TYBAF-SEMESTER 6 – OCTOBER 2020 SAMPLE PAPER

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT III

	Choose the correct alternative from the given options.
1.	Combination of computer system manufacturer with a UPS manufacturer is an example
	of merger.
	a) Concentric
	b) Horizontal
	c) Vertical
	d) Conglomerate
2.	DCF method considers
	a) Time value of money
	b) Market value
	c) Replacement value
_	d) Fair value
3.	Commercial paper is regulated by
	a) RBI
	b) SEBI
	c) Company's Act
4	d) Income Tax Act
4.	
	a) Lease Financing
	b) Hire Purchase
	c) Unsecured loan
_	d) Public deposit
5.	represents the value received from sale of an old asset after its usage.
	a) Economic Value
	b) Fair Value
	c) Replacement Value
	d) Salvage Value
(1) If	SEM VI INDIRECT TAX III F.O.B.Price of imported goods(Watches) is Rs.96,00,000; Cost of transportation is Rs
40	00,000 & cost of insurance is Rs 50,000, Then C.I.F. value of those imported goods will be
R	S
a)	91,70,,000
b)	1,06,00,000
c)	1,00,50,000
d)	1,86,00,000
a) b) c)	L/s SAHIYARA Ltd register taxable person file normal return on August, 2 which were due to 21st July,2019. So late fees for 12 days will be CGST=SGST= 5000 SGST=CGST= 6000 SGST=CGST= 300 SGST=CGST=600
	nti-dumping duty can be levied on retrospective basis for up to days efore the date of notification a)30 b)90 c)180
	d)360

	sic customs duty is charged on imported goods covered under Tariff Act, 75 schedule
a) F	
b) S	econd
c) T	Third
d) I	Fourth
	Icoholic Liquor for human consumption is subject to CGST
b) S (GST
c) IG	SST
d) No	o GST
COST	ACCOUNTING IV
	The classification of fixed and variable cost has a special significance in the preparation of a. Flexible budget b. Cash budget
	c. Capital budget d. Zero-based budget
	When variable cost decreases, then the breakeven point a. Increases b. Decreases c. Remains same d. Becomes zero
	In absorption costing, the prices are fixed so as to recover the total cost which include fixed cost as well as which cost a. Special costs b. Normal costs c. Variable costs d. selling costs
ŕ	If standard cost is lower than the actual cost, the difference is known as a. Favourable b. Adverse c. Positive d. Negative
	The cost of product as determined under standard cost system is a. Fixed cost b. Historical cost c. Direct cost d. Predetermined cost
ECON	OMICS III
Q1] Ac	cording to Census 2011, India's population is

(a) 1210.2 Million (b) 1008 Million (c) 1220.2 Million (d) 1281 Million	
Q2] Urbanisation is a part of which of the following? (a) Growth of population (b) Features of less developed countries (C) Development process (d) Growth of slums	
Q3] Insurance Regulatory and Development of India was established in which year? (a) 1999 (b) 2000 (c) 2001 (d) 1997	
Q4] Which of the following committee was established to suggest reforms in the insurance sector? (a) Malhotra Committee (b) Rangarayan Committee (c) Narashimham Committee (d) Raja Chelliah Committee	
Q.5}Industiral policy of 1956 classified industries into how many categories?	
a) Fourb) Threec) Twod) Five	
Financial Accounting paper VII	
 A mutual fund in India is a (a) Body corporate (b) Company (c) Trust (d) An asset management company 	
 2. Total number of International financing reporting standards is (a) 41 (b) 15 (c) 33 (d) 19 	
 3. Tools and equipments are shown in the balance sheet of a co-operative society a. under fixed asset b. under current asset c. separately 	
 d. miscellaneous expenditure 4. Deadstocks is shown in the balance sheet of a co-operative society 	

b. under current assets

c. separately

- d. miscellaneous expenditure
- 5. A close ended mutual fund has a fixed
 - a. NAV
 - b. Fund size
 - c. Rate of return
 - d. Number of distributers