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CLASS: BBA SEMESTER - VI

SUBJECT MANAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE – VI

1. Quality is most difficult to measure and analyze under which of the following definitions approaches?
 - a. Product-based view
 - b. User-based view
 - c. Transcendent view
 - d. Value-based view

2. Quality aims at satisfying both internal and external customers. Which of the following can be considered as customers of the higher education system:
 - a. Government regulatory bodies
 - b. Parents
 - c. Students
 - d. All of the above

3. According to Juran, there are two views of quality, internal and external. Which of these below mentioned statements supports internal view of quality?
 - a. Using customer based quality measures
 - b. Viewing quality as a business issue
 - c. Viewing quality as a technical issued.

4. Compare product to specification. Focus on preventing plant and field defects.
 - a. All except c
 - b. c, d and e
 - c. only a and b
 - d. a, b and e
 - e. all except b

5. The various definitions of quality do NOT include:
 - a. The value-based approach
 - b. The transcendent approach
 - c. The minimum specification approach
 - d. The manufacturing-based approach

6. One problem that can deter a firm from effectively using CRM is _____
 - a. having the resources to manage and train employees effectively
 - b. not all customers want a relationship with the company
 - c. getting everyone in the company to be customer oriented
 - d. the expense of building and maintaining a customer database
 - e. all of the above

7. TQM refers to _____
 - a. Total quality marketing
 - b. total quality Management
 - c. Total Quality Mantra
 - d. Total Quality movement

7. An increase in the number of suppliers of stocks.
 - a. Higher levels of STOCK being held in the warehouse
 - b. Lower stock holding costs being incurred

- c. A wider range of stock items being made available
 - d.
8. Since the early 1980's, companies have gone through several waves of improvement programs. All of the following represent improvement programs except:
- a. Just-in-time (JIT).
 - b. Total Quality Management (TQM).
 - c. Process Reengineering.
 - d. Control Theory (CT).
9. The just in-time (JIT) production facet of the lean thinking model would likely have the most profound effects on the operations of companies that maintain:
- a. raw materials, work in process, and finished goods inventories.
 - b. raw materials and work in process inventories.
 - c. raw materials and finished goods inventories.
 - d. work in process and finished goods inventories.
10. Which of the following is true of just-in-time (JIT) production systems?
- a. Raw materials are received just in time to go into production.
 - b. MARKETING is scheduled just in time to generate customer orders.
 - c. The flow of goods is controlled by a push approach.
 - d. JIT approaches can be contrasted with conventional approaches which advocate a pull approach.
11. In strategic thinking, how long is the *long term*, approximately?
- a. A week to a month
 - b. 1 to 12 months
 - c. 1 to 5 years
 - d. none of these
12. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of strategic management that makes it different from other types of management?
- a. It is interdisciplinary
 - b. It has an external focus.
 - c. It has an internal focus.
 - d. It concerns the present direction of the organization.
13. The basic activities of strategic management include:
- A. offense, defense, and control.
 - B. situation analysis, strategy formulation, strategy implementation, and strategy evaluation.
 - C. development, control, and management.
 - D. ethics, management, and practice.
14. An organization's strategies should be designed so that they incorporate:
- A. opportunities and threats.
 - B. resources and capabilities.
 - C. only traditional values of past organizations.
 - D. opportunities, threats, resources, and capabilities.
15. Which of the following is an issue considered in developing corporate strategies?
- A. What business(es) are we in?
 - B. What direction are we going?

- C. What resources do we have to implement our strategies?
 - D. What businesses are we in and what to do with those businesses?
16. Which of the following is NOT a major element of the strategic management process?
- A. Formulating strategy
 - B. Implementing strategy
 - C. Evaluating strategy
 - D. Assigning administrative tasks
17. The academic discipline primarily responsible for the development of strategic management is:
- A. accounting.
 - B. economics.
 - C. biology.
 - D. philosophy.
18. _____ is the determination of the broad uses to which organizational resources will be deployed and the resolution of conflicts among the myriad of participants in organizations.
- A. Vision
 - B. Mission
 - C. Corporate governance
 - D. Goals
19. Resources that the organization possesses and capabilities that the organization has developed, both of which can be developed into a sustainable competitive advantage, are known as:
- A. weaknesses.
 - B. strengths.
 - C. opportunities.
 - D. threats.
- 20 The _____ point(s) to the strategic issues organizational decision makers need to address in their pursuit of sustainable competitive advantage and high levels of performance.
- a. portfolio analysis
 - b. capabilities assessment
 - c. financial analysis
 - d. SWOT analysis
21. _____ Strategies are the short-term goal-directed decisions and actions of the organization's various functional areas.
- a. Competitive
 - b. Functional
 - c. Corporate
 - d. Business
22. A SWOT analysis is an example of a:
- a. Shareholder value Analysis
 - b. Position Analysis
 - c. Value Analysis
 - d. Customer Profitability Analysis

23. What is the validity of the following statements, relating to a SWOT analysis?
- (1) Strengths and opportunities relate to internal factors.
 - (2) Weaknesses and threats relate to external factors.
- a. True True
 - b. True False
 - c. False True
 - d. False False [Hint])
24. Who coined the term Innovation as the function of entrepreneur?
- a. Drucker
 - b. Mayo
 - c. Schumpeter
 - d. Adams
25. Who were two of the pioneers in the area of Total Quality Management?
- a. Fayol; Weber
 - b. Taylor; Gilbreth
 - c. Owen; Munsterberg
 - d. Deming; Juran
 - e.
26. Quality management is driven by a focus on:
- a. workplace diversity
 - b. workplace spirituality
 - c. continual improvement
 - d. knowledge management
27. Gradual but continuous development is the philosophy of:
- a. Kaizen
 - b. Six Sigma
 - c. BPR
 - d. TQM
28. Rapid development plans are part of:
- a. Kaizen
 - b. Six Sigma
 - c. BPR
 - d. TQM
29. Entrepreneur relates more to which factor of production?
- (a) Land
 - (b) Labour
 - (c) Capital
 - (d) Organisation
30. ATM is an example of:
- (a) Kaizen
 - (b) Six Sigma
 - (c) BPR
 - (d) TQM
31. QWL is more related to:
- (a) CRM
 - (b) HRM
 - (c) Marketing Management
 - (d) Strategic Management

32. Our assets walk out of the door every day, we're to make sure that they come back next morning". Narayana Murthy is referring to:
- (a) Customers
 - (b) Human Resources
 - (c) Machinery
 - (d) Capital
33. Setting standards with the industry for strategic improvement is the philosophy of
- (a) TQM
 - (b) BPR
 - (c) Benchmarking
 - (d) Kaizen
34. Zero Defectives is targeted in:
- a) TQM
 - b) Kaizen
 - c) Six Sigma
 - d) BPR
35. Consumer Protection Act is of the year:
- (a) 1996
 - (b) 1991
 - (c) 1986
 - (d) 1984
36. Which of the following is/are IP(s)?
- (a) Patent
 - (b) Trademark
 - (c) Copyright
 - (d) All of these
37. In management, the best money invested is in
- (a) Machinery
 - (b) People
 - (c) Materials
 - (d) Land

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CLASS: BBA-VI SEM SUBJECT: MSS

(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a DSS?
 - a. They are only used in the public sector.
 - b. They support individual decision-making.
 - c. They support group decision-making.
 - d. They include a database.
 - e. All of the above.

2. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a DSS?
 - a. They are adaptable.
 - b. They support intelligence, design, choice and implementation.
 - c. They are designed for effectiveness not efficiency.
 - d. They include a user interface.
 - e. All of the above.

3. Which component of a DSS includes the database?
 - a. User interface component
 - b. Database management component
 - c. Model management component
 - d. Dialog management component
 - e. Knowledge-based management component

4. The analytical capabilities of a DSS are provided by a(n) _____ component.
 - a. User Interface
 - b. Database Management
 - c. Model Management
 - d. Dialog Management
 - e. Knowledge-based Management

5. The user commands the DSS through the:
 - a. user Interface component.
 - b. database management component.
 - c. model Management component.
 - d. dialog Management component.
 - e. knowledge-based management component.

6. Which of the following is not a component of a Decision Support System?
 - a. User interface component
 - b. Database management component
 - c. Model management component
 - d. Dialog management component
 - e. Knowledge-based management component

7. Which of the following is an optional component of a Decision Support System?
 - a. User interface component
 - b. Database management component
 - c. Model management component
 - d. Dialog management component
 - e. Knowledge-based management component

8. An independent DSS database is generally created through which of the following processes:
 - a. redundancy.
 - b. extraction.
 - c. ad-hoc reporting.
 - d. queries.
 - e. none of the above.

9. Tax data from a state department of revenue services (or other government agency) is referred to as:
- a. internal.
 - b. external.
 - c. semi-external.
 - d. redundant.
 - e. none of the above.
10. The catalog of all data in the database is called the:
- a. query facility.
 - b. extraction manager.
 - c. directory.
 - d. model manager.
 - e. none of the above.
11. Models designed to support top management's vision and long-term planning responsibilities are:
- a. operational models.
 - b. tactical models.
 - c. strategic models.
 - d. analytical models.
 - e. none of the above.
12. Which type of model would be used to forecast next week's personal scheduling requirements for a retail store:
- a. operational models.
 - b. tactical models.
 - c. strategic models.
 - d. analytical models.
 - e. none of the above.
13. Which of the following is not a major function of the MBMS?
- a. Create models easily and quickly.
 - b. Update data records.
 - c. Track model data
 - d. Allow users to manipulate models.
 - e. All of the above.
14. Which of the following is not a major function of the User interface management system?
- a. Provide a graphical user interface.
 - b. Present data in a variety of formats.
 - c. Provide interactions with the DBMS and MBMS.
 - d. Provide training by example.
 - e. All of the above.
15. Which component classifies a DSS as an intelligent DSS?
- a. User interface component
 - b. Database management component
 - c. Model management component
 - d. Dialog management component
 - e. Knowledge-based management component
16. Which of the following is not a DSS classification according to Holsapple and Whinston (1996)?
- a. Text-oriented DSS
 - b. Spread-sheet-oriented DSS
 - c. Solver-oriented DSS
 - d. Rule-oriented DSS
 - e. Knowledge-oriented DSS

17. Which type of DSS would be used for calculating economic order quantity?
- a. Text-oriented DSS
 - b. Spread-sheet-oriented DSS
 - c. Solver-oriented DSS
 - d. Rule-oriented DSS
 - e. Knowledge-oriented DSS
18. Which type of DSS is typically used for decisions of a recurring nature?
- a. Text-oriented DSS
 - b. Institutional DSS
 - c. Solver-oriented DSS
 - d. Ad-hoc DSS
 - e. Knowledge-oriented DSS
19. Which type of DSS is typically used for unplanned decisions?
- a. Text-oriented DSS
 - b. Institutional DSS
 - c. Solver-oriented DSS
 - d. Ad-hoc DSS
 - e. Knowledge-oriented DSS
20. Which component of a DSS interfaces with the Web browser?
- a. User interface component
 - b. Database management component
 - c. Model management component
 - d. Dialog management component
 - e. Knowledge-based management component
21. Information systems that monitor the elementary activities and transactions of the organizations are _____
- A. management-level systems
 - B. operational-level systems
 - C. knowledge-level systems
 - D. strategic-level systems
22. Management information systems usually _____
- A. Serve managers interested in weekly, monthly, and yearly results, not day-to-day activities.
 - B. help managers make decisions that are unique and not easily specified in advance
 - C. provide managers with a generalized computing and telecommunications for changing array of problems.
 - D. perform and record the daily routine transactions necessary to the conduct of business
23. Decided where to locate new production facilities is an example of a manufacturing and production information system operating at the _____
- A. operational level
 - B. management level
 - C. knowledge level
 - D. strategic level
24. Assembling a product, identifying customers and hiring employees are _____
- A. transactions
 - B. phases
 - C. business processes
 - D. business functions
25. Information systems can facilitate supply chain management by_____.
- A. tracking the status of orders.
 - B. know the employee history.
 - C. profit and loss predictions.
 - D. stock verification.

38. Basically all the information system is composed of ____ basic components

A. 1

B. 2

C. 4

D. 5

39. The internal memory in computer is also called ____

A. buffer

B. space

C. processor

D. cabinet

40. In computer system the storage device is divided in to ____ types

A. 2

B. 3

C. 4

D. 5

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CLASS: BBA-VI SEM. SUBJECT: TAXATION LAW-II
(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. Give the full form of STT-
 - (A) Security Transaction Tax
 - (B) State Toll Tax
 - (C) Share Transfer Tax
 - (D) Security Transmission Tax

2. The rate of depreciation allowed on machinery is-
 - (A) 10%
 - (B) 5%
 - (C) 15%
 - (D) 20%

3. What part of preliminary expense is disallowed if whole amount is debited to P&L a/c-
 - (A) 1/5
 - (B) 1/2
 - (C) 1/4
 - (D) 4/5

4. Cash payment over 20000 in a single day is-
 - (A) Fully allowed
 - (B) Partly allowed
 - (C) Fully disallowed
 - (D) Allowed for special persons

5. Disallowed expenses includes –
 - (A) Interest on own capital
 - (B) Owner's life insurance premium
 - (C) Provision
 - (D) All of the above

6. Cost inflation index for the year 2011-12 is
 - (A) 492
 - (B) 785
 - (C) 632
 - (D) 711

7. Sec.45 is related to-
- (A) Capital gain
 - (B) Capital assets
 - (C) Assets
 - (D) Capital expenses
8. Capital assets includes-
- (A) Stock in trade
 - (B) Personal effects
 - (C) Gold deposit bonds
 - (D) Shares
9. Types of capital gains are-
- (A) 1
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 3
 - (D) 4
10. Indexation will be done on-
- (A) Debentures
 - (B) Other Securities
 - (C) Shares
 - (D) All of the above
11. Index no. before 31st march, 1981 is-
- (A) 0
 - (B) 20
 - (C) 100
 - (D) 150
12. Exemption is not allowed in which section?
- (A) 54
 - (B) 54B
 - (C) 54E
 - (D) 54EC
13. Indexation will be allowed to –
- (A) STCG
 - (B) LTCG
 - (C) Both
 - (D) None of the above
14. Cost inflation index for the year 2011-12 is-
- (A) 785
 - (B) 492
 - (C) 632
 - (D) 711

15. The maximum amount of deduction on family pension is-
- (A) 15000
 - (B) 20000
 - (C) 25000
 - (D) 10000
16. T.D.S is not deducted on lottery income up to-
- (A) Rs.5000
 - (B) Rs.10000
 - (C) Rs.15000
 - (D) Rs.20000
17. Income from other sources includes-
- (A) Indian company dividend
 - (B) Dividend from units
 - (C) Foreign company dividend
 - (D) All of the above
18. Interest from tax-free govt. securities is made-
- (A) Gross-up
 - (B) Net up
 - (C) Not included
 - (D) Included as it is
19. Income of Indian cricketers for playing test match is taxable under the head-
- (A) Professional income
 - (B) Income from salary
 - (C) Income from other sources
 - (D) None
20. Excise duty can be levied on those goods which are.....
- (a) Manufactured in India
 - (b) Sold in India
 - (c) Removed from the factory
 - (d) None of the above
- 21 Dutiable goods means
- (a) Goods are subject to Central Excise duty
 - (b) Goods which are exempted from excise duty
 - (c) Non excisable goods
 - (d) Goods not at all mentioned in the Central Excise Tariff
- 22 Place of Removal under Central Excise means.....
- (a) Removing the goods from the place of distributor
 - (b) Removing the goods from the place of customs station
 - (c) Removing the goods from the place of factory
 - (d) None of the above

23. Non-Dutiable goods means.....
- (a) Name of the product not mentioned in the Tariff Act
 - (b) Name of the product mentioned in the Tariff Act
 - (c) Name of the product mentioned in the Tariff Act with the Rate of Duty
 - (d) Name of the product mentioned in the Tariff Act with the Zero Rate
24. Payment of Central Excise Duty depends up on.....
- (a) Removal goods from the place of removal
 - (b) Manufacture of goods in the factory
 - (c) Deemed manufacture of goods
 - (d) Removal goods for branch transfer
25. The excise duty on alcoholic goods manufactured by the manufacturer is payable to.....
- (a) State Government
 - (b) Central Government
 - (c) Corporation
 - (d) Local authority
26. Which of the following duties is covered under the First Schedule of the Central Excise Tariff Act?
- (a) Basic Excise duty
 - (b) Special Excise Duty
 - (c) Additional Excise Duty
 - (d) Education Cess
27. Which of the following duties is under the purview of the State Government?
- (a) Central Excise duty
 - (b) Customs duty
 - (c) Service tax
 - (d) VAT
28. Which are the goods still under the physical control?
- (a) Plastic products
 - (b) Cigarette products
 - (c) Apparel products
 - (d) Glass products
29. At the time of manufacture of product X attracts 14% BED. At the time of removal the rate of duty is 8%. Which is the duty attracts for the product X
- (a) 14%
 - (b) 8%
 - (c) 11% (Average)
 - (d) Zero (Because the rate has changed)

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CLASS: BBA-VI SEM. SUBJECT: AUDITING

(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. _____ is a systematic examination of the books and records or a business.
 - A. Auditing.
 - B. Vouching.
 - C. Verification.
 - D. Checking.

2. Which of the following are not objectives of auditing?
 - A. Ascertain the profit and preparation of P/L Account, Balance sheet.
 - B. Detection and prevention of frauds and errors.
 - C. Give a true and fair view of financial amount.
 - D. To submits the accounts to Government of India.

3. Which of the following is not a kind of audit?
 - A. Statutory and private audit.
 - B. Government and continuous audit.
 - C. Continuous, final, Interim, Cash, Cost and Management audit.
 - D. None of these.

4. An audit which is compulsory by the law _____.
 - A. Government audit.
 - B. Internal audit.
 - C. Cost audit.
 - D. Statutory audit.

5. Instruction of audit issued by controller and auditor general of India _____ .
 - A. statutory audit.
 - B. final audit.
 - C. management audit.
 - D. government audit

6. Audit done by the employees of the business undertaking is called _____.
 - A. final audit.
 - B. management audit.
 - C. government audit.
 - D. government audit.

7. This kind of audit is conducted generally between two annual audit _____.
 - A. internal audit.
 - B. interim audit.
 - C. final audit.
 - D. continuous audit.

8. Management audit otherwise called as _____ .
- A. final audit.
 - B. efficiency audit.
 - C. cost audit.
 - D. cash audit.
9. Before the work of audit is commenced, the auditor plans out the whole of audit work is called .
- A. Audit plan.
 - B. Audit note.
 - C. Audit programme.
 - D. Audit programme.
10. A number of checks and controls exercised in a business to ensure its efficient working is known as _____ .
- A. Internal check.
 - B. Internal control.
 - C. Internal audit.
 - D. Interim check
11. A Voucher is a _____ .
- A. document is support of an entry made in books of accounts.
 - B. invoice received from suppliers.
 - C. receipt issued to a customer for cash.
 - D. despatch receipt.
12. Voucher relates to _____ .
- A. cash receipt.
 - B. cash payment.
 - C. credit transactions.
 - D. all the above.
13. Internal check is meant for _____ .
- A. prevention of frauds.
 - B. detection of frauds.
 - C. helping audit is depth.
 - D. detection of errors.
14. Internal auditor is appointed by _____ .
- A. the management.
 - B. the shareholders
 - C. the government.
 - D. he statutory body.

15. Auditing begins where _____ ends.
- A. Selling.
 - B. inventory valuation.
 - C. Accounting.
 - D. Purchases.
16. A kind of audit conducted for a part of the accounting year is called _____ .
- A. Periodical audit.
 - B. Partial audit.
 - C. Cost audit.
 - D. Interim audit.
17. For which of the following, Audit is optional?
- A. Trusts.
 - B. Joint stock companies.
 - C. Proprietorship concern.
 - D. None of the above.
18. Providing more or less depreciation on assets is an example of _____ .
- A. Misappropriation of cash.
 - B. Misappropriation of goods.
 - C. Misappropriation of accounts.
 - D. None of the above.
19. The audit that is made compulsory under statute is called _____ .
- A. Statutory audit.
 - B. Partial audit.
 - C. Complete audit.
 - D. Continuous audit
20. The receipt of goods must be entered in _____ .
- A. goods inward book.
 - B. goods outward book
 - C. receipt of Stores.
 - D. receipt issue and balance of stores
21. Who among the following can be appointed as auditor of a company?
- A. A partner or a director of the company.
 - B. A person of unsound mind.
 - C. Mr. Y who owes Rs. 500 to the company.
 - D. Mr. Z the holder of C.A certificate
22. Auditing standards differ from auditing procedures in that procedures relate to _____ .
- A. Measure of performance.
 - B. Audit principles.
 - C. Acts to be performed.
 - D. Audit judgments.

23. Confirmation of the court is necessary for _____ .
- A. increasing the share capital.
 - B. reduction of share capital.
 - C. conversion of shares into stock.
 - D. issue of new shares.
24. Profit prior to incorporation may be utilized to _____ .
- A. write of goodwill
 - B. pay interest on purchase consideration
 - C. writing off fixed assets.
 - D. all the above.
25. Which of the following is not true about opinion on financial statements?
- A. The auditor should express an opinion on financial statements.
 - B. His opinion is no guarantee to future viability of business.
 - C. He is responsible for detection and prevention of frauds and errors in financial statements.
 - D. He should examine whether recognized accounting principles have been consistently.
26. Audit means _____ .
- A. recording business transactions.
 - B. preparing the final accounts.
 - C. examination of books, accounts, vouchers etc.
 - D. preparing final accounts.
27. Audit programme is prepared _____ .
- A. to help the auditor and his staff about the work to be done while auditing.
 - B. to help the accountant to prepare the balance sheet.
 - C. to help the company to submit its accounts.
 - D. to help the shareholders to file the returns.
28. Audit is _____.
- A. a member of the company.
 - B. the agent of the members of the company
 - C. the agent of the central government.
 - D. an assistant to accountant.
29. Auditor shall report on the accounts examined by him _____ .
- A. to the shareholders.
 - B. to the court.
 - C. to the bank.
 - D. to the general public.
30. Purchase of machinery is a _____ .
- A. revenue receipt.
 - B. capital receipt.
 - C. capital expenditure.
 - D. revenue expenditure.

31. Sale of land is a _____ .
A. revenue receipt.
B. capital receipt.
C. capital expenditure.
D. revenue expenditure.
32. Shares are forfeited on the non-payment of _____ .
A. share calls amount.
B. calls in advance.
C. minimum share capital.
D. debenture amount.
33. Prospectus is a document _____ .
A. containing the rules and regulations of the company.
B. containing details about the manufacturing process of the company.
C. containing details about the share capital of the company.
D. containing the information of the sales.
34. Secret reserve can be created by _____ .
A. public limited company only.
B. banking and financial companies only.
C. private limited company only.
D. co-operative societies
35. General reserve is _____ .
A. an appropriation from the profit.
B. a must item in the debit side of the P&L account.
C. an appropriation from the share capital.
D. important item in the balance sheet.
36. When a transaction has not been recorded in the books of account either wholly or partially such errors are called as _____ .
A. Error of commission.
B. Error of omission.
C. Compensating error.
D. Error of principle.
37. Verification of the value of assets, liabilities, the balance of reserves, provision and the amount of profit earned or loss suffered a firm is called _____ .
A. Continuous audit.
B. Balance sheet audit.
C. Interim audit.
D. Partial audit.

38. Alterations and heavy repairs to plant etc., is _____ .
- A. Deferred revenue expenditure.
 - B. Capital expenditure.
 - C. Revenue expenditure.
 - D. Petty expenses.
39. A sale of Rs. 50000 to Mr. A was entered as a sale to Mr. B. This is an example of:
- A. Error of omission.
 - B. Error of commission.
 - C. Compensating error.
 - D. Error of principle
40. Recording a transaction twice in the books of original entry is an error of _____ .
- A. Principle.
 - B. Commission.
 - C. Duplication.
 - D. Omission.
41. Depreciation is _____ .
- A. the decrease in the value of an asset.
 - B. the increase in the value of an asset.
 - C. an appreciation to the company.
 - D. a credit to shareholders.
42. The main objects of investigation is _____ .
- A. to discover errors and frauds.
 - B. to prevent errors and frauds.
 - C. to verify statements.
 - D. all the above.
43. Internal controls and internal check are _____ .
- A. one and the same.
 - B. different.
 - C. internal control includes internal check.
 - D. None of the above.
44. Share may be issued _____ .
- A. at par.
 - B. at premium.
 - C. at discount.
 - D. all the above.
45. The liabilities of an auditor can be _____ .
- A. Civil.
 - B. Criminal.
 - C. Civil and Criminal.
 - D. Official.

46. An auditor is like a _____ .
- A. Watchman.
 - B. foolish dog.
 - C. mad dog.
 - D. watch dog.
47. Special audit is necessary for _____ .
- A. inefficient concern.
 - B. processing concern.
 - C. trading concern.
 - D. manufacturing concern.
48. The first auditors appointed hold office _____ .
- A. for a period of one year.
 - B. for a period of two years.
 - C. for a period of three years.
 - D. till the conclusion of the first annual general meeting.
49. Audit of company account is _____ .
- A. compulsory.
 - B. unnecessary.
 - C. avoidable.
 - D. depends upon directors.
50. The companys auditor is expected to give _____ .
- A. his expert opinion about the accounts.
 - B. a factual position about the accounts.
 - C. a critical review of the accounts.
 - D. financial assistance.

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CLASS: BBA-VI SEM. SUBJECT: CAPITAL MARKET- II

(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. SBTS stands for
 - a) Screen Based Trading System
 - b) Screen Based Transaction System
 - c) Screen Based Total System
 - d) None of these

2. BOLT stands for
 - a) BSE Online Trading
 - b) BSE Offline Trading
 - c) Both A & B
 - d) None of these

3. IPO stands for
 - a) Initial Public offer
 - b) Initial Private Offer
 - c) Initial Pricing Offer
 - d) None of these

4. OLRT stands for
 - a) Online Real time
 - b) Online Real transaction
 - c) Online Real Trading
 - d) None of these

5. _____system reduces time for transfer for transfer of securities.
 - a) Depository
 - b) Government
 - c) Investment
 - d) None of these

6. Depository system leads to _____
 - a) Scrip less system
 - b) Online system
 - c) Offline system
 - d) None of the above

7. An instrument which derives its value from an asset backing it is called
- a) Derivatives
 - b) Depository
 - c) Documentation
 - d) None of these
8. _____ contracts are not at all standardized
- a) Forward
 - b) Option
 - c) Future
 - d) Swap
9. The trader who promises to buy in _____ contract is said to be in
- a) Forward
 - b) Option
 - c) Future
 - d) Swap
10. Financial _____ are mainly used for hedging risk.
- a) Derivatives
 - b) Speculators
 - c) Investors
 - d) None of these.
11. A combination of forwards by 2 counter parties with opposite but matching need is called _____
- a) Swap
 - b) Forward
 - c) Future
 - d) None of these
12. Over the counter _____ of India
- a) Exchange
 - b) Expand
 - c) Extent
 - d) None of these
13. CSDL stands for
- a) Central depository Services Ltd.
 - b) Central derivatives
 - c) Derivates services Ltd
 - d) None of these

14. National securities depository Ltd incorporated on _____
- a) December 12, 1995
 - b) December 21, 1995
 - c) December 21, 1985
 - d) None of these
15. _____ means the worth of shareholding
- a) Market capitalization
 - b) Market creation
 - c) Market segmentation
 - d) Market specification
16. _____ was introduced in January 1986
- a) BSE SENSEX
 - b) S&P CNX NIFTY
 - c) BSE 200 and DOLLEX
 - d) None of these
17. _____ refers to permanent removal of securities of a listed company from a stock exchange
- a) Compulsory Delisting
 - b) Voluntary Delisting
 - c) Listing
 - d) Relisting
18. National Securities Clearing Corporation Ltd established in _____
- a) 1994
 - b) 1995
 - c) 1996
 - d) 1998
19. OTCEI was incorporated in _____
- a) 1990
 - b) 1991
 - c) 1992
 - d) 1993
20. The number of de-organized stock exchange in India
- a) 4
 - b) 5
 - c) 6
 - d) 3

21. National Stock Exchange of India situated at _____
- a) Bangalore
 - b) Hyderabad
 - c) Bombay
 - d) None of these
22. All activities related to finance and organized into a system called _____
- a) Capital market
 - b) Money Market
 - c) Financial system
 - d) Open market.
23. _____ is termed as the life blood of a firm
- a) Employee
 - b) Finance
 - c) Management
 - d) Technology
24. _____ refers to the activity of transforming savings into investment
- a) Resources development
 - b) Capital formation
 - c) Credit syndication
 - d) Economic
25. _____ can be defined as activities, benefits and satisfactions connected with the sale of money that offer to users and customers, financial related value.
- a) Money market
 - b) Stock Exchange
 - c) Financial services
 - d) Financial Management
26. The ratio of financial assets is _____ of economic growth.
- a) An indicator
 - b) Market value
 - c) Basis
 - d) Prestige value
27. Capital Market is a market for _____ capital
- a) Long term capital
 - b) Short term capita
 - c) Working capital
 - d) Fixed Capital

28. Equity shares are the _____ shares of a limited company.
- Voting
 - Ordinary
 - Limited
 - Unlimited
29. Equity shares and preference shares are ownership securities, also known as _____
- Debt capital
 - Capital stock
 - Working capital
 - Capital Issue
30. Bonds, debentures etc. are creditor ship securities also known as _____
- Capital stock
 - Debt capital
 - Working capital
 - Capital issue
31. _____-issued by the central government or state governments are referred to as government securities.
- Instruments
 - Securities
 - Bonds
 - Shares
32. Government securities are also called _____ because of the safety and security of investments made in them and regularity of return .
- Gift-edged securities
 - Long term securities
 - Short term securities
 - Investments
33. Government securities are issued through _____ of RBI.
- Public debt office
 - SEBI
 - DFHI
 - Stock exchange
34. _____ is a dollar denominated instrument tradable on stock exchange in Europe or the US or both.
- Bonds
 - GDR
 - IDR
 - Yankee bonds

35. RBI controls and regulates Indian Money market through _____
- a) SEBI
 - b) RBI Office
 - c) DFHI
 - d) SBI
36. SGL stands for
- a) Subsidiary general Ledge
 - b) Sub ledge
 - c) Subsidiary General Loan
 - d) Subsidiary G-loan
37. SEBI was given a statutory status in the year of _____--by an act of parliament.
- a) 1992
 - b) 1988
 - c) 1993
 - d) 1991
38. _____-is the present chairman of SEBI
- a) PranabMukerjee
 - b) MukeshAmbani
 - c) U.K.Sinha
 - d) Ravi Tamban
39. NBFCs stand for
- a) Non banking fund
 - b) Non banking financial companies
 - c) Non banking finance council
 - d) None of the above.
40. Origination, underwriting and distribution are the 3 main services of _____market
- a) Capital market
 - b) Money market
 - c) Secondary market
 - d) SEBI
41. SEBI was established in
- a) 1992
 - b) 1988
 - c) 1990
 - d) 1989

42. SEBI act was passed in _____
- a) 1988
 - b) 1990
 - c) 1991
 - d) 1992
43. The objective of SEBI include
- a) To protect interest of investors
 - b) To regulate securities market
 - c) To promote development of the market
 - d) All of the above.
44. The regulatory body for the securities market in India
- a) RBI
 - b) SEBI
 - c) IRDA
 - d) Stock Echanges
45. Who appoints the chairman of SEBI
- a) Central Government
 - b) Stock Exchanges
 - c) Brokers
 - d) Investors