

Sample Questions for TYBMS, Sem VI

Strategic Financial Management

1. The factor not considered for determination of dividend policy is
 - a. Liquidity
 - b. Consistency of Earning
 - c. Government Policies
 - d. GDP of the country

2. Retaining Profits is a form of
 - a. Ploughing back of profit
 - b. Declaration of dividend
 - c. Issue of shares
 - d. Purchase of investments

3. XBRL taxonomy for commercial and industrial undertakings developed by ICAI are adopted by
 - a. Ministry of Finance
 - b. SEBI
 - c. RBI
 - d. MCA

4. EPS is the abbreviation used for
 - a. Earning Per Share
 - b. Evaluation Per Share
 - c. Economic Per Share
 - d. Earnings Per Sales

5. Under coefficient of variation, select the project which has
 - a. Lesser coefficient of Variation
 - b. Higher coefficient of Variation
 - c. Zero coefficient of Variation
 - d. No coefficient of Variation

6. Capital Rationing cannot be studied under the situation
 - a. Projects are divisible and constraints is a single period one
 - b. Projects are indivisible and constraints is a single period one
 - c. Projects are divisible and constraints is multi period one
 - d. Projects have no constraints

7. PI stands for
 - a. Profitability Index
 - b. Profitability Indicator
 - c. Performance Index
 - d. Performance Indicator

8. The percentage of provision on doubtful assets exceeding 3 years is
 - a. 25%
 - b. 50%
 - c. 30%
 - d. 100%

9. In Liquidation valuation, it is assumed that the company will be
 - a. Wound up
 - b. continued
 - c. consolidated
 - d. renovated

10. Working Capital finance is provided against
 - a. Accounts receivables only
 - b. Inventories only
 - c. Machinery
 - d. Both accounts receivables and inventories.

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Indirect Tax

1. Which of the following is a non-taxable supply under the CGST Act, 2017 ?
 - (a) Supply of goods not leviable to tax under the CGST Act, 2017
 - (b) Supply of services not leviable to tax under the CGST Act, 2017
 - (c) Supply which is neither a supply of good nor a supply of service.
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)

2. Lease, tenancy, easement, licence to occupy land shall be considered as
 - (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services

3. Transfer of the right to use any goods for any purpose (whether or not for a specified period) for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration shall be treated as_.
 - (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services

4. The duties performed by any person as a Chairperson or a Member or a Director in a body established by the Central Government or a State Government or local authority and who is not deemed as an employee before the commencement of this clause shall be considered as_____.
 - (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services

5. Actionable claims, other than lottery, betting and gambling shall be treated as
 - (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services

6. Can a registered person opting for composition scheme collect tax on his outward supplies?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
 - (c) Yes, if the amount of tax is prominently indicated in the invoice issued by him
 - (d) Yes, only on such goods as may be notified by the Central Government

7. GST Ltd. has business places at Lucknow, UP and Kanpur, UP having the same PAN; and Aggregate Turnover in the financial year not exceeding ` 75 lakhs. Can it opt composition levy for Lucknow and normal levy at Kanpur?
- (a) No
 - (b) Yes
 - (c) Up-to an Aggregate Turnover of ` 75 lakhs at Lucknow only
 - (d) Subject to the approval of GST Council
8. Services by a hotel, inn, guest house, club or campsite are exempted for residential / lodging purposes -
- (a) If the actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is below ` 10,000
 - (b) If the actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is below ` 1,000
 - (c) If the actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is exactly ` 1,000
 - (d) If the actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is above ` 1,000
9. Core services of which organization is not exempted -
- (a) Services provided by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India to insurers
 - (b) Services provided by the Securities and Exchange Board of India set up under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992) by way of protecting the interests of investors
 - (c) Services by Port Trusts
 - (d) Services by the Reserve Bank of India
10. Determine the Time of supply in accordance with provisions of Section 12 of the CGST Act, 2017 in case *supply involves movement of goods*.
- Date of Invoice: 02-10-2019
Date goods made available to recipient: 03-10-2019
Date of receipt of payment: 15-11-2019
- (a) Date of Invoice: 02-10-2019
 - (b) Date goods made available to recipient: 03-10-2019
 - (c) Date of receipt of payment: 15-11-2019
 - (d) None of the above

Sample Questions for TYBMS, Sem VI Project Management

- 1) _____ - organisation structure is a hybrid of the functional organisation structure and the projectized organisation structure.
 - a. Functional
 - b. Matrix
 - c. Projectized
 - d. Network
- 2) In a _____ organisation structure authorities flow downward and sideways.
 - a. Functional
 - b. Matrix
 - c. Projectized
 - d. Network
- 3) _____ can help by identifying and removing the unnecessary set ps.
 - a. Organisation
 - b. Workflow
 - c. Project
 - d. Organisational structure
- 4) _____ follows a sequential order.
 - a. Organisation
 - b. Workflow
 - c. Project
 - d. Organisational structure
- 5) _____ is the set of tasks grouped chronological into processes and et of people or resources needed for those takes.
 - a. Organisation
 - b. Workflow
 - c. Project
 - d. Organisational structure
- 6) _____ is a systematic method from waste minimization within a manufacturing system without sacrificing productivity.
 - a. Time study
 - b. Motion study
 - c. Work study
 - d. Lean manufacturing
- 7) _____ defines how task are divided, grouped and coordinated in organisation.
 - a. Organisation
 - b. Project management
 - c. Project
 - d. Organisational structure

- 8) _____ is not good for comparing two mutually exclusive projects.
- Payback period
 - Net Present Value
 - Profitability Index
 - Internal Rate of Return
- 9) _____ originated from the Toyota Production system, one of the most successful automotive manufacturing.
- Time study
 - Motion study
 - Work study
 - Lean manufacturing
- 10) _____ capital represents the contribution made by the owner's of the business.
- Equity
 - Investment
 - Factoring
 - debenture

Sample Questions for TYBMS, Sem VI Operations Research

1. This Innovative science of Operations Research was discovered during _____
 - a. Civil War
 - b. World War I
 - c. World War II
 - d. Industrial Revolution
2. Operations Research involves various _____ to solve the problems
 - a. Decisions
 - b. Study
 - c. Technique
 - d. Applications
3. are technique applied in project management
 - a. CPM
 - b. Assignment
 - c. Transportation
 - d. Decision theory
4. An objective function is maximized when it is a _____ function
 - a. Passive
 - b. Profit
 - c. Cost
 - d. None of the above
5. If profit, sales, production, etc is given then it is _____
 - a. Balanced problem
 - b. Unbalanced problem
 - c. Maximization problem
 - d. Minimization problem
6. The method used for solving an assignment problem is called
 - a. Reduced matrix method
 - b. MODI method
 - c. Hungarian method
 - d. None of the above
7. When the total of allocations of a transportation problem match with supply and demand values, the solution is called_ solution
 - a. Non-degenerate
 - b. Degenerate
 - c. Feasible
 - d. Infeasible
8. The solution to a transportation problem with 'm' rows(supplies) & 'n' columns(destination) is feasible if number of positive allocations are
 - a. $M+n$
 - b. $M*n$
 - c. $M+n-1$
 - d. $M+n+1$
9. The basic difference between PERT and CPM is that
 - a. PERT deals with events and CPM with activities
 - b. Critical Path is determined in PERT only

- c. Costs are considered on CPM only
 - d. Gussed times are used in PERT and evaluated times in CPM.
10. An activity whose start or end cannot be delay without affecting total project completion time is called _____ activity
- a. Dummy
 - b. Non-critical
 - c. Critical
 - d. Important

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International Finance

1. By Definition currency appreciation occurs when
 - a. The value of all currencies fall relative to gold
 - b. The value of all currencies rise relative to gold
 - c. The value of one currency fall relative to another country
 - d. The value of one currency rise relative to another country

2. Which theory was considered for change in exchange rate with fluctuations in inflation
 - a. Liquidated power parity
 - b. Purchasing power parity
 - c. Selling power parity
 - d. Volatile power parity

3. In equilibrium position, spread between foreign and domestic rate of interest must be equal to spread of
 - A. domestic rates
 - B. forward and spot exchange rates
 - C. forward rate
 - D. spot rates

4. Rule which states that similar set of goods and services produced in various countries should have equal price is classified as
 - A. law of similar mortgage rate
 - B. law of one type manufacturing
 - C. law of similar labor rules
 - D. law of one price

5. Authority which intervenes directly or indirectly in foreign exchange markets by altering interest rates is considered as
 - a. Central government
 - b. Centralized corporations
 - c. Centralised stocks
 - d. Centralised instruments

6. The forward market is especially well-suited to offer hedging protection against
 - a. Translation risk exposure
 - b. Transaction risk exposure
 - c. Political risk exposure
 - d. Taxation

7. What is the establish year of WTO:
 - a. 1st January 1995
 - b. 1st December 1996
 - c. 1st January 1998
 - d. 1st December 1990

8. What is put option?

- a. Giving the to right but no the obligation to sell
- b. Giving only right to sell
- c. An obligation to sell
- d. Compulsory to sell

9. Which of the following is true of Future and forward markets?

- a. the futures market is mainly used by hedgers while the forward market is mainly used for speculating.
- b. the future market and the forward market are mainly used for hedging
- c. the futures market is mainly used by speculators while the forward market is mainly used for hedging.
- d. the futures market and the forward market are mainly used for speculating.

10. Exchange Rates..

- a. is always fixed
- b. fluctuates to equate the quantity of foreign exchange demanded with the quantity supplied
- c. fluctuates to equate imports and exports
- d. fluctuates to equate rates of interest in various countries