

DR.RAFIQ ZAKARIA CAMPUS-I
MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE
CLASS: B.COM-I SEM. SUBJECT: ITAB-I
(Multiple Choice type Questions)

Tick the right answer:

1. Information is _____.
 - A. a collection of data
 - B. a processed data
 - C. a text data.
 - D. a audio/video data.

2. There are two levels of information in every organization and are _____.
 - A. an internet client and Internet Server.
 - B. telephone information and voice information.
 - C. formal and informal information.
 - D. Internal Information and External Information.

3. ____ is a term that encompasses all forms of technology used to create, store, exchange, and use information in its various forms.
 - A. Computer Technology
 - B. Network Technology
 - C. Information Technology.
 - D. Client Server Technology.

4. ____ is an electronic device which converts raw data into meaningful information.
 - A. Computer.
 - B. Hardware.
 - C. Software.
 - D. Compiler.

5. The processing speed of a computer is generally measured in ____.
 - A. kg
 - B. Nano seconds.
 - C. Milliseconds.
 - D. hrs.

6. The computers can store large amount of ____.
- A. data and information
 - B. numbers and text.
 - C. personal information.
 - D. public information
7. The computers give very accurate results with ____.
- A. hardware.
 - B. predetermined values.
 - C. determined values.
 - D. calculated values.
8. ____ is the utilization of technology to improve the realization of office functions.
- A. Office automation
 - B. Office PC.
 - C. Office management.
 - D. Office records.
9. ____ is the processing of raw data by using a computer to perform the selection and ordering process.
- A. Electronic data processing
 - B. Manual data processing.
 - C. Low data processing.
 - D. High data processing.
10. Technically, ____ is a defined structure for efficient communication.
- A. networking.
 - B. communication technology.
 - C. network technology.
 - D. computing.
11. Example of Office automation tools are _____.
- A. Pencil and Pen.
 - B. File and Rack.
 - C. Table and Desk.
 - D. Electronic Mail and Internet System.
12. Which of the following can work both as an input and output medium?
- A. keyboard.
 - B. trackball.
 - C. light pen.
 - D. floppy.

13. The ___ computers operate by measuring instead of counting.
- A. personal.
 - B. client.
 - C. analog.
 - D. digital.
14. An ___ signal is a continuous variable electromagnetic wave.
- A. automatic.
 - B. analog.
 - C. electronic.
 - D. integral.
15. The analog computer operates by___.
- A. physical devices.
 - B. softwares.
 - C. measuring.
 - D. scaling.
16. A computer system is made of_____.
- A. hardware only.
 - B. software only.
 - C. hardware and software.
 - D. hardware or software.
17. The most commonly used input device is_____.
- A. mouse.
 - B. scanner.
 - C. keyboard.
 - D. joystick.
18. The keys on the keyboard which, do special tasks are_____.
- A. arrow keys.
 - B. numeric keys.
 - C. function keys.
 - D. navigation keys.
19. A dot matrix printer uses _____ to form letters.
- A. bars.
 - B. codes.
 - C. pins.
 - D. daisy wheels.

20. A laser printer is an example of_____.
- A. dot matrix printer
 - B. daisy wheel printer
 - C. chain printer.
 - D. non-impact printers
21. An individual dot on a computer screen is called_____.
- A. character.
 - B. screen point.
 - C. font.
 - D. pixel.
22. When a computer prints a reports, it is called_____.
- A. hard copy.
 - B. softcopy.
 - C. COM.
 - D. none of these.
23. What do you need for an inkjet printer?
- A. ink cartridge.
 - B. drum.
 - C. ribbon.
 - D. laser.
24. The example of SequentialAccess Memory is_____.
- A. floppy disk.
 - B. hard disk.
 - C. magnetic tape.
 - D. laser.
25. Liquid crystal display(LCD) is used in_____.
- A. monitors.
 - B. portable devices.
 - C. printers.
 - D. plotters.
26. Which of the following cannot work as an input unit?
- A. keyboard.
 - B. trackball.
 - C. lightpen.
 - D. floppy.

27. Function keys on the keyboard are mainly used for_____.
- A. miscellaneous function.
 - B. input only
 - C. output only.
 - D. none of these.
28. A printer uses small bottle of power. It is a_____.
- A. laser printer.
 - B. line printer
 - C. dot matrix printer.
 - D. none of these.
29. Which of the following printers is the fastest?
- A. laser printer.
 - B. line printer.
 - C. dot matrix printer.
 - D. thermal printer.
30. The method of optical recognition can be used for correction of_____.
- A. computer hardware
 - B. optical characters.
 - C. objective.
 - D. magnetic tape.
31. Machine code is a_____.
- A. low level language.
 - B. HLL.
 - C. software language.
 - D. compiler.
32. Java is a_____.
- A. low level language.
 - B. machine code.
 - C. high level language.
 - D. database.
33. ASCII stands for_____.
- A. American Stable Code for International Interchange.
 - B. American Standard Case for Institutional Interchange.
 - C. American Standard Code for Information Interchange.
 - D. American Standard Code for Interchange Information.

34. Which of the following machine is dependent?
A. machine language.
B. assembly language.
C. high level language.
D. low level language.
35. BCD is_____.
A. Binary Coded Decimal
B. Bit Coded Decimal.
C. Binary Coded Digit.
D. Bit Coded Digit
36. DOS is a_____.
A. single-user operating system.
B. single-user but multiple-programming.
C. multi-user operating system.
D. multi-user and multi-programming.
37. Which of the following language is used with an interpreter?
A. COBOL.
B. BASIC.
C. PASCAL.
D. None of these.
38. Which of the following language was developed first?
A. COBOL.
B. BASIC.
C. PASCAL.
D. C
39. The instructions to a computer are given in _____ language.
A. BASIC.
B. codes.
C. compiler
D. machine.
40. Computer performs calculations_____.
A. in accurately.
B. accurately.
C. 1 million decimals.
D. 2 decimals.

41. _____ is used in a low level language.
- A. English words
 - B. limited grammar
 - C. Arithmetical
 - D. BINARY codes.
42. Who invented Computer?
- A. Charles Babbage
 - B. Roentgen
 - C. Madam Curie
 - D. Williams
43. A source program is written in_____.
- A. high level language.
 - B. english language
 - C. machine language.
 - D. symbolic language.
44. A byte consists of_____.
- A. 4 bits.
 - B. 2 bits.
 - C. 6 bits.
 - D. 8 bits.
45. Hardware of computer means_____.
- A. paper used.
 - B. plastic box.
 - C. electronic circuit and devices.
 - D. magnetic particle.
46. Software of computer means_____.
- A. electronic circuit and devices.
 - B. printing device.
 - C. interface between operator and machine.
 - D. magnetic disk.
47. A set of precoded instructions executed by a computer is called the_____.
- A. action.
 - B. hardware.
 - C. software.
 - D. programs.

48. A number of bits that a computer can process at a time in parallel is called the_____.
- A. word length.
 - B. speed.
 - C. accuracy.
 - D. diligence.
49. An extremely fast computer that can perform hundred of billions of instructions is_____.
- A. personal computer.
 - B. work station.
 - C. mini computer.
 - D. super computer.
50. Computer consists of_____.
- A. electro mechanical components.
 - B. hydallic circuit.
 - C. pneumatic circuit.
 - D. electrical circuit.
51. Data consists of_____.
- A. number and characters.
 - B. articles.
 - C. papers.
 - D. circuit.
52. _____ is the component of computer which executes the instructions.
- A. CPU.
 - B. software.
 - C. memory.
 - D. hardware.
53. Digital computer performs_____.
- A. calculations.
 - B. picture.
 - C. stores data.
 - D. accepts instructions.
54. Micro computer are_____.
- A. larger in size.
 - B. personal computer.
 - C. high in cost.
 - D. no microprocessor.

55. Mini computers are used in_____.
- A. industries.
 - B. scientific research.
 - C. engineering.
 - D. companies.
56. Mainframe computer can be connected to_____.
- A. one terminal
 - B. two or more terminal.
 - C. three terminal.
 - D. two terminal.
57. Super computer have_____.
- A. high speed processing.
 - B. high storage devices.
 - C. fast speed operation.
 - D. low speed operation.
58. First generation computers uses_____.
- A. cathode ray tube.
 - B. typewriter.
 - C. printers.
 - D. paper tapes.
59. Second Generation computer uses_____.
- A. CRT.
 - B. typewriter.
 - C. magnetic disc.
 - D. plastic tape.
60. Third Generation computer uses_____.
- A. CRT.
 - B. typewriter.
 - C. integrated circuit.
 - D. paper rolls.
61. Fourth Generation computer are_____.
- A. low in cost
 - B. faster in speed
 - C. low inmemory.
 - D. large in size.

62. Fifth Generation computers are_____.

- A. low in cost.
- B. mega chip memory.
- C. low inmemory
- D. large in size.

63. Output device is_____.

- A. printer.
- B. mouse.
- C. light pen.
- D. scanner.

64. RAM means_____.

- A. Restored ActualMemory.
- B. RandomAccess Memory.
- C. Rest Ahead Memory.
- D. Remain Ahead Memory.

65. RAM is a_____.

- A. permanent memory.
- B. temporarymemory.
- C. removable memory.
- D. fixed memory.

66. EPROM means_____.

- A. Easy Programmable Read OnlyMemory.
- B. Erasable Programmable read onlyMemory.
- C. Exact Programmable read onlyMemory
- D. Extracted Programmable read onlyMemory.

67. Which of the following is an impact printer?

- A. laser.
- B. inkjet.
- C. dot-matrix
- D. daisy wheel.

68. Which statement is valid?

- A. 1KB = 1024 bytes.
- B. 1 MB =2048 bytes.
- C. 1 MB = 1000 kilobytes.
- D. 1 KB = 1000 bytes.

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CLASS: B.COM-I SEM. SUBJECT: BUSINESS STATISTICS

(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. The specific statistical methods that can be used to summarize or to describe a collection of data is called:
 - a) Descriptive statistics
 - b) Inferential statistics
 - c) Analytical statistics
 - d) All of the above

2. The need for inferential statistical methods derives from the need for.....
 - a) Population
 - b) Association
 - c) Sampling
 - d) Probability

3. A population, in statistical terms, is the totality of things under consideration. It is the collection of all values of the..... that is under study.
 - a) Instance
 - b) Variable
 - c) Amount
 - d) Measure

4. Non-sampling errors are introduced due to technically faulty observations or during the of data.
 - a) Processing
 - b) Analysis
 - c) Sequencing
 - d) Collection

5. Sampling is simply a process of learning about the.....on the basis of a sample drawn from it.
 - a) Census
 - b) Population
 - c) Group
 - d) Area

6. Numerical facts are usually subjected to statistical analysis with a view to helping a decision maker make wise decisions in the face of.....
 - a) Interpreting
 - b) Uncertainty
 - c) Summarizing
 - d) Organizing

7. In statistics,..... classification includes data according to the time period in which the items under consideration occurred.
- a) Chronological
 - b) Alphabetical
 - c) Geographical
 - d) Topological
8. Data is simply the numerical results of any scientific.....
- a) Analysis
 - b) Researches
 - c) Observation
 - d) Measurement
9. The..... process would be required to ensure that the data is complete and as required.
- a) Tabulation
 - b) Analysis
 - c) Editing
 - d) Ordering
10. A sample is a portion of the population that is considered for study and analysis.
- a) Selected
 - b) Total
 - c) Fixed
 - d) Random
11. The standard deviation for 15, 22, 27, 11, 9, 21, 14, 9 is:
- a) 6.22
 - b) 6.12
 - c) 6.04
 - d) 6.32
12. A student obtained the mean and the standard deviation of 100 observations as 40 and 5.1. It was later found that one observation was wrongly copied as 50, the correct figure being 40. Find the correct mean and the S.D.
- a) Mean = 38.8, S.D = 5
 - b) Mean = 39.9, S.D. = 5
 - c) Mean 39.9, S.D = 4
 - d) None
13. The mean deviation about median from the data: 340, 150, 210, 240, 300, 310, 320 is:
- a) 51.6
 - b) 51.8
 - c) 52
 - d) 52.8

14. For a frequency distribution mean deviation from mean is computed by
- $\sum f |J - E f| / \sum f$
 - $\sum d / \sum f$
 - $\sum fd / \sum f$
 - $\sum f |d| / \sum f$
15. The mean deviation from the median is:
- Equal to that measured from another value
 - Maximum if all the observations are positive
 - Greater than that measured from any other value
 - Less than that measured from any value
16. The mean deviation of the series $a, a + d, a + 2d, \dots, a + 2n$ from its mean is
- $(n + 1) d / 2n + 1$
 - $nd / 2n + 1$
 - $n(n + 1) d / 2n + 1$
 - $(2n + 1) d / n(n + 1)$
16. A batsman score runs in 10 innings as 38, 70, 48, 34, 42, 55, 63, 46, 54 and 44. The mean deviation about mean is
- 8.6
 - 6.4
 - 10.6
 - 7.6
18. The arithmetic mean height of 50 students of a college is 5'8". The height of 30 of these is given in the frequency distribution. Find the arithmetic mean height of the remaining 20 students. Height in inches: 5'4" 5'6" 5'8" 5'10" 6'0" Frequency: 4 12 4 8 2
- 5'8.8"
 - 5'8.0"
 - 5'7.8"
 - 5'7.0"
19. Find the sum of the deviation of the variable values 3, 4, 6, 8, 14 from their mean
- 5
 - 0
 - 1
 - 7
20. The median of the observation 11, 12, 14, 18, $x + 4$, 30, 32, 35, 41 arranged in ascending order is 24, then x is
- 21
 - 22
 - 23
 - 24

21. A five digit number is formed using digits 1,3 5, 7 and 9 without repeating any one of them. What is the sum of all such possible numbers?
- 6666600
 - 6666660
 - 6666666
 - None of these
22. 139 persons have signed for an elimination tournament. All players are to be paired up for the first round, but because 139 is an odd number one player gets a bye, which promotes him to the second round, without actually playing in the first round. The pairing continues on the next round, with a bye to any player left over. If the schedule is planned so that a minimum number of matches is required to determine the champion, the number of matches which must be played is
- 136
 - 137
 - 138
 - 139
23. A box contains 6 red balls, 7 green balls and 5 blue balls. Each ball is of different size. The probability that the red ball selected is the smallest red ball is
- $\frac{1}{8}$
 - $\frac{1}{3}$
 - $\frac{1}{6}$
 - $\frac{2}{3}$
24. Boxes numbered 1,2,3,4 and 5 are kept in a row, and they which are to be filled with either a red ball or a blue ball, such that no two adjacent boxes can be filled with blue balls. Then how many different arrangements are possible, given that all balls of given colour are exactly identical in all respect?
- 8
 - 10
 - 154
 - 22
25. For a scholarship, at the most n candidates out of $2n + 1$ can be selected. If the number of different ways of selection of at least one candidate is 63, the maximum number of candidates that can be selected for the scholarship is
- 3
 - 4
 - 6
 - 5
26. Ten points are marked on a straight line and 11 points are marked on another straight line. How many triangles can be constructed with vertices from among the above points?
- 495
 - 550
 - 1045
 - 2475

27. There are three cities A, B and C. Each of these cities is connected with the other two cities by at least one direct road. If a traveler wants to go from one city (origin) to another city (destination), she can do so either by traversing a road connecting the two cities directly, or by traversing two roads, the first connecting the origin to the third city and the second connecting the third city to the destination. In all, there are 33 routes from A to B (including those via C), Similarly, there are 23 routes from B to C (including those via A). How many roads are there from A to C directly?
- 6
 - 3
 - 5
 - 10
28. One red flag, three white flags and two blue flags are arranged in line such that No two adjacent flags are of the same colour. The flags at the two ends of the line are of different colours. In how many different ways the flag be arranged?
- 6
 - 4
 - 10
 - 2
29. Each of the 11 letters A, H, I, M, O, T, U, V, W, X and Z appears same hen looked at in the mirror. They are called symmetric letters. Other letters in the alphabet are asymmetric letters. How many four letter computer passwords can be formed using only the symmetric letters (no repetition allowed)
- 7920
 - 330
 - 146.40
 - 419430
30. An intelligence agency forms a code of two distinct digits selected from 0, 1, 2, , 9 such that the first digit of the code is non zero. The code, handwritten on the slip, can create confusion, when read upside down for example the code 91 can be read as 16. How many codes are there for which no such confusion can arise?
- 80
 - 78
 - 71
 - 69
31. If the probability density of X is given by $f(x) = e^{-x}$ elsewhere and $Y = X^2$ The probability density of Y is
- $g(y) = e^{-y}$ for $y > 0$ and $g(y) = 0$ elsewhere
 - $g(y) = ey$ for $y > 0$ and $g(y) = 0$
 - $g(y) = e^{-y}$ for $y < 0$ and $g(y) > 0$
 - None of these

32. If X_1 and X_2 are independent random variables having exponential densities with the parameters a and b the probability density of $Y = X_1 + X_2$ when $a \neq b$
- $f(y) = \frac{1}{a+b} (e^{-y/a} - e^{-y/b})$ for $y > 0$ and $f(y) = 0$ elsewhere
 - $f(y) = \frac{1}{a-b} (e^{-y/a} - e^{-y/b})$ for $y < 0$ and $f(y) = 1$ elsewhere
 - $f(y) = \frac{1}{a-b} (e^{-y/a} - e^{-y/b})$ for $y > 0$ and $f(y) = 0$ elsewhere
 - None of these
33. If X is the number of head obtained in 4 tosses of a balanced coin then find the probability distribution of the random variable $Z = (X-2)^2$
- $z = 0, 1, 4$ $h(z) = \frac{3}{8}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{1}{8}$
 - $z = 0, 1, 4$ $h(z) = \frac{1}{8}, \frac{4}{8}, \frac{1}{8}$
 - $z = 0, 1, 4$ $h(z) = \frac{3}{8}, \frac{2}{8}, \frac{1}{8}$
 - $z = 0, 1, 4$ $h(z) = \frac{3}{8}, \frac{7}{8}, \frac{1}{8}$
34. If the joint density of X_1 and X_2 is given by $6e^{-3x_1 - 2x_2}$ for $x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0$ elsewhere Find the probability density of $Y = X_1 + X_2$
- $f(y) = 6(e^{-y} - e^{-3y})$ for $y < 0$ elsewhere $f(y) = 0$
 - $f(y) = 6(e^{-2y} - e^{-3y})$ for $y > 0$ elsewhere $f(y) = 0$
 - $f(y) = 6(e^{-2y} - e^{-y})$ for $y > 0$ elsewhere $f(y) = 1$
 - $f(y) = 6(e^{-2y} - e^{-y/2})$ for $y > 0$ elsewhere $f(y) = 0$
35. If X has a hypergeometric distribution with $M = 3, N = 6$ and $n = 2$, find the probability distribution of Y , the number of successes minus the number of failures
- $h(0) = \frac{1}{5}, h(1) = \frac{3}{5}, h(2) = \frac{1}{5}$
 - $h(0) = \frac{2}{5}, h(1) = \frac{3}{8}, h(2) = \frac{1}{5}$
 - $h(0) = \frac{9}{5}, h(1) = \frac{3}{5}, h(2) = \frac{1}{5}$
 - $h(0) = \frac{1}{5}, h(1) = \frac{4}{5}, h(2) = \frac{1}{5}$
36. If the probability density is given by $f(x) = kx^3 / (1 + 2x)^6$ for $x > 0$ elsewhere Where k is appropriate constant the probability density of the random variable $Y = 2X / (1 + 2X)$
- $g(y) = k/16y^3 \cdot (1-y)$ for $0 < y < 1$ and $g(y) = 0$ elsewhere
 - $g(y) = k/16y^3 \cdot (1-y)$ for $0 < y < 1$ and $g(y) = 0$ elsewhere
 - $g(y) = k/16y^2 \cdot (1-y)$ for $0 < y < 1$ and $g(y) = 0$ elsewhere
 - $g(y) = k/16y^9 \cdot (1-y)$ for $0 < y < 1$ and $g(y) = 1$ elsewhere
32. If X has the uniform density with the parameters $a = 0$ and $P = 1$. Find the probability density of the random variable $Y = \sqrt{X}$
- $g(y) = y$ for $0 < y < 1$ and $g(y) = 0$ elsewhere
 - $g(y) = 2y$ for $0 < y < 1$ and $g(y) = 0$ elsewhere
 - $g(y) = 2y$ for $0 > y > 1$ and $g(y) = 0$ elsewhere
 - None of these

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CLASS: B.COM-I SEM SUBJECT: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING-I

(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. What is book keeping
 - a) processing
 - b) recording
 - c) analysing
 - d) interpreting

2. Which one is current assets?
 - a) land
 - b) furniture
 - c) cash
 - d) investment

3. Bank account is
 - a) personal
 - b) real
 - c) nominal
 - d) none of these above

4. Accounting rules contain
 - a) 3
 - b) 4
 - c) 5
 - d) 2

5. Journalise this transaction, purchase return from ram
 - a) purchase return to ram
 - b) ram to purchase return
 - c) purchase to ram
 - d) both (a)and(b)

6. Drawings account is related to:
 - a) nominal account
 - b) personal account
 - c) real account
 - d) company drawings account

7. Which of the following is related to nominal account?
- a) bank account
 - b) commission account
 - c) furniture account
 - d) interest received account
8. Goodwill account is related to:
- a) nominal account
 - b) personal account
 - c) real account
 - d) tangible account
9. Prepaid insurance is:
- a) nominal account
 - b) personal account
 - c) real account
 - d) prepaid account
10. According to the going concern concept, a business entity is assumed to have:
- a) a long life
 - b) a very short life
 - c) an indefinite life
 - d) a medium life
11. The gross profit is transferred to.....account.
- a) trading
 - b) profit and loss
 - c) capital
 - d) current
12. Wages paid for installation of machinery should be debited to.....)account)
- a) machinery
 - b) wages
 - c) trading
 - d) profit and loss
13. All indirect expenses are debited toaccount
- a) trading
 - b) capital
 - c) profit and loss
 - d) current
14. A statement showing financial position of the business is called as.....
- a) balance sheet
 - b) trial balance
 - c) capital
 - d) trading a/c

15. To find out net profit or net loss of the business.....account is preferred
- a) trading
 - b) capital
 - c) current
 - d) profit and loss
16. A.....) is an intangible asset)
- a) goodwill
 - b) stock
 - c) building
 - d) cash
17. Trading account is prepared on the basis of.....expenses
- a) indirect
 - b) direct
 - c) revenue
 - d) other
18. The interest on drawings is transferred to.....side of the profit and loss account
- a) debit
 - b) credit
 - c) asset
 - d) liability
19. Final accounts are prepared on the basis ofand adjustments
- a) trial balance
 - b) capital a/c
 - c) trading a/c
 - d) profit and loss a/c
20.is the list of all ledger balance)
- a) balance sheet
 - b) trial balance
 - c) trading a/c
 - d) profit and loss a/c
21. Return outward are deducted from.....
- a) purchases
 - b) sales
 - c) capital
 - d) debtors
22. The withdrawals of partner from the business for there personal use is called as.....
- a) capital
 - b) profit
 - c) drawings
 - d) cash

23. Income received in advance is shown on the
- debit
 - credit
 - asset
 - liability
24. Prepaid expenses are shown on the.....side of the balance sheet
- asset
 - liability
 - debit
 - credit
25. In strait line method of depreciation, the amount of depreciation remainevery year
- constant
 - increase
 - fluctuating
 - decreased
26. Depreciation = $\frac{\text{Cost of the asset} - \text{_____}}{\text{Estimated working life of an asset}}$
- installation charges
 - cost price
 - scrap value
 - selling pride
27. Wages paid for installation of machinery debited toaccount
- profit and loss
 - trading
 - wages
 - machinery
28. Reserves arising from capital receipts are known as
- capital reserves
 - reserve fund
 - secret reserve
 - general reserve
29. A provision is
- an appropriation of profit
 - charge on the profit
 - investment
 - current asset
30. Depreciation arises because of
- wear and tear
 - inflation
 - fall in the value asset
 - profit

31. The amount of depreciation charged on machinery is debited to.....account
- a) depreciation
 - b) machinery
 - c) provision for depreciation
 - d) fixed asset
32. The profit on sale of an asset is debited toaccount.
- a) profit and loss
 - b) reserve
 - c) asset
 - d) balance sheet
33. The amount of depreciation goes on decreasing in every year under themethod
- a) fixed installment
 - b) straight line
 - c) revaluation
 - d) written down value
34. The amount realized at the end of working life of an asset.....
- a) residual value
 - b) market place
 - c) original cost
 - d) written down value
35. Under.....system, the amount of depreciation remains constant every year.
- a) fixed installment
 - b) reducing balance
 - c) insurance policy
 - d) annuity
36. Under..... system, amount of depreciation changes every year
- a) reducing balance
 - b) fixed installment
 - c) depreciation fund
 - d) annuity
37. Balance of depreciation account is transferred to
- a) balance sheet
 - b) trading account
 - c) manufacturing account
 - d) profit and loss account

DR.RAFIQ ZAKARIA CAMPUS-I

MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

CLASS: B.COM.-I SEM. SUBJECT: BUSINESS & INDUSTRIAL ECONOMICS

(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. Economics is derived from the Greek word oikonomios which means
 - a) Business Management
 - b) Business Economics
 - c) House Management
 - d) Wealth.

2. Who is called as father of Economics?
 - a) Adam Smith
 - b) Robinson
 - c) Marshall
 - d) George Bernard

3. Who expressed the view that Economics is neutral between ends...
 - a) Robbins
 - b) Marshall
 - c) Pigou
 - d) Adam smith

4. Economics is the science of wealth who gave this definition?
 - a) J.K.Mehta
 - b) Marshall
 - c) Robbin
 - d) Adam smith

5. Paul A. Samuelson has defined economics as _____
 - a) Science of Wealth
 - b) Science of Material well-being
 - c) Science of dynamic growth and development
 - d) None of these

6. Which of the following is related with controlling economic problems?
 - a) What to produce
 - b) How to produce
 - c) For whom to produce
 - d) All of the above.

7. Positive science concern with economics analysis
 - a) Cause relationship
 - b) Effect relationship
 - c) Cause and effect relationship
 - d) None of these

8. The existence of both public and private sector enterprises constitutes
 - a) Capitalist economy
 - b) Mixed economy
 - c) Socialist economy
 - d) None of the above

9. Capitalism refers to
 - a) The use of markets
 - b) Government ownership of capital goods
 - c) Private ownership of capital goods
 - d) Private ownership of homes & cars

10. An enquiry into the nature and causes of wealth of nations is the book of economist....
 - a) Samuelson
 - b) Adam smith
 - c) Robbins
 - d) Marshall

11. Economics is what economics do. It has not been supported by _____
 - a) Marshall
 - b) Richard Jones
 - c) Comte
 - d) Gunnar Myrdal

12. Peoples wants are
 - a) More
 - b) Limited
 - c) Unlimited
 - d) None of these

13. The subject matter of economics is _____
 - a) To ensure economic progress of the people
 - b) To run business
 - c) To satisfy unlimited wants with limited means
 - d) To mobilize resources and to use them

14. Under command economy, activities are guided by _____
 - a) The automatic price system
 - b) Government planning
 - c) The freedom of consumers
 - d) Competition

15. Who has given scarcity definition of economics?
 - a) Adam smith
 - b) Alfred Marshall
 - c) Robinsons
 - d) Robertson

16. Profits are denoted as, which of the following symbol?
- Sigma
 - Summation
 - Pie
 - Alpha
17. Sales maximization concept is given by _____
- Baumol
 - Samuelson
 - Marshall
 - Adam smith
18. Micro economic theory is also known as _____
- Business Theory
 - Price Theory
 - Individual theory
 - Cost Theory
19. Profit = _____
- $TR+TC$
 - $TR-TC$
 - $TC-TR$
 - TR/TC
20. Profit Maximisation goal is suitable for _____ and _____ markets
- Monopolistic and Oligopoly
 - Monopolistic and duopoly
 - Monopsony and duopsony
 - Perfect competition and monopoly
21. In economics the central problem is
- Scarcity
 - Money
 - Consumption
 - Production
22. Utility is measured by _____
- Wealth
 - Price
 - Income
 - Value or worth
23. The extra utility from consuming one more unit of a commodity is called_
- Bonus utility
 - Additional utility
 - Surplus utility
 - Marginal utility
24. If marginal utility is zero_____
- Total utility is zero
 - An additional unit of consumption will decrease total utility
 - An additional unit of consumption will increase total utility
 - Total utility is maximum

25. The phrase ceteris paribus is best expressed as _____
- All else equal
 - Everything affects everything else
 - Scarcity is a fact of life
 - There is a no such thing as a free lunch.
26. When the total utility curves reaches its maximum level, marginal utility _____
- Zero
 - Positive
 - Negative
 - Rising
27. In case of utility theory as income increases, marginal utility of money _____
- Decreases
 - Increases
 - Constant
 - None of these
28. Who has given the concept of consumer surplus_
- Alfred Marshall
 - Robinsons
 - Pigou
 - None of these
29. Education is _____
- Merit goods
 - Specific goods
 - Both A & B
 - None of these
30. Utility means _____
- Power to satisfy a want
 - Usefulness
 - Willingness of a person
 - Harmfulness
31. Marginal utility is equal to average utility at that time when average utility is _____
- Increasing
 - Falling
 - Minimum
 - Maximum
32. At point of safety, marginal utility is _____
- Positive
 - Negative
 - Maximum
 - Zero
33. According to Marshall, the basis of consumer surplus is ____-
- Law of diminishing marginal utility
 - Law of equi-marginal utility
 - Law of proportions
 - All of the above

34. Demand is a function of _____
- Price
 - Income
 - Advertisement
 - Consumers
35. Total utility of a commodity is measured by which price of that commodity??
- Value in use
 - Value in exchange
 - Both A&B
 - Value of money
36. When we know the quantity of a product that buyers wish to purchase at each possible price, we know _____
- Demand
 - Supply
 - Excess Demand
 - Excess Supply
37. Which will cause a change in the demand for commodity X?
- A change in tastes
 - A change in income
 - A change in the price of X
 - A change in price of Complementary product
38. A market demand can be derived by adding all the individual demand curves _____
- Vertically
 - Horizontally
 - Parallel
 - Any of the above as long as it is consistent
39. A market demand schedule for a product indicates that _____
- There is an inverse relationship between price and quantity demanded
 - As the product's price falls, consumers buy less of the good
 - There is a direct relationship between price and quantity demanded
 - As a product's price rises, consumers buy less of other goods.
40. Other things being equal the law of demand implies that as _____
- The price increases, the quantity demanded will decrease
 - The price increases, the quantity demanded will increase
 - The demand for increases, the price will decrease
 - Income decreases, the quantity demanded will increase.
41. Law of demand does not include _____
- Price of commodity is an independent variable
 - Quantity demanded is a dependent variable
 - Cost of product
 - None of these.

42. For inferior commodities, income effect is _____--
- a) Zero
 - b) Negative
 - c) Positive
 - d) Infinite
43. Which of the following is the second law of Gossen?
- a) Law of equi-marginal utility
 - b) Law of equi-product
 - c) Theory of indifference curve
 - d) Law of diminishing marginal utility
44. Law of demand does not include_____
- a) Price of commodity is an independent variable
 - b) Quantity demanded is a dependent variable
 - c) Reciprocal relationship is found between price and quantity demanded
 - d) Cost of product
45. In relatively Elastic demand, ED is _____----
- a) $E=1$
 - b) $E=0$
 - c) $E>1$
 - d) $E<1$
46. A relative change in quantity demanded is less than the relative change in money income is _____income elasticity
- a) High
 - b) Zero
 - c) Low
 - d) Negative
47. Demand curve is a _____
- a) Falling curve
 - b) Rising curve
 - c) Downward sloping curve
 - d) Upward sloping curve
48. Tea and coffee are _____goods
- a) Substitutes
 - b) Complementary
 - c) Producers
 - d) None of these
49. Which of the following is included in exceptions to the law of demand
- a) Giffen goods
 - b) Prestigious good
 - c) Both A&B
 - d) None of these

50. Opportunity cost of a factor of production with specific use is ____
- Very high
 - Infinite
 - Zero
 - Constant
51. Incremental cost is closely related to _____
- Average cost
 - Marginal cost
 - Total cost
 - Fixed cost
52. Which of the following curve is not U-shaped?
- AVC
 - AFC
 - AC
 - MC
53. In case of oligopoly, number of firms is _____
- Large
 - Infinite
 - One
 - Few
54. What are homogenous products?
- Undifferentiated product
 - Differentiated product
 - Both A&B
 - None of above
55. In case of perfect competition, no. of selling firms would be _____
- Large
 - Single
 - Varied too many
 - None of the above
56. In perfect competition, the marginal revenue curve _____
- And the demand curve facing the firm are identical
 - Is always above the demand curve facing the firm
 - Is always below the demand curve facing the firm
 - None of these.
57. Imperfect competition was introduced by _____
- Alfred Marshall
 - Chamberlin
 - Keynes
 - None of these
58. Kinked demand curve is associated with _____
- Cournot
 - Chamberlin
 - Edgeworth
 - Sweezy

59. Cartel is a part of _____
- a) Monopoly
 - b) Oligopoly
 - c) Duopoly
 - d) Perfect competition
60. In an oligopolistic market, there are _____
- a) A large number of sellers and few buyers
 - b) Few sellers and few buyers
 - c) Few sellers and a large number of buyers
 - d) Only one seller
61. The shape of a frequency curve cannot be??
- a) U-shaped
 - b) V-shaped
 - c) J-shaped
 - d) S-shaped
62. Dynamic theory of profit is given by _____
- a) J.B.Clark
 - b) Hawley
 - c) Schumpeter
 - d) J.S.Mill
63. Risk theory of profit is given y
- a) J.B.Clark
 - b) J.S. Mill
 - c) Hawley
 - d) Schumpeter
64. The following industry often is a monopoly_____ -
- a) Cigarette industry
 - b) Publishing industry
 - c) Drug industry
 - d) Electric power industry
65. Uncertainty refers to ___
- a) Insurable risks
 - b) Uninsurable risks
 - c) Risks due to fires and accidents
 - d) No risks

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CLASS: B-COM I SEM SUBJECT: ENTREPRENEURSHIP DEVELOPMENT-I
(Multiple Choice type Questions)

UNIT-I

Tick the right answer:

1. Entrepreneurship is a _____
a. Process b. Product
c. Place d. Person
2. Which of the following shows the process of creating something new?
a. Business model b. Modeling
c. Innovation d. Creative flexibility
3. Which one of the following is the process of entrepreneurs developing new products that over time make current products obsolete?
a. New business model b. Anatomization
c. Creative Destruction d. None of these
4. An actor and a person who managed large project were termed as the entrepreneur in the _____.
a. Earliest period b. Middle ages
c. 17th centuryd. 19th & 20th century
5. An entrepreneur doing business within the national border is called:
a. International entrepreneurship b. Intrapreneurship
c. Domestic entrepreneurship d. Imports
6. Which of the following is not one of the three areas in which the importance of entrepreneurship can be shown?
a. Innovation b. Number of start ups
c. Job creation & employment d. bureaucracy
7. The creation of new firms is important because these new firms contribute to economic development through benefits that include all of the following except:
a. Product-process innovation b. Unemployment
c. Increased tax revenues d. Social betterment
8. Entrepreneurship in India was earlier based on –
a. Age b. Colour
c. Community d. None of these

9. In the pre-independence period India had a very strong _____.
- a. Steel industry
 - b. Electronics industry
 - c. Handicrafts industry
 - d. Paper industry
10. The Risk Bearing theory of Entrepreneurship was given by-
- a. Richard Cantillon
 - b. Joseph Schumpeter
 - c. J.B.Say
 - d. Clarence Danhof
11. The Innovations theory was proposed by-
- a. J.B.Say
 - b. Knight
 - c. F.W.Taylor
 - d. Joseph Schumpeter
12. Economy is the effect for which entrepreneurship is the cause.
- a. True
 - b. False
13. The Status Withdrawal theory was given by –
- a. Hagen
 - b. Henry Fayol
 - c. David McClelland
 - d. J.B.Say
14. Government support is not required for entrepreneurship development.
- a. True
 - b. False
15. Entrepreneurship development helps in import _____.
- a. Promotion
 - b. Substitution
 - c. Development
 - d. None of these
16. Growth of entrepreneurship promotes balanced regional development.
- a. True
 - b. False
17. Which of the following is not a feature of Developing economy-
- a. Scarcity of funds
 - b. Lack of skilled labour
 - c. Developed infrastructure
 - d. Poverty
18. The Indian industry in pre-independence period declined due to which of the following reasons-
- a. Disappearance of royal courts
 - b. Imposition of heavy duties on imports of Indian goods in England
 - c. Low priced British goods produced on large scale.
 - d. All the above
19. Developing economies generally have _____ entrepreneurs.
- a. Drone
 - b. Imitative
 - c. Innovative
 - d. None of these

UNIT II:

1. Which of the following factors do not influence the growth of entrepreneurship-
 - a. Finance
 - b. Market support
 - c. Legal rules
 - d. None of these.
2. The development of NANO by ShriRatan Tata is an example of
 - a. Imitative entrepreneurship
 - b. Innovative entrepreneurship
 - c. Drone entrepreneurship
 - d. None of these
3. An entrepreneur doing business within national boundaries is _____
 - a. International entrepreneur
 - b. Domestic Entrepreneur
 - c. Intrapreneur
4. Which of the following is not a characteristic of an entrepreneur?
 - a. Need for achievement
 - b. Need for independence
 - c. Need for affiliation
5. Entrepreneurs undertake
 - a. Calculated risks
 - b. High risks
 - c. Low risks
 - d. Moderate and calculated risks
6. Which of the following attitudes is not generally associated with successful entrepreneurship
 - a. Investing in R and D
 - b. Live your business day by day
 - c. Innovate and improvise continually.
 - d. Produce as per customers' requirements
7. Which one is not a function of an entrepreneur?
 - a. Turning ideas into action
 - b. Feasibility study
 - c. Resourcing
 - d. Shutting down the existing business
8. Who can start a business
 - a. Only highly educated person
 - b. Only an uneducated person
 - c. Only rich person
 - d. Any one of the above
9. Entrepreneurs place more emphasis on formalities rather than results. Say True or false
 - a. True
 - b. False
 - c. Can't say
10. Entrepreneurs concerned with welfare of the people are called as—
 - a. Business entrepreneurs
 - b. Social entrepreneurs
 - c. Economic entrepreneurs
 - d. None of these
11. _____ is an entrepreneur within an existing organisation.
 - a. Manager
 - b. Professional
 - c. Leader
 - d. Intrapreneur

12. An entrepreneur:
 a. Increases employment
 b. Reduces employment
 c. Generates employment
 d. None of these
13. Reliance Industries was set up by-
 a. Tatas
 b. Birlas
 c. Ambanis
 d. Wadias
14. The future of women entrepreneurs in India is _____.
 a. Bright
 b. Dark
 c. None of these

UNIT III:

Challenges & Issues in entrepreneurship, Barriers of entrepreneurship, Social responsibility of entrepreneurs.

1. Lack of family support is _____ barrier for an entrepreneur.
 a. Economic
 b. Cultural
 c. Social
 d. Technical
2. _____ is the business's responsiveness to public consensus.
 a. Communal harmony
 b. Destruction
 c. Social responsibility
 d. None of these

3. Match the following:

A	B
Entrepreneur should pay taxes in time	Responsibility towards customers
Entrepreneur should preserve natural resources	Responsibility towards Government
Entrepreneur should promote competitive behavior	Responsibility towards society
Entrepreneur should give quality products	Responsibility towards competitors

4. Which of the following is not a barrier of entrepreneurship-
 a. Bureaucracy
 b. Inadequate infrastructure
 c. Population
 d. Lack of training
5. Which of the following are risks for entrepreneurs in small business?
 a. Interference with personal lives
 b. Psychological stress
 c. Social & family pressure
 d. All of these
6. Mr. Rehan is setting a new venture. He is not getting the power supply for his venture. What type of barrier does he face?
 a. Capital
 b. Cultural
 c. Infrastructure
 d. None of these
7. The lesser proportion of female entrepreneurs in India is due to –
 a. Cultural barriers
 b. Economic barriers
 c. Technical barriers
 d. All of these

8. Youth entrepreneurs can grow with-
 - a. Skill development
 - b. Family support
 - c. Government support
 - d. All of these

9. The spirit of social responsibility exploits-
 - a. Customers
 - b. Suppliers
 - c. Investors
 - d. None of these

10. Compliance of Social responsibility is in the long term interest of the business.
 - a. False
 - b. True

UNIT IV:

Entrepreneurship Development Programme: Meaning, Need, Objective, contents , phases, limitations, EDP conducting agencies in India with special reference to MCED

1. In India EDP is –
 - a. Necessary
 - b. Unnecessary
 - c. Waste of time
 - d. Waste of money

2. EDP provides-
 - a. Self employment
 - b. Skill enhancement
 - c. Education & Training
 - d. All of these

3. Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India is situated in-
 - a. New Delhi
 - b. Ahmedabad
 - c. Chennai
 - d. Mumbai

4. Entrepreneurs are born and not made.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. An EDP consists of _____ phases.
 - a. One
 - b. Three
 - c. Four
 - d. Two

6. _____ phase involves assessment as to how far the objectives of EDP are achieved.
 - a. Post-Training
 - b. Later
 - c. Training
 - d. None of these

7. The leading organization conducting EDPs in Maharashtra is _____.
 - a. SIDB
 - b. MCED
 - c. SBI
 - d. None of these

8. EDPs help individuals in following ways-
 - a. Motivate them
 - b. Information dissemination
 - c. Develop Skills
 - d. All of these

9. _____ is the apex body for co-ordinating the activities of institutions engaged in entrepreneurship development.
 - a. NIESBUD
 - b. EDII
 - c. SIDBI
 - d. NAYE
10. EDPs are only training programmes.
 - a. True
 - b. False
11. Success of EDPs depends on quality of trainers.
 - a. True
 - b. False

UNIT V: Quick Start Methods:

Introduction, Franchises, Turn-key business, Multi level marketing; Merits & Demerits.

1. Which of the following is a reason why a person might prefer to purchase a franchise rather than open a completely new business?
 - a. Higher failure rate
 - b. Increased independence
 - c. Reduced royalty fees
 - d. Ability to benefit from previous experience.
2. _____ is the person who acquires the franchise.
 - a. Franchise
 - b. Franchisee
 - c. Franchisor
 - d. All of these
3. When an individual purchases a franchise, they buy which of the following items as part of the franchise agreement?
 - a. An established name, branded products & service
 - b. A technique for measuring performance
 - c. An activity ratio
 - d. Bankruptcy
4. When a company enters into a legal arrangement to allow its product, services, or business-format to be used by others for a fee it is called:
 - a. Franchisee
 - b. Franchising
 - c. Franchisor
 - d. Unrealistic
5. The business where everything is made ready for you to step in and take over is called-
 - a. Multi levelMarketing
 - b. Retailing
 - c. Turn Key business
 - d. None of these
6. Franchise & Turn key business are one and same.
 - a. True
 - b. False
7. Good sources of information on Turn Key businesses are _____.
 - a. Trade fairs
 - b. Exhibitions
 - c. Both a & b
 - d. None of these

8. Splitting of profits at various levels is done in _____.
- a. Franchising
 - b. Multi level Marketing
 - c. Outsourcing
 - d. Both a & b
9. Which of the following companies has adopted MLM-
- a. Amway
 - b. Sony
 - c. Nikon
 - d. None of these
10. Under MLM schemes the purchaser later becomes a distributor.
- a. True
 - b. False