invoked on both const as well as nonconst objects
 - const members can be invoked only on const objects and not on nonconst objects
 - nonconst members can be invoked on const objects as well as nonconst objects
 - none of the above
- Which of the following relationship is known as inheritance relationship?**
 - 'has-a' relationship
 - 'is-a' relationship
 - association relationship
 - none of the above

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23. **If class A is friend of class B and if class B is friend of class C, which of the following is true?**
- Class C is friend of class A
 - Class A is friend of class C
 - Class A and Class C do not have any friend relationship
 - None of the above
24. **A direct access file is:**
- A file in which records are arranged in a way they are inserted in a file
 - A file in which records are arranged in a particular order
 - Files which are stored on a direct access storage medium
 - None of the above
25. **Which of the following is not a component of file system**
- Access method
 - Auxiliary storage management
 - Free integrity mechanism
 - None of the above
26. **Seek time is**
- time taken to retrieve data
 - Time taken by read/write head mechanism to position itself over appropriate cylinder
 - Time taken by appropriate sector to come under read/write
 - None of the above
27. **'Prime area' in context of file system is defined as**
- It is memory area created by operating system
 - It is an area into which data records are written
 - It is the main area of a webpage
 - None of the above
28. **In multi-list organization**
- Records that have equivalent value for a given secondary index item are linked together to form a list.
 - Records are loaded in ordered sequence defined by collating sequence by content of the key
 - Records are directly accessed by record key field
 - None of the above
29. **Which of the following is/are advantages of cellular partitioned structure:**
- Simultaneous read operations can be overlapped
 - Search time is reduced
 - Both a & b
 - None of the above
30. ***ptr++ is equivalent to:**
- ptr++
 - *ptr
 - ++*ptr
 - None of the above
31. **The conditional compilation**
- It is taken care of by the compiler
 - It is setting the compiler option conditionally
 - It is compiling a program based on a condition
 - none of above
32. **Originally C was developed as:**
- System programming language
 - General purpose language
 - Data processing language
 - None of above
33. **An inverted file**
- Locates information about data in small files that are maintained apart from actual data record
 - A file which stores opposite records
 - A file which stores information about records of a system
 - None of above
34. **Which of the following is not a file operation:**
- Repositioning
 - Truncating
 - Appending
 - None of above
35. **Latency time is:**
- Time taken by read/write head mechanism to position itself over appropriate cylinder
 - Time taken to transfer data from memory
 - Time taken by appropriate sector to come under read/write head
 - None of above
36. **The two types of file structure existing in VSAM file are**
- Key sequenced structure, entry sequenced structure
 - Key sequence structure, exit sequenced structure
 - Entry sequence structure, exit sequenced structure
 - None of above
37. **How many copies of class static member are shared between objects of the class?**
- A copy of the static member is shared by all objects of a class
 - A copy is created only when at least one object is created from the class
 - A copy of the static member is created for each instantiation of the class
 - No memory is allocated for static members of a class
38. **Which looping process checks the test condition at the end of the loop?**
- for
 - while
 - do-while
 - no looping process checks the test condition at the end
39. **The default access level assigned to members of a class is**
- Private
 - Public
 - Protected
 - Needs to be assigned
40. **Which of the following correctly describes the meaning of namespace' feature in C++?**
- Namespaces refer to the memory space allocated for names used in a program
 - Namespaces refer to space between the names in a program
 - Namespaces refer to packing structure of classes in a program.
 - Namespaces provide facilities for organizing the names in a program to avoid name clashes.
41. **Which of the following correctly describes the meaning of namespace' feature in C++?**
- Namespaces refer to the memory space allocated for names used in a program
 - Namespaces refer to space between the names in a program
 - Namespaces refer to space between the names in a program
 - namespaces provide facilities for organizing the names in a program to avoid name clashes
42. **Which of the following language is not supported by C++?**
- Exception Handling
 - Reflection
 - Operator Overloading
 - Namespaces
43. **class derived: public base1, public base2 {} is an example of**
- Polymorphic inheritance
 - Multilevel inheritance
 - Hierarchical inheritance
 - Multiple inheritance
44. **Which of the following language is a subset of C++ language?**
- C language
 - Java Language
 - C# language
 - language

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45. **How do we declare an interface class?**
a. By making all the methods pure virtual in a class
b. By making all the methods abstract using the keyword 'abstract' in a class
c. By declaring the class as interface with the keyword 'interface'
d. It is not possible to create interface class in C++
46. **How do we declare an abstract class?**
a. By providing at least one pure virtual method (function signature followed by ==0;) in a class
b. By declaring at least one method abstract using the keyword 'abstract' in a class
c. By declaring the class as abstract with the keyword 'abstract'
d. It is not possible to create abstract classes in C++
47. **Which of the following is not an advantage of secondary memory?**
a. It is cost-effective
b. It has large storage capacity
c. It has highest speed
d. It is easily portable
48. **What happens when a pointer is deleted twice?**
a. It can abort the program
b. It can cause a failure
c. It can cause an error
d. It can cause a trap
49. **Which of the following language features is not an access specifier in C++?**
a. public
b. private
c. protected
d. internal
50. **Expression C=i++ causes**
a. Value of i assigned to C and then i incremented by 1
b. i to be incremented by 1 and then value of i assigned to C
c. Value of i assigned to C
d. i to be incremented by 1
51. **The statement i++ is equivalent to**
a. i = i + 1;
b. i = i + 1;
c. i = i - 1;
d. i--;
52. **In C language, a hexadecimal number is represented by writing**
a. x
b. xo
c. ox
d. h
53. **Which of the following library function below by default aborts the program?**
a. Terminate()
b. end()
c. Abort()
d. exit()
54. **If a member needs to have unique value for all the objects of that same class, declare the member as**
a. Global variable outside class
b. Local variable inside constructor
c. Static variable inside class
d. Dynamic variable inside class
55. **Value of x, y, z are integer, p and d are long type would be**
a. integer
b. float
c. long integer
d. double precision
56. **Which of the following below can perform conversions between pointers to related classes?**
a. A.cast_static
b. B.dynamic_cast
c. c.static_cast
d. D.cast_dynamic
57. **How do we define a constructor?**
a. a. x~(){}
b. B. X(){}~
c. C. X()~{}
d. D. ~X(){}
58. **Vtables**
a. creates a static table per class
b. creates a static table per object
c. creates a dynamic table per class
d. creates a dynamic table per object
59. **When class B is inherited from class A, what is the order in which the constructors of those classes are called?**
a. Class A first Class B next
b. Class B first Class A next
c. Class B's only as it is the child class
d. Class A's only as it is the parent class
60. **Which of the following is the most general exception handler that catches exception of any type?**
a. catch(std::exception)
b. catch(std::any_exception)
c. catch(...)
d. catch()
61. **Which of the following is the most general exception handler that catches exception of any type?**
a. catch(std::exception)
b. catch(std::any_exception)
c. catch(...)
d. catch()
62. **In a group of nested loops, which loop is executed the most number of times?**
a. the outermost loop
b. the innermost loop
c. all loops are executed the same number of times
d. cannot be determined without knowing the size of the loops
63. **What is the Difference between struct and class in terms of Access Modifier?**
a. By default all the struct members are private while by default class members are public.
b. By default all the struct members are protected while by default class members are private.
c. By default all the struct members are public while by default class members are private.
d. By default all the struct members are public while by default class members are protected.
64. **Inline functions are invoked at the time of**
a. Runtime
b. Compile time
c. Depends on how it is invoked
d. Both b and above
65. **What is shallow copy?**
a. A shallow copy creates a copy of the dynamically allocated object.
b. A shallow copy just copies the values of the data as they are.
c. A shallow copy creates a copy of the statically allocated object.
d. Both b and above
66. **What is deep copy?**
a. A deep copy creates a copy of the dynamically allocated object.
b. A deep copy just copies the values of the data as they are.
c. A deep copy creates a copy of the statically allocated object.
d. Both b and above
67. **Which of the following below is/are valid iterator type?**
a. InputIterator
b. BackwardIterator
c. ForwardIterator

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- d. Both a and cabove
68. **What defines a general set of operations that will be applied to various types of data?**
- Template class
 - Function template
 - Class template
 - Both a and cabove
69. **Under which of the following circumstances, synchronization takes place?**
- When the file is closed
 - When the buffer is empty
 - Explicitly, with manipulators
 - both a and c
70. **Which of the following functions below can be used to allocate space for array in memory?**
- calloc()
 - malloc()
 - Realloc()
 - both a and b
71. **Statements `scanf("%d", &i);`**
- Assign an integer to variable i
 - Give an error message
 - Print the value of i
 - Assign a float to variable i
72. **STL is based on which of the following programming paradigms?**
- Structured Programming
 - Object Oriented Programming (OOP)
 - Functional Programming
 - Aspect Oriented Programming (AOP)
73. **STL is based on which of the following programming paradigms?**
- Structured Programming
 - Object Oriented Programming (OOP)
 - Functional Programming
 - Aspect Oriented Programming (AOP)
74. **If there is more than one statement in the block of a for loop, which of the following must be placed at the beginning and at the ending of the loop block?**
- parentheses ()
 - braces {}
 - brackets []
 - arrows <>
75. **Which of the following members do get inherited but become private members in child class?**
- Public
 - Private
 - Protected
 - All the above
76. **Which looping process is best used when the number of iterations is known?**
- for
 - while
 - do-while
 - all looping processes require that the iterations be known
77. **In a language '3' represents**
- A digit
 - An integer
 - A character
 - A word
78. **Which of the following is the most common way of implementing C++?**
- C++ programs are directly compiled into native code by a compiler
 - C++ programs are first compiled to intermediate code by a compiler and then executed by a virtual machine
 - C++ programs are interpreted by an interpreter
 - A C++ editor directly compiles and executes the program
79. **Which header files should be included for using `std::auto_ptr`?**
- <memory>
 - <alloc>
 - <autoptr>
 - <smartptr>
80. **Which of the following operators can be implemented as a non-member operator?**
- #NAME?
 - () (function call operator)
 - [] (array access operator)
 - + (addition operator)
81. **What is the implicit pointer that is passed as the first argument for non-static member functions?**
- 'self' pointer
 - `std::auto_ptr` pointer
 - 'Myself' pointer
 - 'this' pointer
82. **Which of the following operators can be overloaded?**
- . (dot or member access operator)
 - & (address-of operator)
 - sizeof operator
 - ?: (conditional operator)
83. **Which of the following operators cannot be overloaded?**
- #NAME?
 - == (equality operator)
 - > (row operator)
 - :: (scope resolution operator)
84. **Which of the following operators below allow to define the member functions of a class outside the class?**
- ::
 - ?
 - ::?
 - %
85. **Which of the following is not a valid conditional inclusion or preprocessor directives?**
- #ifdef
 - #ifndef
 - #endif
 - #elif
86. **Which of the following is not a standard exception built in C++.**
- `std::bad_creat`
 - `std::bad_alloc`
 - `std::bad_cast`
 - `std::bad_typeid`
87. **If a member needs to have a unique value for all the objects of that same class, declare the member as**
- Global variable outside class
 - Local variable inside constructor
 - Static variable inside class
 - Dynamic variable inside class
88. **Under which of the following circumstances, synchronization takes place?**
- When the file is closed
 - When the buffer is empty
 - Explicitly, with manipulators
 - both a and c
89. **Which of the following functions below can be used to allocate space for array in memory?**
- calloc()

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- b. malloc()
c. Realloc()
d. both a and b
90. Which of the following is not a valid conditional inclusions in preprocessor directives
- a. #ifdef
b. #ifndef
c. #endif
d. #elif
91. Value of $a = (b = 5b + 5)$ is
- a. Junkvalue
b. Syntaxerror
c. 5
d. 10
92. Minimum number of temporary variable needed to swap the contents of 2 variables is
- a. 1
b. 2
c. 3
d. 0
94. There is nothing like a virtual constructor of a class.
- a. False
b. True
95. C++ provides facility to specify that the compiler should match function calls with the correct definition at the runtime. This process is called as
- a. Static binding
b. Dynamic Binding
96. The output of this program is
- ```
int
main () { cout << "Hello World!" return 0; }
```
- a. HelloWorld  
b. Syntaxerror  
c. 0  
d. HelloWorld!
97. The return value of the following code is
- ```
Class1& test(Class1 obj)  
{  
    Class1 *ptr = new Class1();  
    .....  
    return ptr;  
}
```
- a. object of Class1
b. reference to ptr
c. reference of Class1
d. object pointed by ptr
98. The output of
- ```
{
 int a = 5;
 int b = 10;
 cout << (a>b?a:b);
}
```
- a. 5  
b. 10  
c. Syntaxerror  
d. None of above
99. The output of this program is
- ```
int a  
=10; void mai  
n()  
{  
    int a =20;  
    cout << a << ::a;  
}
```
- a. Syntaxerror
b. 10 20
c. 20 10
d. 20 20
100. Observe following program and answer
- ```
class Example{
 public: int a,b,c;
 Example () {a=b=c=1;}
 //Constructor 1
 Example(int a){a = a; b = c = 1;}
 //Constructor 2
 Example(int a,int b){a = a; b = b; c = 1;}
 //Constructor 3
 Example(int a,int b,int c){ a = a; b = b; c =
 c;}
 //Constructor 4
}
```
- In the above example of constructor overloading, the following statement will call which constructor
- ```
Example obj = new Example (1,2,3);
```
- a. Constructor2
b. Constructor4
c. Constructor1
d. Type mismatcherror

Answers

1 - d	2 - b	3 - d	4 - a	5 - b	6 - d	7 - a	8 - b	9 - a	10 - d
11 - c	12 - d	13 - b	14 - d	15 - c	16 - a	17 - a	18 - b	19 - c	20 - c
21 - b	22 - a	23 - b	24 - c	25 - c	26 - d	27 - b	28 - b	29 - a	30 - c
31 - d	32 - c	33 - b	34 - a	35 - d	36 - c	37 - c	38 - a	39 - c	40 - a
41 - d	42 - d	43 - b	44 - d	45 - a	46 - a	47 - a	48 - c	49 - d	50 - d
51 - a	52 - b	53 - d	54 - a	55 - b	56 - c	57 - C	58 - D	59 - a	60 - a
61 - c	62 - c	63 - b	64 - c	65 - b	66 - b	67 - a	68 - d	69 - b	70 - d
71 - a	72 - a	73 - c	74 - c	75 - b	76 - c	77 - a	78 - c	79 - a	80 - c
81 - d	82 - d	83 - b	84 - d	85 - a	86 - b	87 - a	88 - b	89 - d	90 - a
91 - b	92 - d	93 - d	94 - a	95 - b	96 - b	97 - b	98 - b	99 - c	100 - b

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Offline Exam

Q1) In a receiver, distortion can occur in _____

- a) Mixer
- b) Detector
- c) IF amplifiers
- d) Either mixer or detector or IF amplifiers

Answer: d

Q2) The process of recovering information signal from received carrier is known as

- a. Detection
- b) Modulation
- c) Demultiplexing
- d) Sampling

Ans. a

Q3) In an Amplitude Modulation

- a. Amplitude of the carrier varies
- b. Frequency of the carrier remains constant
- c. Phase of the carrier remains constant
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: d

Q4) Frequency components of an AM wave (m = modulation index) are

- a. Carrier frequency (ω_c) with amplitude A
- b. Upper side band ($\omega_c + \omega_m$) having amplitude $mA/2$
- c. Lower side band ($\omega_c - \omega_m$) having amplitude $mA/2$
- d. All of the above

ANSWER: d

Q5) Example of continuous wave analog modulation is

- a. PCM
- b. DM
- c. AM
- d. PAM

ANSWER: c

Q5) The process of making the signal more compatible with the medium is called as?

- a) Modulation
- b) Transmission
- c) Encrypting
- d) Multiplexing

Answer: a

Q6) In frequency modulation, carrier frequency is always greater than baseband frequency.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: a

Q7) In amplitude modulation, which of the following varies?

- a) Frequency of the carrier
- b) Frequency of the information signal
- c) Amplitude of the carrier wave
- d) Amplitude of the information signal

Answer: c

Q8) You have 5 information signals and only one transmitter. What technique will help in transmitting all the 5 signals?

- a) Frequency modulation
- b) Multiplexing
- c) Amplification
- d) Amplitude modulation

Answer: b

Q 9) What type of multiplexing is used in mobile phones?

- a) Frequency division multiplexing
- b) Time division multiplexing
- c) Code division multiplexing
- d) Phase multiplexing

Answer: c

Q10) What type of multiplexing is used in serial buses?

- a) Time division multiplexing
- b) Code division multiplexing
- c) Frequency division multiplexing
- d) Phase multiplexing

Answer: a

Q11) Modulation process includes

- a) Analog to digital conversion

- b) Digital to analog conversion
- c) All of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Q12) What is the responsibility of MSC in cellular telephone system?

- a) Connection of mobile to base stations
- b) Connection of mobile to PSTN
- c) Connection of base station to PSTN
- d) Connection of base station to MSC

Answer: b

Q13) Which of the following is not a characteristic of cellular telephone system?

- a) Accommodate a large number of users
- b) Large geographic area
- c) Limited frequency spectrum
- d) Large frequency spectrum

Answer: d

Q14) Which of the following are two most important classes of angle modulation?

- a) Amplitude modulation, frequency modulation
- b) Amplitude modulation, phase modulation
- c) Frequency modulation, phase modulation
- d) Single sideband amplitude modulation, phase modulation

Answer: c

Q15) Modern mobile communication systems use analog modulation techniques.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: b

Q16) . Which of the following is not an advantage of digital modulation?

- a) Greater noise immunity
- b) Greater security
- c) Easier multiplexing
- d) Less bandwidth requirement

Answer: d

Q17) In digital communication system, in order to increase noise immunity, it is necessary to increase _____

- a) Signal power
- b) Signal amplitude
- c) Signal frequency
- d) Signal magnitude

Answer: a

Q18) In frequency modulation, the amplitude of modulated carrier signal is _____ and its frequency is _____ by the modulating message signal.

- a) Constant, constant
- b) Varied, constant
- c) Constant, varied
- d) Varied, varied

Answer: c

Q19) ASK, PSK, FSK, and QAM are examples of _____ modulation.

- a. Analog-to-analog
- b. Analog-to-digital
- c. Digital-to-digital
- d. Digital-to-analog

Answer-d

Q20) The serial communication is used for

- a) short distance communication
- b) long distance communication
- c) short and long distance communication
- d) communication for a certain range of distance

Answer: b

Q21) The number of bits transmitted or received per second is defined as

- a) transmission rate
- b) reception rate
- c) transceiver rate
- d) baud rate

Answer: d

Q22) Advantages of digital communication are

- a) Easy multiplexing
- b) Easy processing
- c) Reliable
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

Q23) Wavelength and antenna size are related as

- a) $\lambda/2$
- b) $\lambda/4$
- c) 2λ
- d) 4λ

Answer: b

Q24) Shot noise is produced by

- a) Electrons
- b) Photons
- c) Electrons & Photons
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Q25) Analog to digital conversion includes

- a) Sampling
- b) Quantization
- c) Sampling & Quantization
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Q26) -----rate is the number of bits per second;-----rate is the number of signal units per second

- a) Baud;bit
- b) Bit;baud
- c) Baud;base
- d) Base;baud

ANS- Bit;baud

Q27) In FM the ----- of the information signal modulates the frequency of the carrier signal

- a) Amplitude
- b) Frequency
- c) Phase
- d) Any of the above

ANS- Amplitude

Q28) Most modern modems use ---- for digital to analog modulation

- a) ASK b) PSK
- c) FSK d) QAM

ANS- QAM

Q29)In ----the frequency of the carrier signal is varied based on the information in a digital signal

- a) ASK b) PSK
- c) FSK d) QAM

ANS- FSK

Q30) In ----the amplitude of the carrier signal is varied based on the information in a digital signal

- a)ASK b) PSK
- c)FSK d) QAM

ANS- ASK

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Q.Select the alternative for the following.

Q1) Cache memory is placed between_____.

- i) **CPU and RAM** ii) RAM and ROM
- iii) ROM and Hard Disk iv) None of these

Q2) The last on the hierarchy scale of memory device is_____.

- i) Secondary memory ii) Main memory
- iii) Primary memory iv) **Cache memory**

Q3) After the completion of the DMA transfer the processor is notified by _____.

- 1)**Interrupt signal** ii) Acknowledge signal
- iii) Bus request iv) None of the above

4) The DMA controller has_____ register.

- i) **3** ii) 4
- iii) 2 iv) 1

5) What is the content of stack pointer_____.

- i) **address of top of element of stack**
- ii) address of Previous instruction
- iii) address of next instruction
- iv) size of stack

6) If number of devices interrupt simultaneously then _____ is used.

- i) **Priority** ii) Normal I/o
- iii) Interrupt data transfer iv) All of these

7) _____ address lines access 4KB memory.

i) **12** ii) 13

iii) 8 iv) 11

8) State table method used to design _____ control unit.

i) **Hardwired** ii) Micro programmed

iii) Sequence counter iv) None of these

9) The complexity of ALU depends upon _____.

i) The word length of ALU

ii) Number of operations performed

iii) The way in which instruction are executed

iv) **All of these**

10) Virtual memory allow storage capacity to be _____ than physical memory.

i) Greater ii) **Small**

iii) Equal iv) None of these

11) Block size is _____ page size.

i) **equal to** ii) greater than

iii) less than iv) not equal to

iii) Interrupt data transfer iv) None of these

21) POP instruction in memory stack organization_____.

i) **Increments SP by 2** ii) Decrements SP by 2

iii) Decrements SP by 1 iv) Increments SP by 1

22) Equation in_____ form is evaluated by stack Computer.

i) **Polish notation** ii) Normal

iii) Reverse polish notation iv) Converted

23) _____ address lines accesses 2kb memory.

i) **11** ii) 12

iii) 13 iv) 14

24) The data transfer using_____ is used to transfer bulk data

i) Programmed IO ii) **DMA**

iii) Interrupts iv) All above

- 25) When an interrupt occurs CPU executes_____.
- i) Main program
 - ii) Sub routine
 - iii) **ISR**
 - iv) None of these
- 26) In delay element method number of delay elements is nearly equal to_____.
- i) Instruction
 - ii) Control signals
 - iii) **States**
 - iv) Sequential circuits
- 27) Control signals are generated_____.
- i) Sequentially
 - ii) **Randomly**
 - iii) One by one
 - iv) Separately
- 28) The register stack grows with_____ address.
- i) increasing
 - ii) decreasing
 - iii) **constant**
 - iv) random
- 29) In burst mode ,DMA transfer a_____.
- i) **byte**
 - ii) word
 - iii) data block
 - iv) all above
- 30) Memory hierarchy is arrangement of memory based on_____.
- i) **Speed**
 - ii) Cost
 - iii) Capacity
 - iv) All above

BCS

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B.Sc. Computer Science (Entire) Part-II (Semester-III)

COMPUTER SCIENCE (Paper-V)

Relational Database Management System

1) A _____ database allows the definition of data structure, storage, Retrieval and integrity constraints.

- i) Network
- ii) Hierarchical
- iii) Relational
- iv) None of these

2) A _____ Key is a columns whose values are the same as the Primary key in another table.

- i) Primary
- ii) secondary
- iii) Foreign
- iv) None of these

3) To delete a particular column in a relation the command used is _____

- i) UPDATE
- ii) DROP
- iii) ALTER
- iv) DELETE

4) The _____ operator is used to compare a value to a list of literals Values that have been specified.

- i) BETWEEN
- ii) ANY
- iii) IN
- iv) ALL

5) DBMS acts as interface between _____ components of an Enterprise-class database system.

- i) Database application and the database
- ii) Data and the database
- iii) The user and the database application
- iv) Database application and SQL.

6) Schema definition is the job of database _____

- i) Sophisticated user
- ii) Native user
- iii) Programmer
- iv) Administrator

7) Character Data can be stored in SQL as_____

- i) Either Fixed or Variable Length String
- ii) Fixed Length String
- iii) Variable Length String
- iv) None of these

8) Which of the following is an Aggregate function in SQL_____

- i) Like
- ii) Union
- iii) Groupby
- iv) Max

9) Which of the following SQL command is used to retrieve data _____

- i) Delete
- ii) Insert
- iii) Select
- iv) Join

10) Which of the following is an advantage of view_____

- i) Data security
- ii) Derived columns
- iii) Hiding of complex queries
- iv) All of the Above

11) DBMS helps to achieves_____

- i) Data independence
- ii) Centralized control of data
- iii) Neither (i) or (ii)
- iv) Both (i) or (ii)

12) Key to represent relationship between tables is called _____

- i) Primary Key
- ii) secondary Key
- iii) Foreign Key
- iv) None of these

13) Which of the following is a valid SQL data type_____

- i) Character
- ii) Numeric
- iii) Float
- iv) All of these

14) A set of possible data values is called as_____

- i) Attribute
- ii) Degree
- iii) tuple
- iv) Domain

15) The maximum length of the varchar columns is _____

- i)Upto 65, 535 bytes
- ii)Upto 256 bytes
- iii)Upto 65, 567 bytes
- iv)None of these

16) Which SQL function is used to count the number of rows in a SQL query?

- i) COUNT()
- ii) NUMBER()
- iii) SUM()
- iv) COUNT(*)

17) Syntax for creating views is _____

- i) CREATE VIEW AS SELECT
- ii) CREATE VIEW AS UPDATE
- iii) DROP VIEW AS SELECT
- iv) CREATE VIEW AS UPDATE

18)A relational database consists of a collection of

- i) Tables
- ii) Fields
- iii) Records
- iv) Keys

19)Student(ID, name, dept name, tot_cred) In this query which attribute form the primary key?

- i) Name
- ii) Dept

iii) Tot_cred

iv) ID

20) The result which operation contains all pairs of tuples from the two relations, regardless of whether their attribute values match.

i) Join

ii) Cartesian product

iii) Intersection

iv) Set difference

21) In a relational database a referential integrity constraint can be specified with the help of :

i) primary key

ii) foreign key

iii) secondary key

iv) none of the above

22) Duplicate data is referred to as :

i) accurate data

ii) redundant data

iii) storage data

iv) none of the above

23) A relation in third normal form is :

i) in first normal form also

ii) second normal form also

iii) from transitive dependencies

iv) all of the above

24) Which of the following command is used to get all columns in table?

i) #

ii) *

iii) %

iv) @

25) One of the following is a valid record-based data model :

i) Object-oriented model

ii) Relational model

iii) Entity-relationship model

iv) None of the above

26) One limitation of the entity-relationship model is that it cannot :

i) use generalization

ii) express relationship among relationships

iii) use single primary key

iv) none of the above

27) Which SQL statement is used to delete data from a table

- i) COLLAPSE
- ii) REMOVE
- iii) ALTER
- iv) DELETE

28) _____ is not a category of SQL command.

- i) TCL
- ii) SCL
- iii) DCL
- iv) DDL

29) Which SQL statement is used to return only different values?

- i) SELECT DIFFERENT
- ii) SELECT UNIQUE
- iii) SELECT DISTINCT
- iv) SELECT ALL

30) The command to remove rows from a table 'CUSTOMER' is _____

- i) DROP FROM CUSTOMER
- ii) UPDATE FROM CUSTOMER
- iii) REMOVE FROM CUSTOMER
- iv) DELETE FROM CUSTOMER WHERE

Computer Instrumentation

BCSII

- 1) Data acquisition of all the physical quantities in the real world is done in
- the analog mode
 - the digital mode
 - either analog mode or digital mode
 - none of the above

Answer Explanation

ANSWER: the analog mode

- 2) Digital to Analog Conversion is _____ Analog to Digital Conversion.
- less complex than
 - more complex than
 - as complex as
 - unpredictable

Answer Explanation

ANSWER: less complex than

- 3) The task of time sharing, in which large number of data signals are sent through cables or buses, is performed by_____
- sensors or transducers
 - central processing unit (CPU)
 - multiplexer
 - analog to digital converter

Answer Explanation

ANSWER: multiplexer

- 4) Which module of data acquisition system (DAQ) consists of the CPU that controls the complete data acquisition system?
- Input module
 - Output module
 - Sampling module
 - Control module

Answer Explanation

ANSWER: Control module

- 5) The capacity of data acquisition system (DAQ) can be specified in terms of_____
- number of control elements
 - number of channels

- c. number of interfaces
- d. number of functions

Answer Explanation

ANSWER: number of chann

- 6) What is the input of the data acquisition system (DAQ) to which a transducer is connected called?
- a. control element
 - b. channel
 - c. interface
 - d. function

Answer Explanation

ANSWER: channel

-
- 7) Which of the following cannot be considered as data in Data Acquisition System (DAQ)?
- a. Temperature
 - b. Mechanical displacement
 - c. Flow rate
 - d. None of the above

ANSWER:d. None of the above

- 8) Data acquisition is the process in which, physical variables from the real world are _____
- a. converted into electrical signals
 - b. modified and converted into a digital format for processing
 - c. both a. and b.
 - d. none of the above

Answer

ANSWER: both a. and b.

9. Which of the following represent active transducer?
- a) Strain gauge
 - b) Thermistor
 - c) LVDT
 - d) Thermocouple

Answer: d

Explanation: Active transducers are self-generating type, they don't require external power to work while passive transducers require external power to work.

10. Which transducer is known as 'self-generating transducer'?
- a) Active transducer

- b) Passive transducer
- c) Secondary transducer
- d) Analog transducer

Answer: a

Explanation: The name self-generating transducer is due to its property of working without the use of external power.

11. Which of the following is an analog transducer?

- a) Encoders
- b) Strain gauge
- c) Digital tachometers
- d) Limit switches

Answer: b

Explanation: Analog transducers convert physical quantity to analog signals while digital transducers convert physical quantity to digital signals. Strain gauge is an example of an Analog transducer.

12. What is the principle of operation of LVDT?

- a) Mutual inductance
- b) Self-inductance
- c) Permanence
- d) Reluctance

Answer: a

Explanation: Linear variable differential transformer (LVDT) is a type of transformer used for measuring displacement, and it has the same principle of operation of transformer.

13. Which of the following can be measured using Piezo-electric transducer?

- a) Velocity
- b) Displacement
- c) Force
- d) Sound

Answer: c

Explanation: Piezo-electric crystals produce an electric signal when pressure is applied. Examples are quartz, Rochelle salt. That is, it converts force into electric signals.

14. Capacitive transducer is used for?

- a) Static measurement
- b) Dynamic measurement
- c) Transient measurement
- d) Both static and dynamic

Answer: b

Explanation: Capacitive transducers convert measurand into changes in capacitance. Change in capacitance is caused by change in dielectric or change in distance between plates.

15. Which of the following is used in photo conductive cell?

- a) Selenium
- b) Quartz
- c) Rochelle salt
- d) Lithium sulphat

Answer: a

Explanation: Photo conductive action is the property of reduction of resistance when exposed to light. Selenium shows photoconductive action

16. Which frequency is attenuated in a Low-Pass filter?

- a) High frequency
- b) Low frequency
- c) Mid-Range frequency
- d) No frequency

Answer: a

Explanation: In a Low pass filter, High frequency is attenuated. It passes the frequencies only of Low-range and the frequency of high range is attenuated. The range may differ from filter to filter used for this purpose.

17. Which filter contains entirely passive elements?

- a) Electrical filter
- b) Mechanical filter
- c) Digital filter
- d) Optical filter

Answer: a

Explanation: Electrical filter contains entirely passive elements. These passive elements include resistors, inductors and capacitors. Electric filters were originally made from a combination of these passive elements.

18. Low power DC and AC motors are also known as _____

- a) Servomotors
- b) Tachogenerators
- c) A.C. generators
- d) D.C. generators

Answer: a

Explanation: Electric actuators are of two kinds' ac and dc motors and with low power rating they are called ac servomotors.

19. Electric actuators for stepped motion are known as stepper motor.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: a

Explanation: Stepper motors are the motors in which the motion generated is in the form of steps with respect to the time and works on the same principle as electric actuators but with stepped motion.

20. DC motors can be modeled as:

- a) Armature controlled
- b) Field Controlled
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: DC motors are the motors that work on the direct current and commutators are replaced by slip rings and can be classified based on the construction as armature controlled or field controlled.

21. Which filter performs exactly the opposite to the band-pass filter?

- a) Band-reject filter
- b) Band-stop filter
- c) Band-elimination filter
- d) All of the mention

Answer: d

Explanation: A band reject is also called as band-stop and band-elimination filter. It performs exactly the opposite to band-pass because it has two pass bands: $0 < f < f_L$ and $f > f_H$.

22. Given the lower and higher cut-off frequency of a band-pass filter are 2.5kHz and 10kHz. Determine its bandwidth.

- a) 750 Hz
- b) 7500 Hz
- c) 75000 Hz
- d) None of the mentione

Answer: b

Explanation: Bandwidth of a band-pass filter is $\text{Bandwidth} = f_H - f_L = 10\text{kHz} - 2.5\text{kHz} = 7.5\text{kHz} = 7500\text{Hz}$.

23. In which filter the output and input voltages are equal in amplitude for all frequencies?

- a) All-pass filter
- b) High pass filter
- c) Low pass filter
- d) All of the mention

Answer: a

Explanation: In all-pass filter, the output and input voltages are equal in amplitude for all frequencies. This filter passes all frequencies equally well and with phase shift and between the two function of frequency.

24. Name the filter that has two stop bands?

- a) Band-pass filter
- b) Low pass filter
- c) High pass filter
- d) Band-reject filte

Answer: a

Explanation: A band-pass filter has two stop bands: 1) $0 < f < f_L$ and 2) $f > f_H$.

25. The frequency response of the filter in the stop band.

- i. Decreases with increase in frequency
- ii. Increase with increase in frequency
- iii. Decreases with decrease in frequency
- iv. Increases with decrease in frequency

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

Answer: c

Explanation: The order of frequency of the filter in the stop band determines either steady decreases or increases or both with increase in frequency.

26. In which application dual slope converter are used.

- a) Thermocouple
- b) Digital panel meter
- c) Weighting scale
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: Dual slope converters are particularly suitable for accurate measurement of slow varying signals.

27. The time taken for the output to settle within a specified band of its final value is referred as

- a) Conversion time
- b) Settling time
- c) Take off time
- d) All of the mention

Answer: b

Explanation: Settling time represents the time taken for the output to settle within a specified band $\pm (1/2)$ LSB of its final value following a code change at the input (usually a full scale change).

28. What is a data acquisition system?

- a) system used for data processing, conversion and transmission
- b) accepts data as an input
- c) removes noise
- d) boosts the signal

Answer: a

29. A data acquisition system basically is used for the processing of data. It is also used for data conversion, data transmission and storage of data. A typical data acquisition system consists of _____

- a) op amps
- b) sensors

- c) rectifiers
- d) transistors

Answer: b

Explanation: Data acquisition system consists of sensors. It also consists of suitable signal conditioners, data converters, data processors, data handlers, storage and display systems.

30. The data acquisition system implies input data collection _____

- a) in mixed signal form
- b) in analog form
- c) in digital form
- d) in the form of binary codes

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: In a data acquisition system, input data is collected in the form of digital signals. The digital signals are collected in a fast, economic, reliable and accurate manner.

1. Low power DC and AC motors are also known as _____

- a) Servomotors
- b) Tachogenerators
- c) A.C. generators
- d) D.C. generators

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: Electric actuators are of two kinds' ac and dc motors and with low power rating they are called ac servomotors.

2. Electric actuators for stepped motion are known as stepper motor.

- a) True
- b) False

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: Stepper motors are the motors in which the motion generated is in the form of steps with respect to the time and works on the same principle as electric actuators but with stepped motion.

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View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: DC motors are the motors that work on the direct current and commutators are replaced by slip rings and can be classified based on the construction as armature controlled or field controlled.

4. Which filter performs exactly the opposite to the band-pass filter?

- a) Band-reject filter
- b) Band-stop filter
- c) Band-elimination filter
- d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: d

Explanation: A band reject is also called as band-stop and band-elimination filter. It performs exactly the opposite to band-pass because it has two pass bands: $0 < f < f_L$ and $f > f_H$.

5. Given the lower and higher cut-off frequency of a band-pass filter are 2.5kHz and 10kHz.

Determine its bandwidth.

- a) 750 Hz
- b) 7500 Hz
- c) 75000 Hz
- d) None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: b

Explanation: Bandwidth of a band-pass filter is $\text{Bandwidth} = f_H - f_L = 10\text{kHz} - 2.5\text{kHz} = 7.5\text{kHz} = 7500\text{Hz}$.

6. In which filter the output and input voltages are equal in amplitude for all frequencies?

- a) All-pass filter
- b) High pass filter
- c) Low pass filter
- d) All of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: In all-pass filter, the output and input voltages are equal in amplitude for all frequencies. This filter passes all frequencies equally well and with phase shift and between the two function of frequency.

7. Name the filter that has two stop bands?

- a) Band-pass filter
- b) Low pass filter
- c) High pass filter
- d) Band-reject filter

View Answer

Answer: a

Explanation: A band-pass filter has two stop bands: 1) $0 < f < f_L$ and 2) $f > f_H$.

8

. The frequency response of the filter in the stop band.

- i. Decreases with increase in frequency
- ii. Increase with increase in frequency
- iii. Decreases with decrease in frequency
- iv. Increases with decrease in frequency

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

View Answer

Answer: c

Explanation: The order of frequency of the filter in the stop band determines either steady decreases or increases or both with increase in frequency.

BCS

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B.C.S. (Entire) Part-III (Semester-V)

COMPUTER SCIENCE (Paper-X)

C# Programming

1)Metadata information includes_____.

- i)Description of Assembly
- ii)Description of type
- iii)Attributes
- iv)All of the above

2) Which of the following block of C# identifies a block of code for which particular exceptions will be activated?

- i) Try
- ii) Catch
- iii) Finally
- iv)Throws

3)Which of the following is the basic data type of in C#

- i)Boolean
- ii)Byte
- iii)char
- iv)All of the above

4)MSIL stands for_____

- i)Mainframe software intermediate Language
- ii)Mini software intermediate Language
- iii)Microsoft intermediate Language
- iv)Micro software intermediate Language

5).Which one is not Exception Handling Keyword

- i)Try
- ii)Catch
- iii)Finally
- iv)None of these

6)In .NET,all exception inherit from

- i)System.Exception
- ii) System.XML
- iii)System.Collections
- iv)None of the above

7)JIT stands for

- i) Just In Type
- ii) Just In Time
- iii) Just In Thread
- iv)Just In Text

8)Out of following which is NOT type of assembly?

- i) Local
- ii)Private
- iii) Public
- iv)None

9)_____compiler compiles complete source code into native code in single compilation cycle.

- i)Pre JIT
- ii)Econo JIT
- iii)Normal JIT
- iv)CTS

10)The .Net class library?

- i) contains over 25,000 classes
- ii) uses namespaces to manage all of the classes
- iii) Both a and b
- iv) None

11)What is CLR?

- i) Current LanguageRuntime
- ii) Common Language Runtime
- iii) Common LanguageRealttime
- iv) Current LanguageRealttime

12)_____ block is always executed, even there is an exception.

- i)Try
- ii)Catch
- iii)Finally
- iv)throws

13) Which of the following converts a type (integer or string type) to date-time structures in C#?

- a) ToString
- b) ToSingle

c) ToChar

d) ToDateTime

14) Correct way to assign values to variable 'c' when int a=12, float b=3.5, int c;

a) c = a + b;

b) c = a + int(float(b));

c) c = a + convert.ToInt32(b);

d) c = int(a + b);

15) The default scope for the members of an interface is _____.

- A. private
- B. public
- C. protected
- D. internal

16)

Which of the following can be used to terminate a *while* loop and transfer control outside the loop?

exit while

continue

exit statement

break

goto

A. 1, 3

B. 2, 4

C. 3, 5

D. 4, 5

E. None of these

17) What will be the output of the C#.NET code snippet given below?

```
int i = 2, j = i;
```

```
if (Convert.ToBoolean((i | j & 5) & (j - 25 * 1)))
```

```
    Console.WriteLine(1);
```

```
else
```

```
    Console.WriteLine(0);
```

- A.** 0
- B.** 1
- C.** Compile Error
- D.** Run time Error

18) Which of the following statements is correct about the C#.NET code snippet given below?

```
class Student s1, s2; // Here 'Student' is a user-defined class.
```

```
s1 = new Student();
```

```
s2 = new Student();
```

- A.** Contents of *s1* and *s2* will be exactly same.
- B.** The two objects will get created on the stack.
- C.** Contents of the two objects created will be exactly same.
- D.** The two objects will always be created in adjacent memory locations.
- E.** We should use *delete()* to delete the two objects from memory.

19) Which of the following can be facilitated by the Inheritance mechanism?

Use the existing functionality of base class.

Override the existing functionality of base class.

Implement new functionality in the derived class.

Implement polymorphic behaviour.

Implement containership.

- A.** 1, 2, 3

B. 3, 4

C. 2, 4, 5

D. 3, 5

20) Syntax for declaration and initialization of data variable is?

- a) <data type><var_name> = <Value>;
- b) <data type><var_name>;
- c) <var_name><data type>;
- d) <var_name> = <value>;

21) Disadvantages of Explicit Conversion are?

- a) Makes program memory heavier
- b) Results in loss of data
- c) Potentially Unsafe
- d) None of the mentioned

22) What will be the output of the following C# code?

```
1. static void Main(string[] args)
2. {
3.     int i;
4.     for (i = 0; ; )
5.     {
6.         Console.WriteLine("hello");
7.     }
8.     Console.ReadLine();
9. }
```

a)No Output

b)hello

c)hello printrd infinite times

d)Code will give error as expression syntax

23) Which of the classes provide the operation of reading from and writing to the console in C#.NET?

- a)System.Array
- b)System.Output

- c)System.ReadLine
- d) System.Console

24) Which among the following methods are used to write characters to a string?

- a)StreamWriter
- b)StreamReader
- c)StringWriter
- d) None of the mentioned

25) A single try block must be followed by which of these?

- a)finally
- b)catch
- c)Bothfinally&catch
- d) None of the mentioned

26) Which of these exceptions handles the divide by zero error?

- a)ArithmeticException
- b)MathException
- c)IllegalAccessException
- d) IllegarException

27) In C#, a subroutine is called a _____.

- A. Function
- B. Metadata
- C. Method
- D. Managed code

28) Boxing converts a value type on the stack to an _____ on the heap.

- A. Bool type
- B. Instance type
- C. Class type
- D. Object type

29) _____ causes the loop to continue with the next iteration after skipping any statements in between.

- A. Loop
- B. Exit
- C. Break
- D. Continue

30) When an instance method declaration includes the abstract modifier, the method is said to be an _____.

- A. Abstract method
- B. Instance method
- C. Sealed method
- D. Expression method

BCS

Mrs.Gavade Sujata S.

B.C.S. (Entire) Part-III (Semester-V)

COMPUTER SCIENCE (Paper-XIII)

Introduction to Java Programming

1) Which of the following is not a Java features?

- i)Dynamic
- ii)Architecture Neutral
- iii)Use of pointers
- iv)Object-oriented

2) _____ is used to find and fix bugs in the Java programs.

- i)JVM
- ii)JRE
- iii)JDK
- iv)JDB

3) Which of these packages contain all the Java's built in exceptions?

- i) java.io
- ii) java.util
- iii) java.lang
- iv) java.net

4)Which of these class is used to create user defined exception?

- i) java.lang
- ii) Exception
- iii) RunTime
- iv) System

5)_____of the following is not a wrapper class.

- i)Character
- ii)Double
- iii)Boolean
- iv)Vector

6)_____ method is automatically invoked when an object is created.

- i) destroy
- ii)finalize
- iii)constructor
- iv)none of these

7)_____of the following is not a keyword of java.

i) native ii) interface iii) package iv) string

8) _____ is process of defining two or more method within same class that have same name but different parameters declaration.

i) Method overloading ii) Method overriding

iii) Method hiding iv) none of these

9) _____ is the escape sequence not available in java.

i) \t ii) \r iii) \a iv) \\

10) Size of float and double data type in java is _____

i) 32 and 64 bit ii) 64 and 64 bit

iii) 32 and 32 bit iv) 64 and 32 bit

11) The wrapping up data and functions into a single unit is called _____

i) Encapsulation ii) Abstraction

iii) Data hiding iv) Polymorphism

12) _____ is not decision making statement.

i) if ii) do---while iii) if and switch iv) none of these

13) Exception occur in java at _____

i) runtime ii) compilation time

iii) can occur any time iv) none of these

14) _____ method of thread class is used to find out the priority given to a thread.

i) get() ii) ThreadPriority()

iii) getPriority() iv) get ThreadPriority()

15) _____ operator is used to allocate memory for an object.

i) malloc ii) alloc iii) new iv) give

16) The primary purpose of inheritance in java is _____

i) code reuse ii) overriding

iii) overloading iv) all of these

17) If exception tries to divide zero then it is _____

i) NullPointerException ii) NumberFormatException

iii) ArithmeticException iv) none of these

18) Super is the predefined _____

i) Method ii) Keywords

iii) both (i) and (ii) iv) none of these

19) _____ of the following is correct way of importing an entire package 'pkg'

i) import pkg ii) Import pkg

iii) Import pkg* iv) import pkg*

20) break statement is used to

a) get out of method b) end a program

c) get out of a loop d) get out of the system

i) 1 & 2

ii) 1, 2 & 3

iii) 1 & 3

iv) 3

21) The command javac is used to

i) debug a java program ii) compile a java program

iii) interpret a java program iv) execute a java program

22)..... are not machine instructions and therefore, Java interpreter generates machine code that can be directly executed by the machine that is running the Java program.

i) Compiled Instructions ii) Compiled code

iii) byte code iv) Java mid code

23) The jdb is used to

i) Create a jar archive ii) Debug a java program

iii) Create a C header file iv) Generate java documentation

24) In Java variables, if first increment of the variable takes place and then the assignment occurs. This operation is also called.....

i) pre-increment ii) post-increment

iii) incrementation iv) pre incrementation

25) In Java, can only test for equality, whereas can evaluate any type of Boolean expression.

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Subject: Mathematics

Algebra

1. If set X contains 2 elements and Y contains 3 elements then the set $X \times Y$ containselements.
A.13 B.6 C.5 D.1
2. A relation on a set is called partial ordering relation if it is.....
A.reflexive, symmetric , transitive
B.reflexive, antisymmetric, transitive
C.irreflexive, symmetric, transitive
D.irreflexive, antisymmetric, transitive
3. If R is transitive relation on a set X then.....
A. $R^* \subset R$ B. $R \subset R^*$ C. $R^* \neq R$ D. $R^* = R$
4. The integer a and are said to be relatively prime if g.c.d. $(a,b)=\dots\dots\dots$
A.2 B.3 C.1 D.0
5. Prime residue class in Z_8 is.....
A. {1, 3, 5, 7} B. {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,7}
C. {0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7} D. None of these
6. The g.c.d. of 540 and 126 is
A.18 B.540 C.126 D.6
7. Which Boolean Identities law proof $A+A=A$?
A. Idempotent Law
B. Complement Law
C. Double Complement Law
D. Identity Law
8. Which Boolean Identities law proof $A+1=1$?

- A. Commutative Law
- B. Dominance Law
- C. Associative Law
- D. Absorption Law

9. A binary relation R on a single set A is a subset of?

- 1. $A \times A$
- B. $A \% A$
- C. $A \wedge A$
- D. $A \ ? \ A$

10. For two distinct sets, A and B, having cardinalities m and n respectively, the maximum cardinality of a relation R from A to B is ?

- A. $m+n$
- B. $m*n$
- C. m^n
- D. None of the above

11. A relation R on set A is called _____ if xRy implies yRx .

- A. Irreflexive
- B. Reflexive
- C. Anti-Symmetric
- D. Symmetric

12. The relation $R = \{(a,b), (b,a)\}$ on set $X = \{a,b\}$ is?

- A. Irreflexive
- B. Reflexive

C. Anti-Symmetric

D. Symmetric

13. The binary relation $\{(1,1), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (3,1), (3,2)\}$ on the set $\{1, 2, 3\}$ is _____

A. reflexive, symmetric and transitive

B. irreflexive, symmetric and transitive

C. neither reflexive, nor irreflexive but transitive

D. irreflexive and antisymmetric

14. A relation can be represented using a?

A. Indirected graph

B. Pie graph

C. Directed graph

D. Line graph

15. Consider the binary relation, $A = \{(a,b) \mid b = a - 1 \text{ and } a, b \text{ belong to } \{1, 2, 3\}\}$. The reflexive transitive closure of A is?

A. $\{(a,b) \mid a \geq b \text{ and } a, b \text{ belong to } \{1, 2, 3\}\}$

B. $\{(a,b) \mid a > b \text{ and } a, b \text{ belong to } \{1, 2, 3\}\}$

C. $\{(a,b) \mid a \leq b \text{ and } a, b \text{ belong to } \{1, 2, 3\}\}$

D. $\{(a,b) \mid a = b \text{ and } a, b \text{ belong to } \{1, 2, 3\}\}$

16. Which of the following is a subset of set $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$?

A. $\{1, 2\}$

B. $\{1, 2, 3\}$

C. $\{1\}$

D. All of the mentioned

17. What is the Cartesian product of set A and set B, if the set $A = \{1, 2\}$ and set $B = \{a, b\}$?

A. $\{(1, a), (1, b), (2, a), (b, b)\}$

B. $\{(1, 1), (2, 2), (a, a), (b, b)\}$

C. $\{(1, a), (2, a), (1, b), (2, b)\}$

- D. $\{(1, 1), (a, a), (2, a), (1, b)\}$
18. The intersection of the sets $\{1, 2, 8, 9, 10, 5\}$ and $\{1, 2, 6, 10, 12, 15\}$ is the set _____
- A. $\{1, 2, 10\}$
B. $\{5, 6, 12, 15\}$
C. $\{2, 5, 10, 9\}$
D. $\{1, 6, 12, 9, 8\}$
19. The difference of $\{1, 2, 3, 6, 8\}$ and $\{1, 2, 5, 6\}$ is the set _____
- A. $\{1, 3\}$
B. $\{5, 6, 8\}$
C. $\{3, 8\}$
D. $\{2, 6, 5\}$
20. Which option contains two equal sets?
- A. $X = \{5, 6\}$ and $Y = \{6\}$
B. $X = \{5, 6, 8, 9\}$ and $Y = \{6, 8, 5, 9\}$
C. $X = \{5, 6, 9\}$ and $Y = \{5, 6\}$
D. $X = \{5, 6\}$ and $Y = \{5, 6, 3\}$
21. Which of the following function is also referred to as an injective function?
- A. Many-to-one
B. Onto
C. One-to-One
D. None of the mentioned

22. If $X = \{2, 8, 12, 15, 16\}$ and $Y = \{8, 16, 15, 18, 9\}$ then union of X and Y is _____.
- A. $\{2, 8, 12, 15, 16\}$
 B. $\{8, 16, 15\}$
 C. $\{8, 16, 15, 18, 9\}$
 D. $\{2, 8, 9, 12, 15, 16, 18\}$
23. The number of transitive closure exists in the relation $R = \{(0,1), (1,2), (2,2), (3,4), (5,3), (5,4)\}$ where $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\} \in A$ is _____.
- A. $\{(0,1), (0,2), (1,2), (2,2), (3,4), (5,3), (5,4)\}$
 B. $\{(0,0), (4,4), (5,5), (1,1), (2,2), (3,3)\}$
 C. $\{(0,1), (1,2), (2,2), (3,4)\}$
 D. $\{(0,1), (5,3), (5,4), (1,1), (2,2)\}$
24. Which statement is incorrect if X and Y are the two non-empty relations on the set S.
- A. If X and Y are transitive, then the intersection of X and Y is also transitive.
 B. If X and Y are reflexive, then the intersection of X and Y is also reflexive.
 C. If X and Y are symmetric, then the union of X and Y is not symmetric.
 D. If X and Y are transitive, then the union of X and Y is not transitive.
25. Which of the following Law of Boolean proofs the $X.X=X$?
- A. Identity Law
 B. Double Complement Law
 C. Complement Law
 D. Idempotent Law

26. According to the symmetric matrix, which of the following statement is correct?
- A. $A = A^T$
 - B. All the diagonal elements of a symmetric matrix are One.
 - C. $A = -A^T$
 - D. All the diagonal elements of a symmetric matrix are Zero.
27. Which of the following matrix having only one row and multiple columns?
- A. Diagonal Matrix
 - B. Row Matrix
 - C. Column Matrix
 - D. None of the mentioned
28. The function (gof) is _____, if the function f and g are onto function?
- A. Into function
 - B. one to one function
 - C. onto function
 - D. one-to-many function
29. Which of the following function is not a mathematics function?
- A. many to one
 - B. one-to-many
 - C. one to one
 - D. All of the mentioned
30. How many elements in the Power set of set $A = \{\{\Phi\}, \{\Phi, \{\Phi\}\}\}$?

A.4 elements

B.2 elements

C.6 elements

D.5 elements

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Subject: Mathematics

Linear Algebra

1. Which of the following is not a type of matrix?
 - A. Square Matrix
 - B. Scalar Matrix
 - C. Trace Matrix
 - D. Term Matrix
2. Which of the following is correct method to solve matrix equations?
 - A. Row Echelon Form
 - B. Inverse of a Matrix
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None Of the above
3. Which of the following is not a type of matrix?
 - A. Square Matrix
 - B. Scalar Matrix
 - C. Trace Matrix
 - D. Term Matrix
4. The concept of Eigen values and vectors is applicable to?
 - A. Scalar matrix
 - B. Identity matrix
 - C. Upper triangular matrix
 - D. Square matrix
5. Let $A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & 2 \\ 3 & 8 \end{bmatrix}$ What is the all eigenvalues of A?
 - (a) 3 and 2
 - (b) 3 and 8
 - (c) 2 and 9
 - (d) -2 and -9
6. Rank of the matrix A =

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 2 & 3 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 4 & 0 & 3 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 3

7. A set of linear equations is represented by the matrix equation $Ax = b$. The necessary condition for the existence of a solution for this system is

A. A must be invertible

B. b must be linearly depended on the columns of A

C. b must be linearly independent of the columns of A

D. None of these

8. The system of linear equations

$$(4d - 1)x + y + z = 0$$

$$-y + z = 0$$

$$(4d - 1)z = 0$$

has a non-trivial solution, if d equals

A. $1/2$

B. $1/4$

C. $3/4$

D. 1

9. A set of linear equations is represented by the matrix equation $Ax = b$. The necessary condition for the existence of a solution for this system is

- A. A must be invertible
- B. b must be linearly depended on the columns of A
- C. b must be linearly independent of the columns of A
- D. None of these

10. Consider the following two statements:

I. The maximum number of linearly independent column vectors of a matrix A is called the rank of A.

II. If A is an $n \times n$ square matrix, it will be nonsingular is rank A = n.

With reference to the above statements, which of the following applies?

- A. Both the statements are false
- B. Both the statements are true
- C. I is true but II is false.
- D. I is false but II is true.

11. If A and B are square matrices of size $n \times n$,

then which of the following statement is not true?

- A. $\det(AB) = \det(A) \det(B)$
- B. $\det(kA) = k^n \det(A)$

C. $\det(A+B) = \det(A) + \det(B)$

D. $\det(A^T) = 1/\det(A^{-1})$

12. The number of non-zero rows in row echelon form is called.....

- A. Nullity B. Rank C. Subspace D. None of these

13. Multiplication of matrix with a scalar constant is called?

- A. Complex multiplication
B. Linear multiplication
C. Scalar multiplication
D. Constant multiplication

14. The matrix which is the sum of all the diagonal elements of a square matrix?

- A. Diagonal matrix B. Trace matrix
C. Identity matrix D. Both A and B

15.is equal to the maximum number of linearly independent row vectors in a matrix.

- A. Row Matrix B. Rank of Matrix
C. Term Matrix D. Linear Matrix

16. Which of the following is true for matrices?

- a) $(AB)^{-1} = B^{-1}A^{-1}$
b) $(A^T)^T = A$
c) $AB = BA$
d) $A \cdot I = I$

17. What is the canonical form of the matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$?

- a) $x^2 + xy + y^2$
b) $x^2 + xy$
c) $x^2 + y^2$
d) $x^2 + xy + y^2$

18. The determinant of the matrix whose eigen values are 7, 1, 9 is given by _____

- a) 7
- b) 63
- c) 9
- d) 17

19. Given the equations are $4x+2y+z=8$, $x+ y+ z=3$, $3x+y+3z=9$. Find the values of x , y and z .

- a) $5/3, 0, 2/3$
- b) 1, 2, 3
- c) $4/3, 1/3, 5/3$
- d) 2, 3, 4

20. The rank of the matrix ($m \times n$) where $m < n$ cannot be more than?

- a) m
- b) n
- c) $m \cdot n$
- d) $m - n$

21. Let us consider a 3×3 matrix A with Eigen values of $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$ and the Eigen values of A^{-1} are?

- a) $\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \lambda_3$
- b) $1/\lambda_1, 1/\lambda_2, 1/\lambda_3$
- c) $-\lambda_1, -\lambda_2, -\lambda_3$
- d) $\lambda_1, 0, 0$

22. Find the Eigen values of matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 4 & 1 \\ 1 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

- a) 3, -3
- b) -3, -5
- c) 3, 5
- d) 5, 0

23. Write the expression for spur of a matrix for a 3×3 matrix whose entries are in the form of a_{ij} .

- a) $a_{11} + a_{12} + a_{13}$
- b) $a_{11} + a_{21} + a_{31}$
- c) $a_{12} + a_{22} + a_{32}$
- d) $a_{11} + a_{22} + a_{33}$

24. A square matrix A is invertible iff $AX=0$

- A. only trivial solution
 - B. only non-trivial solution
 - C. infinitely many solutions
 - D. none of these
25. The vectors $\{1,1,1\}$, $\{1,1,0\}$, $\{1,0,0\}$ are.....
- A. Linearly independent
 - B. Subspace
 - C. Linearly dependent
 - D. None of these
26. Every homogeneous system of linear equation.....
- A. is always consistent
 - B. is always inconsistent
 - C. always has unique solution.
 - D. always has infinitely many solutions
27. Every orthogonal set of non-zero vectors in an inner product space is
- A. linearly independent
 - B. orthonormal
 - C. singleton set
 - D. empty set
28. Each vector in vector space has.....negative in V
- A. No
 - B. Only one
 - C. more than one
 - D. Two
29. In Gauss-Jordan elimination method the augmented matrix reduces to.....
- A. Row echelon form
 - B. reduced row echelon form
 - C. upper triangular matrix
 - D. lower triangular form
30. If $T: V \rightarrow W$ be linear transformation then $T(0) = \dots$
- A. 0
 - B. 1
 - C. e

D.-1

Subject : Software Engineering

MCQ Questions

BCS-III

1. What are attributes of Good Software?

- a. Software maintainability
- b. Software functionality
- c. Software development
- d. **Software maintain & function**

1. Which of these Software Engineering activities are not a part of software process?

- a. **Software dependence**
- b. Software development
- c. Software validation
- d. Software specification

2. Software is defined as

- a. Instruction
- b. Data Structure
- c. Documents
- d. **All of these**

3. What is a Software?

- a. Set of programs
- b. Documentation & configuration of data
- c. **Both a & b**
- d. None of these

4. Choose the incorrect option?

- a. Correctness
- b. Integrity
- c. Security
- d. **Software availability**

6. Spiral model originally proposed by

- a. **Boehm**
- b. Winston
- c. Royce
- d. Dexter

7. A software program that is outdated or obsolete is termed as
- Legacy application**
 - Engineering application
 - Open source application
 - Embedded application
8. In a spiral model “Risk analysis is performed”.
- In the first loop
 - In every loop**
 - Before using the spiral model
 - In first and second loop
9. Spiral model has two dimensions namely _____ and _____.
- Diagonal, angular
 - Radial, perpendicular
 - Radial, angular**
 - Diagonal, perpendicular
10. Each loop in the spiral represent _____ of the software process in Boehm spiral model.
- Phase**
 - Design
 - Document
 - None of the above

11) In customer level myths only the _____ statement sufficient and no need to maintain details.

a) General

b) basic

c) none above these

d) All

12) In the _____ Process is set of related activities that leads to the production of the software.

a) Hardware

b) Software

c) Scalability

d) All of the above.

13) Which software should be easy for any kind of users.

a) Integrity

b) Maintainability

c) Security

d) Scalability

14) _____ phase to deliver the product of customer and get feedback.

- a) Modeling
- b) Communication
- c) Planning
- d)Deployment**

15)There are _____ types of software process model.

- a) 3**
- b) 1
- c) 5
- d) 2

16)Many Causes of the software uresis can be traced to mythology based on.

- a) user myth
- b) developer myth
- c)management myth
- d)all of above**

17)which one of the items listed below is not one of the software engineering layers.

- a) method
- b) manufacturing**
- c)process
- d)Tools

18)Full form of SDLC.

- a) software development lifecycle**
- b) system development lifecycle
- c)software design lifecycle
- d)system design lifecycle

19)software project management consist of a number of activities, which continue?

- a) scope management
- b) project estimation

c) project planning

d) all of above

20. software process model phases are -----?

a) communication

b) planning

c) modeling

d) all of these

21) Which one of the following models is not suitable for accommodating any change?

a) Build & fix model

b) prototyping model

c) RAD model

d) Waterfall model

22) The Waterfall model of software development is

a) A reasonable model approach when requirements are well defined.

b) a good approach when a working program is required quickly.

c) The best approach to use for projects with large development teams.

d) An old-fashioned model that is rarely used any more.

23) The rapid application development model is

a) Another name for component-based development.

b) A useful approach when a customer cannot define requirements clearly.

c) A high speed adaptation of the linear sequential model

d) all of the above

24) Overlapping in the phases is allowed in waterfall model

a) True

b) False

25) A step in waterfall model that involves a meeting with the customer to understand the requirements.

a) requirement gathering

- b) SRS
- c) Implementation
- d) Customer review

26) Which one of the following is not phase of prototyping model?

- a) Quick Design
- b) coding**
- c) prototype Refinement
- d) Engineer product

27) The prototyping model of software development is

- a) A reasonable approach when requirement are well defined
- b) A useful approach when a customer cannot defined requirement clearly**
- c) The best approach to use for projects with large development teams.
- d) A risk model that rarely produces meaningful product

28) Which one of the following models is best when the requirement of the software are not decided.

- a) Waterfall model
- b) prototyping model**
- c) Evolution model
- d) None of these

29) In Which of the following models is the feedback considered the most valuable?

- a) Evolutionary model
- b) Waterfall model**
- c) prototyping model
- d) None of above.

30) RAD model has

- a) 2 phase
- b) 3 phase
- c) 5 phase**
- d) 6 phase

31) In RAD modeling, data objects defined in

a) business modeling

b) Data Modeling

c) Phase modeling

d) deployment modeling

32) RAD is type of

a) decrement model

b) increment model

c) Waterfall model

d) dynamic model

33. Which model can be selected if user is involved in all the phases of SDLC?

A. Waterfall Model

B. Prototyping Model

C. RAD Model

D. both Prototyping Model & RAD Model

34. The Incremental Model is a result of combination of elements of which two models?

1. Build & FIX Model & Waterfall Model

2. Linear Model & RAD Model

3. Linear Model & Prototyping Model

4. Waterfall Model & RAD Model

35. What is the major advantage of using Incremental Model?

1. Customer can respond to each increment

2. Easier to test and debug

3. It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early

4. Easier to test and debug & It is used when there is a need to get a product to the market early

36. What types of errors are not done by Black-Box Testing and can be uncovered by White-Box Testing?

a. Logic errors

b. Performance errors

c. Behavioral errors

d. None of the above

9. What is the Mode?

22,7,22,1,7,18,18,16,6,6,7

- 7
- 18
- 21
- 6

10. What is the Median?

8,13,2,4,48

- 8
- 48
- 2
- 9

11. What is the Mean?

9, 5, 7

- 8
- 11
- 7
- 6

12. What is the Median?

34,98,12,45,61

- 98
- 12
- 34
- 45

5. To find the average of a set of numbers, add up all the items and divide by...

- 2
- The minimum
- The maximum
- The number of items

6. Which is the MIDDLE?

- Mean
- Median
- Mode
- Range

7. Which is the number that appears the MOST often?

- mean
- median
- mode
- range

8. If you have two numbers in the middle, you should

- add them together and divide by two
- find the number in between the two
- find the mean of the two numbers
- all of these

9. A data set can have more than one mode

- True
- False

10. Find the range.

12, 5, 9, 18, 22, 25, 5

- 20
- 15
- 22
- 18

11. Find the range.

5, 15, 10, 20, 15, 10, 15

- 5
- 10
- 15
- 13

12. The number of miles that Jenna cycled each week for a 7-week period is shown:

36, 42, 28, 52, 48, 36, 31

What is the median number of miles Jenna cycled?

- 24
- 36
- 39
- 52

15. How do you find the Interquartile Range?

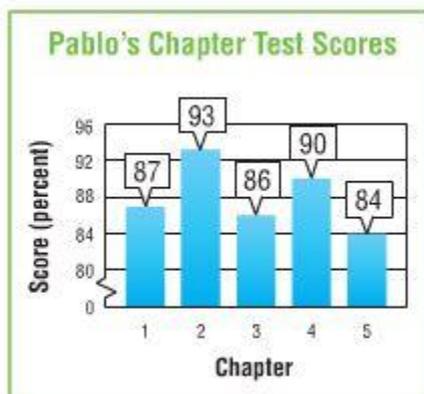
- divide the 3rd quartile by the 1st quartile
- subtract the biggest number by the smallest number
- divide the biggest number by the smallest number
- subtract the 3rd quartile by the 1st quartile (upper quartile subtract lower quartile)

14. 33, 25, 42, 25, 31, 37, 46, 29, 38

What is the interquartile range of the data?

- 8
- 9
- 13
- 21

15. Find the mode.



- 88
- no mode
- 90
- 93

23. What is the total number of students speaking different languages?

2. The table below shows the number of students speaking different languages.

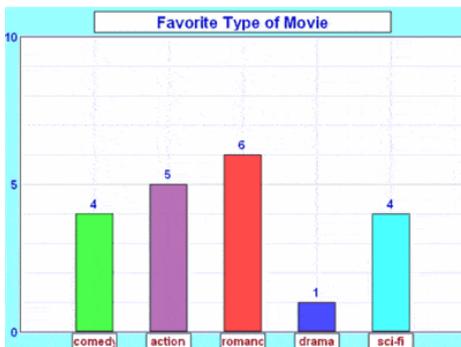
LANGUAGE	# of STUDENTS	Relative Frequency (%)
Arabic	6	
Spanish	12	
German	3	
Vietnamese	4	

What do you create here???

According to the table, what is the relative frequency (percentage) of each language spoken? Record answers ABOVE. Show work BELOW.

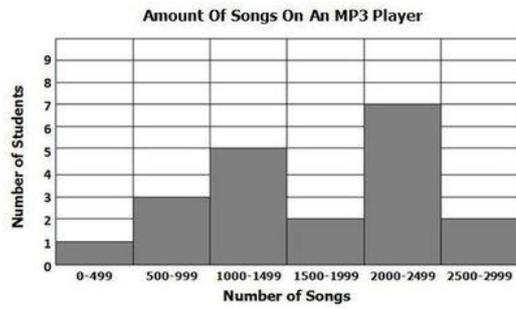
- 20
- 25
- 50
- 100

24. Which kind of graph is this?



- Bar graph
- Histogram

25. How many students have more than 1,000 songs on their MP3 player?



- 5
- 16
- 10
- 4

26. Statistically, the spread or scatterness of observations in a data is called

- discriminant
- dispersion
- range
- standard deviation

B. Sc. III

Paper IX

- 1)..... first introduced the name algae.
 - a) **Linnaeus**
 - b) White
 - c) Flemming
 - d) Cocking

- 2) is eukaryotic unicellular, microscopic fungi
 - a) *Polyporous*
 - b) **Yeast**
 - c) *Agaricus*
 - d) *Albugo*

- 3) *Chara* is known as..... because plant body is encrusted with calcium carbonate.
 - a) **stonewort**
 - b) plant amphibians
 - c) cord moss
 - d) brown algae

- 4) Bryophytes are called the..... of kingdom plantae because they require both land as well as water for fertilization.
 - a) mosses
 - b) stonewort
 - c) **amphibians**
 - d) hornwort

- 5) The fungi grow on dead organic matter is called
 - a) parasitic fungi
 - b) **saprophytic fungi**
 - c) epiphytic fungi
 - d) aquatic fungi

- 6) The block of mycelium (spawn) used to cultivation of
 - a) *Yeast*
 - b) **Mushroom**

c) *Penicillin*

d) *Mucor*

7) *Funaria hygrometrica* is called..... because of the twisted seta which is very hygroscopic and untwist when moist.

a) liverworts

b) hornworts

c) **cord moss**

d) both a & b

8) In Bryophytes..... are absent.

a) **Vascular tissues**

b) Rhizoids

c) Scales

d) All of these

9) Which of the following vegetative reproduction method observed in *Chara*?

a) Amylum stars

b) Bulbils

c) Secondary protonema

d) **All of these**

10).....branch of botany to study of fossils in plant.

a) Palynology

c) Physiology

b) **Paleobotany**

d) Taxonomy

11) Which type of fossil are without preservation of any organic matter and cellular details are totally absent.

a) **Impression**

b) Compression

c) Petrification

d) Cast

12) The Male sex organ of *Chara* is known as.....

a) **Globule**

b) Nucule

c) Oogonium

d) Plumule

13) Fungi can be stained by

a) Saffranin

b) **Cotton blue**

c) Glycerin

d) Light green

14) Which of following is not fungi

a) *Sargassum*

b) *Mucor*

c) *Agaricus*

d) *Claviceps purpuria*

15) The dried biomass of..... is used as insect repellent on agricultural products & on lands.

a) *Chara*

b) *Ectocarpus*

- c) *Oedogonium* d) *Spirogyra*
- 16) When gemmae like structure produced on rhizoids inside substratum are called as.....
- a) **Bulbils** b) Protonema
c) Apospory d) Gemma
- 17) Development of gametophyte from sporophyte without formation of spores is known as.....
- a) Fragmentation b) Gemmae
c) Bulbil d) **Apospory**
- 18) Origin of sex is associated with origin of.....
- a) spores b) zygote
c) **gametes** d) zoospores
- 19)..... reproduction is absent in *Ectocarpus*.
- a) **Oogamous** b) Isogamous
c) Anisogamous d) None of these
- 20) In fungi, which fruiting body show flask like structure called as.....
- a) Cleistothecium b) Basidium
c) **Pycnidium** d) none of the above
- 21) The root like structure present in mycelium and it's help to provide the nutrition of the fungi, called as
- a) Hyphae b) Haustorium
c) **Rhizomorph** d) Rhizoids
- 22) Angiospermic fossil fruit described by Sahani from Mahagaon – kalan is known as
- a) *Lyginopteris* b) *Lagenostoma*
c) *Enigmocarpon pariji* d) *Crossotheca*
- 23).....Era is called as primitive life.
- a) Paleozoic era b) Proterozoic era
c) Cenozoic era d) **Archaezoic era**
- 24)..... are elongated, cone like multicellular structure which may be sessile or stalked.
- a) Sporangia b) Unilocular sporangia

Paper II
BRYOPHYTES
Riccia

- 1) *Riccia* is a liverwort due to its-
- A. Use in liver disease **B. Liver like colour**
C. Shape **D. Cause of liver disease**
- 2) Which of the following type of scales are found in *Riccia*-
- A. Multicelled and ligulate** **B. Multicelled and appendiculate**
C. Unicelled and appendiculate **D. Unicelled and ligulate**
- 3) Rhizoids of *Riccia* are-
- A. One type and scattered **B. One type and arranged in rows**
C. Two types and scattered **D. Two type and arranged in rows**
- 4) Vegetative propagation is most common in -
- A. Fern sporophyte **B. Fern gametophyte**
C. Riccia gametophyte **D. Riccia sporophyte**
- 5) Rosette habit of *Riccia* is due to-
- A. Dichotomous branching **B. Sympodial branching**
C. Monopodial branching **D. Assymetrical branching**
- 6) What type of sexual reproduction occurs in *Riccia*-
- A. Isogamous **B. Anisogamous** C. Oogamous **D. Conjugation**
- 7) The gametophytic phase of *Riccia* ends with-
- A. Gamete **B. Spore mother cells** **C. Spore** **D. Oospore**
- 8) Spores release from sporogonium in *Riccia* take place in-
- A. Dry-season **B. Wet-season** **C. High temperature** D. Low temperature
- 9) Sex organ in *Riccia* develop on-
- A. Dorsal surface in acropetal order** B. Dorsal surface in basipetal order
C. Ventral surface in acropetal order **D. Ventral surface in basipetal order**
- 10) In dry weather, *Riccia* survives in form of-
- A. Tubers **B. Peristent apices** C. Spores **D. All the above**

PTERIDOPHYTES

1. Division to which *Selaginella* belongs is
(a) Psilopsida (b) Pteropsida **(c) Lycopsidea** (d) Spenopsida
2. The character that *Selaginella* possesses which is of evolutionary significance is
(a) Strobilus **(b) Heterospory** (c) Seed (d) Ligule
3. This statement regarding *Selaginella* is incorrect
(a) Endodermis is trabeculated (b) Vascular cylinder is protostelic
(c) Few species of *Selaginella* are truly xerophytic
(d) *Selaginella* is commonly distributed on plains and hills
4. In this species of *Selaginella*, the apex continues its vegetative growth beyond the formation of strobilus
(a) *S. cuspidata* (b) *S. helvetica* (c) *S. rupestris* (d) None of the above
5. This is uncommon in *Selaginella* and *Funaria*
(a) Embryo **(b) Roots** (c) Archegonium (d) Motile sperms
6. The presence of _____ anatomically characterizes the stem of *Selaginella*
(a) **Protostele** (b) Amphiphloic siphonostele
(c) Siphonostele (d) Ectophloic siphonostele
7. This characterizes the presence of *Selaginella*
(a) **Ligule** (b) Homospory (c) Flowers (d) None of these
8. Male gametes in *Selaginella* are
(a) Multiflagellated **(b) Biflagellated** (c) Monoflagellated (d) Aflagellated
9. Stele of *Selaginella* stem is
(a) Eustelic (b) Solenostelic **(c) Protostelic** (d) Dictyostelic
10. This is the innermost layer of sporangium of *Selaginella*
(a) **Tapetum** (b) Synangium (c) Elaters (d) None of these

GYMNOSPERMS

1. 'Saccus' term is used for
(a) exine of pollen grains of *Pinus* (b) intine of pollen grains of *Pinus*
(c) Wings of pollen grains of *Pinus* (d) Wings of seeds of *Pinus*
2. Flowers and cones are similar because

- (a) both assist seed dispersal
- (b) both are responsible for attracting insects to pollinate
- (c) both are shiny and bright
- (d) both are reproductive structures**

3. An autotrophic, prokaryotic and nitrogen-fixing symbiont is present in

- (a) Cicer
- (b) Cycas**
- (c) Sequoia
- (d) Pinus

4. Pick the pair that is incorrectly matched

- (a) Cycas – coralloid roots
- (b) Abies – wood tar, wood gas**
- (c) Pinus – Mycorrhizal roots
- (d) Sequoia – Redwood tree

5. This serves as a connecting link between the angiosperms and gymnosperms

- (a) Gnetales**
- (b) Coniferales
- (c) Ginkgoales
- (d) Cycadales

6. Though Cycas has an embryo with two cotyledons, it is not grouped under dicotyledonous plants as

- (a) ovules are naked**
- (b) possesses compound leaves
- (c) has megasporophyll
- (d) resembles a palm tree

7. In gymnosperms, the ovules typically are

- (a) bitegmic and anatropous
- (b) bitegmic and orthotropous
- (c) unitegmic and orthotropous**
- (d) unitegmic and anatropous

8. Tallest known gymnosperm is

- (a) Pinus
- (b) Ginkgo
- (c) Sequoia**
- (d) Ephedra

9. Inverted omega-shaped organization of vascular bundles is seen in

- (a) cycas root
- (b) cycas stem
- (c) cycas leaflet
- (d) cycas rachis**

10. Phanerogams without the ovaries are

- (a) angiosperms
- (b) pteridophytes
- (c) gymnosperms**
- (d) all the above

B. Sc. I
Paper I
UNIT I
Viruses

1. A virus is made up of _____.
(a) Protein coat and nucleic acid (b) Protein coat and mitochondria
(c) Nucleic acid and cell membrane (d) Nucleic acid, cell wall and cell membrane
2. The protein coat of viruses that enclose the genetic material is called _____.
(a) Virion (b) Capsid
(c) Peplomers (d) Capsomers
3. Which of the following statements are true about a virion?
(a) Lytic phage (b) Lysogenic phage
(c) The viral capsid (d) An infectious and fully formed viral particle
4. Which of the following is the genome of the virus?
(a) DNA (b) RNA
(c) DNA or RNA (d) DNA and RNA
5. Which of the following is the largest virus?
(a) Megavirus chilensis (b) Arbo virus
(c) Herpes virus (d) Mumps virus
6. Which of the following statements are true about the capsomeres?
(a) It is an individual unit of the capsid (b) It is a viral protein for replication
(c) It is a unit of nucleic acid in viruses (d) All of the above
7. Which of the following statements are true about the peplomers?
(a) It is an individual unit of capsids
(b) It is a spike-like projection on the enveloped viruses
(c) It is a projection on the viral membrane
(d) It is a spike-like projection on the capsids
9. Which of the following has a complex symmetry?
(a) T4 phage (b) Adenovirus
(c) Influenza virus (d) All of the above
10. The viral envelope is made up of _____.

(c) **Virulent phages** (d) Temperate phages

21. Which of the following virus has the smallest genome?

- (a) Rabies virus (b) Circovirus
(c) Herpes virus (d) Mimi virus

22. Infectious RNA particles without the protein coat are called_____.

- (a) Prion (b) Virion
(c) **Viroid** (d) Virusoid

23. The spike-like projections on the viral capsid are known as

- (a) Viriod (b) Proteomes
(c) **Peplomers** (d) capsomeres

24. Viral genome inserted to the bacterial DNA is termed as_____.

- (a) Lysogeny (b) **Prophage**
(c) Lytic cycle (d) Virulent phage

25. Which of the following are the main functions of the capsid?

- (a) Determines the antigenic specificity of the virus
(b) Protects genetic material from nuclease attack
(c) Both A and B (d) None of these

Unit II

Bacteria

1. Which of these bacteria is resistant to penicillin as it lacks a cell wall?

- (a) Spirochetes
- (b) Cyanobacteria
- (c) Mycoplasmas**
- (d) Bdellovibrios

2. What is a cluster of polar flagella called?

- (a) Petritrichous
- (b) Monotrichous
- (c) Amphitrichous
- (d) Lophotrichous**

3. Which of these is a cocci occurring in single or pairs?

- (a) Diplococci**
- (b) Streptococci
- (c) Tetrads
- (d) None of the above

4. Flagella in bacteria enable them to

- (a) reproduce
- (b) locomote**
- (c) Thrive in nutrient agar
- (d) Adhere to tissue surfaces

5. This about cell wall of gram-positive bacteria is true

- (a) cell wall comprises of many layers
- (b) the cell wall is thicker than the associated gram-negative bacteria
- (c) Cell wall comprises of teichoic acids
- (d) All of the above**

6. What is Chemotaxis?

- (a) Swimming towards a bacteria
- (b) Swimming away of a bacteria
- (c) In the presence of a chemical compound, swimming towards or away of a bacteria**
- (d) None of these

7. Which of these is exposed on the outer surface of a gram-negative bacterium?

- (a) Braun lipoprotein
- (b) O-antigen of lipopolysaccharide (LPS)**
- (c) Polysaccharide portion of lipoteichoic acid (LTA)
- (d) Electron transport system components

8. The covalent bond which links the cell walls of gram-positive bacteria containing two modified sugars - N - acetylmuramic acid (NAM) and N-acetyl glucosamine (NAG) is

- (a) glycosidic bond
- (b) 1,4-glycosidic bond**
- (c) 1,6-glycosidic bond
- (d) glycosidic bond

9. Which one of these has a Chinese letter arrangement?

- (a) *Clostridium tetani*
- (b) *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*
- (c) *Bacillus anthracis*
- (d) *Corynebacterium diphtheriae***

10. This is analogous to mesosomes of bacteria

- (a) Golgi apparatus of eukaryotes
- (b) Lysosomes of eukaryotes**
- (c) Mitochondria of eukaryotes
- (d) None of the above

Unit III

Algae

1. Find the correct statement

- (a) *Paramecium*, *Penicillium* and *Plasmodium* belong to the same kingdom
- (b) *Nostoc* and *Anabaena* come under Protista
- (c) lichen is a symbiotic association of an alga and Protozoan
- (d) Yeast is a fungus and is used in bread and beer production**

2. Cyanobacteria are

- (a) oxygenic without nitrogenase
- (b) non-oxygenic without nitrogenase
- (c) oxygenic with nitrogenase**
- (d) non-oxygenic with nitrogenase

3. Blue-green algae are included in

- (a) Prokaryotes**
- (b) Protista
- (c) Fungi
- (d) Bryophytes

4. An organism that forms a symbiotic association with *Anthoceros*

- (a) *Spirogyra*
- (b) *Nostoc***
- (c) *Ulothrix*
- (d) All of the above

5. Which of the following structure contains a polar nodule on both ends

- (a) heterocyst**
- (b) hormogonia
- (c) akinetes
- (d) *None of the above*

6. *Nostoc* form

- (a) compound colony
- (b) simple colony
- (c) both (a) and (b)**
- (d) None of these

7. Which of the angiosperm contains *Nostoc* as an endophyte?

- (a) *Gunnera manicata***
- (b) *Arachis hypogea*
- (c) *Melia indica*
- (d) None of the above

8. Coloured portion of the *Nostoc* cell is

- (a) genophore
- (b) inner centropiasm
- (c) outer chromoplasm**
- (d) central body

9. Heterocyst of *Nostoc* are

- (a) intercalary**
- (b) terminal

(c) both terminal and intercalary (d) none

10. Sexual reproduction is absent in

- (a) *Volvox* (b) *Nostoc*
(c) *Aspergillus* (d) *Ulothrix*

11. Which one of the following is a colonial alga?

- (a) *Ulothrix* (b) *Spirogyra*
(c) *Volvox* (d) *Chlorella*

12. Which of the following shows zygotic meiosis?

- (a) *Chlamydomonas* (b) *Marchantia*
(c) *Funaria* (d) *Fucus*

13. Find the incorrect statement

- (a) Agar-agar is produced from *Gracilaria* (b) *Chlorella* is used in space food
(c) Mannitol is a food reserve of Rhodophyceae (d) Algin is produced by algae

14. Which of the following has non-flagellated isogamous gametes?

- (a) *Spirogyra* (b) *Chlamydomonas*
(c) *Volvox* (d) *Fucus*

15. Mannitol is a reserved food found in

- (a) *Gracillaria* (b) *Porphyra*
(c) *Chara* (d) *Fucus*

16. Which of the following contains chlorophyll a, b, phycoerythrin and phycocyanin?

- (a) Chlorophyta (b) Phaeophyta
(c) Rhodophyta (d) Bacillariophyta

17. Which of the following is rich in protein?

- (a) *Ulothrix* (b) *Spirogyra*
(c) *Nostoc* (d) *Chlorella*

18. *Ulothrix* produces

- (a) isogametes (b) heterogametes
(c) anisogametes (d) basidiospores

19. What is the mode of sexual reproduction in Chlorophyceae?

- (a) oogamous (b) anisogamous
(c) isogamous (d) all of the above

20. What is the shape of chloroplast in *Chlamydomonas*?

- (a) cup-shaped
- (b) spiral
- (c) stellate
- (d) collar-shaped

Unit III Fungi

1. Filaments of fungi, which have thread-like appearance are called

- (a) Hyphae (b) Sporangium
(c) Conidia (d) Mycorrhiza

2. *Penicillium* belongs to

- (a) Deuteromycetes (b) Phycomycetes
(c) Ascomycetes (d) Basidiomycetes

3. Formation of dikaryon is characteristic of

- (a) Phycomycetes (b) Basidiomycetes
(c) Ascomycetes (d) Both (b) and (c)

4. *Penicillium camemberti* and *Penicillium roqueforti* are known for

- (a) causing disease to animals (b) causing disease to plants
(c) imparting flavour to cheese (d) none of the above

5. *Penicillium* is used in the production of

- (a) antibiotics (b) cheese fermentation
(c) both (a) and (b) (d) none of the above

6. Number of ascospores formed in each ascus of *Penicillium* is

- (a) 4 (b) 8
(c) 12 (d) 16

7. The fruiting body (ascocarp) of *Penicillium* is

- (a) Apothecium (b) Cleistothecium
(c) Perithecium (d) Acrostroma

8. Which of the following is true about conidiophores of *Penicillium*?

- (a) binucleate and colourless (b) binucleate and pigmented
(c) multicellular and branched (d) Uninucleate and colourless

9. Which one of the following is known as blue mould?

- (a) *Penicillium* (b) *Rhizopus*
(c) *Mucor* (d) *Aspergillus*

10. Asexual spores produced terminally on hyphae are called

- (a) Meiospores (b) Anthospores
(c) Sporangiohores (d) Conidia

Paper III
PLANT ECOLOGY

1. The study of interactions between living organisms and environment is called
(a) ecosystem (b) phytogeography (c) **ecology** (d) phytosociology
2. The major source of water for the soil is
(a) groundwater (b) capillary water (c) **precipitation** (d) combined water
3. The science dealing with soil is called
(a) **pedology** (b) aerology (c) geology (d) palaeontology
4. The soil which cracks and shrinks most as it dries is
(a) chalky soil (b) **clay soil** (c) sandy soil (d) soil rich in minerals
5. Soil particles arranged in order of increasing size are
(a) sand-silt-clay (b) clay-sand-silt (c) silt-clay-sand (d) **clay-silt-sand**
6. Soil that is made up of particles that have been carried in water and then deposited, is called
(a) subsoil (b) clay (c) **silt** (d) loam
7. Plants absorb from the soil
(a) hygroscopic water (b) **capillary water**
(c) gravitational water (d) both hygroscopic and gravitational water
8. Storage capacity of a soil is the extent to which it can hold
(a) gravitational water (b) **capillary water**
(c) hygroscopic water (d) capillary water plus hygroscopic water
9. Which one of the following factors is biotic?
(a) photoperiod (b) **CO₂ content of the soil**
(c) texture and porosity of soil (d) rainfall
10. Solubility and availability of plant nutrients related to
(a) **soil pH** (b) soil porosity (c) soil temperature (d) soil colour
11. Which is the characteristic feature of a physiological dry soil?
(a) there is plenty of water in the soil
(b) light available to the plant is not sufficient

- (c) soil is stony
(d) concentration of salt is very high in soil water
12. The grazing animals can change the type of vegetation by
(a) bringing in plant pathogens **(b) selective grazing**
(c) cross pollination (d) bringing the seeds for other plants
13. The term biosphere is used for the zone of earth where life exists
(a) on the lithosphere surface
(b) in the hydrosphere
(c) in the lithosphere and hydrosphere
(d) in the lithosphere hydrosphere and atmosphere
14. Where do the tropical rain forests occur?
(a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Bihar **(d) Andamans**
15. The branch of science that deals with the development of forest and utilisation of forest products is
(a) horticulture **(b) silviculture** (c) sericulture (d) pharmacognosy
16. In India coniferous forests are found in
(a) Madhya Pradesh **(b) Himalayan region** (c) Satpura Hills (d) Rajasthan
17. Xerophytes have long roots
(a) to give mechanical support (b) due to light
(c) to draw water from deep water beds (d) none of the above
18. Soil salinity is measured by
(a) porometer (b) photometer **(c) conductivity meter** (d) calorimeter
19. The factor governing the structure of earth surface is
(a) topographic (b) edaphic (c) biotic (d) temperature
20. What is the main causative factor of desertification?
(a) developmental activities (b) tourism
(c) overgrazing (d) irrigated agriculture
21. Prickly pear (*Argemone mexicana*) is an ecological indicator of

- (a) iron rich soil (b) poorly drained soil
 (c) nitrate rich soil **(d) recently flooded soil**
22. Plants which can withstand wide range of temperature are called
 (a) stenothermic (b) monothermic
 (c) mesothermic **(d) eurythermic**
23. Ephemerals are
 (a) drought enduring plants (b) drought resistant plants
(c) drought escaping plants (d) drought evading plants
24. Plants which can survive in narrow range of temperature are
 (a) heliothermic (b) euthermic (c) hypothermic **(d) stenothermic**
25. Halophytes grow on physiological dry soil due to the presence of
 (a) excess salt in water **(b) excessive salt in plants**
 (c) excessive humidity in the air (d) low water requirement
26. Halophytes are peculiar in having
 (a) pneumatophoric stem (b) velamen tissue **(c) vivipary** (d) saline water
27. A man made ecological factor is
 (a) ploughing (b) farming (c) grazing **(d) fire**
28. In India, coniferous forests are found in
(a) Himalayas (b) Western ghats (c) Eastern ghats (d) All the above
29. Grassland with scattered trees is
 (a) evergreen forest (b) deciduous forest **(c) savannah** (d) tropical rainforest
30. Plants growing in shade are
(a) sciophytes (b) xerophytes (c) mesophytes (d) heliophytes
31. Heliophytes are plant growing in
 (a) saline soil (b) shade (c) extreme dry condition **(d) full sunlight**
32. Study of interrelationships between environment and a community is known as
(a) synecology (b) autecology (c) phytoecology (d) ecosystem
33. A habitat with long severe winter and growing season restricted to a few months of summer forms
 (a) Savannah (b) Taiga (c) Grasslands **(d) Tundra ecosystem**
34. In desert grassland which type of animals are relatively more abundant?

- (a) aquatic **(b) fossorial** (c) arboreal (d) diurnal
35. Study of relationship between communities and environment is called
 (a) autecology **(b) synecology** (c) ecology (d) ethnology
36. Ecologically fixed and genetically irreversed species are called
 (a) ecotone (b) ecological equivalents **(c) ecotype** (d) none of these
37. Physical and chemical conditions of soil are studied under
 (a) biotic factors **(b) edaphic factors**
 (c) climatic factors (d) topographic factors
38. Plant decomposers are
(a) monera and fungi (b) fungi and plants
 (c) protista and animalia (d) animalia and monera
39. What is the best pH of the soil for cultivation of plants?
 (a) 3.4 -5.4 **(b) 6.5 – 7.5**
 (c) 4.5 – 8.5 (d) 5.5 – 6.5
40. A plant species having different areas of geographical distribution is arecalled
(a) allopatric (b) sympatric (c) allelomorphs (d)
 phytogeographic
41. Which of the following is important for specification?
 (a) seasonal isolation **(b) reproductive isolation**
 (c) behavioral isolation (d) tropical isolation
42. What is true for individuals of same species?
 (a) live in same niche (b) live in same habitat
(c) interbreeding (d) live in different habitats
43. Species can be defined as
 (a) group of individuals in an area **(b) population of interbreeding individuals**
 (c) individuals of a community (d) organisms occupying the same habitat
44. The lowermost layer of atmosphere in which man and other living organisms exist, is called
 (a) thermosphere **(b) troposphere** (c) stratosphere (d) mesosphere
45. The term ecology was coined by
(a) Reiter (b) Tansley (c) E Munch (d) Odum

46. Functional aspects of a species with reference to its place of occurrence is
(a) Ecology **(b) Ecological niche** (c) Species (d) Environment
47. Dominant producers of neritic zone of sea are
(a) phytoplankton (b) zooplankton (c) microorganism (d) diatoms
48. Ozone layer occurs in
(a) mesosphere (b) thermosphere **(c) stratosphere** (d) troposphere
49. Aerenchyma occurs in
(a) epiphytes (b) halophytes **(c) hydrophytes** (d) xerophytes
50. Geographic limit within which a population exists is called
(a) biome (b) ecosystem (c) niche **(d) habitat**

Paper IV

PLANT TAXONOMY

1. Which of these is the most advanced phylogenetically among the dicotyledonous families?
(a) Scrophulariaceae (b) Acanthaceae (c) Umbelliferae (d) **Compositae**
2. The substitute for the newly collected specimen when the original type material is missing in a herbarium is entitled as
(a) Holotype (b) **Neotype** (c) **Lectotype** (d) Isotype
3. If all the puddles and ponds are destroyed, the entities likely to be destroyed are
(a) **Plasmodium** (b) Ascaris (c) Leishmania (d) Trypanosoma
4. In the five-kingdom system of classification, into which kingdom would you classify nitrogen-fixing organisms and archaea?
(a) Fungi (b) Plantae (c) Protista (d) **Monera**
5. This is considered as a demerit of the 'Engler and Prantl' in the system of classification
(a) Gymnosperms are placed between monocotyledons and dicotyledons
(b) **Dicotyledons are placed after monocotyledons**
(c) Dicotyledons are placed before monocotyledons
(d) Gymnosperms are placed among Dicotyledons
6. The basis of Phenetic classification is
(a) **Observable characteristics of existing entities**
(b) The ancestral lineage of existing organisms
(c) Dendrograms based on DNA characteristics
(d) Sexual characteristics
7. Difference between the natural system of plant classification and artificial system of classification is
(a) Considers only one vegetative character
(b) **Considers all the similarities between plants**
(c) Considers only one floral character
(d) All of the above
8. This system of classification was used by Linnaeus
(a) Phylogenetic system (b) Natural system
(c) **Artificial system** (d) Asexual system

9. Pick the right sequence of taxonomic categories
- (a) division-class-family-tribe-order-genus-species
 - (b) division-class-family-order-tribe-genus-species
 - (c) division-class-order-family-tribe-genus-species**
 - (d) division-order-class-family-genus-tribe-species
10. 'New Systematics' term was coined by
- (a) Linnaeus
 - (b) Bentham and Hooker
 - (c) A.P. de Candolle
 - (d) Juliane Huxley**
11. A herbarium is place
- (a) a collection of herbs in dried form
 - (b) a garden with a varied collection of herbs
 - (c) a garden with a collection of medicinal herbs
 - (d) a centre for the preservation of dried specimens of plants**
12. Earlier classification emphasized on
- (a) Reproductive characters
 - (b) Vegetative characters**
 - (c) Both
 - (d) Anatomical characters
13. Naming a plant is called
- (a) Systematic botany
 - (b) Nomenclature**
 - (c) Taxonomy
 - (d) Cytology
14. Bentham and Hooker's classification is a
- (a) phylogenetic system of classification
 - (b) artificial system of classification
 - (c) natural system of classification**
 - (d) sexual system of classification
15. Who wrote the book 'Species Plantarum'
- (a) Gaspard Bauhin
 - (b) Carolus Linnaeus**
 - (c) Rivinus
 - (d) Bentham and Hooker

Sem-III paper-V

- 1) The development of fruit without fertilization of the ovary, is called.....
 - a) Parthenogenesis
 - b) Parthenocarpy
 - c) Agamospermy
 - d) Apomixis

- 2) In an embryo sac, the cells that degenerate after fertilization are.....
 - a) synergids and primary endosperm cell
 - b) synergids and antipodals
 - c) antipodals and primary endosperm cell
 - d) egg and antipodals

- 3) Flower is a modified shoot because.....
 - a) in some flowers thalamus become elongated and shows distinct nodes and internodes
 - b) flower aggregate to form inflorescence
 - c) epicalyx is present in some flowers
 - d) essential organs are present in some flowers

- 4) The perianth is the term used when.....
 - a) androecium and gynoecium are similar
 - b) calyx and corolla are similar
 - c) androecium and calyx are similar
 - d) Gynoecium and corolla are similar

- 5) A flower is said to be complete when it has
 - a) corolla
 - b) androecium and gynoecium
 - c) calyx and corolla only
 - d) all the four whorls

- 6) Which of the following is the type of ovule that is completely inverted?
 - a) amphitropous
 - b) anatropous
 - c) circinotropous
 - d) orthotropous

- 7) Embryo sac is located inside the.....

- a) stigma
- b) ovule
- c) micropyle
- d) style

8) Pollination occurs when aproduced by thelands on and adheres to the

- a) stigma, pollen tube, anther
- b) pollen grain, anther, stigma
- c) anther, pollen tube, stigma
- d) stigma, anther, ovary

9) Functional megaspore in an angiosperm develop into.....

- a) endosperm
- b) embryo
- c) embryo-sac
- d) ovule

10) Generative nucleus divides forming.....

- a) 2 male nuclei b) 3 male nuclei
- c) 2 female nuclei d) 3 male nuclei

शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर
बी. कॉम. भाग – ३, (सेमी. ५)

विषय – आधुनिक व्यवस्थापन पध्दती पेपर १

प्र. 1. MBO म्हणजेच _____.

- अ) Management By Objectives ब) Management By organisation
क) Management By Online ड) Management By Other

2. संघटनेची दीर्घकालीन कामगिरी ठरविणाऱ्या व्यवस्थापकीय निर्णयाच्या व कृतीच्या संचास
_____ म्हणतात.

- अ) व्यूहरचनात्मक व्यवस्थापन ब) उद्दिष्टाभिमुख व्यवस्थापन क) स्पर्धात्मक फायदा ड) भेदकरण

3. कंपनीमध्ये आर्थिक घोटाळे हा प्रश्न गंभीर स्वरूपाचा झाल्यामुळे त्यावर उपाय म्हणून _____
संकल्पना उदयास आली.

- अ) कंपनीसाठी शासनव्यवस्था ब) सामाजिक जबाबदारी क) आर्थिक जबाबदारी ड) मंडळ
व्यवस्थापन

4. _____ ज्ञान व्यवस्थापनाचा गाभाभूत घटक आहे.

- अ) कर्मचारी ब) ग्राहक क) संस्था ड) धनको

5. मायकेल पोर्टर यांनी _____ संकल्पना मांडली.

- अ) स्पर्धात्मक फायदा ब) उद्दिष्टाभिमुख व्यवस्थापन क) गाभाभूत सक्षमता ड) शास्त्रीय व्यवस्थापन

6. महाव्यूहरचनेत _____ व्यूहरचना आढळते.

- अ) स्थैर्य ब) नफाव्यूहत्रं क) युती ड) संमिश्रव्यूहरचना

7. _____ हा कंपनी शासनव्यवस्थेमधील महत्त्वपूर्ण गाभा आहे.

अ) नीतिमत्तापूर्ण आचरण ब) कंपनी नियंत्रण क) भांडवल नियंत्रण ड) कर्मचारी नियंत्रण

8. _____ म्हणजे आपत्तीपूर्व कार्ये, आपत्तीत्यूत्तर कार्ये व आपत्ती प्रतिबंधक कार्ये याबाबत अनुमान, नियोजन, संघटन, निर्देशन व नियंत्रण करणे होय.

अ) आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन ब) ज्ञान व्यवस्थापन क) वेळ व्यवस्थापन ड) समारंभ व्यवस्थापन

9. गाभाभूत सक्षमतेच्या घटकांमध्ये _____ समावेश होत नाही.

अ) स्पर्धात्मक फायदा ब) सक्षमतेचा अभ्यास

क) विकासाचा गाभा ड) व्यवस्थापन पातळ्यांची पुनर्रचना

10. परिस्थितीनुसार स्थैर्य विस्तार व कपात यांचे मिश्रण असणारी व्यूहरचना म्हणजेच _____.

अ) संमिश्र व्यूहरचना ब) कपात क) विर्सजन ड) निर्गुतवणूक

11. कंपन्यांसाठी शासनव्यवस्था संहिता आमलात आणण्याबाबत _____ भूमिका सर्वात महत्वाची असते.

अ) भागधारक ब) संचालक मंडळ क) हिशेबतपासनीस ड) कर्मचारी

12. _____ ज्ञान व्यवस्थापन प्रक्रियेतील शेवटचा टप्पा आहे.

अ) ज्ञान साधनाचा शोध ब) ज्ञान साठवणूक

क) ज्ञान संपादन व निर्मिती ड) ज्ञानाचा उपयोग व वाटणी

13. एखादी व्यवसाय संस्था स्पर्धकांपेक्षा वरचढ/ सरस असणे म्हणजेच _____ होय.

अ) मूल्यसाखळी ब) स्पर्धात्मक फायदा क) व्यूहरचना ड) उद्दिष्टाभिमुख व्यवस्थापन

14. जेव्हा पर्यावरणाचे घटक स्थिर स्वरूपाचे असतात तेव्हा त्याला _____ म्हणतात.

अ) बदलते पर्यावरण ब) स्थिर पर्यावरण क) एकजातीय पर्यावरण ड) नानाविध पर्यावरण

15. स्वतंत्र संचालकांना _____ द्यावा लागतो.

अ) वेतन ब) मेहनताना क) सोयीसुविधा ड) बंगला

16. _____ प्रतिबंधात्मक उपाय, हानी टाळण्याचे उपाय व पुनर्वसन उपाय अशा उपाय योजनांचा समावेश होतो.

अ) ज्ञान व्यवस्थापन ब) वेळ व्यवस्थापन क) आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन ड) ताण व्यवस्थापन

17. अपंगासाठी स्वयंचलित वाहने, श्रीमंत रुग्णांना खास सेवा देणारे रुग्णांलय ही _____ ची उदाहरणे आहेत.

अ) व्यूहरचना ब) लक्ष्यकेंद्रीत भेदकरण क) लक्ष्यकेंद्रीत व्यूहरचना ड) खंडीकरण

18. स्वाॅट (SWAT) विश्लेषणामध्ये 'S' म्हणजेच _____.

अ) Stamina ब) Strength क) Standard ड) Slowness

19. ज्या आपत्ती नैसर्गिक कारणांमुळे घडतात त्या आपत्तींना _____ म्हणतात.

अ) मानवनिर्मित आपत्ती ब) निसर्गनिर्मित आपत्ती क) युद्ध ड) आतंकवाद

20. बदलत्या पर्यावरणमध्ये आधुनिक व्यवस्थापनाचे महत्त्व म्हणजेच _____ आहे.

अ) लक्ष्यकेंद्रीत भेदकरण ब) साधनांचा महत्तम उपयोग क) विस्तार नियोजन
ड) मुल्यसाखळी

21. _____ ग्राहक संबंध व्यवस्थापन प्रक्रियेतील पहिला टप्पा आहे.

अ) ग्राहक संबंध समूह स्थापना ब) माहितीचे विश्लेषण करणे
क) ग्राहकांची माहिती गोळा करणे ड) ग्राहक माहिती प्रत्यक्षात वापरणे

22. कंपनीचा _____ म्हणून हिशोबतपासनीसानी आपली भूमिका पार पाडली पाहिजे.

अ) मालक ब) भक्षक क) रक्षक ड) कर्मचारी

23. कोणत्याही पूर्वसूचनेशिवाय आकस्मिक ओढवणारी घटना म्हणजेच _____ .

अ) सामाजिक जबाबदारी ब) घटना क) आपत्ती ड) समारंभ

24. _____ हा ज्ञान व्यवस्थापनाचा महत्त्वपूर्ण घटक आहे.

अ) गरजांचा शोध घेणे ब) सामाजिक संस्कृती क) कार्य संस्कृती ड) शासनाची सामाजिक जबाबदारी

25. पर्यावरणामधील व्यवसाय संघटनेला अथवा कंपनीला हानी करणारे प्रतिकूल घटक म्हणजेच व्यवसायाचे _____ होय.

अ) संधी ब) दुर्बलस्थाने क) धोके ड) बलस्थाने

26. _____ सिद्धांत व्यवस्थापनाद्वारे उपलब्ध साधनांचा व चलघटकांचा महत्तम उपयोग करण्याची सामाजिक जबाबदारी स्पष्ट करणारा सिद्धांत आहे.

अ) भूमिकापूर्ती दृष्टीकोन सिद्धांत ब) आधुनिक दृष्टीकोन सिद्धांत

क) उपयोगिता महत्तमीकरण सिद्धांत ड) Z सिद्धांत

27. संघटनेअंतर्गत ज्ञानाची निर्मिती, साठवणूक, विकास, हस्तांतर, मूल्यांकन व वापर करण्याची प्रक्रिया म्हणजेच _____

अ) आपत्ती व्यवस्थापन ब) समारंभ व्यवस्थापन क) ज्ञान व्यवस्थापन ड) ताण व्यवस्थापन

28. विशिष्ट कृती करावी अथवा करू नये याविषयी केलेले स्पष्ट विधान म्हणजेच _____ होय.

अ) धोरण ब) कार्यपद्धती क) नियम ड) स्थायी योजना

29. _____ कार्यक्षमतेवर व्यवसायाची कार्यक्षमता व यश अवलंबून असते.

अ) संचालक ब) ग्राहक क) कर्मचारी ड) पुरवठादार

30. गाभाभूत सक्षमतेची संकल्पना _____ मांडली.

अ) F.W. टेलर ब) H.फेयॉल क) मायकेल पोर्टर ड) सी. के प्रल्हाद

शिवाजी विद्यापीठ, कोल्हापूर
बी. कॉम. भाग – ३, (सेमी. ५)

विषय – व्यवसाय नियमनविषयक कायदे पेपर १
Business Regulatory Framework

प्र.1 भारतातील बरेचस कायदे _____ कायद्यांवर आधारित आहेत.

अ) अमेरिकन ब) इंग्लिश क) जपान ड) रशियन

2. मर्यादित दायित्व भागिदारी संस्था स्थापनेचे प्रमाणपत्र _____ जारी करतो.

अ) तहसीलदार ब) निबंधक क) न्यायाधीश ड) तलाठी

3. भारतीय करार कायद्या 1872 _____ राज्य वगळता भारतातील सर्व राज्ये व केंद्रशासित प्रदेशांना लागू आहे.

अ) महाराष्ट्र ब) जम्मू आणि काश्मीर क) पंजाब ड) केरळ

4. _____ म्हणजे कराराशी संबंधित व्यक्तींनी वचनाबद्दल परस्परांकडे मागितलेली किंमत होय.

अ) नुकसान भरपाई ब) प्रतिफल क) दंड ड) प्रस्ताव

5. _____ तरतूदी मर्यादित दायित्व भागिदारी कायद्याला लागू असणार नाही.

अ) करार कायदा 1872 ब) माल विक्री कायदा 1930

क) भारतीय कंपनी कायदा 1956 ड) भारतीय भागिदारी कायदा 1932

6. भारतीय करार कायद्याती कलम 73 मध्ये करार भंगाबद्दल द्यावयाच्या नुकसान भरपाई च्या तरतूदी या _____ खटल्यातील निर्णयावर आधारित आहेत.

अ) टॅम विरुद्ध मॅकलंड ब) हॅडली विरुद्ध बॅक्सॅडेल क) हेगन विरुद्ध ऑस्कर ड) हॅरी विरुद्ध जेम्स

7. जामिनकीच्या करारत कर्जदाराने भारवयाचे कर्ज कर्जदाराने भागवू शकला नाही आणि ते कर्ज जामिनदाराने मागविले तर तो कर्जदाराने _____ बनतो.

अ) कर्जदार ब) सावकार क) मालक ड) नोकर

9. वस्तू तारणाच्या करारासाठी तारणदात्याने तारणदातयाने तारणद स्विकृत्याकडे _____ पाठवणे आवश्यक आहे.

अ) प्रस्ताव ब) मालकीची वस्तू क) संमती ड) कागदपत्रे

10. अ ने ब ला 10,000 रु. कर्ज क ला देण्याची विनंती केली आणि असे वचन दिले कीक ने वेळेत कर्जाची रक्कम परत नाही केले तर, ती रक्कम स्वतः देऊ.या करारात अ हा कोण.

अ) कर्जदार ब) जामिनदार क) सावकार ड) प्रस्ताव

11. जो व्यक्ती वस्तू तारणदातयाने करारामध्ये वस्तू तारणदातयाने म्हणून स्विकारतो त्यास _____ म्हणतात.

अ) प्रस्तावक ब) तारणदाता क) तारण स्वीकृता ड) मालक

12. निक्षेपात काही विशिष्ट हेतूमे वस्तूंचे हस्तांतर _____ काळासाठी केले जाते.

अ) दीर्घ ब) मध्यम क) तात्पुरत्या ड) कायमस्वरूपी

13. ज्या करारामध्ये एका विशिष्ट व्यवसायासाठी व्यक्ती जामिनदार राहते, त्या करारास _____ करार म्हणतात.

अ) सतत चालू राहणारी ब) निक्षेपाचा क) विशिष्ट जामिनकीचा ड) वस्तू तारणाचा

14. वस्तू तारण करारामध्ये येणे असलेली रक्कम वसूल होईपर्यंत त्या व्यक्ती च्या मालकीची वस्तू आपल्या ताब्यात ठेवण्याच्या कायदेशीर हक्कास _____ म्हणतात.

अ) वस्तू नष्ट करणे ब) वस्तू विकणे क) वस्तूवर ताबा ठेवणे ड) वस्तूची फेरविक्री

15. मालाच्या विक्रीचा करार हा _____ यांच्यामधील करार असतो.

अ) विक्रेता व सरकार ब) राज्य सरकार व केंद्र सरकार

क) खरेदीदार व विक्रेता ड) खरेदीदार व सरकार

16. जामिनकीचा करार करताना एकूण _____ करार निर्माण होतात.

अ) 2 ब) 4 क) 3 ड) 1

17. मालाच्या विक्रीच्या करारानुसार जेव्हा मालाची मालकी विक्रेत्यांकडून खरेदीदाराकडे हस्तांतरित झालेली असते, तेव्हा त्याला _____ म्हणतात.

अ) मालकीचे हस्तांतरण ब) विक्रीचा ठराव
क) मालाची विक्री ड) मालाची खरेदी

18. दुय्यम अटीचा भंग झाल्यास _____ मागता येते.

अ) माल ब) मालाची किंमत
क) नुकसान भरपाई ड) दुप्पट किंमत

19. मर्यादित दायित्व भागिदारी कायद्या अंतर्गत स्थापन आणि नोंदणीकृत झालेली संस्था म्हणजेच _____ होय.

अ) भागिदारी संस्था ब) अमर्यादित भागिदारी संस्था
क) मर्यादित दायित्व भागिदारी संस्था ड) मर्यादित पतसंस्था

20. मालाच्या कराराचे प्रतिफल हे मालाची _____ असते.

अ) मालकी ब) ताबेहकक क) किंमत ड) विक्री

21. _____ व्यक्ती किंवा संस्था मर्यादित दायित्व भागिदारी संस्थेत भागिदार बनण्यास पात्र असतो.

अ) अज्ञान ब) दिवाळखोर
क) सुज्ञ बुद्धी नसलेला ड) कायदेशीर करार करण्यास पात्र व्यक्ती

22. अमितने राज ला बैल विकायचे ठरवले, बैल आजारी आहे ही माहिती कराराच्यावेळी राजपासून लपवले. अमितने राजची करारास संमती मिळवली. यावेळी अमितने राजची _____ संमती घेतली असे मानले जाईल.

अ) धाक दाखवून ब) प्रस्ताव क) चुकीने ड) कपटाने

23. प्रत्येक मर्यादित दायीत्व भागिदारी संस्थेत किमान _____ व्यक्ती पदनिर्देशित भागिदार असावेत.

अ) एक ब) तीन क) चार ड) दोन

24. मालाची मालकी खरेदीदाराकडे गेल्यास अदत्त विक्रेत्यांस _____ हक्क प्राप्त होतात.

अ) मालकीचे नष्ट करणे ब) प्रवासात माल अडकवणे
क) मालाची फेरविक्री ड) ताबेहक्क

25. मर्यादित दायीत्व भागिदारी संदर्भात दाखल करावयाच्या दस्तऐवजावर पदनिर्देशित भागिदाराची _____ असणे आवश्यक आहे.

अ) स्वाक्षरी ब) संस्थेचा शिक्का क) फोटो ड) अंकीय स्वाक्षरी

26. _____ नुसार मर्यादित दायीत्व भागिदारी संस्था तिच्या भागिदाराने एखाद्या व्यक्ती बरोबर केलेल्या कोणत्याही व्यवहाराबद्दल बांधील असणार नाही.

अ) कलम 28(2) ब) कलम 29(9) क) कलम 28 ड) कलम 27(1)

27. मालाच्या विक्री करारामध्ये विक्रेत्यांने करारानुसार _____ माल पाठवणे आवश्यक आहे.

अ) माल अडवणे ब) मालाची फेरविक्री क) माल नष्ट करणे ड) माल पाठवणे

28. _____ मर्यादित दायीत्व भागिदारी संस्थेतील भागिदारांनी किंवा कर्मचारी एखाद्या व्यक्तींची फसवणूक केली असल्यास संस्था त्यासाठी जबाबदार राहणार नाही.

अ) कलम 30 ब) कलम 31 क) कलम 21 ड) कलम 30(3)

29. कलम क्रमांक 7 मधील पोटकलम चे उल्लंघन झाल्यास मर्यादित दायीत्व भागिदारी संस्थेतील प्रत्येक भागिदार किमान _____ दंडास पात्र राहिल.

अ) रू.50,0000 ब) रू. 15,000 क) रू. 20,000 ड)रू. 10,000

30. केंद्र सरकार पुढील वर्षात आकारावयाचे कर तसेच जमा व खर्च संबंधीचा प्रस्ताव चालू वर्षातलोकसभेत संमत करून घेते व त्याचे रुपांतर कायद्यात होते त्या कायद्यात _____ म्हणतात.

अ) आयकर कायदा ब) वेतन कायदा क) कामगार कायदा ड) वित्त कायदा

ANSWER SHEET

व्यवसाय नियमनविषयक कायदे पेपर ?

1.B	11.C	21. D
2.B	12.C	22.D
3.B	13.C	23.D
4.B	14.C	24.D
5.B	15.C	25.D
6.B	16.C	26.D
7.B	17.C	27.D
8.B	18.C	28.D
9.B	19.C	29.D
10.B	20.C	30.D

Shivaji University, Kolhapur
M.Com. (Part I) (Semester- I)
Advanced Accountancy - Paper I
Subject Code: 68391

- 1) Financial statements are prepared on the basis of in case of IFRS.
A) Fair value B) Face value C) Historical cost D) Market value
- 2) Financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost in case of
A) Indian GAAP B) IFRS C) ICAI D) ICSI
- 3) The minority interest in the consolidated balance sheet shown as
A) Liability B) Reserve
C) Provision D) advance
- 4) Accounting standards in India are issued by
A) Institute of chartered accounts of India B) Finance ministry
C) Reserve bank of India D) State government
- 5) are written documents policy documents issued by expert accounting body covering the aspect of recognition measurement presentation and disclosure of accounting transactions in financial statement.
A) Accounting standards B) Accounting principle
C) Accounting concepts D) Accounting conventions
- 6) profit of subsidiary company made after the date of purchase of shares by the holding company are treated as Profits.
A) Revenue B) Capital C) adjustment D) normal
- 7) No member other than registered society can owe more than of the shares of the co-operative society.
A) 20% B) 10% C) 15% D) 5%
- 8) International accounting standards committees (IASC) headquarters are at
A) London B) New York C) Delhi D) Tokyo

- 9) GAAP means
- A) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
 - B) Generally Accepted auditing principles
 - C) Generally Accepted Accounting procedure
 - D) Generally accepted accounting process
- 10) method is best suited to retail business for valuation of inventories.
- A) Retail method
 - B) Standards cost method
 - C) Weighted average method
 - D) Net realisable value method
- 11) IAS means
- A) Indian accounting standards
 - B) International accounting standards
 - C) Indian accounting systems
 - D) Integrated accounting software
- 12) If the share of the holding company in the net worth of the subsidiary company is more than the cost of investment this excess is treated as
- A) Capital Reserve
 - B) goodwill
 - C) revenue reserve
 - D) minority interest
- 13) The share of outsiders in the subsidiary is called as
- A) Cost of capital
 - B) minority interest
 - C) Revenue reserve
 - D) Capital Reserve
- 14) The Co-operative credit societies act was the first legislation in India relating to cooperative societies.
- A) 1960
 - B) 1904
 - C) 1959
 - D) 1971
- 15) is a country based GAAP.
- A) IFRI
 - B) IFRS
 - C) IAS
 - D) Indian GAAP

16) The accounting standards boards (ASB) of the institute of chartered accounts of INDIA (ICAI) was constituted on

- A) 21st April 1977 B) 21st April 1877
C) 21st August 1977 D) 21st August 2007

17) Initially accounting standards were.....

- A) Mandatory B) Application to multinational company
C) Recommendatory D) Not applicable to multinational company

18) Accounting standards are policy documents.....

- A) Unwritten B) Written
C) Verbal D) Audio

19) Accounting standards are policy documents

- A) ICAWI B) ICAI C) ICICI D) IDBI

20) Accounting standards are issued to different accounting policy

- A) Devise B) Standardize C) Identify D) none

21) The enterprises are classified in to in order to determine applicability of accounting standards.

- A)four level B) five level C) Three level D) none

22) Accounting standards board has members represents from different fields.

- A) 40 B) 45 C) 48 D) 43

23) GAAP includes the standards , conversations and the accountants to follow in recording and summarising transactions and in the preparations of financial statement.

- A) Authorities B) Laws C) Rules D) Regulation

24) The share of majority shareholders in a subsidiary company is called as

- A) Minority Interest B) Goodwill c) Cost Of Control D) Owner

- 25) Maharashtra state co operative societies act was passed in.....
 A) 1947 B) 1957 C) 1960 D) 1980
- 26) Co operative society can write off bad debts by taking sanction of
 A) State government B) Central government
 C) Register of cooperative D) General body
- 27) Which of the following is not accounting concept?
 A) Money measurement B) going concern C) disclosure D) business entity
- 28) How many accounting standards have been issued by ICAI?
 A) 30 B) 29
 C) 32 D) 31
- 29) AS-2 is on.....is.
 A) Depreciation accounting B) revenue recognition
 C) Valuation of inventories D) disclosure of accounting policies
- 30) is the language of business.
 A) Accounting B) Management accounting
 C) Financial Accounting D) Auditing

ANSWER SHEET

Advanced Accountancy - Paper I

1. A	11.B	21.C
2.A	12.B	22.C
3.A	13.B	23.C
4.A	14.B	24.C
5.A	15.B	25.C

6.A	16.B	26.C
7.A	17.B	27.C
8.A	18.B	28.C
9.A	19.B	29.C
10.A	20.B	30.C

Advanced Accountancy Paper III

1. Two companies X Ltd and Y Ltd go into the liquidation to form new company Z Ltd it is case of -----.
A) Amalgamation B) External Reconstruction
C) Absorption D) Internal Reconstruction
2. The balance of Capital Reduction A/c after writing off accumulated losses is transferred to - -----.
A) Capital Reserve A/c B) Share Capital A/c
C) Profit & Loss A/c D) General Reserve A/c
3. Reduction in share capital requires the permission of ----- .
A) Court B) Central Government
C) Controller D) Company law board
4. Purchase Consideration receivable is credited to -----.
A) Realisation A/c B) Shareholders A/c
C) Transfer Company A/c D) Cash A/c
5. When there are one or two liquidation and no formation it is known as -----.
A) Absorption B) Amalgamation
C) Internal Reconstruction D) External Reconstruction
6. Assets less liabilities taken over by purchasing company is called -----.
A) Net Asset B) Net Payment
C) Lum Sum D) Intrinsic Value.
7. A share of Rs.10 reduced to Rs.2 it means there is reduction of Rs. -----.
A) 8 B) 12
C) 20 D) 5
8. As per AS 14 purchase consideration is payable to -----.
A) Shareholder B) Shareholder & Debentures
C) Shareholder & Creditors D) Debentures
9. Amount sacrificed by Shareholder are credited to -----.
A) Capital Reduction A/c B) General Reserve A/c

C) Capital Reserve A/c D) Contingent Reserve

10. Accounting standard ----- is related to Lease Accounting .

- A) 19 B) 14
C) 29 D) 10

11. There are ----- types of Amalgamation.

- A) 2 B) 19
C) 4 D) 10

12. Under finance lease----- ownership is not transferred to lessee.

- A) Title B) Benefits
C) Risk D) Resale

13. Lessor is the ----- of leased assets.

- A) Owner B) Seller
C) User D) Buyer

14. Financial lease is ----- contractual agreement.

- A) Non Cancellable B) Cancellable
C) both A&B D) Repeatable

15. Lessee is the ----- of the assets under lease.

- A) User B) Owner
C) seller D) Buyer

16. In ----- type of lease the lessor bear the risk of obsolescence.

- A) Lessee B) Operating
C) Financial D) Resale

17. The lessee agree to pay ----- to the lessor.

- A) Contract B) Rent
C) Expenses D) Price

18. The lessor gives the ----- the asset to lessee.

- A) Right to resale B) Right to use

- C) Right to Damage D) Right to Buy
19. In finance lease ----- is responsible for maintenance of assets leased.
- A) Lessor B) Lessee
- C) Seller D) Employee
20. ----- lease suitable for computer & hardware.
- A) Finance B) Operating
- C) Risk D) leverage
21. Lease Agreement not applicable to -----.
- A) Computer B) Oil & Gas
- C) Machinery D) Textile
22. Life Insurance business nationalized on 1st January, -----.
- A) 1955 B) 1938
- C) 1956 D) 1960
23. Policy maturing on the death of insured is term as -----.
- A) Endowment B) Whole life
- C) With Profits D) With Premium
24. Legal fees with respect to claim is shown in _____.
- A) Profit & Loss A/c B) Revenue A/c
- C) P&L Appropriation A/c D) Balance sheet
25. Any insurance business other than life insurance business is termed as _____ Insurance
- A) Life B) General
- C) Minor D) Health
26. In the case of Marine Insurance provision for unexpired risk should be ---- of net premium.
- A) 50% B) 100%
- C) 60% D) 10%
26. ----- Method developed by Renis Likert.
- A) Historical Cost B) Replacement Cost
- C) Opportunity Cost D) Market Value Cost
27. Now a days it is equally important for business to know and follow ----- responsibility.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 7. A) 8 | 22. B) 1938 |
| 8. A) Shareholder | 23 B) Whole life |
| 9. A) Capital Reduction A/c | 24. B) Revenue A/c |
| 10.A) 19 | 25.B) 100% |
| 11. A)2 | 26.B) Replacement Cost |
| 12.A) Title | 27. B) Social |
| 13.A) Owner | 28. B) Human beings |
| 14. A) Non Cancellable | 29. B) Corporate |
| 15.A) User | 30. B) Environment |

10.. Framed auditing guidelines

- A) international auditing practices committee (IAPC)
- B) Reserve Bank of india(RBI)
- C) generally accepted Accounting principles (GAAP)
- D) accounting Standers (AS)

11.. Verification is done by himself

- A) Accountant
- B) Auditor
- C) manager
- D) director

12. Valuation helps to know the correct of the business organization

- A) Profit & loss
- B) financial position
- C) growth
- D) A &B

13. The Audit report generally includes _____ of the auditor

- A) A mark
- B) An opinion
- C) A comment
- D) A certificate

14. the auditor has to check whether the are prepared according to statutory requirements

- A) Vouchers
- B) financial statement
- C) Document
- D) reports

15. 10 the internal control system fails to point out or error is called.....

- A) Internal risk
- B) control risk
- C) business risk
- D) reputation

16.Refers to working papers obtained or prepared by the auditor

- A) Verification
- B) Documentation
- C) vouching
- D) reporting

17. 4. Audit documentation implies record of....., relevant audit evidence obtained and conclusion auditor reached

- A) Financial statement
- B) auditor procedure performed
- C) Documentation
- D) reporting

18. Should have set procedure to maintain audit report

- A) Accountant
- B) auditor
- C) manager
- D) supervisor

19. 7. While obtaining the audit evidence from compliance procedure the auditor should check and assure whether..... exist in organization

- A) Management information system
- B) internal control system
- C) External control system
- D) control system

20. 34. An audit report with reservation is called _____ report.

- A) Unqualified
- B) Qualified
- C) Adverse
- D) Disclaimer

21. 8. Auditor may request about confirmation of receivables and payable buy direct communicating with.....and

- A) Manager employee
- B) customer supplier
- C) Debtors creditors
- D) director employee

22. 31. Audit report has to be _____.

- A) Wrong
- B) Doubtful
- C) Clear
- D) Adjusted

23. audit is compulsory by law.

- A) Management
- B) Internal
- C) Statutory
- D) Finance

24. Means examining the books of accounts

- A) Vouching
- B) Billing
- C) Auditing
- D) Finding Frauds

25. Audit is not compulsory by law

- A) continuous audit
- B) External
- C) Internal
- D) b & c

26. Audit report can be in _____ form.

- A) Computerized
- B) Clear
- C) Qualified
- D) Vertical

27. The object of..... Is to prevent the errors and frauds

- A) Vouching
- B) Tally
- C) Internal check
- D) External check

28. Significant events occurred after balance sheet dates are recorded as per _____.

- A) AS-15
- B) AS-10
- C) AS-4
- D) AS-20

29. 12. There are..... types of errors

- A) Two B) Three C) Four D) One

30. 13. Patent is an..... asset

- A) Tangible B) Fixed C) intangible D) Current

Answer sheet

Advanced Accountancy - Paper II

1. A	11.B	21.C
2.A	12.B	22.C
3.A	13.B	23.C
4.A	14.B	24.C
5.A	15.B	25.C
6.A	16.B	26.C
7.A	17.B	27.C
8.A	18.B	28.C
9.A	19.B	29.C
10.A	20.B	30.C

Q8. The allotment of whole items of cost to cost centers or cost units is called-----

- a) Cost allocation
- b) Cost apportionment
- c) Cost absorption
- d) Cost Accounting

Q9. Service costing is known as -----

- a) Operating costing
- b) Job costing
- c) Batch costing
- d) Process costing

Q10. Process Costing is appropriate for which firm?

- a) Oil refining firm
- b) Transport firm
- c) Hospitals
- d) Bricklaying firm

Q11. Indirect material work in production is classified as----

- a) Office overhead
- b) Factory overhead
- c) Distribution overhead
- d) Selling overhead

Q12. Scrape is adjusted along with-----

- a) Prime cost
- b) Factory cost
- c) Labour cost
- d) Cost of goods so

Q13. Abnormal loss of material is charged to-----

- a) Revenue account
- b) Costing profit and loss account
- c) Material account
- d) Adjusted Profit and loss account

Q14. Overtime is-----

- a) Actual hours being more than standard time
- b) Actual hours being more than normal time
- c) Standard hours being more than actual hours
- d) Actual hours being less than standard time

Q15. Labour cost is second element of----

- a) Profit
- b) Cost
- c) Sales
- d) Taste

Q16. Operating costing is suitable for----

- a) Job order business
- b) Services industry
- c) Sugar industries
- d) Contractors

Q17. Depreciation of plant and machinery is part of-----

- a) Selling Overhead b) Factory overhead
- c) Distribution overhead d) Administration

Q18. Labour turnover is----

- a) Productivity of labour b) Change in labour force
- c) Efficiency of the labour d) Labour cost of the labour.

Q19. The method in which issue of material is computed by total purchase cost of material in stock with total quantity in stock---

- a) Simple average method b) Weighted average method
- c) Periodical average method d) Ratio Analysis

Q20. Which of the following is not an avoidable cause of labour turnover.

- a) Dissatisfaction of job b) Disability
- c) Lack of training facility d) Low wages and allowance

Q21. The method of costing is used in construction business is-----

- a) Job Costing b) Service Costing
- c) Contract Costing d) None of above

Q22. The loss of expected during the normal course of operation for unavoidable reasons is called---

- a) Actual loss b) Abnormal loss
- c) Normal loss d) None of above

Q23. An acquisition cost of raw material is to be used in manufacturing and becoming a component of cost object is classified as----

- a) Natural material cost b) Indirect material cost
- c) Direct material cost d) Indirect labour cost

Q24. The show keeper should initiate purpose requisition when stock reaches ----

- a) Minimum Level b) Maximum Level
- c) Reorder Level d) Average level

Q25. -----helps in price fixation.

- a) Financial accounting b) Management accounting
- c) Cost accounting d) Social Accounting

Q26. Last in First out(LIFO)method of valuing material issue we get--

- a) Actual Price
- b) Standard Price
- c) Current price
- d) Average price

Q27. The science, art and practice of cost accountant is called-----

- a) Financial Accounting
- b) Business Accounting
- c) Cost Accounting
- d) Integral Accounting

Q28. The work in progress at the end is 600 units which recomplete up to 70%. Its equivalent Unit are -----.

- a) 180 units
- b) 1020 units
- c) 420 units
- d) 780 units

Q29. Cost accounting is meant for-----

- a) External Reporting
- b) Legal Reporting
- c) Internal Reporting
- d) Internal & External Reporting

Q30. The time for which a worker is paid for no work is-----.

- a) Overtime
- b) Time rate
- c) Idle Time
- d) Holiday time

Answer sheet

1. a) Costing	16. b) Services industry
2. a) Management	17. b) Factory overhead
3. a) Direct	18. b) Factory overhead
4. a) Fixed overhead	19. b) Weighted average method
5. a) Material	20. b) Disability
6 .a) Direct Material+Direct labour+Direct Overheads	21. c) Contract Costing
7. a) Overhead	22. c) Normal loss
8. a) Cost allocation	23. c) Direct material cost
9. a) Operating costing	24. c) Reorder Level
10. a) Oil refining firm	25. c) Cost accounting
11. b) Factory overhead	26. c) Current price
12. b) Factory overhead	27. c) Cost Accounting

13. b) Costing profit and loss account	28.c) 420 units
14. b) Actual hours being more than normal time	29 c) Internal Reporting
15.b) Cost	30. c) Idle Time

Shivaji University, Kolhapur
M.Com. (Part I) (Semester - II)
Advanced Accountancy - Paper IV (Taxation)

1. Long term capital assets (shares) is held for _____.
A) More than 12 months B) More than 36 months
C) More than 24 months D) More than 48 months
2. The Income tax is chargeable under the head of salary under ____ of Income Tax Act ,1961.
A) Section 15 B) Section 20 C) Section 14 D) Section 16
3. Income Tax is atax
A) Direct B) Indirect C) State D) Central
4. A company means company registered under
A) Companies act B) Partnership Act C) Labour Act D) Income Tax Act
5. The charging of the income under the head Capital Gain is _____.
A) Section 45(2) B) Section 15 C) Section 10 D) Section 10
6. A person who neither intends to hold nor hold any title to the goods or services is called
A) Pure agent B) Dealer C) Service tax provider D) manufacturer
7. The entertainment allowance is applicable to _____.
A) Government employee B) Private sector Employee
C) Public Sector Employees D) both A & B
8. Income earned in the previous year is taxable in the year
A) Assessment B) Next C) Current Year D) Previous
9. has been entrusted to look after the administration of the service tax:
A) Central board of Excise and Customs B) Goods And Service Department
C) Income Tax Department D) Central board of Direct tax
10. Interest on loan from self-occupied house before 1st April, 1999 will be allowed up to _____.

A) Rs. 30,000 B) Rs. 15,000 C) Rs. 10,000 D) Rs. 50,000

11. There are _____ types of capital assets.

A) 3 B) 2 C) 4 D) 5

12. Which amongst the following is not a head of Income?

A) Salary B) Income from house property
C) Income from Export D) Capital gain

13. Service tax is

A) Direct tax B) Indirect tax C) Direct as well indirect tax D) Sales Tax

14. There are types of taxes

A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four

15. Capital gain arises from the transfer of _____.

A) Fixed Assets B) Any Capital Assets C) Current Assets D) Fixed Assets

16. Income is divided in _____ heads of income.

A) 3 B) 5 C) 4 D) 6

17. Service tax was introduced first time on.

A) 5 services B) 3 services C) 4 services D) 7 services

18. HRA Stands for.....

A) Human Resource Accounting B) House Rent Allowance
C) Human Resource Allowance D) House Rent Accounting

19. Service tax was introduced in India on the recommendation of:

A) Kelkar Committee B) Dr. Raja J Chaliah Committee
C) Dr. Man Mohan Singh Committee D) Dr. Yashwant Sinha Committee

20. Income from horse race falls under the head of _____.

A) Salary B) Profession C) other sources D) Business

21. What is full form of ITR.

- A) Income Tax Rules B) Income Tax Reductions
- C) Income Tax Returns D) Income Tax Relaxation

22. Under the head of Income from house property, the basis of charges is the _____ of property

- A) Accurately B) Half Quarterly C) Annual Value D) Real value

23. Rebate is defined under section

- A) 88 B) 87 C) 87A D) 88

24. Secondary and Higher Education Cess was levied by- -

- A) The Finance (2) Act, 2004 B) The Finance Act, 2006
- C) The Finance Act, 2007 D) The Finance Act, 2009

25. Short term capital gain arising from the transfer of a asset which is held by the assessee for not more than _____

- A) 12 months from the acquisition B) 24 months from the acquisition
- C) More than from the acquisition D) 48 months from the acquisition

26. Deductions from annual Value is allowed under _____.

- A) Section 25 B) Section 27 C) Section 24 D) Section 28

27. Gross amount charged for the taxable services includes:

- A) only that amount received towards the taxable service which is received before the provision _____ of such services
- B) Only that amount received towards the taxable service which is received after the provision of such services.
- C) Any amount received towards the taxable services whether received before, during or after provision of such services.
- D) Total Income

28. Allowances are divided into Categories.

A) Two B) Four C) Three D) Five

29. Previous year comesassessment year.

A) Before B) Next C) After D) Previous

30. _____ standard deduction from annual Value is allowed.

A) 10% B) 20% C) 30% D) 40%

ANSWER SHEET

Advanced Accountancy - Paper IV (Taxation)

1. A	11.B	21.C
2.A	12.B	22.C
3.A	13.B	23.C
4.A	14.B	24.C
5.A	15.B	25.C
6.A	16.B	26.C
7.A	17.B	27.C
8.A	18.B	28.C
9.A	19.B	29.C
10.A	20.B	30.C

New Syllabus Set I - Answer Key

Que no. 1- 8 – Alternative A is the correct answer Que no. 9 – 16 Alternative B is the correct answer

Que no. 17 - 23 Alternative C is the correct answer Que no. 24 – 30 Alternative D is the correct answer

New Syllabus Set II - Answer Key

Que no. 1- 8 – Alternative A is the correct answer Que no. 9 – 16 Alternative B is the correct answer

Que no. 17 - 23 Alternative C is the correct answer Que no. 24 – 30 Alternative D is the correct answer

New Syllabus Set III - Answer Key

Que no. 1- 8 – Alternative A is the correct answer Que no. 9 – 16 Alternative B is the correct answer

Que no. 17 - 23 Alternative C is the correct answer Que no. 24 – 30 Alternative D is the correct answer

Old Syllabus Set I - Answer Key

Que no. 1- 8 – Alternative A is the correct answer Que no. 9 – 16 Alternative B is the correct answer

Que no. 17 - 23 Alternative C is the correct answer Que no. 24 – 30 Alternative D is the correct answer

Old Syllabus Set II - Answer Key

Que no. 1- 8 – Alternative A is the correct answer Que no. 9 – 16 Alternative B is the correct answer

Que no. 17 - 23 Alternative C is the correct answer Que no. 24 – 30 Alternative D is the correct answer

- A) Matching B) Consistency C) Conservatism D) Disclosure

20. _____ are written policy documents issued by the ICAI and prescribed by Central Government in consultation with the NACAS.

- A) Accounting Standards B) Accounting Concepts
C) Accounting Conventions D) Branches of Accounting

21. Accounting Standards Board is constituted by _____ .

- A) Institute of Chartered Accountants of India B) Central Government
C) Government of Maharashtra D) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

22. _____ are a set of high quality understandable and enforceable global accounting standards.

- A) IFRS B) IRFS C) ICAI D) ASB

23. At present _____ Accounting Standards are in effect.

- A) 31 B) 30 C) 33 D) 28

24. _____ Accounting Standard is withdrawn to include in AS-26.

- A) AS-8 B) AS-9 C) AS-25 D) AS-27

Unit II

1. When two or more firms carrying on similar or complementary businesses join together to form a new firm, it is called as _____ of partnership firms.

- A) Dissolution B) Amalgamation C) Admission D) Formation

2. In the case of amalgamation of partnership firms, _____ is opened to record increase or decrease in the values of assets and liabilities.

- A) Partners' Capital A/c B) Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c
C) Profit & Loss A/c D) New Firm A/c

3. When any asset is taken over by all partners, it is distributed in _____.

- A) profit sharing ratio B) capital ratio c) current ratio D) asset ratio.

4. Profit or loss on revaluation account is transferred to partners' capital account in their _____.

- A) capital ratio B) profit sharing ratio c) current ratio D) asset ratio.

5. Reserves and balance of profit & loss account appearing in the balance sheet is distributed between / among all the partners in their _____.

- A) capital ratio B) profit sharing ratio

C) operating ratio D) last agreed capital ratio.

6. The assets and liabilities taken over by new partnership firm are transferred with _____ values.

A) book B) revised C) imaginary D) original

7. In the books of old firms, for creation of goodwill _____ is credited.

A) Goodwill A/c B) Partners' Capital A/c C) New Firm A/c D) Bank A/c

8. In the case of amalgamation of partnership firms, for reserve for discount on creditors _____ is credited.

A) New Firm A/c B) Revaluation A/c C) Creditors A/c D) Partners' Capital A/c.

9. To record increase in the value of assets and decrease in the value of liabilities, _____ is credited.

A) New Firm A/c B) Revaluation A/c C) Creditors A/c D) Partners' Capital A/c.

10. When an asset not taken over by the new firm is realised _____ is debited.

A) New Firm A/c B) Bank A/c C) Revaluation A/c D) Asset A/c

11. In the books of old firms, to record transfer of capitals to new firm, _____ is credited.

A) Partners' Capital A/c B) New Firm A/c C) Revaluation A/c D) Old Firm A/c

12. In the books of new firm, to record the goodwill written off, _____ is debited.

A) Old Firm A/c B) Partners' Capital A/c. C) Bank A/c D) Goodwill A/c.

13. Reserve for doubtful debts ` 4,000, stock and furniture decreased by ` 3,000 and ` 5000 respectively. Investment increased by ` 20,000. Creditors decreased by ` 2,000.

The profit on revaluation account will be _____.

A) ` 8,000 B) ` 10,000 C) ` 12,000 D) ` 11,000

14. Anand and Bandu are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. Capital balances are `2,50,000 and ` 1,50,000 respectively, General Reserve ` 20,000, loss on revaluation `12,000. The amount of capital of Anand, that to be transferred to new firm will be _____.

A) ` 2,58,000 B) ` 2,56,000 C) ` 2,52,000 D) ` 1,52,000

15. Total capital of a new firm is fixed `10,00,000 and the partners, Laxmi, Saraswati, Parvati and Rukmini decided to bring it in their profit sharing ratio which is 3:2:3:2. Transferred capital of Laxmi is ` 1,78,000. The amount of _____ should bring by Laxmi.

A) ` 5,78,000 B) ` 1,22,000 C) ` 4,78,000 D) ` 22,000

16. M/s Raja and Sarjya and M/s Sonya and Harnya amalgamated their partnership firms. Cash balances transferred from their respective firms are ₹ 22,000 and ₹ 20,000 respectively. To adjust their capitals they brought cash as Raja ₹ 6,000, Sarjya ₹ 5,000, Sonya ₹ 4,000 and Harnya ₹ 3,000. The cash balance of the new firm will be _____.

- A) ₹ 42,000 B) ₹ 60,000 C) ₹ 18,000 D) ₹ 40,000

17. Profit sharing ratio of Meena, Reena, Teena and Neena in the new firm is 4:3:2:1. Goodwill ₹ 40,000 are to be written off. The amount to be debited to Meena's capital account will be _____.

- A) ₹ 4,000 B) ₹ 16,000 C) ₹ 12,000 D) ₹ 8,000

18. M/s Anita Traders and M/s Vanita Traders are amalgamated. The Partners of Anita Traders are Sonu and Monu sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:5. The goodwill of this firm is valued at ₹ 24,000. The amount to be credited to Sonu's Capital A/c will be _____.

- A) ₹ 10,000 B) ₹ 14,000 C) ₹ 12,000 D) ₹ 15,000

19. Increase and decrease in the values of assets ₹ 13,000 and ₹ 4,000 respectively. Increase and decrease in the values of liabilities ₹ 6,000 and ₹ 14,000 respectively. The profit on revaluation will be _____.

- A) ₹ 3,000 B) ₹ 17,000 C) ₹ 1,000 D) ₹ 2,000

20. Baba, Daddy and Papa are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 9:5:7. Loss on revaluation account is ₹ 8,400. The share of Papa in the loss will be _____.

- A) ₹ 3,600 B) ₹ 2,800 C) ₹ 2,000 D) ₹ 4,200

21. Mummy and Mom are in the partnership. They decided to amalgamate with Aai and Ma. It is agreed that reserve for doubtful debts is to be created at 2.5% on the debtors of ₹ 3,70,320. The amount of RDD will be _____.

- A) ₹ 9,825 B) ₹ 9,258 C) ₹ 9,582 D) ₹ 9,285

22. Sameer and Salim were partners in M/s Hasan Traders. Sanjay and Sujay were in partnership in M/s Kisan Traders. Both the firms amalgamated. Cash balances transferred from the firms are ₹ 5,000 and ₹ 3,000. To adjust the capitals in profit sharing ratio, Sameer and Salim brought in ₹ 2,000 and ₹ 1,000 respectively and ₹ 6,000 and ₹ 4,000 paid to Sanjay and Sujay respectively. Cash balance in the new firm will be _____.

- A) ₹ 2,000 B) ₹ 1,000 C) ₹ 3,000 D) ₹ 4,000

23. Dev and Ishwar were in partnership. The firm was amalgamated with the firm of Khuda and Allah. On the date of amalgamation balance sheet of Dev and Ishwar included cash balance ₹ 4,000, furniture ₹ 2,500 and loan from friend ₹ 1,500. Furniture and loan from friend were not taken over by the new firm so, the furniture realised and loan from friend paid by Dev and Ishwar. The balance of cash transferred to new firm was _____.

- A) ₹ 4,000 B) ₹ 5,000 C) ₹ 5,500 D) ₹ 7,500

24. The Assets side of the Balance Sheet of M/s Virat and Rohit shows Stock ` 1,00,000, Debtors ` 50,000, Computers ` 30,000, Furniture ` 20,000 and building ` 2,00,000. The new firm took all the assets at 10% less. Amount of total assets transferred to new firm is _____.

A) ` 4,00,000

B) ` 3,60,000

C) ` 4,40,000

D) ` 3,20,000

Unit III

1. When a manufacturer or whole seller dispatches goods to the agent for sale on the risk of the former, is known as _____.
A) Amalgamation B) Profession C) Consignment D) Management
2. The person who sends goods to the agent is called as _____.
A) Consignee B) Agent C) Consignor D) Dealer
3. The person to whom goods are sent to be sold on behalf of the sender called as _____.
A) Consignor B) whole seller C) Consignee D) Manufacturer
4. The statement which is prepared by Consignor and which gives details of the goods consigned is called as _____.
A) Account Sales B) Income Statement C) Proforma Invoice D) Contract
5. The statement which is prepared by Consignee and which gives details of the goods sold and stock is called as _____.
A) Proforma Invoice B) Income Statement C) Account Sales D) Contract
6. The remuneration given by the consignor to the consignee for sale of goods is called as _____.
A) Distribution B) Permission C) Commission D) Omission
7. The commission received by consignee at certain percentage of total sales, it is called as _____ Commission.
A) Del creder B) Over riding C) Normal D) Additional
8. The commission given to the consignee in order to recover the debts in full and if not, bear the loss of bad debts, is called as _____ Commission.
A) Normal B) Over riding C) Del creder D) Additional
9. The commission given to the consignee to introduce new product in the market, is called as _____ Commission.
A) Normal B) Del creder C) Over riding D) Ordinary
10. All expenses incurred by the _____ are debited to the Consignment A/c.
A) consignee B) transporter C) consignor D) Agent
11. While valuing closing stock _____ expenses of consignor are added to the cost of goods in stock.
A) all B) no C) proportionate D) non business
12. 11. While valuing closing stock _____ expenses of consignee are added to the cost of goods in stock.
A) all non recurring B) all recurring

C) proportionate non recurring C) proportionate recurring

13. The amount of ____ is charged to the remaining goods and no entry is passed for the same.

A) abnormal loss B) anticipated loss C) normal loss D) capital loss

14. The amount of ____ is calculated and credited to consignment account.

A) normal loss B) anticipated loss C) abnormal loss D) capital loss

15. The balance of consignment account shows _____.

A) amount payable to consignee B) closing stock with consignee

C) profit or loss on consignment D) amount receivable from consignee

16. While passing journal entry in the books of consignor to cancel the loading in goods sent on consignment ____ account is credited.

A) Goods sent on Consignment A/c B) Consignee's A/c

C) Consignment A/c D) Profit & Loss A/c

17. Goods are insured and there is abnormal loss. Insurance company admitted the claim. To pass the journal entry in the books of consignor, ____ is debited.

A) Bank A/c B) Consignee's A/c C) Insurance Co. A/c D) Abnormal Loss A/c

18. While passing the journal entry in the books of consignee for bad debts, when the Del-credere commission is not given, ____ is debited.

A) Bad Debts A/c B) Commission A/c C) Consignor's A/c D) Profit & Loss A/c

19. Mahendra consigned goods costing ` 40,000 to Surendra. Surendra sold half of the goods for ` 40,000 on credit and remaining half for ` 30,000 for cash. He is entitled to a commission of 5% on total sales and 2% del creder commission on credit sales. His total commission will be _____.

A) ` 3,500 B) ` 4,900 C) ` 4,300 D) ` 4,100

20. Seeta consigned goods of ` 1,00,000 to Geeta. While sending the goods Seeta expended `10,000. Geeta's recurring expenses were ` 2,000 and non-recurring expenses were ` 5,000. Geeta sold 80% of the total goods. The value of closing stock will be _____.

A) ` 92,000 B) ` 93,600 C) ` 23,000 D) ` 23,400

21. Shivaji Patil consigned 100 bicycles costing ` 4,000 each at 25% above cost to Tanaji Jadhav. Loading in goods sent on consignment will be _____.

A) ` 1,25,000 B) ` 25,000 C) ` 1,00,000 D) ` 1,20,000

Unit IV

1. The term ____ refers to an occupation which requires a special level of education, skills, abilities, knowledge and training.

- A) Business B) Modernisation C) Globalisation D) Profession

2. An individual who undertakes any profession for livelihood is called as _____.

- A) Businessman B) Business owner C) Manager D) Professional

3. Professionals follow ____ System for recording the transactions of income.

- A) Mercantile B) Single Entry C) Traditional D) Cash

4. Professionals follow ____ System for recording the transactions of expenses.

- A) Cash B) Single Entry C) Traditional D) Mercantile

5. Final Accounts of Professionals include _____.

- A) Fee A/c B) Office Expenses A/c
C) Cash A/c D) Receipts and Expenditure A/c

6. For outstanding incomes ____ provision is made.

- A) 10% B) 25% C) 50% D) 100%

7. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c outstanding expenses for current year are _____

- A) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.
B) not considered at all.
C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.
D) added to the concerned item of expenditure.

8. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c expenses paid in advance in the last year are _____

- A) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.
B) not considered at all.
C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.
D) added to the concerned item of expenditure.

9. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c expenses paid in advance in the current year are _____

- A) added to the concerned item of expenditure.
B) not considered at all.
C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.
D) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.

10. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c expenses paid for last year in current year are _____

A) added to the concerned item of expenditure.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.

D) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.

11. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c outstanding income for current year are ____

A) deducted from the concerned item of income.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.

D) added to the concerned item of income.

12. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c income received in advance in the last year are ____

A) deducted from the concerned item of income.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.

D) added to the concerned item of income.

13. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c income received in advance in the current year are ____

A) added to the concerned item of income.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.

D) deducted from the concerned item of income.

14. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c income received for last year in current year are ____

A) added to the concerned item of income.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.

D) deducted from the concerned item of income.

15. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c, private incomes received for current year are ____

A) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.

B) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.

C) added to the surplus.

D) not considered at all.

16. If expenses incurred for domestic purpose is included in professional expenditure, in Receipts and Expenditure A/c it is ____

- A) added to the concerned item of expenditure.
- B) not considered at all.
- C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.
- D) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.

17. Excess of receipts over expenditure is _____

- A) Deficit
- B) Capital Loss
- C) Capital Profit
- D) Surplus

18. Excess of expenditure over receipts is _____

- A) Surplus
- B) Capital Loss
- C) Capital Profit
- D) Deficit

19. Dr. Jyoti provides you following information about medicines.

Opening stock of medicines ` 7,000, purchases of medicines ` 1,03,000, medicines used for patients ` 80,000, medicines used for family members ` 5,000, medicines discarded due to expiry ` 2,000 and medicines donated to Rotary Club ` 3,000. Amount of ____ will be shown as stock of drugs in the balance sheet.

- A) ` 25,000
- B) ` 22,000
- C) ` 23,000
- D) ` 20,000

20. C A Nikhil provides you following information about computers.

Opening balance on 1/4/ 2019 ` 50,000, computers purchased on 31/12/2019 70,000, cost of computers sold on 1/12/2020 ` 40,000, Rate of depreciation 20%. Total depreciation on computers for the year 2019-20 will be _____.

- A) ` 12,000
- B) ` 10,500
- C) ` 11,000
- D) ` 11,500

21. On 1/4/2019 computer purchased for ` 60,000. It was sold on 31/12/2019 for ` 40,000, Rate of depreciation is 20%. Amount of loss on sale of computer will be _____

- A) ` 16,000
- B) ` 8,000
- C) ` 20,000
- D) ` 11,000

17. When a manufacturer or whole seller dispatches goods to the agent for sale on the risk of the former, is known as _____.

- A) Amalgamation
- B) Profession
- C) Consignment
- D) Management

18. The statement which is prepared by Consignor and which gives details of the goods consigned is called as _____.

- A) Account Sales
- B) Income Statement
- C) Proforma Invoice
- D) Contract

19. The commission received by consignee at certain percentage of total sales, it is called as _____ Commission.

- A) Del creder B) Over riding C) Normal D) Additional

20. All expenses incurred by the _____ are debited to the Consignment A/c.

- A) consignee B) transporter C) consignor D) Agent

21. The amount of _____ is charged to the remaining goods and no entry is passed for the same.

- A) abnormal loss B) anticipated loss C) normal loss D) capital loss

22. While passing journal entry in the books of consignor to cancel the loading in goods sent on consignment _____ account is credited.

- A) Goods sent on Consignment A/c B) Consignee's A/c
C) Consignment A/c D) Profit & Loss A/c

23. Mahendra consigned goods costing ` 40,000 to Surendra. Surendra sold half of the goods for ` 40,000 on credit and remaining half for ` 30,000 for cash. He is entitled to a commission of 5% on total sales and 2% del creder commission on credit sales. His total commission will be _____.

- A) ` 3,500 B) ` 4,900 C) ` 4,300 D) ` 4,100

Set I

1. _____ is a statement which shows financial position of a concern on a particular date.

A) Balance Sheet

B) Profit & Loss A/c

C) Funds Flow Statement

D) Cash A/c

2. _____ Accounting records financial as well as cost data and also uses mathematical and statistical tools.

A) Management

B) Financial

C) Cost

D) Forensic

3. _____ concept considers business organisation and its owner are two separate entities.

A) Business Entity

B) Going Concern

C) Money Measurement

D) Accounting Period

4. _____ concept assumes that the business will exist for a long period of time.

A) Going Concern

B) Money Measurement

C) Business Entity

D) Accounting Period

5. _____ concept states that income is recognised only when it is realised or become due.

A) Realisation

B) Accrual

C) Cost

D) Objectivity

6. _____ Convention expects that the accounting policies and practices should remain the same from year to year.

A) Consistency

B) Conservatism

C) Disclosure

D) Matching

7. _____ convention states that, expenses incurred during the period of accounting year should be compared with the income recognised during the same period.

A) Matching

B) Consistency

C) Conservatism

D) Disclosure

8. _____ are a set of high quality understandable and enforceable global accounting standards.

A) IFRS

B) IRFS

C) ICAI

D) ASB

9. When two or more firms carrying on similar or complementary businesses join together to form a new firm, it is called as _____ of partnership firms.

- A) Dissolution B) Amalgamation C) Admission D) Formation

10. Profit or loss on revaluation account is transferred to partners' capital account in their _____.

- A) capital ratio B) profit sharing ratio c) current ratio D) asset ratio.

11. In the books of old firms, for creation of goodwill _____ is credited.

- A) Goodwill A/c B) Partners' Capital A/c C) New Firm A/c D) Bank A/c

12. When an asset not taken over by the new firm is realised _____ is debited.

- A) New Firm A/c B) Bank A/c C) Revaluation A/c D) Asset A/c

13. Reserve for doubtful debts ` 4,000, stock and furniture decreased by ` 3,000 and ` 5000 respectively. Investment increased by ` 20,000. Creditors decreased by ` 2,000. The profit on revaluation account will be _____.

- A) ` 8,000 B) ` 10,000 C) ` 12,000 D) ` 11,000

14. M/s Raja and Sarjya and M/s Sonya and Harnya amalgamated their partnership firms. Cash balances transferred from their respective firms are ` 22,000 and ` 20,000 respectively. To adjust their capitals they brought cash as Raja ` 6,000, Sarjya ` 5,000, Sonya ` 4,000 and Harnya ` 3,000. The cash balance of the new firm will be _____.

- A) ` 42,000 B) ` 60,000 C) ` 18,000 D) ` 40,000

15. Increase and decrease in the values of assets ` 13,000 and ` 4,000 respectively. Increase and decrease in the values of liabilities ` 6,000 and ` 14,000 respectively. The profit on revaluation will be _____.

- A) ` 3,000 B) ` 17,000 C) ` 1,000 D) ` 2,000

16. Sameer and Salim were partners in M/s Hasan Traders. Sanjay and Sujay were in partnership in M/s Kisan Traders. Both the firms amalgamated. Cash balances transferred from the firms are ` 5,000 and 3,000. To adjust the capitals in profit sharing ratio, Sameer and Salim brought in ` 2,000 and ` 1,000 respectively and ` 6,000 and ` 4,000 paid to Sanjay and Sujay respectively. Cash balance in the new firm will be _____.

- A) ` 2,000 B) ` 1,000 C) ` 3,000 D) 4,000

17. When a new company is formed to take over the running business of a partnership firm, it is called as _____

- A) internal reconstruction of partnership firms
- B) amalgamation of partnership firms
- C) conversion of partnership firm into limited company.
- D) Dissolution of partnership firm.

18. Under net payment method purchase price is calculated by _____ the payments made in the form of shares, debentures, cash and bank.

- A) deducting
- B) multiplying
- C) adding
- D) dividing

19. To record purchase price receivable _____ is debited.

- A) Realisation A/c
- B) Partners' Capital A/c
- C) Purchasing Company A/c
- D) Bank A/c

20. In Conversion of partnership firm into limited company, assets and liabilities are transferred to Realisation A/c with their _____.

- A) agreed values
- B) values as fixed by partners
- C) book values
- D) values as per the agreement of conversion

21. Anil and Sunil were partners. They converted their partnership into limited company. For this purpose, goodwill was valued at 3 years' purchase of the average profits of the last 4 years. The profit and loss figures were – 2016 -17 profit ` 40,000, 2017 -18 profit ` 80,000, 2018 -19 loss ` 20,000 and 2019 -20 profit ` 1,40,000. The value of goodwill is _____.

- A) ` 2,10,000
- B) ` 2,00,000
- C) ` 1,80,000
- D) ` 1,60,000

22. Purchase consideration was agreed at ` 9,50,000, payable ` 2,30,000 through bank and balance in equity shares of ` 100 each. The number of shares received by the firm will be _____.

- A) ` 72,000
- B) ` 7,20,000
- C) ` 7,200
- D) ` 2,300

23. Pinki and Chinki were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. Their balance sheet on the date of conversion was –

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
Capitals - Pinki	2,00,000	Cash	10,000
Chinki	1,00,000	Investments	30,000
Bank Loan	40,000	Other Assets	5,00,000
Other Liabilities	2,00,000		
	5,40,000		5,40,000

The firm sold investments for `40,000 and paid off Bank Loan. The amount of cash transferred to new firm is _____.

- A) ` 30,000 B) ` 20,000 C) ` 10,000 D) zero

24. The term _____ refers to an occupation which requires a special level of education, skills, abilities, knowledge and training.

- A) Business B) Modernisation C) Globalisation D) Profession

25. Professionals follow ___ System for recording the transactions of expenses.

- A) Cash B) Single Entry C) Traditional D) Mercantile

26. In Receipts & Expenditure A/c outstanding expenses for current year are ___

A) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.

D) added to the concerned item of expenditure.

27. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c expenses paid for last year in current year are ____

A) added to the concerned item of expenditure.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.

D) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.

28. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c income received in advance in the current year are ____

A) added to the concerned item of income.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.

D) deducted from the concerned item of income.

29. If expenses incurred for domestic purpose are included in professional expenditure, in Receipts and Expenditure A/c it is ____

A) added to the concerned item of expenditure.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.

D) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.

30. Dr. Jyoti provides you following information about medicines.

Opening stock of medicines ` 7,000, purchases of medicines ` 1,03,000, medicines used for patients ` 80,000, medicines used for family members ` 5,000, medicines discarded due to expiry ` 2,000 and medicines donated to Rotary Club ` 3,000. Amount of ____ will be shown as stock of medicines in the balance sheet.

- A) ` 25,000 B) ` 22,000 C) ` 23,000 D) ` 20,000

1. _____ Accounting is the process of recording, summarising, analysing and reporting the financial data of an organisation.

- A) Financial B) Cost C) Management D) Forensic

2. Accounting Principles are divided in ____ parts.

- A) three B) two C) four D) five

3. _____ concept states that only those transactions are recorded in the books of accounts which can be measured in the form of money or money's worth.

- A) Money Measurement B) Going Concern
C) Business Entity D) Accounting Period

4. _____ concept states that, though, the life of the organisation is long and business will remain continue in long period, to measure the performance of the organisation, the long period should be divided in suitable intervals, generally of 12 months.

- A) Accounting Period B) Money Measurement
C) Business Entity D) Going Concern

5. _____ concept says that if a transaction has taken place it is to be recorded in the books of accounts irrespective of settlement of cash.

- A) Accrual B) Realisation C) Cost D) Objectivity

6. _____ convention tells that, do not consider potential profit but provide for all potential losses.

- A) Conservatism B) Consistency C) Disclosure D) Matching

7. _____ are written policy documents issued by the ICAI and prescribed by Central Government in consultation with the NACAS.

- A) Accounting Standards B) Accounting Concepts
C) Accounting Conventions D) Branches of Accounting

8. At present ____ Accounting Standards are in effect.

- A) 31 B) 30 C) 33 D) 28

9. In the case of amalgamation of partnership firms, _____ is opened to record increase or decrease in the values of assets and liabilities.

A) Partners' Capital A/c

B) Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c

C) Profit & Loss A/c

D) New Firm A/c

10. Reserves and balance of profit & loss account appearing in the balance sheet are distributed between / among all the partners in their _____.

A) capital ratio

B) profit sharing ratio

C) operating ratio

D) last agreed capital ratio.

11. In the case of amalgamation of partnership firms, for reserve for discount on creditors ____ is credited.

A) New Firm A/c

B) Revaluation A/c

C) Creditors A/c

D) Partners' Capital A/c.

12. In the books of old firm while transferring capitals to new firm __ is credited

A) Partners' Capital A/c

B) New Firm A/c

C) Revaluation A/c

D) Old Firm A/c

13. Anand and Bandu are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. Capital balances are `2,50,000 and `1,50,000 respectively, General Reserve `20,000, loss on revaluation `12,000. The amount of capital of Anand, that to be transferred to new firm will be _____.

A) `2,58,000

B) `2,56,000

C) `2,52,000

D) `1,52,000

14. Profit sharing ratio of Meena, Reena, Teena and Neena in the new firm is 4:3:2:1. Goodwill `40,000 are to be written off. The amount to be debited to Meena's capital account will be _____.

A) `4,000

B) `16,000

C) `12,000

D) `8,000

15. Baba, Daddy and Papa are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 9:5:7. Loss on revaluation account is `8,400. The share of Papa in the loss will be ____.

A) `3,600

B) `2,800

C) `2,000

D) `4,200

16. Dev and Ishwar were in partnership. The firm was amalgamated with the firm of Khuda and Allah. On the date of amalgamation balance sheet of Dev and Ishwar included cash balance `4,000, furniture `2,500 and loan from friend `1,500. Furniture and loan from friend were not taken over by the new firm so,

the furniture realised and loan from friend paid by Dev and Ishwar. The balance of cash transferred to new firm was _____.

- A) ` 4,000 B) ` 5,000 C) ` 5,500 D) ` 7,500

17. The price paid by the purchasing company to the partnership firm for purchase of business is called as _____

- A) selling price B) invoice price C) purchase price D) business price

18. In the absence of information, shares and debentures received from the company as a part of purchase price are distributed between / among the partners in their _____ .

- A) profit sharing ratio B) last adjusted assets ratio
C) last adjusted capital ratio D) last adjusted liabilities ratio

19. In the absence of information regarding disposal of asset or liability not taken over by the company, the asset or liability is distributed between / among partners in their _____ .

- A) profit sharing ratio B) assets ratio
C) capital ratio D) liabilities ratio

20. Profit or loss on Realisation A/c is transferred to partners' capital account in their _____.

- A) capital ratio B) assets to liabilities ratio
C) profit sharing ratio D) purchase price ratio

21. Anita and Sunita were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. The company took over all the assets at an agreed value of ` 9,70,000, creditors ` 1,80,000 and bills payables ` 36,000. The amount of purchase price should be _____.

- A) ` 9,34,000 B) ` 7,90,000 C) ` 7,54,000 D) ` 8,26,000

22. Madhuri and Mayuri were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. They were sharing profits and losses in equal ratio. Their capital balances were ` 4,00,000 and ` 3,00,000. Reserve Fund ` 1,60,000 and realisation profit ` 40,000. The last agreed capital ratio will be ____.

- A) 4:3 B) Equal C) 5:4 D) 4:5

23. Amit and Rekha were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. Their balance sheet on the date of conversion was –

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
Capitals - Amit	5,00,000	Debtors	3,00,000
Rekha	4,00,000	Other Assets	9,00,000
Creditors	2,00,000		
Other Liabilities	1,00,000		
	12,00,000		12,00,000

The company took over other assets at book value and debtors subject to RDD at 2%. The company also took over all the liabilities at book values. The purchase price under net assets method will be _____.

- A) ` 9,00,000 B) ` 9,06,000 C) ` 8,94,000 D) ` 8,88,000

24. An individual who undertakes any profession for livelihood is called as _____.

- A) Businessman B) Business owner C) Manager D) Professional

25. Final Accounts of Professionals include _____.

- A) Fee A/c B) Office Expenses A/c
C) Cash A/c D) Receipts and Expenditure A/c

26. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c expenses paid in advance in the last year are _____

- A) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.
B) not considered at all.
C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.
D) added to the concerned item of expenditure.

27. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c outstanding income for current year are _____

- A) deducted from the concerned item of income.
B) not considered at all.
C) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.
D) added to the concerned item of income.

28. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c income received for last year in current year are _____

- A) added to the concerned item of income.
B) not considered at all.
C) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.

D) deducted from the concerned item of income.

29. Excess of receipts over expenditure is _____

- A) Deficit B) Capital Loss C) Capital Profit D) Surplus

30. C A Nikhil provides you following information about computers.

Opening balance on 1/4/ 2019 ` 50,000, computers purchased on 31/12/2019 70,000, cost of computers sold on 1/12/2020 ` 40,000, Rate of depreciation 20%. Total depreciation on computers for the year 2019-20 will be _____.

- A) ` 12,000 B) ` 10,500 C) ` 11,000 D) ` 11,500

1. _____ Accounting is a method of accounting which is used for ascertainment of cost of a product, unit or process.

- A) Cost B) Financial C) Management D) Forensic

2. _____ is an art and science of recording, classifying and summarising the financial transactions and presentation in a significant manner.

- A) Accounting B) Auditing C) Management D) Financing

3. _____ concept states that all the transactions are to be recorded with the actual amount spent for the purpose.

- A) Cost B) Money Measurement

- C) Business Entity D) Accounting Period

4. _____ concept implies that each transaction has two aspects.

- A) Dual Aspect B) Accrual C) Cost D) Objectivity

5. _____ concept refers to the reliability, authenticity and verifiability of the transaction based on specific evidence.

- A) Objectivity B) Realisation C) Cost D) Accrual

6. _____ convention states that, the accounts must disclose all significant information to the concerned parties.

- A) Disclosure B) Consistency C) Conservatism D) Matching

7. Accounting Standards Board is constituted by _____.

- A) Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

- B) Central Government

- C) Government of Maharashtra
D) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

8. ___ Accounting Standard is withdrawn to include in AS-26.

A) AS-8 B) AS-9 C) AS-25 D) AS-27

9. When any asset is taken over by all partners, it is distributed in _____.

A) profit sharing ratio B) capital ratio c) current ratio D) asset ratio.

10. The assets and liabilities taken over by new partnership firm are transferred with _____ values.

A) book B) revised C) imaginary D) original

11. To record increase in the value of assets and decrease in the value of liabilities, _____ is credited.

A) New Firm A/c B) Revaluation A/c
C) Creditors A/c D) Partners' Capital A/c.

12. In the books of new firm, to record the goodwill written off, ____ is debited.

A) Old Firm A/c B) Partners' Capital A/c.
C) Bank A/c D) Goodwill A/c.

13. Total capital of a new firm is fixed ` 10,00,000 and the partners, Laxmi, Saraswati, Parvati and Rukmini decided to bring it in their profit sharing ratio which is 3:2:3:2. Transferred capital of Laxmi is ` 1,78,000. The amount of ____ should bring by Laxmi.

A) ` 5,78,000 B) ` 1,22,000 C) ` 4,78,000 D) ` 22,000

14. M/s Anita Traders and M/s Vanita Traders are amalgamated. The Partners of Anita Traders are Sonu and Monu sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:5. The goodwill of this firm is valued at ` 24,000. The amount to be credited to Sonu's Capital A/c will be _____.

A) ` 10,000 B) ` 14,000 C) ` 12,000 D) ` 15,000

15. Mummy and Mom are in the partnership. They decided to amalgamate with Aai and Ma. It is agreed that reserve for doubtful debts is to be created at 2.5% on the debtors of ` 3,70,320. The amount of RDD will be _____.

A) ` 9,825 B) ` 9,258 C) ` 9,582 D) ` 9,285

16. The Assets side of the Balance Sheet of M/s Virat and Rohit shows Stock `1,00,000, Debtors ` 50,000, Computers ` 30,000, Furniture ` 20,000 and building ` 2,00,000. The new firm took all the assets at 10% less. Amount of total assets transferred to new firm is _____.

- A) ` 4,00,000 B) ` 3,60,000 C) ` 4,40,000 D) ` 3,20,000

17. Under Net Assets method purchase price is equal to _____ of assets taken over minus agreed values of liabilities taken over .

- A) book values B) replaceable values
C) agreed values D) cost values

18. In conversion, to record the process of dissolution _____ is opened.

- A) Revaluation A/c B) Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c

19. To transfer General Reserve appearing in the balance sheet to partners' capital account, _____ is debited.

- A) Partners' Capital A/c B) Profit & Loss A/c
C) General Reserve A/c D) Purchasing Company A/c

20. For payment of liability not taken over by the company _____ is credited.

- A) Realisation A/c B) Liability A/c
C) Bank A/c D) Purchasing Company A/c

21. Ananda and Sunanda were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. Their balance sheet on the date of conversion was –

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
Capitals - Ananda	65,000	Sundry Assets	1,45,500
Sunanda	45,000		
General Reserve	12,000		
Sundry Liabilities	23,500		
	1,45,500		1,45,500

Purchase price is ` 1,25,000. Profit on realisation account will be _____

- A) ` 9,000 B) ` 6,000 C) ` 3,000 D) ` 1,000

22. Purchase price of a firm is ` 6,00,000. 40% of it is received in the form of shares, 2/5th is received in the form of debentures and balance through bank. The amount received through bank is _____

- A) ` 60,000 B) ` 2,40,000 C) ` 1,20,000 D) ` 1,80,000

23. Aamir and Samir were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. Their balance sheet on the date of conversion was –

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
Capitals - Aamir	4,00,000	Debtors	2,00,000
Samir	3,00,000	Other Assets	8,00,000
Creditors	1,00,000		
Other Liabilities	2,00,000		
	10,00,000		10,00,000

The company took over all assets at book values. The company also took over other liabilities at book values and creditors subject to reserve for discount at 2½ % . The purchase price under net assets method will be _____.

- A) ` 7,00,000 B) ` 7,05,000 C) ` 7,02,500 D) ` 8,00,000

24. Professionals follow _____ System for recording the transactions of income.

- A) Mercantile B) Single Entry C) Traditional D) Cash

25. For outstanding incomes _____ provision is made.

- A) 10% B) 25% C) 50% D) 100%

26. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c expenses paid in advance in the current year are _____

- A) added to the concerned item of expenditure.
 B) not considered at all.
 C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.
 D) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.

27. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c income received in advance in the last year are _____

- A) deducted from the concerned item of income.
 B) not considered at all.
 C) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.
 D) added to the concerned item of income.

28. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c, private incomes received for current year are _____

- A) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.

B) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.

C) added to the surplus.

D) not considered at all.

29. Excess of expenditure over receipts is _____

A) Surplus

B) Capital Loss

C) Capital Profit

D) Deficit

30. On 1/4/2019 computer purchased for ` 60,000. It was sold on 31/12/2019 for ` 40,000, Rate of depreciation is 20%. Amount of loss on sale of computer will be _____

A) ` 16,000

B) ` 8,000

C) ` 20,000

D) ` 11,000

Old Syllabus

Conversion of Partnership Firm into limited company

1. When a new company is formed to take over the running business of a partnership firm, it is called as _____

A) internal reconstruction of partnership firms

B) amalgamation of partnership firms

C) conversion of partnership firm into limited company.

D) Dissolution of partnership firm.

2. The price paid by the purchasing company to the partnership firm for purchase of business is called as _____

A) selling price B) invoice price C) purchase price D) business price

3. Under Net Assets method purchase price is equal to _____ of assets taken over minus agreed values of liabilities taken over .

A) book values

B) replaceable values

C) agreed values

D) cost values

4. Under net payment method purchase price is calculated by _____ the payments made in the form of shares, debentures, cash and bank.

A) deducting

B) multiplying

C) adding

D) dividing

5. In the absence of information, shares and debentures received from the company as a part of purchase price are distributed between / among the partners in their _____ .

A) profit sharing ratio

B) last adjusted assets ratio

C) last adjusted capital ratio

D) last adjusted liabilities ratio

6. In conversion, to record the process of dissolution _____ is opened.

A) Revaluation A/c

B) Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c

C) Profit & Loss A/c

D) Realisation A/c

7. To record purchase price receivable _____ is debited.

A) Realisation A/c

B) Partners' Capital A/c

C) Purchasing Company A/c

D) Bank A/c

8. In the absence of information regarding disposal of asset or liability not taken over by the company, the asset or liability is distributed between / among partners in their _____.

A) profit sharing ratio

B) assets ratio

C) capital ratio

D) liabilities ratio

9. To transfer General Reserve appearing in the balance sheet to partners' capital account, _____ is debited.

A) Partners' Capital A/c

B) Profit & Loss A/c

C) General Reserve A/c

D) Purchasing Company A/c

10. In Conversion of partnership firm into limited company, assets and liabilities are transferred to Realisation A/c with their _____.

A) agreed values

B) values as fixed by partners

C) book values

D) values as per the agreement of conversion

11. Profit or loss on Realisation A/c is transferred to partners' capital account in their _____.

A) capital ratio

B) assets to liabilities ratio

C) profit sharing ratio

D) purchase price ratio

12. For payment of liability not taken over by the company _____ is credited.

A) Realisation A/c

B) Liability A/c

C) Bank A/c

D) Purchasing Company A/c

13. Anil and Sunil were partners. They converted their partnership into limited company. For this purpose, goodwill was valued at 3 years' purchase of the average profits of the last 4 years. The profit and loss figures were – 2016 -17 profit ` 40,000, 2017 -18 profit ` 80,000, 2018 -19 loss ` 20,000 and 2019 -20 profit ` 1,40,000. The value of goodwill is _____.

A) ` 2,10,000

B) ` 2,00,000

C) ` 1,80,000

D) ` 1,60,000

14. Anita and Sunita were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. The company took over all the assets at an agreed value of ` 9,70,000, creditors ` 1,80,000 and bills payables ` 36,000. The amount of purchase price should be _____.

A) ` 9,34,000

B) ` 7,90,000

C) ` 7,54,000

D) ` 8,26,000

15. Ananda and Sunanda were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. Their balance sheet on the date of conversion was –

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capitals - Ananda	65,000	Sundry Assets	1,45,500
Sunanda	45,000		
General Reserve	12,000		
Sundry Liabilities	23,500		
	1,45,500		1,45,500

Purchase price is ₹ 1,25,000. Profit on realisation account will be _____

- A) ₹ 9,000 B) ₹ 6,000 C) ₹ 3,000 D) ₹ 1,000

16. Purchase consideration was agreed at ₹ 9,50,000, payable ₹ 2,30,000 through bank and balance in equity shares of ₹ 100 each. The number of shares received by the firm will be _____.

- A) ₹ 72,000 B) ₹ 7,20,000 C) ₹ 7,200 D) ₹ 2,300

17. Madhuri and Mayuri were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. They were sharing profits and losses in equal ratio. Their capital balances were ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000. Reserve Fund ₹ 1,60,000 and realisation profit ₹ 40,000. The last agreed capital ratio will be _____.

- A) 4:3 B) Equal C) 5:4 D) 4:5

18. Purchase price of a firm is ₹ 6,00,000. 40% of it is received in the form of shares, $\frac{2}{5}$ th is received in the form of debentures and balance through bank. The amount received through bank is _____

- A) ₹ 60,000 B) ₹ 2,40,000 C) ₹ 1,20,000 D) ₹ 1,80,000

19. Pinki and Chinki were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. Their balance sheet on the date of conversion was –

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capitals - Pinki	2,00,000	Cash	10,000
Chinki	1,00,000	Investments	30,000
Bank Loan	40,000	Other Assets	5,00,000
Other Liabilities	2,00,000		
	5,40,000		5,40,000

The firm sold investments for ₹ 40,000 and paid off Bank Loan. The amount of cash transferred to new firm is _____.

- A) ₹ 30,000 B) ₹ 20,000 C) ₹ 10,000 D) zero

20. Amit and Rekha were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. Their balance sheet on the date of conversion was –

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capitals - Amit	5,00,000	Debtors	3,00,000
Rekha	4,00,000	Other Assets	9,00,000
Creditors	2,00,000		
Other Liabilities	1,00,000		
	12,00,000		12,00,000

The company took over other assets at book value and debtors subject to RDD at 2%. The company also took over all the liabilities at book values. The purchase price under net assets method will be _____.

- A) ₹ 9,00,000 B) ₹ 9,06,000 C) ₹ 8,94,000 D) ₹ 8,88,000

21. Aamir and Samir were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. Their balance sheet on the date of conversion was –

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Capitals - Aamir	4,00,000	Debtors	2,00,000
Samir	3,00,000	Other Assets	8,00,000
Creditors	1,00,000		
Other Liabilities	2,00,000		
	10,00,000		10,00,000

The company took over all assets at book values. The company also took over other liabilities at book values and creditors subject to reserve for discount at 2½ % . The purchase price under net assets method will be _____.

- A) ₹ 7,00,000 B) ₹ 7,05,000 C) ₹ 7,02,500 D) ₹ 8,00,000

Set I

17. When a new company is formed to take over the running business of a partnership firm, it is called as _____

- A) internal reconstruction of partnership firms
- B) amalgamation of partnership firms
- C) conversion of partnership firm into limited company.
- D) Dissolution of partnership firm.

18. Under net payment method purchase price is calculated by _____ the payments made in the form of shares, debentures, cash and bank.

- A) deducting
- B) multiplying
- C) adding
- D) dividing

19. To record purchase price receivable _____ is debited.

- A) Realisation A/c
- B) Partners' Capital A/c
- C) Purchasing Company A/c
- D) Bank A/c

20. In Conversion of partnership firm into limited company, assets and liabilities are transferred to Realisation A/c with their _____.

- A) agreed values
- B) values as fixed by partners
- C) book values
- D) values as per the agreement of conversion

21. Anil and Sunil were partners. They converted their partnership into limited company. For this purpose, goodwill was valued at 3 years' purchase of the average profits of the last 4 years. The profit and loss figures were – 2016 -17 profit ` 40,000, 2017 -18 profit ` 80,000, 2018 -19 loss ` 20,000 and 2019 -20 profit ` 1,40,000. The value of goodwill is _____.

- A) ` 2,10,000
- B) ` 2,00,000
- C) ` 1,80,000
- D) ` 1,60,000

22. Purchase consideration was agreed at ` 9,50,000, payable ` 2,30,000 through bank and balance in equity shares of ` 100 each. The number of shares received by the firm will be _____.

- A) ` 72,000
- B) ` 7,20,000
- C) ` 7,200
- D) ` 2,300

23. Pinki and Chinki were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. Their balance sheet on the date of conversion was –

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
-------------	---	--------	---

Capitals - Pinki	2,00,000	Cash	10,000
Chinki	1,00,000	Investments	30,000
Bank Loan	40,000	Other Assets	5,00,000
Other Liabilities	2,00,000		
	5,40,000		5,40,000

The firm sold investments for `40,000 and paid off Bank Loan. The amount of cash transferred to new firm is _____.

- A) ` 30,000 B) ` 20,000 C) ` 10,000 D) zero

Set II

17. The price paid by the purchasing company to the partnership firm for purchase of business is called as _____

- A) selling price B) invoice price C) purchase price D) business price

18. In the absence of information, shares and debentures received from the company as a part of purchase price are distributed between / among the partners in their _____ .

- A) profit sharing ratio B) last adjusted assets ratio
C) last adjusted capital ratio D) last adjusted liabilities ratio

19. In the absence of information regarding disposal of asset or liability not taken over by the company, the asset or liability is distributed between / among partners in their _____.

- A) profit sharing ratio B) assets ratio
C) capital ratio D) liabilities ratio

20. Profit or loss on Realisation A/c is transferred to partners' capital account in their _____.

- A) capital ratio B) assets to liabilities ratio
C) profit sharing ratio D) purchase price ratio

21. Anita and Sunita were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. The company took over all the assets at an agreed value of ` 9,70,000, creditors `1,80,000 and bills payables `36,000. The amount of purchase price should be _____.

- A) ` 9,34,000 B) ` 7,90,000 C) ` 7,54,000 D) ` 8,26,000

22. Madhuri and Mayuri were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. They were sharing profits and losses in equal ratio. Their capital balances were ` 4,00,000 and ` 3,00,000. Reserve Fund `1,60,000 and realisation profit ` 40,000. The last agreed capital ratio will be ____.

- A) 4:3 B) Equal C) 5:4 D) 4:5

23. Amit and Rekha were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. Their balance sheet on the date of conversion was –

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
Capitals - Amit	5,00,000	Debtors	3,00,000
Rekha	4,00,000	Other Assets	9,00,000
Creditors	2,00,000		
Other Liabilities	1,00,000		
	12,00,000		12,00,000

The company took over other assets at book value and debtors subject to RDD at 2%. The company also took over all the liabilities at book values. The purchase price under net assets method will be _____.

- A) ` 9,00,000 B) ` 9,06,000 C) ` 8,94,000 D) ` 8,88,000

Set III

17. Under Net Assets method purchase price is equal to _____ of assets taken over minus agreed values of liabilities taken over .

- A) book values B) replaceable values
C) agreed values D) cost values

18. In conversion, to record the process of dissolution _____ is opened.

- A) Revaluation A/c B) Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c

19. To transfer General Reserve appearing in the balance sheet to partners' capital account, _____ is debited.

- A) Partners' Capital A/c B) Profit & Loss A/c
C) General Reserve A/c D) Purchasing Company A/c

20. For payment of liability not taken over by the company _____ is credited.

- A) Realisation A/c B) Liability A/c
C) Bank A/c D) Purchasing Company A/c

21. Ananda and Sunanda were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. Their balance sheet on the date of conversion was –

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
Capitals - Ananda	65,000	Sundry Assets	1,45,500
Sunanda	45,000		
General Reserve	12,000		
Sundry Liabilities	23,500		
	1,45,500		1,45,500

Purchase price is ` 1,25,000. Profit on realisation account will be _____

- A) ` 9,000 B) ` 6,000 C) ` 3,000 D) ` 1,000

22. Purchase price of a firm is ` 6,00,000. 40% of it is received in the form of shares, $\frac{2}{5}$ th is received in the form of debentures and balance through bank.

The amount received through bank is _____

- A) ` 60,000 B) ` 2,40,000 C) ` 1,20,000 D) ` 1,80,000

23. Aamir and Samir were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. Their balance sheet on the date of conversion was –

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
Capitals - Aamir	4,00,000	Debtors	2,00,000
Samir	3,00,000	Other Assets	8,00,000
Creditors	1,00,000		
Other Liabilities	2,00,000		
	10,00,000		10,00,000

The company took over all assets at book values. The company also took over other liabilities at book values and creditors subject to reserve for discount at $2\frac{1}{2}$ % . The purchase price under net assets method will be _____.

- A) ` 7,00,000 B) ` 7,05,000 C) ` 7,02,500 D) ` 8,00,000

1. _____ is a statement which shows financial position of a concern on a

10. Profit or loss on revaluation account is transferred to partners' capital account in their _____.

A) capital ratio B) profit sharing ratio c) current ratio D) asset ratio.

11. In the books of old firms, for creation of goodwill _____ is credited.

A) Goodwill A/c B) Partners' Capital A/c C) New Firm A/c D) Bank A/c

12. When an asset not taken over by the new firm is realised _____ is debited.

A) New Firm A/c B) Bank A/c C) Revaluation A/c D) Asset A/c

13. Reserve for doubtful debts ` 4,000, stock and furniture decreased by ` 3,000 and ` 5000 respectively. Investment increased by ` 20,000. Creditors decreased by ` 2,000. The profit on revaluation account will be _____.

A) ` 8,000 B) ` 10,000 C) ` 12,000 D) ` 11,000

14. M/s Raja and Sarjya and M/s Sonya and Harnya amalgamated their partnership firms. Cash balances transferred from their respective firms are ` 22,000 and ` 20,000 respectively. To adjust their capitals they brought cash as Raja ` 6,000, Sarjya ` 5,000, Sonya ` 4,000 and Harnya ` 3,000. The cash balance of the new firm will be _____.

A) ` 42,000 B) ` 60,000 C) ` 18,000 D) ` 40,000

15. Increase and decrease in the values of assets ` 13,000 and ` 4,000 respectively. Increase and decrease in the values of liabilities ` 6,000 and ` 14,000 respectively. The profit on revaluation will be _____.

A) ` 3,000 B) ` 17,000 C) ` 1,000 D) ` 2,000

16. Sameer and Salim were partners in M/s Hasan Traders. Sanjay and Sujay were in partnership in M/s Kisan Traders. Both the firms amalgamated. Cash balances transferred from the firms are ` 5,000 and 3,000. To adjust the capitals in profit sharing ratio, Sameer and Salim brought in ` 2,000 and ` 1,000 respectively and ` 6,000 and ` 4,000 paid to Sanjay and Sujay respectively. Cash balance in the new firm will be _____.

A) ` 2,000 B) ` 1,000 C) ` 3,000 D) 4,000

17. When a manufacturer or whole seller dispatches goods to the agent for sale on the risk of the former, is known as _____.

A) Amalgamation B) Profession

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.

D) added to the concerned item of expenditure.

27. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c expenses paid for last year in current year are ____

A) added to the concerned item of expenditure.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.

D) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.

28. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c income received in advance in the current year are ____

A) added to the concerned item of income.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.

D) deducted from the concerned item of income.

29. If expenses incurred for domestic purpose are included in professional expenditure, in Receipts and Expenditure A/c it is ____

A) added to the concerned item of expenditure.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.

D) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.

30. Dr. Jyoti provides you following information about medicines.

Opening stock of medicines ` 7,000, purchases of medicines `1,03,000, medicines used for patients ` 80,000, medicines used for family members `5,000, medicines discarded due to expiry ` 2,000 and medicines donated to Rotary Club ` 3,000. Amount of ____ will be shown as stock of medicines in the balance sheet.

A) ` 25,000

B) ` 22,000

C) ` 23,000

D) ` 20,000

1. _____ Accounting is the process of recording, summarising, analysing and reporting the financial data of an organisation.

- A) Financial B) Cost C) Management D) Forensic

2. Accounting Principles are divided in ____ parts.

- A) three B) two C) four D) five

3. _____ concept states that only those transactions are recorded in the books of accounts which can be measured in the form of money or money's worth.

- A) Money Measurement B) Going Concern
C) Business Entity D) Accounting Period

4. _____ concept states that, though, the life of the organisation is long and business will remain continue in long period, to measure the performance of the organisation, the long period should be divided in suitable intervals, generally of 12 months.

- A) Accounting Period B) Money Measurement
C) Business Entity D) Going Concern

5. _____ concept says that if a transaction has taken place it is to be recorded in the books of accounts irrespective of settlement of cash.

- A) Accrual B) Realisation C) Cost D) Objectivity

6. _____ convention tells that, do not consider potential profit but provide for all potential losses.

- A) Conservatism B) Consistency C) Disclosure D) Matching

7. _____ are written policy documents issued by the ICAI and prescribed by Central Government in consultation with the NACAS.

- A) Accounting Standards B) Accounting Concepts
C) Accounting Conventions D) Branches of Accounting

8. At present ____ Accounting Standards are in effect.

- A) 31 B) 30 C) 33 D) 28

9. In the case of amalgamation of partnership firms, _____ is opened to record increase or decrease in the values of assets and liabilities.

- A) Partners' Capital A/c B) Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c

17. The person who sends goods to the agent is called as _____.
- A) Consignee B) Agent C) Consignor D) Dealer
18. The statement which is prepared by Consignee and which gives details of the goods sold and stock is called as _____.
- A) Proforma Invoice B) Income Statement
C) Account Sales D) Contract
19. The commission given to the consignee in order to recover the debts in full and if not, bear the loss of bad debts, is called as ___ Commission.
- A) Normal B) Over riding C) Del creder D) Additional
20. While valuing closing stock _____ expenses of consignor are added to the cost of goods in stock.
- A) all B) no C) proportionate D) non business
21. The amount of _____ is calculated and credited to consignment account.
- A) normal loss B) anticipated loss C) abnormal loss D) capital loss
22. Goods are insured and there is abnormal loss. Insurance company admitted the claim. To pass the journal entry in the books of consignor, _____ is debited.
- A) Bank A/c B) Consignee's A/c
C) Insurance Co. A/c D) Abnormal Loss A/c
23. Seeta consigned goods of ` 1,00,000 to Geeta. While sending the goods Seeta expended `10,000. Geeta's recurring expenses were ` 2,000 and non-recurring expenses were ` 5,000. Geeta sold 80% of the total goods. The value of closing stock will be _____.
- A) ` 92,000 B) ` 93,600 C) ` 23,000 D) ` 23,400
24. An individual who undertakes any profession for livelihood is called as _____.
- A) Businessman B) Business owner C) Manager D) Professional
25. Final Accounts of Professionals include _____.
- A) Fee A/c B) Office Expenses A/c
C) Cash A/c D) Receipts and Expenditure A/c
26. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c expenses paid in advance in the last year are _____

A) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.

D) added to the concerned item of expenditure.

27. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c outstanding income for current year are ___

A) deducted from the concerned item of income.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.

D) added to the concerned item of income.

28. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c income received for last year in current year are _____

A) added to the concerned item of income.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.

D) deducted from the concerned item of income.

29. Excess of receipts over expenditure is _____

A) Deficit B) Capital Loss C) Capital Profit D) Surplus

30. C A Nikhil provides you following information about computers.

Opening balance on 1/4/ 2019 ` 50,000, computers purchased on 31/12/2019 70,000, cost of computers sold on 1/12/2020 ` 40,000, Rate of depreciation 20%. Total depreciation on computers for the year 2019-20 will be _____.

A) ` 12,000 B) ` 10,500 C) ` 11,000 D) ` 11,500

Set III

1. _____ Accounting is a method of accounting which is used for ascertainment of cost of a product, unit or process.

- A) Cost B) Financial C) Management D) Forensic

2. _____ is an art and science of recording, classifying and summarising the financial transactions and presentation in a significant manner.

- A) Accounting B) Auditing C) Management D) Financing

3. _____ concept states that all the transactions are to be recorded with the actual amount spent for the purpose.

- A) Cost B) Money Measurement
C) Business Entity D) Accounting Period

4. _____ concept implies that each transaction has two aspects.

- A) Dual Aspect B) Accrual C) Cost D) Objectivity

5. _____ concept refers to the reliability, authenticity and verifiability of the transaction based on specific evidence.

- A) Objectivity B) Realisation C) Cost D) Accrual

6. _____ convention states that, the accounts must disclose all significant information to the concerned parties.

- A) Disclosure B) Consistency C) Conservatism D) Matching

7. Accounting Standards Board is constituted by _____.

- A) Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
B) Central Government
C) Government of Maharashtra
D) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

8. _____ Accounting Standard is withdrawn to include in AS-26.

- A) AS-8 B) AS-9 C) AS-25 D) AS-27

9. When any asset is taken over by all partners, it is distributed in _____.

- A) profit sharing ratio B) capital ratio c) current ratio D) asset ratio.

10. The assets and liabilities taken over by new partnership firm are transferred with _____ values.

- A) book B) revised C) imaginary D) original

11. To record increase in the value of assets and decrease in the value of liabilities, _____ is credited.

- A) New Firm A/c B) Revaluation A/c
C) Creditors A/c D) Partners' Capital A/c.

12. In the books of new firm, to record the goodwill written off, _____ is debited.

- A) Old Firm A/c B) Partners' Capital A/c.
C) Bank A/c D) Goodwill A/c.

13. Total capital of a new firm is fixed ` 10,00,000 and the partners, Laxmi, Saraswati, Parvati and Rukmini decided to bring it in their profit sharing ratio which is 3:2:3:2. Transferred capital of Laxmi is ` 1,78,000. The amount of _____ should bring by Laxmi.

- A) ` 5,78,000 B) ` 1,22,000 C) ` 4,78,000 D) ` 22,000

14. M/s Anita Traders and M/s Vanita Traders are amalgamated. The Partners of Anita Traders are Sonu and Monu sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7:5. The goodwill of this firm is valued at ` 24,000. The amount to be credited to Sonu's Capital A/c will be _____.

- A) ` 10,000 B) ` 14,000 C) ` 12,000 D) ` 15,000

15. Mummy and Mom are in the partnership. They decided to amalgamate with Aai and Ma. It is agreed that reserve for doubtful debts is to be created at 2.5% on the debtors of ` 3,70,320. The amount of RDD will be _____.

- A) ` 9,825 B) ` 9,258 C) ` 9,582 D) ` 9,285

16. The Assets side of the Balance Sheet of M/s Virat and Rohit shows Stock ` 1,00,000, Debtors ` 50,000, Computers ` 30,000, Furniture ` 20,000 and building ` 2,00,000. The new firm took all the assets at 10% less. Amount of total assets transferred to new firm is _____.

- A) ` 4,00,000 B) ` 3,60,000 C) ` 4,40,000 D) ` 3,20,000

17. The person to whom goods are sent to be sold on behalf of the sender called as _____.

A) Consignor B) whole seller C) Consignee D) Manufacturer

18. The remuneration given by the consignor to the consignee for sale of goods is called as ____.

A) Distribution B) Permission C) Commission D) Omission

19. The commission given to the consignee to introduce new product in the market, is called as _____ Commission.

A) Normal B) Del creder C) Over riding D) Ordinary

20. While valuing closing stock ____ expenses of consignee are added to the cost of goods in stock.

A) all non recurring B) all recurring
C) proportionate non recurring C) proportionate recurring

21. The balance of consignment account shows _____.

A) amount payable to consignee B) closing stock with consignee
C) profit or loss on consignment D) amount receivable from consignee

22. While passing the journal entry in the books of consignee for bad debts, when the Del-credere commission is not given, _____ is debited.

A) Bad Debts A/c B) Commission A/c
C) Consignor's A/c D) Profit & Loss A/c

23. Shivaji Patil consigned 100 bicycles costing ` 4,000 each at 25% above cost to Tanaji Jadhav. Loading in goods sent on consignment will be _____.

A) ` 1,25,000 B) ` 25,000 C) ` 1,00,000 D) ` 1,20,000

24. Professionals follow ____ System for recording the transactions of income.

A) Mercantile B) Single Entry C) Traditional D) Cash

25. For outstanding incomes ____ provision is made.

A) 10% B) 25% C) 50% D) 100%

26. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c expenses paid in advance in the current year are ____

A) added to the concerned item of expenditure.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.

D) deducted from the concerned item of expenditure.

27. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c income received in advance in the last year are _____

A) deducted from the concerned item of income.

B) not considered at all.

C) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.

D) added to the concerned item of income.

28. In Receipts and Expenditure A/c, private incomes received for current year are _____

A) recorded separately to the debit side of the account.

B) recorded separately to the credit side of the account.

C) added to the surplus.

D) not considered at all.

29. Excess of expenditure over receipts is _____

A) Surplus

B) Capital Loss

C) Capital Profit

D) Deficit

30. On 1/4/2019 computer purchased for ` 60,000. It was sold on 31/12/2019 for ` 40,000, Rate of depreciation is 20%. Amount of loss on sale of computer will be _____

A) ` 16,000

B) ` 8,000

C) ` 20,000

D) ` 11,000

Corporate Accounting Sem. III

1. The people who purchase the shares of a company is called as ---
 - a) Creditors
 - b) Debenture holders
 - c) Shareholders
 - d) Investors
2. The profit of company distributed among the shareholders in the form of ---
 - a) Allowance
 - b) Dividend
 - c) Bonus
 - d) Award
3. The original value of share is called as –
 - a) Face Value
 - b) Market Value
 - c) Fake Value
 - d) Government Value
4. If some shareholders fail to pay their money within the specified date, it is called as –
 - a) Calls in Advance
 - b) Calls in Arrears
 - c) Unclaimed Calls
 - d) Final Call
5. When shares are issued at higher price than the face value. The excess price is -----
 - a) Share Premium
 - b) Share Discount
 - c) Par
 - d) Loss
6. When advance money is received from the shareholders, then ‘Calls in Advance A/c’ is –
 - a) Debited
 - b) Credited
 - c) Not recorded
 - d) Omitted
7. Share Premium A/c is shown under the _____ heading in Balance Sheet.
 - a) Misc. Expenditure
 - b) Share Capital
 - c) Fixed Asset
 - d) Reserve & Surplus
8. When final call money received by the shareholders, which A/c is credited –
 - a) Share Allotment A/c
 - b) Bank A/c
 - c) Share Final Call A/c
 - d) Share Forfeited A/c
9. When advance money on final call received with first call, which A/c is credited –?
 - a) Share Application A/c
 - b) Share Allotment A/c
 - c) Share First Call A/c
 - d) Call in Advance A/c
10. If application money were received for 30,000 shares of ` 2 each. 20,000 shares allotted to applicants for 24,000 shares. The remaining application money for 6,000 was refunded. Which amount is to be transferred to ‘Share Allotment A/c’ –
 - a) ` 8,000
 - b) ` 40,000
 - c) ` 12,000
 - d) ` 48,000
11. All companies prepared its financial statements as per Schedule III of section ----- of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - a) 123
 - b) 119
 - c) 129
 - d) 133
12. This is not a current liability –
 - a) Trade payables

- b) Creditors
 - c) Bank overdraft
 - d) Cash at Bank
13. _____ is not recorded as current asset in the balance sheet of a company.
- a) Machinery
 - b) Sundry Debtors
 - c) Cash at Bank
 - d) Cash in hand
14. _____ is not an intangible asset.
- a) Copyrights
 - b) Patents
 - c) Goodwill
 - d) Cash at Bank
15. Fixed Assets includes –
- a) Land & Building
 - b) Debtors
 - c) Inventories
 - d) Closing Stock
16. _____ is not included in inventories .
- a) Raw Materials
 - b) Work in Process
 - c) Investment
 - d) Finished Goods
17. If Purchases ` 90,000, Opening Stock ` 100,000, Closing Stock ` 15,000, Carriage Inwards ` 15,000 and Carriage Outwards ` 5,000. What will be the amount of ‘Cost of goods sold’?
- a) ` 105,000
 - b) ` 130,000
 - c) ` 190,000
 - d) ` 135,000
18. Single user license software is also called as –
- a) Group Software
 - b) Silver
 - c) Educational Software
 - d) Personal Software
19. Keyboard is the basic ----- device of the computer.
- a) Printing
 - b) Out put
 - c) Input
 - d) Run out
20. Function Key of ‘Contra Voucher’ is –
- a) F4
 - b) F5

- c) F6
 - d) F7
21. Function Key of 'Purchase Voucher' is –
- a) F4
 - b) F8
 - c) F7
 - d) F9
22. Function Key of 'Journal Voucher' is –
- a) F6
 - b) F7
 - c) F8
 - d) F9
23. Function Key of 'Credit Note' is –
- a) F 8
 - b) F 9
 - c) Ctrl + 8
 - d) Ctrl + 9
24. A shares is a ----- issued by a company.
- a) Invoice
 - b) Debenture
 - c) Credit Note
 - d) Debit Note
25. 'Naked' Debentures are also called as –
- a) Secured Debentures
 - b) Personal Debentures
 - c) Unsecured Debentures
 - d) Public Debentures
26. When debentures are issued at par on single payment ----- A/c is debited.
- a) Bank
 - b) Loss on issue of Debentures
 - c) Premium on issue of Debentures
 - d) Discount on issue of Debentures
27. Redemption of debentures refers to –
- a) Issue of debentures
 - b) Sale of debentures
 - c) Repayment of Debentures
 - d) Purchase of Debentures by Debenture holders

Answers:

1. Shareholders
2. Dividend
3. Face Value
4. Calls in Arrears
5. Share Premium
6. Credited
7. Reserve & Surplus
8. Share Final Call A/c
9. Share Final Call A/c
10. Rs. 8,000
11. 129
12. Cash at Bank
13. Machinery
14. Cash at Bank
15. Land & Building
16. Investment
17. Rs. 100,000
18. Silver
19. Input
20. F4
21. F9
22. F8
23. Ctrl + 8
24. Bond
25. Unsecured Debentures
26. Bank
27. Repayment of liability

Corporate Accounting Sem. III

1. The people who purchase the shares of a company is called as ---
d) Creditors b) Debenture holders c) Shareholders d) Investors
2. The profit of company distributed among the shareholders in the form of ---
d) Allowance b) Dividend c) Bonus d) Award
3. The original value of share is called as –
a) Face Value b) Market Value c) Fake Value d) Government Value
4. If some shareholders fail to pay their money within the specified date, it is called as –
a) Calls in Advance b) Calls in Arrears
c) Unclaimed Calls d) Final Call
5. When shares are issued at higher price than the face value. The excess price is ----
e) Share Premium b) Share Discount c) Par d) Loss
6. When advance money is received from the shareholders, then 'Calls in Advance A/c' is –
a) Debited b) Credited c) Not recorded d) Omitted
7. Share Premium A/c is shown under the _____ heading in Balance Sheet.
a) Misc. Expenditure b) Share Capital
c) Fixed Asset d) Reserve & Surplus
8. When final call money received by the shareholders, which A/c is credited –
a) Share Allotment A/c b) Bank A/c
c) Share Final Call A/c d) Share Forfeited A/c
9. When advance money on final call received with first call, which A/c is credited –?
a) Share Application A/c b) Share Allotment A/c
c) Share First Call A/c d) Call in Advance A/c
10. If application money were received for 30,000 shares of ` 2 each. 20,000 shares allotted to applicants for 24,000 shares. The remaining application money for 6,000 was refunded. Which amount is to be transferred to 'Share Allotment A/c' –
a) ` 8,000 b) ` 40,000 c) ` 12,000 d) ` 48,000
11. All companies prepared its financial statements as per Schedule III of section ----- of the Companies Act, 2013.
a) 123 b) 119 c) 129 d) 133
12. This is not a current liability –
a) Trade payables b) Creditors c) Bank overdraft d) Cash at Bank
13. _____ is not recorded as current asset in the balance sheet of a company.
e) Machinery b) Sundry Debtors c) Cash at Bank d) Cash in hand

14. Fixed Assets includes ----
 e) Land & Building b) Debtors c) Inventories d) Closing Stock
15. _____ is not included in inventories .
 e) Raw Materials b) Work in Process c) Investment d) Finished Goods
16. If Purchases ` . 90,000, Opening Stock ` . 100,000, Closing Stock ` . 15,000, Carriage Inwards ` . 15,000 and Carriage Outwards ` . 5,000. What will be the amount of 'Cost of goods sold' ?
 e) ` . 105,000 b) ` . 130,000 c) ` . 190,000 d) ` . 135,000
17. When debentures are issued at par on single payment ----- A/c is debited.
 e) Bank b) Loss on issue of Debentures
 f) Premium on issue of Debentures d) Discount on issue of Debentures
18. Redemption of debentures refers to –
 e) Issue of debentures b) Sale of debentures
 g) Repayment of Debentures d) Purchase of Debentures by Debenture holders

Answers:

28. Shareholders
29. Dividend
30. Face Value
31. Calls in Arrears
32. Share Premium
33. Credited
34. Reserve & Surplus
35. Share Final Call A/c
36. Share Final Call A/c
37. Rs. 8,000
38. 129
39. Cash at Bank
40. Machinery
41. Cash at Bank
42. Land & Building
43. Investment
44. Rs. 100,000
45. Silver
46. Input
47. F4
48. F9
49. F8
50. Ctrl + 8
51. Bond
52. Unsecured Debentures
53. Bank
54. Repayment of liability

1. Debenture Holders are the ---
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Owner of the company | b. Member of the Company | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Creditors of the company | d. Directors of the company | <input type="checkbox"/> |
2. In the balance sheet of a company, call in arrears is shown –
- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------|
| a. Under the head current liabilities | b. By deducting from the called up capital | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Under the head fixed liabilities | d. Under the head reserves and surplus | <input type="checkbox"/> |
3. Post-incorporation profit is ---
- | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Capital Profit | b. Super Profit | c. Revenue Profit | d. Capital Reserve | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
4. ----- Fund is created for redemption of debentures.
- | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|
| a. Sinking | b. Building | c. Current | d. Reserve | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------------------|
5. Profit on re-issue of forfeited shares is transferred to ---- Reserve
- | | | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|
| a. Revenue | b. General | c. Capital | d. Emergency | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|------------|------------|------------|--------------|--------------------------|
6. The balance of sinking fund investment account, after the realization of investment, is transferred to -----
- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Profit and Loss Account | b. Debenture Account | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Sinking Fund Account | d. Trading Account | <input type="checkbox"/> |
7. Samarth company ltd. issued 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 80 each payable as under Rs. 25/ on application, Rs.40/ on allotment and Rs 15/ on first and final call. The amount of application money will be ----
- | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a. ` 4,000,00 | b. ` 8,00,000 | ` 1,50,000 | d. ` 2,50,000/ | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|---------------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------------------|
8. When any shareholder fails to pay the amount of calls made then that amount is debited to - ---
- | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Unpaid shares A/c | b. Calls in arrears A/c | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Calls in Advance A/c | d. Share Premium A/c | <input type="checkbox"/> |
9. The form of balance sheet as per companies Act 2013 is in ----- form
- | | | | | |
|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a) Vertical | b. Horizontal | c) Nominal | d) Provisional | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|-------------|---------------|------------|----------------|--------------------------|
10. In profit prior to and after incorporation, gross profit is allocated in-----.
- | | | | | |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| a Time Ratio | b Sales Ratio | c Purchase Ratio | d. Stock Ratio | <input type="checkbox"/> |
|--------------|---------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------------|
11. Sales for pre incorporation ` 5 lakh and that of post incorporation period is ` 20 lakh
- then sales ratio will be -----
-

- a. 1:2 b. 1:3 c. 1:4 d. Equal
12. When shares are issued at the value more than its face value of share it is called as
- a) issue at par b. issue at discount c. issue at premium d. issue at special price
13. When number shares applied for is more than number of shares to be issued then it is ----
- a. under subscription b. oversubscription c. equal subscription d. no subscription
14. When debentures are issued at premium ----- account is credited.
- a. loss on issue of debentures b. profit on issue of debentures
c. premium on issue of debentures d. discount on issue of debentures
15. While calculating profit or loss prior to and post incorporation, interest on debentures is -- ----
- a. divided in sales ratio b) divided in time ratio
c. charged to pre incorporation d. charged to after incorporation
16. The people who purchase the shares of a company are called as ---
- a) Creditors b) Debenture holders c) Shareholders d) customers
17. The original value of share is called as –
- a) Face Value b) Market Value c) Fake Value d) Government Value
18. If some shareholders fail to pay their money within the specified date, it is called as –
- a) Calls in Advance b) Calls in Arrears c) Unclaimed Calls d) Final Call
19. When shares are issued at higher price than the face value. The excess price is ----
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20. When advance money is received from the shareholders, then 'Calls in Advance A/c' is –
- a) Debited b) Credited c) Not recorded d) Omitted
21. Share Premium A/c is shown under the _____ heading in Balance Sheet.
- a) Misc. Expenditure b) Share Capital c) Fixed Asset d) Reserve & Surplus
22. When advance money on final call received with first call, which A/c is credited –?
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c) Share First Call A/c d) Call in Advance A/c
23. All companies prepared it financial statements as per Schedule III of section ----- of the Companies Act, 2013.
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 a) Land & Building b) Debtors c) Inventories d) Closing Stock
27. _____ is not included in inventories .
 a) Raw Materials b) Work in Process c) Investment d) Finished Goods
28. If Purchases ` 90,000, Opening Stock ` 100,000, Closing Stock ` 15,000, Carriage Inwards ` 15,000 and Carriage Outwards ` 5,000. What will be the amount of 'Cost of goods sold'?
 h) ` 105,000 b) ` 130,000 c) ` 190,000 d) ` 135,000
29. When debentures are issued at par on single payment ----- A/c is debited.
 a) Bank b) Loss on issue of Debentures
 b) Premium on issue of Debentures d) Discount on issue of Debentures
30. Redemption of debentures refers to –
 f) Issue of debentures b) Sale of debentures
 b) Repayment of Debentures d) Purchase of Debentures by Debenture holders

Answers

1. c. Creditors 2. b. by deducting from called up capital 3. c. Revenue
 4. a. sinking 5. c. capital reserve 6.b. sinking fund 7. d. ` 2,50,000
 8. b. call in arrears 9. a. vertical 10. b. sales ratio 11. c. 1:4
 12. c. issue at premium 13. b. oversubscription 14. c. premium on issue of debentures
 15. charged to after incorporation 16. c) Shareholders 17. a) Face Value
 18. b) Calls in Arrears 19. a) Share Premium 20. b) Credited
 21. d) Reserve & Surplus 22. d) Call in Advance A/c 23. c) 129 24. d) Cash at Bank
 25. a) Machinery 26. a) Land & Building 27. c) Investment
 28. c) ` 190,000 29. a) Bank 30. b) Repayment of Debentures

1. is a form of business combination.
 - a) Amalgamation
 - b) Formation of new company
 - b) Internal Reconstruction
 - d) Liquidation of company
2. Purchase of a business of an existing company by some other existing company is called as ---
 - a) realisation
 - b) amalgamation
 - c) absorption
 - d) reconstruction
3. The company going into liquidation is termed as company
 - a) Vendor
 - b) vendee
 - c) international
 - d) purchasing
4. Price payable by the purchasing company to the purchased company for taking over its assets and liabilities is called.....
 - a) purchase price
 - b) selling price
 - c) issue price
 - d) replace price
5. There aremethods of calculation of purchase consideration.
 - a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 4
6. MDH Ltd. agreed to purchase the business of KVM Ltd. at an agreed price of ` 20,00,000. The balance sheet of KVM Ltd. shows assets and liabilities ` 40,00,000 and `17,00,000 respectively. ` 10,00,000 is paid in the form of equity shares, ` 8,00,000 in the form of debentures and remaining through cheque. What will be the amount of purchase consideration?
 - a) 23,00,000
 - b) 20,00,000
 - c) 25,00,000
 - d) 18,00,000
7. Purchase consideration can be settled in cash, bank, debentures and
 - a) salary
 - b) stock
 - c) commission
 - d) shares
8. While accounting for amalgamation all the assets are transferred to realization account. The journal entry for this purpose is
 - a) Realisation a/c.....Dr
To Assets a/c
 - b) Assets a/c.....Dr
To Realisation a/c
 - c) Liabilities a/c.....Dr
To Realisation a/c
 - d) Depreciation a/c
To Liabilities a/c
9. Profit & Loss A/C (credit balance) appeared in the liabilities side of the balance sheet under the heading
 - a) capital
 - b) reserves and surplus
 - c) secured loans
 - d) current liabilities
10. While accounting of amalgamation, what is the journal entry for purchase price to be paid.

- a) Purchasing Co. a/c ...Dr b) Realisation a/c.....Dr
 To Realisation a/c To Purchasing Co. a/c
 c) No entry c) Cash a/cDr.
 To Shareholders a/c

11. The company fixes the value of its shares, which is termed as
- a) Face value b) yield value c) intrinsic value d) market value
12. There are methods of valuation of shares.
- a) 6 b) 3 c) 4 d) 2
13. Intrinsic value per share is equal to ----- No. of equity shares issued & subscribed
- a) Dividend b) profit available for equity shares
- c) amount available for preference shares d) profit
14. Unless otherwise stated preference shares are always have preference over.....
- a) Debentures b) unsecured creditors c) equity shares d) bank loan
15. Profit available for equity shares is ` 800000, number of equity shares are 20000. Thus the intrinsic value per equity share is `.....
- a) 40 b) 4 c) 26.67 d) 80
16. ----- of a limited company means bringing to an end the corporate life of a company.
- a) Liquidation b) Purchase c) Expansion d) Development
17. For liquidation it is not necessary that the company to be liquidated must be.....
- a) insolvent b) international c) multinational d) foreign
18. is appointed to carry out the work related to liquidation.
- a) Underwriter b) Liquidator c) Promoter d) Director
19. When winding up of the company is being done under the order of the court, it is calledwinding up.
- a) voluntary b) compulsory c) special d) optional
20. While preparing a liquidator's final statement of a/c, in order of payment, which comes first.....
- a) Liquidators remuneration b) liquidation expenses

Answers

1. a) Amalgamation 2. c) absorption 3. b) vendee company 4. a) purchase price
5. c) 3 6. b) 20,00,000 7. d) shares 8. Realisation a/c ...Dr To Assets a/c
9. b) reserves and surplus 10. a) Purchasing Co. a/c ...Dr To Realisation a/c
11. a) Face value 12. b) 3 13. b) profit available for equity shares
14. c) equity shares 15. a) 40 16. a) Liquidation 17. a) insolvent
18. b) Liquidator 19. b) compulsory 20. d) legal expenses 21. a) unsecured creditors
22. b) ` 7000 23. c) final statement of account 24. a) Software 25. b) instant
26. b) secured 27. a) Contra 28. a) Journal voucher 29. 30.

1. Banking Regulation Act was enacted in –
- a) 1932 b) 1956 c) 1949 d) 2013
2. Every banking company incorporated in India shall before declaring a dividend, transfer a sum shall before declaring a dividend, transfer a sum equal to ----- of the net profit of each year under statutory reserve.
- a) 20% b) 15% c) 30% d) 10%
3. The final accounts of a banking company should be prepared in the forms as prescribed in the -----Schedule of the Banking Regulation Act.
- a) 2nd b) 3rd c) 4th d) 5th
4. There are ----- Schedules in the Balance Sheet of a banking company.
- a) 6 b) 10 c) 11 d) 12
5. Borrowings from other banks are taken in ----- Schedule of Balance Sheet in a banking company.
- a) 13 b) 15 c) 4 d) 6
6. If the inter- office adjustment account shows credit balance. it should be shown under the heading ----- in Balance Sheet of a banking company.
- a) Other Liabilities & Provisions b) Other Assets
c) Fixed Assets d) Borrowings
7. Salary is to be shown in Schedule No. ---- of a banking company.
- a) 13 b) 14 c) 15 d) 16
8. The balance of stationery & stamp is to be taken in ----- of a banking company.
- a) Schedule No.11, Other Assets b) Schedule No.16, Operating Expenses
c) Schedule No.14, Other Income d) Schedule No.5. Other Liabilities
9. Hire Purchase Price = Cost Price + -----
- a) Interest b) Investment c) Cash d) Installment

10. In the books of hire purchaser, under full cash price method, when installment is paid ----- account is debited.

- a) Hire Purchase A/c
- b) Hire Vendor A/c
- c) Cash/Bank A/c
- d) Asset A/c

11. When --- is not given, calculation of interest is made under reverse method (from last installment to first installment).

- a) hire purchase price
- b) cash price
- c) interest
- d) hire purchase price and interest

12. Ratio Method is used when ----- is not given in the problem.

- a) hire purchase price
- b) cash price
- c) rate of interest
- d) hire purchase price and cash price

price

13. Mr. Bharat has taken 3 trucks and has failed to pay next installments. so, the hire vendor has taken one truck back. This repossession is called as –

- a) Complete Repossession
- b) Complete Purchase
- c) Partial Repossession
- d) Complete Possession

14. Hire purchase price is 5,00,000, cash price is 4,50,000, rate of interest is 10%, the amount is paid five annual installments. What will be the amount of total interest?

- a) 50,000
- b) 45,000
- c) 5,000
- d) 4,500

15. When cash price is not given --- formula is used for calculation of interest.

- a) $\frac{\text{Rate}}{100}$
- b) $\frac{\text{Rate}}{100 + \text{Rate}}$
- c) $\frac{\text{Rate}}{100 - \text{Rate}}$
- d) $\frac{\text{Rate}}{100 \times \text{Rate}}$

16. In Hire Purchase Price System, interest is charged on -----.

- a) Cost Price
- b) Hire Purchase Price
- c) Market Price
- d) Installment Price

17. Management Accounting not helps in -----

- a) Planning
- b) Auditing

c) Forecasting

d) Decision Making

18. Management Accounting has developed recently in the ----- quarter of twentieth century.

a) First

b) Second

c) Third

d) Last

19. Management Accounting is answerable to -----

a) Employees

b) Government

c) Society

d)

Management

20. ----- Accounting is the classifying, recording & appropriate allocation of expenditure for the determination of the cost of product and services.

a) Cost

b) Financial

c) Management

d) Advanced

21. The prime objective of ----- accounting is to ascertain the cost of production of each unit.

a) Cost

b) Financial

c) Management

d) Environment

22. ----- Accounting is the maintenance of records of the farming activities applying the accounting principles and techniques.

a) Cost

b) Financial

c) Farm

d) Environment

23. If product of crop activity is transferred to dairy activity, the posting is made to the debit side of ----- account

a) crop

b) dairy

c) farm trading

d) farm profit & loss account

24. Common farm expenses are ----

a) excluded

b) apportioned among all farm activities on reasonable

basis

c) recorded to any one activity

d) charged to manager's personal account

25. ----- System of book keeping is followed to record the farming transactions.

a) Double Entry

b) Singly Entry

c) Mercantile

d) Cash

26. Stock on the date of fire is equal to stock on the date of fire minus -----

- a) goods destroyed
- b) goods salvaged
- c) goods unrecorded
- d) goods in transit

27. To find out stock on the date of fire ----- account is prepared.

- a) Memorandum Trading
- b) Profit & Loss
- c) Goods
- d) Farm

28. While calculating claim under loss of stock policy under Average Clause,

$$\text{Claim} = \frac{\text{-----}}{\text{Stock on the date of fire}} \times \text{Loss of Stock}$$

- a) Amount of Policy / Sum Insured
- b) Stock Destroyed
- c) Opening Stock
- d) Goods of irregular line

29. ----- = Estimated Sales during the period of Indemnity – Actual Sales during the period of Indemnity

- a) Excess Sales
- b) Claim
- c) Short Sales
- d) Increased Cost of Working

30. While calculating claim under loss of profit policy under Average clause,

$$\text{Claim} = \frac{\text{Amount of Policy}}{\text{Gross Profit in Adjusted Sales}} \times \text{-----}$$

a) Gross Profit is Short Sales b) Gross Profit in Actual Sales

b) Net Profit + Insured Standing Charges d) Net Profit + All Standing Charges

Answers:

1. 1949
2. 20%
3. 3rd
4. 12
5. 4
6. Other Liabilities & Provisions
7. Operation Expenses
8. Other Assets
9. Investment
10. 11th
11. Machinery
12. Interest
13. Hire Vendor A/c
14. Simple Method II
15. Ration Method
16. Partial Repossession
17. $\frac{1}{4}$
18. 110
19. Cash Price
20. Rs. 5,000
21. Keerthi Ltd.
22. Advanced Accounting
23. Auditing
24. Last
25. Financial Accounting
26. Futuristic
27. Management
28. Management
29. Management
30. Cost
31. Cost

Unit I

High

1. Theobject of the audit is now the verification of accounts and statements and to confirm the accuracy of them.
a) **Main or primary** b) Secondary c) Both of the above d) None of the above
2. At the early days theof errors and frauds was considered to be the main object of auditing
a) Devotion and provocation
b) **detection and prevention**
c) deletion and privilege
d) deterioration and preparation
3. Making fictitious entries on the payment side of the cash book is coming under following type of fraud
a) **Misappropriation of cash**
b) Misappropriation of goods
c) Fraudulent manipulation of accounts
d) Misappropriation of papers
4. When accounts are manipulated by making any wrong entry intentionally is called as
a) Misappropriation of cash
b) Misappropriation of goods
c) **Fraudulent manipulation of accounts**
d) Misappropriation of papers
5. Appointment ofauditor is made by the share holders in Annual General Meeting (AGM).
a) **External** b) Internal c) General d) None
6. Appointment of auditor is made by the management itself, i.e. Chairman, Vice chairman or directors.
a) External b) **Internal** c) General d) None

Medium

1. The word 'Audit' has been derived from the Latin word
a) **'Audire'** b) 'Audino' c) 'Audit Know' d) 'Auditor know'
2. According to Robert Schlosseris a systematic examination of financial statements, records and related operations to determine adherence to generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) , management policies or stated requirements.

- a) Accounting b) **Auditing** c) Costing d) Management
3.are incorrect entries or omission of entries due to negligence or ignorance.
a) Frauds b) Accounting c) **Errors** d) Auditing
4. With a view to defraud the asset or properties of the business organization, when making any wrong entry or false representation intentionally is called as
a) **Fraud** b) Errors c) Accounting d) None of the above
5. When any person related with stock, purchases of sales make false representation of goods is called as
a) Misappropriation of cash
b) **Misappropriation of goods**
c) Fraudulent manipulation of accounts
d) Misappropriation of papers
6. When audit is carried out by salaried employees appointed by the company it is called asAudit.
a) **Internal** b) External c) Balance sheet d) Statutory
7. When a business appoints a professional auditor for a fixed remuneration to carry out audit work then it is called as audit.
a) Internal b) **External or statutory** c) Balance sheet d) company
8.is system in which work of one employee is independently and automatically checked by another employee.
a) External check
b) **Internal check**
c) Internal evaluation
d) External evaluation

Low

1. **According to R.B. Bose Auditing means, “.....of the books of accounts by independent persons qualified for the job and not in any way connected with the preparation of such accounts”.**
a) Verification and Assessment
b) **Verification and correctness**
c) Classification and correctness
d) Verification and Classification
2. When any transaction is omitted to be recorded wholly or partly is called as error of
a) **Omission** b) Commission c) Compensating d) Principles
3. When any transaction is wrongly recorded in the original books of accounts then it is called as errors of
a) Omission b) **Commission** c) Compensating d) Principles
4. When any transaction is not recorded according to the fundamental principles of accountancy such error is called as errors of

- a) Omission b) Commission c) Compensating d) **Principles**
5. When an error is counterbalanced by any other error or series of error is called as errors.
- a) Omission b) Commission c) **Compensating** d) Principles
6. External auditor submits his audit report to the share holders in AnnualMeeting.
- a) **General** b) Journal c) Ledger d) Membership
7. When the auditor or its staff continuously engaged in checking the financial records round the year or specific period fixed by auditor is called as.....
- a) Continuous audit b) External audit c) Statutory audit d) None
8. The audit which is conducted between the two periodical or balance sheet audit is called asAudit.
- a) Internal b) **Interim** c) External d) Continuous
-

Unit II

High

1. According to Taylor, “.....involves enquiry in to fact behind the books of accounts in to technical , financial and economic position of the business”.
- a) **Investigation** b) Invention c) Investment d) None
2.is appointed by a special resolution of the company or by court order.
- a) Internal Auditor b) **Investigator** c) Accountant d) Executive director
3. “The verification ofmeans an enquiry into the value, ownership and title, existence and possession presence of any charge on assets”.
- a) Vouchers b) Cash book c) **assets** d) Expenses
4.means to check whether the actual facts are confirmed with reported facts.
- a) **Verification** b) Classification c) Tabulation d) None

Medium

1.is an enquiry or special examination of certain portion of accounts to know actual and real position.
- a) Investment b) Invention c) **Investigation** d) None
2. Investigation is carried out on basis of checking of accounts in
- a) **Detail** b) Sampling c) Alternate d) None
3. “The documentary evidence used for the purpose ofis a voucher”
- a) Communicating **b) vouching** c) Marketing d) None
4. “.....means comparing entries in the books of accounts with documentary evidence in support thereof”.

- a) Auditor **b) Vouching** c) Management d) None
5. If the amount of voucher is more than Rs....., then it must be bear proper revenue stamp
 a) **5000** b) 10000 c) 15000 d) 20000
6. The vouching establishing the reliability ofstatements
 a) Social **b) financial** c) Mythological d) None
7. Vouchers should be addressed to the
 a) Auditors name b) Accountants Name **c) business** d) Managers name

Low

1. A person who is appointed to carry out investigation is called as.....
 a) **Investigator** b) Investor c) Regulator d) none
2.are the documentary evidence in support of transaction entered in the books of accounts.
 a) Balance sheet **b) Vouchers** c) Trial Balance d) Shares
3. To avoid wastage of time all the vouchers should be numbered
 a) **Serially** b) Odd c) Even d) None
4. Each and every voucher should be signed by theperson
 a) Authorized b) Unauthorized c) Illegal d) None
5.support to the transactions properly dated and addressed to the business
 a) **Vouching** b) Marketing c) Managing d) None

Unit IV

High

1. A person who holds more than% of nominal share capital of the company is not qualified for appointment as auditor of a company
 a) **5** b) 10 c) 15 d) 20
2. A person who give guarantee for more than Rsor indebted to the company is not qualified for appointment as auditor of a company
 a) 5000 b) **1000** c) 1500 d) 2000
3. The appointed auditor should notice his acceptance or refusal to the registrar withindays.
 a) **30** b) 7 c) 15 d) 21
4. If the company does not appoint any auditor in annual general meeting in such case the government may make the appointment of auditor.
 a) state b) Local c) **Central** d) None

5. If the vacancy of auditor isit is filled by the board of directors
 - a) Permanent
 - b) **Casual**
 - c) One year
 - d) None
6. As general principals it can be stated that if the auditor is appointed by directors of a company the remuneration is fixed by the director.
 - a) **The above statement is true**
 - b) The above statement is false
 - c) Both a and b are correct
 - d) Both a and b are wrong

Medium

1. The following persons are qualified for appointment as auditor of a company
 - a) C.A. (Chartered Accountant)
 - b) Firm of C.A.
 - c) Certified Auditor
 - d) **All of the above**
2. The following persons are not qualified for appointment as auditor of a company –
 - a) A body corporate
 - b) An officer or employee of the company
 - c) A partner of the companies
 - d) **All of the above**
3. Awhose partners are qualified auditor may be appointed as company's auditor
 - a) **firm**
 - b) company
 - c) charitable trust
 - d) All of the above
4. Theauditor shall be appointed by directors within one month of the registration of a company.
 - a) **First**
 - b) Second
 - c) Third
 - d) Fourth
5. The first auditor can be removed by thein first annual general meeting.
 - a) Chairman
 - b) **members (share holders)**
 - c) Directors
 - d) None

Low

1. Anof a company must be a Chartered Accountant (C.A), under Chartered Accountant Act 1949.
 - a) **Auditor**
 - b) Accountant
 - c) Manager
 - d) Chairman
2. The is a holder of a certificate under the restricted auditor certificate rules 1959 is qualified as an auditor.
 - a) Chairman
 - b) Accountant
 - c) Manager
 - d) **Auditor**
3. Reappointment of old auditor shall be made ingeneral meeting
 - a) **Annual**
 - b) Monthly
 - c) Bimonthly
 - d) None
4. The following authorities have no power under any condition to remove an auditor from company

- a) Chairman b) Vice Chairman c) Director **d) All of the above**
5. Before the removal of subsequent auditor how many days notice should be given to them?
- a) 7 **b) 14** c) 21 d) All of the above
6. If the auditor is appointed by central or state government the remuneration is fixed by respective government.
- a) **The above statement is true**
b) The above statement is wrong
c) The above statement is true in some cases
d) The above statement is wrong in some cases
7. The auditor has to right to
- a) Right to get information
b) Right to get opinion
c) Right to visit branches
d) All of the above

B. Com III Adv. A/c – II (Auditing)

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India was established on 1st July -----.

1932

1979

1956

2013

The accounting year of every business incorporated in India starts of 1st April and ends on ----
--- of next year.

31st March

31st December

30th April

31st May

The work of book – keeping is of -----.

Year base nature

Week base nature

Non recurring nature

Recurring nature

When the work ----- ends, then the Accounting work starts.

Accounting

Costing

Book – keeping

Auditing

Accounting work ends with -----.

Preparation of final accounts

Preparation of Trial Balance

Preparation of Trading A/c

Preparation of Profit & Loss A/c

A person who is in charge of accounting work is known as -----.

Employee

Accountant

Manager

Director

Books of Accounts, Records, Documentary Evidence and Financial Statements become the --
---- for audit work.

Raw material

Work in Process

Finished Goods

None of the above

For the audit work, ----- are required.

Financial Accountants

Cost Accountants

Management Accountants
Chartered Accountants

Audit is voluntary to -----.

A Company
Co-operative Society
Proprietorship
N. G. O.'s

----- is not the role of auditor.

A Guide
A Friend
A Blood-hunt
A Philosopher

----- is appointed by third parties.

Chartered Accountant
Internal Auditor
Investigator
Manager

Frauds are not only affected financial statements but also affected ----- badly.

Fixed Assets
Capital
Investment
Goodwill

Goodwill is an ----- asset.

Intangible
Fixed
Current
Moving

An error may be defined as either ----- mistake.

Deliberately
Innocent
Meaningful
Harmful

Following one is the intentional error -----.

Error of Commission
Error of Omission
Compensating Error
Manipulation of accounts

The errors which are made unknowingly are called as -----.

Innocent errors
Intentional errors
Frauds
Error of Principle

When an error arises due to negligence, carelessness, over confidence etc. on the part of accounting staff, such an error is called as -----.

- Error of Omission
- Error of Commission
- Error of Principle
- Error of Duplication

When a transaction is not recorded in tune with accounting principles, accounting standards, rules & regulation, this error is known as -----.

- Error of Omission
- Error of Commission
- Error of Principle
- Compensating Error

----- is an error may not affect Trial Balance.

- Error of Commission
- Error of Duplication
- Compensating Error
- Error of Principle

Suppose purchases of Rs. 10,000 remains unrecorded and interest received Rs. 10,000 also remains unrecorded. This error is called as -----.

- Error of Commission
- Error of Duplication
- Compensating Error
- Clerical Error

When the auditor and his staff is constantly engaged in process of audit throughout the year, it is known as a -----.

- Continuous Audit
- Interim Audit
- Final Audit
- Special Audit

When the audit is started after completion of first six months of accounting year and thereafter again on its completion, then this type of audit is known as -----.

- Continuous Audit
- Interim Audit
- Final Audit
- External Audit

----- is based on "Prevention is better than cure" principle.

- Balance Sheet Audit
- Internal Audit
- External Audit
- Final Audit

Any documentary evidence supporting the transaction is called as -----.

Voucher
Invoice
Credit Note
Bill

----- is a process by which auditor confirms ownership, existence, possession and value of assets & liabilities as shown in the Balance Sheet.

Investigation
Verification
Valuation
Auditing

----- is a process of determining true and correct values of assets & liabilities.

Vouching
Valuation
Verification
Investigation

One of the following is not a valuer of assets & liabilities.

Chartered Engineer
Chartered Accountant
Architect
Approved valuer

The auditor who is appointed first in the life of company is called as ----- of the company.

Casual Auditor
Subsequent Auditor
Fixed Auditor
First Auditor

Section ----- of the Indian Company Act, 1956 lays down the qualification of company auditor.

230
420
132
226

“The Audit Report which contains the adverse remarks of the auditor relating to the affairs of the company and its management”. This Audit Report is called as -----.

Final Audit Report
Clean Audit Report
Qualified Audit Report
Good Audit Report

Co- operative Society in India are governed by the Central Co-operation Act 1904 and -----.

1912
1932
1956
2013

Banking Regulation Act was enacted in -----.

1932

1949

1956

2013

----- involves enquiry into facts behind the books of accounts into technical, financial & economic position of the business.

Auditing

Investigation

Verification

Valuation

Answers:

1. 1949
2. 31st March
3. Recurring nature
4. Book – keeping
5. Preparation of Final Accounts
6. Accountant
7. Raw Material
8. Chartered Accountants
9. Proprietorship
10. A blood – hunt
11. Investigator
12. Goodwill
13. Intangible
14. Innocent
15. Manipulation of accounts
16. Innocent Errors
17. Error of Commission
18. Error of Principle
19. Error of Duplication
20. Compensating Error
21. Continuous Audit
22. Interim Audit
23. Final Audit
24. Internal Audit
25. Voucher
26. Verification
27. Valuation
28. Chartered Accountant
29. First Auditor
30. 226
31. Qualified Audit Report
32. 1912
33. 1949
34. Investigation

SET-B

B.Com Part-III (Sem-V), Examination, October,2020

ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper-II)

Sub Code:

Day and Date:
50

Total Marks:

Time:

Instructions:

- 1) Solve any 25 questions out of 30 questions.**
 - 2) Dark the circle in a given answer sheet for the correct answer.**
 - 3) Each question having two marks.**
-

Q.1 The principles of double entry were published first in

- a) **1494** b) 1495 c) 1945 d) 1946

Q.2 Auditor should obtain sufficient.....to draw conclusions.

- a) **evidence** b) time c) money d) ideas

Q.3 is a secondary object of auditing.

- a) **Detection of errors and frauds** b) Detection of errors
only c) Detection of fraud only d) none of these

Q.4 When a transaction has been recorded but has been wrongly entered in the books of original entry, is called

- a) Error of omission b) error of principle c) **error of commission**
d) compensating error

Q.5 False representation or making a wrong entry with intention is called as

.....

- a) **fraud** b) error c) mistake d) all of the above

Q.8 Internal auditors are theof the company.

- a) **Employees** b) owner c) promoter d) underwriters

Q.9 Internal check system is based on the principle of

- a) **Division of labour** b) division of money c) division of land
d) none of these

Q.10 audit is an audit which is conducted between two balance-sheet audits.

- a) **Interim audit** b) Internal audit c) final audit d) none of these

Q.11is a documentary evidence by which the accuracy of the entries in the books of accounts may be proved.

- a) **Voucher** b) Requisition note c) Balance-sheet d) none of these

Q.12 The date of the voucher and the date of transaction to which it relates should be

- a) **Same** b) different c) can't say d) none of these.

Q.13 If the amount stated in the voucher differs in words and figures then voucher should be

- a) **Rejected** b) accepted c) partly accepted d) none of these

Q.14 If the voucher of a business is in the personal name of an officer, then that voucher should be

- a) **rejected** b) accepted c) both a and b are correct d) none of these

Q.15 The vouching of the cash book is done to ensure.....

- a) **that all receipts and payments are duly accounted for.**
b) that only receipts are duly accounted for.
c) that only payments are duly accounted for.
d) that all receipts or payments are duly accounted for.

Q. 16 The amount received from insolvent debtors should be vouched with the

- a) **Dividend warrants** b) pass book c) cash book d) none of these

Q. 17 Receipts issued by the creditors should be checked with the

- a) **Cash book** b) bank book c) P&L a/c d) none of these

Q.18should be examined to know the limit of drawings of each partner.

- a) **Partnership deed** b) Article of Association c) standing order
d) none of these

Q.19confirms the actual existence of assets and liabilities shown in the Balance-sheet.

- a) **verification** b) valuation c) total d) calculations

Q.20 Verification satisfies the auditor as regards the existence, ownership and possession of assets through

- a) **physical examination** b) documents verification c) Balance-sheet
d) None of these

Q.21 The auditor should carefully go through theof co-operative society.

- a) **bye-laws** b) information c) goodwill d) all of the above.

Q.22 In case of co-operative societies auditor should appropriately classify overdue debts for a period from.....

- a) **6 months to 5 years and more** b) 1 year to 5 years and more
c) 3 years to 5 years and more d) 9 months to 5 years and more

Q.23 According to Maharashtra Co-operative Societies rules, a bad debts can be written off only when it is certified to beby the auditor.

- a) **irrecoverable** b) recoverable c) some recoverable
d) none of these

Q.24 The auditor should examine theof the Co-operative Society.

- a) **Register of members** b) family background of directors
c) photos d) none of these

- Q.25** In case of Co-operative Societies interest on overdue debts credited to
- a) **Overdue interest reserve account** b) interest account
 c) reserve account d) none of these.
- Q.26** In Co-operative society audit, the auditor should discuss his draft report with members of the
- a) **Managing committee** b) audit committee c) government
 d) none of these
- Q.27** When transaction relates to cash and bank at a time i.e. cash deposited into bank Voucher is to be prepared.
- a) **Contra voucher** b) only voucher c) debit note d) none of these
- Q.28** is an adjustment voucher, used for non-cash transactions.
- a) **Journal voucher** b) sales voucher c) purchase voucher d) receipt voucher
- Q.29** In case of co-operative societies audit the auditor should see that at leastof the profit is carried to welfare fund.
- a) **10%** b) 20% c) 30% d) none of these.
- Q.30** In auditing SAP stands for
- a) Standard accounting practices
b) Standard auditing practices
 c) Simple auditing practices
 d) All of the above.

SET-A

B.Com Part-III (Sem-V), Examination, October,2020

ADVANCED ACCOUNTANCY (Paper-II)

Sub Code:

Day and Date:
50

Total Marks:

Time:

Instructions:

- 4) Solve any 25 questions out of 30 questions.**
 - 5) Dark the circle in a given answer sheet for the correct answer.**
 - 6) Each question having two marks.**
-

- Q.1** Auditing starts whereends
b) **Accountancy** b) book-keeping c) costing d) statistics
- Q.2** Auditor should obtain sufficient.....to draw conclusions.
b) **evidence** b) time c) money d) ideas
- Q.3** is a secondary object of auditing.
b) **Detection of errors and frauds** b) Detection of errors
only c) Detection of fraud only d) none of these
- Q.4** When a transaction has been recorded but has been wrongly entered in the books of original entry, is called
b) Error of omission b) error of principle c) **error of commission**
d) compensating error
- Q.5** Assembling of the audit file is finally completed not more thandays after the date of the auditor's report.

- b) 30 b) **90** c) 45 d) 60

- Q.6** External audit is also referred as
- a) internal audit b) **statutory audit** c) internal check
d) internal control
- Q.7** The internal auditor submits his report to the
- a) **Management** b) Government c) shareholders d) none of these
- Q.8** Internal auditors are theof the company.
- b) **Employees** b) owner c) promoter d) underwriters
- Q.9** Internal check system is based on the principle of
- b) Division of land b) division of money c) **division of labour**
d) none of these
- Q.10** audit is an audit which is conducted between two balance-sheet audits.
- b) **Interim audit** b) Internal audit c) final audit d) none of these
these
- Q.11**is a documentary evidence by which the accuracy of the entries in the books of accounts may be proved.
- b) **Voucher** b) Requisition note c) Balance-sheet d) none of these
- Q.12** The date of the voucher and the date of transaction to which it relates should be

b) **Same** b) different c) can't say d) none of these.

Q.13 If the amount stated in the voucher differs in words and figures then voucher should be

b) partly accepted b) accepted c) **Rejected** d) none of these

Q.14 If the voucher of a business is in the personal name of an officer, then that voucher should be

b) **rejected** b) accepted c) both a and b are correct d) none of these

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f) that only receipts are duly accounted for.
g) that only payments are duly accounted for.
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c)3 years to 5years and more d) 9 months to 5 years and more
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 c) photos d) none of these
- Q.25** In case of Co-operative Societies interest on overdue debts credited to
 a) reserve account b) interest account c) Overdue interest reserve account d) none of these.
- Q.26** In Co-operative society audit, the auditor should discuss his draft report with members of the
 a) **Managing committee** b) audit committee c) government
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 a) only voucher b) **Contra voucher** c) debit note d) none of these
- Q.28** is an adjustment voucher, used for non-cash transactions.
 a) **Journal voucher** b) sales voucher c) purchase voucher d) receipt voucher
- Q.29** First auditor can be removed by the shareholder in the

- b) Second annual general meeting
- c) first annual general meeting**
- d) third annual general meeting
- e) forth annual general meeting

Q.30 In auditing AAS stands for

- e) Auditing and Assurance standards**
- f) Auditing and Accounting standards
- g) Accounting and Auditing standards
- h) All of the above.

1. The auditor prepares ----- after completing the work of audit.

a) Audit Report	b) Balance Sheet	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Profit and Loss Account	d) Profit & Loss Account and Balance Sheet	
2. Auditor should obtain sufficient.....to draw conclusions.

a) evidence	b) time	c) money	d) ideas	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------	---------	----------	----------	--------------------------
3. is a secondary object of auditing.

a) Detection of errors and frauds	b) Detection of errors only	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Detection of fraud only	d) none of these	
4. When a transaction has been wrongly entered in the books of original entry, is called

a) Error of omission	b) error of transmission	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) error of commission	d) compensating error	
5. False representation or making a wrong entry with intention is called as

a) fraud	b) error	c) mistake	d) fault	<input type="checkbox"/>
----------	----------	------------	----------	--------------------------
6. Internal auditor is anof the company.

a) employees	b) owner	c) promoter	d) underwriters	<input type="checkbox"/>
--------------	----------	-------------	-----------------	--------------------------
7. Internal check system is based on the principle of division of

a) work	b) money	c) land	d) shareholders	<input type="checkbox"/>
---------	----------	---------	-----------------	--------------------------
8. audit is an audit which is conducted between two annual audits.

a) Interim audit	b) Internal audit	c) final audit	d) statutory audit	<input type="checkbox"/>
------------------	-------------------	----------------	--------------------	--------------------------
9.is a documentary evidence by which the accuracy of the entries in the books of accounts may be proved.

a) Voucher	b) ledger	c) Balance-sheet	d) journal	<input type="checkbox"/>
------------	-----------	------------------	------------	--------------------------
10. The date of the voucher and the date of transaction to which it relates should be

a) Same	c) relate to different years	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) different	d) relate to different companies	
11. If the amount stated in the voucher differs in words and figures then voucher should be

a) accepted	b) rejected	c) partly accepted	d) approved	<input type="checkbox"/>
-------------	-------------	--------------------	-------------	--------------------------
12. If the voucher of a business is in the personal name of an officer, then that voucher should be ...

<input type="checkbox"/>

- c) Public Limited Company d) Government Company
23. The internal auditor submits his report to the
- b) Government b) Management c) shareholders d) Registrar of Companies
24. The word 'Audit' has been derived from the Latin word
- b) 'Audire' b) 'Audiroi' c) 'Audit' d) 'Audio'
25. If the vacancy of auditor isit is filled by the board of directors
- b) permanent b) casual c) one year d) two years
26. A person who give guarantee for more than Rsor indebted to the company is not qualified for appointment as auditor of a company
- b) 5000 b) 1000 c) 10000 d) 100000
27. ---- is qualified for appointment as auditor of a company
- a) C.A. (Chartered Accountant) b) C. S. (Company Secretary)
- c) Certified Auditor d) Company Accountant
28. In auditing SAP stands for
- a) Standard Accounting Practices b) Standard Auditing Practices
- c) Simple Auditing Practices d) Standing Administrative Practices
29. First auditor of a company is removed by the
- f) directors in the Second meeting of board of directors
- g) share holders in the first annual general meeting**
- h) share holders in the second annual general meeting
- i) share holders in the informal annual meeting
30. When the auditor and his staff is constantly engaged in process of audit throughout the year, it is known as a ----- Audit
- a) Continuous b) Interim c) Annual d) Special

Answers

1. a) Audit Report 2. a) evidence 3. a) Detection of errors and frauds 4. c) error of commission
5. a) fraud 6. a) employees 7. a) work 8. a) Interim audit 9. a) Voucher
10. a) Same 11. b) rejected 12. a) rejected 13. d) that all receipts and payments are duly accounted for
14. a) share holders 15. d) Cash book 16. c) business 17. a) verification
18. a) physical examination 19. a) co-operative society 20. a) co-operative societies
21. a) auditor 22. a) Co-operative Society 23. b) Management 24. a. 'Audire'
25. b) casual
26. b) 1000 27. a) C.A. (Chartered Accountant) 28. b) Standard Auditing Practices
29. share holders in the first annual general meeting 30. a) Continuous

- 1) Research the managerial efficiency.
 i) Decrease ii) Increase iii) Not Affected iv) None
- 2) data can be collected through experiments or survey.
 i) Primary ii) Secondary iii) Both iv) None
- 3) A complete record or information of all the item in the population is called as a
 i) Sampling ii) Survey iii) Census iv) None
- 4) Research is directed towards the of the problem.
 i) Decrease ii) Increase iii) Solution iv) None
- 5) Research always has relevance.
 i) Global ii) Social iii) Private iv) None
- 6) is the procedure that improves the quality of the data for coding.
 i) Editing ii) Changing iii) Finding iv) None
- 7) The critical value 1% level of significance at two tailed test is
 i) 2.50% ii) 2.58% iii) 2.60% iv) None
- 8) consist of series of actions or steps necessary effectively carry out research.
 i) Research Process ii) Survey iii) Primary Data iv) None
- 9) Exploratory research design leads to develop type of hypothesis.
 i) Finding ii) Working iii) Searching iv) None
- 10) The principle of randomization is followed in research design.
 i) Experimental ii) Prenatal iii) Working iv) None
- 11) A single unit is a part of study in type of research.
 i) Questions ii) Case study iii) MCQ iv) None
- 12) Hypothesis as a possible explanation of the under observations.
 i) Wonder ii) Phenomenon iii) Miracle iv) All The Above
- 13) is the assignment of numerals of number to object or events according to rules.
 i) Experiment ii) Measurement iii) Planning iv) None
- 14) is the list of questions sent to a number of persons for them to answer.
 i) Questionnaire ii) Survey iii) Interview iv) All The Above

15) The data are those data which have been collected and used by the researcher.

- i) Secondary ii) Survey iii) Primary iv) Interview

16) The term population and are used interchangeably.

- i) Modern Culture ii) Global iii) Universe iv) None

17) Sample is smaller of a larger whole.

- i) Representative ii) Important iii) Useful iv) All The Above

18) Statically minimum size of sample is termed to be

- i) 30 ii) 20 iii) 25 iv) 35

19) If an investigator sent back the questionnaire to the original respondent for rewritten matter properly is called as

- i) Editing For Completion ii) Editing For Deciphering
iii) Editing For Consistency iv) All The Above

20) Assigning numbers and symbols to various response is called as

- i) Statistics ii) Editing iii) Classification iv) Coding

21) presentation of data in a comparable form can be understood by a layman.

- i) Diagrammatic ii) Classification iii) Tabulation iv) Processing

22) Statistical technique is dealing with two or more variable are called as

- i) Casual Analysis ii) Informal Analysis iii) Correlation Analysis iv) All The Above

23) should be consider for interpretation of data.

- i) Empirical Evidences ii) Theoretical Framework
iii) Hypothesis iv) All Of The Above

24) is a number or ratio expressed as a fraction of 100.

- i) Percentage ii) Marking iii) Average iv) None

25) Data which progress from one class to another without a break and can be expressed as either whole number or a fraction called as

- i) Primary Data ii) Secondary Data iii) Continuous Data iv) All The Above

26) In management the is based on facts and figures since the decision making is rational.

- i) Planning ii) Decision Making iii) Communication iv) Controlling

27) Dispersion is the measure of the of the items.

- i) Variation ii) Method iii) Value iv) None

28) A significance level of means that the risk of a making a wrong decision is 5%.

- i) 5% ii) 6% iii) 10% iv) 7%

29) A significance level of provides 99% confidence.

- i) 10% ii) 1% iii) 5% iv) 15%

30) The critical value 1% level of significance at two tailed test is

- i) 2.50% ii) 2.58% iii) 2.60% iv) None

1) Research in Commerce and Management is ---- Research

- a) Pure b) Historical c) Empirical d) Applied

2) A research attempting to gain knowledge about the nature of phenomenon about which there is no prior information is available is called as ----- Research

- a) Descriptive b) Exploratory c) Explanatory d) Action

3. 'A Study of Management of Greenhouses in Kolhapur District' is ----- Research

- a) Fundamental b) Pure c) Applied d) Laboratory

4. The first Step in research process is -----

- a) Formulation of Research Problem b) Formulation of Hypothesis
c) Collection of Data d) Determining Sample Design

5. ----- is a plan comprising the researcher's decisions about the procedure of research, sampling, collection of data, analysis of data etc.

- a) Sample Design b) Research Design
c) Hypothesis Design d) Setting of Objectives

6. The last step in research process is -----

- a) interpretation of data b) testing of hypothesis
c) report writing d) editing the data

7. ----- method of research refers to the study of a phenomenon through an intensive study of an individual, an organisation, a group, a community, a society, a process or any other unit of social life.

- a) Case Study b) Survey c) Historical d) Experimental

8. The most popular method of research in social sciences to study current problems facing by various groups of society is -----

- a) Empirical Research Method b) Survey Method
c) Case Study Analysis d) Experimental Research Method

9. ----- means some difficulty experienced or observed by the researcher in theoretical or practical situation.

- a) Research Problem b) Sample Problem
c) Investigation Problem d) Survey Problem

10. ----- is not source of research problem

- a) Review of Literature b) Experience and observation of researcher
c) Research conducted by others d) Collection of Primary Data

11. ----- is a tentative generalisation, the validity of which has to be tested on the basis of empirical evidence and with the previous knowledge.

- a) Objective b) Primary Data
c) Hypothesis d) Interpretation

12. ----- Statistical Test of Hypothesis is used for samples.

- a) Z-test b) T-test c) F-test d) Chi-square test

13. 'A Study of Impact of Use of Smart Phones on School Children'. This study is an example of ---- Research

- a) Exploratory b) Descriptive c) Diagnostic d) Experimental

14. 'Analytical Study of Post Covid-19 Business Environment' is an example of ----- Research

- a) Exploratory b) Descriptive c) Diagnostic d) Experimental

15. ----- Research is directed towards the solution of a specific problem by the discovery of relevant variables or causes that associated with the problem in varying degrees.

- a) Exploratory b) Descriptive c) Diagnostic d) Experimental

16. Sampling interval is calculated in case of ----- Sampling

- a) Random b) Quota c) Systematic d) Purposive

17. Sampling Error arises due to ---

29. Survey is a ----- study.

- a) Descriptive b) Fact Finding c) Analytical d) Systematic

30. The first page of the research report is -----

- a) Index b) Title page c) Bibliography d) Appendix



Set II – Answer Key

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. d) Applied | 2. b) Exploratory | 3. c) Applied |
| 4. a) Formulation of Research Problem | | 5. b) Research Design |
| 6. c) report writing | 7. a) Case Study | 8. b) Survey Method |
| 9. a) Research Problem | 10. d) Collection of Primary Data | 11. c) Hypothesis |
| 12. b) T-test | 13. a) Exploratory | 14. b) Descriptive |
| 15. c) Diagnostic | 16. c) Systematic | 17. d) all of the above |
| 18. a) Purposive | 19. d) Observation | 20. d) information from websites |
| 21. b) Secondary Data | 22. d) Coding | 23. b) Correlation Analysis |
| 24. c) Chronological | 25. a) communication | 26. c) introductory |
| 27. a) a) body | 28. a) Preliminary | 29. b) Fact Finding |
| | | 30) b) Title page |

Set I

17. When a new company is formed to take over the running business of a partnership firm, it is called as _____

- A) internal reconstruction of partnership firms
- B) amalgamation of partnership firms
- C) conversion of partnership firm into limited company.
- D) Dissolution of partnership firm.

18. Under net payment method purchase price is calculated by _____ the payments made in the form of shares, debentures, cash and bank.

- A) deducting B) multiplying C) adding D) dividing

19. To record purchase price receivable _____ is debited.

- A) Realisation A/c B) Partners' Capital A/c
- C) Purchasing Company A/c D) Bank A/c

20. In Conversion of partnership firm into limited company, assets and liabilities are transferred to Realisation A/c with their _____.

- A) agreed values B) values as fixed by partners
- C) book values D) values as per the agreement of conversion

21. Anil and Sunil were partners. They converted their partnership into limited company. For this purpose, goodwill was valued at 3 years' purchase of the

average profits of the last 4 years. The profit and loss figures were – 2016 -17 profit ` 40,000, 2017 -18 profit ` 80,000, 2018 -19 loss ` 20,000 and 2019 -20 profit ` 1,40,000. The value of goodwill is _____.

- A) ` 2,10,000 B) ` 2,00,000 C) ` 1,80,000 D) ` 1,60,000

22. Purchase consideration was agreed at ` 9,50,000, payable ` 2,30,000 through bank and balance in equity shares of ` 100 each. The number of shares received by the firm will be _____.

- A) ` 72,000 B) ` 7,20,000 C) ` 7,200 D) ` 2,300

23. Pinki and Chinki were in partnership. They converted their partnership firm into limited company. Their balance sheet on the date of conversion was –

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
Capitals - Pinki	2,00,000	Cash	10,000
Chinki	1,00,000	Investments	30,000
Bank Loan	40,000	Other Assets	5,00,000
Other Liabilities	2,00,000		
	5,40,000		5,40,000

The firm sold investments for `40,000 and paid off Bank Loan. The amount of cash transferred to new firm is _____.

- A) ` 30,000 B) ` 20,000 C) ` 10,000 D) zero

Note: Research Methodology and project report papers syllabus is common for all optional papers.

Semester III M.COM. (Regular) All Optional Paper RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY) PAPER - VI

100 Marks 60 Hours •

Research Basics: - Definition, Meaning, Objectives behind commerce and management research. Types of research. Methods of research – Survey Method, Case Study Method. Research Process. (15 Periods)

• **Research Designs** – Exploratory research design, descriptive research design, diagnostic research design and experimental research design. Features of good research design. Research question – formulation of research problem. Hypothesis – concept, types, formulation of hypothesis. (15 Periods)

• **Data Collection:** - Meaning of data, Types of data (qualitative and quantitative). Methods/Source of Data Collection: Primary data Collection – Questionnaire and Schedule, difference between questionnaire and schedule, types of questionnaire and schedule, types of questions in questionnaire. Interviews–types Secondary data sources. (15 Periods)

• **Analysis of the data and report writing:** • **Analysis and Interpretation of Data:** - Classification and Tabulation. Analysis and interpretation. Testing of hypothesis. • **Report Writing:** - Layout of project report – chapterization – contains of chapters. (15 Periods)

M. Com. Part I Sem. I Advanced Accountancy Paper I

sub. code 68391

date 6/10/2020 time 10 - 11

1) Financial statements are prepared on the basis of in case of IFRS.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| i) Fair value | ii) Face value |
| iii) Historical cost | iv) none |

2) Financial statements are prepared on the basis of historical cost in case of

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| i) Indian GAAP | ii) IFRS |
| ii) ICAI | iv) ICSI |

3) The minority interest in the consolidated balance sheet shown as

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| i) Liability | ii) Reserve |
| iii) Provision | iv) advance |

4) Accounting standards in india are issued by

- i) State government
- ii) Finance ministry
- iii) Reserve bank of india
- iv) Institute of chartered accounts of india

5) are written documents policy documents issued by expert accounting body covering the aspect of recognition measurement presentation and disclosure of accounting transactions in financial statement.

- i) Accounting standards
- ii) Accounting principle
- iii) Accounting concepts
- iv) Accounting conventions

6) profit of subsidiary company made after the date of purchase of shares by the holding company are treated as profits.

- i) Revenue
- ii) Capital
- iii) adjustment
- iv) normal

7) No member other than registered society can owe more than of the shares of the co operative society.

- i) 5%
- ii) 10%
- iii) 15%
- iv) 20%

8) International accounting standards committees (IASC) headquarters are at

- i) London
- ii) New York
- iii) Delhi
- iv) Tokyo

9) GAAP means

- i) Generally Accepted auditing principles
- ii) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
- iii) Generally Accepted Accounting procedure
- iv) Generally accepted accounting process

10) method is best suited to retail business for valuation of inventories.

- i) Standards cost method
- ii) Retail method
- iii) Weighted average method
- iv) Net realisable value method

11) Depreciable amount of depreciable assets is its historical cost less

- i) Estimated residual value
- ii) Face value
- iii) Net realisable value
- iv) none

12) if the share of the holding company in the net worth of the subsidiary company is more than the cost of investment this excess is treated as

- i) goodwill
- ii) Capital Reserve
- iii) revenue reserve
- iv) minority interest

13) the share of outsiders in the subsidiary is called as

- i) cost of capital
- ii) minority interest
- iii) revenue reserve
- iv) Capital Reserve

14) the Co-operative credit societies act was the first legislation in India relating to cooperative societies.

- i) 1960
- ii) 1956
- iii) 1904
- iv) 1971

15) is a country based GAAP.

- i) IFRS
- ii) IFRI
- iii) IAS
- iv) Indian GAAP

16) The accounting standards boards (ASB) of the institute of chartered accounts of india (ICAI) was constituted on

- i) 21st April 1977
- ii) 21st April 1877
- iii) 21st August 1977
- iv) 21st August 2007

17) Initially accounting standards were

- i) Mandatory
- ii) Application to multinational company
- iii) Recommendatory
- iv) Not applicable to multinational company

18) Accounting standards are policy documents

- i) Written
- ii) Unwritten
- iii) Verbal
- iv) Audio

19) Accounting standards are policy documents

- i) ICAWI
- ii) ICAI
- iii) ICICI
- iv) IDBI

20) Accounting standards are issued to different accounting policy

- i) Standardize
- ii) Devise
- iii) Identify
- iv) none

21) The enterprises are classified in to in order to determine applicability of accounting standards.

- i) Three level
- ii) four level
- iii) five level
- iv) none

22) Accounting standards board has members represents from different fields.

- i) 48
- ii) 45
- iii) 40
- iv) 43

23) GAAP includes the standards , conversations and the accountants to follow in recording and summarising transactions and in the preparations of financial statement.

- i) Authorities
- ii) Laws
- iii) Rules
- iv) all of the above

24) accounting standard 14 relates to

- i) holding
- ii) inventory

iii) reconstruction

iv) amalgamation

25) policy maturing on the death of the insured is termed as policy

i) whole life

ii) endowment

iii) with profit

iv) without profit

26) legal fees with respect to claim is shown in

i) revenue account

ii) profit and loss account

iii) Profit and Loss appropriation account iv) balance sheet

27) insurance companies act passed in the year

i) 1967

ii) 1956

iii) 1971

iv) 1957

28) how many accounting standards have been issued by ICAI?

i) 30

ii) 29

iii) 31

iv) 32

29) AS-2 is on.....

i) depreciation accounting

ii) revenue recognition

iii) disclosure of accounting policies

iv) valuation of investment

30)while selecting the accounting policies which of the following factor should not be considered.

i) Prudence

ii) substance over form

iii) Materiality

iv) net realisable value

- 1) IAS means
- i) Indian accounting standards ii) International accounting standards iii) Indian accounting systems iv) Integrated accounting software
- 2) Accounting standards board was set up in India in
- i) 1962 ii) 1972 iii) 1956 iv) 1975
- 3) Co operative society can write off bad debts by taking sanction of
- i) State government ii) Central government iii) General body iv) Register of co operative
- 4) Which of the following is not accounting concept?
- i) Money measurement ii) going concern iii) disclosure iv) business entity
- 5) Goods purchased Rs. 200000 sales Rs..18000, margin 20% on cost closing stockRs.
- i) 50000 ii) 56000 iii) 20000 iv) (-) 20000
- 6) AS 2 calls the holding company as company.
- i) Minor ii) Parent iii) Subsidiary iv) Group
- 7) IFRS means
- i) Inter Firm Reporting Standard ii) Interim Reporting Statement iii) International Financial Reporting Standard iv) None
- 8) Accounting standard 14 relates to
- i) Holding ii) Inventory iii) Reconstruction iv) Amalgamation
- 10) Policy maturing on the death of the insured is termed as policy
- i) Whole Life ii) Endowment iii) With Profit iv) Without Profit
- 11) Legal fees with respect to claim is shown in
- i) Revenue Account ii) Profit And Loss Account iii) Profit And Loss Appropriation Account iv) Balance Sheet
- 12) Insurance companies act passed in the year
- i) 1967 ii) 1956 iii) 1971 iv) 1957
- 13) How Many accounting standards have been issued by ICAI?
- i) 30 ii) 29 iii) 31 iv) 32
- 14) AS-2 is on.....
- i) Depreciation Accounting ii) Revenue Recognition iii) Disclosure Of Accounting Policies iv) Valuation Of Investment

- 15) While selecting the accounting policies which of the following factor should not be considered.
- i) Prudence ii) Substance Over Form iii) Materiality iv) Net Realisable Value
- 16) The controlling company is called as
- i) Holding Company ii) subsidiary company iii) Minority Company iv) None
- 17) Revolution profit or loss is treated as profit or loss
- i) Pre-Acquisition ii) Post Acquisition iii) Revenue iv) None
- 18) Minority interest means the share of minority share holders in of subsidiary company.
- i) Shareholders Fund ii) Net Asset iii) Capital Employed iv) All Of The Above
- 19) If the cost of control is more than the cost of investment the difference is treated as
- i) Goodwill ii) Capital Reserve iii) Revenue Reserve iv) None
- 20) The share of majority shareholders in a subsidiary company is called as
- i) Minority Interest ii) Goodwill iii) Cost Of Control iv) None
- 21) Maharashtra state co operative societies act was passed in.....
- i) 1947 ii) 1960 iii) 1957 iv) 1980
- 22)..... is the language of business.
- i) Financial accounting ii) Management accounting iii) Accounting iv) None
- 23) The accounting standards boards (ASB) of the institute of chartered accounts of India (ICAI) was constituted on
- i) 21stApril 1977 ii) 21stApril 1877 iii) 21st August 1977 iv) 21st August 2007
- 24) Initially accounting standards were
- i) Mandatory ii) Application to multinational company iii) Recommendatory iv) Not applicable to multinational company
- 25) Accounting standards are policy documents
- i) Written ii) Unwritten iii) Verbal iv) Audio
- 26) Accounting standards are policy documents
- i) ICAWI ii) ICAI iii) ICICI iv) IDBI
- 27) Accounting standards are issued to different accounting policy
- i) Standardize ii) Devise iii) Identify iv) None
- 28) The enterprises are classified in to in order to determine applicability of accounting standards.
- i) Three Level ii) Four Level iii) Five Level iv) None
- 29) Accounting standards board has members represents from different fields.

- i) 48 ii) 45 iii) 40 iv) 43

30) GAAP includes the standards , conversations and the accountants to follow in recording and summarising transactions and in the preparations of financial statement.

- i) Authorities ii) Laws iii) Rules iv) All Of The Above

1) Research in Commerce and Management is ---- Research

- a) Pure b) Historical c) Empirical d) Applied

2) A research attempting to gain knowledge about the nature of phenomenon about which there is no prior information is available is called as ----- Research

- a) Descriptive b) Exploratory c) Explanatory d) Action

3. 'A Study of Management of Greenhouses in Kolhapur District' is ----- Research

- a) Fundamental b) Pure c) Applied d) Laboratory

4. The first Step in research process is -----

- a) Formulation of Research Problem b) Formulation of Hypothesis
c) Collection of Data d) Determining Sample Design

5. ----- is a plan comprising the researcher's decisions about the procedure of research, sampling, collection of data, analysis of data etc.

- a) Sample Design b) Research Design
c) Hypothesis Design d) Setting of Objectives

6. The last step in research process is -----

- a) interpretation of data b) testing of hypothesis
c) report writing d) editing the data

7. ----- method of research refers to the study of a phenomenon through an intensive study of an individual, an organisation, a group, a community, a society, a process or any other unit of social life.

- a) Case Study b) Survey c) Historical d) Experimental

8. The most popular method of research in social sciences to study current problems facing by various groups of society is -----

- a) Empirical Research Method b) Survey Method
c) Case Study Analysis d) Experimental Research Method

9. ----- means some difficulty experienced or observed by the researcher in theoretical or practical situation.

- a) Research Problem
- b) Sample Problem
- c) Investigation Problem
- d) Survey Problem

10. ----- is not source of research problem

- a) Review of Literature
- b) Experience and observation of researcher
- c) Research conducted by others
- d) Collection of Primary Data

11. ----- is a tentative generalisation, the validity of which has to be tested on the basis of empirical evidence and with the previous knowledge.

- a) Objective
- b) Primary Data
- c) Hypothesis
- d) Interpretation

12. ----- Statistical Test of Hypothesis is used for samples.

- a) Z-test
- b) T-test
- c) F-test
- d) Chi-square test

13. 'A Study of Impact of Use of Smart Phones on School Children'. This study is an example of ---- Research

- a) Exploratory
- b) Descriptive
- c) Diagnostic
- d) Experimental

14. 'Analytical Study of Post Covid-19 Business Environment' is an example of ----- Research

- a) Exploratory
- b) Descriptive
- c) Diagnostic
- d) Experimental

15. ----- Research is directed towards the solution of a specific problem by the discovery of relevant variables or causes that associated with the problem in varying degrees.

- a) Exploratory
- b) Descriptive
- c) Diagnostic
- d) Experimental

16. Sampling interval is calculated in case of ----- Sampling

- a) Random
- b) Quota
- c) Systematic
- d) Purposive

17. Sampling Error arises due to ---

- a) Chance factor
- b) personal factor
- c) variations in population
- d) all of the above

18. When a researcher selects sample units according to his judgement it is ----- Sampling

- a) Purposive
- b) Convenience
- c) Quota
- d) Simple Random

19. For collecting primary data from farmers ---- method is most suitable.

- a) Questionnaire
- b) Structured Interview

1. d) Applied 2. b) Exploratory 3. c) Applied 4. a) Formulation of Research Problem
5. b) Research Design 6. c) report writing 7. a) Case Study 8. b) Survey Method
9. a) Research Problem 10. d) Collection of Primary Data 11. c) Hypothesis 12.
b) T-test
13. a) Exploratory 14. b) Descriptive 15. c) Diagnostic 16. c) Systematic
17. d) all of the above 18. a) Purposive 19. d) Observation
20. d) information from Agricultural Statistics of India 21. b) Secondary Data
22. d) Coding 23. b) Correlation Analysis 24. c) Chronological 25. a) communication
26. c) introductory 27. a) a) body 28. a) Preliminary 29. b) Fact Finding
30) b) Title page

3) Research the managerial efficiency.

i) Decrease ii) Increase

iii) Not Affected iv) None

4) data can be collected through experiments or survey.

i) Primary ii) Secondary

iii) Both iv) None

5) A complete record or information of all the item in the population is called as a

i) Sampling ii) Survey

iii) Census iv) None

6) Research is directed towards the of the problem.

i) Decrease ii) Increase

iii) Solution iv) None

7) Research always has relevance.

i) Global ii) Social

iii) Private iv) None

8) is the procedure that improves the quality of the data for coding.

i) Editing ii) Changing

iii) Finding iv) None

9) The critical value 1% level of significance at two tailed test is

i) 2.50% ii) 2.58%

iii) 2.60% iv) None

10) consist of series of actions or steps necessary effectively carry out research.

i) Research Process ii) Survey

iii) Primary Data iv) None

11) Exploratory research design leads to develop type of hypothesis.

i) Finding ii) Working

iii) Searching iv) None

12) The principle of randomization is followed in research design.

i) Experimental ii) Prenatal

iii) Working iv) None

13) A single unit is a part of study in type of research.

i) Questions ii) Case study

iii) MCQ iv) None

14) Hypothesis as a possible explanation of the under observations.

i) Wonder ii) Phenomenon

iii) Miracle iv) All The Above

15) is the assignment of numerals of number to object or events according to

rules.

i) Experiment ii) Measurement

iii) Planning iv) None

16)is the list of questions sent to a number of persons for them to answer.

i) Questionnaire ii) Survey

iii) Interview iv) All The Above

17) The data are those data which have been collected and used by the researcher.

- i) Secondary ii) Survey
- iii) Primary iv) Interview

18) The term population and are used interchangeably.

- i) Modern Culture ii) Global
- iii) Universe iv) None

19) Sample is smaller of a larger whole.

- i) Representative ii) Important
- iii) Useful iv) All The Above

20) Statically minimum size of sample is termed to be

- i) 30 ii) 20
- iii) 25 iv) 35

21) If an investigator send back the questionnaire to the original respondent for rewritten matter properly is called as

- i) Editing For Completion ii) Editing For Deciphering
- iii) Editing For Consistency iv) All The Above

22) Assigning numbers and symbols to various response is called as

- i) Statistics ii) Editing
- iii) Classification iv) Coding

23) presentation of data in a comparable form can be understood by a layman.

- i) Diagrammatic ii) Classification

iii) Tabulation iv) Processing

24) Statistical technique is dealing with two or more variable are called as

i) Casual Analysis ii) Informal Analysis

iii) Correlation Analysis iv) All The Above

25) should be consider for interpretation of data.

i) Empirical Evidences ii) Theoretical Framework

iii) Hypothesis iv) All Of The Above

26) is a number or ratio expressed as a fraction of 100.

i) Percentage ii) Marking

iii) Average iv) None

27) Data which progress from one class to another without a break and can be expressed as either whole number or a fraction called as

i) Primary Data ii) Secondary Data

iii) Continuous Data iv) All The Above

28) In management the is based on facts and figures since the decision making is

rational.

i) Planning ii) Decision Making

iii) Communication iv) Controlling

29) Dispersion is the measure of the of the items.

i) Variation ii) Method

iii) Value iv) None

30) A significance level of means that the risk of a making a wrong decision is 5%.

- i) 5% ii) 6%
- iii) 10% iv) 7%

1) A significance level of provides 99% confidence.

- i) 10% ii) 1%
- iii) 5% iv) 15%

2) The critical value 1% level of significance at two tailed test is

- i) 2.50% ii) 2.58%
- iii) 2.60% iv) None

3) The left tailed test alternative hypothesis always carries sign.

- i) Very Less ii) More Than
- iii) Less Than iv) None

4) Time sequence report has greater emphasis on element

- i) Search ii) Time
- iii) Value iv) All The Above

5) Academic research reports are of report type.

- i) Inductive ii) Inferential
- iii) Deductive iv) None

6) Pattern of presentation of type of reports flows from more important to less important.

- i) Inductive ii) Inferential
- iii) Deductive iv) All The Above

7) is a list of reference used for study undertaken.

i) Suggestion ii) Bibliography

iii) Findings iv) None

8) Some authors have elaborated the testing using more than steps.

i) Five ii) Six

iii) Four iv) Seven

9) is sting variable comes in descriptive form and not numerical form.

i) Primary Data ii) Qualitative Data

iii) Quantitative Data iv) Secondary Data

10) method can be used on all types of persons.

i) Questionnaire ii) Survey

iii) Interview iv) None

11) is widely used in marketing management.

i) Evaluation Research ii) Case Study

iii) Action Research iv) Library Research

12) In fact research is an of scientific investigation.

i) Literature ii) Art

iii) Profession iv) None

13) Exploratory research design leads to develop type of hypothesis.

i) Finding ii) Working

iii) Searching iv) None

14) The principle of randomization is followed in research design.

- i) Experimental ii) Prenatal
- iii) Working iv) None

15) A single unit is a part of study in type of research.

- i) Questions ii) Case study
- iii) MCQ iv) None

16) Hypothesis as a possible explanation of the under observations.

- i) Wonder ii) Phenomenon
- iii) Miracle iv) all the above

17) is the assignment of numerals of number to object or events according to rules.

- i) Experiment ii) Measurement
- iii) Planning iv) None

18)is the list of questions sent to a number of persons for them to answer.

- i) Questionnaire ii) Survey
- iii) Interview iv) All The Above

19) The data are those data which have been collected and used by the researcher.

- i) Secondary ii) Survey
- iii) Primary iv) Interview

20) The term population and are used interchangeably.

- i) Modern Culture ii) Global

iii) Universe iv) None

21) Sample is smaller of a larger whole.

i) Representative ii) Important

iii) Useful iv) All The Above

22) Statistically minimum size of sample is termed to be

i) 30 ii) 20

iii) 25 iv) 35

23) Generally the layout of the report includes

i) The Preliminary Papers Or Introductory Part ii) The Main Text

iii) The End Matter iv) All Of Above

24) Research is characterized by activity.

i) Patient ii) Careful

iii) Systematic iv) all of above

25) Research the managerial efficiency.

i) Decrease ii) Increase

iii) Not Affected iv) None

26) data can be collected through experiments or survey.

i) Primary ii) Secondary

iii) Both iv) None

27) A complete record or information of all the item in the population is called as a

i) Sampling ii) Survey

iii) Census iv) None

28) Research is directed towards the of the problem.

i) Decrease ii) Increase

iii) Solution iv) None

29) Research always has relevance.

i) Global ii) Social

iii) Private iv) None

30) is the procedure that improves the quality of the data for coding.

i) Editing ii) Changing

iii) Finding iv) None

Question Bank

Class - B. Com. I

Semester - I

Subject – Financial Accounting

Unit - Accounts of Professionals

Que. 1. Sumit, a Professional Accountant commenced his practice on 1/4/2016 at Kagal. For his office he purchased a flat of ` 750000, furniture of ` 75000, computers, Laptop and printers ` 150000.

His other receipts and expenditures for the year 2016-17 were as follows.

Receipts – Audit Fees ` 500000, Fees for Tax Consultancy ` 200000 and sundry receipts ` 20000.

Expenditures – Office expenses ` 182000, salary of staff ` 108000.

He decided to charge depreciation on Flat at 5%, furniture at 10% and other assets at 30%.

He requests you to prepare Receipts and Expenditure Account for the year ending 31/3/2017 and balance sheet as on that date.

(Ans. Surplus – ` 340000, Capital – ` 975000, Cash – ` 430000 and B/S Total ` 1315000)

Que. 2. Dr. Kolhe, a veterinary physician, commenced his practice on 1/4/2016. He prepared Cash Account for the year ended on 31/3/2017 as below.

Dr.	Cash A/c	Cr.	
Receipts	`	Payments	
To Capital introduced	300000	By Equipments	5000
To Professional fees	250000	By Furniture	30000
To Visit fees	100000	By Laptop and Printer	40000
To Sundry income	5000	By Motor Cycle	55000
		By Salary of Assistants	60000
		By Drugs and Medicines	60000
		By Rent of the office	72000
		By Motor Cycle maintenance &	

		running expenses	50000
		By Office expenses	48000
		By Drawings	122000
		By Bank Deposits	100000
		By Balance c/d	13000
	655000		655000

He gives you the following information –

1. ` 25000 were still outstanding on account of Professional Fees on 31/3/2017.
2. Fixed assets are subject to depreciation for complete year as –
Equipments 5%, Furniture 10%, Laptop & Printer 40% and Motor Cycle 20%.

Prepare – Receipts and Expenditure Account for the year

Balance Sheet as on the date of year ending

(Ans. - Surplus ` 34750 and B/S Total ` 237750)

Que. 3. From the following information of a Professional Accountant prepare –

- a) Receipts and Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31/3/17
- b) Balance Sheet as on 31/3/17

Receipts and Payments Account

Dr. For the year ended on 31/3/2017 Cr.

Receipts	`	Payments	`
To Cash in hand	4000	By Professional Expenses	240000
To Cash at bank		By Shares purchased	50000
Savings A/c	5000	By Drawings	359000
Fixed Deposits	150000	By Cash in hand	5000
To Fees received	800000	By Cash at Bank	
To Dividend on Shares	5000	Savings A/c	10000
		Fixed Deposits	300000
	964000		964000

Balance Sheet as on 31/3/2016

1. Hospital Charges ` 90,000 is still to be received.
2. Salary to assistant unpaid `12000.
3. Depreciate Furniture, Equipments and Generator by 10%.
4. Stock of medicines at the end of the year ` 10000.

Prepare – a) Receipts and Expenditure Account for the year 2016-17

b) Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2017

(Ans. Surplus ` 306000 and B/S Total ` 928000)

Que. 5. Following are the Balance Sheet as on 31/3/2016 and Receipts and Payments Account for the year ended on 31/3/2017 of Dr. Prabhu of Islampur.

Balance Sheet as on 31/3/2016

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
Capital	490000	Cash Balance	10000
Outstanding Salary	50000	Bank Balance	130000
Reserve for Outstanding Fees	60000	Outstanding Medical Fees	60000
Loan from Bank of India	320000	Motor Car	400000
		Equipments	200000
		Furniture	120000
	920000		920000

Receipts and Payments Account

Dr For the year ended on 31st March 2017 Cr

Receipts	`	Payments	`
To Cash Balance	10000	By Motor Car Expenses	140000
To Bank Balance	130000	By Medicines	95000
To Medical Fees	718000	By Salary of the Staff	240000
To Consultancy Fees	120000	By Rent of the Hospital	120000
To Visit Fees	55000	By Office and Routine Expenses	60000
To Miscellaneous receipts	5000	By Interest on loan	33000
		By Repayment of loan	320000
		By Bank Balance	25000
		By Cash Balance	5000

	1038000		838000
--	---------	--	--------

You are given the following further information –

1. Medical Fees outstanding for the last year are received fully during the current year.
2. Visit Fess outstanding for the current year is ` 32000.
3. Depreciate Motor Car by 20%, Furniture by 10% and Equipments by 5%.

You are required to prepare –

Receipts and Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31st March 2017

Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2017

(Ans. Surplus ` 158000 and B/ S Total ` 680000)

Que. 6. Nikita, a Chartered Accountant, working at Miraj provides you Balance Sheet as on 31/3/2016 and Cash Book for the year ended on 31/3/2017.

Balance Sheet as on 31/3/2016

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
Capital	655000	Cash Balance	15000
Car Loan from SBI	350000	Bank Balance	125000
Housing Loan from HDFC	675000	Motor Car	500000
		Computers	150000
		Furniture	140000
		Office Building	750000
	1680000		1680000

Cash Book

Dr

For the year ended on 31st March 2017

Cr

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
----------	-----	----------	-----

To Cash Balance	15000	By Books purchased(1/4/2015)	80000
To Bank Balance	125000	By Motor Car Expenses	19000
To Accounting Fees	240000	By Salary of the Staff	270000
To Audit Fees	850000	By Computer Maintenance	8000
To Tax Services Fees	320000	By Stationery	35000
To Miscellaneous receipts	15000	By Postage	2000
		By Electricity Charges	60000
		By Journals and Periodicals	35000
		By Travelling Expenses	125000
		By Membership Fees	15000
		By Mobile and Internet charges	32000
		By Payments on behalf of Clients	30000
		By Repayment of car Loan	50000
		By Repayment of Housing Loan	75000
		By Drawings	509000
		By Bank Balance	200000
		By Cash Balance	20000
	1565000		1565000

You are also told that –

1. The Fees receivable were – Audit Fees – ` 80000, Accounting Fees – ` 40000 and Fees for Tax Services – ` 30000.

2. Charge depreciation on all fixed assets @ 10%.

Prepare – a) Receipts and Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31/3/2017

b) Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2017

(Ans. Surplus ` 662000 and B/S Total ` 1858000) (Hint - Payments on behalf of Clients is an asset as the amount is receivable from client)

Que. 7. You have provided the following information of Dr. Sneha, Dental Surgeon, Karad

Receipts and Payments Account

Dr

For the year ended on 31st March 2017

Cr

Receipts		Payments	
To Cash Balance	4000	By Books purchased	85000
To Bank Balance	120000	By Salary of Staff	80000
To Fees received	660000	By Motor Car Expenses	60000
To Deposits by patients against fees	51000	By Maintenance of Equipments	75000
To Miscellaneous receipts	11000	By Stationery	13000
		By Postage & Internet Charges	22000
		By Electricity Charges	95000
		By Journals and Periodicals	36000
		By Travelling Expenses	94000
		By Sundry Expenses	15000
		By Drawings	70000
		By Bank Balance	181000
		By Cash Balance	20000
	846000		846000

Income and Expenditure Account

Dr For the year ended on 31st March 2017 Cr

Expenditures		Income	
To Salary of Staff	80000	By Fees received	660000
+ outstand. for current year	4000	+ deposits against fees	
- outstanding in last year	<u>5000</u>	in last year	60000
To Motor Car Expenses	60000	+ outstand. for current year	15000
To Maintenance of Equipments		- outstanding in last year -	<u>18000</u>
To Stationery	75000	By Miscellaneous receipts	11000
To Postage & Internet Charges	13000		
To Electricity Charges	22000		
To Journals and Periodicals	95000		
To Travelling Expenses	36000		
To Sundry Expenses	94000		

To Depreciation on -		15000		
Equipments	45600			
Motor Car	56000			
Furniture	4000			
Books	<u>16000</u>	121600		
To Surplus		117400		
		728000		728000

Balances of fixed assets as on 1/4/2015 – Equipments ` 456000,
Motor Car ` 560000 Furniture ` 80000

Prepare -Receipts and Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31/3/2017 and Balance Sheet as on that date (Ans. Surplus ` 120400 and B/S Total ` 1275400)

(Hint - Deposits against fees is a liability till it becomes actual fee)

Que. 8. The summary of transactions of Dr. Urmila, Satara during the year ended on 31/3/2017 was as follows.

1. Professional fees received during the year ` 1250000.
2. Motor car expenses ` 78000.
3. Salary of Staff ` 104000.
4. Office Expenses ` 94000.
5. Electricity charges ` 44000
6. Depreciation on Equipments @10%, building @ 5% and motor car @ 20%.
7. Drawings ` 750000.
8. Outstanding fees on 31/3/2017 were ` 34000.
9. Cash at Bank at the end of the year ` 87000.
10. Repayment of housing loan ` 133000

Additional Information –

Assets on 1/4/2016 were – Equipments – ` 200000, Buildings ` 1200000, Motor Car ` 300000,
Cash at Bank ` 50000 and Outstanding Fees ` 25000

Liabilities on 1/4/2016 were – Outstanding Office Expenses ` 4000, Fees received in advance ` 10000 and

Housing Loan ` 1000000

Prepare – a) Receipts and Expenditure A/c for the year ended on 31/3/2017

b) Balance Sheet as on 31/3/2017

(Ans. Surplus ` 794000, Opening Capital ` 736000 and B/S Total ` 1681000)

Que. 9. From the following trial balance of Parag, a Chartered Accountant having office at Ichalkaranji and adjustments given below, prepare –

- Receipts and Expenditure Account for the year ended on 31/3/2017
- Balance Sheet as on 31/3/2017

Trail Balance as on 31/3/2017

Particulars	Dr. `	Particulars	Cr. `
Outstanding Fees (1/4/2015)	66000	Capital	330000
Salaries	170000	Provision for Outstanding Fees	
Rent	84000	(1/4/2015)	66000
Office Expenses	120000	Fees received	464000
Drawings	140000	Clients Deposits	40000
Furniture	65000		
Books	45000		
Stock of Stationery (1/4/2012)	14000		
Stationery	29000		
Computer	42000		
Bank Balance	80000		
Cash Balance	15000		
Payments on behalf of Clients	30000		
(from deposits)	900000		900000

Adjustments

- Stock of stationery on 31/3/2017 ` 5000.
- Outstanding fees for the year ` 24000.
- Depreciate Furniture by 10%, Books by 25% and Computers by 33½%.

(Ans. Surplus ` 30375 and B/S Total ` 230375)

Que. 10. Sayali, a professional accountant, provides the following data

Receipts and Expenditure Account

Dr

For the year ended on 31st March 2017

Cr

Receipts	`	Payments	`
To Motor Car Expenses	50000	By Reserve for Outstanding Fees	44000
To Office Expenses 130000	120000	By Fees received 515000	
+ outstand. for current year 30000		+ Advance fees	
- outstanding in last year <u>40000</u>		in last year 65000	
To Maintenance of Computers	25000	+ outstanding for	
To Stationery	24000	current year 35000	
To Postage & Internet Charges	21000	- Advance Fees in	
To Electricity Charges	48000	Current year 15000	
To Journals and Periodicals	15000	- outstanding in last year - <u>44000</u>	556000
To Depreciation on -		By Miscellaneous receipts	25000
Motor Car 45000			
Computers 64000			
Furniture <u>9000</u>	118000		
To Provision for Outstanding Fees	35000		
To Surplus	169000		
	625000		625000

Other Information

- a. Drawings during the year ` 164000.
b. The assets of Sayali were -

Particulars	31/3/2016 `	31/3/2017 `	c)
Cash Balance	5000	28000	
Bank Balance	110000	150000	
Motor Car	450000		
Computers	160000		
Furniture	90000		

You are asked to prepare-

a) Balance Sheet as on 31/3/2016

b) Balance Sheet as on 31/3/2017

(Ans. Opening Capital ` 710000 and Closing Balance Sheet Total ` 795000)

Question Bank

Class - B. Com. I

Semester - I

Subject – Financial Accounting

Unit – Amalgamation of Partnership Firms

Problem 1: Following were the Balance Sheets as at 31st March 2017 of the two firms M/s Laxmi Traders and M/s Saraswati Traders.

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017

Liabilities	Laxmi `	Saraswati `	Assets	Laxmi `	Saraswati `
Sundry Creditors	40,000	50,000	Cash at Bank	11,200	13,400
Bank Loan	10,000	---	Stock	40,800	36,600
Capital A/c			Debtors	30,000	40,000
Laxmi	80,000	---	Furniture	8,000	10,000
Parvati	40,000	---	Premises	80,000	---
Saraswati	----	48,000	Investments	---	30,000
Satyawati	---	32,000			
	1,70,000	1,30,000		1,70,000	1,30,000

The two firms decided to amalgamate their business as from 1st April 2017. For this purpose it was agreed that –

- Bank loan should be repaid and that the investments of M/s Saraswati Traders be not taken over by the new firm.
- Goodwill was valued for M/s Laxmi Traders ` 16,000 and that of M/s Saraswati Traders ` 20,000
- Premises were valued at ` 1,00,000.
- The stock of M/s Laxmi traders was valued at ` 32,800 and that of Saraswati Traders ` 40,600.
- A provision of 5% on debtors to be made for both the firms.
- The total capital of the New firm i.e. M/s Laxmi Saraswati Traders was to be ` 1,60,000 and it was divided among the partners in the ratio of 3:2:3:2 respectively.
- Goodwill Accounts in the new firm was to be written off.

Prepare Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c and Capital A/c in the books of both the firms and amalgamated Balance Sheet in the books of M/s Laxmi Saraswati Traders.

(Hint: 1. Investment of M/s Saraswati Traders should be transferred to partners' capital account in their capital ratio)

(Ans. Profit on P & L Adjustment A/c M/s Laxmi Traders ` 19,500 & M/s Saraswati Traders ` 2,000)

Problem 2 : Balance Sheets of M/s A & B and M/s C & D as on 31st March 2017 were as follows -

Balance Sheets as on 31st March 2017

Liabilities	A & B `	C & D `	Assets	A & B `	C & D `
Capitals A/c			Land	20,000	24,000
A	20,000	---	Machinery	14,000	16,000
B	20,000	---	Furniture	6,000	7,000
C	---	20,000	Debtors	12,000	17,000
D	---	20,000	Stock	16,000	20,000
Creditors	30,000	20,000	Cash at Bank	6,000	2,000
Loan	---	20,000			
Outstanding Exp.	4,000	6,000			
	74,000	86,000		74,000	86,000

The two firms decided to amalgamate and form in to ABCD & Co. with effect from 1st April 2017. Partners would share profits and losses equally. They agreed to following revaluation of Assets and Liabilities

	A & B `	C & D `
Land	20,000	20,000
Machinery	14,000	18,000
Furniture	5,000	5,000
Debtors	11,000	14,000
Stock	16,000	16,000
Outstanding Expenses	4,000	7,000

In addition to above it was decided

1. That the New firm will not take over the loan of C & D.
2. That Goodwill of A & B and C & D were valued at ` 20,000 & ` 10,000 respectively, but for the purpose of the Balance sheet of New firm it was taken at ` 24,000; and
3. That the reconstruction of partners' capital would be ` 28,000 each.

You are required to show a) Revaluation A/c b) Capital A/c and c) New Firm's A/c in the books of both the firms and d) Prepare opening Balance sheet of M/s ABCD & Co.

(Hint: 1. Transfer Loan to Partner.s Capital Accounts in their capital balance proportion).

(Ans. Revaluation Loss of M/s A & B is ` 2,000 & that of C & D ` 14,000.

Partners will bring in cash A - ` 500, B- ` 500, C- ` 1,500 and D - ` 1,500)

Problem 3: Following were the Balance sheet of two firms before amalgamation.

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017

Liabilities	A & B `	X & Y `	Assets	A & B `	X & Y `
Sundry Creditors	10,000	8,000	Plant & Machinery	7,500	10,000
Bank Loan	5,000	---	Stock	10,000	5,000
Capitals A/c			Sundry Debtors	12,500	11,000
A	7,000	---	Cash at Bank	---	2,000
B	8,000	---			
X	----	10,000			
Y	---	10,000			
	30,000	28,000		30,000	28,000

The firms amalgamated their business from 1st April 2017. The following revaluations were made -

- a) Plant and Machinery to be reduced by 10%.
- b) Stock in trade to be reduced in case of A & B by 20% and in case of X & Y by 10%.
- c) A provision of 5% is to be raised against Sundry Debtors.
- d) Each partner be credited with goodwill of ` 5,000.
- e) The bank loan of A & B is not taken by the new firm.

You are required to show journal entries for above transaction in the books of old firms and draw up opening Balance sheet of the new firm M/s AXBY Co.
(Hint: Take the goodwill of both firms ` 10,000 each) (Ans. Balance sheet total ` 72,575.
Revaluation Loss A & B ` 3,375, X & Y ` 2,050)

Problem 4: Following are the Balance sheet of the two firms as on 31st March 2017.

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017

Liabilities	R & G `	P & D `	Assets	R & G `	P & D `
Sundry Creditors	18,000	16,000	Goodwill	---	2,000
Bank Loan	6,000	2,000	Patents	8,000	3,000
Bills Payables	---	6,000	Machinery	25,000	25,000
Capitals A/c			Building	25,000	20,000
R	18,000	---	Cash at Bank	8,000	13,000
G	18,000	---			
P	----	16,000			
D	---	16,000			
Reserve Fund	6,000	7,000			
	66,000	63,000		66,000	63,000

Profit sharing Ratio in the old firm was R - 1/3, G- 2/3 and P - 3/7, D - 4/7.

Both the firms were agreed to amalgamate their business as from 1st April 2017 on the following terms.

1. Assets of both the firms were to be taken as under

	R & G `	P & D `
Goodwill	10,000	10,000
Patents	Not taken	Not taken
Machinery	30,000	35,000
Building	40,000	35,000

2. Loan is to be paid by the old firms before amalgamation.
 3. All the partners will contribute the capitals of ` 1,20,000 in the Ratio of R - 1/10, G-2/10, P- 3/10, D-4/10 respectively in which the profit or loss also to be shared in the new firm.
- Show - 1. Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c, 2. Capital Accounts & 3. New firms A/c in the books of old firm

4. Opening Balance sheet of the new firm
(Ans. Balance sheet total `1,62,000)

Problem 5: M/s Salokhe and M/s Phalke were partnership firms decided to amalgamate and form a new firm on the conditions -

- That each partner shall have a fixed capital of ` 10,000
- That M/s Salokhe's Stock was to be brought in at ` 6,500 and M/s Phalke's Stock at ` 5,500 as per valuation.
- That the provision for bad debts is to be increased to 5% on debtors.
- That M/s Phalke's furniture be not taken over by the new firm.
- That any amount required may be brought in by partners in cash.

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017

Liabilities	M/s Salokhe	M/s Phalke	Assets	M/s Salokhe	M/s Phalke
Sundry Creditors	3,620	4,204	Furniture	700	400
Capital A/c			Machinery	10,000	11,000
Salokhe	11,250	---	Stock	6,800	5,600
Chalake	10,000	---	Debtors	5,260	5,850
Phalke	---	10,266	Bank Balance	2,110	1,620
Walake	---	10,000			
	24,870	24,470		24,870	24,470

Show the necessary Ledger Accounts to close the books of both the firms and opening balance sheet of the New firm M/s Saphale and Associates.

(Ans. Balance Sheet total - ` 47,824, Bank balance ` 3,570)

Problem 6: A & B are partners sharing profits & losses in the ratio of 1:2 and X & Y are also carrying on similar business in partnership for the profit or loss sharing ratio of 3:4. In order to avoid competition they decided to amalgamate the two businesses by taking over assets and liabilities of both the firms to form M/s ABXY & Co. as from 1st April 2017. Their Balance sheets as on 31st March 2017 were as follows-

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017

Liabilities	A&B `	X&Y `	Assets	A&B `	X&Y `
Sundry Creditors	15,000	37,500	Cash at Bank	300	15,700
Bank Loan	5,000	32,000	Debtors	33,500	29,000
Bills payable	---	3,000	Stock	21,200	26,300
Loan	---	10,500	Investments in	---	27,000
Capitals			Bonds		
A	20,000	---			
B	15,000	---			
X	---	5,000			
Y	---	10,000			
	55,000	98,000		55,000	98,000

It was agreed that the book debts of both the firms should be provided with Bad Debts provision of 10% and the stock be reduced by 5% Bills Payable and bank overdraft not taken by new firm for the purpose of amalgamation and that the investment of X & Y should be valued at ` 35,000 and they were to be credited with ` 10,000 as the value of Goodwill.

Further it was agreed that in order to raise the capital of ` 75,000, each partner shall introduce sufficient cash to make their capitals equal, excess capital will be withdrawn immediately.

Give Journal entries in the books of A & B and Revaluation A/c, Partners' Capital A/c in the book of X & Y. Show the Balance Sheet of M/s ABXY & Co. after amalgamation is completed.

(Hint: Liabilities not taken over by new firm are to be transferred to Partners Capital Accounts in their capital ratio)

(Ans. Revaluation loss of A & B ` 5,470; Profit of C & D ` 24,285. A will bring in ` 254 & B ` 2,716. C will receive ` 8,325 & D ` 28,460. Bank overdraft ` 17,815. Total of Balance sheet ` 1,45,315).

Problem 7: Balance sheet of Jay & Veeru as on 31st March 2017

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017

Liabilities		`	Assets		`
Capital Accounts			Land & Buildings		40,000
Jay	36,000		Plant & Machinery		60,000
Veeru	<u>36,000</u>	72,000	Closing Stock		20,000
Trade Creditors		30,000	Sundry Debtors		15,000
Loan from Gabbar		25,000			
Loan from Samba		8,000			
		<u>1,35,000</u>			<u>1,35,000</u>

Balance sheet of Radha & Basanti as on 31st March 2017

Balance sheet as on 31st March 2017

Liabilities		`	Assets		`
Capital Accounts			Furniture & Fixtures		2,000
Radha	26,000		Closing Stock		51,200
Basanti	<u>26,000</u>	52,000	Sundry Debtors	40,000	
Trade Creditors		30,000	- R.D.D.	<u>2,000</u>	38,000
Loan from Thakur		5,000	Bills Receivable		3,000
Loan from Bhopali		8,000	Cash in Hand		800
		<u>95,000</u>			<u>95,000</u>

It was decided to amalgamate the above two firms as and from 1st April 2017 on the following terms and conditions.

1. Plant & Machinery to be depreciated by 5%.
2. Land & Building to be appreciated by 15%.
3. Sundry Debtors to be taken after providing for R.D.D. at 5%.
4. Other assets to be taken at book value.
5. All liabilities were taken over except Loan from Thakur which was assumed by Radha.
6. Goodwill of the two firms was valued at ` 25,000 and ` 16,000 respectively.
7. After the amalgamation the capitals of the partners were to be fixed as - Jay ` 50,000; Veeru ` 50,000, Radha ` 40,000 and Basanti ` 35,000.

You are required to give - 1) Revaluation A/c and Partners' Capital A/c in the books of both the old firms.

2) Journal Entries and opening balance sheet in the books of New firm M/s Sholay Industry

(Ans.: 1. M/s Jay & Veeru Revaluation profit ` 27,250. 2. M/s Radha & Basanti Revaluation Profit ` 16,000 3. Cash balance ` 3,550. 4. Opening Balance sheet Total ` 2,76,000.)

Problem 8: The following were the balance sheets of the two firms' viz. M/s Ananta & Bhima and M/s Chandu & Dadu as on 31st March 2017, when they decided to amalgamate their business.

Balance sheet of M/s Ananta & Bhima as on 31st March 2017

Liabilities			Assets	
Capital Accounts			Cash at Bank	5,000
Ananta 30,000			Plant	10,000
Bhima <u>20,000</u>	50,000		Building	25,000
General Reserve	12,000		Stock	32,000
Sundry Creditors	25,000		Investments	8,000
Bills Payable	13,000		Sundry Debtors	20,000
	<u>1,00,000</u>			<u>1,00,000</u>

Balance sheet of M/s Chandu & Dadu as on 31st March 2017

Liabilities			Assets	
Capital Accounts			Cash at Bank	3,000
Chandu 20,000			Plant	20,000
Dadu <u>10,000</u>	50,000		Stock	20,000
Sundry Creditors	25,000		Leasehold Premises	15,000
Bills Payable	15,000		Sundry Debtors	22,000
			Goodwill	10,000
	<u>90,000</u>			<u>90,000</u>

It was decided that the Balance sheet of M/s Ananta & Bhima should be adjusted as follows before amalgamation -

1. A reserve of 5% should be made for doubtful debts.
2. Plant should be appreciated by ` 5,000.
3. Building and Stock should be decreased by 10%.
4. Investments are not taken over by the new firm.
5. That ` 500 should be reserved for Discount on Creditors.
6. Goodwill should be valued at ` 15,000.

The following adjustments should be made in the Balance sheet of M/s Chandu & Dadu before amalgamation.

1. The value of Plant & Stock should be decreased by 10%.
2. Leasehold Premises were to be revalued at ` 25,000.
3. Debtors subject to R.D.D. at Rs. 1,000 and Creditors at a discount of 2%.
4. Goodwill of the firm was valued at ` 15,000.

The total capital of the new firm M/s Shivprasad Traders was fixed at ` 1,00,000 which should be divided among the partners as - Ananta ` 30,000; Bhima ` 30,000; Chandu ` 20,000 and Dadu ` 20,000.

Prepare necessary 1) Revaluation A/c and Partners' Capital A/c in the books of both the old firms and

2) Opening Balance sheet in the books of new firm.

(Ans: 1. M/s Ananta & Bhima- Revaluation Loss ` 1,200. M/s Chandu & Dadu- Revaluation Profit ` 10,900. Bank Balance ` 12,800. Opening Balance sheet Total ` 2,10,150).

Problem 9: Gulab & Mogara and Champa & Chameli were partners in independent firms. They agreed to amalgamate their businesses when, their balance sheets on 31st March 2017 were as under –

Balance sheet of M/s Ananta & Bhima as on 31st March 2017

Liabilities			Assets		
Capital Accounts			Cash at Bank	1,500	6,000
Gulab	30,000	---	Machinery	20,000	10,000
Mogara	20,000	----	Building	22,000	25,000
Champa		20,000	Stock	25,000	---
Chameli		20,000	Investments	11,500	---
General Reserve	15,000	---	Sundry Debtors	20,000	10,000
Sundry Creditors	25,000	15,000	Motor Car	---	9,000
Bills Payable	10,000	---			
Bank Overdraft	----	5,000			
	1,00,000	60,000		1,00,000	60,000

Gulab and Mogara were sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. The firm were amalgamated on the following conditions :

1. The Goodwill of Gulab & Mogara was valued at ` 20,000 and that of Champa & Chameli at ` 15,000.
2. A provision of 5% for R.D.D. was to be made on Debtors of both firms.
3. Provide 2% reserve for Discount on all Creditors.
4. The stock should be depreciated by 10%.
5. Machinery should be revalued at ` 25,000 and ` 15,000 respectively.
6. Investments are revalued at ` 13,000.
7. Motor car was retained by Champa.
8. The total capital of new firm should be ` 1,40,000 out of which ` 80,000 should be held by Gulab & Mogara equally and remaining should be held by Champa & Chameli equally.

Prepare necessary 1) Revaluation A/c and Partners' Capital A/c in the books of both the old firms and 2) Bank A/c and opening Balance Sheet in the books of new firm.

(Ans.: Revaluation Profit - M/s Gulab & Mogara ` 3,500 and Champa & Chameli ` 4,800, opening Balance Sheet total ` 1,94,200).

Problem 10: Ha & To were partners sharing profits and losses equally in a business similar to that carried on by Hi & Ti. In order to avoid competition, they decided to amalgamate the two businesses. The Balance Sheets as at 31st March 2017 of each business were as follows:

Liabilities	Ha & To `	Hi & Ti `	Assets	Ha & To `	Hi & Ti `
Capital Accounts			land	10,000	12,000
Ha	10,000	---	Machinery	7,000	8,000
To	10,000	----	Furniture	3,000	3,500
Hi		10,000	Sundry Debtors	6,000	8,500
Ti		10,000	Stock	8,000	10,000
Sundry Creditors	15,000	10,000	Cash at Bank	3,000	1,000
Bank Loan	----	10,000			
Outstanding Expen.	2,000	3,000			
	37,000	43,000		37,000	43,000

New firm was formed for the purpose with the name M/s Hit & Hot with effect from 1st April 2017. Partners would share profit and losses equally. They agreed to follow revaluation of assets and liabilities as below –

	Ha & To `	Hi & Ti `

Land	10,000	10,000
Machinery	7,000	8,000
Furniture	2,500	2,500
Debtors	5,500	7,000
Stock	8,000	8,000
Outstanding Expenses	2,000	3,500

In addition to the above it was decided:

- i) That the new firm would not take over the loan of Hi & Ti.
- ii) That the Goodwill of Ha & To and Hi & Ti were valued at ` 10,000 and ` 5,000 respectively in the first instant but for the purpose of the balance sheet of the new firm, the combined Goodwill would be valued at ` 12,000
- iii) That the reconstructed capitals of the partners would be ` 14,000 each, Partners introducing cash if necessary.

You are required to show:

- a) The entries in the books of Ha & To and Hi & Ti.
- b) The entries and the opening Balance sheet of the new firm.

(Ans: Revaluation Loss of Ha & To ` 1,000 and Hi & Ti ` 7,000. Total of Balance Sheet ` 86,500)

Question Bank

Class - B. Com. I

Semester - II

Subject – Financial Accounting

Unit – Branch Accounts

Problem 1. M/s Mahaveer Traders invoiced goods to its branch at Jaysingpur at cost. From the following details relating to the branch, prepare branch account for the year ending 31/3/2017.

	`
Stock on 1/4/2016	20,000
Stock on 31/3/2017	16,000
Debtors on 1/4/2016	32,600
Debtors on 31/3/2017	20,000
Goods sent to branch during 2016-17	70,000
Goods returned by branch during 2016-17	8,000
Goods returned by debtors	1,500
Cash remitted by branch	1,20,000
Discount to customers	400
Bad debts	700
Expenses paid by head office	

Rent	12,000	
Insurance	13,500	
Salaries and wages	28,000	53,500

Problem 2. A trading firm has a retail branch which is supplied with the goods from the head office and which keeps its sales ledger and remits all cash received daily to the head office. The branch expenses being paid by the head office by weekly cheques. From the following particulars draw up the Branch A/c as it would appear in the head office books for the year ended on 31st March 2017.

Credit Sales	2,48,500
Cash Sales	1,46,000
Return Inward	3,000
Cash received from debtors	2,38,700
Debtors on 1/4/2016	1,34,500
Stock on 1/4/2016	84,000
Stock on 31/3/2017	1,28,000
Goods received from head office	2,27,600
Bad debts at the branch	6,500
Wages and other expenses of branch	41,500
Rent, Rates and Taxes	40,200

Problem 3. A head office of a business firm invoices to its Jaysingpur Branch at cost plus 20%. All the cash collected by Jaysingpur Branch is banked daily to the credit of the head office account and all expenses are directed paid by the head office except for a petty cash.

From the following particulars show the Branch A/c as maintained by the head office for the year ended 31st March 2017.

Petty Cash on 1/4/2016	2,000
Petty Cash on 31/3/2017	1,850
Sundry Debtors on 1/4/2016	25,000
Stock on 1/4/2016	40,000
Cash Sales	45,000
Credit Sales	1,30,000
Returns from customers	3,000
Goods sent to branch at invoice price	1,05,000
Transfer from head office for petty expenses	2,500
Bad debts	1,000
Discount to customers	2,000
Cash received from customers	1,25,000
Branch expenses	3,000
Stock on 31/3/2017	30,000

Problem 4. From the following information prepare Branch A/c and ascertain profit earned by branch during the year 2016-17

Stock - 31/3/2017	90,000
Stock - 1/4/2016	60,000
Debtors - 1/4/2016	40,000
Debtors - 31/3/2017	60,000
Cash sales remitted to head office	1,50,000
Cash collected from debtors remitted to head office	1,60,000
Goods invoiced to branch	3,60,000
Rent	3,000

Salary	6,000
Goods returned to head office	6,000
Petty Cash on 1/4/2016	100
Petty Cash on 31/3/2017	50
Miscellaneous income remitted to head office	200

All expenses are paid by head office. Goods are invoiced by head office at 20% above cost.

Problem 5. Kolhapur Trading Co. has a branch at Sangli to which the goods are charged out at cost plus 25%. Branch keeps sales ledger and remits daily all cash received to the head office. All expenses are paid from the head office. The transactions of the branch for the year 2016-17 are given below.

	₹
Stock on 1/4/2016	5,50,000
Sundry Debtors on 1/4/2016	5,500
Petty Cash balance on 1/4/2016	4,500
Goods sent to branch	10,00,000
Cash Sales	1,32,500
Collections on ledger accounts	10,50,000
Goods returned to head office	15,000
Bad debts	15,000
Allowances to customers	12,500
Returns Inwards	25,000
Cheques sent to branch for	
Rent	25,000
Wages	15,000
Salary and other expenses	45,000
Stock on 31/3/2017	6,00,000
Sundry Debtors on 31/3/2017	1,50,000
Petty Cash on 31/3/2017 (including sundry income of ₹ 500 not remitted to head office)	5,000

Prepare Branch Trading and Profit & Loss A/c for the year ended on 31/3/2017 in the books of head office.

Problem 6. The Maharashtra Trading Corporation invoice goods to its Jaysingpur Branch at cost. Cash received by the branch is remitted to the head office. Branch expenses are paid direct from the head office except petty expenses which are met by the branch and for which periodical transfers are made from head office.

You are asked to prepare Jaysingpur Branch Trading and Profit & Loss A/c in the H. O. books from the particulars hereunder mentioned.

	₹
Opening stock at branch	60,000
Opening petty cash at branch	2,500
Opening debtors at branch	1,52,000
Goods from Head Office	3,82,700
Goods returned by customers	3,600
Total Sales	5,35,400
Cash Sales	1,53,200
Goods returned by branch	4,500
Allowances to customers	2,000
Discount allowed to customers	15,300
Bad debts	3,700
Rent and rates	12,000
Salaries and wages	35,000
Petty expenses by the branch	13,500
Closing stock at branch	75,600
Pilferage of goods at branch	7,800

Closing debtors at branch	1,54,000
Closing petty cash at branch	2,100

Problem 7. The Satara Stores invoices goods to the branch at Sangli at cost. From the following particulars relating to Sangli Branch, prepare Sangli Branch A/c and Sangli Branch Profit & Loss A/c in the books of Head Office.

Stock at branch on 1/4/2016	80,000
Debtors at branch on 1/4/2016	40,000
Petty Cash at branch on 1/4/2016	5,000
Furniture at branch on 1/4/2016	60,000
Goods sent to branch during the year	2,20,000
Goods returned by branch	8,000
Cheques sent to branch during the year for	
Salaries	20,000
Rent	10,000
Petty Cash	3,000
Cash remitted by branch during the year	
Cash sales	1,00,000
Cash from debtors	90,000
Credit sales during the year	2,50,000
Goods returned by debtors	4,000
Discount allowed to debtors	5,000
Bad debts	1,000
Stock at branch on 31/3/2017	1,00,000
Petty Cash at branch on 31/3/2017	2,000

Write off depreciation on furniture @ 10% p.a.

Problem 8. A head office in Kolhapur sends goods to its branch at Chandgad marked 20% above cost. From the following particulars pass journal entries under Branch A/c Method (debtors system). Also prepare Branch Trading and Profit & Loss A/c.

Opening Stock	18,000
Opening Debtors	30,000
Opening Petty Cash balance	300
Goods supplied to the branch	3,00,000
Goods returned by the branch	3,000
Remittance from the branch	
Cash Sales	60,000
Money received from debtors	<u>2,10,000</u>
Cheques sent to branch	
Salary	9,000
Rent & Taxes	1,500
Petty Cash	<u>1,100</u>
Closing Stock	30,000
Closing Debtors	48,000
Closing Petty Cash balance	200

Problem 9. Ram Traders Ayodhya has branch at Mathura to which goods are invoiced at cost plus 30%. The following are the transactions between the head office and the branch for the year ending 31/3/2017

Stock at the branch on 1 st April 2016	1,30,000
Sundry debtors on 1 st April 2016	2,50,000

Petty cash on 1 st April 2016	1,250
Goods sent to the branch	9,50,000
Total sales at the branch	11,00,000
Cash sales at the branch	8,50,000
Cash received from branch debtors	4,20,000
Expenses incurred by the branch	1,15,000
Stock at the branch on 31 st March 2017	1,20,000
Petty cash on 31 st March 2017	650

Prepare Branch Stock A/c, Branch Adjustment A/c, Branch Debtors A/c and Branch Petty Cash A/c.

Problem 10. Bharat Trading Co. invoices goods to its Mumbai Branch at cost plus 25%. All branch expenses are paid by H O and all cash received by branch are remitted to H O. The following are the details of transactions for the year ended on 31st March 2017.

Stock at invoice price on 1 st April 2016	50,000
Debtors on 1 st April 2016	38,000
Goods invoiced to branch at invoice price	2,00,000
Goods returned by branch at invoice price	5,000
Credit sales	1,10,000
Bad debts	3,000
Rent, Rates etc.	2,400
Salaries and Wages	8,000
Sundry expense	1,200
Debtors on 31 st March 2017	25,400
Stock at invoice price on 31 st March 2017	40,000
Returns from customers	2,000
Discount allowed to customers	1,600
Cash received on ledger accounts	1,16,000
Cash sales	1,08,000

Prepare Branch Stock A/c, Branch Adjustment A/c, Branch Debtors A/c, Branch Expenses A/c and Branch Profit & Loss A/c.

Problem 11. Chandan Soap Mills opened branches at Nagpur and Haripur. Goods are sent to branches at 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % on invoice price. Following are the details of the transactions relating to the branches.

	Nagpur Branch`	Haripur Branch`
Goods sent to branch at cost price	6,00,000	4,50,000
Cash sales	4,00,000	3,00,000
Credit sales	3,00,000	3,00,000
Goods returned by debtors	6,000	12,000
Goods returned by branch to H O at cost price	30,000	9,000
Goods transferred from Haripur Branch to Nagpur Branch at cost price	90,000	90,000
Loss of stock by fire at cost price	33,000	---
Loss of stock due to heavy rain at cost price	---	18,000
Shortage of stock at cost price	1,200	---
Loss of stock due to theft at cost price	---	5,400
Stock at the end of the year	84,000	63,000

Prepare Branch Stock A/c and Branch Adjustment A/c in columnar form in the books of H. O.

Problem 12. Shree Novelties with its head office at Jaysingpur invoiced goods to its branch at Sangli at 20% less than the catalogue price which is cost plus 50%. From the following particulars prepare –

a) Branch Stock A/c and Branch Adjustment A/c

b) Branch Debtors A/c, Goods sent to Branch A/c and Branch Profit & Loss A/c

Stock on 1 st April 2016	1,20,000
Debtors on 1 st April 2016	1,00,000
Goods received from head office at invoice price	13,20,000
Sales – Cash	3,60,000
Sales – Credit	11,00,000
Cash realised from debtors	10,56,350
Discount allowed to debtors	3,650
Expenses at the branch	60,000
Returned goods to head office	9,000
Debtors on 31 st March 2017	1,40,000
Stock on 31 st March 2017 at invoice price	1,50,000
Goods lost by fire (uninsured)	3,000

Hint – Calculation of invoice price and loading – suppose cost price is ` 100

Calculation of Invoice Price		Calculation of loading	
Catalogue Price = 100 + 50 =	150	Cost	100
Less – 20% of catalogue price =	30	Add – Loading (missing figure)	20
Invoice Price	120	Invoice Price	120

Question Bank

Class - B. Com. I

Semester - I

Subject – Financial Accounting

Unit - Consignment Accounts

Que.1. Assam Tea Co. of Guahati sent 1000 boxes of tea to Tata Tea Depot, Kolhapur on consignment basis. Each box cost ` 500. The Assam Tea Co. paid railway freight `1000 and insurance premium ` 2000 and drawn a bill of ` 2,00,000 on Tata Tea Depot, Kolhapur for 3 months which was duly accepted and returned. Tata Tea Depot, Kolhapur forwarded an account sales to Assam Tea co. showing that 500 boxes have been sold @ ` 560 each while 300 boxes were sold @ ` 550 each and remaining boxes were sold @ ` 540 each. The expenses incurred by Tata Tea Depot consisted of carriage ` 500 and godown rent ` 3,500. The consignee is entitled to a commission @ 5% on gross sales. The Tata Tea Depot paid the remaining amount by a cheque to Assam Tea Company. Show in the books of Assam Tea Co. -

a) Necessary journal entries

b) Consignment A/c and Tata Tea Depot A/c

Que. 2. Shree Traders of Sangola consigned 100 TV Sets to Ganesh T V Center Akluj. The cost of one T V was ` 25,000 but invoice price was Rs. 30,000. Shree Trades incurred ` 10,000 on packing, loading and carriage and received ` 1,00,000 as an advance from Ganesh T V Center. After charging the commission @ 5 % an invoice price and 25 % on surplus price realized. Ganesh T V Center sent an account sales which shows that it has incurred ` 5,000 as octroi, ` 4,000 as godown rent and ` 3,000 as insurance and sold 80 T V sets for ` 25,00,000. Ganesh TV Center remitted balance due by a bank draft along with the account sales.

You are required to show the Consignment A/c, Consignee's A/c, Goods sent on consignment A/C and consignment stock A/c.

Que. 3. The Sound Electronics, Chandgad received 50 T V sets from Philips Company, Mumbai on consignment. The cost of each T V set was ` 25000. The Philips Company paid ` 2000 as insurance and freight ` 3000. The Sound Electronics sent ` 250000 through RTGS as an advance. The Account sales sent by the Sound Electronics showed gross sale of 40 T V sets at ` 29000 each. The expenses incurred by them were carriage ` 3000 and recurring charges ` 1500. The Sound Electronics is entitled to commission @ 5.5%. The amount due is paid through online banking by the Sound Electronics.

Show journal entries in the books of both the parties.

Que. 4. M/S Patil & Co. Satara is consignee firm of Kirloskar Oil Engine Co. Kolhapur. The consignee has a stock of 50 oil engines on 1/4/2015 previously consigned by the co. at ` 4,000 each valued at ` 2,10,000. The consignor consigned 250 oil engines to M/S Patil & Co. Satara on 5/4/2016 with the same price. M/S Patil and co incurred ` 3,500 on freight on 10/4/2016 and ` 5,500 as warehouse rent ` 500 for insurance premium on 15/4/2016. The consignee sold 225 engines @ ` 4,600 each. The consignee is entitled 2% commission on total sale proceeds

and 40% on the excess amount over ` 4400. Consignee remitted the amount due through online bank transfer.

Prepare consignment account and consignee account in the books of Kirloskar Oil Engine Co.

Que. 5. Godrej Company Ltd. Delhi consigned 100 refrigerators at ` 9,000 each to M/s Miraje Associates Kolhapur on 1-1-97. The company incurred ` 16,000 toward loading and carriage and ` 2,000 towards insurance premium. During transit four refrigerators damaged and insurance company admitted the claim for ` 35,000. M/s Miraje Associates incurred ` 2,000 direct expenses and ` 1,000 indirect expenses. They sold 70 refrigerators for cash ` 10,000 each and 10 refrigerators on credit at ` 11,000 each. All debtors are collected in full except one who failed to pay ` 2,000 due to insolvency. M/s Miraje Associates sent an account sales after charging 5% commission on sales along with cheque of due amount.

Prepare Consignment A/c in the books of Godrej Company Ltd. Delhi and Godrej Company Ltd. A/c in the books of M/s Miraje Associates

Que. 6. Raymond suiting Company consigned 1000 meter of cloth @ ` 50 per meter to M/S Kapade at 2% commission on sales. Raymond Company paid ` 800 insurance, freight ` 1000. Normal loss is 10%. M/S Kapade sold 800 meters of cloth at ` 65 per meter and spent ` 400 on unloading. He sent a cheque of due amount along with account sales. Show the consignment A/c and M/S Kapade A/c in the books of Raymond Co.

Que. 7. On 1st April 2016 Laxmi Oil Mills Kolhpur invoiced 10,000 liters of oil costing Rs. 80 per ltr. to M/s Shah Traders, Jaysingpur . Laxmi Oil Mills paid ` 8000 as fright and insurance. 200 ltr. oil was destroyed in transit. The insurance claim was settled for ` 15000 by the insurance company. M/s. Shah took the delivery and accepted a bill drawn up by Laxmi Oil Mills of ` 4,00,000 for 2 months. On 31st March 2017 an account sale was received from M/S shah Traders. It contains-

1. 8000 ltr. oil were sold for ` 7,20,000
2. Unloading charges paid by M/S Shah ` 9,500
3. Godown rent paid ` 12500
4. Printing and stationary ` 10,000
5. Loss due to leakage 100 ltr. which was considered normal.

M/s Shah is entitled to a commission @ 5% on sales. They paid the remaining balance on 31st March 2017 through NEFT. Show consignment A/c, M/s Shah A/c and Abnormal Loss A/c in the books of Laxmi Oil Mills ,Kolhapur.

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING B. COM. II

Issue and forfeiture of shares Re-issue of forfeiture shares

Problem – 1

Karad Ltd. invited applications for 1,000 shares of Rs. 10 each to be issued at par, Payable as under :

Rs. 1 on application

Rs. 2 on allotment

Rs. 3 on first call

Rs. 4 on final call

Applications were received for 800 shares. The shares were duly allotted. Ram, holder of 10 shares did not pay allotment and first call money, Laxman holder 5 shares, did not pay first call. Subject to these exceptions all the money was duly received. The final call was not yet made. One due notice the directors forfeited the shares held by Ram and Laxman. These shares reissued to Krishna at Rs. 6 per share, receiving from him cash at Rs. 5 per share.

- a) Pass journal entries upto first call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of Karad Ltd.

Problem – 2

Ajanta Ltd. with a registered capital of Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 5,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each, offered to the public 3,000 shares for subscription, payable as under

Rs. 10 on application

Rs. 20 on allotment

Rs. 30 on first call

Rs. 40 on final call

Applications were received for 2,000 equity shares and the shares were duly allotted by the directors on 1st March. The first call was made on 15th May and final call on 31st August. The allotment money was duly received on 1,950 shares, the first call money was received on 1,900 shares and the final call money on 1,800 shares.

Give journal entries in the books of Ajanta Ltd.

Problem – 3

Pragati Co. Ltd. Issued 15,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at premium of Rs. 20 per share payable as under :

On Application Rs. 20 per share

On Allotment Rs. 50 per share (including premium)

On First call Rs. 25 per share

On Final call Rs. 25 per share

Applications were received for 20,000 shares. Application money on 3,000 shares was refunded and on 2,000 shares was used as Allotment money.

All money was duly received by the company except on 1,500 shares on which Company did not receive final call. These shares were forfeited and re-issued at a discount of Rs. 5 per share.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of Pragati Co. Ltd.

Problem – 4

National Ltd. Issued 6,000 equity shares of 100 each at a premium Rs. 5 per share payable as

- On application Rs. 20
- On allotment Rs. 45 (including premium)
- On first call Rs. 30
- On final call Rs. 10

Application were received on 8,000 shares application for 2,000 shares were rejected and application money those on was refunded.

All the sums due were duly received except Mr. Shankar to whom 200 shares were allotted failed to pay final call as a result his shares were forfeited. These shares were re-issued to Mr. Navin at Rs. 75 per share as fully paid.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of National Ltd.

Problem – 5

Sangam Ltd. Issued for public subscription 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 10 per share payable as follows :

- On application Rs. 30 per share
- On allotment Rs. 40 per share (including premium)
- On first call Rs. 25 per share
- On final call Rs. 15 per share

Application were received for 11,000 Equity Shares. 10,000 Equity Shares were allotted to the application, the remaining applications for 1,000 Equity Shares were rejected and the applications money thereon was refunded. Miss. Anita the holder of 500 shares failed a pay first and final call and her shares were forfeited after the final call. The forfeited shares were sold to Miss Priya as fully paid at Rs. 80 per share.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of Sangam Ltd.

Problem – 6

Kolhapur Steel Ltd. Issued to public for subscription 2,000 shares of 100 each at a premium of 20 per share payable as under :

- On application Rs. 20
- On allotment Rs. 50 (including premium)
- On first call Rs. 20

On final call Rs. 30

Applications were received for 3,000 shares. 2,000 shares allotted in applications for 2,400 shares. The remaining applications for 600 shares being refused and application money was refunded. Excess money received adjusted against allotment. All the amounts were duly received except from Mr. Rajaram to whom 80 shares allotted. He fails to pay first and final call. His shares are forfeited and those shares were reissued to Mr. Shivaji as fully paid at Rs. 80 per share.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of Kolhapur Steel Ltd.

Problem – 7

Sunshine Ltd. Having an authorized capital of 4,000 equity shares of Rs. 20/- each. Issued 3,000 Equity Shares at Rs. 24/- each. The applications were received for 4,000 shares. The amounts were called as under :

Application money Rs. 5/-

Allotment money Rs. 10/- (including premium)

First call money Rs. 5/-

Second call money Rs. 4/-

The Directors refunded the money on 400 shares and adjusted that on 600 shares towards the allotment money due. All the amounts were received except the following :

Mr. Suresh holding 100 shares failed to pay first and final call.

Mr. Suhas holding 200 shares did not pay final call.

The Directors forfeited the shares held by Suresh and Suhas and reissued them at Rs. 16/- per share as fully paid.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of Sunshine Co. Ltd.

Problem – 8

AMCO Ltd. Issued 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 20 per share payable as under :

On application Rs. 30

On allotment Rs. 40 (including premium)

On first call Rs. 30

On final call Rs. 20

Applications for 12,000 shares were received on which company refused applications for 2,000 shares and refunded the amount. All the amounts were received except the following.

- 1) Mr. Anil failed to pay first and final call on 800 shares.
- 2) Mr. Vijay failed to pay final call on 500 shares.

The company forfeited their shares and reissued these shares at Rs. 90 per share as fully paid.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of AMCO Ltd.

Problem – 9

Sangli Company Ltd. Issued for public subscriptions 2,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 5 per share payable as follows :

On application Rs. 35 per share (including premium)

On allotment Rs. 25 per share

On first call Rs. 30 per share

On final call Rs. 15 per share

Applications were received for 2,200 Equity Shares allotted to the applications, the remaining applications for 200 Equity Shares were rejected. All the amounts were received except from Mr. Sachin to whom 100 shares were allotted, failed to pay the amount due on first and final call. These shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares sold to Mr. Rahul as fully paid Rs. 80 per share.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of sangli Company Ltd.

Problem – 10

The New Maharashtra Company Ltd. has issued 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each payable as follows :

Rs. 25 on application

Rs. 30 on allotment

Rs. 25 on First call

Rs. 20 on Final call

The company received all amount on application and allotment but failed to get First call on 1,000 shares and Final call on 1,500 shares. The directors took the decision to forfeit the shares.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Maharashtra Company Ltd.

Problem – 11

Asha Electronic Ltd. was newly formed with an authorized capital of Rs. 10,00,000 divided into 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each. The company issued 6,000 equity shares to the public for subscription at a premium of 10% payable as follows :

On application Rs. 20

On allotment Rs. 40 (including premium)

On first call Rs. 20

On final call Rs. 30

Application for 10,000 shares were received and pro-rata allotment was made to the applicant at 9,000 shares, the remaining applications were rejected and the application money was refunded. Excess application money was adjusted against allotment dues.

All shareholders paid the allotment, first call and final call money except Mr. Nitin who failed to pay first and final call money on 100 shares. His shares were forfeited. These forfeited shares were reissued to Mr. Ganesh at Rs. 80 per share.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Asha Electronic Ltd.

Problem – 12

Krishna Ltd. invited applications for 1,00 shares of Rs. 10 each to be issued at a premium of Rs. 2 per share, payable as under :

- Rs. 2 on application
- Rs. 5 on allotment (including premium)
- Rs. 3 on first call
- Rs. 2 on final call

Applications were received for 1,000 shares to whom shares were duly allotted. The shares were fully called up. All the amounts due on shares were duly received subject to the following exception

- 1) Mr. Bedekar, a holder of 5 shares, did not pay the allotment and further calls.
- 2) Mr. Khedekar, a holder of 10 shares, did not pay the first call and final call.
- 3) Mr. Redekar, a holder of 25 shares, did not pay the final call.

The directors resolved to forfeit those shares on which two or more calls were not received. On due notice the shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were reissued, as fully paid to Mr. Wadekar receiving cash Rs. 140.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Krishna Ltd.

Problem – 13

Sweets Ltd. having Authorized Capital of 5,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 20 each, issued 4,000 shares at a premium of Rs. 3 per share. The installments were Rs. 5 with application, Rs. 7 on allotment and Rs. 6 as first call and balance as final call. Premium is included in the allotment. Applications were received for 4,500 shares. The board then allotted 4,000 shares and returned the excess amount. All calls were duly received by the company except Mr. X holding 400 shares failed to pay first and final call. The board there upon forfeited these shares and reissued them to Y for Rs. 15 per share. Y paid the amount punctually.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Sweet Ltd.

Problem – 14

Rajesh Trading Company issued 10,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 20 per share payable as under :

- Rs. 20 per share with application

Rs. 50 per share (including premium) on allotment

Rs. 20 per share on first call

Rs. 30 per share on final call

The company received applications for 15,000 shares. Applications for 3,000 shares were rejected. Application money received on 2,000 shares was used as allotment money.

All the amounts were duly received except from Mr. Firoj to whom 500 shares were allotted and who did not pay the amount due on both the calls. As a result his shares were duly forfeited. These shares reissued to Mr. Manik at Rs. 75 per share.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Rajesh Trading Company.

Problem – 15

Bharat Ltd. Issued a prospectus inviting applications for 6,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 20 per share as follows :

On application Rs. 20

On allotment Rs. 50 (including premium)

On first call Rs. 30

On final call Rs. 20

Applications were received for 9,000 shares and allotment made pro-rata to the applications of 7,200 shares. Money overpaid on applications was adjusted against allotment money and excess money received on 1,800 shares refunded.

Mr. Sachin the holder of 180 shares failed to pay first and final call and his shares were forfeited after final call. The forfeited shares were sold to Mr. Rahul credited as fully paid for Rs. 70 each.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Bharat Ltd.

Problem – 16

Krishna Industries Ltd. Issued prospectus inviting applications for 12,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 20 each payable as follows :

On application Rs. 20

On allotment Rs. 50 (including premium)

On first call Rs. 30

On final call Rs. 20

Applications were received for 18,000 shares and allotment made pro-rata to the applications of 14,400 shares. Money over paid on application was employed on account of sum due on allotment and excess money refunded.

Mr. Rahul the holder of 360 shares failed to pay first and second call and his shares were forfeited after final call. The forfeited shares were sold to Mr. Ajit as fully paid for Rs. 70 each.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.

- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Krishna Industries Ltd.

Problem – 17

Surya Bulb Ltd. Nasik issued 2,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 20% payable as follows :

On application Rs. 25 per share

On allotment Rs. 50 per share (including premium)

On first call Rs. 15 per share

On final call Rs. 30 per share

Applications were received for 3,000 shares. Allotment was made pro-rata to the application of 2,400 shares. The remaining applications being refused and application money was refunded. Money over paid on applications was used as allotment money.

All the amounts due were duly received except from Mr. Kiran holding 50 shares who failed to pay the amount due on both the calls. As a result his shares were forfeited and reissued to Mr. Sachin at Rs. 90 per share as fully paid.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Surya Bulb Ltd.

Problem – 18

Rajesh Stores Ltd. Issued 1,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 10 per share payable as under :

On application Rs. 30 (including premium)

On allotment Rs. 30

On first call Rs. 30

On final call Rs. 20

Application for 3,000 shares were received. Applications for 1,800 shares were rejected and money was refunded. Applications for 1,200 shares were allotted 1,000 shares pro-rata. Money overpaid on application was applied against allotment money.

Mr. Amit to whom 200 shares were allotted failed to pay allotment and first call money. His shares were forfeited. Out of these shares 100 shares were issued to Mr. Amar at 70 per share. Final call was not made.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Rajesh Stores Ltd.

Problem – 19

Bharat Industries Ltd. Was registered with Nominal Capital of Rs. 5,00,000 divided into 50,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each. The company issued 25,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable as under :

Rs. 2.50 on application

Rs. 3.00 on allotment

Rs. 2.00 on first call

Rs. 2.50 on final call

The applications were received for 30,000 shares and the pro-rata allotment was made. All the amount due was received on allotment with the exception of Mr. Rajiv who was allotted 200 shares. The first call was made subsequently and amounts were received as follows :

- 1) Mr. Rajiv did not pay the first call.
- 2) Mr. Mahendra who was allotted 400 shares paid the entire amount due on his shares along with allotment money.

The Directors forfeited the shares allotted to Mr. Rajiv and reallocated them to Mr. Sanjiv at Rs. 5 per share. (final call is not so far made)

- a) Pass journal entries upto first call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Bharat Industries Ltd.

Problem – 20

M/s Sunshine Ltd. Invited application for 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share. The shares are payable Rs. 2.50 on application Rs. 4.50 on allotment (including premium) Rs. 2.50 on first call and Rs. 2.50 on final call.

There were over subscriptions and applications were received for 1,50,000 shares. Pro-rata allotment were made to the applications for 1,20,000 shares and remaining applications were totally turned down. Excess money paid on application was adjusted against sums due on allotment.

‘A’ who was allotted 200 equity shares could not pay the sum due on allotment shares held by him were forfeited on his failure to pay the first call.

‘B’ holding 300 equity shares could not pay the two calls. The company forfeited his shares after the final call was made.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The M/s Sunshine Ltd.

Problem – 21

Viresh Enterprises Ltd. Issued for public subscription 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each payable as follows :

- On application Rs. 3 per share
- On allotment Rs. 3 per share
- On first & final call Rs. 4 per share

The applications were received for 1,20,000 shares and the pro-rata allotment was made. All the amounts due was received on allotment with the exception of Mr. Prakash who was allotted 800 shares. The first and final call was made subsequently and money due was received. Mr. Prakash failed to pay the first and final call also. Hence, his shares were forfeited. The forfeited shares were sold to Mr. Ramesh as fully paid at Rs. 8 per share.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.

- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Viresh Enterprises Ltd.

Problem – 22

The Aishwarya Trading (Pvt.) Ltd. Issued 60,000 equity shares of Rs. 15 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share. The amount was payable as under :

- On application Rs. 3 per share
- On allotment Rs. 7 per share (including premium)
- On first call Rs. 4 per share
- On second & final call Rs. 3 per share

The company received applications for 1,00,000 equity shares. The Directors rejected application for 10,000 equity shares and refunded the application money received thereon.

The shares were allotted pro-rata among the remaining applications and the excess money received from them on application was transferred to the allotment account.

Mrs. Roy who was allotted 600 equity shares could not pay the sum due on allotment. Her shares were forfeited on her failure to pay the first call. All the forfeited share were subsequently issued to Miss. Anita at the rate of Rs. 12 per share as fully paid.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The The Aishwarya Trading (Pvt.) Ltd.

Problem – 23

Shashikant Transport Co. Ltd. Invited applications for 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at discount of Rs. 4 per share. The amount was to be paid as follows :

- On application Rs. 20
- On allotment Rs. 36
- On first & final call Rs. 40

The public applied for 46,000 shares and these were allotted. All money due were collected with the exception of the first and final call on 4,000 shares and these were forfeited. 2,000 of these shares were reissued as fully paid for a payment of Rs. 80 per share.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Shashikant Transport Co. Ltd.

Problem – 24

Maharashtra Transport Co. Ltd. Invited application for 40,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a discount of Rs. 4 per share. The amount was to be paid as follows :

- On application Rs. 20
- On allotment Rs. 36
- On first & final call Rs. 40

The public applied for 36,000 shares and these were allotted. All money due were collected with the exception of the first and final call on 4,000 shares and these were forfeited 2,000 of these shares were re-issued as fully paid for a payment of Rs. 80 per share.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Maharashtra Transport Company Ltd.

Problem – 25

M. R. Ltd. Suffered heavy losses, decided to issue 10,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, at a discount of 10%. It invited applications for the shares.

The amounts were payable as under :

Application Rs. 25

Allotment Rs. 25 (after adjusting discount)

First & final call Rs. 40

Total 12,000 applications were received and the shares were duly allotted to 10,000 applicants. The excess application money was refunded.

All the amounts were duly received subject to exception of Suresh holding 100 shares, who failed to pay the allotment and call money. His shares were forfeited.

Forfeited shares were re-issued to Ramesh as fully paid at Rs. 80 per share.

Give journal entries regarding forfeiture and reissue of forfeited shares only.

Problem – 26

Mahindra Ltd. Invited applications for 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a discount of Rs. 5 each. The amount to be paid as follows :

On application Rs. 20

On allotment Rs. 35 (adjusting discount)

On first call Rs. 25

On final call Rs. 15

The public subscribed for 18,000 shares and these were allotted. All money due were collected with the exception of first and final call on 2,000 shares.

Pass journal entries in the books of Mahindra Ltd.

Problem – 27

Tushar Ltd. Issued for subscription 20,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 20 per share payable as under :

On application Rs. 20

On allotment Rs. 50 (including premium)

On first call Rs. 20

On final call Rs. 30

Application were received for 30,000 shares. The Board of Directors rejected applications for 10,000 shares and money paid thereon refunded. All the amounts were duly received except Mr. Rohan to whom 2,000 shares were allotted. He failed to pay allotment money, first call and final call.

His shares were forfeited and re-issued to Mr. Sunil as fully paid at Rs. 90 per share.

- a) Pass journal entries upto first call regarding issue of shares.

- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of Tushar Ltd.

Problem – 28

X Co. Ltd. Invited applications for 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Rs. 2 per share, payable Rs. 3 on application, Rs. 7 on allotment including premium and the balance on first and final call.

Applications for 25,000 shares were received. It was decided :

- a) To refuse allotment to the applicants for 100 shares.
- b) To allot in full to applications for 4000 shares
- c) To allot the balance of the available shares in pro-rata among the other applicant
- d) To utilize excess application moneys in part payment of allotment moneys.

Mr. X holding 200 shares to whom shares had been allotted on pro-rata basis failed to pay the amount due on allotment and call, and Mr. Y holding 100 shares to whom full allotment was made failed to pay the amount due on call only.

These shares were forfeited. 160 forfeited shares of Mr. X and 40 forfeited shares of Mr. Y were reissued at a discount of Rs. 1 per share to Mr. Z

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The X Company Ltd.

Problem – 29

Veermati Ltd. Having suffered heavy losses, decided to issue 1000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a discount of 10%. Having passed resolution to that effect getting sanction of the court for that, it invited applications for the shares.

The amounts were payable at under : Application Rs. 25; Allotment Rs. 25 (after adjusting discount); Call Rs. 40.

Total 1,200 applications were received and the shares were duly allotted to 1,000 applications.

The application money on balance shares being refunded.

All the amounts were duly received subject to exception of Nagesh holding 10 shares, who failed to pay the allotment and call money. His shares were forfeited. These shares were re-issued to Momin as fully paid, receiving cash Rs. 80 per share.

- a) Pass journal entries upto final call regarding issue of shares.
- b) Pass journal entries regarding forfeiture and re-issue of shares in the books of The Veermati Ltd.

Problem – 30

A Ltd. Co. has an authorized capital of Rs. 2,50,000 in Rs. 10 shares. Of these 4,000 shares were issued as fully paid in payment of building purchased and 8,000 shares were subscribed for by the public and during the first year Rs. 5 per share was called up payable Rs. 2 on application Rs. 1 on allotment, Rs. 1 on first call and Rs. 1 on second call. The amounts received in respect of these shares were as follows :

- On 6,000 shares the full amount called
- On 1,250 shares Rs. 4 per share

On 500 shares Rs. 3 per share

On 250 shares Rs. 2 per share

The directors forfeited 750 shares on which less than Rs. 4 per share had been paid.

Pass necessary journal entries to record the forfeiture of shares.

Valuation of Shares

Exercise

Theoretical Questions

1. What is the need of valuation of shares?
2. State the circumstances when valuation of shares are made
3. Which factors affect the valuation of shares?
4. Which points are to be considered for determination of Net Assets?
5. Write a chart for calculation of Net Assets and formula for calculation of Value of Equity Share under Intrinsic Value Method.
6. Write the process of calculation of Value of Equity Share under Yield Value Method on the basis of earning or dividend rate.
7. Write the process of calculation of Value of Equity Share under Yield Value Method on the basis of capitalisation of profit
8. Explain in brief methods of valuation of shares.

Practical Questions

1. Balance Sheet of Suraj Ltd. as on 31/3/2019

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
38000 Equity Shares of `100 each	3800000	Goodwill	95000
1900 6% Preference Shares of `100 each	190000	Land & Building	1900000
General Reserve	171000	Plant & Machinery	2280000
7% Debentures	1140000	Investments	570000
Sundry Creditors	95000	Stock	95000
Provision for Tax	57000	Sundry Debtors	76000
Bills Payables	38000	Bank Balance	456000
		Preliminary Expenses	19000
	5491000		5491000

1. The assets were revalued as:

Goodwill Rs. 190000,

Land and Building at ` 2850000,

Plant and Machinery ` 1824000, Market value of Investments is ` 475000,

Debtors after providing for bad debts at 10%

2. Interest on debentures is outstanding for 6 months.
3. Actual tax liability as calculated by the tax consultant is ` 47500.
4. Other assets and liabilities have no change in their values.

You are asked to-ascertain the value of each Equity Share of the company.

2 Aarati Ltd. presented the following Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2019:

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
9000 Equity Shares of `100 each	900000	Land & Building	540000
Profit & Loss A/c	810000	Plant & Machinery	1080000
Capital Reserve	270000	Investment in Shares	450000
General Reserve	324000	Stock	270000
8% Debentures	396000	Sundry Debtors	432000
Sundry Creditors	450000	Bank Balance	378000
	3150000		3150000

Additional Information:

- (a) Land and Building and Plant and Machinery were revalued at 150% and 120%, respectively.
- (b) The value of the shares purchased by the company is fallen down by 20% in the market.
- (c) Stock is valued at ` 360000 and Debtors subject to a deduction @ 5% for bad debts.
- (e) Manager's Remuneration ` 14400 is payable.

Ascertain the Intrinsic Value of Shares.

3: Pooja wants to invest her savings in equity shares of limited companies. She has two options Dev Co. Ltd and Ishwar Co. Ltd. She expects your expert advise that of which company's share she should purchase. She is providing you the following information about these companies.

Balance Sheets as on 31/3/2019

Liabilities	D. Co. `	I. Co. `	Assets	D. Co. `	I. Co. `
Equity Shares of `100 each	340000	680000	Fixed Assets	722500	1241000
Reserves & Surplus	306000	238000	Investment	76500	187000
Secured long term loans	391000	807500	Current Assets	612000	476000
Current Liabilities	374000	178500			
	1411000	1904000		1411000	1904000

Market values of assets are

Assets	S. Co. `	M. Co. `
Fixed Assets	746300	1122000
Investment	85000	238000
Current Assets	544000	357000

2. Secured loans of Dev Ltd. include Bank Loan of ` 85000. The bank declared 2% Rebate for timely repayment of instalments.

3. Secured loans of Ishwar Ltd. include 10% Debentures of ` 170000. Interest on these debentures for the year 2018-19 is unpaid.

4. From the following Balance Sheet and other information of Sangita Ltd. you are asked to ascertain the value of each Equity Share of the company

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
630 Equity Shares of `1000 each	630000	Land & Building	337707
Profit & Loss A/c	51750	Plant & Machinery	591588
Capital Reserve	140400	Investment in Shares	232596
General Reserve	80550	Stock	141255
8% Debentures	585000	Sundry Debtors	217125
Sundry Creditors	226620	Bank Balance	182799
		Discount on issue of shares	11250
	1714320		1714320

The company revalued the assets to match its real and market values. In this revaluation land & building, investments and stock showed profit totally of ` 32025, while plant & machinery showed a loss of ` 14875. It is also necessary to create reserve for doubtful debts at 5%.

5. Kavita Ltd. presented the following Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2019.

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
8000 Equity Shares of `100 each	8,00,000	Premises	12,00,000
2000 Preference Shares of 100 each	2,00,000	Furniture	280000
Profit & Loss A/c	3,12,000	Investment (Market Value 1,20,000)	140000
Reserve Fund	4,36,000	Stock of goods	600000
8% Debentures	2,80,000	Sundry Debtors	216000
Bank Loan	3,40,000	Bank Balance	80000
Sundry Creditors	1,92,000	Cash in hand	44000
	25,60,000		25,60,000

Additional Information:

(a) Premises and Furniture were revalued at ` 12,80,000 and ` 2,00,000 respectively.

(b) Investments were brought down to market value.

(c) Stock to be taken at ` 6,40,000.

(d) Debtors subject to a deduction of ` 8,000 for bad debts.

(e) Net profits for the last five years were ` 50,000; ` 90,000; ` 1,00,000; ` 70,000 and ` 90,000. Goodwill is to be valued at 3 years' purchase of average Net Profit.

Ascertain the Intrinsic Value of Shares.

6. The following particulars relate to Priya Co. Ltd.

	`
Total Assets	1683500
External liabilities	227500
Share Capital	
14% preference shares of 100 each fully paid	455000
3,640 equity shares of 100 each fully paid	364000
5,460 equity shares of 100 each 75 paid	409500

Calculate the value of each category of equity shares of the company

7. From the following information of Surdas Co. Ltd. compute the value of its equity share on the basis of – a) Expected earnings, b) Capitalisation and c) Normal rate and number of shares

Balance Sheet as on 31/3/2019

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
6500 Equity Shares of `100 each	6,50,000	Fixed Assets	9,10,000
Reserves and Surplus	2,34,000	Current Assets	5,98,000
10 % Debentures	3,90,000	Discount on issue of	52,000
Current Liabilities	2,86,000	Debentures	
	15,60,000		15,60,000

Other information

1. Average profit before tax is ` 3,66,600
2. Rate of Tax is 50%
3. Every year the company transfers ` 26,000 to Reserve Fund.
4. The rate of normal earnings is 12.5%.

8. On March 31, 2019 the Balance Sheet of Mahalaxmi Ltd. disclosed the following position.

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
Equity Shares of `100 each	8,00,000	Goodwill	80,000
Reserves	1,80,000	Other Fixed Assets	7,36,000
P. & L. A/c Balance	40,000	Investments	2,64,000
9 % Debentures	2,00,000	Current Assets	4,00,000
	2,60,000		

Current Liabilities	14,80,000	14,80,000
---------------------	-----------	-----------

Net Profit for the last 3 years were, 2016-17 – ` 1,03,200, 2017-18 – ` 1,05,200 and 2018-19 – ` 1,03,300. Of which 20% was transferred to Reserve. Fair investment return in the industry in which the company is engaged is 10%.

Compute the value of the company's share under yield-basis method.

9. From the following information of Balaji Ltd. calculate the value of each Equity Share on the basis of rate of dividend.

- Equity Share Capital – 28,000 shares of 100 each, 80% paid up
- 9% Preference Share Capital – 35,000 shares of 100 each fully paid
- Net Profit before tax ` **14,00,000**
- Rate of Tax – 40%
- It is the company's policy to transfer 10% of profit to reserves
- Rate of Dividend of other companies working in the same industry is 14%

10. Nandguru Co. Ltd. is providing you the following information for the financial year 2018-19.

1. 5850 Equity Shares of ` 100 each.
2. 450 9% Preference Shares of ` 1000 each.
3. 180 11% Debentures of ` 2000 each.
4. Bank loan ` 9,00,000 taken for business expansion. Interest is payable @ 12% annually.
5. Net Sales ` 38,11,500
6. Operating Expenses ` 31,88,700
7. Rate of tax is 50%
8. Transfer to Reserve as per policy of the company ` 21,600 per year.
9. Normal Rate of Return in the industry is 15%.

It is the request of the company to you to calculate value of each equity share by capitalisation method

11. Compute value of each equity share of the following companies.

	Shree Co. `	Sneh Co. `
Profit after tax	6,50,000	3,90,000
12% Preference Share Capital in shares of `1000 each	19,50,000	6,50,000
Equity Share Capital in shares of `100 each	13,00,000	13,00,000

Market expectation is 15%. All the companies distribute 75% of their profit as equity dividend.

12. Two companies, Amit Ltd. and Shashi Ltd., are doing similar business. Their balance sheet is also similar except the capital structure.

The share capital of Ajay Ltd. is ` 8,41,500, divided into 7,650 6% Preference Shares of ` 100 each and 7,650 Equity Shares of ` 10 each.

The share capital of Vijay Ltd. is also ` 8,41,500, divided into 765, 6% Preference Shares of ` 100 each and 76,500 Equity Shares of ` 10 each.

The fair yield in respect of the equity shares of this type of companies is ascertained at 8%.

Both the companies earned same amount of profit during the last two years - 2017-18 ` 84,150 and 2018-19 ` 1,14,750.

Calculate the value of the Equity Shares of each of these two companies on 31.3.2019 on the basis of this information only. Ignore taxation.

13. The following is the Balance Sheet of Ashalata Co. Ltd. as on 31.12.2009

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
23,000 Equity Share Capital (Shares of `10 each)	2,30,000	Building	4,60,000
12% Preference Shares of `10 each	2,30,000	Plant	2,30,000
General Reserve	1,38,000	Investment	1,15,000
Profit & Loss A/c	92,000	Stock	1,38,000
15% Debentures	2,30,000	Debtors	92,000
Creditors	1,84,000	Cash	23,000
		Discount on issue of debentures	46,000
	11,04,000		11,04,000

Ascertain the value of each equity share under Fair Value Method on the basis of the above balance sheet and information given below.

Assets are revalued as, Building ` 7,36,000, Plant ` 4,14,000, Stock ` 1,03,500 and Debtors ` 80,500. No change in the values of liabilities.

Average Profit of the company is ` 2,76,000 and 12½% of profit is transferred to General Reserve, Rate of taxation being 50%. Normal dividend expected on equity shares is 8% whereas fair return on capital employed is 10%.

14. From the following balance sheet of Alibaba Ltd. and the additional information given below, ascertain intrinsic value of each share.

Balance Sheet as on 31/3/2019

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share Capital (Shares of ₹ 10 each)	6,30,000	Goodwill	252000
12% Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each	2,10,000	Leasehold Properties	735000
General Reserve	1,68,000	Fixtures	126000
Profit & Loss A/c	1,47,000	Investment	105000
Unsecured Loan	2,10,000	Current Assets	157500
Current Liabilities	63,000	Loans & Advances	31500
		Miscellaneous Expenditures	21000
	14,28,000		14,28,000

Additional Information

a) Goodwill should be valued at 3 years purchase of average profits of last 5 years. The profits for the last 5 years are ₹ 1,47,000, ₹ 1,89,000, ₹ 1,57,500, ₹ 1,78,500 & ₹ 1,68,000.

b) Leasehold property and fixtures are valued at ₹ 8,40,000 and ₹ 1,05,000 respectively.

15. Following is the balance sheet of Dev Engineering Ltd. as on 31st March 2019

Balance Sheet

Liabilities	₹	Assets	₹
Share Capital – 3750 Equity Shares of ₹ 100 each	375000	Goodwill	90000
Profit & Loss A/c	37500	Investment	360000
General Reserve	112500	Stock	375000
10% Debentures	337500	Debtors	225000
Sundry Creditors	112500	Cash at Bank	75000
Workmen's Saving A/c	150000		
	1125000		1125000

Additional information-

i) The profits for the last 5 years were 2014-15 ₹ 18,750, 2015-16 ₹ 26,250, 2016-17 ₹ 37,500, 2017-18 ₹ 45,000, 2018-19 ₹ 60,000

ii) The market value of investment was ₹ 3,00,000.

iii) Goodwill is to be valued on 3 years purchase of average annual profits for the last 5 years.

Find the intrinsic value of each share.

16. Following information pertains to Tejashri Co. Ltd.

8% 20,000 preference Shares of 10 each.	2,00,000
50,000 equity shares of 100 each	50,00,000
Average annual profit	10,00,000
Income tax	50%
Transfer of General Reserve	25%
Normal return	10%

Mr. Balasaheb the holder of 200 equity shares in the company assigns you the work of valuing his shareholdings.

17. Following is the balance sheet of Bhaskar Ltd. as on 31st March 2019.

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
Issued Capital – 84000 Shares of ` 10 each	840000	Fixed Assets	10,50,000
General Reserve	189000	Current Assets	4,20,000
Profit & Loss A/c	42000	Goodwill	84,000
5% Debentures	210000		
Current Liabilities	273000		
	1554000		1554000

On 31st March 2019 the fixed assets were independently valued at ` 11,55,000, current assets at ` 4,62,000 and goodwill at ` 1,05,000. The net profits for the last three years were ` 1,13,750, ` 1,22,500 and ` 1,18,125 of which 20% was placed to reserve, this proportion being considered reasonable in the industry. The fair investment return may be taken at 10%.

Compute the value of company's share by Intrinsic Value Method and Market Value Method. Also calculate Fair Value of each share.

18. The following is Balance Sheet of Bahubali Company td. as on 31st March 2019.

Liabilities	`	Assets	`
Share Capital – 16500 Equity Shares of ` 100 each	1650000	Land & Building	1694000
4400 8% Preference Shares of `100 each	440000	Plant & Machinery	1936000
General Reserve	770000	Vehicles	495000
Profit & Loss A/c	550000	Debtors	748000
10% Debentures	1100000	Stock	517000
Sundry Creditors	880000		
	5390000		5390000

The Land & Building and Plant & Machinery are to be depreciated by 10% and Vehicles by 20%. The Stock was revalued at ` 4,89,500 and Debtors subject to a provision for bad debts of ` 88,000. The profits for the last five years were as – 2014-15 ` 4,73,000, 2015-16 ` 5,17,000, 2016-17 ` 5,50,000, 2017-18 ` 6,60,000 and 2018-19 ` 7,09,500. The taxation provision is to be made at 50% and a profit earning capacity of similar companies' show 10%.

Find out I) Intrinsic Value, II) Market Value and III) Fair Value of the Equity Shares

Business Finance

1. Overcapitalization indicates _____
 - a. More Capital than Warranted Earnings
 - b. High Market Price
 - c. More Capital than Last year
 - d. Shortage of Capital

2. _____ is a risky form of capital.
 - a. Fixed Capital
 - b. Equity and Debt Capital
 - c. Debt Capital
 - d. Equity Capital

3. _____ is the seed capital for new entrepreneur.
 - a. Lease Finance
 - b. Project Finance
 - c. Venture Capital
 - d. Fixed Capital

4. The cost of trade credit is generally _____
 - a. High
 - b. Low
 - c. Fluctuating
 - d. Standard

5. Project Finance is _____ loan.
 - a. Free
 - b. Guided
 - c. Mortgaged
 - d. Equipment

6. Business Finance is the form of _____
 - a. Public Finance
 - b. Personal Finance
 - c. Corporate Finance
 - d. Bank Finance

7. Financial Lease is a _____ term agreement.
 - a. Medium
 - b. Long
 - c. Short
 - d. Short and Long

8. _____ is also known as financial leverage.
 - a. Equity Capital
 - b. Debt Capital
 - c. Fixed Capital
 - d. Trading on Equity

9. Economic Order Quantity (EOQ) is a technique of _____ management.
 - a. Inventory
 - b. Cash
 - c. Liquidity
 - d. Credit

10. Company should be _____
 - a. Over Capitalized
 - b. Fair Capitalized
 - c. Under Capitalized
 - d. Under and Over Capitalized

11. Ultimately _____ shareholders are benefited by trading on equity.
 - a. Equity
 - b. Preference
 - c. Equity and Preference
 - d. Debenture

12. The main objective of wealth maximization is to _____
 - a. Earn Large Amount of Profit
 - b. Maximize Market Value of firms Share
 - c. Improve Par Value Firms Share
 - d. Improve Face Value of Firms Share

13. Issue of _____ shares disturbs the controlling power of the existing shareholders.
 - a. Equity
 - b. Preference
 - c. Equity and Preference
 - d. Debenture

14. The solvency of business depends on availability of _____ resource.
- a. Natural b. Human c. Physical d. Liquid
15. Investment in fixed assets is made for _____
- a. Medium Term b. Long Term c. Short Term d. Seasonal
16. The investment in “High tech high risk” project is called _____ capital.
- a. Lease b. Working c. Venture d. Fixed
17. Financial lease is _____ lease.
- a. Non-cancellable b. Cancellable c. Short Term d. Long Term
18. Only _____ shareholders have pre-emptive rights.
- a. Preference b. Equity c. Right d. Bonus
19. _____ Department has to take decisions regarding working capital.
- a. Production b. Finance c. Marketing d. Personnel
20. An arrangement by which a bank allow customers to borrow up to certain limit is called _____
- a. Pledge b. Overdraft c. Cash Credit d. Credit
21. _____ Capital is needed for day to day business of the firm.
- a. Fixed b. Authorized c. Paid up d. Working
22. Interest payable on debentures is _____
- a. Optional b. Compulsory c. Voluntary d. Forcefully
23. According to _____ theory, a firm should be capitalized on the basis of its expected earnings.
- a. Earning b. Cost c. Earning and Cost d. X
24. Working capital is the surplus of current assets over _____
- a. Capital b. Fixed assets c. Current Liabilities d. Sundry Assets
25. Capital structure includes _____
- a. Only Debt b. Only Equity
c. Only Preference shares d. Debt and Equity
26. _____ is a costless and interest free source of financing.
- a. Interest Accruals b. Overdrafts
c. Public Deposits d. Commercial Paper
27. When the real value of the corporation is more than the book value it is _____

अ) आयुर्विमा ब)मालमत्ता विमा क) सर्वसाधारण विमा ड) पीक विमा

Q.5 _____ is not the primary principle of insurance.

- A) Principle of Insurable interest B) Principle of Co-operation
C) Principle of Probability D) Principle of contribution

_____ हे तत्व विम्याचे प्राथमिक तत्व नाही.

- अ) विमेयहित तत्व ब)सहकाराचे तत्व
क) संभाव्यतेचे तत्व ड)अंशदायित्वाचे तत्व

Q.6 Which of the following is not the purpose of insurance?

- A) Financial compensation B) wagering contract
C) Savings D) Social security

खालीलपैकी कोणता हेतू विम्याचा नाही.

- अ) आर्थिक नुकसान भरपाई ब) पैजेचा करार
क) बचत ड) सामाजिक सुरक्षा

Q. 7 What is the basis of Insurance contract?

- A) Insurable interest B) Indemnity
C) Utmost Good Faith D) Co-operation

विमाकराराचा मूळ पाया कोणता?

- अ) विमेयहित ब) हानिभरण क) परस्पर विश्वास ड) सहकार

Q.8 Insurance is a _____ contract.

- A) Legal B) Illegal C) Oral D) Physical.

विमा हा एक _____ करार आहे.

- अ) कायदेशीर ब)बेकायदेशीर क) मौखिक ड) भौतिक

Q.9 Life Insurance is such contract where _____ amount is paid.

- A) Unfixed B) fixed C) Unlimited D) More

आयुर्विमा हा एक _____ रक्कम देण्याचा करार आहे.

- अ) अनिश्चित ब) निश्चित क) अमर्यादित ड) यापैकी सर्व

Q.10 _____ grace days extended in addition to pay Monthly insurance premium.

- A) 7 B) 15 C) 30 D) 5

मासिक हप्ता भरण्यासाठी दिलेली सवलतीची मुदत इतक्या दिवसांची असते.

- अ) ७ ब) १५ क) ३० ड) ५

Q.11 The scope of personal Insurance is _____ .

- A) Small B) Big C) Limited D) Unlimited

व्यक्तिगत विम्याची व्याप्ती _____ असते.

- अ) लहान ब) मोठी क) मर्यादित ड) अमर्यादित

Q.12. Which of the following is not an advantage of ULIP policy.

- A) Flexibility B) Liquidity C) Transparency D) Risk

खालील पैकी कोणता फायदा युलिफ योजनेचा नाही.

- अ) लवचिकता ब) रोखता क) पारदर्शकता ड) जोखीम

Q.13 To get Raider _____ premium amount is filled.

- A) Fixed B) Less C) More D) limited

रायडरमिळविण्यासाठी _____ हप्त्याभरावालागतो

- अ) निश्चित ब) कमी क) ज्यादा ड) मर्यादित

Q.14. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority is established in _____

- A) 1899 B) 1999 C) 1890 D) 1990

विमा नियमन व विकास प्राधिकरण ही संस्था _____ स्थापन झाली.

- अ) १८९९ ब) १९९९ क) १८९० ड) १९९०

Q.15 Which company Provides Insurance Protection?

- A) Corporate company B) Insurance company
C) Cooperative company D) Partnership firm

कोणती कंपनी विमा संरक्षण देते?

- अ) कॉरपोरेट कंपनी ब) विमा कंपनी
क) सहकारी कंपनी ड) भागीदारी संस्था

Q.16 To provide consultancy to insurance Regulatory and Development Authority _____ is appointed.

- A) Insurance Council B) Insurance Ombudsman
C) Agents D) Board of Directors .

विमा व्यवसायाचे व्यावसायिक नियमन विकास करण्यासाठी सल्ला देण्याची जबाबदारी _____ वर सोपवण्यात आली आहे.

- अ) विमामंडळे ब) विमालोकपाल क) अभिकर्ता ड) संचालक मंडळ

Q.17. Which of the following is wrong Pair?

- A) Fire Insurance - Protection against fire losses
B) Marine Insurance - Protection against Marine losses
C) Coop Insurance - Protection against crop losses
D) Cattle Insurance - Protection against health

खालील पैकी चुकीची जोडी कोणती ?

- अ) अग्नि विमा - आगीपासून संरक्षण
ब) सागरी विमा - सामुद्रिक धोक्यापासून संरक्षण
क) पीक विमा - पिकाची हानी धोक्यापासून संरक्षण
ड) जनावरांचा विमा - आरोग्य संरक्षण

Q.18 Recently in India, _____ life insurance Companies are actively working in public and Private sector.

- A) 21 B) 22 C) 24 D) 25

भारतात आजघडीला सार्वजनिक व खाजगी क्षेत्रातील मिळून _____ कंपन्या आयुर्विमाक्षेत्रात कार्यरत आहेत.

- अ) २१ ब) २२ क) २४ ड) २५

Q.19 _____ is not the benefit of whole life Policy.

- A) Family Protection B) Less amount of premium
C) Provision for Property Tax D) Benefit to Legacy

_____ हा आजीवन विम्याचा फायदा नाही.

- अ) कुटुंबास संरक्षण ब) कमी दराने विमाहत्ता
क) मालमत्ता कराची तरतूद ड) वारसास फायदा

Q.20 There are _____ steps involved in tradition method of Insurance Procedure.

- A) 7 B) 8 C) 9 D) 10

आयुर्विमा उतरविण्याची पारंपारिक कार्यपद्धती मध्ये _____ टप्पे येतात.

- अ) ७ ब) ८ क) ९ ड) १०

Q.21 The schemes under Endowment policy are _____ Popular.

- A) Less B) More C) limited D) Very less

हयातीतील विमापत्रे _____ लोकप्रिय आहेत.

- अ) कमी ब) अधिक क) मर्यादित ड) खूपकमी

Q.22 Insurance Agent is mediator of _____.

- A) Insured person and cooperative Institutions
B) Co-operative & Partnership Firms
C) Insured person & Insurance Company.
D) Partnership firm & Insured company

विमा प्रतिनिधी हा _____ यांच्यातील दुवा असतो.

- अ) विमेदार व सहकारी संस्था ब) सहकारी संस्था व भागीदारी संस्था
क) विमेदार व विमाकंपनी ड) भागीदारी संस्था व विमेदार

Q.23 Head office of IRDA is in _____.

- A) Hyderabad B) Pune C) Delhi D) Chennai

प्राधिकरणाचे मुख्य कार्यालय _____ येथे आहे.

- अ) हैद्राबाद ब) पुणे क) दिल्ली ड) चेन्नई

Q.24 _____ is the first receipt of paying Insurance Premium.

- A) Cover note B) Surrender value
C) Term Insurance policy D) Insurance policy

_____ ही आयुर्विमाचा पहिला हप्ता भरण्याची पावती होय.

- अ) कच्चे विमापत्र ब) सोड किंमत
क) मुदतीविमा पत्र ड) विमापत्र

Q.25 Insurance proposal form has _____ main parts.

- A) Two B) Three C) One D) Four

विम्याचा प्रस्ताव अर्ज _____ भागात विभागलेला असतो.

- अ) दोन ब) तीन क) एक ड) चार

Q.26 According to Income tax Act, under section _____ insured Person get tax exemption in ULIP policy.

- A(80C, 80D B(80G, 80C C(80C, 80 E D(80E, 80D

युलिप योजनेत गुंतवणूक करणार्या विमेदाराला आयकर कायद्यातील _____ खाली कर सवलत प्राप्त होते.

- अ) ८० सी, ८० डी ब) ८०जी, ८० सी

- क) ८० सी, ८० इ ड) ८० ई, ८०डी

Q.27 _____ Policy is suitable to enter entrepreneurs and Servants.

- A) Convertible term Insurance plan
B) Regular term Insurance plan
C) Group term insurance scheme
D) Increasing term Insurance plan

उद्योग व व्यापार क्षेत्राशी संबंधित उद्योजक व सेवकवर्गाना _____ विमा घेता येतो.

- अ) परिवर्तनीय मुदती विमा ब) नियमित मुदती विमा
क) समूह मुदती विमा योजना ड) वाढती मुदती विमा

Q.28 Wagering Contract is _____ contract.

- A) Legal B) Illegal
C) Registered D) Unregistered

जुगारी करार हा _____ करार आहे.

- अ) कायदेशीर ब) बेकायदेशीर
क) नोंदणीकृत ड) अनोंदणीकृत

Q.29 Person who demands Insurance protection is _

- A) Manger B) Insured person
C) Merchant D) Engineer

विमा संरक्षण मागणारी व्यक्ती / संस्था _____ होय.

- अ)व्यवस्थापक ब)विमेदार क) व्यापारी ड) इंजिनियर

Q.30 Insurance Principles are divided in _____ parts.

- A) One B) Two C) Three D) Five

30. विमा व्यवसायाच्या मूलतत्त्वांचे वर्गीकरण _____ भागात केले आहे.

- अ) एक ब) दोन क)तीन ड)चार

Q.1 Which company provides Insurance Protection?

- A) Corporate company B) Insurance company
C) Co-operative company D) Partnership firm

कोणती संस्था विमा संरक्षण देते?

- अ) कॉरपोरेट कंपनी ब) विमा कंपनी
क) सहकारी संस्था ड) भागीदारी संस्था

Q.2 Insurance Agent is mediator of _____

- A) Insured person and cooperative
B) Co-operative and partnership firm
C) Insured person and Insurance Company.
D) Partnership firm and insured person.

विमा प्रतिनिधी _____ यांच्यातील दुवा असतो.

- अ) विमेदार व सहकारी संस्था ब) सहकारी संस्था व भागीदारी संस्था
क) विमेदार व विमा कंपनी ड) भागीदारी संख्या व विमेदार

Q.3 The Remuneration paid by the insured person to insurance company is called _____.

- A) Profit B) Rent C) Insurance premium D) Salary

विमेदाराने पैशाच्या स्वरूपात दिलेला मोबदला म्हणजे _____

- अ) नफा ब) भाडे क) विमा हप्ता ड) पगार

Q.4 Husband and wife both have _____ insurable interest in each other's life.

- A) one B) Two C) limited D) Unlimited

पतीपत्नी या दोघांना एकमेकांच्या आयुष्यात _____ विमेयहित असते

- अ) एक ब) दोन क) मर्यादित ड) अमर्यादित

Q.5 To get valid and legal contract it should be in _____

- A) Oral B) Written C) Limited D) Private

कोणताही करार कायदेशीर ठरण्यासाठी _____ असावा लागतो

- अ) तोंडी ब) लेखी क) मर्यादित ड) खाजगी

Q.6 Premium amount in whole life Policy is _____

- A) High B) less C) Common D) medium

आजीवन विमापत्रा वर हप्त्याच्या दर _____ असतो.

- अ) जास्त ब) कमी क) सामान्य ड) मध्यम

Q.7 An Amount received before it's maturity to the insured person is called _____.

- A) Paid up Policy B) surrender value
C) Insurance Amount D) Bonus

मुदतीपूर्वी विमापत्र विमा कंपनीला परत केल्यावर मिळणारी रोख रक्कम म्हणजे _____.

- अ) हप्त्यामुक्त किंमत ब) सोड किंमत क) विमा रक्कम ड) बोनस

Q.8 Life Insurance company started in India _____ century.

- A) 18th B) 19th C) 20th D) 21st

भारतात आयुर्विमा व्यवसायाची सुरुवात _____ व्या शतकात झाली.

- अ) 18 व्या ब) 19 व्या क) २० व्या ड) २१ व्या

Q.9 The Schemes under _____ Policy are more popular.

- A) Endowment B) whole life C) Term D) Money Back

_____ विमापत्रे अधिक लोकप्रिय आहेत.

- अ) हयातीतील ब) आजीवन क) मुदती ड) मनीबॅक

Q.10 _____ Person demands Insurance protection.

- A) Insured Person B) Partners C) Insurance company D) Employee

_____ ही व्यक्ती विमा संरक्षण मागते.

- अ) विमेदार ब) भागीदार क) विमा कंपनी ड) कर्मचारी

Q.11 Insurance is a _____ contract.

- A) Legal B) Illegal C) Oral D) Physical.

विमा हा एक _____ करार आहे.

- अ) कायदेशीर ब) बेकायदेशीर क) मौखिक ड) भौतिक

Q.12 To get Raider _____ premium amount is filled.

- A) Fixed B) Less C) More D) limited

रायडर मिळविण्यासाठी _____ हसा भरावा लागतो.

- अ) निश्चित ब) कमी क) ज्यादा ड) मर्यादित

Q.13 Which of the following is not an advantage of ULIP policy.

- A) Flexibility B) Liquidity C) Transparency D) Risk

खालील पैकी कोणता फायदा युलिफ योजनेचा नाही.

- अ) लवचिकता ब) रोखता क) पारदर्शकता ड) जोखीम

Q.14 _____ claim made to get insurance amount after the death of insured person.

- A) Life insurance B) Whole Life insurance
C) Maturity claim D) Death claim

विमेदाराच्या मृत्यूनंतर विमा रक्कम मिळवण्यासाठी केलेला दावा _____

- अ) आयुर्विमा ब) आजीवन विमा

- क) परिपक्वता दावा ड) मृत्यु दावा

Q.15 The process of transferring rights and ownership of Insurance policy to other person is called _____

- A) Forfeiture of Insurance Policy B) Assignment
C) Nomination D) Surrender Value

विमापत्रावरील अधिकार मालकी दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीस हस्तांतरित करण्याची प्रक्रिया म्हणजे _____

- अ) विमापत्र जप्त करणे ब) अभिहस्तांकन

- क) वारसा नेमणूक ड) सोड किंमत

Q.16 _____ is not the primary principle of insurance.

- A) Principle of Insurable interest B) Principle of Co-operation
C) Principle of Probability D) Principle of Subrogation

_____ हे तत्व विम्याचे प्राथमिक तत्व नाही.

- अ) विमेयहित तत्व ब)सहकाराचे तत्व
क) संभाव्यतेचे तत्व ड) मालकी हक्क बदलाचे तत्व

Q.17 According to Income tax Act, under section 80C, 80D insured Person get tax exemption in _____ policy.

- A) Term B(ULIP C(Group Insurance D(Money back

_____ योजनेत गुंतवणूक करणार्या विमेदाराला आयकर कायद्यातील ८०सी, ८० डी खाली कर सवलत प्राप्त होते.

- अ) मुदत ब) युलिप क) समूह विमा ड) मनीबँक

Q.18 Insurance proposal form has _____ main parts.

- A) Two B) Three C) One D) Four

विम्याचा प्रस्ताव अर्ज _____ भागात विभागलेला असतो.

- अ) दोन ब) तीन क) एक ड) चार

Q.19 Head office of IRDA is in _____.

- A) Hyderabad B) Pune C) Delhi D) Chennai

प्राधिकरणाचे मुख्य कार्यालय _____ येथे आहे.

- अ) हैद्राबाद ब) पुणे क) दिल्ली ड) चेन्नई

Q.20 To provide consultancy to insurance Regulatory and Development Authority _____ is appointed.

- A) Insurance Council B) Insurance Ombudsman
C) Agents D) Board of Directors .

विमा व्यवसायाचे व्यावसायिक नियमन विकास करण्यासाठी सल्ला देण्याची जबाबदारी _____ वर सोपवण्यात आली आहे.

- अ) विमामंडळे ब) विमालोकपाल क) अभिकर्ता ड) संचालक मंडळ

Q.21 Person who demands Insurance protection is _

- A) Manger B) Insured person C) Merchant D) Engineer

विमा संरक्षण मागणारी व्यक्ती / संस्था _____ होय.

- अ)व्यवस्थापक ब)विमेदार क) व्यापारी ड) इंजिनियर

Q.22 Insurance Principles are divided in_____ parts.

- A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four

विमा व्यवसायाच्या मूलतत्त्वांचे वर्गीकरण _____ भागात केले आहे.

- अ) एक ब) दोन क)तीन ड)चार

Q.23 _____ insurance helps to get compensation against natural calamities from crop risk.

. A) Motor B) Life C) Crop D) Marine
नैसर्गिक संकटामुळे पिकाच्या होणार्या हानीची भरपाई _____ विम्याद्वारे केली जाते.

अ) वाहन ब) जीवन क) पीक ड)सागरी

Q.24 _____ policy helps to the employer to get compensation against employees dishonesty.

. A) Fidelity Guarantee insurance B) Fire Insurance
C) Cattle Insurance D) Crop Insurance

नोकराच्या अप्रामाणिकपणामुळे होणारे नुकसान टाळण्यासाठी मालकास _____
_____ विमा घेता येतो.

अ) प्रमणिकपणाचा हमी विमा ब) अग्निविमा
क)जनावरांचा विमा ड)पीक विमा

Q. 25 The insurance is useful to _____

A) Common Man B) Traders
C) Agriculture D) All of the above

विम्याची आवश्यकता _____ आहे.

अ)सामान्य व्यक्तीस ब) व्यापारी वर्गास क)कृषिक्षेत्रास
ड)यापैकी सर्वास

Q. 26 Principle of Cooperation is _____ principle of insurance.

A) Primary B) Secondary
C) First D) Last

सहकाराचे तत्व हे विम्याचे _____ तत्व आहे.

अ)प्राथमिक ब) दुय्यम क)प्रथमचे ड)शेवटचे

Q. 27 According to _____ insurance is a device for the transfer of an insurer of certain risks of economic loss that would otherwise be borne by the insured.

A) Prof. Mayerson B) Prof. Hansell
C) Riegel and Miller D) Justice Lawrence

_____ मते विमा ही एक अशी व्यवस्था आहे की ज्यात विमेदाराला सोसाव्या लागणाऱ्या आर्थिक नुकसानीची भरपाई विशिष्ट मोबदल्यात करण्याचे विमेकारी मान्य करतो.

अ) प्रो. मेयरसन ब) प्रो. हंसल

क) रिगेल आणि मिलर

ड) जस्टीस लौरेंस

Q. 28 Insurance is a contract where _____ parties are involved.

A) One

B) Two

C) Three

D) Four

विमा हा एक करार आहे ज्यामध्ये _____ पक्ष असतात.

अ) एक

ब) दोन

क) तीन

ड) चार

Q. 29 To get benefit of paid up policy , insured person has to pay at least _____ years premium to the insurance company.

A) One

B) Two

C) Three

D) Four

विमापत्र

अ) एक

ब) दोन

क) तीन

ड) चार

Q. 30 _____ is the first receipt of paying Insurance Premium.

A) Cover note

B) Surrender value

C) Term Insurance policy

D) Insurance policy

_____ ही आयुर्विमाचा पहिला हप्ता भरण्याची पावती होय.

अ) कच्चे विमापत्र

ब) सोड किंमत

क) मुदतीविमा पत्र

ड) विमापत्र

Subject: Insurance Paper I

Q.1 Insurance is not _____

- A) Business B) Written Contract
C) Wagering Contract D) Safe

विमा हा _____ नाही.

- अ) व्यवसाय ब) लिखित करार
क) जुगारी करार ड) सुरक्षित

Q.2 Insurance is a contract of _____

- A) Indemnity B) Surety C) Guarantee D) Warrantee

विमा हा _____ करार आहे.

- अ) नुकसान भरपाईचा ब) निश्चितीचा
क) खात्रीचा ड) हमीचा

Q.3 The Remuneration paid by the insured person to insurance company is called _____.

- A) Profit B) Rent C) Insurance premium D) Salary

विमेदाराने पैशाच्या स्वरूपात दिलेला मोबदला म्हणजे _____

- अ) नफा ब) भाडे क) विमा हप्ता ड) पगार

Q.4 Husband and wife both have _____ insurable interest in each other's life.

- A) one B) Two C) limited D) Unlimited

पतीपत्नी या दोघांना एकमेकांच्या आयुष्यात _____ विमेयहित असते

- अ) एक ब) दोन क) मर्यादित ड) अमर्यादित

Q.5 To get valid and legal contract it should be in _____

- A) Oral B) Written C) Limited D) Private

कोणताही करार कायदेशीर ठरण्यासाठी _____ असावा लागतो

- अ) तोंडी ब) लेखी क) मर्यादित ड) खाजगी

Q.6 Premium amount in whole life Policy is _____

- A) High B) less C) Common D) medium

आजीवन विमापत्रावर हप्त्याच्या दर _____ असतो.

- अ) जास्त ब) कमी क) सामान्य ड) मध्यम

Q.7 An Amount received before it's maturity to the insured person is called _____.

- A) Paid up Policy B) surrender value
C) Insurance Amount D) Bonus

मुदतीपूर्वी विमापत्र विमा कंपनीला परत केल्यावर मिळणारी रोख रक्कम म्हणजे _____.

- अ) हसामुक्त किंमत ब) सोड किंमत क) विमा रक्कम ड) बोनस

Q.8 Life Insurance company started in India _____ century.

- A) 18th B) 19th C) 20th D) 21st

भारतात आयुर्विमा व्यवसायाची सुरुवात _____ व्या शतकात झाली.

- अ) 18 व्या ब) 19 व्या क) २०व्या ड) २१व्या

Q.9 Principle of Insurable interest means _____

- A) Utmost Good Faith B) Subrogation
C) Monetary Interest D) Indemnity

विमेयहित म्हणजे विमेदाराचे विमित वस्तुमधील _____ होय.

- अ) परस्पर विश्वास ब) मालकी हक्क
क) आर्थिक हितसंबंध ड) नुकसान भरपाई

Q.10 _____ Person demands Insurance protection.

- A) Insured Person B) Partners C) Insurance company D) Employee

_____ ही व्यक्ती विमा संरक्षण मागते.

- अ) विमेदार ब) भागीदार क) विमा कंपनी ड) कर्मचारी

Q.11 Insurance is a _____ contract.

- A) Legal B) Illegal C) Oral D) Physical.

विमा हा एक _____ करार आहे.

- अ) कायदेशीर ब) बेकायदेशीर क) मौखिक ड) भौतिक

Q.12 _____ insurance covers many persons under one contract.

- A) Public B) Group C) Personal D) General

_____ विमा एकाच वेळी अनेक व्यक्तींना विमा संरक्षण देते.

- अ) सार्वजनिक ब) समूह क) खाजगी ड) सर्वसाधारण

Q.13 Which of the following is not an advantage of ULIP policy.

- A) Flexibility B) Liquidity C) Transparency D) Risk

खालील पैकी कोणता फायदा युलिफ योजनेचा नाही.

- अ) लवचिकता ब) रोखता क) पारदर्शकता ड) जोखीम

Q.14 Life insurance is _____ contract.

- A) Long term B) Short term
C) Medium term D) One year

आयुर्विमा हा _____ मुदतीचा करार आहे.

- अ) दीर्घ ब) लघु
क) मध्यम ड) एक वर्ष

Q.15 The process of transferring rights and ownership of Insurance policy to other person is called _____

- A) Forfeiture of Insurance Policy B) Assignment
C) Nomination D) Surrender Value

विमापत्रावरील अधिकार मालकी दुसऱ्या व्यक्तीस हस्तांतरित करण्याची प्रक्रिया म्हणजे _____

- अ) विमापत्र जप्त करणे ब) अभिहस्तांकन

क) वारसा नेमणूक ड) सोड किंमत

Q.16 _____ is not the primary principle of insurance.

- A) Principle of Insurable interest B) Principle of Co-operation
C) Principle of Probability D) Principle of Subrogation

_____ हे तत्व विम्याचे प्राथमिक तत्व नाही.

- अ) विमेयहित तत्व ब)सहकाराचे तत्व
क) संभाव्यतेचे तत्व ड) मालकी हक्क बदलाचे तत्व

Q.17 Which of the following is wrong Pair?

- A) Fire Insurance - Protection against fire losses
B) Marine Insurance - Protection against Marine losses
C) Crop Insurance - Protection against crop losses
D) Cattle Insurance - Protection against health

खालील पैकी चुकीची जोडी कोणती ?

- अ)अग्नि विमा - आगीपासून संरक्षण
ब) सागरी विमा- सामुद्रिक धोक्यापासून संरक्षण
क)पीक विमा- पिकाची हानी धोक्यापासून संरक्षण
ड) जनावरांचा विमा- आरोग्य संरक्षण

Q.18 Insurance proposal form has _____ main parts.

- A) Two B) Three C) One D) Four

विम्याचा प्रस्ताव अर्ज _____ भागात विभागलेला असतो.

- अ) दोन ब) तीन क) एक ड) चार

Q.19 To get compensation against fire losses _____ is taken.

- A) Marine Insurance B) Fire Insurance
C) Personal Insurance D) Life Insurance

अग्नीमुळे होणाऱ्या संभाव्य नुकसानीच्या भरपाई साठी _____ घेता येतो.

- अ) सागरी विमा ब) अग्निविमा
क) व्यक्तिगत विमा ड) आयुर्विमा

Q.20 Insurance Act passed in _____

- A) 1938 B) 1956 C) 1999 D) 1936

विमा कायदा _____ साली अस्तित्वात आला.

- अ) १९३८ ब) १९५६ क) १९९९ ड) १९३६

Q.21 Person who demands Insurance protection is _

- A) Manger B) Insured person C) Merchant D) Engineer

विमा संरक्षण मागणारी व्यक्ती / संस्था _____ होय.

- अ)व्यवस्थापक ब)विमेदार क) व्यापारी ड) इंजिनियर

Q.22 Insurance Principles are divided in _____ parts.

- A) One B) Two C) Three D) Four

विमा व्यवसायाच्या मूलतत्त्वांचे वर्गीकरण _____ भागात केले आहे.

अ) एक ब) दोन क)तीन ड)चार

Q.23 _____ insurance helps to get compensation against natural calamities from crop risk.

A) Motor B) Life C) Crop D) Marine

नैसर्गिक संकटामुळे पिकाच्या होणार्या हानीची भरपाई _____ विम्याद्वारे केली जाते.

अ) वाहन ब) जीवन क) पीक ड)सागरी

Q.24 _____ policy helps to the employer to get compensation against employees dishonesty.

A) Fidelity Guarantee insurance B) Fire Insurance
C) Cattle Insurance D) Crop Insurance

नोकराच्या अप्रामाणिकपणामुळे होणारे नुकसान टाळण्यासाठी मालकास _____ विमा घेता येतो.

अ) प्रमणिकपणाचा हमी विमा ब) अग्निविमा
क)जनावरांचा विमा ड)पीक विमा

Q. 25 The insurance is useful to _____

A) Common Man B) Traders
C) Agriculture D) All of the above

विम्याची आवश्यकता _____ आहे.

अ)सामान्य व्यक्तीस ब) व्यापारी वर्गास क)कृषिक्षेत्रास
ड)यापैकी सर्वास

Q. 26 Principle of Cooperation is _____ principle of insurance.

A) Primary B) Secondary
C) First D) Last

सहकाराचे तत्व हे विम्याचे _____ तत्व आहे.

अ)प्राथमिक ब) दुय्यम क)प्रथमचे ड)शेवटचे

Q. 27 According to _____ insurance is a device for the transfer of an insurer of certain risks of economic loss that would otherwise be borne by the insured.

A) Prof. Mayerson B) Prof. Hansell
C) Riegel and Miller D) Justice Lawrence

_____ मते विमा ही एक अशी व्यवस्था आहे की ज्यात विमेदाराला सोसाव्या लागणाऱ्या आर्थिक नुकसानीची भरपाई विशिष्ट मोबदल्यात करण्याचे विमेकारी मान्य करतो.

आ) प्रो. मेयरसन

ब) प्रो. हंसल

क) रिगेल आणि मिलर

ड) जस्टीस लौरेंस

Q. 28 Insurance is a contract where _____ parties are involved.

A) One

B) Two

C) Three

D) Four

विमा हा एक करार आहे ज्यामध्ये _____ पक्ष असतात.

अ) एक

ब) दोन

क) तीन

ड) चार

Q. 29 To get benefit of paid up policy , insured person has to pay at least _____ years premium to the insurance company.

A) One

B) Two

C) Three

D) Four

विमापत्र हप्तमुक्त होण्यासाठी किमान _____ वर्षांचे हप्ते भरावे लागतात.

अ) एक

ब) दोन

क) तीन

ड) चार

Q. 30 _____ is the first receipt of paying Insurance Premium.

A) Cover note

B) Surrender value

C) Term Insurance policy

D) Insurance policy

_____ ही आयुर्विमाचा पहिला हप्ता भरण्याची पावती होय.

अ) कच्चे विमापत्र

ब) सोड किंमत

क) मुदतीविमा पत्र

ड) विमापत्र

Shivaji University, Kolhapur
M.Com. (Part I) (Semester- I)
Managerial Economics Paper I

1. is a traditional objective of Business Firm

- A) Profit Deduction B) Sales Maximisation C) Profit Maximisation D) Loss Deduction

2. Profit = Total Revenue (-)

- A) Total Sales B. Total Cost C. Marginal Revenue D. Marginal Cost

3. Marginal cost curve must intersect marginal Revenue from below i.e.

- A. $MC \neq AR$ B. $MC \neq TR$ C. $MC \neq MR$ D. $TR \neq AR$

4. According to 'Baumol' sales Revenue Maximisation is an alternative objective to.....

- A. Profit Maximisation B. Profit Reduction C.
No Profit No Loss D. BEP

5. is the difference between Total Revenue & Total Cost.

- A. Sales B. Profit C. Loss D. Credit

6. is a process of selecting the best out of alternative opportunities.

- A. Planning B. Organising C. Controlling D. Decision Making

7. The Study of the following part includes in Micro Economics.

- A. Individual Consumer B. General Price level

C. National Income

D. Public Finance

8. The cost curve is also known as planning curve.

A. Long Run Average

B. Short Run Average

C. Long Run Total

D. Long Run Variable

9. Law of Demand is given by

A. Alfred Marshall

B. Henry Fayol

C. F.W. Taylor

D. Peter Drucker

10. The Demand for Producer goods is

A. Derived Demand or Induced Demand

B. Autonomous Demand or Direct Demand

C. Actual Demand or Direct Demand

D. Latent Demand or Potential Demand

11. When a big change in price causes a small change in demand is called.....

A. Highly Elastic Demand

B. Moderately Elastic Demand

C. Low Elastic Demand

D. Inelastic Demand

12. No change in demand even though there is change in income shows income elasticity.

A. Less

B. Negative

C. Positive

D. Zero

13. Budget line is also called line

A. Prime

B. Price

C. Sales

D. Lost

14. Higher Indifference curve indicates a level of satisfaction

- A. Higher B. Negative C. Positive D. Lower

15. At the point of Tangency the marginal rate of substitution must be

- A. Increasing B. Decreasing C. Diminishing D. Zero

16. Production function is the relationship between and output within the give Technology.

- A. Input B. Income C. Interest D. Raw Material

17. Long run Production function has stages.

- A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. 6

18. Break even analysis is important for increasing margin of a business.

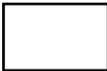
- A. Interest B. Employment C. Profit D. Cost

19. The law of variable proportions depicts the relationship between input and output in period.

- A. Long run B. Short run C. Medium run D. Very long run

20. Return to scale is the function

- A. Long run Production B. Short run Production
C. Long run Demand D. Long Run supply



21. Total Revenue – Explicit cost =

- A. Accounting Profit B. Accounting Loss
C. No loss no Profit D. Income

22. Indifference curve is of nature.

- A. Increasing B. Upgrading C. Falling D. Decreasing

23. $TC = TFC + \dots\dots\dots$

- A. AVC B. AFC C. TVC D. ATC

24. Managerial Economics deals mainly with And

- A. Decision making and organisation
B. Decision making and forward planning
C. Planning and Execution
D. Planning and Retention

25. When Sales Revenue of a firm become maximum at that point Marginal Revenue becomes

- A. Negative B. Positive C. Zero D. Parallel

26. Indifference curve is a very important tool of Analysis of Demand.

- A. Cardinal B. Ordinal C. Measurement D. Numerical

27. Cost is the addition made to the total cost when one more unit is produced.

- A. Average B. Total C. Marginal D. Variable

28. Demand for Salt is

- A. Inelastic B. Highly Elastic C. Moderately Elastic D. Low Elastic

29. Of Demand is the analysis of the past and present demand conditions with a view to draw inferences about the future demand.

- A. Budgeting B. Analysing C. Forecasting D. Estimating



30. When a change in price leads to no change in total expenditure the demand elasticity is.....

A. Zero

B. Unitary

C. Positive

D. Negative

Answer Sheet

- 1) C - Profit Maximisation
- 2) B - Total Cost
- 3) C - $MC \neq MR$
- 4) A - Profit Maximisation
- 5) B - Profit
- 6) D - Decision Making
- 7) A - Individual Consumer
- 8) A - Long Run Average
- 9) A - Alfred Marshall
- 10) A - Derived Demand or Induced Demand
- 11) D - Inelastic Demand
- 12) D – Zero
- 13) B - Price
- 14) A - Higher
- 15) B - Decreasing
- 16) A - Input
- 17) B - 3
- 18) C - Profit
- 19) B - Short run
- 20) A - Long run Production
- 21) A - Accounting Profit
- 22) C - Falling
- 23) C - TVC

24) B - Decision making and Forward planning

25) C - Zero

26) B - Ordinal

27) C - Marginal

28) A - Inelastic

29) C - Forecasting

30) B - Unitary

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

M.Com. (Part I) (Semester- II)

Managerial Economics Paper II

1) Which of the following is not correct in case of long-run equilibrium of a firm under perfect competition?

- a) Occurs where average revenue curve of a firm is tangent to its long-run average total cost curve.
- b) Occurs when a firm earns zero economic profits
- c) Occurs when a firm makes only normal profits in the long run.
- d) Some firms may suffer losses

2) The demand curve for a perfect competitive firm is -----

- a) Is downward sloping
- b) Is perfectly inelastic
- c) Is perfectly elastic
- d) Is a horizontal straight line

3) The slope of demand curve under monopoly is -----.

- A) Positively Sloping
- B) Parallel to x axis
- C) Parallel to y axis
- D) Negatively Sloping

4) Which one of the following are correct? Perfectly competitive firm:

- A) Are price makers
- B) Are price takers
- C) Are quantity adjusters, but not price makers
- D) Both 'b' and 'c'

5) The nature of commodity in the monopoly market is -----

- A) Differentiated
- B) Mixed in nature
- C) Pure
- D) Homogeneous

6) ----- is the condition for the short-run price determination under monopoly.

- A) $AC = AR$
- B) $MC = MR$
- C) $MC = AC$
- D) $MR = AR$

7) In what situation monopolist can get excess profit.

- A) $P < ATC$
- B) $P > ATC$
- C) $P = ATC$
- D) $P = AR$

18) What is the nature of commodity under the Monopolistic Competition?

- A) Homogeneous B) Differentiate C) Close Substitutes D) Both b and c

19) If a price making monopolistic firm wants to maximise its sales revenue, it should -----.

- a) Set the highest price it can get
b) Set the lowest price it can get
c) Choose a selling price at where the extra revenue received from the last unit sold exceeds the extra cost of making that unit.
d) Choose a selling price at which the elasticity of demand for its product is unity.

20) $P = \text{-----} + AFC + M$

- A) AC B) AR C) ATC d) AVC

21) The Monopolist sells his product at a lower price in a foreign market than in the home market is called -----.

- A) Competition B) Dumping C) Price Discrimination D) Bargaining

22) Recessionary stage ultimately gives rise to economic -----.

- A) Recovery B) Depression C) Prosperity D) Recession

23) Cob -Web theory has given ----- types of oscillations.

- A) Two B) Three C) Four D) Five

24) In case of ----- the price is rising rapidly every moment without any limit.

- A) Running Inflation B) Hyper Inflation C) Walking Inflation D) Creeping Inflation

25) CRR stands for.

- A) Cash Reserve Rate B) Cash Reserve Ratio
C) Cash Reverse Rate D) Corporate Rate Ratio

26) ----- is one of the measures to control inflation.

Answer Sheet

- 1) d - Some firms may suffer losses
- 2) d - Is a horizontal straight line
- 3) d - Negatively Sloping
- 4) d - Both 'b' and 'c'
- 5) d - Homogeneous
- 6) b - $MC = MR$
- 7) b - $P > ATC$
- 8) b - Cost plus pricing
- 9) d - Single
- 10) b - Multi Product
- 11) c - Capital Budgeting
- 12) c - Net Present Value
- 13) c - Price Discrimination
- 14) c - Trade Cycles
- 15) c - Henry Schultz, Jan Tinbergen, Arthur Hanau
- 16) d - Four
- 17) d - Multiplier Accelerator
- 18) d - Both b and
- 19) d - Choose a selling price at which the elasticity of demand for its product is unity
- 20) d - AVC
- 21) b - Dumping
- 22) b - Depression
- 23) b - Three
- 24) b - Hyper Inflation
- 25) b - Cash Reserve Ratio
- 26) c - Selective Credit Control
- 27) c - Income
- 28) c - TR and TC
- 29) c - Going Rate
- 30) c - Total Cost of Production

Shivaji University, Kolhapur

M.Com. (Part I) (Semester- I)

Management Concepts and Organisational Behaviour - Paper I

1) ----- is the first and foremost function of management.

- A) Planning B) Organising C) Staffing D) Forecasting

2) ----- is getting things done through others.

- A) Management B) Finance C) Human Resource Management D) Research

3) Motion Study & Fatigue Study Propounded by -----

- A) Frank B. Gilberth B) F. W. Taylor
C) Henry Fayol D) Peter Drucker

4) MBO stands for -----

- A) Mangement by Objectives B) Mangement by Organisation
C) Mangement by Obstacles D) Mangement by Obsession

5) ----- is the ability to influence a group towards the achievement of goals.

- A) Leadership B) Management C) Motivation D) Staffing

6) ----- is the first step Planning Process.

- A) Making Forecast B) Determination of Objective
C) Formulation of Policies D) Follow – up

7) ----- is concerned with making things different.

- A) Formulation of Policies B) Change
C) Development D) Management

8) Here one person/ one group/ one side dominates the other and forces to accept the opinion.

- A) Formulation B) Domination C) Compromise D) Integration

- 9) Management by Objectives Concept developed by -----
- A) Frank B. Gilberth B) Peter Drucker C) Henry Fayol D) F. W. Taylor
- 10) ----- is the act of stimulating someone or oneself to get a desired course of action.
- A) Leadership B) Motivation C) Organising D) Controlling
- 11) Following is the modern technique of controlling.
- A) Internal Audit B) Standard Costing
C) Mangement Information System D) Break-even Point analysis
- 12) ----- means co-ordinating the activities and efforts of people at work within an organisation
- A) Internal Audit B) External Co-ordinationd
C) Internal Co-ordinationd D) Budgetory Control
- 13) Consultative Leadership is the part of -----
- A) Managerial Grid B) House's Path Theory
C) Likerts's Four System Leadership D) Budgetory Control
- 14) When a scope of Business crosses national border, is management called as -----
- A) Management by Objectives B) Management by Organisation
C) International Management D) Managerial Grid Budgetory Control
- 15) Name the Indian Strategic Guru
- A) Michael Porter B) Peter Drucker C) C. K. Prahlad D) Dhirubai Ambani
- 16) ----- is conducted by External Experts.
- A) Internal Audit B) Standard Costing
C) Inventory Control D) External Audit
- 17) five Forces Model Concept developed by -----
- A) Peter Drucker B) C. K. Prahlad
C) Mary Parker Follet D) Michael Porter

- 18) ----- is the one of the Interpersonal Roles of Manager defined by Henry Mintzberg.
- A) Monitor B) Spokesperson C) Entrepreneur D) Liaison
- 19) ----- can be eliminated by removing unnecessary work.
- A) Unnecessary Rest B) Unnecessary Action
C) Unnecessary Gossiping D) Unnecessary Fatigue
- 20) Impact is ----- type of skill in Managerial Skills Check List.
- A) Other B) Personal C) Problem Solving D) Interpersonal
- 21) Management as a ----- and -----
- A) Estimating and Forecasting B) Science and Art
C) Rules and Policies D) Process and Part
- 22) ----- involves determining the course, giving order and instructions, providing the dynamic leadership.
- A) Planning B) Directing C) Leading D) Organising
- 23) Authority of Trust is one of the Remedies to overcome the ----- to change.
- A) Controlling B) Resistance
C) Organising D) Planning
- 24) In this approach, management appoints many local people in foreign countries.
- A) Ethnocentric Approach B) Polycentric Approach
C) Geocentric Approach D) Geometric Approach
- 25) Blake and Monton developed the concept of ----- on styles of leadership.
- A) House's Path Theory B) Managerial Grid
C) Consultative Leadership D) Democratic Leadership
- 26) ----- needs includes food, clothes and housing needs of human being.
- A) Safety B) Social
C) Physiological D) Democratic Leadership

27) CPM stands for -----

A) Critical Path Money

B) Company People Matter

C) Critical Path Method

D) Critical People Matter

28) Connecting one activity to another activity on the basis of their interrelations is called ----
----- principle of co-ordination.

A) Early Beginning

B) Direct Contact

C) Reciprocal Relationship

D) Elasticity

29) ----- is a bundle of skills and technologies that enables a company to provide a particular benefit to customer.

A) MBO

B) Differentiation

C) Core Competence

D) Value Chain

30) Which of the following is the Financial Incentive of Motivation?

A) Praise

B) Job Rotation

C) Salary

D) Pleasure Tours of Family

- 10) When core values of the organisation are not accepted by majority of its members it is termed as -----.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| a) Strong Culture | b) Weak Culture |
| c) Dominant Culture | d) Sub-Culture |
- 11) QWL stands for -----.
- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) Quality of Weak Life | b) Quality of Wrong Life |
| c) Quality of Work Life | d) Quality |
- 12) ----- refers to the study of moral principles or values that determine whether actions are right or wrong and outcomes are good or bad
- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| a) Internal Audit | b) External Co-ordination |
| c) Ethics | d) Behaviour Control |
- 13) Persons of ----- physical activities that require skill and strength.
- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) Social Personality | b) Artistic Personality |
| c) Realistic Personality | d) Conventional Personality |
- 14) ----- affects person's behaviour i.e. actions, emotions, thoughts and reactions are triggered by it.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Attitude | b) Learning |
| c) Perception | d) Values |
- 15) Name the Indian Strategic Guru
- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| a) Michael Porter | b) Peter Drucker |
| c) C. K. Prahalad | d) Dhirubai Ambani |
- 16) A Group which is formed by the superior authority of the organisation for performing particular task is known as -----.
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a) Informal Group | b) Formal Class |
| c) Task Group | d) Formal Group |
- 17) five Forces Model Concept developed by -----
- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| a) Peter Drucker | b) C. K. Prahalad |
| c) Mary Parker Follet | d) Michael Porter |
- 18) ----- Conflicts refers to conflicts between two groups, two departments or two sections in an organisation.
- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| a) Intra group | b) Intra Personal |
| c) Inter Organisational | d) Intergroup |
- 19) ----- are related with moral flavour.
- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| a) Perception | b) Attitude |
| c) Ethics | d) Values |
- 20) ----- identifies, analyses and resolves work related problems.

- a) Quality Work Life
- b) Ethics
- c) Formal Groups
- d) Quality Circles

21) In this strategy the real needs of both the parties are properly considered to meet a solution.

- a) Lose-Lose Strategy
- b) Win – Win Strategy
- c) Win – Lose Strategy
- d) Ethical Strategy

22) A person who feels that he himself is good but there is problem with others is called -----.

- a) Inferiority Complex
- b) Superiority Complex
- c) Neurotic
- d) Rational Approach

23) ----- is one of the Individual Remedies to manage Work Stress at the work place and at the home.

- a) Chatting
- b) Relaxation
- c) Laughing
- d) Planning

24) Fair and Equitable Compensation is the first and foremost constituent of -----.

- a) Planning
- b) Quality of Work Life
- c) Job Satisfaction
- d) Job Rotation

25) ----- is the study of what people think, feel and do in and around organisations.

- a) Individual Behaviour
- b) Organisational Behaviour
- c) Group Behaviour
- d) Corporate Behaviour

26) ----- involves permanent change in Behaviour which may not be evident until situation arises.

- a) Attitude
- b) Values
- c) Learning
- d) Perception

27) ----- refers to feelings towards job.

- a) Work Life
- b) Group Behaviour
- c) Job Satisfaction
- d) Conflict

28) ----- groups formed for working together to complete particular task or job.

- a) Command Groups
- b) Informal Groups
- c) Task Groups
- d) Interest Groups

29) Such conflicts takes place between two or more organisations.

- a) Inter Group Conflict
- b) Intra Organisational Conflict
- c) Inter Organisational Conflict
- d) Intra Group Conflict

30) Higher Rate of Labour Turn Over indicates -----.

- a) Positive Job Satisfaction
- b) Job Rotation
- c) Negative Job Satisfaction
- d) No Job Satisfaction

Advanced Accountancy - Paper IV (Taxation)

Answer Sheet

- 1) a - Individual Behaviour
- 2) a - Conflict
- 3) a - Organisational Culture
- 4) a - The Autocratic Model
- 5) a - Personality
- 6) b - Intra- Personal
- 7) b - Stress
- 8) b) Role
- 9) b - Inter- Personal
- 10) b - Weak Culture
- 11) c - Quality of Work Life
- 12) c) Ethics
- 13) c - Realistic Personality
- 14) c - Perception
- 15) c - C. K. Prahlad
- 16) d - Formal Group
- 17) d - Michael Porter
- 18) d - Intergroup
- 19) d - Values
- 20) d - Quality Circles
- 21) b - Win – Win Strategy
- 22) b - Superiority Complex
- 23) b - Relaxation
- 24) b - Quality of Work Life
- 25) b - Organisational Behaviour
- 26) c - Learning
- 27) c - Job Satisfaction
- 28) c - Task Groups
- 29) c - Inter Organisational Conflict
- 30) c - Negative Job Satisfaction

B. Voc. (Part-I) (Semester-I) Examination March, 2021

English (Comp.) (Paper-A)

English for Communication (CBCS)

Practice Question Bank

- **Rewrite the following sentences by choosing correct alternatives given below:**

1. There are.....types of sentence.
 - a) **Three**
 - b) Four
 - c) Five
 - d) Six
2. Which of the following are the types of sentences?
 - a) Simple
 - b) Compound
 - c) Complex
 - d) **All of the above**
3. Thesentence must contain one finite verb.
 - a) **Simple**
 - b) Compound
 - c) Complex
 - d) None of the above
4. The.....sentence is made up of two or more main clause or independent and simple sentences.
 - a) Simple
 - b) Compound
 - c) **Complex**
 - d) All of the above

5. The.....sentence must contain one main clause and one or more subordinate clause.

a) Simple

b) Compound

c) Complex

d) All of the above

• **Identify the type of the following sentence.**

6. Milton was a great poet.

a) Simple

b) Compound

c) Complex

d) None of the above

7. The teacher told us that he would teach us poetry.

a) Simple

b) Compound

c) Complex

d) None of the above

8. Life is a bed of roses for those who think out it is a bed of thorns for those who feel.

a) Simple

b) Compound

c) Complex

d) None of the above

9. Beauty is truth and truth is beauty.

a) Simple

b) Compound

c) Complex

d) None of the above

10.I will set down what comes from her.

- a) Simple
- b) Compound
- c) Complex**
- d) None of the above

11. King Lear had three daughters.

- a) Simple**
- b) Compound
- c) Complex
- d) None of the above

12. Application letter has.....types.

- a) One
- b) Two**
- c) Three
- d) Four

13. There are.....parts of an application letter.

- a) Six
- b) Seven
- c) Eight**
- d) Nine

14. Application letter has.....and.....formats.

- a) British
- b) American
- c) Both a and b**
- d) None of the above

15. The body of letter contains.....

- a) Introduction
- b) Content
- c) Conclusion
- d) All of the above**

16. Resume/ C.V. has depend onpoints.

- a) Three
- b) Four
- c) Five**
- d) Six

17. In C.V. writingis the first point.

- a) Personal details**
- b) Experience details
- c) Educational details
- d) Extra activities

18. In C.V. writingis the last point.

- a) Personal details
- b) Experience details
- c) Educational details
- d) Reference**

19. In resume writing educational details placed on.....number.

- a) First
- b) Second**
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

20. In resume writing experience details placed on.....number.

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third**
- d) Fourth

21. Extra curricular activities should be placed on.....number in C. V. writing.

- a) First
- b) Second

- c) Third
- d) Fourth**

22. There are forms of presenting information or data.

- a) Five
- b) Six**
- c) Seven
- d) Eight

23. is mostly used for describing hierarchy.

- a) Table
- b) Pie-chart
- c) Tree diagram**
- d) Bar diagram

24. is mostly used for describing a process.

- a) Pie-chart
- b) Flow-chart**
- c) Tree diagram
- d) Bar diagram

25. is mostly used to show percentage or proportional data.

- a) Flow-chart
- b) Tree diagram
- c) Table
- d) Pie-chart**

26. are used to organize information to show pattern and relationship.

- a) Tables**
- b) Floe-chart
- c) Tree diagram
- d) Bar diagram

- 27.....represents categorization on one axis and a discrete value in the other.
- a) Table
 - b) Bar diagram**
 - c) Tree diagram
 - d) Flow chart
- 28.....is a common method to visually illustrate relationship in the data.
- a) Tree diagram
 - b) Graphs**
 - c) Bar diagram
 - d) Pie-chart
- 29.Which of the following is the correct alternative in reference to the ‘Sentence’?
- a) A sentence is a textual unit consisting of one or more words that are grammatically linked.
 - b) A sentence is a set of words that is complete in itself typically containing a subject and predicate.
 - c) Both a and b**
 - d) None of the above
- 30.A sentence has basically.....elements.
- a) Three**
 - b) Four
 - c) Five
 - d) Six
- 31.....is an element of sentence which has two types.
- a) Subject
 - b) Verb
 - c) Object**

d) None of the above

32. In which of the following sentence conjunctions are used.

a) Simple

b) Compound

c) Complex

d) None of the above

• **Identify the types of the following sentences.**

33. Since it is late, we shall return home.

a) Simple

b) Compound

c) Complex

d) None of the above

34. The classification of sentences is based on.....of the sentences.

a) Structure

b) Elements

c) Both a and b

d) None of the above

35. Vocabulary means.....

a) The body of words used in a particular language

b) The collection of words a person knows and uses

c) Both a and b

d) None of the above

36. Which of the following is the synonym for 'Vocabulary'?

a) Glossary

b) Dictionary

c) Word-stock

d) All of the above

37. A systematic arrangement of data in rows and columns is.....

a) Table

- b) Tabulation
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above
38. Pie-chart is.....
- a) Diagram with no dimensions
 - b) A circle broken down into component sub-divisions.**
 - c) Any form of pictorial representation of data.
 - d) None of the above
39. The suitable diagram to represent the data relating to the monthly expenditure on different items by a family is.....
- a) Bar diagram
 - b) Pie-chart**
 - c) Table
 - d) Flow-chart
40. Theprovides pictorial representation of given data.
- a) Flow-chart**
 - b) Tree diagram
 - c) Bar diagram
 - d) Graphs
41. A pie-chart is represented by a.....
- a) Rectangle
 - b) Circle**
 - c) Triangle
 - d) Square
42. Which of the following is not a one-dimensional diagram?
- a) Bar diagram
 - b) Pie-chart**
 - c) Graph
 - d) Table

43. For graphic presentation of a frequency distribution, the paper to be used is.....

- a) Carbon paper
- b) Ordinary paper
- c) Graph paper**
- d) None of the above

44. The vertical axis of bar diagram is also known as.....

- a) Y-axis**
- b) X-axis
- c) V-axis
- d) Z-axis

45. The horizontal axis of bar diagram is also known as.....

- a) Y-axis
- b) X-axis**
- c) V-axis
- d) Z-axis

• **Identify the forms of the underlined words in the following sentences.**

46. Kalidasa wrote three plays in Sanskrit.

- a) Subject
- b) Verb**
- c) Object
- d) Complement

47. They told story.

- a) Subject**
- b) Verb
- c) Object
- d) Complement

48. He plays cricket.

- a) Subject

- b) Verb
- c) **Object**
- d) Complement

49. The man is a good father.

- a) Subject
- b) Verb
- c) **Object**
- d) Complement

50. She sang a sweet song.

- a) Subject
- b) **Verb**
- c) Object
- d) Complement

Important Instructions for students:

1. Out of 30, attempt any 25 questions. 2. Each question carry 2 marks. 3. Use of calculator and log table is allowed. Question: Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given.

1.

Email address

*

2.

First Name (IN CAPITALS)

*

3.

Middle Name (IN CAPITALS)

*

4.

Surname (IN CAPITALS)

*

5.

Mobile Number (ONLY 10 DIGITS)

*

6.

PRN Number

*

7.

Exam Seat Number

*

* Required 12/4/2020 Important Instructions for students:

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1NK_b7uNLadL8wzirL3T_Y2vZFiA-u93Xfju_Y19DkWY/edit 2/10

Question: Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given

1. Out of 30, attempt any 25 questions. 2. Each question carry 2 marks. 3. Use of calculator and log table is allowed. Question: Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given.

8. Homonuclear diatomic molecules are found to be.....

active in Raman but inactive in IR spectra

inactive in Raman but active in IR spectra

active in both Raman and IR spectra

inactive in both Raman and IR spectra

9. Scattered light will have the higher frequency than the incident light, it is termed as.....

Stokes lines

Anti-Stokes lines

Rayleigh scattering

none of these

10. ESR spectrum of Mn (II) ions in solution shows..... lines ($I=5/2$).

two

five

seven

six

11. The hole-electron pair in lattice is called as...

lone pair

Excitation

positrons

ion pair

12. EDAX (Energy Dispersive X-ray Analysis) technique useful in identification of.....

elemental composition of materials

Structural data of material

textural data of material

none of these

13. Solution of silver nanoparticles shows different colour due to...

Different concentration

Different particle size

Different molecular condition

Different energy

14. The short wavelength region of 62 kV X-ray tube is.....

0.2 nm

0.02 nm

0.6 nm

0.06 nm

15. For two equivalent protons, the number of lines are...

$2n$

$2nI$

$2nI+1$

2n 2

16. The ESR signal intensity is directly proportional to Δn which is inversely proportional to
Pressure
Temperature
Energy
None

17. The compounds having molecular ion peak of low intensity are
aliphatic alcohols, amines, nitriles, acids, amides
alkyl halides, ethers, esters
branched chain compounds
all

18. Alkyl anilines exhibit the base peak at m/e 106. The ion responsible for it is...
Azatropylium ion
Anilinium ion
Tropylium ion
None

19. In which of the following methods, the sample is deposited onto a thin foil which is held at high voltage to accelerate the formation of secondary ions
Fast atom bombardment
Cf plasma desorption method
Laser desorption ionization
Thermospray

20. Quadrupole mass analyser
Functions as a mass filter
Employs radiofrequency electric quadrupole field to obtain m/e value
Requires no magnet
All are correct

21. Fourier transform mass spectrometry is based on.
The circular motion of ions perpendicular to a uniform magnetic field
A packet of ions is directly by an acceleration voltage into the field free drift region
The sample is subjected to high power laser pulse
Sample is volatilised

22. The size of quantum dots....
>10 nm
> 100 nm
> 50 nm
None

23. Useful information can be obtained from any ion by including collisional activated dissociation with a high pressure of a collision gas. This forms the basis of

FTMS

Tandem mass spectrometry

FAB

Chemical ionization

24. The size of nanoparticles can be manipulated using

Capping agent

Method of synthesis

Concentration of reagent

All of above

25. Green synthesis of silver nanoparticles using plant extract is based on

Reduction

Oxidation

Complexation

Precipitation

26. β - Cleavage of a bond with γ -H rearrangement to form a cation and a neutral molecule is called...

McLafferty rearrangement

Retro Diels-Alder reaction

H- transfer rearrangement

Skeletal rearrangement

27. is used for artificial heart valve due to its low weight, high strength and hardness

TiO₂

ZnO

SiC

Fe₂O₃

28. The inclusion of any common stable isotope, except O¹⁸ alters the use of

Nitrogen rule

Ring rule

Thermospry

Even electron rule

29. In 1959, A speech entitled "There is plenty of room at the bottom" was given by scientist

Albert Einstein

Richard Feynman

Newton

Marie curie

30. The morphology of nanomaterials is determined using

SEM

XRD

EDX

AFM

31. Scherrer formula is used for the determination of.....

- Morphology
- Surface area
- Crystallite size
- Grain boundary

32. The synthesis of nanomaterials by sol-gel method falls under...

- bottom up approach
- top down approach
- Both
- None

33. SIMS means.....

- Secondary image mass spectrometry
- Secondary ion mass spectrometry
- Scanning ion mass spectrometry
- Scanning image mass spectrometry

34. ESCA is electron spectroscopy while SIMS is...

- Ion Spectroscopy
- Atomic Spectroscopy
- Molecular Spectroscopy
- All

35. XPS is widely used technique for

- Surface analysis
- Chemical state
- Binding energy
- All of above

36. Analysis of surfaces can be achieved by

- XPS or ESCA
- UV-PES
- AES
- All

37. All elements produce Auger electron spectra except

- H₂ and helium
- Nitrogen
- Halogen
- Carbon

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1. Question: Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given

1. Out of 30, attempt any 25 questions. 2. Each question carry 2 marks. 3. Use of calculator and log table is allowed. Question: Choose the correct answer from the alternatives given.

8. The value of I implies -----

spin of proton

spin of electron

resultant spin of nucleus

spin of neutron

9. Pyridoxal is a form of pyridoxine which is also known as.....

Vitamin B12

Vitamin A

Vitamin B6

Biotin

10. If conjugation increases then gap between ground state and excited state -----

same

increases

decreases

none of these

11. IR stretching frequency for CO₂ is due to vibration which is observed at 3756 cm⁻¹

Symmetric stretch

Asymmetric bend

Symmetric bend

Asymmetric stretch

12. Sulpha drugs are -----.

CNS drugs

antibiotics drugs

antimalarial drugs

diuretics drugs

13. The most deshielded proton in following, ethanol has structural formula CH₃-CH₂-CHO.

methyl

methylene

methane

methine

14. ----- is the molecular ion peak of acetone with M+1 peak due to presence of

58, 13C
29, 13C
18, 2H
58, 13C or 2H

15 Combination of nicotinic acid and nicotinamide results into .

Vitamin B2
Vitamin B
Vitamin B12
Vitamin B3

16. During mass fragmentation M-18 peak is due to loss of -----

hydrogen
nitrogen
water
all

17. 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol is used as an indicator for the estimation of -----

Vitamin B
Vitamin C
Vitamin D
Vitamin E

18. 1 ppm on 500 MHz instruments uses formula to calculate value in Hz

ppm x MHz
ppm / MHz
MHz/ ppm
ppm-MHz

19. Use of radiofrequency radiation is for the ----- which fall in the range of

nuclear transformation, 300 MHz to 300 KHz
nucleus transition, 30 MHz to 3 KHz
rotational transition, 300 MHz to 3 KHz
electronic transition, 300 MHz to 30 KHz

20. Equivalent protons resonate at ----- resonance frequency and tri methylsilane contains -

----- no of equivalent hydrogen atoms
different, 12
same, 12
Same, 9
different, 9

21. ----- nm is the base value of homoannular diene, with value of exocyclic double bond and extended conjugation are -----, ----- respectively

253, 5, 30

214, 5, 5

253, 30, 5

214, 30, 5

22. Molecular formula $C_5H_{10}O$ gives two signals, the name of the compound is -----.

1- pentanone

2-pentanone

3-pentanone

all

23. Absorption of radiofrequency radiation inversion of spin state takes place is called as -----

.

resonance

flipping

change in precessional frequency

all

24. Heteroannular conjugated diene shows absorption at -----nm.

241

214

314

352

25. Vitamin C is called as ----- acid.

ascorbic

citric

acetic

oxalic

26. The signal due to proton attached to SP^3 and aromatic SP^2 hybridised carbon atom will appear in the region of

1-2 ppm to 4-5 ppm δ

2.2-4 ppm to 6-8.5 ppm δ

0.7-2.8 ppm to 6.5-8.5 ppm δ

1-2 ppm to 6-8 ppm δ

27. Oxytocin hormone secreted by ----- gland

liver

pituitary

hypothalamus

intestine

28. The range of fingerprint region is ----- cm^{-1}

2500-2000
3000-1500
3000-3500
1500-600

29. $4000\text{\AA} = \text{----- cm}$ and energy associated with is radiation is -----ev
 $4 \times 10^{-5}, 3.10$
 $40 \times 10^{-5}, 3.10$
 $4 \times 10^{-5}, 4.97 \times 10^{-19}$
 $40 \times 10^{-5}, 4.97 \times 10^{-19}$

30. Number of molecular vibrational in linear molecule is -----
 $3N-5$
 $3N$
 $3N-6$
 N

31. ----- drugs are used as an CNS drug
Sulpha
Diuretics
Barbiturate
Antihistamine

32. Shifting of absorption maximum towards the shorter wavelength is called as -----
bathochromic shift
hypsochromic shift
hyperchromic shift
hypochromic shift

33. only in ----- region we can see the object
infrared
ultra violet
microwave
visible

34. Infra red spectroscopy involves ----- transition
vibrational
rotational
electronic
vibrational and rotational

35. Progesterone is ----- hormone
female
male

growth
none of these

36.----- migration is the property of McLafferty rearrangement
gamma hydrogen
beta hydrogen
alpha hydrogen
all

37. Karl Fisher reagent is used to determine amount of ----- in drug sample
acid
salt
base
water

1. In industrial chemistry the desired product is produced at.....
- a) small scale
 - b) low level
 - c) large scale
 - d) bottom level
2. Vegetation and animals are the main sources of raw materials for industry which are obtained from.....
- a) atmosphere
 - b) hydrosphere
 - c) lithosphere
 - d) biosphere
3. Which of the following law is applied in mass balance equation?
- a) Einstein's law
 - b) First law of Newton
 - c) Faradays's law
 - d) Law of conservation of mass
4. Agitation, Distillation, Evaporation, Filtration are the examples of.....
- a) Unit Operations
 - b) Unit processes
 - c) Unit quantity
 - d) Unit values
5. The number of parts of solute per million parts of solution is known as.....solution.
- a) ppb
 - b) ppt
 - c) ppm
 - d) pph
6. The number of.....of solute present in one dm^3 of solution is known as normality.
- a) g.equivalents
 - b) equivalents
 - c) moles
 - d) grams
7. H_2SO_4 is called as.....acid.
- a) dibasic
 - b) monobasic
 - c) tribasic
 - d) none of these
8. The weight of 22,400 mL of a gas or vapor at NTP is known as its.....

- a) Equivalent weight
b) NTP weight
c) Molecular weight
d) none of these
9. The number of moles of solute present in.....of solution is known as molarity.
a) 1 dm³
b) 1 litre
c) 1000 mL
d) All of these
10. Distillation flask is also called as,
a) reboiler or pot
b) condenser
c) receiver
d) none of these
11. Froth floatation process is used to concentrate.....ore.
a) oxide
b) sulphide
c) magnetic
d) non magnetic
12. The substance forming stable foam with ore particles are called.....
a) frothers
b) collectors
c) activators
d) depressing agents
13. Compounds that decompose at boiling point are distilled by,
a) steam distillation
b) vacuum distillation
c) spinning bond distillation
d) distillation
14. Effect of oxygen on corrosion is explained by.....
a) Whitney principle
b) Evans rule
c) Faraday's rule
d) Keir's principle
15. According to electrochemical theory of corrosion.....is essential for corrosion
a) Water
b) Gas
c) Liquid
d) Solid

16. Metal becomes passive because.....layer is produced on its surface.
- a) protective
 - b) hard
 - c) visible
 - d) non transparent
17. Pure metal corrodes.....
- a) fast
 - b) slow
 - c) moderate
 - d) hardly
18. Corrosion of metal takes place at.....temperature.
- a) specific
 - b) high
 - c) low
 - d) any
19. If impurity present in technical metal is less active than itself, its corrosion.....
- a) stops
 - b) promotes
 - c) retards
 - d) reduces
20.is the process which gives the coating of oxide film on the surface of Al and its alloys
- a) electrolysis
 - b) electrophoresis
 - c) anodising
 - d) all of these
21. Current density is expressed in
- a) A/sq.ft
 - b) A/dm³
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) None of these
22. If cathode efficiency > anode efficiency, the bath becomes.....in metal content.
- a) rich
 - b) poor
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) none of these
23. Almost all paper mills use.....to bleach paper
- a) chlorine
 - b) SO₂
 - c) Both (a) and (b)

- d) nitrogen
24. For preparation of snow white paper.....dye is added.
- a) acidic
 - b) basic
 - c) direct
 - d) ultramarine
25. Fillers are.....
- a) inorganic compounds
 - b) Naturally occurring material
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) organic materials
26. Pulp is manufactured by.....process.
- a) chemical
 - b) mechanical
 - c) both (a) and (b)
 - d) none of these
27. Deriphath is a.....detergent.
- a) anionic
 - b) cationic
 - c) ampholytic
 - d) none of these
28.is a zwitterionic surfactant.
- a) Deriphath
 - b) Turkey red oil
 - c) Igepon-T
 - d) Teepol
29. Alkali that cannot be used for soap making from oil is.....
- a) Caustic soda
 - b) Caustic potash
 - c) Ethanol amine
 - d) None of these
30. Salting out of soap in hot process needs.....
- a) fat
 - b) alkali
 - c) Rock salt
 - d) oil

1. According to Arrhenius theory of electrolytic dissociation, the degree of dissociation, α is given by.....

e) $\alpha = \frac{\lambda^0}{\lambda_v}$

f) $\alpha = \lambda_v \times \lambda^0$

g) $\alpha = \lambda_v \times \lambda_v$

h) $\alpha = \frac{\lambda_v}{\lambda^0}$

2. On dilution, specific conductivity.....

e) Increases

f) Decreases

g) Remains same

h) None of these

3. If t_+ is the transport number of cation then the transport number of anion is

e) $1 + t_+$

f) $2 + t_+$

g) $1 - t_+$

h) $2 - t_+$

4. SI unit of conductance is

e) Ohm

f) Siemen

g) Mho

h) Ohm^{-1}

5. The ionic product of water is

e) 1×10^{-14}

f) 1×10^{-7}

g) $1 \times 10^{+14}$

h) $1 \times 10^{+7}$

6. The ionic conductance of water is given by

e) $K_w = [\text{H}^+] + [\text{OH}^-]$

b) $K_w = [\text{H}^+] - [\text{OH}^-]$

c) $K_w = [\text{H}^+] \cdot [\text{OH}^-]$

d) $K_w = [\text{H}^+] / [\text{OH}^-]$

7. The equation, $\lambda^0 = \lambda^0_+ + \lambda^0_-$ represents

e) Ohm's law

f) Ionic electricity law

g) Hittorf's law

h) Kohlrausch law

8. $\lambda_v = \lambda^0 - b\sqrt{C}$ is known as _____

a) Onsager

b) Kohlrausch

c) Hittorf's

d) ion electricity

9. Electric current is carried in the solution by

e) atoms

f) electrons

- g) ions
- h) molecules

10. In a solution of AgNO_3 if the transport number of Ag^+ ion is 0.48 then the transport number of NO_3^- ion is

- e) 0.48
- f) 0.52
- g) 1.48
- h) 1.52

11. In which of the following electrolyte, the equivalent and molecular conductance is same?

- e) Na_2SO_4
- f) H_2SO_4
- g) NaCl
- h) none of the above

12. BaSO_4 is

- e) Strong electrolyte
- f) non-electrolyte
- g) Sparingly soluble salt
- h) Strong Salt

13. Which of the following process involves transfer of matter?

- a) Conduction of electricity through metallic conductor.
- b) Conduction of electricity through electrolytic conductor.
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

14. Abbe's refractometer works on principle.

- a) Refraction
- b) Critical angle
- c) surface tension
- d) none of the mentioned

15. The relation, $\frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$ is known as

- e) Snell's law
- b) Raoult's law
- c) Light law
- d) Angle law

16. SI unit of surface tension is

- e) J.m
- f) J.m^2
- g) J.m^{-1}
- h) J.m^{-2}

17. The viscosity of liquid with increase in temperature

- e) increases
- f) decreases
- g) remains same
- h) does not change

18. is used to determine surface tension of liquid.

- e) tensiometer
- f) ammeter
- g) viscometer
- h) stalagmometer

19. The free energy during adsorption process

- e) increases
- f) decreases
- g) remains constant
- h) None of these

20. Langmuir isotherm consider only layer of adsorbate molecules.

- e) unimolecular
- f) bimolecular
- g) multimolecular
- h) all of the above

21. is bulk phenomenon.

- e) adsorption
- f) absorption
- g) both a and b
- h) none of these

22. α particle is nothing but,

- e) Helium nucleus
- f) electron
- g) Helium atom
- h) Electromagnetic radiation

23. β particle carries charge

- e) +1
- f) - 1
- g) +2
- h) -2

24. γ rays have ionizing power than α and β particles

- e) Higher
- f) Lower
- g) Same
- h) double

25. **Geiger-Muller (G-M) counter is based on which property of nuclear radiation?**

- e) Penetrating Power
- f) Ionization of gas molecules
- g) Scintillation
- h) Geigerization.

26. Velocity constant of third order reaction is expressed in

- e) $\text{dm}^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-1} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$

- f) $(\text{dm}^3)^2 \cdot \text{mol}^{-2} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$
- g) $(\text{dm}^3)^3 \cdot \text{mol}^{-3} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$
- h) sec^{-1}

27. Half life of third order reaction is proportional to

- e) $1/a$
- f) $1/a^2$
- g) $1/a^3$
- h) $1/a^4$

28. Lower the value of energy of activation is the reaction

- e) Slower
- f) Faster
- g) retarded
- h) none of these

29. Adsorption is multilayer in case of adsorption

- e) Chemical
- f) Physical
- g) Langmuir
- h) All of these

30. The unit of absolute ionic mobilities is

- e) $\text{Ohm}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^2$
- f) $\text{Ohm} \cdot \text{cm}^{-2}$
- g) $\text{cm} \cdot \text{sec}^{-1}$
- h) $\text{cm}^{-1} \text{sec}$

Answer Key

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	b	c	b	a	c	d	a	c	b
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
c	c	b	b	a	d	b	d	b	a
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
b	a	b	c						

1. $\lambda = h/mv$ is called as.....
 - a. de Broglie equation
 - b. Schrodinger Equation
 - c. Heisenberg Equation
 - d. Germer
2. Heisenberg uncertainty principle says about impossibility of exact simultaneous determination of
 - a. Velocity and energy
 - b. Position and momentum
 - c. Charge and probability
 - d. Position and direction
3. The dual nature of matter was proposed by.....
 - a. Einstien
 - b. de Broglie
 - c. Schrodinger
 - d. Heisenberg
4. The maximum number of electrons in second energy level $n=2$ are.....
 - a. 2
 - b. 8
 - c. 18
 - d. 32
5. The designation of an orbital with $n= 4$ and $l =1$ is.....
 - a. 4s
 - b. 4p
 - c. 4d
 - d. 4f
6. The spin quantum numbers s can have two possible values as.....
 - a. $+1/2, -1/2$
 - b. $+1/2, 0$
 - c. $0, -1/2$
 - d. $0, 1$
7. Rotational spectra are observed in
 - a. Far IR
 - b. Visible
 - c. uv
 - d. X-rays
8. Rotational spectra can be observed in case of
 - a. Gas
 - b. Solid
 - c. Liquid
 - d. All of the above
9. As a first approximation is considered to be rigid rotar model
 - a. Rotating diatomic molecule
 - b. Oscillating molecule
 - c. Stretched molecule
 - d. None of the above
10. Number of cycles passing through a given point per unit time is called
 - a. Wavelength

- b. Frequency
 - c. Wave number
 - d. None of the above
11. In Raman spectroscopy..... light is studied
 - a. Scattered
 - b. Adsorbed
 - c. Transmitted
 - d. Both b and c
 12. The reduced mass is given by
 - a. m_1/m_2
 - b. m_2/m_1
 - c. m_1+m_2
 - d. m_1m_2/ m_1+m_2
 13. Photochemical reactions involves.....
 - a. Absorption of light
 - b. Absorption of heat
 - c. Emission of light
 - d. Transmission of light
 14. In photosynthesis..... acts as sensitizer
 - a. CO_2
 - b. Water
 - c. Chlorophyll
 - d. None of these
 15. The wavelength range for visible light is.....
 - a. $4000\text{-}7500\text{\AA}$
 - b. $400\text{-}800\text{\AA}$
 - c. $200\text{-}400\text{\AA}$
 - d. $9000\text{-}1000\text{\AA}$
 16. The quantity, $2s+1$ is known as...
 - a. Spin pairing
 - b. Spin multiplicity
 - c. Excited state
 - d. Ground state
 17. Each molecule absorbs single photon of light in primary process is called as.....
 - a. Stark Einstein law
 - b. Lambert's law
 - c. Beer's law
 - d. Quantum yield
 18. The production of visible radiation due to some cause other than the temperature is known as
 - a. Cold light
 - b. luminescence
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. None of these
 19. Homogeneous mixture of two or more chemical components is known as.....
 - a. Solution
 - b. Solute
 - c. Solvent

- d. Vapor
20. Solutions which obey Raoult's law at all concentrations and temperature are called.....
- Real solution
 - Binary solution
 - Ideal solution
 - Dilute solution
21. In the formation of an ideal solution Is absorbed or evolved
- Heat
 - Light
 - No heat
 - None of these
22. The liquid mixtures which distil with a change in composition are called
- Azeotropic mixture
 - Azeotropes
 - Boiling mixture
 - Zeotropic mixtures
23. The distillation carried out in a current of steam is known as distillation
- Fractional
 - Flamen
 - Steam
 - None of these
24. The process of successive vaporization and condensation is called as
- Distillation
 - Fractional distillation
 - Vaporization
 - condensation
25. The cell that converts electrical energy in to chemical energy is called as
- Electrolytic cell
 - Voltaic cell
 - Galvanic cell
 - Half cell
26. An electrode at which..... occurs is called anode
- Oxidation
 - Reduction
 - Redox reaction
 - Both a and b
27. An expression, $E_c = E_c^0 - \frac{RT}{nF} \ln Q_a$, is called as..... Equation
- Nernst
 - Einstien
 - Van't hoff
 - None of these
28. In concentration cell, emf is due to decrease inaccompanying the cell reaction
- Enthalpy
 - Free energy
 - Entropy
 - None of these
29. A solution of metal in is called as amalgam
- Liquid mercury

- b. Sat. KCl
- c. Sodium
- d. Insoluble salt

30. Fe^{2+} , Fe^{3+} | Pt iselectrode

- a. Redox
- b. Gas
- c. Amalgam
- d. Metal-metal ion electrode

- e.
1. a. de Broglie equation
 2. b. Position and momentum
 3. b. de Broglie
 4. b. 8
 5. b. 4p
 6. a. +1/2, -1/2
 7. a. Far IR
 8. a. Gas
 9. a. Rotating diatomic molecule
 10. b. Frequency
 11. a. Scattered
 12. d. $m_1 m_2 / m_1 + m_2$
 13. a. Absorption of light
 14. c. Chlorophyll
 15. a. 4000-7500° A
 16. b. Spin multiplicity
 17. a. Stark Einstein law
 18. c. Both a and b
 19. a. Solution
 20. c. Ideal solution
 21. c. No heat
 22. d. Zeotropic mixtures
 23. c. steam
 24. b. fractional distillation
 25. a. electrolytic solution
 26. a. Oxidation
 27. a. Nernst
 28. b. Free energy
 29. a. Liquid mercury
 30. a. redox |