



**PHASE 01**  
**PAPER 02**

-

**YEAR**

**2022**

[anujjindal.in](http://anujjindal.in)



## Commerce and Accountancy

**Q.1)**

Accounting is the process of recording the financial transactions of a business. The accounting system involves recording and summarizing business transactions. Which of the following is not a qualitative characteristic of accounting?

- |                    |                 |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Verifiability  | (d) Relevance   |
| (b) Accountability | (e) Reliability |
| (c) Comparability  |                 |

**Q.2)**

Ind AS-18 relating to revenue recognition applies to

- |                                 |                         |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Interest, royalty, dividend | (d) Contract            |
| (b) Lease                       | (e) Accounting Standard |
| (c) Hire purchase               |                         |

**Q.3)**

A debenture is a type of long-term business debt secured by any collateral. It is a funding option for companies with solid finances.

Which of the following is incorrect regarding debenture?

- (a) It is a part of owned capital  
 (b) Interest on debenture is charged to the P&L account  
 (c) Can be issued at discount and redeemed at a premium  
 (d) Company may either repay the debt or convert the debenture into shares.  
 (e) Company may convert the debentures into other debentures.

**Q.4)**

An asset is a resource with economic value that an individual or corporation owns or controls with the expectation that it will provide a future benefit.

Which of the following is an intangible asset?

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Mining rights  | (d) Railway siding |
| (b) Leasehold land | (e) Internet tower |
| (c) Cash           |                    |

**Q.5)**

A right shareholder if transfer his rights to another person. This will come under which type of right?

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Renunciation of right | (d) Redemption of rights |
| (b) Resale of right       | (e) Transferable rights  |
| (c) Recalling of rights   |                          |

**Q.6)**

If the due date of a bill is after the date of closing the account, then we write the interest from the date of closing as \_\_\_\_\_ on the relevant side of the 'Account Current'.

- |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Red ink interest   | (d) Yellow ink interest |
| (b) Blue ink interest  | (e) Green ink interest  |
| (c) Black ink interest |                         |

**Q.7)**

Which of the following is not shown under the exceptional item in profit and loss?

- (a) Insurance claim received  
 (b) Profit or loss on Disposal of fixed assets  
 (c) Abnormal losses on long-term contracts  
 (d) Write off expenses capitalized on intangible assets other than amortization  
 (e) Sales of investment in subsidiary and associated companies

**Q.8)**

Which of the following is a buyback condition?

- (a) Authorisation of AOA is not required  
 (b) Can be done by issuing shares of the same kind  
 (c) If buyback is less than 10%, then a special resolution has to be passed at the general meeting  
 (d) Debt equity ratio shall not exceed 2:1  
 (e) Stock option is free when it is given to an employee.

**Q.9)**

Which of the following is the capital expenditure?

- (a) Inauguration expenses of a new unit of existing business  
 (b) Overhaul of second-hand machinery  
 (c) Repainting of old van  
 (d) Carriage expenses of repaired parts  
 (e) Payment of salaries, wages, pensions, subsidies, and interest

**Q.10)**

Which of the following is a commitment item in the financial statements?

- (a) Uncalled liability  
 (b) Dividend declared after balance sheet date but before AGM  
 (c) Claims against company not acknowledged as debt  
 (d) Guarantees  
 (e) Arrears of preference dividend

## Management

**Q.11)**

Which of the following principles of HRD is concerned with sharing of responsibility and authority?

- (a) Principle of delegation
- (b) Principle of Clear Objectives
- (c) Principle of Training Policy
- (d) Principle of Learning Period
- (e) Principles of Reinforcement

**Q.12)**

Which of the following transactional theory is concerned with giving rewards and punishment to followers?

- (a) Managerial leadership
- (b) Participative leadership
- (c) Autocratic leadership
- (d) Transformational leadership
- (e) LMX theory

**Q.13)**

Which of the following roles of a leader is concerned with connecting to people both inside and outside the organization?

- (a) Communicator
- (b) Networker
- (c) Exchange
- (d) Motivator
- (e) Influencer

**Q.14)**

Which of the following function of directing is concerned with giving instructions to subordinates, reviewing their work, etc.?

- (a) Communicating
- (b) Leading
- (c) Supervision
- (d) Coordination
- (e) Motivating

**Q.15)**

Which leadership style is built around transparency, genuineness etc. towards employees?

- (a) Autocratic leadership
- (b) Democratic leadership
- (c) LMX
- (d) Authentic leadership
- (e) Servant leadership

**Q.16)**

Which of the following is implication of having high morale in the organization?

- (a) Reduces conflict and promote timely resolution
- (b) Creates intergroup conflict
- (c) Delay decision making
- (d) Entertainment at the workplace
- (e) Having a lot of money

**Q.17)**

Which role of a manager is concerned with integrating men, material, machine and creating a favourable environment so that employees contribute their best towards the growth of the organization?

- (a) Linkage building role
- (b) Balancing role
- (c) Synergising role
- (d) Enabling role
- (e) Energising role

**Q.18)**

Under which stage of the communication model, sender uses very less technical jargons according to the audience so that there is smooth flow of the messages?

- (a) Feedback stage
- (b) Decoding stage
- (c) Transmission stage
- (d) Developing and pretesting the message stage
- (e) Identifying the targeted audience stage

## Finance

**Q.19)**

A Non-Banking Financial Company is a company registered under the Companies Act, 1956 engaged in the business of loans and advances. It can accept deposits for a maximum period of \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 12 months (d) 48 months  
(b) 24 months (e) 60 months  
(c) 36 months

**Q.20)**

RBI pays interest on CRR balances to banks at \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Bank rate (d) 2% above bank rate  
(b) Repo rate (e) Do not pay interest  
(c) 2% below bank rate

**Q.21)**

Which of the following is incorrect regarding NBFC? NBFC do not form part of the payment and settlement system

- (a) Cannot accept deposit from NRI  
(b) Not required to maintain CRR  
(c) Its deposits are insured by DICGC  
(d) NBFC are allowed to renew public deposits for a minimum period of 12 months.

**Q.22)**

SEBI has unveiled a framework for making operational gold exchanges which will facilitate the trading of yellow metal in the form of

- (a) Electronic gold receipts  
(b) Equity gold receipts  
(c) Exchange-traded gold receipts  
(d) Exchangeable gold receipts  
(e) Equity shares

**Q.23)**

Alternative Investment Fund (AIF) means any fund established or incorporated in India, which is a privately pooled investment vehicle which collects funds from sophisticated investors. In the case of AIF, what is the limit of angel investor?

- (a) 10 (d) 75  
(b) 99 (e) 37  
(c) 200

**Q.24)**

If the strike price of the call option is more than the market price of the underlying security, then option is

- (a) Out of the money (d) American option  
(b) In the money (e) European option  
(c) At the money

**Q.25)**

Derivatives are financial contracts set between two or more parties that derive their value from an underlying asset. Which of the following is correct regarding the value of the derivative?

- (a) Increases  
(b) Decreases  
(c) Fluctuates with underlying market price of assets  
(d) Remains constant  
(e) It always remains at its initial value.

**Q.26)**

Which of the following is incorrect?

- (a) Banks – RBI (d) Pension – PFRDA  
(b) Shares – SEBI (e) Mutual funds – AMFI  
(c) Insurance – IRDA

**Q.27)**

3-year lock-in period is in which of the following open-ended scheme?

- (a) ETF (d) Blue chip fund  
(b) Small cap fund (e) Large cap fund  
(c) ELSS

## Costing

**Q.28)**

**Lean manufacturing is a production process based on an ideology of maximizing productivity while simultaneously minimizing waste within manufacturing. Which of the following is not a part of the lean system?**

- (a) Push system
- (b) Continuous improvement
- (c) There is zero wasting time
- (d) There is zero inventory
- (e) There is continuous finding of ways of reducing process time.

**Q.29)**

**Budgetary control is financial jargon for managing income and expenditure. In practice, it means regularly comparing actual income or expenditure to planned income or expenditure to identify whether or not corrective action is required. Which of the following is not the feature of budgetary control?**

- (a) It is not useful for management by exception.
- (b) It can help in inter-departmental coordination.
- (c) Determination of Goals
- (d) It establishes a system for comparing the actual performance with the budgeted ones.
- (e) It makes sure that the required corrective steps will be taken at the right time when there are deviations.

**Q.30)**

**Total Productive Maintenance is a holistic approach to equipment maintenance that strives to achieve perfect production. Which of the following is not included in total productive maintenance?**

- (a) Autonomous maintenance
- (b) Breakdown maintenance
- (c) Planned maintenance
- (d) Quality maintenance
- (e) Focused Improvement

**Q.31)**

**DMAIC refers to a data-driven improvement cycle used for improving, optimizing, and stabilizing business processes and designs. Which of the following is not a component of DMAIC?**

- (a) Define
- (b) Correct
- (c) Analyse
- (d) Measure
- (e) Improve

**Q.32)**

**Kanban is an inventory control system used in just-in-time manufacturing to track production and order new shipments of parts and materials. Which of the following is**

**incorrect regarding Kanban?**

- (a) It focuses on customers' needs and expectations.
- (b) It manages the work, not the workers.
- (c) It encourages acts of leadership at all levels.
- (d) It regularly reviews the network of services.
- (e) It makes process policies implicit

**Q.33)**

**Which of the following means change for better and continuous improvement?**

- (a) Kaizen Costing
- (b) Just-in-Time
- (c) 5Ss
- (d) Total Productive Maintenance
- (e) Six Sigma

**Q.34)**

**5S lays down a strong foundation for future Kaizen activities. 5S establishes an organizational system in which everyone in the workplace participates to remove clutter and setting spaces efficiently. Which of the following is not part of 5S?**

- (a) Support
- (b) Shine
- (c) Sort
- (d) Standardise
- (e) Set in Order

**Q.35)**

**Which of the following is indirect material?**

- (a) Primary packaging
- (b) Battery for transistors
- (c) Jute for gunny bags
- (d) Stores for canteen
- (e) Starch powder for dressing yarn

## Companies Act

**Q.36)**

The National Company Law Tribunal is a quasi-judicial body in India that adjudicates issues relating to Indian companies. The President of NCLT should be a judge of the high court for how many years?

- (a) 10 years (d) 6 years  
(b) 5 years (e) 2 years  
(c) 3 years

**Q.37)**

A government company and a company that has been in existence for less than \_\_\_\_ years can't make a political contribution.

- (a) 6 months (d) 3 years  
(b) 1 year (e) 5 years  
(c) 2 years

**Q.38)**

The company cannot alter terms of contract of prospectus except by \_\_\_\_\_ meeting \_\_\_\_\_ resolution.

- (a) General; ordinary (d) Special; special  
(b) General; special (e) Board; special  
(c) Special; ordinary

**Q.39)**

Chapter VIII of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with the provisions related to the declaration and payment of dividends. However, if the declared dividend has not been paid within 30 days of the declaration, what is the scope of punishment in such a case?

- (a) imprisonment which may extend to three years and with fine which shall not be less than 1000 every day during which such default continues.  
(b) imprisonment which may extend to two years and with fine which shall not be less than 5000 every day during which such default continues.  
(c) imprisonment which may extend to two years and with fine which shall not be less than 2000 every day during which such default continues.  
(d) imprisonment which may extend to three years and with fine which shall not be less than 2000 every day during which such default continues.  
(e) imprisonment which may extend to two years and with fine which shall not be less than 1000 every day during which such default continues.

**Q.40)**

There should be at least one independent director who shall be resident in India for at least

- (a) 180 days (d) 300 days  
(b) 178 days (e) 120 days  
(c) 182 days

**Q.41)**

The voting rights on a poll available to equity shareholders is in the proportion of their:

- (a) Paid up capital (d) Called up capital  
(b) Subscribed capital (e) Issued capital  
(c) Authorized capital

**Q.42)**

As per Section 139, the director shall hold the office from the conclusion of 1<sup>st</sup> AGM till the conclusion of \_\_\_\_\_?

- (a) Second AGM (d) Fifth AGM  
(b) Third AGM (e) Sixth AGM  
(c) Fourth AGM

**Q.43)**

The quorum for a meeting of the board of directors of the company shall be \_\_\_\_\_ of the strength or \_\_\_\_\_ director, whichever is higher.

- (a) 2/3; 2 (d) 1/3; 3  
(b) 1/3; 2 (e) 2/3; 3  
(c) 1/2; 2

## Economics

**Q.44)**

**Cost is the expenditure required to create and sell products and services to acquire assets. There are different types of costs. Imputed cost is equal to?**

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Notional cost   | (d) Process cost  |
| (b) Sunk cost       | (e) Explicit cost |
| (c) Historical cost |                   |

**Q.45)**

**What is the relationship between GDP and GNP?**

- (a) Net factor income from abroad is added to GDP to calculate GNP.
- (b) Net factor income from abroad is deducted from GDP to calculate GNP.
- (c) Depreciation is added to GDP to calculate GNP.
- (d) Depreciation is subtracted from GNP to calculate GDP
- (e) There is a direct relationship between both.

**Q.46)**

**The four popular types of market structures include perfect competition, oligopoly market, monopoly market, and monopolistic competition. Which of the following is correct regarding Oligopoly?**

- (a) Nash equilibrium in Cournot equilibrium is based on output.
- (b) Cartel is non-cooperative oligopoly.
- (c) Oligopoly is more competitive than perfect competition.
- (d) There are a lot of firms in Oligopoly.
- (e) There is free entry and exit in Oligopoly.

**Q.47)**

**Which of the following is incorrect regarding LM curve?**

- (a) LM curve shifts to left due to increase in money demand.
- (b) LM curve shifts to the right due to increase in the money supply.
- (c) LM curve depicts equilibrium in the money market regardless of goods market equilibrium.
- (d) Change in liquidity preference shifts the LM curve.
- (e) High-interest rate elasticity leads to a less steep LM curve.

**Q.48)**

**$D = 12 - P$  and  $S = -3 + 4P$**

**What is the equilibrium price and quantity?**

- |                     |                     |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) $P = 3; Q = 6$  | (d) $P = 4; Q = 12$ |
| (b) $P = 3; Q = 9$  | (e) $P = 3; Q = 8$  |
| (c) $P = 3; Q = 12$ |                     |

**Q.49)**

**If the producer is bearing the tax burden, then elasticity of**

**demand and supply will be**

- (a) Taxes has no effect on elasticity
- (b) Elastic supply and inelastic demand
- (c) Both supply and demand elastic
- (d) Both demand and supply are inelastic
- (e) Inelastic supply and elastic demand

**Q.50)**

**What do you mean by “Balance of Payment always balance”?**

- (a) Imports are always equal to exports.
- (b) Surplus or deficit in the current account is balanced by surplus or deficit in the capital account.
- (c) Current account and capital account have same items and that is why there is a balance.
- (d) International flow of money and products helps in keeping it balanced.
- (e) It is so because the current account always shows deficit.