BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT) SEMESTER VI – REGULAR EXAMINATION OCT 2020 SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER

SUBJECT: AUDITING II

1.	On appointment of subsequent auditors, the company must give intimation within 7 days of such appointment to						
	a) The board of directors						
	b) The registrar of companies						
	c)	The auditor so appointed					
	d)	The central government					
2.	In case the Board of Directors fails to appoint the first auditors within one month of its						
		orporation the may appoint the first auditors					
	a)	Chairman of the company					
	b)	Managing directors					
	c)	Members of the company in general meeting					
	d)	Central government					
3.	If no auditors are appointed or re-appointed at the annual general meeting, the may						
	• •	point a person to fill the vacancy					
	a)	Board of directors					
	b)	Company in general meeting					
	c)	Central Government					
	d)	Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG)					
4.	Failure to give notice regarding filling of casual vacancy to the Central government is an offence punishable with fine, who of the following are the persons on whom such fine can be imposed						
	a)	Directors					
	b)	Company					
	c)	Every officer of the company					
	d)	Company or every officer of the company					
5.	A statutory auditor also as internal auditor of the company						
	a)	Can act					
	b)	Cannot act					
	c)	Though can act but ethically should not act					
	d)	Will ask central government to act					

SUBJECT: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT II

1.	cost arises if customers fail to meet their obligations on due dates				
	a)	Delinquency			
	b)	Capital			
	c)	Default			
	d)	Collection			
2.	Interest on loan is a cost				
	a)	Fixed			
	b)	Variable			
	c)	Semi variable			
	d)	Negligible			
3.	The	ne decision effect the value of the firm through the earnings available to the equity			
	sha	areholders			
	a)	BEP			
	b)	Capital structure			
	c)	P/E ration			
	d)	Dividend yield			
4.	K _e = DPS/ X 100 + growth				
	a)	MPS			
	b)	EPS			
	c)	P/E Ratio			
	d)	Dividend payout			
5.		indicates the effect on earnings due to rise in fixed cost funds			
	a)	Leverage			
	b)	Financial Leverage			
	c)	Operating Leverage			
	d)	Combined Leverage			

SUBJECT: FINANCIAL REPORTING

Ch	100S	e the correct answer from the given choices:		
1.	In lı	ndia, mutual funds are regulated by		
	a)	SEBI (Mutual Funds) Regulations, 1996		
	b)	SEBI Regulations, 2006		
	c)	SEBI Act		
	d)	Mutual Funds Act, 1998		
2.	Α_	is a member of recognized stock exchange(s) and is engaged in		
bι	ıyin	g, selling and dealing in securities.		
	a)	Merchant banker		
	b)	NBFC		
	c)	Stock broker		
	d)	Bank		
3.		are the specialized agency which manages the capital issues.		
	a)	NBFCs		
	b)	Merchant bankers		
	c)	Brokers		
	d)	Depositories		
4.	Wh	ich of the following is not principal qualitative characteristics of financial		
st	aten	nents		
	a)	Understandability		
	b)	Relevance		
	c)	Reliability		
	d)	Generalization		
5.	Wh	ich of the following is not an objective of financial reporting?		
	a)	Useful information to users		
	b)	Assess prospective cash inflows		
	c)	Finding frauds		
	d)	Financial performance		

SUBJECT: ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

(1)	In the work as a team		model there is no boss & no subordinate, but all are colleagues who have to			
	a)	Autocratic				
	•	Custodial				
	•	Systems				
	-	Collegial				
(2)	-	_	refers to the disagreement over the attainment of goals or the means to			
ι-,	achieve the goals					
a١	Org	ganizational (Conflict			
•	o) Organizational Behaviour) Organizational Attitude					
		ganizational v				
-			e of the reasons why people join groups			
(5)		13 0110	. of the reasons why people join groups			
	a)	Politics				
	b)	Status				
	c)	Fear				
	d)	Boredom				
(4)	Stress within limits is in nature					
	a)	Harmful				
	b)	Coercive				
	c)	Beneficial				
	d)	Ineffective				
(5)		is c	one of the factors that influence the perception			
	a)	Motivation				
	b)	Characterist	cics of family			
	c)	Value				
	d)	Characterist	tics of the Perceiver			

SUBJECT: CORPORATE ACCOUNTING IV

- 1) X Ltd. goes into liquidation and a new company Z Ltd. is formed to take over the business of X Ltd. It is a case of:
 - a) Amalgamation.
 - b) Absorption.
 - c) Internal reconstruction.
 - d) External reconstruction
- 2) X Ltd. goes into liquidation and an existing company Z Ltd. purchases the business of X Ltd. It is a case of:
 - a) Amalgamation.
 - b) Absorption.
 - c) Internal reconstruction.
 - d) External reconstruction
- 3) Accumulated profits include:
 - a) Provision for doubtful debts.
 - b) Superannuation fund.
 - c) Workmen's compensation fund.
 - d) Sinking fund
- 4) Liabilities (not accumulated profits) of a company include
 - a) General reserve.
 - b) Pension fund.
 - c) Dividend equalisation fund.
 - d) Equity Reserve
- 5) When the expenses of liquidation are to be borne by the vendor company, then the vendor company debits:
 - a) Realisation account.
 - b) Bank account.
 - c) Goodwill account...
 - d) Asset Account