

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

- (1) 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
- (2) 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
- (3) 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
- (4) 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
- (5) 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
- (6) The excise duty on alcoholic goods manufactured by the manufacturer is payable to.....
- (a) State Government
 - (b) Central Government
 - (c) Corporation
 - (d) Local authority
- (7) 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

- (8) 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
- (9) Which are the goods still under the physical control?
- (a) Plastic products
 - (b) Cigarette products
 - (c) Apparel products
 - (d) Glass products
- (10) 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)
- (11) The unutilized CENVAT Credit can be carried forward
- (a) Up to 6 months
 - (b) Up to 8 years
 - (c) Without any time limit
 - (d) Up to 10 years.
- (12) Cenvat Credit on capital goods can be claimed in the year in which it is purchased
- (a) Up to 50%
 - (b) Up to 100%
 - (c) Up to 25%
 - (d) Up to 75%
- (13) Cenvat Credit on goods other than capital goods can be utilized
- (a) As soon as goods received into the factory
 - (b) Only after payment actually made
 - (c) Only after the goods actually sold
 - (d) As soon as manufacture takes place
- (14) Cenvat Credit is not applicable if the following goods are purchased
- (a) Light Diesel Oil
 - (b) Steel products
 - (c) Plastic products
 - (d) Wood products
- (15) Cenvat Credit can be adjusted against
- (a) Dutiable goods manufactured
 - (b) Non-dutiable goods manufactured
 - (c) Non-excisable goods manufactured
 - (d) All excisable goods manufactured
- (16) Which of the following items is a capital goods
- (a) Tools, hand tools
 - (b) Raw materials
 - (c) Consumables
 - (d) Accessories

- (17) Depreciation under section 32 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 should not have been claimed
- (a) On the cost portion of the Capital Goods
 - (b) On the excise portion of the Capital Goods.
 - (c) On the portion of other than Capital Goods
 - (d) On the portion of Factory Building
- (18) Cenvat credit can be utilized for payment of excise duty levied on any
- (a) Final products
 - (b) Input products
 - (c) Exempted products
 - (d) Intermediary non-dutiable products
- (19) Personal Ledger Account must be prepared in
- (a) Triplicate
 - (b) Single
 - (c) Double
 - (d) Quadruplicate
- (20) Cenvat credit on inputs other than capital goods can be allowed at
- (a) 100%
 - (b) 50%
 - (c) 25%
 - (d) 0%
- (21) A unit availing SSI exemption can avail of CENVAT credit on capital goods but such credit can be utilized only
- (a) if the value of capital goods exceeds Rs. 100 lakh
 - (b) after clearance of Rs. 150 lakh
 - (c) if the capital goods are exported
- (22) Service tax can be levied on the
- (a) Taxable services
 - (b) Exempted services
 - (c) Partly exempted and partly taxable services
 - (d) On purchase of input goods
- (23) Value of works contract includes
- (a) Cost of consumables, electricity
 - (b) Value of transfer of property in goods
 - (c) Value of VAT or Sales Tax on the above
 - (d) None of the above
- (24) A person who neither intends to hold nor holds any title to the goods or services is called
- (a) Pure Agent
 - (b) Dealer
 - (c) Service tax provider
 - (d) Manufacturer
- (25) Under Service Tax (Determination of Value) Rules, 2006, Act means
- (a) The Finance Act, 1994
 - (b) The Central Excise Act, 1944
 - (c) Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985
 - (d) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956

- (26) Service tax is not applicable to the state of
- (a) Jharkhand
 - (b) Himachal Pradesh
 - (c) Tripura
 - (d) Jammu and Kashmir
- (27) The importer of service is liable to pay service tax only when the service provider having
- (a) No place of business in India
 - (b) Place of business in India
 - (c) Permanent address in India
 - (d) None of the above
- (28) The service tax paid on input services claimed as Cenvat credit after the export of service
- (a) Can be claimed rebate (i.e. duty drawback)
 - (b) Cannot be claimed any rebate
 - (c) Can be claimed as refund
 - (d) None of the above
- (29) If the immovable property in respect of which service is rendered outside India the service is considered an export
- (a) Irrespective of where the payment has come from
 - (b) Only when payment came from overseas.
 - (c) Partly from overseas
 - (d) Even without payment received from an importer.
- (30) The value of any taxable service, as the case may be, does not include
- (a) The rail fare collected by rail travel agent
 - (b) Value of services collected by rail travel agent
 - (c) Services provide by the consultant
 - (d) None of the above
- (31) Which of the following services does not come under export of service?
- (a) Air transport of passengers embarking for international travel
 - (b) Export of services with respect to immovable property
 - (c) Export of services with respect to management consultancy services
 - (d) None of the above
- (32) Indirect tax is charged on
- (a) Commodity
 - (b) Income
 - (c) Facility
 - (d) pension
- (33) In Inter state purchase.....form is used for private business.
- (a) 'A' form
 - (b) 'B' form
 - (c) 'C' form
 - (d) 'D' form
- (34) In Inter state purchase.....form is used for government departments.
- (a) 'A' form
 - (b) 'B' form
 - (c) 'C' form
 - (d) 'D' form

- (35) In Maharashtra state was implemented from
- (a) 1st April, 2005
 - (b) 1st May, 2005
 - (c) 1st Dec, 2005
 - (d) 1st Jan, 2006
- (36) The rate of tax for 'C' Form holder is
- (a) 5%
 - (b) 8%
 - (c) 4%
 - (d) 7%
- (37) In Vat the tax is levied between.....percent
- (a) 5% to 20%
 - (b) 4% to 12.5%
 - (c) 2% to 8%
 - (d) 3% to 12%
- (38) VAT is replaced by
- (a) Income Tax
 - (b) Wealth Tax
 - (c) Gift Tax
 - (d) Sales Tax
- (39) MVAT Stands for
- (a) Maharashtra Vasti Adhinyam Trust
 - (b) Maharashtra Value Added Tax
 - (c) Manipur Value Added Tax
 - (d) Madhya Pradesh Value Added Tax
- (40) In Inter State Business to gate benefit of VAT, registration is.....
- (a) Compulsory
 - (b) Optional
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) All of above

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CLASS: B-COM V SEM SUBJECT: I.T APPLICATION IN BUS-V
(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. Mnemonic a memory trick is used in which of the following language?
 - a) Machine language
 - b) Assembly language
 - c) High level language
 - d) None of above

2. The translator program used in assembly language is called
 - a) Compiler
 - b) Interpreter
 - c) Assembler
 - d) Translator

3. Easily relocatable language is
 - a) Machine language
 - b) Assembly language
 - c) High level language
 - d) Medium level language

4. Which of the following is called low level languages?
 - a) Machine language
 - b) Assembly language
 - c) Both of the above
 - d) None of above

5. which of the following is problem oriented language?
 - a) High level language
 - b) Machine language
 - c) Assembly language
 - d) Low level language

6. 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

7. Which of the following is machine independence program?
 - a) High level language
 - b) Low level language
 - c) Assembly language
 - d) Machine language

8. Which statement is valid about interpreter?
- It translates one instruction at a time
 - Object code is saved for future use
 - Repeated interpretation is not necessary
 - All of above
9. Which is the limitation of high level language?
- Lower efficiency
 - Machine dependence
 - machine level coding
 - None of above
10. High level language is also called
- Problem oriented language
 - Business oriented language
 - Mathematically oriented language
 - All of the above
11. The C language has been developed by_____.
- Patrick Naughton.
 - Dennis Ritchie.
 - Ken Thompson.
 - Martin Richards.
12. The C is a _____.
- high level language.
 - low-level language.
 - middle level language.
 - assembly language.
13. The C language was developed in the year _____.
- 1972.
 - 1960.
 - 1975.
 - 1971.
14. The C language was developed at _____.
- AT and T Bell labs, USA
 - IBM, USA
 - Borland International, USA
 - Sun Microsystems
15. The extension for C program files by default is_____.
- .cpp
 - .d
 - .c
 - .obj

16. The C language is closely associated with _____.
- a) MS-DOS.
 - b) Linux.
 - c) UNIX.
 - d) MS-Windows.
17. C programs are highly portable. It means that the _____.
- a) same programs executes on different computers.
 - b) program executes only on the same computers.
 - c) program needs a lot of modification to run.
 - d) Same programs executes on same computers.
18. Every C program requires a _____ function.
- a) scanf().
 - b) printf().
 - c) void().
 - d) main().
19. What is meant by type casting?
- a) Conversion of data item.
 - b) Conversion of variables.
 - c) Fix the value of the data item.
 - d) None of the above.
20. C variable cannot start with _____.
- a) an underscore
 - b) a character.
 - c) an alphabet.
 - d) a number.
21. What is internet?
- a) a single network
 - b) a vast collection of different networks
 - c) interconnection of local area networks
 - d) none of the mentioned
22. To join the internet, the computer has to be connected to a
- a) internet architecture board
 - b) internet society
 - c) internet service provider
 - d) none of the mentioned
23. Which one of the following protocol is not used in internet?
- a) HTTP
 - b) DHCP
 - c) DNS
 - d) none of the mentioned

24. In what decade was ARPANET developed?
- 1950s
 - 1960s
 - 1970
 - 1980s
25. Hundred of universities, government entities, and research lab have formed?
- Internet
 - WWW
 - Internet2
 - TCP/IP
26. A cheque dated subsequent to the date of its issue is _____.
- post dated cheque
 - blank cheque
 - crossed cheque
 - account payee cheque
27. Who controls credit in India?
- Government of India.
 - RBI.
 - SBI.
 - Indian bank
28. RBI refers to _____.
- Reserve Bank of India.
 - Revenue Bank of India.
 - Rupee Bank of India
 - Regional Bank of India
29. Which of the following network is used to a number of computers to each other by cables in a single location?
- LAN
 - WAN
 - MAN
 - None of these
30. a _____ protocol is based on end-to-end delivery.
- SCTP
 - CT
 - TCP
 - SMTP
31. Which of the following is part of the Enterprise?
- People
 - Commen Goal
 - Recourses
 - All of the above

32. What are the different components of a business functional areas?
- Business functions
 - Business activities
 - Business rules
 - All of the above
33. What are the elements of an information system?
- People, procedure and data
 - Data information and knowledge
 - Hardware software and information processing
 - None of the above
34. What are the characteristic of information?
- Accuracy
 - Relevancy
 - Timeliness
 - All of the above
35. Which of the following people involved in the implementation of the ERP system?
- Management
 - Employee
 - Vendors and consultants
 - All of the above
36. Which of the following is the expansion of ERP?
- Enterprise resource planning
 - Emergency resource planning
 - Executive response procedure
 - None of the above
37. Which of the following is the predecessor of ERP?
- MRP
 - Closed loop ERP
 - MRPII
 - All of the above
38. Which of the following is an advantage of ERP?
- Business integration
 - Better analysis and planning capabilities
 - Use of latest technology and flexibility
 - All of the above
39. Which of the following things should be done by an organization to become competitive?
- Deliver high quality products on time
 - Deliver high quality products as quickly as possible
 - Deliver high quality products at the best possible price
 - All of the above

40. Which of the following is not true in the case of an ERP system?
- a) It forces the competition to change their strategies and processes
 - b) It influences business partners to become more competitive
 - c) It improves the profit of the consulting organizations
 - d) All of the above
41. Which of the following describes e-commerce?
- a) Doing business electronically
 - b) Doing business
 - c) Sale of goods
 - d) All of the above
42. Which of the following is part of the four main types for e-commerce?
- a) B2B
 - b) B2C
 - c) C2B
 - d) All of the above
43. Which segment do eBay, Amazon.com belong?
- a) B2Bs
 - b) B2Cs
 - c) C2Bs
 - d) C2Cs
44. Which type of e-commerce focuses on consumers dealing with each other?
- a) B2B
 - b) B2C
 - c) C2B
 - d) C2C
45. In which website Global Easy Buy is facilitated?
- a) Ebay.com
 - b) Amazon.com
 - c) Yepme.com
 - d) None of these
46. The best products to sell in B2C e-commerce are:
- a) Small products
 - b) Digital products
 - c) Specialty products
 - d) Fresh products
47. The solution for all business needs is
- a) EDI
 - b) ERP
 - c) SCM
 - d) None of the above

48. Which is a function of E-commerce
- a) marketing
 - b) advertising
 - c) warehousing
 - d) all of the above
49. Which of the following is not related to security mechanism
- a) encryption
 - b) decryption
 - c) e-cash
 - d) all the above
50. Amazon.com is well-known for which e-commerce marketing technique?
- a) Banner ads
 - b) Pop-up ads
 - c) Affiliate programs
 - d) Viral marketing
51. An electronic check is one form of what?
- a) e-commerce
 - b) online banking
 - c) e-cash
 - d) check
52. Secure Sockets Layers does which of the following?
- a) creates a secure, private connection to a web server
 - b) encrypts information
 - c) sends information over the internet
 - d) all of the above
53. ERP stands for
- a) Enterprise resolution planning
 - b) Enterprise reverse planning
 - c) Enterprise resource planning
 - d) None of the above
54. Which item can a password be used to protect?
- a) Network
 - b) File
 - c) Folder
 - d) All of the above
55. What is an electronic representation of cash?
- a) Digital cash
 - b) Electronic cash
 - c) E-cash
 - d) All of the above

56. The E-payment mechanism widely used in B2B is
- Credit card
 - Debit card
 - Master cardd. E-cheque
 - E-cheque
57. E-cheques are
- a.Prepaid
 - b.Postpaid
 - c. Both prepaid and postpaid
 - d.none of these
58. Digital signature is a
- Digital id,send as an attachment to a web page/e-mail/message
 - Is used for verifying the attachments send using web
 - Both a and b
 - None of these
59. The smart card which use antenna for reading and writing data
- Contact smart card
 - Contactless smart card
 - Proximity smart card
 - Both B and C
60. ----- card is read only.
- Contact smart card
 - Contactless smart card
 - Proximity smart card
 - Both B and C

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CLASS: B.COM-V SEM. SUBJECT: MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING
(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. The term management accountancy was first used in_____.
 - A. 1950
 - B. 1939
 - C. 1910
 - D. 1949

2. Management accounting is also known as.
 - A. Price level accounting.
 - B. Historical cost accounting.
 - C. Financial accounting.
 - D. Decision accounting.

- 3.The prime function of management accounting is to _____ .
 - A. assist tax authorities.
 - B. assist the management in performing its functions effectively.
 - C. interpret the financial data.
 - D. record business transactions.

- 4.Management accounting provides valuable services to management in performing _____.
 - A. coordinating functions.
 - B. controlling functions.
 - C. planning functions.
 - D. all managerial functions.

- 5.Management accounting is an offshoot of_____ .
 - A. financial accounting.
 - B. cost accounting.
 - C. cost accounting and inflation accounting.
 - D. cost accounting and financial accounting

- 6.Management accounting analyses accounting data with the help of _____ .
 - A. auditors.
 - B. statutory forms.
 - C. tools and techniques.
 - D. formula.

- 7.Management accounting is suitable for _____ .
 - A. large industries and trading concerns.
 - B. co-operative societies.
 - C. small businesses.
 - D. non-profit organizations.

8. Management accounting and cost accounting functions are _____ .
- A. neutral in effect.
 - B. complementary in nature.
 - C. contradictory in nature.
 - D. does not relate to each other.
9. Management accounting use _____ .
- A. quantitative data only.
 - B. qualitative data only.
 - C. descriptive data only.
 - D. both qualitative and quantitative data.
10. In making managerial decisions, relevant information is _____ .
- A. future cost that differ between alternatives.
 - B. future costs that do not differ between alternatives.
 - C. past costs that differ between alternatives.
 - D. past costs that do not differ between alternatives.
11. The role of historical data from the accounting system in making managerial decisions is _____ .
- A. to assist in making productions that inputs to a decision model.
 - B. to serve directly as inputs in decision models.
 - C. to assist in making predictions about other information needed for making decisions.
 - D. to assist in making productions that inputs to a management.
12. The tracing or reassigning of costs to one or more cost objectives is referred to as _____ .
- A. cost allocation
 - B. historical costing
 - C. step up costing
 - D. cost apportionment
13. The three main categories of manufacturing costs are _____
- A. direct materials, direct labor and factory overheads.
 - B. direct labor, indirect labor and overtime premiums.
 - C. raw materials, work in progress and finished goods
 - D. raw materials, direct labor and finished goods.
14. According to economic theory, costs play a role in price determination when _____ .
- A. the company operates in an industry characterized as having imperfect competition.
 - B. a company is selling commodities such as wheat and rice.
 - C. perfect competition exists.
 - D. a company is selling commodities such as yarn and cotton.
15. When a multi product plant is being operated at capacity, the products which should be emphasized are those that provide _____ .
- A. the highest contribution margin per unit of the limited resource.
 - B. the highest contribution margin per unit of product.
 - C. the highest contribution margin per sales dollar.
 - D. the highest contribution margin ratio. ANSWER: A

16. The ratios which reflect managerial efficiency in handling the assets is _____ .
- A. turnover ratios.
 - B. profitability ratios.
 - C. short term solvency ratio.
 - D. long term solvency ratio.
17. The ratios which reveal the final result of the managerial policies and performance is _____ .
- A. turnover ratios.
 - B. profitability ratios.
 - C. short term solvency ratio.
 - D. long term solvency ratio.
18. Return on investment is a _____ .
- A. turnover ratios.
 - B. short term solvency ratio.
 - C. profitability ratios.
 - D. long term solvency ratio.
19. Net profit ratio is a _____ .
- A. turnover ratio.
 - B. long term solvency ratio.
 - C. short term solvency ratio.
 - D. profitability ratio.
20. Stock turnover ratio is a _____ .
- A. turnover ratio.
 - B. profitability ratio.
 - C. short term solvency ratio.
 - D. long term solvency ratio.
21. Current ratio is a _____ .
- A. short-term solvency ratio.
 - B. long-term solvency ratio.
 - C. profitability ratio.
 - D. turnover ratio.
22. Proprietary ratio is a _____ .
- A. short-term solvency ratio.
 - B. long-term solvency ratio.
 - C. profitability ratio.
 - D. turnover ratio.
23. Fixed assets ratio is a _____ .
- A. short-term solvency ratio.
 - B. long-term solvency ratio.
 - C. profitability ratio.
 - D. turnover ratio.

24. Fixed assets turnover ratio is a _____ .
- A. short-term solvency ratio.
 - B. long-term solvency ratio.
 - C. profitability ratio.
 - D. turnover ratio.
25. The ratio which measures the profit in relation to capital employed is known as _____ .
- A. return on investment.
 - B. gross profit ratio.
 - C. operating ratio.
 - D. operating profit ratio.
26. The ratio which determines the profitability from the shareholders point of view is _____ .
- A. return on investment.
 - B. gross profit ratio.
 - C. return on shareholders funds.
 - D. operating profit ratio.
27. Return on equity is also called _____ .
- A. return on investment.
 - B. gross profit ratio.
 - C. return on shareholders funds.
 - D. return on net worth.
28. Preliminary expenses is an example of _____ .
- A. fixed assets.
 - B. current assets.
 - C. fictitious assets.
 - D. current liabilities.
29. Prepaid expenses is an example of _____ .
- A. fixed assets.
 - B. current assets.
 - C. fictitious assets.
 - D. current liabilities.
30. The ratio which is calculated to measure the productivity of total assets is _____ .
- A. return on equity.
 - B. return on share holders funds.
 - C. return on total assets.
 - D. None of these
31. The ratio which shows the proportion of profits retained in the business out of the current years profits is _____ .
- A. retained earnings ratio.
 - B. pay out ratio.
 - C. earnings per share.
 - D. price earnings ratio.

32. The ratio which indicates earnings per share reflected by the market price is _____ .
- A. retained earnings ratio.
 - B. pay out ratio.
 - C. earnings per share.
 - D. price earnings ratio.
33. The ratio establishes the relationship between profit before interest and tax and fixed interest charges is
- A. interest cover ratio.
 - B. fixed dividend cover ratio.
 - C. debt service coverage ratio.
 - D. dividend yield ratio.
34. The ratio shows the preference dividend as a proportion of profit available for shareholders is
- A. interest cover ratio.
 - B. fixed dividend cover ratio.
 - C. debt service coverage ratio.
 - D. dividend yield ratio.
35. The dividend is related to the market value of shares in _____ .
- A. interest cover ratio.
 - B. fixed dividend cover ratio.
 - C. debt service coverage ratio.
 - D. dividend yield ratio.
36. Turnover ratio is also known as _____ .
- A. activity ratios.
 - B. solvency ratios.
 - C. liquidity ratios.
 - D. profitability ratios.
37. Inventory or stock turnover ratio is also called _____ .
- A. stock velocity ratio.
 - B. debtors velocity ratio.
 - C. creditors velocity ratio.
 - D. working capital turnover ratio.
38. Which ratio is calculated to ascertain the efficiency of inventory management in terms of capital investment ____ .
- A. stock velocity ratio.
 - B. debtors velocity ratio.
 - C. creditors velocity ratio.
 - D. working capital turnover ratio.

39. The ratio which measures the relationship between the cost of goods sold and the amount of average inventory is _ .
- A. stock turnover ratio.
 - B. debtors velocity ratio.
 - C. creditors velocity ratio.
 - D. working capital turnover ratio.
40. Sales-Gross Profit = _____ .
- A. net profit.
 - B. cost of production.
 - C. administrative expenses.
 - D. cost of goods sold.
41. In cash flow statement, closing balance of cash balance is posted in which side of the statement
- A. sources of cash.
 - B. application of cash.
 - C. sources of funds.
 - D. application of funds.
42. In cash flow statement, closing balances of bank balance is posted in which side of the statement
- A. sources of cash.
 - B. application of cash.
 - C. sources of funds.
 - D. application of funds.
43. In cash flow statement, issue of shares is posted in _____ .
- A. sources of cash.
 - B. application of cash.
 - C. sources of funds.
 - D. application of funds.
44. In cash flow statement, issue of debentures is posted in
- A. application of cash.
 - B. sources of funds.
 - C. application of funds.
 - D. sources of cash.
45. In cash flow statement, sale of fixed assets is posted in _____ .
- A. sources of cash.
 - B. application of cash.
 - C. sources of funds.
 - D. application of funds.

46. In cash flow statement, sale of investments is posted in _____

- A. sources of cash.
- B. application of cash.
- C. sources of funds.
- D. application of funds.

47. In cash flow statement, redemption of debentures is posted in

- A. sources of cash.
- B. application of cash.
- C. sources of funds.
- D. application of funds.

48. In cash flow statement, redemption of preference shares is posted in _____.

- A. sources of cash.
- B. application of cash.
- C. sources of funds.
- D. application of funds.

49. In cash flow statement, loans repaid is posted in _____.

- A. sources of funds.
- B. application of funds.
- C. application of cash.
- D. sources of cash.

50. In cash flow statement, tax paid is posted in _____.

- A. sources of funds.
- B. application of funds.
- C. application of cash.
- D. sources of cash.

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CLASS: B.COM-V SEM. SUBJECT: COST ACCOUNTING

(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. Basic objectives of cost accounting is _____ .
 - a) tax compliance.
 - b) Financial audit.
 - c) cost ascertainment.
 - d) profit analysis.

2. Direct cost incurred can be identified with _____ .
 - a) each department.
 - b) each unit of output.
 - c) each month.
 - d) each executive.

3. Overhead cost is the total of _____ .
 - a) all indirect costs.
 - b) all direct costs.
 - c) indirect and direct costs.
 - d) all specific costs.

4. Imputed cost is a _____ .
 - a) notional cost.
 - b) real cost.
 - c) normal cost.
 - d) variable cost.

5. Operating costing is suitable for _____ .
 - a) job order business.
 - b) contractors.
 - c) sugar industries.
 - d) Service industries

6. Process costing is suitable for _____ .
 - a) hospitals.
 - b) oil reefing firms.
 - c) transport firms.
 - d) brick laying firms.

7. Cost classification can be done in _____ .
- a) two ways.
 - b) three ways.
 - c) four ways.
 - d) several ways.
8. Costing refers to the techniques and processes of _____.
- a) ascertainment of costs.
 - b) allocation of costs.
 - c) apportion of costs.
 - d) distribution of costs.
9. Cost accounting was developed because of the _____ .
- a) limitations of the financial accounting.
 - b) limitations of the management accounting.
 - c) limitations of the human resource accounting.
 - d) limitations of the double entry accounting.
10. Multiple costing is a technique of using two or more costing methods for ascertainment of cost by.
- a) the same firm.
 - b) the several firms.
 - c) the same industry.
 - d) the several industries.
11. Depreciation of plant and machinery is a part of _____
- a) factory overhead.
 - b) selling overhead.
 - c) distribution overhead.
 - d) administration overhead.
12. Audit fees is a part of.
- a) works on cost.
 - b) selling overhead.
 - c) distribution overhead.
 - d) administration overhead.
13. Counting house salary is part of _____ .
- a) factory overhead.
 - b) selling overhead.
 - c) distribution overhead.
 - d) administration overhead.

14. Factory overhead can be charged on the basis of _____ .
- material cost.
 - labour cost.
 - prime cost.
 - direct expenses
15. Office and administrative expenses can be charged on the basis of _____ .
- material cost.
 - labour cost.
 - prime cost.
 - factory cost
16. Selling and distribution expenses can be charged on the basis of _____ .
- material cost.
 - labour cost.
 - prime cost.
 - factory cost
17. Direct material is a _____ .
- fixed cost.
 - variable cost.
 - semi variable cost.
 - semi fixed cost
18. Direct material is a _____ .
- manufacturing cost.
 - administrative cost.
 - selling cost.
 - distribution cost
19. The most important element of cost in manufacturing industries is _____ .
- material.
 - labour.
 - direct costs.
 - indirect costs
20. Which of the following is considered to be the normal loss of material _____ .
- Loss due to accident.
 - Pilferage.
 - Loss due to breaking the bulk.
 - Loss due to careless handling of materials

21. According to which method of pricing issues is close to current economic values ____.
- a) Last In First Out.
 - b) First In First Out.
 - c) Highest In First Out.
 - d) weighted average price
22. Continuous stock taking is a part of _____ .
- a) annual stock taking.
 - b) perpetual inventory.
 - c) ABC analysis.
 - d) VED analysis
23. Which of the following methods of stock control aims at concentrating efforts on selected items of material .
- a) Perpetual inventory system.
 - b) Material turnover ratio.
 - c) Level setting.
 - d) ABC analysis
24. In which of the following methods issues of materials are priced at a predetermined rate _____.
- a) Inflated price method.
 - b) Standard price method.
 - c) Replacement price method.
 - d) Specific price method
25. In which of the following methods issues of materials are priced at the price prevailing at the time of issue .
- a) Inflated price method.
 - b) Standard price method.
 - c) Replacement price method.
 - d) Specific price method
26. In base stock method of pricing the material issues, the term base stock represents the quantity of stock being issued .
- a) stock in balance.
 - b) minimum stock.
 - c) maximum stock.
 - d) re-order level
27. The function of Purchase Department is
- i) purchase of materials
 - ii) sale of scrap
 - iii) production of goods
28. Purchase order is a
- i) request to the supplier to supply materials

- ii) request to the supplier to verify the stock
- iii) acknowledgement of goods

29. Goods received note is normally prepared in

- i) six copies ii) five copies iii) four copies

30. Stock levels are fixed to

- i) control inventory ii) purchase material iii) control cost of scrap

31. Maximum level indicates

- i) maximum inventory to be kept
- ii) minimum inventory to be kept
- iii) average inventory to be kept

32. EOQ is

- i) economical size of order
- ii) economical size of production
- iii) economical size of production

33. EOQ is also known as

- i) economic size of order
- ii) economic order to be placed
- iii) maximum level of stock to be fixed

34. Minimum inventory level is

- i) minimum stock to be maintained
- ii) maximum stock to be maintained
- iii) average stock to be maintained

35. Material control encompasses :

- i) Purchasing ii) Storing iii) Issue iv) All of the above 4

36. The essentials of sound material control procedure include :

- i) Coordination ii) Internal check iii) Reporting iv) All of the above

37. The objective of material control is :

- i) Adequacy of inventory ii) Use of space iii) Effective storage iv) All of the above

38. Purchase order is prepared generally in : i) 4 copies ii) 5 copies iii) 7 copies iv) 2 copies

39. The function of Receiving Department is to : i) Open the packages ii) Check the quantity received iii) Prepare goods received note iv) All of the above

40. Material requisition is signed by:

- i) production department ii) purchase department iii) foreman iv) accountant

41. Bill of material is signed by :

- i) Production planning department
- ii) Purchase department
- iii) Stores department
- iv) All of the above

42. Material inspection note is signed by the :

- i) Inspector
- ii) Storeskeeper
- iii) Cost accountant
- iv) All of the above

43. Goods received note is prepared by :

- i) purchase department
- ii) stores department
- iii) sales department
- iv) finance department

44. Material transfer note is prepared when :

- i) Material is transferred from one department to another department
- ii) Material is returned by the department to stores
- iii) Material is returned to the supplier
- iv) All of the above

45. Bin card shows :

- i) Receipt of stores
- ii) Issue of stores
- iii) Closing Balance of stores
- iv) All of the above

46. EOQ is :

- i) Most economical size of order
- ii) Most minimum size of order
- iii) Quantity to be order
- iv) All of the above

47. EOQ is decided on the basis of :

- i) Carrying cost of inventory
- ii) Ordering cost of Inventory
- iii) Cost of purchases
- iv) both (i) & (ii)

48. Order should be placed with the supplier when the inventory touches :

- i) maximum level
- ii) Re-order level
- iii) minimum level
- iv) Danger level

49. ABC analysis is a technique developed for :

- i) Inventory management
- ii) Inventory control
- iii) WIP control
- iv) Finished stock control

50. EOQ is the _____ size of the order at that point ordering and carrying costs are minimised.

- i) Optimum
- ii) Maximum
- iii) Minimum
- iv) None of the above

51. In ABC analysis 'C' class items require :

- i) Loose control
- ii) Tight control
- iii) Moderate control
- iv) None of the above

52. Average annual consumption of material is 20,000 kgs at a price of ` 2 per kg. The holding cost is 16% and ordering cost is ` 50. How much should be EOQ? i) 2500 kgs ii) 3000 kgs iii) 2000 kgs iv) 1000 kgs

53. Purchase requisition is

i) an order for supply of materials. ii) a requirement of material. iii) a request to return the material.

54. Purchase order is

- i) sent by the purchase officer to supplier.
- ii) a request to return the material.
- iii) a request to inspect the material.

55. Material Inspection Note is

- i) prepared and forwarded to the Stores Department.
- ii) signed by the store keeper.
- iii) signed by the supplier.

56. Bin Card is

- i) a inspection note.
- ii) a continuous record of stock stored.
- iii) a statement of delivery of materials.

57. A store ledger is

- i) an evidence of delivery of materials.
- ii) a ledger of the supplier.
- iii) a ledger which shows movement of each item of materials.

58. Bill of materials

- i) is an invoice sent by the supplier.
- ii) helps to calculate the cost of materials of a job.
- iii) is an inspection record of materials.

59. Under periodic inventory control

- i) stock is verified at the end of a certain period.
- ii) stock is verified continuously.
- iii) stock is verified everyday.

60. Under perpetual inventory control

- i) stock is verified continuously.
- ii) stock is verified periodically.
- iii) stock is verified at the end of every quarter.

61. Issue of materials during a period of time is priced at the latest purchase cost under

- i) FIFO
- ii) Simple Average
- iii) LIFO
- iv) Weighted Average

62. Stores Department maintains a record in which a separate folio is maintained for each item

- i) Stores Ledger
- iii) Stock Register
- ii) Bin Card
- iv) Bill of Materials

63. In times of rising prices, the pricing of issues will be at a more recent current market prices in

- i) FIFO
- ii) LIFO
- iii) Weighted Average
- iv) Simple Average

64. The inventory is valued at the most recent market prices and it is near to the valuation based on replacement cost in

- i) FIFO
- ii) Weighted Average
- iii) LIFO
- iv) Base Stock Method

65. According to the method of pricing, issues are close to current economic values

- i) LIFO
- ii) Highest In First Out Price
- iii) FIFO
- iv) Weighted Average Price

66. In the method of pricing, cost lag behind the current economic values

- i) LIFO
- ii) FIFO
- iii) Replacement Price
- iv) Weighted Average Price

67. When prices fluctuate widely, the method that will smooth out the effect of fluctuations is

- i) Simple Average
- ii) Weighted Average
- iii) FIFO
- iv) LIFO

68. In the method, the charge to production is not at actual cost

- i) Weighted Average
- ii) Standard Price
- iii) Replacement Price
- iv) All of these

69. Issue of material during the period is priced at the latest purchase cost under :

70. The inventory is valued at more recent price under :

- i) LIFO
- ii) Average
- iii) FIFO
- iv) None of the above

71. Trade discount :

- i) Increases cost of material
- ii) Decreases cost of material
- iii) Does not affect cost of material
- iv) None of the above

72. Time recording becomes necessary

- i) where the overhead recovery rates are based on labour hours.
- ii) where the recovery rates are based on machine hours.
- iii) where the recovery rates are based on unit of production.

73. Time Booking is essential for

- i) record purpose.
- ii) costing purpose.
- iii) controlling purpose.

74. Idle Time Card shows

- i) time allowed.
- ii) effective use of time.
- iii) idle time.

75. Piece workers are paid wages on

- i) piece rate basis.
- ii) time rate basis.
- iii) time saved basis.

76. Casual workers are employed when

- i) workers are absent. ii) accident takes place. iii) there machine breakdown

77. The objective of Time keeping is of :

- i) Preparation of payroll ii) Compliance with statutory requirements
iii) Fixation of wage rates iv) All of the above

78. The objective of Time Booking is to :

- i) Ascertain labour cost ii) Evaluate labour performance
iii) Control labour iv) (i) & (ii)

79. The methods of Time Booking include :

- i) Daily Time sheet ii) Attendance Register
iii) Time clock iv) none of the above

80. The card which shows time spent by a worker on every order or job is :

- i) Job card ii) Job Ticker iii) Salary slip iv) Both (i) & (ii)

81. The workers who are entitled to wages on the basis of their output are called as :

- i) Piece workers ii) Out workers iii) Casual workers iv) Badli workers

82. Under Halsey Premium Plan, _____ % of time saved is shared by employer

- i) 110 ii) 115 iii) 50 iv) 75

83. A worker has a time rate of ` 15 per hour. He makes 720 units of a component (standard time 5 minutes per unit) in a week of 48 hours. His total wages including Rowan Bonus for the week is

- i) ` 792 ii) ` 820 iii) ` 840 iv) ` 864

84. The standard time required per unit of a product is 20 minutes. In a day of 8 working hours, a worker gives an output of 30 units. If he gets a time rate of ` 20 per hour, his total earnings under Halsey Plan was

- i) ` 200 ii) ` 192 iii) ` 180 iv) ` 160

85. Out of the following which wage system is not treated as an Individual incentive wage system?

- i) Bedeaux plan ii) Taylor's different piece rate plan
iii) Merrick's multiple rate system iv) Co-partnership

86. Ramesh completes a work in 8 hours instead of 10 hours. Labour rate per hour is ` 5. How much will he earn as per Rowan plan?

- i) ` 40 ii) ` 48 iii) ` 50 iv) ` 45

87. "(Actual hours worked ` Rate per hour) + (Time saved ` 50% rate per hour)". Out of the following in which system the amount of wages is calculated?

- i) Halsey plan ii) Rowan plan iii) Piece Rate System iv) Taylor's plan

88. The difference between hours paid and hours worked is called :

- i) Idle time ii) Standard time iii) Normal time iv) Time saved

89. Overtime is paid to workers for extra time worked than _____ working hours specified.

- i) Extra ii) Additional iii) Normal iv) Idle

90. The method which does not differentiate between efficient and inefficient worker is :

- i) Time rate method ii) Piece rate method
iii) Halsey Plan iv) None of the above

91. The method which differentiate between efficient and inefficient workers is :

- i) Time rate ii) Piece rate iii) Rowan plan iv) None of the above

92. Under Taylor's Differential Piece Rate Plan, the different rates fixed are :

- i) 2 ii) 3 iii) 4 iv) 5

93. Under Taylor's Differential Piece Rate plan efficient workers are paid :

- i) 100% of normal rate ii) 120% of normal rate
iii) 150% of normal rate iv) None of the above

94. Taylor's Differential piece rate plan penalises :

- i) Efficient workers ii) Inefficient workers
iii) Average workers iv) None of the above

95. Indirect costs cannot be identified with a particular cost centre are shared between cost centre using

- i) a method of apportionment ii) a method of allocation iii) a recovery rate

96. The method of apportionment suitable for allocating rent of building between cost centres

- i) number of employees ii) machine hours iii) KWH iv) floor area

97. The allotment of whole items of cost to cost unit is called

- i) cost allocation ii) cost apportionment
iii) cost classification iv) overhead absorption

98. Administrative overheads are recovered as a percentage of

- i) direct materials ii) prime cost iii) works cost

99. Selling and distribution overheads are absorbed on the basis of

- i) rate per unit ii) percentage on works cost
iii) percentage on selling price iv) any of these

100. Depreciation on machine is apportioned on the basis of

- i) machine cost ii) machine hours iii) labour hours iv) labour cost

101. Power is allocated on the basis of

- i) H.P. of machines ii) cost of machines
iii) machine hours of machine iv) labour hours

102. Employee welfare expenses are allocated on the basis of

- i) number of employees ii) labour hours
iii) machine hours iv) prime cost

103. Electricity charges are allocated on the basis of

- i) number of light points ii) cost of machines iii) labour hours iv) factory cost

104. The process of re-distribution of overheads of support department to production department is called as :

- i) Secondary distribution ii) primary distribution
iii) Repeat distribution iv) none of the above

105. Total of indirect material, indirect labour and indirect expenses is called as :

- i) indirect overheads ii) Overheads cost
iii) works overheads iv) Chargeable cost

106. Salary of works manager is a :

- i) Office overheads ii) Factory overheads
iii) Selling overheads iv) All of the above

107. Insurance is a :

- i) Fixed overheads ii) Variable overheads
iii) Semi-variable overheads iv) None of the above

108. The process by which cost items are charged direct to a cost unit is called

- i) absorption ii) apportionment iii) allocation iv) allotment

109. A common absorption rate used through out the following for all jobs and units of output irrespective of the department in which they were produced is called

- i) machine hour rate ii) department absorption rate
iii) overall absorption rate iv) blanket absorption rate

110. When allocating service department costs to production departments, the method that does not consider different cost behaviour pattern is the

- i) step method ii) reciprocal method
iii) simple rate method iv) dual rate method

111. Machine hour rate is followed when

- i) most of the work is done by machine
ii) most of the work is done by labour
iii) one operator uses several machines

112. When overheads recovered in costing are less than actual overheads incurred it is called :

- i) underabsorption ii) over absorption iii) recovery iv) none of the above

113. Machine expenses are :

- i) Depreciation on machine ii) Rent of premises
iii) Salary of supervisors iv) All of the above

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CLASS: B.COM-V SEM. SUBJECT: AUDITING CONCEPTS

(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.