

2/2015

1. "Business unit is separate and distinct from the person who supply capital" is based on :
(A) Money measurement concept (B) Going concern concept
(C) Accounting entity concept (D) Dual aspect concept

2. Mr. A purchased a machinery costing ₹ 1,00,000 on 1st November 2013. Transportation and installation charges were incurred amounting ₹ 10,000 and ₹ 4,000 respectively. Dismantling charges of the old machine was ₹ 10,000. Market value of the new machine was estimated at ₹ 1,20,000 on 1st March 2014. While preparing final accounts, A values the machinery at ₹ 1,20,000 in his books. Which of the following concepts was violated by A ?
(A) Cost concept (B) Matching concept
(C) Realisation concept (D) Periodicity concept

3. A company wishes to earn 20% profit margin on selling price. _____ is the profit mark-up on cost, which will achieve the required profit margin.
(A) 33% (B) 25%
(C) 20% (D) None of the above

4. Debit note is associated with :
(A) Purchase return (B) Sales return
(C) Purchases (D) Sales

5. When shares are forfeited the share capital account is debited by :
(A) Calls in arrear (B) Nominal value of such shares
(C) Paid-up amount (D) Called-up amount

6. Accounting Standards in India are issued by :
(A) Central Government
(B) Reserve Bank of India
(C) Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
(D) SEBI

7. The basic rule of "debit the receiver and credit the giver" applies to :
(A) Real account (B) Personal account
(C) Nominal account (D) None of the above

8. Balance sheet shows financial position of a concern :
- (A) For the year ended (B) As on a particular date
(C) For a given period (D) All of the above
9. Fixed assets of a business is ₹ 1,00,000; Current assets are ₹ 20,000; Capital and Long term liabilities are ₹ 50,000, then Current liabilities will be :
- (A) ₹ 70,000 (B) ₹ 50,000 (C) ₹ 30,000 (D) ₹ 20,000
10. Preliminary expenses are an example of :
- (A) Revenue expenditure (B) Deferred revenue expenditure
(C) Capital expenditure (D) All of the above
11. Closing stock of a trading concern is equal to :
- (A) Opening stock + Purchases – Sales
(B) Sales + Opening stock – Purchases
(C) Sales – Opening stock + Purchases
(D) Opening stock + Purchases – Cost of goods sold
12. Provision for bad and doubtful debt is created on :
- (A) Sundry debtors
(B) Sundry debtors plus bad debts
(C) Sundry debtors less doubtful debts
(D) Sundry debtors less bad debts
13. The study of relationship of various items in the financial statements of one accounting period is called :
- (A) Horizontal Analysis (B) Vertical Analysis
(C) Trend Analysis (D) Comparative Analysis
14. Ratios calculated to measure the efficiency with which the resources of a firm have been employed are called :
- (A) Liquidity ratios (B) Profitability ratios
(C) Turnover ratios (D) Solvency ratios
15. If the working capital of a company is ₹ 90,000 and its current ratio is 2.5, what is the value of its current asset ?
- (A) ₹ 1,50,000 (B) ₹ 60,000 (C) ₹ 2,25,000 (D) ₹ 1,20,000

16. The capital structure of a company consists of ₹ 1,00,000 Equity shares; ₹ 50,000 10% Redeemable preference shares; and ₹ 30,000 8% debentures. What is its Capital Gearing ratio ?
- (A) 1.66 (B) 1.33 (C) 2.00 (D) 1.25
17. In provision method of depreciation, the asset always appears at :
- (A) Market price (B) Cost price
(C) Written Down Value (D) None of the above
18. Which of the following is shown in Profit and Loss Appropriation account ?
- (A) Provision for Income tax (B) Provision for depreciation
(C) Provision for doubtful debt (D) Contribution to General reserve
19. Written Down Value is calculated as :
- (A) Book Value – Depreciation (B) Original Cost – Scrap value
(C) Book Value + Depreciation (D) None of the above
20. The revenue is generally considered as realised at the time of :
- (A) Receipt of order (B) Receipt of cash
(C) Sale (D) Agreement to sell
21. Which of the following is considered to be the appropriate objective of Financial Management ?
- (A) Profit Maximisation (B) Wealth Maximisation
(C) Sales Maximisation (D) Asset Maximisation
22. Financial management is mainly concerned with :
- (A) Financial planning and forecasting
(B) Acquisition and investment of funds
(C) Maintaining profitability and liquidity
(D) All of the above
23. The discount rate that equates the present value of cash inflows with initial investment associated with a project is called :
- (A) Internal rate of return (B) Real rate of discount
(C) Average rate of return (D) Nominal rate of discount

24. _____ measures present value of returns per rupee invested.
- (A) Net present value (B) Terminal value
(C) Profitability index (D) Return on investment
25. The choice of investment proposals under financial constraints of capital expenditure budget is called :
- (A) Capital rationing (B) Capital budgeting
(C) Capital gearing (D) Capital expenditure control
26. The risk to the firm of being unable to cover fixed operating cost is called :
- (A) Financial risk (B) Interest rate risk
(C) Business risk (D) Systematic risk
27. The EBIT level at which EPS is the same for two alternative financial plans is referred to as :
- (A) Break-even point (B) Indifference point
(C) Financial Break-even point (D) None of the above
28. Average rate of return is calculated from :
- (A) Annual cash flows (B) Annual Profits
(C) Annual sales (D) None of the above
29. In which method of capital budgeting cash inflows are discounted at the cost of capital ?
- (A) Internal rate of return (B) Average rate of return
(C) Net present value (D) None of the above
30. Financial leverage is calculated by :
- (A) EBIT /PBT (B) PBT /EBIT
(C) Contribution /EBIT (D) EBIT /EPS
31. "Pecking order theory" is associated with :
- (A) Dividend decision (B) Investment decision
(C) Working capital decision (D) Financing decision
32. Arbitrage process is the operational justification of which of the following theories ?
- (A) Net Income theory (B) Net Operating Income theory
(C) Modigliani and Miller theory (D) Walter's theory

33. EBIT - EPS analysis is associated with :
- (A) Designing Capital structure (B) Dividend policy
(C) Capital Budgeting (D) None of the above
34. If the Fixed cost of a firm is ₹ 90,000 and Contribution is ₹ 1,00,000, its Operating Leverage will be :
- (A) 9 (B) 0.90 (C) 10 (D) 0.10
35. As per Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) the required rate of return on equity is given by :
- (A) $(DIV/P_0) + g$ (B) $R_f + B_i(R_m - R_f)$
(C) EPS/K_e (D) $R_f + (R_m + R_f) B_i$
36. Which of the following is costlier source of capital ?
- (A) Debenture (B) Preference Shares
(C) Retained Earnings (D) Equity Shares
37. The formula for Present Value is :
- (A) $1/(1+r)^n$ (B) $1/(1-r)^n$ (C) $1/(1 \times r)^n$ (D) $1/(1+r)^n$
38. Walter's Dividend Model is based on the relationship between rate of return and _____.
- (A) Earnings per share (B) Rate of growth
(C) Equity capital (D) Cost of capital
39. Scrip dividend means :
- (A) Cash Dividend (B) Dividend paid other than cash
(C) Arrears of dividend (D) None of the above
40. Which is the correct formula for the computation of NOPAT ?
- (A) $PBIT(1+T)$ (B) $PBIT - (INT + T)$
(C) $PAT - INT(1-T)$ (D) $PAT + INT(1-T)$
41. Which of the following is the component of capital market ?
- (A) Commercial bill market (B) Treasury bill market
(C) Government securities market (D) Short term loan market
42. The introduction of Liquidity adjustment facility in India was on the basis of the recommendations of :
- (A) Chore committee (B) Jilani committee
(C) Kannan committee (D) Narsimham committee

43. The jobber is also known as :
 (A) Taravaniwala (B) Badliwala (C) Tejiwala (D) Mandiwala
44. Shares issued by companies which have the ability to surpass the GDP of the country are known as :
 (A) Asset plays (B) Stalwarts (C) Blue chip (D) Turn around
45. In mortgage guarantee, _____ means the classification of a borrower account as NPA.
 (A) Trigger event (B) Grooming (C) Filter event (D) Churning
46. The term 'Avalling bank' is related with :
 (A) Discounting (B) Factoring (C) Forfeiting (D) Hire purchase
47. The equity assessment process commences at the request of :
 (A) Issuer (B) Investor (C) Government (D) Court
48. Refactoring charges have to be paid in the case of :
 (A) Collection factoring (B) Full service factoring
 (C) With recourse factoring (D) Without recourse factoring
49. Certificate of Deposit are issued as Usance Promissory Notes with maturity ranging from :
 (A) 7 days (B) 14 days (C) 45 days (D) 365 days
50. Liquidity adjustment facility is a tool which allows banks to borrow money through :
 (A) Arbitrage (B) Marginal standing facility
 (C) Margin trading (D) Repurchase agreement
51. A fund that combines the features of open-ended and close-ended schemes is :
 (A) Interval fund (B) Growth fund
 (C) Dual fund (D) Balanced fund
52. Which of the following is not a part of systematic risk ?
 (A) Market risk (B) Business risk
 (C) Interest rate risk (D) Inflationary risk
53. Which of the following is beyond the control of monetary policy authorities ?
 (A) Action lag (B) Implementation lag
 (C) Impact lag (D) Recognition lag

54. _____ refers to increase in the number of items that a licensed industry can produce within the licensed range of products.
- (A) Full line forcing (B) Broad banding
(C) Vertical restraints (D) Forward linkage
55. Under economic environmental analysis _____ explains the relation between tax rate and tax revenue.
- (A) S curve (B) Paasche's index
(C) Lorenz curve (D) Laffer curve
56. If the economy is already close to full employment, any substantial dose of government investment will tend to displace private investment plans. This is called _____ of public investment.
- (A) Country risk impact (B) Multiplier effect
(C) Crowding out effect (D) Veiled quality deterioration
57. A profitable business or government organisation with regular cash flow because of the sustained demand or popularity :
- (A) Blue chip (B) Cash cow (C) Gilt edged (D) Stag
58. Basel norms are regulatory stipulations meant for :
- (A) Money market (B) Capital market
(C) Banks (D) Insurance companies
59. Providing permission to use technical know how by parent organisation to another individual is known as :
- (A) Agency (B) Marketing
(C) Dealership (D) Franchising
60. EXIM Bank is owned by :
- (A) Fully owned by Government of India
(B) Government of India and RBI jointly
(C) RBI and State Bank of India jointly
(D) State Bank of India and its associates

61. Factoring means _____.
- (A) Financing against bills receivables
 (B) Financing invoices without recourse only
 (C) Purchasing and administering the receivables of a concern
 (D) Collecting the receivables and remitting to the seller
62. The standard rate of interest at which RBI is prepared to buy/rediscount bills of exchange or other commercial paper from banks is :
- (A) Repo rate (B) Bank rate
 (C) Call rate (D) Reverse repo rate
63. Growth Fund is a mutual fund that :
- (A) Assures growth in income (B) Invests in fixed income securities
 (C) Assures fixed return (D) Invests primarily in equities
64. Which of the following forms part of social environment ?
- (A) Money supply in the society
 (B) Consumer protection
 (C) Constitution of the country
 (D) Composition of family
65. Factors that affect consumer purchasing power and spending patterns make up the _____ environment.
- (A) Demographic (B) Economic (C) Natural (D) Technological
66. In the implementation stage of a project, _____ provide start up finance.
- (A) Leasing (B) Merchant banking
 (C) Investment companies (D) Venture capital
67. _____ is a continuous and constant involvement in the operations of the venture capital company by the venture capital institution.
- (A) Hands off nurturing (B) Hands on nurturing
 (C) Hands holding nurturing (D) Aftercare
68. SEBI was established in the year :
- (A) 1988 (B) 1989 (C) 1991 (D) 1992

69. _____ refers to measures taken by RBI to control and regulate money supply.
- (A) Credit policy (B) Financial policy
(C) Monetary policy (D) Fiscal policy
70. Open market operations are mainly used as :
- (A) A device which assists Government borrowing
(B) A measure to counteract extreme trends in business
(C) A measure to influence the balance of payments position
(D) A monetary measure to regulate quantity of money in circulation
71. Double compartmental system is :
- (A) Accounting procedure followed by wholesale co-operative stores
(B) Marketing procedure followed by agricultural marketing co-operatives
(C) Keeping physical stock by marketing co-operatives
(D) Technique to grow improved varieties of produce
72. Section _____ of the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act deals with disposal of net profit.
- (A) 55 (B) 56 (C) 57 (D) 57A
73. Section 72 of the Kerala Co-operative Societies Act deals with :
- (A) Winding up of societies (B) Cancellation of registration
(C) Award on disputes (D) Liquidator
74. An amendment of the bye-laws of a society shall come into force on the day :
- (A) On which it is passed
(B) On which it is approved by the government
(C) On which it is registered
(D) On which it is approved by the court
75. A member of co-operative society shall not have a right to vote if he is admitted within _____ immediately prior to the date of election.
- (A) 30 days (B) 45 days (C) 60 days (D) 75 days
76. Who designates officers to assist the conduct of election of a co-operative society ?
- (A) State Co-operative Election Commission
(B) Government
(C) Court
(D) General body