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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE

CLASS: E-COM III SEM SUBJECT: ECE-III

(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. To the _____, physical location does not matter because the Internet allows anyone to link to any Web site no matter where in the world that site might be.
 - a. bricks-and-clicks retailer
 - b. e-tailer
 - c. bricks-and-mortar retailer
 - d. B-to-G business
 - e. location *always* matters

2. What is true regarding competitive advantage.
 - a. companies must have it to survive
 - b. a “high tech” approach is necessary to derive it
 - c. information systems to key to its development
 - d. it is difficult to sustain
 - e. none of the above

3. Perhaps a potential customer’s most common path to a previously unknown website is through a(n) _____.
 - a. search engine
 - b. online advertisement
 - c. personal contact
 - d. print advertisement
 - e. none of the above

4. A competitive advantage derived from _____ is generally considered the best approach for a company.
 - a. product placement
 - b. price
 - c. marketing
 - d. improved value chain and/or supply chain efficiency
 - e. none of the above

5. When the supermarket scans your “premier customer” card it links you to your purchases and then uses that information to establish a personal shopping pattern for you. Subsequently, the supermarket uses that information to target advertising (like coupons and mailers) directly to you based on your established shopping patterns, a form of one-to-one, _____ marketing.
 - a. spam-based
 - b. mass
 - c. modified
 - d. e-commerce
 - e. relationship

6. Purchasing new computers or technologies generally leads to a competitive advantage for a company.
 - a. true
 - b. false

7. Web sites use _____ to compile personal information on their visitors and then use the information to create customer profiles.
 - a. cookies
 - b. transition pages
 - c. registration forms
 - d. a and c
 - e. b and c

8. Digital products, such as software, music, digitized images, and electronic games are a great fit for consumer focused (B2C) e-commerce because _____.
 - a. they are always free
 - b. electronic distribution is more efficient than alternative distribution channels for digital products
 - c. digital products are not a good fit for B2C e-commerce
 - d. they cannot be easily monitored
 - e. none of the above

9. When measuring the effectiveness on an online advertisement, the _____ is the percentage of visitors to a page who click on an advertisement.
 - a. click ratio
 - b. click rate
 - c. nielsen rating
 - d. hit ratio
 - e. click-through rate

10. _____ is/are used to pay for microtransactions.
 - a. e-cash
 - b. digital cash
 - c. bank accounts
 - d. either A or B
 - e. none of the above

11. _____ are used by consumers to locate the best price for a desired product
 - a. shopping bots
 - b. search engines
 - c. middleware routines
 - d. worms
 - e. spam

12. The development of _____ has been more evolutionary than revolutionary.
 - a. consumer focused e-commerce
 - b. B2C e-commerce
 - c. the dot-coms
 - d. intra-business e-commerce
 - e. consumer focused start-ups

13. Early business application programs focused on _____.
- individual processes
 - automating selected manual tasks
 - neither A nor B
 - both A and B
14. Viewing a system (such as an organization) as a set of individual processes leads to _____.
- sub-optimization
 - optimization
 - standardization
 - isolation
 - process maximization
15. Islands of automation do not allow for productivity of individual functional groups.
- true
 - false
16. A _____ is an existing, often relatively inefficient application developed for an old platform.
- web application
 - functional application
 - resistant application
 - mission critical
 - legacy application
17. On a(n) _____ architecture, the server does most of the work.
- fat client
 - island of automation
 - Richard Simmons client
 - thin client
 - web application
18. _____ is the act ferreting out previously unknown patterns and relationships from a set of data.
- database management
 - data mining
 - enterprise resource planning
 - data searching
 - data surfing
19. A(n) _____ is a private corporate network that uses standard Internet protocols and interfaces.
- ethernet
 - extranet
 - local area network
 - TCP/IP network
 - intranet

20. A _____ application is one that the company depends upon for its well-being.
- dynamic
 - static
 - urgent need
 - web based
 - mission critical
21. For a company to obtain competitive advantage it must use a technology/process that is:
- non-substitutable
 - “high tech”
 - not easily copied
 - a and c
 - b and c
22. Intra-organizational e-commerce is _____ focused. B2B focuses on improving information exchanges throughout the _____.
- supply chain/value chain
 - customer/supply chain
 - value chain/supply chain
 - customer/value chain
23. In an effort to increase inter-organizational information flow, many companies expand access to corporate intranets to include selected trading partners and customers by creating a(n) _____.
- EDI exchange
 - Extranet
 - VPN
 - RAND
 - VAN
24. _____ is the process of planning, implementing, and controlling the flow of goods and services from point of origin to point of consumption.
- CRM
 - surplus management
 - transportation
 - logistics
 - none of the above
25. _____ includes software and integration efforts intended to increase customer satisfaction and loyalty.
- supply chain management
 - e-procurement
 - dynamic servicing
 - human services
 - CRM

26. The general premise of _____ is to effectively manage the flow of product, information, and finances between all trading partners.
- supply chain management
 - value chain management
 - logistics management
 - e-procurement
 - e-tailing
27. _____ is the electronic transmission of business transaction documents directly between the computers of trading partners in a standard message format.
- ERP
 - encapsulation
 - B2B
 - transaction processing
 - none of the above - EDI
28. Which of the following is likely to have the lowest cost of entry?
- an e-retailer
 - a bricks-and-mortar presence
 - a bricks-and-clicks presence
 - a traditional storefront
 - all are about equal
29. Before the dot-com bubble burst, a proposed B2C venture that could legitimately claim _____ had relatively little trouble getting startup funding.
- competitive prices
 - good marketing strategies
 - convenience
 - first mover status
 - all of the above.
30. The ultimate objective of a company's website is to add enough value to achieve _____, a state in which the customer has a vested interest to stay with the company because switching to a competitor entails significant switching costs.
- loyalty
 - integration
 - interconnection
 - lock-in
 - a dependency relationship
31. Consumer interaction, the essence of consumer focused (B2C) e-commerce, is the front end to _____.
- the value chain (intra-business e-commerce)
 - the supply chain (B2B e-commerce)
 - neither
 - both

32. _____, the act of modifying a product or service to fit a given user's requirements, is a possible e-commerce source of sustainable competitive advantage.
- specialization
 - customization
 - targeting
 - tuning
 - none of the above
33. Intra-business e-commerce is sometimes called _____ e-commerce.
- B2C
 - B2B
 - C2C
 - B2G
 - none of the above – B2E
34. In a client/server application, the _____ logic provides the user interface.
- business
 - information/data
 - presentation
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
35. E-Banking is also known as
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a. ATMs | b. Net banking |
| c. Traditional banking | d. None of these |
36. ----- is backbone of all E-payments in E-commerce
- | | |
|-----------|------------------|
| a. EFT | b. EPS |
| c. PayPal | d. None of these |
37. Which one is a client level threat?
- | | |
|--------------------|------------------|
| a. Malicious code | b. Viruses |
| c. Active contents | d. All the above |
38. Which one is not an encryption technique?
- | | |
|--------|--------|
| a. RSA | b. DES |
| c. AES | d. FTP |
39. Which one is an encryption technique?
- | | |
|--------|---------------------|
| a. RSA | b. DES |
| c. AES | d. All of the above |
40. Which one is not a server level threat?
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. Malicious code | b. CGI threats |
| c. Database threats | d. Buffer overflows |

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CLASS: E.COM-III SEM. SUBJECT: BUSINESS LAWS-I

(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. Which of the following is false? An offer to be valid must:
 - (a) Intend to create legal relations.
 - (b) Have certain & unambiguous terms.
 - (c) Contain a term the non-compliance of which would amount to acceptance.
 - (d) Be communicated to the person to whom it is made.

2. Which of the following statement is true?
 - (a) Consideration must result in a benefit to both parties.
 - (b) Past consideration is no consideration in India.
 - (c) Consideration must be adequate.
 - (d) Consideration must be something, which a promisor is not already bound to do.

3. Which of the following is not an exception to the rule – No Consideration, No Contract?
 - (a) Compensation for involuntary services.
 - (b) Love & Affection.
 - (c) Contract of Agency.
 - (d) Gift.

4. An agreement enforceable at law is a
 - (a) enforceable acceptance
 - (b) accepted offer
 - (c) approved promise
 - (d) contract

5. Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an
 - (a) agreement
 - (b) contract
 - (c) offer
 - (d) acceptance.

6. Which is correct
 - (a) proposal + acceptance = promise
 - (b) promise + consideration = agreement
 - (c) agreement + enforceability = contract
 - (d) all the above.

7. A, B and C jointly promised to pay Rs. 60,000 to D. Before performance of the contract, C dies. Here, the contract
 - (a) becomes void on C's death.
 - (b) should be performed by A and B along with C's legal representatives.
 - (c) should be performed by A and B alone.
 - (d) should be renewed between A, B and D.

8. Generally, which of the following damages are not recoverable?
- (a) Ordinary damages.
 - (b) Special damages.
 - (c) Remote damages.
 - (d) Nominal damages.
9. A mistake as to a law not in force in India has the same effect as:
- (a) mistake of fact (b) mistake of Indian law
 - (c) fraud (d) misrepresentation
10. An agreement which is enforceable by law at the option of one or more of the parties thereon but not at the option of the other or others is a _____
- (a) Valid Contract (b) Void Contract.
 - (c) Voidable Contract. (d) Illegal Contract.
11. When the consent of a party is not free, the contract is _____
- (a) Void. (b) Voidable.
 - (c) Valid. (d) Illegal.
12. Ordinarily, a minor's agreement is _____
- (a) Void ab initio (b) Voidable.
 - (c) Valid. (d) Unlawful.
13. The threat to commit suicide amounts to _____
- (a) Coercion. (b) Undue Influence.
 - (c) Misrepresentation. (d) Fraud.
14. An agreement the object or consideration of which is unlawful, is _____
- (a) Void. (b) Valid.
 - (c) Voidable. (d) Contingent.
15. A contingent contract is _____
- (a) Void (b) Voidable
 - (c) Valid (d) Illegal
16. A agrees to sell his car worth Rs. 100,000 to B for Rs. 20,000 only, and A's consent was obtained by coercion. Here, the agreement is _____
- (a) void (b) valid
 - (c) voidable (d) unlawful
17. A agrees to pay Rs. 5 lakhs to B if he (B) procures an employment for A in Income Tax Department. This agreement is _____
- (a) void (b) valid
 - (c) voidable (d) contingent.

18. Agreement-the meaning of which is uncertain is _____
(a) Valid. (b) Void.
(c) Voidable. (d) Illegal.
19. The law of contract in India is contained in
(a) Indian Contract Act, 1862 (b) Indian Contract Act, 1962
(c) Indian Contract Act, 1872 (d) Indian Contract Act, 1972
20. A void agreement is one which is
(a) Valid but not enforceable
(b) Enforceable at the option of both the parties.
(c) Enforceable at the option of one party
(d) Not enforceable in a court of law.
21. Which of the following is false? An acceptance:
(a) Must be communicated.
(b) Must be absolute and unconditional.
(c) Must be accepted by a person having authority to accept.
(d) May be presumed from silence of offeree.
22. A proposal when accepted becomes a
(a) Promise. (b) Contract.
(c) Offer. (d) Acceptance.
23. Which of the following statement is false? Consideration:
(a) Must move at the desire of the promisor.
(b) May move from any person.
(c) Must be illusory.
(d) Must be of some value.
24. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) A contract with a minor is voidable at the option of the minor.
(b) An agreement with a minor can be ratified after he attains majority.
(c) A person who is usually of an unsound mind cannot enter into contract even when he is of a sound mind.
(d) A person who is usually of a sound mind cannot enter into contract when he is of unsound mind.
25. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) A threat to commit suicide does not amount to coercion.
(b) Undue influence involves use of physical pressure.
(c) Ignorance of law is no excuse.
(d) Silence always amounts to fraud.
26. On the valid performance of the contractual obligations by the parties, the contract
(a) is discharged. (b) becomes enforceable.
(c) becomes void. (d) none of these.

27. A contract is discharged by rescission which means the
(a) change in one or more terms of the contract.
(b) acceptance of lesser performance.
(c) abandonment of rights by a party.
(d) cancellation of the existing contract.
28. Moral pressure is involved in the case of _____
(a) Coercion . (b) Undue Influence.
(c) Misrepresentation. (d) Fraud.
29. Sometimes, a party is entitled to claim compensation in proportion to the work done by him. It is possible by a suit for _____
(a) damages (b) injunction
(c) quantum meruit (d) none of these.
30. A contract dependent on the happening or non-happening of future uncertain event, is a-
(a) Uncertain contract (b) Contingent contract.
(c) Void contract. (d) Voidable contract.
31. A agrees to pay Rs. One lakh to B if he brings on earth a star from sky. This is a contingent contract and _____.
(a) Illegal (b) Valid
(c) Voidable (d) Void.
32. As a general rule, an agreement made without consideration is _____
(a) void (b) voidable
(c) valid (d) unlawful
33. An agreement made with free consent to which the consideration is lawful but inadequate, is _____.
(a) void (b) valid
(c) voidable (d) unlawful
34. In case of breach of contract, which of the following remedy is available to the aggrieved party?
(a) Suit for rescission. (b) Suit for damages.
(c) Suit for specific performance. (d) All of these.
35. A contract is discharged by novation which means the
(a) cancellation of the existing contract.
(b) change in one or more terms of the contract.
(c) substitution of existing contract for a new one.
(d) none of these.
36. Property of the company belongs to
a) Company b) Share holders
c) Members d) Promoters

37. Which company shares can be freely transferable
a) Private Company b) Public Company
c) Both (a) & (b) d) None of the above
38. Minimum number of members in case of public company
a) 1 b) 2 c) 5 d) 7
39. Minimum number of members in case of private company is
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d)
40. Maximum no. of members in case of private company is
a) 50 b) 100 c) 150 d) 200
41. Maximum no. of members in case of public company is
a) 0 b) unlimited c) 50 d) 100
42. How many months did the company can continue its business u/s 45 _____
a) 1 b) 2 c) 5 d) 6
43. Minimum subscription should be received with in _____ days
a) 120 b) 125 c) 130 d) 135
44. If minimum subscription is not received application money should be refunded with in _____ days
a) 20 b) 25 c) 30 d) 10
45. The liability of members if company is limited by guarantee.
a) Unpaid value of shares b) Guarantee amount
c) Unlimited liability d) None of the above
46. The companies which are formed under special Act. Those companies are called as
a) Chartered companies b) Statutory companies
c) Registered companies d) None of these
47. The companies which are formed under companies Act. 1956. They will be called as
a) Chartered companies b) Statutory companies
c) Registered companies d) None of these
48. Public company Should start business only after getting certificate of
a) Incorporation b) Commencement of business
c) None of these
49. Private company can start business only after getting certificate of
a) Incorporation b) Commencement of business
c) None of these

50. A company can change its name at its own discretion by passing _____
a) Ordinary resolution b) Special resolution
c) Boards resolution d) None of the above
51. In the MOA there are 6 clauses. We can alter all clauses except one clause. What is that clause?
a) Objects clause b) Name clause
c) Association clause d) None of these
52. Ultra vires means
a) Beyond the power b) within the power
c) Both d) None of the above
53. _____ conceives the idea of the business
a) Promoters b) Directors
c) Auditors d) None of the above
54. Private Company need not issue prospectus
a) Yes b) No
55. Part of the issued capital taken by public is called _____
a) Subscribed b) Called – up capital
c) Un called capital d) Paid up capital
56. Part of authorized capital which is offered by the company for subscription.
a) subscribed b) Issued
c) Un called d) called up

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CLASS: E-COMM-III SEM. SUBJECT: MANAGEMENT PRESPECTIVE-I

(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. Important decisions in the business are made by _____
 - a) Management
 - b) Administration
 - c) Organization
 - d) Employee

2. Management is a profession because it has _____
 - a) Specialized knowledge
 - b) Training facilities
 - c) Code of conduct
 - d) None of these

3. According to views expressed by different management authorities, management and administration are _____
 - a) Synonymous
 - b) Different
 - c) Synonymous and different
 - d) None of these

4. Management is a _____ to co-ordinate group effort towards attaining the cherished goals of the business.
 - a) Activity
 - b) Process
 - c) Objective
 - d) Control

5. ----- is the basic and motivating factor of management
 - a) Human element
 - b) Capital
 - c) Direction
 - d) Control

6. Top management does _____ and _____ function
 - a) Supervisory
 - b) Operative
 - c) Executive
 - d) Determination and administration

7. Which function of management involves filling, and keeping filled, the positions in the organization structure?
 - a) Organizing
 - b) Planning
 - c) Staffing
 - d) Controlling

8. Administration is the involvement of _____ management.
- Top
 - Low
 - Middle
 - None of the Above
9. _____ deals with setting, seeking and reaching objectives.
- Management
 - Administration
 - Managers
 - Organization
10. Management has _____ objectives
- Pre-determined
 - Post-determined
 - Both a & b
 - None of the above
11. Supervisory level of management is directly linked to the _____ functions of the firm.
- Similar
 - Routine
 - Common
 - Planning
12. Lower level management is also known as _____ management
- Directive
 - Authoritative
 - Supervisory
 - Thinking
13. _____ is the art of getting things done through others.
- Manager
 - Employee
 - Management
 - Administration
14. In an organization generally there are _____ levels of management
- One
 - Two
 - Four
 - Three
15. Henry Fayol was born in _____
- 1772
 - 1841
 - 1986
 - 1887

16. Henry Fayol spent his life as _____
- a) Doctor
 - b) A mining Engineer
 - c) Management Thinker
 - d) Civil Engineer
17. How many principles are given by Henry Fayol?
- a) 11
 - b) 12
 - c) 13
 - d) 14
18. Father of Scientific management?
- a) Henry Fayol
 - b) Peter Drucker
 - c) F.W.Taylor
 - d) Elton Mayo
19. Management principles are _____ applicable
- a) Universally
 - b) Organizationally
 - c) Both a& b
 - d) None of the above
20. Authority & _____ always co-exist.
- a) Planning
 - b) Responsibility
 - c) Organization
 - d) Level of management
21. Esprit de corps means “ union is _____ ”\
- a) Strength
 - b) Weakness
 - c) Team
 - d) None of the above
22. All management principal are _____ important.
- a) Equally
 - b) Different
 - c) Same
 - d) None of the above
23. _____ is a systematically organized body of knowledge based on proper findings and exact principles and is capable of verification.
- a) Art
 - b) Science
 - c) Commerce
 - d) Profession

24. _____ is the bringing about a desired result through the application of skills.
- a) Science
 - b) Arts
 - c) Profession
 - d) None of the above.
25. According to _____, management is “ the art of getting things done through others”
- a) Henri Fayol
 - b) Harold Koontz
 - c) Mary Parker Follet
 - d) Peter Drucker
26. Management is _____ function
- a) Low
 - b) High
 - c) Middle
 - d) All of the above
27. Administration is _____ function
- a) Low
 - b) Middle
 - c) High
 - d) None of the above
28. Ralph Davis classified managerial functions into _____ categories.
- a) One
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Four
29. Luther Gullick coined the word _____ to describe the functions of management.
- a) POSDCORB
 - b) POSDC
 - c) FOCCC
 - d) CORBPOSD
30. Planning is _____ of all managerial activities.
- a) Beginning
 - b) End
 - c) Beginning and end
 - d) All the above
31. Organizing involves _____
- a) Entrusting work
 - b) Granting authority
 - c) Fixing responsibility
 - d) All the above

32. Classical theory is also known as _____
- a) Structural theory of organization
 - b) Modern theory
 - c) Both a & b
 - d) None of the above
33. F.W.Taylor launched a new movement _____
- a) 1910
 - b) 1845
 - c) 1847
 - d) 1925
34. The scientific management theory is known as _____
- a) Mental Revolution
 - b) Social Revolution
 - c) Psychological Revolution
 - d) None of the above
35. Who is the Father of Administrative theory??
- a) F.W.Taylor
 - b) Henri Fayol
 - c) Elton Mayo
 - d) Max webber
36. Elton mayo is generally recognized as the _____
- a) Scientific management theory
 - b) Classical theory
 - c) Human Relations School
 - d) None of the above
37. In which year George Elton Mayo and Fritz gave Hawthrone Experiment.
- a) 1927
 - b) 1825
 - c) 1925
 - d) 1910
38. Illumination Experiment was conducted to establish _____
- a) Establish relationship between manager and employee
 - b) Establish relationship between organization and manager
 - c) Establish relationship between output and manager
 - d) Establish relationship between output and illumination.
39. Hawthrone Experiments are classified into _____ parts
- a) Two
 - b) Four
 - c) Six
 - d) Eight

40. Taylor was born in _____ Philadelphia, U.S.A
- 1856
 - 1857
 - 1858
 - 1855
41. The concept of MBO was given by _____
- Peter Drucker
 - Elton Mayo
 - Henry Fayol
 - McGregor
42. Planning is _____
- Neutral process
 - Goal oriented
 - Forward looking
 - All of the above
43. Organizing involves _____
- Division of work
 - Grouping of identical work
 - Assigning work to appropriate persons
 - All of the above
44. Staffing involves _____ of the staff.
- Recruitment and selection
 - Training and development
 - Orientation and appraisal
 - All of the above
45. Effective controlling is _____
- Dynamic
 - Static
 - Pre-determined
 - All of the above
46. Guiding, inspiring, instructing and overseeing people towards desired goals is called _____.
- Staffing
 - Controlling
 - Planning
 - Directing.
47. Management By Objectives was introduced by _____
- Taylor
 - Elton Mayo
 - Peter Drucker
 - Maslow.

48. A process whereby superiors and subordinates jointly set goals and assess contributions of every one to the common goals is called as _____.
- a) MBE
 - b) MBO
 - c) MBS
 - d) MBP
49. MBO is a _____
- a) Technique management
 - b) Process of management
 - c) Steps in management
 - d) Procedure in management
50. MBO is suggested by Peter F. Drucker in the year _____
- a) 1951
 - b) 1952
 - c) 1953
 - d) 1954
51. Under which control system only extra ordinary or exceptional deviations are reported to management for remedial action?
- a) MBE
 - b) MBO
 - c) MBS
 - d) MBP
52. MBE is a technique of management in _____ -
- a) Control
 - b) Planning
 - c) Organizing
 - d) Staffing
53. The last function of management is _____
- a) Planning
 - b) Organizing
 - c) Controlling
 - d) Directing
54. Planning is looking ahead and controlling is
- a) Looking back
 - b) Looking front
 - c) Looking sideward
 - d) Looking down.
55. The integration of objectives and activities of an organization is
- a) Control
 - b) Co-ordination
 - c) Planning
 - d) Organizing.

56. Co-ordination between the activities of various departments and individuals working within the organization is known as _____
- a) Vertical co-ordination
 - b) External co-ordination
 - c) Internal co-ordination
 - d) Horizontal co-ordination
57. Scalar chain means _____
- a) Hierarchy levels
 - b) Chain of command
 - c) Delegation of authority
 - d) Span of control
58. Span of Control means _____
- a) Chain of command
 - b) The number of people working
 - c) Leadership quality
 - d) The number of people managed
59. _____ is a force to drive a person to action.
- a) Motivation
 - b) Co-ordination
 - c) Co-operation
 - d) Control
60. The effective execution was written by _____
- a) Peter Drucker
 - b) Terry
 - c) Lousi allan
 - d) Henry Fayol
61. The ability to work with resources in a particular area of expertise _____
- a) Technical skills
 - b) Human skills
 - c) Conceptual skills
 - d) Decision making skills
62. Management is what a manager does was suggested by _____
- a) Elton mayo
 - b) George Terry
 - c) Louis Allen
 - d) None of the above
63. To manage is to forecast and plant organize to compound to co-ordinate and to control. This definition was given by _____
- a) Henry Fayol
 - b) Peter Drucker
 - c) F. W. Taylor
 - d) Terry George

64. Management is the art and science of decision making and leadership was quoted by
- Harold Koontz
 - Donald J. Clough
 - Louis Allan
 - George Terry
65. The first man who advocated the view that the management should and can be taught is _____
- Harold Koontz
 - Henry Fayol
 - George Terry
 - None of the above
66. The first woman authority in management is _____
- Lillian Gilbreth
 - Mary Parker
 - White Head
 - Elton Mayo
67. A principle relating to the arrangement of things and people _____
- Order
 - Scalar chain
 - Discipline
 - Equity
68. The Era of Scientific management is _____
- 1880-1930
 - 1880-1931
 - 1880-1932
 - 1880-1933
69. The most popular management thinker of modern times is _____
- Elton Mayo
 - F.W. Taylor
 - Peter Drucker
 - Mary P.
70. Espirit de corps means _____
- Service is our motto
 - Buyer beware
 - Union is strength
 - Product is our strength.

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MAULANA AZAD COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE & COMMERCE
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE
CLASS: E.COM-III SEM. SUBJECT: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING - III

(Multiple Choice type Questions)

1. Which of the following is not a feature of "Bearer Debentures"?
 - a) Name & address of the bearer not recorded in the Company's records
 - b) Debentures are transferable by mere delivery
 - c) Need to be registered with the Company Law Board
 - d) Coupons are attached to the Debentures

2. B Ltd. issued shares of Rs.10 each at a discount of 10%. Mr. C purchased 30 shares and paid Rs.2 on application but did not pay the allotment money of Rs.3. If the company forfeited his entire shares, the forfeiture account will be credited by
 - a) Rs.90
 - b) Rs.81
 - c) Rs.60
 - d) Rs.54

3. A company forfeited 2,000 shares of Rs.10 each (which were issued at par) held by Mr. John for non-payment of allotment money of Rs.4 per share. The called-up value per shares was Rs.9. On forfeiture, the amount debited to share capital will be
 - a) Rs.10,000
 - b) Rs.8,000
 - c) Rs.2,000
 - d) Rs.18,000

4. Brave Ltd. issued 60,000 shares of Rs.10 each at a discount of Re. 1 per share. The application money was Rs.2, allotment money was Rs.4, and first call was of Re.1. The amount of final call will be
 - a) Rs.3
 - b) Rs.2
 - c) Re.1
 - d) Rs.4

5. Asha Ltd. issued shares of Rs.100 each at a premium of 25%. Mamta, who has 2,000 shares of Asha Ltd., failed to pay first and final call totaling Rs.5. Premium was taken by Asha Ltd. at the time of allotment. On forfeiture of Mamta's shares, the amount to be debited to Share premium account will be
 - a) Rs.5,000
 - b) Rs.10,000
 - c) Rs.15,000
 - d) Nil

6. Jadu Ltd. reissued 2,000 shares of Rs.10 each, which were forfeited by debiting Share forfeiture account by Rs.3,000. These shares were reissued Rs.9 per share. The amount to be transferred to Capital Reserve account will be.

- a) Rs.3,000
- b) Rs.2,000
- c) Rs.1,000
- d) Nil

7. Bajaj Ltd. issued 25,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each payable as Rs.2 on application, Rs.3 on allotment, Rs.2 on first call & the balance in the final call. Archit, who has 1,000 shares paid full value of shares with allotment money. The amount to be debited to bank account at the time of receipt of first call money will be.

- a) Rs.50,000
- b) Rs.47,000
- c) Rs.49,000
- d) Rs.48,000

8. Light Ltd. has 10,000 5% preference shares of Rs.10 each to be redeemed after 5 years. The company forfeited 500 preference shares on which final call of Rs.2 has not received after due notice & cancelled these shares on account of redemption. Remaining shares were redeemed out of reserves of the company. The amount to be credited to capital redemption reserve will be.

- a) Rs.1,00,000
- b) Rs.95,000
- c) Rs.99,000
- d) Rs.99,500

9. G Ltd. acquired assets worth Rs.75,000 from H Ltd. by issue of shares of Rs.10 at a premium of Rs.5. The number of shares to be issued by G Ltd. to settle the purchase consideration will be

- a) 6,000 shares
- b) 7,500 shares
- c) 9,375 shares
- d) 5,000 shares

10. Gama Ltd. issued 10,000, 10% debentures of Rs.100 each at a discount of 10%. The entire amount is payable on application. Application were received for 12,000 debentures. The allotment of debentures was made on 10th October, 2006. The amount which should be credited to the debentures account on 10th October, 2006 will be

- a) Rs.12,00,000
- b) Rs.10,80,000
- c) Rs.9,00,000
- d) Rs.10,00,000

11. Alfa Ltd. issued 20,000, 8% debentures of Rs.10 each at par. The debentures are redeemable at a premium of 20% after 5 years. The amount of loss on redemption of debentures should be:

- a) Rs.50,000
- b) Rs.40,000
- c) Rs.30,000
- d) None of the above

12. Indigo Ltd. had 9000, 10% redeemable preference shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid up. The company decided to redeem these preference shares at par by the issue of sufficient number of equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up at a discount of 10%. The number of equity shares issued should be:

- a) 9,000
- b) 11,000
- c) 10,000
- d) None of the above

13. Preference shares amounting to Rs.1,00,000 are redeemed at a premium of 5% by issue of shares amounting to Rs.50,000 at a premium of 10%. The amount to be transferred to capital redemption reserve account will be

- a) Rs.55,000
- b) Rs.50,000
- c) Rs.45,000
- d) Rs.57,500

14. Brokerage on the issue of shares and debentures is a _____ expenditure:

- a) Revenue
- b) Capital
- c) Deferred Revenue
- d) Partly capital partly revenue

15. Security premium is shown under which head in the Balance Sheet.

- a) Current Liabilities
- b) Miscellaneous Expenditure
- c) Reserves and Surplus
- d) None of these

16. The minimum subscription as prescribed by SEBI against the entire issue is:

- a) 95%
- b) 90%
- c) 5%
- d) None

17. Dividends are usually paid upon:

- a) Paid up capital
- b) Called up capital
- c) Issued capital
- d) Reserve capital

18. X was issued 100 shares of Rs. 10 each at a premium of Re. 1, he paid application money and allotment money which in total amounted to Rs. 5 (excluding premium) and failed to pay the balance call money of Rs. 5. Find the maximum discount that can be given at the time reissue of shares:

- a) Rs. 4 per share
- b) Rs. 5 per share
- c) Rs. 2 per share
- d) Rs. 6 per share

19. Redeemable preference shares must be redeemed within:

- a) 5 years
- b) 10 years
- c) 15 years
- d) 20 years

20. When debentures are issued as collateral security, interest is paid on:

- a) Nominal value of debentures
- b) Face value of debentures
- c) Discounted value of debentures
- d) No interest is paid

21. Discount on issue of debentures is a _____

- a) Revenue loss to be charged in the year of issue
- b) Capital loss to be written off from capital reserve
- c) Capital loss to be written off over the tenure of the debentures
- d) Capital loss to be shown as goodwill

22. B Ltd. issued shares of Rs.10 each at a discount of 10%. Mr. C purchased 30 shares and paid Rs.2 on application and the allotment money of Rs.3. He failed to pay the call money. If the company forfeited his entire shares, the capital account will be debited by

- a) Rs.120
- b) Rs.300
- c) Rs.180
- d) Rs.150

23. S Ltd. issued 2,000, 10% Preference shares of Rs.100 each at par, which are redeemable at a premium of 10%. For the purpose of redemption, the company issued sufficient Equity shares of Rs.100 each at a discount of 10% per share. At the time of redemption of Preference Shares, the amount to be transferred by the company to the Capital Redemption Reserve Account will be

- a) Rs.50,000
- b) Rs.65,000
- c) Rs.2,00,000
- d) NIL

24. G Ltd. acquired assets worth Rs.8,10,000 from H Ltd. by issue of shares of Rs.100 at a discount of 10%. The number of shares to be issued by G Ltd. to settle the purchase consideration will be

- a) 6,000 shares
- b) 7,500 shares
- c) 9,000 shares
- d) 5,625 shares

25. The following information pertains to X Ltd.

- a) Equity share capital called up Rs.5,00,000
- b) Calls in arrear Rs. 40,000
- c) Calls in advance Rs. 25,000
- d) Proposed dividend 12%

26. The amount of dividend payable will be

- a) Rs.50,000
- b) Rs.55,200
- c) Rs.46,000
- d) 43,500

27. Dividends are usually paid as a percentage of _____

- a) Authorized share capital
- b) Net profit
- c) Paid - up Capital
- d) Called - up capita

28. A company forfeited 2,000 shares of Rs.10 each (which were issued at 10% discount) for non - payment of call money of Rs.4 per share. On forfeiture, the amount credited to share forfeiture will be

- a) Rs.10,000
- b) Rs.8,000
- c) Rs.12,000
- d) Rs.18,000

29. That portion of Share Capital which can be called up only on the winding up of the Company is

- a) Authorised Capital
- b) Issued Capital
- c) Subscribed Capital
- d) Reserve Capital

30. When shares are forfeited, the Called Up Amount on shares is debited to -

- a) Shares Forfeited Account
- b) Capital Reserve Account
- c) General Reserve Account
- d) Capital Account

31. A Company issues 10,000 shares of Rs.100 each at a premium of 10% payable as – application Rs.25; Allotment Rs.50 and First and Final Call Rs.35. A holder of 100 shares did not pay the final call and his shares were forfeited. In this case, Share forfeiture Account will be credited by

- a) Rs.7,500
- b) Rs.6,500
- c) Rs.10,000
- d) Rs.9,000

32. T Ltd. has issued 14% 20,000 Debentures of Rs.100 each at a discount of 10% on April 01, 2004 and the company pays interest half - yearly on June 30, and December 31 every year. On March 31, 2006, the amount shown as "interest accrued but not due" in the Balance Sheet will be

- a) Rs.70,000 shown along with Debentures
- b) Rs.2,10,000 under current liabilities
- c) Rs.1,40,000 shown along with Debentures
- d) Rs.70,000 under current liabilities

33. P Ltd. issued 5,000, 12% debentures of Rs.100 each at a premium of 10%, which are redeemable after 10 years at a premium of 20%. The amount of loss on redemption of debentures to be written off every year is

- a) Rs.80,000
- b) Rs.40,000
- c) Rs.10,000
- d) Rs.8,000

34. F Ltd. purchased Machinery from G Company for a book value of Rs.4,00,000. The consideration was paid by issue of 10% debentures of Rs.100 each at a discount of 20%. The debenture account was credited with

- a) Rs.4,00,000
- b) Rs.5,00,000
- c) Rs.3,20,000
- d) Rs.4,80,000

35. "Proposed dividends" is shown in the Balance Sheet of a company under the head:

- a) Provisions
- b) Reserves and Surplus
- c) Current Liabilities
- d) Other Liabilities

36. A company forfeited 100 equity shares of Rs. 100 each issued at premium of 50% (to be paid at the time of allotment) on which the first call money of Rs. 30 per share was not received, final call of Rs. 20 is yet to be made. These shares were subsequently reissued @ Rs. 70 per share at Rs. 80 paid up. The amount credited to capital reserve is:

- a) 4,000
- b) 2,000
- c) 3,000
- d) None

37. Share Allotment Account is a:

- a) Real Account
- b) Nominal Account
- c) Personal Account
- d) Company Account

38. 10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each were issued to public at a premium of Rs. 2 per share. Applications were received for 12,000 shares. Amount of Securities Premium Account will be:

- a) Rs. 20,000
- b) Rs. 24,000
- c) Rs. 4,000
- d) Rs. 1,600

39. Asha Ltd. issued shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of 25%. Mamta who has Rs. 2,000 shares of Asha Ltd., failed to pay first and final call totaling Rs. 5. Premium was taken at the time of allotment by the company. On forfeiture of Mamta's shares, the amount to be debited to Share Premium Account will be:

- a) Rs. 5,000
- b) Rs. 10,000
- c) Rs. 15,000
- d) Nil
- e)

40. If a company is not able to the excess amount of share within the reasonable time. The company will give them interest @:

- a) 15% p.a.
- b) 5% p.a.
- c) 7% p.a.
- d) 10% p.a.

41. When debentures are issued as Collateral Security, which entry has to be passed:

- a) Debenture Suspense A/c Dr. To Debenture A/c
- b) No Entry has to be made
- c) Either (1) or (2)
- d) None

42. Premium on redemption of debentures account is -----

- a) A real account
- b) A nominal account-Income
- c) A personal account
- d) A nominal account-expenditure.

43 Capital Redemption Reserve is utilised to

- a) To redeem Preference Shares.
- b) To redeem Debentures.
- c) For issue of Bonus Shares
- d) None of these

44. Debenture premium cannot be used to -----
- Write off discount on issue of Shares or Debentures
 - Write off premium on redemption of Shares or Debentures
 - Pay Dividends
 - Write off capital loss
45. As per Companies Act, "Interest accrued and due on debentures" should be shown
- Under Debentures
 - As Current Liabilities
 - As Provision
 - As a reduction of Bank balance
46. Which of the following is False with respect to debentures ?
- They can be issued for Cash
 - They can be issued for consideration other than Cash
 - They can be issued as Collateral security
 - They can be issued in lieu of dividends
47. Which of the following cannot be used for the purpose of creation of Capital Redemption Reserve Account ?
- Profit & Loss account (Credit balance)
 - General Reserve account
 - Dividends equalization reserve account
 - Unclaimed dividends account
48. As per Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 1956, Forfeited shares account will be
- Added to the Paid-Up Capital
 - Deducted from the Paid-Up Capital
 - Shown as a Capital Reserve
 - Shown as a Revenue Reserve
49. The document inviting offers from Public to subscribe for Shares or Debentures or Deposits of a body Corporate is a
- Share Certificate
 - Stock invest
 - Fixed deposit receipt
 - Prospectus
50. Declared dividend should be classified in the Balance as a
- Provision
 - Current Liability
 - Reserve
 - Current Asset

DR.RAFIQ ZAKARIA CAMPUS-I
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CLASS: E-COM- III SEM SUBJECT: OOPS WITH C++

(Multiple Choice type Questions)

- 1) In an assignment statement `a=b`; Which of the following statement is true?
- a. The variable a and the variable b are equal.
 - b. The value of b is assigned to variable a but the later changes on variable b will not effect the value of variable a
 - c. The value of b is assigned to variable a and the later changes on variable b will effect the value of variable a
 - d. The value of variable a is assigned to variable b and the value of variable b is assigned to variable a.
- 2) All of the following are valid expressions in C++
- `a = 2 + (b = 5);`
 - `a = b = c = 5;`
 - `a = 11 % 3`
- a. True
 - b. False
- 3) To increase the value of c by one which of the following statement is wrong?
- a. `c++;`
 - b. `c = c + 1;`
 - c. `c + 1 => c;`
 - d. `c += 1`
- 4) When following piece of code is executed, what happens?
- ```
b = 3;
a = b++;
```
- a. a contains 3 and b contains 4
  - b. a contains 4 and b contains 4
  - c. a contains 4 and b contains 3
  - d. a contains 3 and b contains 3
- 5) The result of a Relational operation is always
- a. either True or False
  - b. is less than or is more than
  - c. is equal or less or more
  - d. All of these
- 6) Which of the following is not a valid relational operator?
- a. `==`
  - b. `=>`
  - c. `>=`
  - d. `>=`
- 7) What is the final value of x when the code `int x; for(x=0; x<10; x++) { }` is run?
- a. 10
  - b. 9
  - c. 0
  - d. 1

- 8) When does the code block following `while(x<100)` execute?
- a. When x is less than one hundred
  - b. When x is greater than one hundred
  - c. When x is equal to one hundred
  - d. While it wishes
- 9) Which is not a loop structure?
- a. for
  - b. do while
  - c. while
  - d. repeat until
- 10) How many times is a do while loop guaranteed to loop?
- a. 0
  - b. Infinitely
  - c. 1
  - d. Variable
- 11) Streams are
- a. Abstraction to perform input and output operations in sequential media
  - b. Abstraction to perform input and output operations in direct access media
  - c. Objects where a program can either insert or extract characters to and from it
  - d. Both a and c
- 12) Which of the following is known as insertion operator?
- a. `^`
  - b. `v`
  - c. `<<`
  - d. `>>`
- 13) Regarding the use of new line character (`/n`) and `endl` manipulator with `cout` statement
- a. Both ways are exactly same
  - b. Both are similar but `endl` additionally performs flushing of buffer
  - c. `endl` can't be used with `cout`
  - d. `\n` can't be used with `cout`
- 14) Which of the following is output statement in C++?
- a. `print`
  - b. `write`
  - c. `cout`
  - d. `cin`
- 15) Which of the following is input statement in C++?
- a. `cin`
  - b. `input`
  - c. `get`
  - d. none of above
- 16) By default, the standard output device for C++ programs is
- a. Printer
  - b. Monitor
  - c. Modem
  - d. Disk
- 17) By default, the standard input device for C++ program is
- a. Keyboard
  - b. Mouse
  - c. Scanner
  - d. None of these

- 18) Which of the following statement is true regarding cin statement?
- cin statement must contain a variable preceded by >> operator
  - cin does not process the input until user presses RETURN key
  - you can use more than one datum input from user by using cin
  - all of above
- 19) Which of the following is extraction operator in C++?
- ^
  - v
  - <<
  - >>
- 20) When requesting multiple datum, user must separate each by using
- a space
  - a tab character
  - a new line character
  - all of above
- 21) Identify the correct statement
- Programmer can use comments to include short explanations within the source code itself.
  - All lines beginning with two slash signs are considered comments.
  - Comments very important effect on the behaviour of the program
  - both
- 22) The directives for the preprocessors begin with
- Ampersand symbol (&)
  - Two Slashes (//)
  - Number Sign (#)
  - Less than symbol (<)
- 23) The file iostream includes
- The declarations of the basic standard input-output library.
  - The streams of includes and outputs of program effect.
  - Both of these
  - None of these
- 24) There is a unique function in C++ program by where all C++ programs start their execution
- Start()
  - Begin()
  - Main()
  - Output()
- 25) Every function in C++ are followed by
- Parameters
  - Parenthesis
  - Curly braces
  - None of these
- 26) Which of the following is false?
- Cout represents the standard output stream in c++.
  - Cout is declared in the iostream standard file
  - Cout is declared within the std namespace
  - None of above

- 27) Every statement in C++ program should end with
- A full stop (.)
  - A Comma (,)
  - A Semicolon (;)
  - A colon (:)
- 28) Which of the following statement is true about preprocessor directives?
- These are lines read and processed by the preprocessor
  - They do not produce any code by themselves
  - These must be written on their own line
  - They end with a semicolon
- 29) A block comment can be written by
- Starting every line with double slashes (//)
  - Starting with /\* and ending with \*/
  - Starting with /\*\* and ending with \*\*/
  - Starting with <!-- and ending with -->
- 30) When writing comments you can
- Use code and /\* comment on the same line
  - Use code and // comments on the same line
  - Use code and /\*\* comments on the same line
  - Use code and <!-- comments on the same line
- 31) Find out the error in following block of code.
- ```
If (x = 100)
    Cout << "x is 100";
```
- 100 should be enclosed in quotations
 - There is no semicolon at the end of first line
 - Equals to operator mistake
 - Variable x should not be inside quotation
- 32) Looping in a program means
- Jumping to the specified branch of program
 - Repeat the specified lines of code
 - Both of above
 - None of above
- 33) The difference between while structure and do structure for looping is
- In while statement the condition is tested at the end of first iteration
 - In do structure the condition is tested at the beginning of first iteration
 - The do structure decides whether to start the loop code or not whereas while statement decides whether to repeat the code or not
 - In while structure condition is tested before executing statements inside loop whereas in do structure condition is tested before repeating the statements inside loop

39) Observe the following block of code and determine what happens when $x=2$?

```
switch (x){
    case 1:
    case 2:
    case 3:
        cout<< "x is 3, so jumping to third branch";
        goto thirdBranch;
    default:
        cout<<"x is not within the range, so need to say Thank You!";
}
```

- a. Program jumps to the end of switch statement since there is nothing to do for $x=2$
- b. The code inside default will run since there is no task for $x=2$, so, default task is run
- c. Will display x is 3, so jumping to third branch and jumps to thirdBranch.
- d. None of above

40) Which of the following is false for switch statement in C++?

- a. It uses labels instead of blocks
- b. we need to put break statement at the end of the group of statement of a condition
- c. we can put range for case such as case 1..3
- d. None of above

7. With a page is brought into main memory only when the reference is made to a location on that page.

- A) demand paging
- B) main paging
- C) prepaging
- D) postpaging

8.provides a larger sized of virtual memory but require virtual memory which provides multidimensional memory.

- A) Paging method
- B) Segmentation method
- C) Paging and segmentation method
- D) None of these

9. is a large kernel containing virtually the complete operating system, including, scheduling, file system, device drivers and memory management.

- A) Multithreaded kernel
- B) Monolithic kernel
- C) Micro kernel
- D) Macro kernel

10. is a large operating system core provides a wide range of services.

- A) Multithreaded kernel
- B) Monolithic kernel
- C) Micro kernel
- D) Macro kernel

11. The first batch operating system was developed in theby General Motors for use on an IBM 701.

- A) mid 1940's
- B) mid 1950's
- C) mid 1960's
- D) mid 1970's

12. Process is

- A) A program in execution
- B) An instance of a program running on a computer.
- C) The entity that can be assigned to and executed
- D) All of the above.

13. is a facility that allows programmers to address memory from a logical point of view, without regard to the main memory, physically available.

- A) Virtual memory
- B) Real memory
- C) Virtual memory
- D) Secondary memory

14. is a large kernel, including scheduling file system, networking, device drivers, memory management and more.

- A) Monolithic kernel
- B) Micro kernel
- C) Macro kernel
- D) Mini kernel

15. Aarchitecture assigns only a few essential functions to the kernel, including address spaces, Inter process communication(IPC) and basic scheduling.

- A) Monolithic kernel
- B) Micro kernel
- C) Macro kernel
- D) Mini kernel

16. State whether true or false.

- i) Multithreading is useful for application that perform a number of essentially independent tasks that do not be serialized.
- ii) An example of multithreading is a database server that listens for and process numerous client request.

- A) i-True, ii-False
- B) i-True, ii-True
- C) i-False, ii-True
- D) i-False, ii-False

17. With only one process can execute at a time; meanwhile all other process are waiting for the processor. Withmore than one process can be running simultaneously each on a different processor.

- A) Multiprocessing, Multiprogramming
- B) Multiprogramming, Uniprocessing
- C) Multiprogramming, Multiprocessing
- D) Uniprogramming, Multiprocessing

18. The two central themes of modern operating system are

- A) Multiprogramming and Distributed processing
- B) Multiprogramming and Central Processing
- C) Single Programming and Distributed processing
- D) None of above

19. refers to the ability of multiple process (or threads) to share code, resources or data in such a way that only one process has access to shared object at a time.

- A) Synchronization
- B) Mutual Exclusion
- C) Dead lock
- D) Starvation

20.is the ability of multiple process to co-ordinate their activities by exchange of information

- A) Synchronization
- B) Mutual Exclusion
- C) Dead lock
- D) Starvation

21. Which of the following is not the function of Micro kernel?

- A) File management
- B) Low-level memory management
- C) Inter-process communication
- D) I/O interrupts management

22. Match the following.

- i) Mutual exclusion assignment.
 - ii) Hold and wait holding it.
 - iii) No preemption
- a) A process may hold allocated resources while waiting
 - b) No resource can be forcibly removed from a process
 - c) Only one process may use a resource at a time.
- A) i-a, ii-b, iii-c
 - B) i-a, ii-c, iii-b
 - C) i-b, ii-c, iii-a
 - D) i-c, ii-a, iii-b

23. A direct method of deadlock prevention is to prevent the occurrences of
- A) Mutual exclusion B) Hold and wait
C) Circular waits D) No preemption
24. The methods or algorithms which are used to increase the performance of disk storage sub-system is called
- A) Disk performing B) Disk scheduling
C) Disk storing D) Disk extending
25. is the time required to move the disk arm to the required track.
- A) Seek time B) Rotational delay
C) Latency time D) Access time
26. The policy restricts scanning to one direction only.
- A) SCAN B) C-SCAN
C) N-Step SCAN D) Both A and B
27. policy selects the disk I/O request that requires the least movement of the disk arm from its current position.
- A) FSCAN B) SSTF
C) SCAN D) C-SCAN
28. refers to the ability of an operating system to support multiple threads of execution with a single process.
- A) Multithreading B) Multiprocessing
C) Multiexecuting D) Bi-threading
29. State whether the following statement is true.
- i) It takes less time to terminate a thread than a process.
ii) Threads enhance efficiency in communication between different executing programs.
- A) i-True, ii-False B) i-True, ii-True
C) i-False, ii-True D) i-False, ii-False
30. is a special type of programming language used to provide instructions to the monitor simple batch processing schema.
- A) Job control language (JCL) B) Processing control language (PCL)
C) Batch control language (BCL) D) Monitor control language (MCL)
31. The unit of dispatching is usually referred to as a
- A) Thread B) Lightweight process
C) Process D) Both A and B
32. is an example of an operating system that support single user process and single thread.
- A) UNIX B) MS-DOS
C) OS/2 D) Windows 2000

33. State true or false.

- i) Unix, support multiple user process but only support one thread per process.
- ii) A java run time environment is an example of a system of one process with multiple threads.
 - A) True, False
 - B) True, True
 - C) False, True
 - D) False, False

34. are very effective because a mode switch is not required to switch from one thread to another.

- A) Kernel-level threads
- B) User-level threads
- C) Alterable threads
- D) Application level threads

35. is a condition in which there is a set of concurrent processes, only one of which is able to access a given resource or perform a given function at any time.

- A) Mutual Exclusion
- B) Busy Waiting
- C) Deadlock
- D) Starvation

36. Techniques can be used to resolve conflicts, such as competition for resources, and to synchronize processes so that they can cooperate.

- A) Mutual Exclusion
- B) Busy Waiting
- C) Deadlock
- D) Starvation

37. Can be defined as the permanent blocking of a set of processed that either complete for system resources or communicate with each other.

- A) Deadlock
- B) Permanent lock
- C) Starvation
- D) Mutual exclusion

38. The following conditions of policy must be present for a deadlock to be possible.

- i) Mutual exclusion
 - ii) Hold and wait
 - iii) No preemption
 - iv) Circular wait
- A) i, ii and iii only
 - B) ii, iii and iv only
 - C) i, iii and iv only
 - D) All i, ii, iii and iv

39. A direct method of deadlock prevention is to prevent the occurrence of

- A) Mutual exclusion
- B) Hold and wait
- C) Circular waits
- D) No preemption

40. State true of false.

- i) With paging, each process is divided into relatively small, fixed-size pages.
 - ii) Segmentation provides for the use of pieces of varying size.
- A) True, False
 - B) True, True
 - C) False, True
 - D) False, False