

## Data-Base Management System (CS403) – MCQ

Q1. Which of the following is NOT a component of a DFD?

- A. Dataflow
- B. Datastore
- C. External entities
- D. Relationship between external entities**

Q2. A Foreign Key is

- A. A field in a table that matches a key field in another table**
- B. A field in a table that contains data that is also contained elsewhere in another table
- C. A field in a table that has the same name as a key field in another table
- D. A field in a table that has the same name as a key field in another table

Q3. A description on a particular collection of data using the given data model

- A. Database
- B. Relation
- C. Schema**
- D. None

Q4. Which of the following is INCORRECT statement concerning the database design process?

- A. During requirements collection and analysis phase, one can gather the data requirements of database users.
- B. By referring to a high level data model, it is possible to understand the data requirements of the users, entity types, relationships and constraints.
- C. Transformation of the high level data model into the implementation data model is called logical design or data model mapping.
- D. During the logical design phase of internal storage structures, access paths and file organization for the database files are specified.**

Q5. Data about data is metadata

- A. True**
- B. False

Q6. A relational database is

- A. one that consists of two or more tables
- B. a database that is able to process tables, queries, forms, reports and macros
- C. one that consists of two or more tables that are joined in some way**
- D. the same as a flat file database

Q7. The ER model is meant to

- A. replace relational design
- B. be close to a users perception of the data**
- C. enable low level descriptions of data
- D. enable detailed descriptions of data query processing

Q8. Data about data is database

- A. True
- B. False**
- C. Partially True
- D. None of the Above

- Q9. A \_\_\_\_\_ is used to maintain a connection between the users of the database system.
- A. mail server
  - B. file server
  - C. client-server
  - D. none of the given
- Q10: A primary key is an attribute (or set of attributes) that has been chosen for an entity, whose values are used to uniquely identify a particular instance of an entity. True or false?
- A. True
  - B. False
  - C. Partially True
  - D. None of the given
- Q11. A software package designed to store and manage databases
- A. Database
  - B. DBMS**
  - C. Data model
  - D. Data
- Q12. Which of the following is an atomic sequence of database actions?
- A. Transaction**
  - B. Concurrency
  - C. Relations
- Q13. A typical DBMS has an unlayered architecture
- A. True
  - B. False**
- Q14. A data model which is used to hide storage details and present the users with a conceptual view of the database is
- A. Data concurrency
  - B. Data Relationship
  - C. 77Data Model
  - D. Data Abstraction**
- Q15. Who is responsible for authorizing access to the database, for coordinating and monitoring its use ?
- A. Database Designers
  - B. Database Administrators**
  - C. End Users
  - D. Application Programmers
- Q16. A collection of concepts that can be used to describe the structure of a database
- A. Database
  - B. DBMS
  - C. Data model**
  - D. Data
- Q17. SDL is
- A. Standard Definition Language
  - B. Storage Definition Language**
  - C. None of the above

Q18. The ability to modify the physical scheme without causing application programs to be rewritten is in

- A. **Physical Data Independence**
- B. Logical Data Independence
- C. None of these

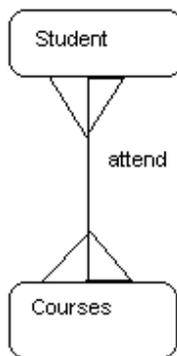
Q19. This image represents a



- A. a many to many relation
- B. a many to one relation
- C. a one to one relation
- D. **one to many relation**

Q20. An entity type is

- A. defined when the database is actually constructed
- B. a specific type such as an integer, text, date, logical etc
- C. **a coherent set of similar objects that we want to store data on (e.g. STUDENT, COURSE, CAR)**
- D. defined by the database designer



Q21. This graphics

- A. **indicates that there is a missing entity**
- B. indicates that students attend courses
- C. indicates that many students can attend many courses
- D. indicates that students have to attend more than one course

Q22. Which of the following statements best describes the function of an entity relation model?

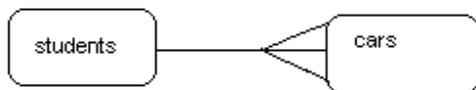
- A. An ER model is concerned primarily with a logical view of the data and secondly with the physical implementation
- B. An ER model is concerned primarily with a physical implementation of the data and secondly with the logical view
- C. **An ER model provides a view of the logic of the data and not the physical implementation**
- D. An ER model is entirely concerned with modelling the physical implementation

Q23. The Entity Relation Model models

- A. Entities, Relationships and Processes
- B. Entities and Relationships**
- C. Relationships
- D. Entities

Q24. An entity is

- A. any physical "thing" that exists in the real world
- B. a "thing" which has either a real physical existence (e.g. a car or a student) or a conceptual existence (e.g. a course)**
- C. a real physical "thing" or a conceptual "thing" that is specific to a particular database management system
- D. a real physical "thing" that is specific to a particular database management system



Q25. This graphic indicates

- A. a car can be owned by many students
- B. a student cannot own a car
- C. a student can own many cars and a car can be owned by many students
- D. that a student can own 0, 1 or many cars**

Q26. An instance is

- A. a particular occurrence of an entity**
- B. a special type of relation
- C. an attribute of an entity
- D. any particular entity

Q27. Assume we want to map a 1:N relationship type, which involves entity types R and S, where R is on the N side of the relationship type and S is on the 1 side, to the relational model. The attributes of the relationship type should be mapped to attributes of

- A. the corresponding relation for the entity type R**
- B. the corresponding relation for the entity type S
- C. the corresponding relations for both entity types R and S
- D. none of the above

Q28. When we map a multivalued attribute for entity E from the ER model to the relational model, we will create

- A. many relations, one for each of the distinct values of the attribute
- B. one relation that contains a foreign key and a column for the attribute**
- C. a column in the relation that represents the entity E
- D. none of the above

Q29. A weak entity type

- A. must have total participation in an identifying relationship
- B. does not have a key attribute(s)
- C. both (a) and (b)**
- D. none of the above

Q30. Mapping specialization/generalization entities to the relational model by creating a relation for each subclass that contains the attributes of that subclass and all of the attributes of the superclass (i.e., without having a relation for the superclass) works well if

- A. **the subclasses are disjoint and there is total participation**
- B. the subclasses overlap and there is total participation
- C. the subclasses are disjoint and there is partial participation
- D. the subclasses overlap and there is partial participation

Q31. Desirable properties of relational database design include

- A. minimizing insertion/deletion anomalies
- B. minimizing redundancy
- C. minimizing update anomalies
- a. **all of the above**

Q32. A Many-to-Many relationship from an ER diagram can be represented in the relational model by a

- A. domain
- B. **primary key**
- C. relation with two foreign keys
- D. a single attribute

Q33. The functional dependency  $A \rightarrow B$  for relation schema  $R(A,B,C,D)$  implies that

- A. no two tuples in  $R$  can have the same value for attribute  $B$
- B. no two tuples in  $R$  can have the same value for attribute  $A$
- C. any two tuples in  $R$  that have the same value for  $B$  must have the same value for  $A$
- D. **any two tuples in  $R$  that have the same value for  $A$  must have the same value for  $B$**

Q34. If  $AB \rightarrow CD$  is one of the functional dependencies for relation schema  $R(A,B,C,D)$  then which of the following will always hold?

- A.  $AB$  is a candidate key for  $R$
- B. **no two tuples in  $R$  can have the same values for  $A$  and  $B$**
- C.  $AB$  is a primary key for  $R$
- D. all of the above

Q35. An Entity from an ER diagram can be represented in the relational model by a

- A. domain
- B. functional dependency
- C. **relation**
- D. a single attribute

Q36. Given the functional dependencies  $\{AB \rightarrow C, C \rightarrow D\}$  for the relation schema  $R(ABCD)$ , the dependency  $A \rightarrow D$  can be inferred by

- A. the reflexive rule
- B. the augmentation rule
- C. the transitive rule
- D. **none of the above**

Q37. Given the functional dependencies,  $\{AB \rightarrow CDE \text{ and } A \rightarrow E\}$ , for relation scheme  $R = (A,B,C,D,E)$  we can infer the following:

- A.  $A$  is a key for  $R$
- B.  $BE$  is a key for  $R$
- C.  **$AB$  is a key for  $R$**
- D. none of the above

- Q38. A one to many relationship (of table A to Table B) is
- Where each record in Table B is required to have a match in table A
  - Where each record in table B can have one or more matching records in table A
  - Where each record in table A can have one or more matching records in table B**
  - Where each record in table A is required to have a match in table B
- Q39. Assume that Table A is joined to Table B. A one to one join (an inner join or equijoin)
- displays all rows (records) for table A and only those in table B that have a matching value
  - displays rows (records) only when the values of the Key in table A and the foreign key in table B are equal**
  - displays all rows (records) for table B and only those in table A that have a matching value
  - is when table B contains only one matching record for each key in table A
- Q40. A many to many relationship (join)
- is a way of joining two tables
  - is use only when all of the tables is in third normal form
  - is a way of joining three tables
  - is not allowed in a practical implementation of a relational design**
- Q41. The model for a relational database was first proposed in the
- 1980
  - 1970**
  - 1990
  - 1960
- Q42. In relational algebra the INTERSECTION of two sets (set A and Set B). This corresponds to
- A OR B
  - A + B
  - A AND B**
  - A - B
- Q43. In relational algebra the UNION of two sets (set A and Set B). This corresponds to
- A OR B**
  - A + B
  - A AND B
  - A - B
- Q44. The set of rules that govern the internal validity and consistency of data within a relational database are known as
- rules of referential integration
  - rules of data integration
  - rules of data integrity
  - rules of referential integrity**
- Q45. A table (relation)
- orders records by the first field (attribute) in a record
  - does not define a logical order of records (tuples)**
  - orders records by the key field in a record
  - imposes a logical order on the records

Q46. In strict relational terminology, an attribute

- A. an entity
- B. a field**
- C. a record
- D. a table

Q47. The process of combining two tables in a relational database is known as

- A. a Join**
- B. a Combine
- C. a Relate
- D. a Construct

Q48. The DIFFERENCE between two sets (set A and set B) is defined as all members of set A but not set B. The notation for this

- A.  $B - A$
  - B.  $B + A$
  - C.  $A + B$
  - D.  $A - B$**
- 

Q49. The rule that prohibits transitive dependencies is

- A. second normal form
- B. first normal form
- C. third normal form**
- D. none of the above

Q50. Consider the table (Relation) CARS. The key is REGNO (car registration number), OID is a foreign key that identifies the car's owner.

REGNO (Key Field)	MODEL	COLOUR	OID
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This table is

- A. third normal form
- B. second normal form**
- C. first normal form
- D. cannot be determined

Q51. Most RDB designers will accept that in order to deal with the complexities of "real life" transactions, a design needs to reach

- A. second normal form
- B. third normal form
- C. the standard of a flat file
- D. first normal form

Q52. Consider the table (Relation) STUDREC

SREF (Key Field)	INIT	SNAME	DOB	GENDER	RES	KIDS	HTOWN	DISTANCE
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The key is SREF (student reference number). This table is

- A. first normal form
- B. third normal form
- C. second normal form**

Q53. The rule that specifies that there should be no repeating fields and that fields should be atomic is

- A. first normal form**
- B. third normal form
- C. second normal form

Q54. The rule that requires that each non-key field (attribute) should be fully functionally dependent on the primary key

- A. first normal form
- B. third normal form
- C. second normal form**

Q55. Second Normal Form is designed to

- A. ensure that every non key field in a record is fully functionally dependant upon the key for that record**
- B. ensure that a table that is in first normal form is decomposed into two or more tables
- C. ensure that a table that is in first normal form is decomposed into two tables  
<http://vustudents.ning.com>
- D. ensure that every non key field in a record has a corresponding foreign key in at least one other table

Q56. First Normal Form is designed to

- A. ensure that there are no duplicate key fields in a table
- B. ensure that data is held accurately
- C. ensure that all of the data in a RDBMS is represented in one data table
- D. that there are no repeating fields in atable (i.e. the fields are atomic)**

Q57. Third Normal Form is designed to

- A. ensure that there are no dependencies between keys and foreign keys
- B. ensure that the database conatins three tables
- C. ensure that there are no transitional dependencies, i.e. to ensure that there are no dependancies between non-key fields**
- D. ensure that a table that is in second normal form is decomposed into two or more tables

Q58. Normalisation is <http://vustudents.ning.com>

- A. a process whereby the design of a table (relation) is decomposed into more tables that more precisely fit the relational model**
- B. the process of ensuring that a relational database has at least two tables in it
- C. a process whereby a limit is put on the number of fields a record can contain
- D.the process of ensuring that each table has a key

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**(Multiple Choice type Questions)**

- (1) As per AS – 14 purchase consideration is what is payable to
  - (a) Shareholders
  - (b) Creditors
  - (c) Debentureholders
  - (d) Shareholders and Debentureholders
  
- (2) When amalgamation is in the nature of merger, the accounting method to be followed is:
  - (a) Equity method
  - (b) Purchase method
  - (c) Pooling of interests method
  - (d) Consolidated method
  
- (3) When amalgamation is in the nature of Purchase, the accounting method to be followed is:
  - (a) Equity method
  - (b) Purchase method
  - (c) Pooling of interests method
  - (d) Consolidated method
  
- (4) Amalgamation is said to be in the nature of merger if:
  - (a) All assets and liabilities of transferor company are taken over by the transferee company.
  - (b) Business of transferor company is intended to be carried on by the transferee company.
  - (c) Purchase consideration must be paid in equity shares by the transferee company except for fraction shares.
  - (d) All of the above
  
- (5) Amalgamate adjustment account is opened in the books of transferee company to incorporate:
  - (a) The assets of the transferor company
  - (b) The liabilities of the transferor company
  - (c) The statutory reserves of the transferor company
  - (d) The non – statutory reserves of the transferor company
  
- (6) Goodwill arising on amalgamation is to be
  - (a) Retained in the books of the transferee company
  - (b) Amortised to income on a systematic basis normally five years
  - (c) Adjusted against reserves or profit and loss account balance
  - (d) All of the above
  
- (7) Under pooling of interest method the difference between the purchase consideration and share capital of the transferee company should be adjusted to:
  - (a) General reserve
  - (b) Amalgamation adjustment account
  - (c) Goodwill or capital reserve
  - (d) None of the above

- (8) Under purchase method the difference between the purchase consideration and share capital of the transferee company should be adjusted to:
- (a) General reserve
  - (b) Amalgamation adjustment account
  - (c) Goodwill or capital reserve
  - (d) None of the above
- (9) For amalgamation in the nature of merger, the shareholders holding at least \_\_\_\_\_ or more of the equity shares of the transferor company becomes the equity shareholders of the transferee company.
- (a) 51%
  - (b) 90%
  - (c) 99%
  - (d) 100%
- (10) AS – 14 is not applicable if when transferee company acquires transferor company and transferor company:
- (a) Ceases to exist
  - (b) Separate entity is Continue to exist
  - (c) Applied in all cases
  - (d) None of the above

11. Capital reduction is implemented per Section \_\_\_\_\_ of Companies Act.

- a) 77
- b) 75
- c) 80
- d) 100

12. The scheme of capital reduction is to be approved by \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) High Court
- b) SEBI
- c) Central Government
- d) Shareholders

13. The scheme of internal reconstruction involves \_\_\_\_\_ company.

- a) one
- b) two
- c) three
- d) many

14. Fictitious assets are to be transferred to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) internal reconstruction
- b) security premium
- c) share capital
- d) capital reserve

15. Balance in Capital Reduction should be transferred to \_\_\_\_.

- a) security premium
- b) capital reserve
- c) share capital
- d) Profit & Loss Account

16. The cancellation of contingent liability is \_\_\_\_\_ for company
- profit
  - loss
  - no profit –no loss
  - nil
17. The payment for contingent liability should be debited to \_\_\_\_\_.
- capital reduction
  - capital reserve
18. “And Reduced” words are to be shown as in Balance Sheet as per \_\_\_\_\_ requirement.
- company law
  - AS
  - income tax
  - stock exchange
19. XYZ Ltd. had on 31st December, 2008; 80,000 equity shares at 10 each. It was decided to reduce shares to 8 each. The reduction is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1,60,000
  - 80,000
  - 2,00,000
  - 1,50,000
20. Creditors of the company are 50,00,000 one creditor for 20,00,000 decided to forego 40% of his claim. He is allotted 30,000 equity shares of 40 each in full satisfaction. The amount transferred to capital reduction is \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8,00,000
  - 10,00,000
  - 4,00,000
  - 5,00,000
21. Which of the following is not a feature of "Bearer Debentures"?
- Name & address of the bearer not recorded in the Company's records
  - Debentures are transferable by mere delivery
  - Need to be registered with the Company Law Board
  - Coupons are attached to the Debentures
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 but did not pay the allotment money of Rs.3. If the company forfeited his entire shares, the forfeiture account will be credited by
- Rs.90
  - Rs.81
  - Rs.60
  - Rs.54
23. 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
- Rs.10,000
  - Rs.8,000
  - Rs.2,000
  - Rs.18,000

24. 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
- Rs.3
  - Rs.2
  - Re.1
  - Rs.4
25. 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
- Rs.5,000
  - Rs.10,000
  - Rs.15,000
  - Nil
26. 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.
- Rs.3,000
  - Rs.2,000
  - Rs.1,000
  - Nil
27. 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.
- Rs.50,000
  - Rs.47,000
  - Rs.49,000
  - Rs.48,000
28. 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.
- Rs.1,00,000
  - Rs.95,000
  - Rs.99,000
  - Rs.99,500
29. 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
- 6,000 shares
  - 7,500 shares
  - 9,375 shares
  - 5,000 shares

30. Gama Ltd. issued 10,000, 10% debentures of Rs.100 each at a discount of 10%. The entire amount is payable on application. Applications 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
- Rs.12,00,000
  - Rs.10,80,000
  - Rs.9,00,000
  - Rs.10,00,000
31. 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:
- Rs.50,000
  - Rs.40,000
  - Rs.30,000
  - None of the above
32. 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:
- 9,000
  - 11,000
  - 10,000
  - None of the above
33. 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
- Rs.55,000
  - Rs.50,000
  - Rs.45,000
  - Rs.57,500
34. Brokerage on the issue of shares and debentures is a \_\_\_\_\_ expenditure:
- Revenue
  - Capital
  - Deferred Revenue
  - Partly capital partly revenue
35. Security premium is shown under which head in the Balance Sheet.
- Current Liabilities
  - Miscellaneous Expenditure
  - Reserves and Surplus
  - None of these
36. The minimum subscription as prescribed by SEBI against the entire issue is:
- 95%
  - 90%
  - 5%
  - None

37. Dividends are usually paid upon:

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

38. 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

39. Redeemable preference shares must be redeemed within:

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

40. 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

41. 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

42. 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

43. 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

44. 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
- 6,000 shares
  - 7,500 shares
  - 9,000 shares
  - 5,625 shares
45. The following information pertains to X Ltd.
- Equity share capital called up Rs.5,00,000
  - Calls in arrear Rs. 40,000
  - Calls in advance Rs. 25,000
  - Proposed dividend 12%
46. The amount of dividend payable will be
- Rs.50,000
  - Rs.55,200
  - Rs.46,000
  - 43,500
47. Dividends are usually paid as a percentage of \_\_\_\_\_
- Authorized share capital
  - Net profit
  - Paid - up Capital
  - Called - up capita
48. 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
- Rs.10,000
  - Rs.8,000
  - Rs.12,000
  - Rs.18,000
49. That portion of Share Capital which can be called up only on the winding up of the Company is
- Authorised Capital
  - Issued Capital
  - Subscribed Capital
  - Reserve Capital
50. When shares are forfeited, the Called Up Amount on shares is debited to -
- Shares Forfeited Account
  - Capital Reserve Account
  - General Reserve Account
  - Capital Account
51. 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
- Rs.7,500
  - Rs.6,500
  - Rs.10,000
  - Rs.9,000

52. 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
- Rs.70,000 shown along with Debentures
  - Rs.2,10,000 under current liabilities
  - Rs.1,40,000 shown along with Debentures
  - Rs.70,000 under current liabilities
53. 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
- Rs.80,000
  - Rs.40,000
  - Rs.10,000
  - Rs.8,000
54. 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
- Rs.4,00,000
  - Rs.5,00,000
  - Rs.3,20,000
  - Rs.4,80,000
55. "Proposed dividends" is shown in the Balance Sheet of a company under the head:
- Provisions
  - Reserves and Surplus
  - Current Liabilities
  - Other Liabilities
56. 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:
- 4,000
  - 2,000
  - 3,000
  - None
57. Share Allotment Account is a:
- Real Account
  - Nominal Account
  - Personal Account
  - Company Account
58. 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:
- Rs. 20,000
  - Rs. 24,000
  - Rs. 4,000
  - Rs. 1,600

49. 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:
- Rs. 5,000
  - Rs. 10,000
  - Rs. 15,000
  - Nil
  -
50. If a company is not able to the excess amount of share within the reasonable time. The company will give them interest @:
- 15% p.a.
  - 5% p.a.
  - 7% p.a.
  - 10% p.a.
51. When debentures are issued as Collateral Security, which entry has to be passed:
- Debenture Suspense A/c Dr. To Debenture A/c
  - No Entry has to be made
  - Either (1) or (2)
  - None
52. Premium on redemption of debentures account is -----
- A real account
  - A nominal account-Income
  - A personal account
  - A nominal account-expenditure.
- 53 . Capital Redemption Reserve is utilised to
- To redeem Preference Shares.
  - To redeem Debentures.
  - For issue of Bonus Shares
  - None of these
54. 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
55. 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
56. 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

57. which of the following cannot be used for the purpose of creation of Capital Redemption Reserve Account ?
- a) Profit & Loss account (Credit balance)
  - b) General Reserve account
  - c) Dividends equalization reserve account
  - d) Unclaimed dividends account
58. As per Schedule VI of the Companies Act, 1956, Forfeited shares account will be
- a) Added to the Paid-Up Capital
  - b) Deducted from the Paid-Up Capital
  - c) Shown as a Capital Reserve
  - d) Shown as a Revenue Reserve
59. The document inviting offers from Public to subscribe for Shares or Debentures or Deposits of a body Corporate is a
- a) Share Certificate
  - b) Stock invest
  - c) Fixed deposit receipt
  - d) Prospectus
60. Declared dividend should be classified in the Balance as a
- a) Provision
  - b) Current Liability
  - c) Reserve
  - d) Current Asset

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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE**  
**CLASS: E.COM-II SEM. SUBJECT: BUSINESS ORGANISATION**  
**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Business means \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. Commerce.
  - B. industry and commerce.
  - C. trade and commerce.
  - D. selling and buying of goods.
  
2. Which of the following is not an economic activity?
  - A. A doctor practicing.
  - B. A lawyer practicing law.
  - C. A professional cricketer playing cricket.
  - D. A student playing cricket.
  
3. Fish culture - should be classified as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. extractive industry.
  - B. genetic industry.
  - C. manufacturing industry.
  - D. construction industry.
  
4. Which of the following is an extractive industry?
  - A. Cattle breeding.
  - B. Forest cultivation.
  - C. Hunting.
  - D. Flour mills.
  
5. Which of the following is not a manufacturing industry?
  - A. Iron and steel works.
  - B. Flour mills.
  - C. Fruit canning.
  - D. Mining.
  
6. A valid definition of a business purpose is to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - A. create a customer.
  - B. maximize profits.
  - C. serve the society.
  - D. increase the wealth of the firm.

7. Sole-trade organization is also called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. individual proprietorship
  - B. Partnership.
  - C. joint stock company.
  - D. co-operative society.
8. Who is dormant partner?
- A. One who takes no active part in business.
  - B. A working partner.
  - C. Partner for profits
  - D. Minor partner
9. In case of minor acting as a partner, his personal properties are \_\_\_\_.
- A. liable for the debts of the firm.
  - B. not liable for the debts of the firm.
  - C. partly liable for the debts of the firm.
  - D. only debts of the firm.
10. What is a holding company?
- A. A company having control over another is called as the holding company.
  - B. A company whose major share holdings are owned by other company.
  - C. A company having a sister concern.
  - D. A company whose shares are owned by a particular family.
11. When a partnership is dissolved?
- A. In any case of death of any of the partner.
  - B. By mutual consent.
  - C. By insolvency of any of the partner.
  - D. By insanity or madness.
12. What is the maximum number of the persons a private limited company can have as its members?
- A. 2.
  - B. 50 Plus past employee plus existing employees or whom the shares are issued.
  - C. 7 .
  - D. Unlimited.
13. The agent of brokers who obtain business for them are \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. remesiers.
  - B. trade agents.
  - C. middlemen.
  - D. taraniwala.

14. A dealer in securities who sells and purchases securities in his own name with a view to earning profit due to price fluctuation is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. a dealer.
  - B. taraniwala.
  - C. a jobber.
  - D. hundiwala.
15. The oldest form of business organization is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. partnership.
  - B. sole proprietorship.
  - C. joint stock company.
  - D. co-operative undertaking.
16. The liability of a sole proprietor is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. limited to the extent of his capital invested in the business.
  - B. limited to the extent of the value of business assets.
  - C. limited to the extent of the value of business assets and his all private assets.
  - D. limited value of the business assets.
17. Individual proprietorship form of business organization is not advisable for the enterprises which \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. require small amount of capital.
  - B. need personal attention of customers.
  - C. are large in size.
  - D. do not involve heavy risk.
18. The maximum number of partners in a firm carrying on banking business is\_\_.
- A. 7.
  - B. 10.
  - C. 50.
  - D. 20
19. The agreement of partnership \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. must be oral.
  - B. must be in writing.
  - C. can be either oral or in writing.
  - D. must be in writing on a stamp paper.
20. Liability of partners in respect of the firms debts is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. limited up to the amount of his capital in the business.
  - B. Unlimited.
  - C. limited up to the amount of guarantee given by the partner.
  - D. limited up the amount of his capital and loan to the firm if any.

21. A partner in a firm \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. cannot transfer his share to an outsider.
  - B. can transfer his share to an outsider with the consent of majority partners.
  - C. can transfer his share to an outsider without the consent of any other partners.
  - D. can transfer his share to an outsider with the consent of all other partners.
22. Partnership may come into existence \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. by the operation of law.
  - B. by an express agreement only.
  - C. by an express or implied agreement only.
  - D. by inheritance of property.
23. A manager with a share in the profits \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. is only a servant of the firm.
  - B. becomes a partner by the operation of law.
  - C. becomes a partner by implied agreement.
  - D. becomes a partner from status.
24. When a partner is guilty of fraud or negligence within the scope of his authority\_\_.
- A. only he will be liable for his acts.
  - B. he can be expelled if he refuses to assume liability.
  - C. all partners are liable if there is an agreement to this effect.
  - D. all partners are liable even if there is no agreement to his effect.
25. Registration of partnership is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. optional under Indian partnership act.
  - B. compulsory under the Indian partnership act.
  - C. compulsory under the income tax act.
  - D. compulsory under Indian contract act.
26. A nominal partner is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. not entitled to share the profits of the concern.
  - B. entitled to equal share in the profits unless there is an agreement to any other profit sharing ratio.
  - C. not liable for the acts of other partners.
  - D. not able to third parties.
27. The minimum number of members in a private limited company is \_\_\_\_.
- A. 2.
  - B. 3.
  - C. 7.
  - D. 10

28. A Joint stock company is governed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. companies act 1926.
  - B. companies act 1936.
  - C. companies act 1946.
  - D. companies act 1956.
29. Memorandum of association of a firm contains \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. rules regarding the internal management of the company.
  - B. rules regarding the constitution and activities of the company.
  - C. rules regarding the external management.
  - D. rules regarding the constitution.
30. The liability of shareholders of a public company is limited to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. nominal value of shares.
  - B. extent of their private assets.
  - C. paid up value of shares.
  - D. accounts called up.
31. The most important advantage of a joint stock company form of business organization is that \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the liability of its member is limited.
  - B. members can conveniently transfer their shares.
  - C. it offers infinite scope for expansion.
  - D. it mobilizes vast amount of financial resources.
32. A Government company is one in which \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the entire share capital is held by the central and / or state government.
  - B. 50% of capital is held by central government and the remaining 50% by one or more state governments.
  - C. at least 50% of the capital is held by central and / or state governments.
  - D. entire share capital held by state government.
33. The existence of a joint stock company is interrupted by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. the death of its members.
  - B. the death of its directors.
  - C. the death or insolvency of its managing director.
  - D. the death of the holder.
34. A Company is called an artificial person because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. it does not have the shape of a natural person.
  - B. it cannot be used in the court of law.
  - C. it is invisible and intangible.
  - D. it exists only in contemplation of law.

35. In the co-operative organization, the voting rights of members are \_\_\_\_.
- A. in proportion to the capital paid by each member.
  - B. equal, irrespective of amount of capital contribution.
  - C. in proportion to the nominal value of capital held by each member.
  - D. in proportion to the total finance supplied including the amount of loan by each member.
36. Localized materials are available at \_\_\_\_.
- A. all the places.
  - B. certain places.
  - C. central places.
  - D. local places.
37. The liability of members of a co-operative society is \_\_\_\_.
- A. limited to the amount of nominal value of capital held.
  - B. limited to the amount of paid up value of the capital held.
  - C. unlimited.
  - D. limited or unlimited depending upon what the society has opted for it.
38. Membership of a co-operative is \_\_\_\_.
- A. compulsory.
  - B. voluntary
  - C. not essential.
  - D. not compulsory.
39. The minimum number of members required for registration of a co-operative society is \_\_\_\_.
- A. 2
  - B. 7
  - C. 10
  - D. 20
40. Co-operative and public companies are similar in respect of \_\_\_\_.
- A. the liability of members.
  - B. the minimum number of members required for registration.
  - C. the maximum number of members.
  - D. method of distribution of profit.
41. A member of a co-operative society can leave the society by \_\_\_\_.
- A. transferring his share to another person without anybody's consent.
  - B. transferring his share to another person with the consent of the managing committee.
  - C. transferring his share to a fellow member.
  - D. withdrawing his capital from the society.

42. Reserve bank of India is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. statutory corporation.
  - B. company limited by guarantee.
  - C. company limited by shares.
  - D. unlimited company.
43. Which of the following is an example of a company incorporated by a special act of parliament?
- A. Delhi cloth and general mills ltd.
  - B. Tata iron and steel Co. Ltd.
  - C. Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd.
  - D. Swadesh Cotton Mills Ltd.
44. Dividend on preference capital will be paid \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. only when there are profits.
  - B. even if there are no profits.
  - C. only when directors recommend.
  - D. only when share holders recommend
45. A public corporation means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. public company
  - B. government company.
  - C. statutory corporation.
  - D. department of union government.
46. The partnership entity is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. legal entity.
  - B. legal entity and accountable entity.
  - C. neither entity nor accountable entity.
  - D. group of individuals without legal status.
47. Promoter is a person who \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. takes part in the incorporation of a company .
  - B. is a director.
  - C. is a relative of the managing director.
  - D. works to publicity to the company.
48. The minimum number of shareholders in a public limited company is \_\_\_\_.
- A. 2
  - B. 3
  - C. 5
  - D. 7

49. The limit for maximum number of members in a public company is restricted to \_\_\_\_.
- A. 2000
  - B. 5000
  - C. no limit
  - D. 10000
50. A private company should have at least \_\_\_\_ members.
- A. 2
  - B. 7
  - C. 10
  - D. 50
51. Reserve Bank of India is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. department organization of the central government.
  - B. government company.
  - C. public corporation.
  - D. private corporation.
52. The charter of a company is its \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. prospectus.
  - B. statement lieu of prospectus.
  - C. memorandum of association.
  - D. articles of association.
53. An association of 25 people not registered under the companies act, but carrying on business, is a/an\_\_\_\_\_.
- A. partnership.
  - B. private company.
  - C. public company.
  - D. illegal association.
54. A partnership firm cannot raise funds by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. bank loan
  - B. Partner loan
  - C. debentures
  - D. partner capital
55. The term Capitalization is used in relation to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. sole-proprietorship.
  - B. partnership.
  - C. joint stock companies.
  - D. co-operative societies.

56. Over-capitalization results from \_\_\_\_.
- A. payment of excessive amount for goodwill.
  - B. underestimating the rate of capitalization.
  - C. raising more money than can be profitably used.
  - D. raising only the money.
57. Which of the following sources is not use for medium term financing?
- A. Issue of equity shares.
  - B. Issue of debentures.
  - C. Term loans from banks.
  - D. Sale of current asset.
58. Which of the following securities is not redeemable?
- A. Equity shares.
  - B. Preference shares.
  - C. Cumulative preference shares.
  - D. Debentures.
59. Which of the following securities proves a burden on finances of the company, when company is not earning profits?
- A. Equity shares.
  - B. Preference shares.
  - C. Redeemable preference shares.
  - D. Debentures.
60. Preference shares are those which carry preferential tight in respect of \_\_\_\_.
- A. dividends.
  - B. repayment of capital.
  - C. both dividend and repayment of capital.
  - D. right to vote on all important motions in AGM.
61. Investment in which of the following is most risky?
- A. Equity shares.
  - B. Preference shares.
  - C. Debentures.
  - D. Land.
62. A project, which may not add to the existing profits, should be financed by \_\_\_\_.
- A. debentures.
  - B. preference share capital.
  - C. equity capital.
  - D. public deposits.

63. Which of the following is not an ownership security?
- A. Equity shares.
  - B. Debentures.
  - C. Preference shares.
  - D. Shares.
64. In which of the following, interest / dividend is payable even if the company does not earn profit?
- A. Equity capital.
  - B. Preference capital.
  - C. Debentures.
  - D. Shares.
65. Debentures cannot be \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. irredeemable.
  - B. participating.
  - C. registered.
  - D. bearer.
66. Control of management of the company mainly vests in \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. equity shareholders.
  - B. preference shareholders.
  - C. debenture holders.
  - D. share holders.
67. Public deposits obtained by a company means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. deposits received from government.
  - B. deposits received from public at large.
  - C. deposits received from stockiest and agent as advance.
  - D. deposit received from share holders.
68. Ploughing back of profits means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. earning of black money.
  - B. dividends not claimed by shareholders.
  - C. retaining the earnings.
  - D. not paying dividends in a particular year.
69. Deferred shares can be issued by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. public company.
  - B. private company.
  - C. private company which is deemed to be a public.
  - D. government company.
70. Which of the following companies may issue share warrants?
- A. Companies limited by guarantee.
  - B. Private limited companies.
  - C. Both private and public limited companies.
  - D. Trust.



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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE**  
**CLASS: E.COM- II SEM      SUBJECT: ENTREPRENEURSHIP**

**(Multiple Choice type Questions)**

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

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

22. An entrepreneur doing business within national boundaries is \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. International entrepreneur                      b. Domestic Entrepreneur  
 c. Intrapreneur
23. Which of the following is not a characteristic of an entrepreneur?  
 a. Need for achievement              b. Need for independence  
 c. Need for affiliation
24. Entrepreneurs undertake  
 a. Calculated risks              b. High risks  
 c. Low risks                      d. Moderate and calculated risks
25. Which one is not a function of an entrepreneur?  
 a. Turning ideas into action              b. Feasibility study  
 c. Resourcing                      d. Shutting down the existing business
26. Who can start a business  
 a. Only highly educated person              b. Only an uneducated person  
 c. Only rich person                      d. Any one of the above
27. Entrepreneurs place more emphasis on formalities rather than results. Say True or false  
 a. True                      b. False                      c. Can't say
28. Entrepreneurs concerned with welfare of the people are called as—  
 a. Business entrepreneurs                      b. Social entrepreneurs  
 c. Economic entrepreneurs                      d. None of these
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is an entrepreneur within an existing organisation.  
 a. Manager                      b. Professional  
 c. Leader                      d. Intrapreneur
30. An entrepreneur:  
 a. Increases employment                      b. Reduces employment  
 c. Generates employment                      d. None of these
31. Reliance Industries was set up by—  
 a. Tatas                      b. Birlas  
 c. Ambanis                      d. Wadias
32. The future of women entrepreneurs in India is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a. Bright                      b. Dark                      c. None of these
33. Which of the following attitudes is not generally associated with successful entrepreneurship  
 a. Investing in R and D                      b. Live your business day by day  
 c. Innovate and improvise continually                      d. Produce as per customers' requirements

34. Financial analysis indicates-
- a. Plant technology
  - b. Size of plant
  - c. Market Scope
  - d. Return on Investment
35. Promotion of a venture means-
- a. Starting a venture
  - b. Closing a venture
  - c. Revival of venture
36. \_\_\_\_\_ is a detailed description of a proposed project.
- a. Project
  - b. Project report
  - c. Analysis report
  - d. None of these
37. Money spent on preparation of project is –
- a. Investment
  - b. Wastage
  - c. expenditure
  - d. None of these
38. Contents of Project report are –
- a. Brief history
  - b. Mode of finance
  - c. Total cost of project
  - d. All of these
39. The important social consideration for a project is –
- a. Promotion of employment
  - b. Prevention of environmental damage
  - c. Import substitution
  - d. Development of local area.
40. The document that does the best job of introducing potential investors and other stakeholders with the business opportunity the firm is pursuing and how it plans to pursue it is the:
- a. Business plan
  - b. Feasibility analysis
  - c. Opportunity analysis
  - d. Industry analysis
41. \_\_\_\_\_ study of a project refers to finding out the practical utility or the future prospects of a project.
- a. Feasibility
  - b. Project
  - c. Analysis
  - d. None of these
42. Which of the following is a reason why a person might prefer to purchase a franchise rather than open a completely new business?
- a. Higher failure rate
  - b. Increased independence
  - c. Reduced royalty fees
  - d. Ability to benefit from previous experience.
43. \_\_\_\_\_ is the person who acquires the franchise.
- a. Franchise
  - b. Franchisee
  - c. Franchisor
  - d. All of these

44. When an individual purchases a franchise, they buy which of the following items as part of the franchise agreement?
- a. An established name, branded products & service
  - b. A technique for measuring performance
  - c. An activity ratio
  - d. Bankruptcy
45. When a company enters into a legal arrangement to allow its product, services, or business-format to be used by others for a fee it is called:
- a. Franchisee
  - b. Franchising
  - c. Franchisor
  - d. Unrealistic
46. The business where everything is made ready for you to step in and take over is called-
- a. Multi level Marketing
  - b. Retailing
  - c. Turn Key business
  - d. None of these
47. Franchise & Turn key business are one and same.
- a. True
  - b. False
48. Good sources of information on Turn Key businesses are \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Trade fairs
  - b. Exhibitions
  - c. Both a & b
  - d. None of these
49. Splitting of profits at various levels is done in \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. Franchising
  - b. Multi level Marketing
  - c. Outsourcing
  - d. Both a & b
50. Which of the following companies has adopted MLM-
- a. Amway
  - b. Sony
  - c. Nikon
  - d. None of these
51. Under MLM schemes the purchaser later becomes a distributor.
- a. True
  - b. False

**DR. RAFIQ ZAKARIA CAMPUS-I**  
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**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT SCIENCE**  
**CLASS: E.COM- II SEM      SUBJECT: MATHEMATICAL FOUNDATION**

**(Multiple Choice type Questions)**

1. If the order of matrix  $A$  is  $m \times p$ . And the order of  $B$  is  $p \times n$ . Then the order of  $AB$  is ?
  - A.  $n \times p$
  - B.  $m \times p$
  - C.  $m \times n$
  - D.  $n \times m$
  
2. If  $A$  and  $B$  are matrices, then which from the following is true ?
  - A.  $A + B = B + A$
  - B.  $(A^t)^t = A$
  - C.  $AB = BA$
  - D. all are true
  
3. What is  $a$ , if  $A$  is a singular matrix?
  - A. 5
  - B. 6
  - C. 7
  - D. 8
  
4. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  then  $|A| = ?$ 
  - A. 2
  - B. 3
  - C. 4
  - D. 5
  
5. If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 3 & 4 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$  then order of matrix  $A^{-1} = ?$ 
  - A.  $2 \times 2$
  - B.  $2 \times 3$
  - C.  $3 \times 2$
  - D.  $3 \times 3$
  
6. The number of non-zero rows in an echlon form is called ?
  - A. reduced echlon form
  - B. rank of a matrix
  - C. conjugate of the matrix
  - D. cofactor of the matrix

7.  $(AB)^t = ?$

- A.  $B^tA^t$
- B.  $A^tB^t$
- C.  $AB$
- D.  $BA$

8. The matrix is a ?

- A. symmetric
- B. skew-symmetric
- C. hermitian
- D. skew-hermitian

9. If then  $|A| = ?$

- A. 30
- B. 40
- C. 50
- D. 60

10. The matrix is a ?

- A. scalar matrix
- B. identity matrix
- C. even matrix
- D. odd matrix

11. Which of the following statements is true?

- a) a. The domain of a transformed logarithmic function is always  $\{x \in \mathbb{R}\}$ .
- b) b. Vertical and horizontal translations must be performed before horizontal and vertical stretches/compressions.
- c) c. A transformed logarithmic function always has a horizontal asymptote.
- d) d. The vertical asymptote changes when a horizontal translation is applied.

12. Express  $27^3 = 3$  in logarithmic form.

- A.  $\log_3 27 = 3$
- B.  $\log_3 27 = 3$
- C.  $\log_2 73 = 1$
- D.  $\log_3 33 = 27$

13. Solve  $\log_x 81 = 4$  for x.

- A. 3
- B. 9
- C. 20.25
- D. 324

14. Evaluate  $\log_m m^{2n}$ .

- A. n
- B. mn
- C.  $n^2$
- D.  $2n$

15. The function  $S(d) = 300 \log d + 65$  relates  $S(d)$ , the speed of the wind near the centre of a tornado in miles per hour, to  $d$ , the distance that the tornado travels, in miles. If winds

near the centre of tornado reach speeds of 400 mph, estimate the distance it can travel.

- A. 130 miles
- B. 13 miles
- C. 13000 miles
- D. 1.1666 miles

16. Evaluate  $\log_2 45$

- A. 4
- B. 5
- C. 7
- D. 10

17. Which of the following statements will NOT be true regarding the graphs of

- A.  $f(x)=\log_3$
- B.  $(3x), f(x)=\log_3$
- C.  $(9x), \text{and } f(x)=\log_3$
- D. None of these

18. Evaluate  $\log_2 364$ .

- A. 3
- B. 1
- C. 8
- D. 16

19. Which does not help to explain why you cannot use the laws of logarithms to expand or simplify  $\log_4 (3y - 4)$ ?

- A. The expression  $3y - 4$  cannot be factored.
- B. The expression  $3y - 4$  is not raised to a power.
- C.  $3y$  and  $4$  are neither multiplied together, nor are they divided into each other
- D. Each term in the expression does not have the same variable.

20. Solved  $52 - x =$  for  $x$ .

- A.  $\frac{5}{3}$
- B.  $-1$
- C.  $\frac{5}{7}$
- D.  $3$

21. According to determinant properties, the determinant equals to zero if column is

- A. divided to row
- B. divided to column
- C. multiplied to row
- D. multiplied to column

22. The rule which provides method of solving the determinants is classified as

- A. Cramer's rule
- B. determinant rule
- C. solving rule
- D. thumb rule

23. A five digit number is formed using digits 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 without repeating any one of them. What is the sum of all such possible numbers?

- a) 6666600
- b) 6666660

- c) 666666  
d) None of these
24. 139 persons have signed for an elimination tournament. All players are to be paired up for the first round, but because 139 is an odd number one player gets a bye, which promotes him to the second round, without actually playing in the first round. The pairing continues on the next round, with a bye to any player left over. If the schedule is planned so that a minimum number of matches is required to determine the champion, the number of matches which must be played is
- a) 136  
b) 137  
c) 138  
d) 139
25. A box contains 6 red balls, 7 green balls and 5 blue balls. Each ball is of different size. The probability that the red ball selected is the smallest red ball is
- a)  $\frac{1}{8}$   
b)  $\frac{1}{3}$   
c)  $\frac{1}{6}$   
d)  $\frac{2}{3}$
26. Boxes numbered 1,2,3,4 and 5 are kept in a row, and they which are to be filled with either a red ball or a blue ball, such that no two adjacent boxes can be filled with blue balls. Then how many different arrangements are possible, given that all balls of given colour are exactly identical in all respect?
- a) 8  
b) 10  
c) 154  
d) 22
27. For a scholarship, at the most  $n$  candidates out of  $2n + 1$  can be selected. If the number of different ways of selection of at least one candidate is 63, the maximum number of candidates that can be selected for the scholarship is
- a) 3  
b) 4  
c) 6  
d) 5
28. Ten points are marked on a straight line and 11 points are marked on another straight line. How many triangles can be constructed with vertices from among the above points?
- a) 495  
b) 550  
c) 1045  
d) 2475
29. A matrix whose number of rows equal to its columns called
- a) Row matrix    b) Null matrix    c) Square matrix    d) none of them



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**CLASS: E.COM- II SEM      SUBJECT: PROGRAMMING IN C**

**(Multiple Choice type Questions)**

1. Who is father of C language ?  
(A) Bjarne Stroustrup      (B) Dennis Ritchie  
(C) James A. Gosling      (D) Dr. E.F. Codd      Ans. B
2. C language developed at \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(A) AT & T's Bell Laboratories of USA in 1972  
(B) AT & T's Bell Laboratories of USA in 1970  
(C) Sun Microsystems in 1973  
(D) Cambridge university in 1972      Ans. A
3. For 16-bit compiler allowable range for integer constants is \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(A) -3,4e38 to 3,4e38  
(B) -32767 to 32768  
(C) -32768 to 32767  
(D) -32668 to 32667      Ans. C
4. C programs are converted into machine language with the help of  
(A) An Editor      (B) A compiler  
(C) An operating system      (D) None of the above      Ans. B
5. A C variable cannot start with  
(A) An alphabet      (B) A number  
(C) A special symbol other than underscore      (D) both (b) and (c)      Ans. D
6. Which of the following is allowed in a Arithmetic instruction  
(A) []      (B) {}  
(C) ()      (D) None of the above      Ans. C
7. Which of the following shows the correct hierarchy  
(A) / + \* -      (B) \* - / +  
(C) + - / \*      (D) \* / + -      Ans. C
8. What is an array?  
A. An array is a collection of variables that are of the dissimilar data type.  
B. An array is a collection of variables that are of the same data type.  
C. An array is not a collection of variables that are of the same data type.  
D. None of the above. Answer: B
9. What is right way to Initialization array?  
A. `int num[6] = { 2, 4, 12, 45, 5 } ;`  
B. `int nQ = [2,4, 12, 5, 45, 5 ] ;`  
C. `int n{6} = { 2, 4, 12 } ;`  
D. `int n(6) = { 2. 4, 12, 5, 45, 5 } ;` Answer : A
10. An array elements are always stored in \_\_\_\_\_ memory locations.  
A. Sequential

- B. Random
  - C. Sequential and Random
  - D. None of the above Answer: A
11. What is the right way to access value of structure variable book{ price, page }?
- A. printf("%d?od", book.price, book.page):
  - B. pnntf|"5bd%d", price.book, page.book);
  - C. printf("%d%d", price::book, page::book);
  - D. printf("%d%d", price->book, page->book): Answer. A
12. perror() function used to ?
- A. Work same as printf()
  - B. prints the error message specified by the compiler
  - C. prints the garbage value assigned by the compiler
  - D. None of the above Answer: B
13. Bitwise operators can operate upon?
- A. double and chars
  - B. floats and doubles
  - C. ints and floats
  - D. ints and chars Answer: D
14. What is C Tokens?
- A. The smallest individual units of c program
  - B. The basic element recognized by the compiler
  - C. The largest individual units of program
  - D. A & B Both Answer: D
15. What is Keywords?
- A. Keywords have some predefine meanings and these meanings can be changed.
  - B. Keywords have some unknown meanings and these meanings cannot be changed.
  - C. Keywords have some predefine meanings and these meanings cannot be changed.
  - D. None of the above Answer: C
8. What is constant?
- A. Constants have fixed values that do not change during the execution of a program
  - B. Constants have fixed values that change during the execution of a program
  - C. Constants have unknown values that may be change during the execution of a program
  - D. None of the above Answer : A
9. Which is the right way to declare constant in C?
- A. int constant var "10;
  - B. int const var = 10;
  - C. const int var = 10;
  - D. B & C Both Answer: D
10. Which operators are known as Ternary Operator?
- A. ::, ?
  - B. ?, :

- C. ?, ; ;  
D. None of the above Answer ; B
11. In switch statement, each case instance value must be ?  
A. Constant  
B. Variable  
C. Special Symbol  
D. None of the above Answer: A
20. What is the work of break keyword?  
A. Halt execution of program  
B. Restart execution of program  
C. Exit from loop or switch statement  
D. None of the above Answer: C
21. What is function?  
A. Function is a block of statements that perform some specific task.  
B. Function is the fundamental modular unit. A function is usually designed to perform a specific task.  
C. Function is a block of code that performs a specific task. It has a name and it is reusable  
D. All the above Answer: D
22. Which one of the following sentences is true ?  
A. The body of a while loop is executed at least once.  
B. The body of a do ... while loop is executed at least once.  
C. The body of a do ... while loop is executed zero or more times.  
D. A for loop can never be used in place of a while loop. Answer: B
23. A binary tree with 27 nodes has ? null branches.  
A. 54  
B. 27  
C. 26  
D. None of the above Answer: D
24. Which one of the following is not a linear data structure?  
A. Array  
B. Binary Tree  
C. Queue  
D. Stack Answer: B
25. Recursive functions are executed in a?  
A. First In First Out Order  
B. Load Balancing  
C. Parallel Fashion  
D. Last In First Out Order Answer: D
26. Queue is a ----- list.  
A. LIFO                      B. LILO  
C. FILO                      D. FIFO Ans. D
27. The statement `printf ("%d", 10 ? 0 ? 5 : 1 : 12);` will print?  
A. 10  
B. 0

C. 12

D. 1

Answer: D

28. To represent hierarchical relationship between elements, which data structure is suitable?

A. Priority

B. Tree

C. Dqueue

D. All of the above Answer: B

29. Which of the following data structure is linear type?

A. Strings

B. Queue

C. lists

D. All of the above Answer: D

30. The statement `printf("%c", 100);` will print?

A. prints 100

B. print garbage

C. prints ASCII equivalent of 100

D. None of the above Answer: C

31. The \_\_\_ memory allocation function modifies the previous allocated space.

A. calloc

B. free

C. malloc

D. realloc Answer : D

32. Number of binary trees formed with 5 nodes are

A. 30

B. 36

C. 108

D. 42

Answer: D

33. The "C" language is

A. Context free language

B. Context sensitive language

C. Regular language

D. None of the above Answer: A

34. The worst case time complexity of AVL tree is better in comparison to binary search tree for

A. Search and Insert Operations

B. Search and Delete Operations

C. Insert and Delete Operations

D. Search, Insert and Delete Operations Answer: D

35. In which tree, for every node the height of its left subtree and right subtree differ almost by one?

- A. Binary search tree
  - B. AVL tree
  - C. Threaded Binary Tree
  - D. Complete Binary Tree Answer: B
36. C is \_\_ Language?
- A. Low Level
  - B. High Level
  - C. Assembly Level
  - D. Machine Level
37. The Default Parameter Passing Mechanism is called as
- A. Call by Value
  - B. Call by Reference
  - C. Call by Address
  - D. Call by Name Answer: A
38. What is Dequeue?
- A. Elements can be added from front
  - B. Elements can be added to or removed from either the front or rear
  - C. Elements can be added from rear
  - D. None of the above Answer: B
39. In which linked list last node address is null? A. Doubly linked list
- A. Doubly list
  - B. Circular list
  - C. Singly linked list
  - D. None of the above Answer: C
40. Which is the correct syntax to declare constant pointer?
- A. int "const constPtr;
  - B. "int constant constPtr ;
  - C. const int 'constPtr:
  - D. A and C both Answer: D
41. What will happen if in a C program you assign a value to an array element whose subscript exceeds the size of array?
- A. The element will be set to 0
  - B. The compiler would report an error.
  - C. The program may crash if some important data gets overwritten.
  - D. The array size would appropriately grow.
42. What does the following declaration mean?  
int (\*ptr)[10];
- A. ptr is array of pointers to 10 integers
  - B. ptr is a pointer to an array of 10 integers
  - C. ptr is an array of 10 integers
  - D. ptr is an pointer to array

43. In C, if you pass an array as an argument to a function, what actually gets passed?
- A. Value of elements in array
  - B. First element of the array
  - C. Base address of the array
  - D. Address of the last element of array
44. The keyword used to transfer control from a function back to the calling function is
- A. Switch
  - B. go to
  - C. go back
  - D. return
45. What will the function `rewind()` do?
- A. Reposition the file pointer to a character reverse.
  - B. Reposition the file pointer stream to end of file.
  - C. Reposition the file pointer to beginning of that line.
  - D. Reposition the file pointer to beginning of file.
46. Input/output function prototypes and macros are defined in which header file?
- A. `conio.h`
  - B. `stdlib.h`
  - C. `stdio.h`
  - D. `dos.h`
47. Which standard library function will you use to find the last occurrence of a character in a string in C?
- A. `strnchar()`
  - B. `strchar()`
  - C. `strrchar()`
  - D. `strchr()`
48. What is `stderr` ?
- A. standard error
  - B. standard error types
  - C. standard error streams
  - D. standard error definitions
49. Smallest element of Array Index is called
- A. Lower Bond
  - B. Upper Bond
  - C. Extraction
  - D. Rang
50. What are the types of linkages?
- A. Internal and External
  - B. External and None
  - C. External, Internal and None
  - D. Internal
51. Is there any difference between following declarations? 1 : `extern int fun();` 2 : `int fun();`
- A. Both are identical
  - B. No difference, except `extern int fun();` is probably in another file
  - C. `int fun();` is overridden with `extern int fun();`
  - D. None of these

52. When we mention the prototype of a function?
- A. Defining
  - B. Declaring
  - C. Prototyping
  - D. Calling
53. C constants can be divided into categories ?
- A. 13            B. 16            C. 12            D. 14
54. How to comment in C language?
- A. //Comment
  - B. /\* Comment \*/
  - C. <---Comment---->
  - D. A & B
55. Which symbol terminates a C statement?
- A. .
  - B. ,
  - C. ;
  - D. }
56. Which is an invalid variable name?
- A. integer
  - B. Xx
  - C. net-total
  - D. sum