

## FYBBI SEM-II SAMPLE QUESTIONS

APRIL / MAY 2021

### 1) QUANTITATIVE METHODS-II:

- 1) The value  $(1 - \alpha)$  is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) The probability of a Type I error.
  - b) The power of the test.
  - c) The confidence coefficient.
  - d) The probability of Type I error.
- 2) The purpose of hypothesis testing is to:
- a) test how far the mean of a sample is from zero.
  - b) determine whether a statistical result is significant.
  - c) determine the appropriate value of the significant level.
  - d) derive the standard error of the da
- 3) A failing student is passed by an examiner, it is an example of:
- (a) Type-I error (b) Type-II error (c) Unbiased decision (d) Difficult to tell
- 4) An example in a two-sided alternative hypothesis is:
- (a)  $H_1: \mu < 0$  (b)  $H_1: \mu > 0$  (c)  $H_1: \mu \geq 0$  (d)  $H_1: \mu \neq 0$
- 5) If the magnitude of calculated value of Z is less than the tabulated value of Z and  $H_1$  is two-sided, we should:
- (b) (a) Reject  $H_0$  (b) Accept  $H_1$  (c) Not reject  $H_0$  (d) Difficult to tell
- 6) The point of intersection of  $x + y = 6$  and  $5x + y = 10$  is \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) (3, 3)
  - (b) (4, 2)
  - (c) (5, 1)
  - (d) (1, 5)
- 7) The simplex method reaches the maximal solution when \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) No  $c_j - z_j$  is positive
  - (b) All  $c_j - z_j$  are positive
  - (c) All  $c_j - z_j$  are negative
  - (d) No  $c_j - z_j$  is negative

8) For an L. P. P. for maximizing  $z = 11x + 10y$ , the following are the vertices of the feasible region. Which of them is the solution?

- (a) (0, 0)
- (b) (6, 0)
- (c) (0, 4)
- (d) (3, 3)

9) A linear programming problem \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Sometimes has no solution.
- (b) Always has a unique solution.
- (c) Always has at least one solution.
- (d) Always has exactly two solutions

10) Column in simplex initial table used to represent new basic variable is classified as

- (a) column variable
- (b) key column
- (c) key row
- (d) row variable

11) If A is a  $32 \times 3$  matrix then number of rows = \_\_\_\_

- a) 32
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 6

12) If A is a  $2 \times 83$  matrix then number of column = \_\_\_\_

- a) 2
- b) 1
- c) 83
- d) 6

13) For any unit matrix I determinant =

- a) 1

b) 0

c) 2

d) 4

14)  $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$  is an example of

a) a non symmetric matrix

b) a skew-symmetric matrix

c) a diagonal matrix

d) Identity matrix

15) If  $A = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 \\ 4 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$  the determinant of  $2A$  is

a)  $2 |A|$

b)  $4 |A|$

c)  $8 |A|$

d)  $16 |A|$

16) Duplicate ratio of 2:3 = \_\_\_\_\_

a) 1:1

b) 3:2

c) 8:9

d) 4: 9

17) Triplicate ratio of 2:3 = \_\_\_\_\_

a) 1:1

b) 3:2

c) 8: 27

d) 27:8

18) The mean proportion between 1.25 and 1.8 is \_\_\_\_\_

a) 1

b) 1.5

c) 3

d) 5

19) The third proportion to 2.4 and 9.6 is \_\_\_\_\_

a) 14.6

b) 25.8

c) 39.4

d) 38.4

20) If  $a:b = c:d = 2.5 : 1.5$  then the value of  $a + c : b + d =$

- a) 5:3
- b) 1:1
- c) 4:7
- d) 5:7

21) As  $n$  becomes large, the No. of variance terms are  $n$  but the No. covariance terms \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Increase
- b. Decrease
- c. decrease rapidly
- d. Increase rapidly

22) The actual value of  $R_s$  is generally \_\_\_\_\_ the line.

- a. Scattered near
- b. On
- c. Above
- d. Below

23) Interactive risk between the securities is calculated by a statistical measure called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Covariance
- b. Variance
- c. Standard deviation
- d. Correlation coefficient

24) Dividing the covariance by product of standard deviations of each security gives us a standardized measure called \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Covariance
- b. Variance
- c. Correlation coefficient
- d. Mean

25) \_\_\_\_\_ is used to describe the relationship between the individual stock or security Vs. the market.

- a.  $\alpha$
- b.  $\beta$
- c.  $\gamma$
- d.  $\delta$

## 2) SUBJECT: ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR

Sample Questions		
Q.No.		Questions
1.		The study of people in relation to social environment or culture is called _____
	a)	Psychology
	b)	Sociology
	c)	Social Psychology
	d)	Anthropology
2.		The leadership is at the heart of _____ model
	a)	Autocratic
	b)	Supportive
	c)	Collegial
	d)	Custodial
3.		In _____ model employees who do not obey the orders of their manager may be punished
	a)	Autocratic
	b)	Collegial
	c)	Supportive
	d)	Custodial
4.		_____ is not an assumption of theory Y
	a)	Emphasis on situational leadership
	b)	Esteem needs dominate individuals
	c)	People prefer to be followers
	d)	People are active and alert
5.		ESOP is an example of _____
	a)	Employee ownership plan
	b)	Consultative management
	c)	Quality circles
	d)	Self-managing teams

6.		_____ is a type of team reward based on group performance
	a)	Commission
	b)	Bonus
	c)	Gain sharing
	d)	Piece rate
7.		_____ is an array of skills that influences ones ability to succeed in coping with environmental demands and pressures
	a)	Emotional Quotient
	b)	Intelligence Quotient
	c)	Spiritual Quotient
	d)	Team Management
8.		People with _____ are typically very good at writing stories, memorizing information, and reading
	a)	Linguistic-Verbal Intelligence
	b)	Logical-Mathematical Intelligence
	c)	Naturalistic Intelligence
	d)	Existential Intelligence
9.		_____ is the first stage in Group Development
	a)	Norming
	b)	Forming
	c)	Storming
	d)	Adjourning
10.		_____ refers to the network of personal and social relations that is developed spontaneously between people associated with each other.
	a)	Formal organization
	b)	Informal organization
	c)	Business organization
	d)	Government organization
11.		In the Johari Window, the things that we know about ourselves and keep to ourselves represent our

	a)	Blind self
	b)	Hidden self
	c)	Unknown self
	d)	Open self
12.		_____ is an individuals belief that he is capable of doing a task.
	a)	Leadership
	b)	Soft skill
	c)	Self Efficacy
	d)	Interpersonal Skill
13.		Which of these statements is false ?
	a)	Leadership is a personal quality.
	b)	A leader acts as a link between the top management and the work force.
	c)	An effective leader needs to be communicated and dedicated
	d)	Organisational skills are not a requisite to become a good leader.
14.		Which of these statements is incorrect?
	a)	A manager should select an appropriate place for providing feedback
	b)	Managers should be clear about the outcome of the feedback session
	c)	Managers should give feedback immediately or soon after the task is completed
	d)	Feedback should always be in a negative way
15.		_____ is a key process in adapting employees to the organisation's culture
	a)	Culturization
	b)	Orientation
	c)	Socialization
	d)	Polarization
16.		_____ is not a function of organisational culture
	a)	Barrier to mergers and acquisitions
	b)	Commitment to organisation's mission
	c)	Easygoingness

	d)	Sense of Identity
17.		_____ stage in socialization includes all the learning that occurs before a new employee joins the organisation
	a)	Arrival
	b)	Prearrival
	c)	Encounter
	d)	Metamorphosis
18.		In _____ strategy, an individual physically and mentally withdraws from the conflict
	a)	Forcing
	b)	Avoiding
	c)	Integrating
	d)	Smoothing
19.		_____ is experienced by remaining employees after a sharp reduction in the workforce of the organisation
	a)	Work place trauma
	b)	Lay off Survivors sickness
	c)	Depression
	d)	Fatigue
20.		_____ is a condition of burnout in which an individual has a feeling of being trapped, helpless and depressed
	a)	Emotional exhaustion
	b)	Physical exhausting
	c)	Behavioural exhaustion
	d)	Personal exertion
21.		_____ is provided to change attitude and behaviour of people
	a)	Sensitivity Training
	b)	Assertiveness Training
	c)	Survey Training



	d)	Job Training
22.		<p>Organisational development the organization in the following ways:</p> <p>i) The financial position of the company improves</p> <p>ii) The market share of the company improves</p> <p>iii) The reputation of the company as a whole improves</p> <p>Identify the correct option:</p>
	a)	i) , ii) & iii)
	b)	ii) & iii)
	c)	i) & ii)
	d)	i) & iii)
23.		_____ activities attempt to identify problems and the current status of things in the organisation
	a)	Diagnostic
	b)	Intergroup
	c)	Education
	d)	Coaching
24.		_____ is the first step in the organisational development process
	a)	Data Collection
	b)	Diagnosis
	c)	Data feedback and confrontation
	d)	Action planning and problem solving
25.		_____ refers to ego needs
	a)	Social needs
	b)	Esteem needs
	c)	Safety needs
	d)	Physiological needs

### **3) BUSINESS LAW**

1. The Union List consists of

- (a) 97 subjects
- (b) 61 subjects
- (c) 47 subjects
- (d) 73 subjects

2. An interpretation of the Constitution of India is based on the spirit of

- (a) Fundamental Duties
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Preamble
- (d) Federal System

3. The Constituent Assembly was set according to the proposals of

- (a) The Cripps Mission
- (b) the Cabinet Mission
- (c) Mountbatten Plan
- (d) Rajagopalachari Plan

4. The Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India were adopted from

- (a) Canadian Constitution
- (b) Russian Constitution
- (c) American Constitution
- (d) French Constitution

5. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the Fundamental Duties

- (a) Article 32
- (b) Article 50
- (c) Article 51
- (d) Article 51 A

6. The Supreme Court of India formulated the doctrine of eclipse in

- (A) Bhikaji Narain Dhakras Vs State of M.P
- (B) Bashesharnath Vs Income Tax Commissioner.
- (C) State of W.B. Vs Anwar Ali Sarkar
- (D) Maneka Gandhi Vs Union of India

7. The satisfaction of the President means the satisfaction of the Council of Ministers and not his personal satisfaction, held in

- (A) Samsher Singh Vs State of Punjab
- (B) U.N. Rao Vs Indira Gandhi
- (C) Ram Jawaya Kapoor Vs State of Punjab
- (D) Sardar Lal Vs Union Government

8. The Concurrent List was described as a 'Twilight Zone', as it were for both the Union and the States are competent to legislate in this field without coming in to conflict" is stated by

- (A) Basu, D.D.
- (B) Dicey, A.V.
- (C) Pyle, M.V.
- (D) Ambedkar, B.

9. Article 360 has been invoked

- (A) Only one time.
- (B) two times.
- (C) three times.
- (D) Never invoked

10. The Supreme Court held in which of the following cases that preamble is not the part of the Constitution of India

- (A) Berubari case
- (B) A. K. Gopalan case
- (C) Balaji Case
- (D) Minerva Mill's case

11. An agreement consists of reciprocal promises between at least

- a) four parties.
- b) six parties.
- c) three parties.
- d) two parties.

12. Every promise and every set of promise forming the consideration for each other is a/an

- a) contract.
- b) agreement.
- c) offer.
- d) acceptance.

13. In agreements of a purely domestic nature, the intention of the parties to create legal relationship is

- a) to be proved to the satisfaction of the court.
- b) presumed to exist.
- c) required to the extent of consideration.
- d) not relevant at all.

14. A makes a contract with B to beat his business competitor. This is an example of

- a) valid contract.
- b) illegal agreement.
- c) voidable contract.

d) unenforceable contract

15. Which of the following legal statement is incorrect?

- a) An agreement enforceable by law is a contract [Section 2]
- b) All agreements are contracts [Section 10]
- c) A proposal when accepted becomes a promise [Section 2]
- d) Every promise and every set of promise forming the consideration for each other is an agreement [Section 2(e)]

16. Drawing cash from ATM, sale by fall of hammer at an auction sale, etc., are example of

- a) express contract.
- b) implied contract.
- c) tacit contract.
- d) unlawful contract.

17. Agreement the meaning of which is uncertain is

- a) Void
- b) Valid
- c) Voidable
- d) Illegal Answer:

18. . . . . is made by words written.

- a) Express contract
- b) Implied contract
- c) Tacit contract
- d) Unlawful contract

19. . The Law of Contract is nothing but .....

- a) A Child of Commercial dealing
- b) A Child of Religion
- c) A Child of day to day Politics
- d) A Child of Economics.

20. To form a valid contract, there should be at least .....

- a) Two parties
- b) Three parties
- c) Four parties
- d) Five parties.

21. Which section in Negotiable Instruments Act deals with Negotiable Instruments?

- a) Section 13
- b) Section 14
- c) Section 15
- d) Section 17

22. Drawee is defined in which section of Negotiable Instruments Act?

- a) Section 7
  - b) Section 8
  - c) Section 9
  - d) Section 10
23. Which section of Negotiable Instruments Act deals with Dishonour by non-payment?
- a) Section 92
  - b) Section 94
  - c) Section 97
  - d) Section 98
24. Which section of Negotiable Instruments Act deals with Cheque crossed generally?
- a) Section 123
  - b) Section 127
  - c) Section 130
  - d) Section 129
25. Which section of Negotiable Instruments Act deals with Presumptions as to Negotiable Instruments?
- a) Section 118
  - b) Section 115
  - c) Section 131
  - d) Section 120

#### **4) SUBJECT: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION: II**

1. For effective presentations, you must be clear on the \_\_\_\_\_ behind your presentation.
  - a) objective
  - b) monotone
  - c) pattern
  - d) skills
  
2. When the RTI act passed?
  - a) 1955
  - b) 2004
  - c) 2005
  - d) 1990
  
3. What creates awareness of consumer's legitimate rights?
  - a) Lawyer
  - b) Consumer Guidance Cell
  - c) Police
  - d) Political leader
  
4. The group discussion \_\_\_\_\_ real lifework place situations.
  - A Simulates
  - B Poor
  - C Worse
  - D Negative
  
5. When an employee leaves an organisation a/an \_\_\_\_\_ interview is conducted.

- A Exit
- B Panel
- C Selection
- D Directional

6. During a \_\_\_\_\_ interview there are many interviewers.

- A Panel
- B One-one
- C Face-to-face
- D Personal

7. Interview is a \_\_\_\_\_ process of communication.

- A two-way
- B one-way
- C individual
- D zero

8. The \_\_\_\_\_ is now preferred means of screening and evaluation of candidates because it simulates real life workplace situations.

- A Group Discussion
- B Personal interview
- C Individual Speech
- D Directional Interview

9. In group discussion, going off the topic \_\_\_\_\_.

- A should be avoided
- B is appreciated

- C is allowed
- D is entertained

10. Group Discussion is not a \_\_\_\_\_

- A debate
- B discussion
- C exchange of information
- D logical

11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the list of items to be discussed at a meeting.

- A agenda
- B resolution
- C notice
- D quorum

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of electronic meetings.

- A video-conferencing
- B face-to-face
- C physical meet
- D meeting at home

13. Resolutions are recorded in the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A meetings
- B notice
- C agenda
- D draft

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is the minimum number of people required to conduct a meeting.



- A 2
- B 1
- C 0
- D 10

15. The chairperson conducts and monitors the\_\_\_\_\_.

- A meetings
- B minutes
- C resolutions
- D agenda

16. The notice includes the\_\_\_\_\_, time and venue of the meeting.

- A date
- B everybody's signature
- C resolution
- D minutes of current meetings

17. The\_\_\_\_\_records the proceedings of the meeting.

- A secretary
- B chairperson
- C participants
- D peon

18. Resolutions are\_\_\_\_\_taken at meetings.

- A decision
- B proposal
- C agenda
- D notice

19. Group dynamics was defined by \_\_\_\_\_ in 1965.

- A Bruce Tuckman
- B Henry Fayol
- C Peterson
- D S.P.Das

20. It is normal to have a conflict in a meeting because of \_\_\_\_\_ point of views.

- A divergent
- B same
- C identical
- D similar

21. The word Conference is derived from \_\_\_\_\_ which means to consult together.

- A confer
- B confier
- C idea
- D communis

22. A conference may be divided into \_\_\_\_\_.

- A sessions
- B meetings
- C schemes
- D rotations

23. Public relations helps to improve the \_\_\_\_\_ of an organisation among its public.

- A image
- B management
- C meeting
- D conference

24. \_\_\_\_\_ involves communication both within and outside the organisation.
- A public relation
  - B meetings
  - C sales
  - D distribution

25. AIDA formula of letter includes: Attention, Interest ---- and Action.
- a) Desire
  - b) Degree
  - c) Disgust
  - d) Defects

## **5) PRINCIPLES & PRACTICES OF BANKING & INSURANCE**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a person who has an account with the bank.
  - A. Banker
  - B. Customer
  - C. Arbitrator
  - D. Governor
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Account is normally opened for business for their convenience.
  - A. Current Deposit
  - B. Concurrent Deposit
  - C. Savings Deposit
  - D. Recurring Deposit
  
3. Hypothecation is the mortgage of \_\_\_\_\_ property for securing loan.
  - A. Immovable
  - B. Movable
  - C. owned
  - D. rented
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is the transfer of any existing or future right, property or debt by the borrower to the bank for loan.
  - A. Pledge
  - B. Bailor
  - C. Stamp
  - D. Assignment
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is a running amount to which deposits and withdrawals can be made frequently.
  - A. Cash credit
  - B. Cash crops
  - C. Credit
  - D. Cash
  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ gives a person only a right to retain possession of the goods and not the power to sell the goods.
  - A. Lien
  - B. Mortgage
  - C. Bridge
  - D. Overdraft

7. IFCI stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- A. The Industrial Finance Corporation of India.
  - B. The International Finance Corporation of India.
  - C. The Industrial Funds Corporation of India.
  - D. The Industrial Finance Credit of India
8. Minimum period for fixed deposit is \_\_\_\_\_ days as per the directive of RBI.
- A. 6
  - B. 4
  - C. 5
  - D. 7
9. Section \_\_\_\_\_ provides that it is essential for every banking company to hold a licence issued by RBI.
- A. 22
  - B. 32
  - C. 11
  - D. 19
10. Which of the following is not the credit control instrument used by RBI to control Credit?
- A. CRR
  - B. SLR
  - C. Bank deposits
  - D. Repo
11. SLR stands for \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Statutory Liability Ratio
  - B. Statutory Liquidity Ratio
  - C. Statutory Long Ratio
  - D. Statutory Leverage Ratio
12. The balance of cash to be maintained by scheduled bank with the Reserve Bank is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. SLR
  - B. CRR
  - C. Reserve Repo

D. Repo

13. \_\_\_\_\_ accounts are maintained by individual customer for receiving salary, pension, dividend etc.
- A. Current
  - B. Saving
  - C. Recurring
  - D. Fixed
14. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the party who agrees to compensate the other person against possible losses.
- A. Insured
  - B. Insurer
  - C. Assured
  - D. Individual
15. An actuary is expected to \_\_\_\_\_
- A. Make an exact forecast of the future liabilities of policies
  - B. Make a reasonable forecast of the future liabilities of policies
  - C. Calculate the premium required to cover a risk on a long-term basis
  - D. Find the probability of an insured event to happen in non-life policies
16. Insurable interest means \_\_\_\_\_ interest
- A. Individual
  - B. Social
  - C. Monetary
  - D. Non-financial
17. Risk Management includes all of the following processes except
- A. Risk Monitoring and Control
  - B. Risk Identification
  - C. Risk Avoidance
  - D. Risk Management Planning
18. \_\_\_\_\_ policy provides money back at regular intervals before the policy expires.
- A. Money back policy
  - B. Sinking fund policy
  - C. Single life policy
  - D. Multiple life policy

19. \_\_\_\_\_ is a contract of insurance under which the insurer undertakes to indemnify the insured against losses incidental to marine adventure.
- A. Marine insurance
  - B. Fire insurance
  - C. Motor vehicle insurance
  - D. Health insurance
20. \_\_\_\_\_ is a contract to provide a measure of financial support to farmers in the event of a crop failure due to drought.
- A. Marine insurance
  - B. Fire insurance
  - C. Motor vehicle insurance
  - D. Crop insurance
21. Risk is evaluated on the basis of \_\_\_\_\_ theory
- A. Variability
  - B. Contingency
  - C. Probability
  - D. Constant
22. Malhotra Committee was set up in \_\_\_\_\_
- A. 1994
  - B. 1993
  - C. 1995
  - D. 1996
23. The Malhotra Committee recommended introduction of a concept of \_\_\_\_\_ in the insurance sector to make out a strong case for paying the way for foreign capital
- A. Standardization
  - B. Globalization
  - C. Professionalization
  - D. Liberalisation
24. GIC full form \_\_\_\_\_
- A. General Insurance Corporation
  - B. General Insurer Corporation
  - C. General Inspection Corporation

D. General Insurer Committee

25. An Actuary \_\_\_\_\_

A. Is an agent

B. Selects and rate applicants

C. Trains agents and handles advertising

D. Works with statistics to establish premiums and is responsible for the company's financial soundness.



## **6) FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the value for the reputation of the business in the market.

- a) Goodwill
- b) Copyright
- c) Patent
- d) Technological know how

2. Goodwill is \_\_\_\_\_ asset.

- a) Tangible
- b) Intangible
- c) Fictitious
- d) Temporary

Answer: Intangible

3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the formula of Future Maintainable Profit.

- a) Normal Profit – Super Profit
- b) Super Profit – Normal Profit
- c) Average Profit – Future Expected Expenses
- d) Average Profit – Normal Profit

4. F.M.P for yeild valuation is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) **Future Profit**
- b) **Profit that would be available to equity shareholders**
- c) **Past Profit**
- d) **Present Profit**

**Answer: Profit that would be available to equity shareholders**

5. Yield value is based on assumption that the company is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) **a going concern**
- b) **Going to be liquidated**
- c) **Going to be Bankrupt**
- d) **Sick**

6. The need for valuation of \_\_\_\_\_ arises when company wishes to convert one class of shares to another class.

- a) **Goodwill**
- b) **Bonds**
- c) **Debenture**
- d) **Shares**

7. A firm earns ₹1,00,000. The normal rate of return is 10%. The assets of the company amounted to ₹11,00,000 and liabilities to ₹1,00,000. Value of goodwill by the capitalisation of average actual profit will be

- A) ₹ 2,00,000
- B) ₹ 10,000

C) ₹ 5,000

D) ₹ 1,00,000

8. Following details are extracted from the records of a company: 2000 9% Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each 2,00,000 50,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each, Rs. 8 per share paid up 4,00,000 Expected Profit 2,18,000 Tax Rate 40% Transfer to general reserve 20% Normal rate of earning 15% Yield value per share is \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Rs. 15

(b) Rs. 11.55

(c) Rs. 16

(d) Rs. 17.50

9. Rate of interest is 11% and the rate of risk is 9%. The normal rate of return is \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) 11%

(b) 9%

(c) 20%

(d) 2%

10. The profit on the reissue of forfeited share are transferred to\_\_\_\_\_

A. Capital A/ c

B. Capital Reserve

C. Profit & Loss A/c

D. General Issues

11. The shares bought back should be -----

a) Re-issued

b) Pledged to loan

c) Cancelled

d) Ignored

12. The premium paid on buy back should be provided out of -----

- a) Security premium
- b) Share capital
- c) Statutory reserve
- d) Capital reserve

13. Buyback of company should open an escrow account with -----

- a) Stock Exchange
- b) broker
- c) Underwriter
- d) bank

14. Board of directors can approve buyback upto---

- a) 25%
- b) 10%
- c) 20%
- d) 5%

15. Share capital (Rs.10)	Rs.50,00,000
General reserve	Rs. 6,50,000
securities premium	Rs. 5,40,000
Profit and loss account	Rs. 3,75,000

The company issue 5300 in at 10% premium to finance buyback. the company decides to buy back 20% of its paid up capital at the rate of Rs. 15 each. the amount to be transferred to Capital redemption reserve is-----

- a) Rs. 5, 00,000
- b) Rs.7, 50,000
- c) Rs. 2, 50,000

d) Rs. 10, 00,000

16. Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Companies Act, 2013 defines Preference Shares Capital as that part of the share capital of a company, limited by share, which has preferential rights of fixed dividend.

a) 41

b) 42

c) **43**

d) 44

17. At the time of winding up, a \_\_\_\_\_ carries preference as to repayment of capital.

a) Debenture holders

b) **Preference shareholders**

c) Creditors

d) Equity shareholders

18. According to the section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Companies Act 2013, a company cannot issue any preference shares, which are not irredeemable.

a) 43

b) 61

c) **55**

19. According to the section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Companies Act 2013, redemption of Preference Shares is not be treated as reduction of share capital.

a. 43

b. 61

c. **55**

d. 133

20. Capital Redemption Reserve can be utilised for:-----

a. conversion of partly paid shares into fully paid up

**b. issue of fully paid bonus shares**

c. payment of arrears of preference dividend

d. buyback of shares

21. Debentures can be redeemed by-----

a) issue of cheque

b) transfer of fixed assets

c) transfer of investment

d) endorsement of bill of exchange

22. To provide funds for redemption of a company may-----

a) create sinking fund

b) create redemption fund

c) remain inactive

d) open new bank account

23. On collected retention money should be shown as-----

a) Loan

b) contingent liabilities

c) current liabilities

d) Capital

24. The forms of redemption of debentures are specified at the time of-----

- a) issue of debentures
- b) Allotment
- c) receipt of application
- d) Redemption

25. RIL issued 500 debentures of Rs.100 each holders of these debentures have an option to convert their holding to equity shares of Rs.100 each, at a premium of Rs. 25 at any time within 3 years from the date of issue. The number of equity shares to be issued for conversion is----

- a) 500 shares
- b) 400 shares
- c) 625 shares
- d) 375 shares



**7) FOUNDATION COURSE II**

<b>Q.NO</b>	<b>OP.</b>	
1		Progressive elimination of government control over economic activities is known as _____ -
	A	Liberalization
	B	Globalization
	C	Privatization
	D	Capitalization
2		_____ is the process of rapid integration between the countries
	A	Liberalization
	B	Globalization
	C	Privatization
	D	Capitalization
3		In which of the following years the process of liberalization started in India
	A	Early 1980s
	B	Early 1990s
	C	Early 2000s
	D	Early 1970
4		_____ means moving to a new home withing a state or country
	A	External migration
	B	Internal migration
	C	Seasonal migration
	D	Emigration
5		_____ farming is one of the agriculture reforms after the introduction of new agriculture policy 2000
	A	Corporate
	B	Contract
	C	Collective
	D	Urban

6		Natural right theory was introduced by _____
	A	Hugo Grotius
	B	John Locke
	C	Thomas Hobbs
	D	King Edward
7		The UDHR consist of _____ articles
	A	28
	B	26
	C	30
	D	40
8		Rights protected by article 32 are called
	A	Human rights
	B	Natural rights
	C	fundamental rights
	D	Constitutional rights
9		Equality in matters of public employment is guaranteed by article _____
	A	14
	B	15
	C	16
	D	17
10		_____ states that before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equality of law
	A	Right to Education
	B	Right to Life
	C	Right to Equality
	D	Right to Enviroment
11		_____ is called as anthrosphere
	A	Animal
	B	Human Environment
	C	Plant Life
	D	Marine Life

12		Land, Water are _____ factors in the ecosystem
	A	Changing
	B	Abiotic
	C	Complex
	D	Biotic
13		_____ refers to the study of habbitations of organisms
	A	Environment
	B	Biology
	C	Ecology
	D	Tropology
14		_____ degrades soils and makes the cultivation of the crops impossible
	A	Deforestation
	B	Dessertification
	C	Soil Erosion
	D	Acid Rain
15		_____ is the study of relationship between organisms and their environment
	A	Biology
	B	Sociology
	C	Ecology
	D	Hydrology
16		The _____ stressors are also called as personal stressors
	A	organizational
	B	group
	C	individual
	D	environmental
17		_____ is also called as prejudgement
	A	violence
	B	prejudice
	C	stereotyping
	D	aggression
18		_____ arises when goal oriented behaviour is blocked
	A	PrejudiceL

	B	Eustress
	C	Conflict
	D	Frustration
19		School and religious institutions are _____ agents of socialization
	A	primary
	B	secondary
	C	tertiary
	D	Natural
20		which of the following is an environmental stressor
	A	career concern
	B	role ambiguity
	C	rotating shifts
	D	excessive noise or air pollution
21		_____ is not a type of aggression
	A	Hostile aggression
	B	Correlation aggression
	C	Instrumental aggression
	D	Impulsive aggression
22		_____ conflict occurs within the individual
	A	Intrapersonal
	B	interpersonal
	C	intragroup
	D	intergroup
23		As per Maslow's theory of Human Needs, _____ include needs that are necessary for human survival, such as food, water, shelter etc.
	A	Esteem needs
	B	Physiological needs
	C	Safety needs
	D	Self-actualization needs
24		_____ is a submission of conflict matter to an impartial person. It happens in out-of-court settlements.

	A	negotiation
	B	mediation
	C	confrontation
	D	arbitration
25		_____provides temporary relief from the discomfort produced by stress
	A	withdrawal
	B	assertiveness
	C	Coercion
	D	Conflict