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Sample Question Paper
    T.Y.B.Com. Sem -VI
    Financial Accounting
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1. The agreed value of asset taken over is Rs $8,65,000$ and the amount of Purchase considertaion is Rs. $7,15,000$. Calculate the agreed value of Liabilities taken over by the company.
a) Rs. $7,15,000$
b) Rs. $8,65,000$
c) Rs. $1,50,000$
d) Rs. 15,70,000
2. A long term loan was obtained from Z Ltd Rs. 20,00,000 which was recorded at $\$ 1=$ Rs. 36.20 , the rate on the date of transaction. The exchange rate on the Balance sheet date was $\$ 1=$ Rs.37.40. The loss due to exchange difference is...
a) Rs. 66,312
b) Rs. 66,000
c) Rs. 65,000
d) $\mathrm{Rs} 85,000$
3. The petition for winding up is presented by...
a) Creditors
b) Contributory
c) Company
d) Liquidator
4. R ltd. Issued shares of Rs. 100 each at $50 \%$ premium. Underwriting commission will be paid on...
a) Rs. 150
b) Rs. 100
c) Rs. 90
d) Rs. 50
5. Contribution by a partner to LLP is...
a) Compulsory
b) Not compulsory
c) Voluntary
d) As specified by the agreement
6. The excess of consideration over net asset value consideration is....
a) Capital reserves
b) Security premium
c) Goodwill
d) Profit \& loss account
7. An exchange rate on the date of Balance sheet is known as....
a) Average rate
b) Closing rate
c) Non monetary
d) Monetary rate
8. The applications which bear the stamp of underwrites are called as....applications
a) Marked
b) Unmarked
c) Sealed
d) Full

# LALA LAJPATRAI COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMICS, MAHALAXMI, MUMBAI 400034 <br> T. Y. B.COM <br> SEMESTER VI <br> SUB: COST ACCOUNTING <br> SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 

1) $\qquad$ represents the total value of finished goods in stock.
a. General ledger adjustment $A / c \quad$ b. Stores ledger control $A / c \quad c$. WIP ledger $A / c$ d. Finished goods control $A / c$
2) Contract price: Rs. $10,00,000$; Work certified: Rs. 2,00,000; Notional Profit- Rs.40,000; Cash received - Rs.1,80,000. Profit transferred to Profit and Loss A/c = Rs.
$\begin{array}{llll}\text { a. } 40,000 & \text { b. } 36,000 & \text { c. Nil } & \text { d. } 12,000\end{array}$
3) When Work certified is $72 \%$ of the contract price, then profit transferred to Profit and loss $\mathrm{A} / \mathrm{c}$ will be equal to $\qquad$
a. One-third of notional profit
b. Nil
c. Two-third of notional profit
d. Entire notional profit
4) 12000 kg of a material were input to a process in a period. The normal loss is $10 \%$ of input. There is no opening or closing work in progress. Output in the period was $10,920 \mathrm{~kg}$. In the period there was $\qquad$
a. Abnormal loss of 120 kg
b. Abnormal gain of 120 kg
c. Abnormal loss of 1080 kg
d. Abnormal gain of 1080 kg
5) Particulars of Process $A$ are as follows:

Materials (200 units) Rs. 4000
Labour Rs. 3000
Production overheads Rs. 2000
Normal loss is $5 \%$ of input and scrap value per unit is Rs.16.50.
Therefore, $\qquad$
a. 190 units are transferred to next process at Rs. 9000
b. 200 units are transferred to next process at Rs. 9000
c. 190 units are transferred to next process at Rs. 7000
d. 190 units are transferred to next process at Rs. 8835
6) The $\mathrm{P} / \mathrm{V}$ ratio of a company is $20 \%$ and fixed cost is Rs. $4,00,000$. When sales are Rs. 50,00,000, profit will be Rs. $\qquad$
a. 6,00,000
b. 10,00,000
c. 14,00,000
d. 10,80,000
7) A company manufactures and sells a single product for Rs. 50 per unit. The variable cost per unit is Rs. 40 and fixed cost per annum is Rs. $2,00,000$. Break even point in units will be $\qquad$
a. 4,000 units
b. 20,000 units
c. 5,000 units
d. 6,000 units
8) If Material cost variance is Rs.9,400 (favorable) and Material usage variance is

Rs. 8200 (adverse), then Material price variance is $\qquad$
a. Rs. 1200 (favorable)
b. Rs. 1200 (adverse)
c. Rs. 17600 (adverse)
d. Rs. 17600 (favorable)
9) $\qquad$ denotes a target cost.
a. Market price minus desired profit margin
b. Standard selling price minus standard profit margin
c. Desired selling price minus desired profit margin
d. Standard selling price minus target profit margin
10) Costs that are common to many different activities within an organization are known as
$\qquad$ costs.
a. Product-level
b. Facility level
c. Batch level
d. Unit level

Sample Paper
Business Economics -VI
Semester- VI

1. Ricardian theory can be applied to
a) Only two countries
b) One country
c) Developed countries
d) Poor Countries
2. Reciprocal demand concept was introduced by
a) Francis Edgeworth
b) Alfred Marshall
c) J.S.Mill
d) Jacob Viner
3. Which of the following is not the objective of tariffs
a) Raise Govt revenue
b) Support domestic industries
c) Conserve foreign exchange reserves
d) Reduce domestic production
4. Complete Economic Integration involves
a) Single currency
b) Single Commodity
c) Single factor of production
d) Single country
5. Most of the developing countries are undergoing
a) Short run disequilibrium in BOP
b) Long run disequilibrium in BOP
c) Fundamental disequilibrium in BOP
d) Structural disequilibrium in BOP
6. World Trade Organization came into existence with the membership of
a) 81 countries
b) 92 countries
c) 95 countries
d) 98 countries
7. Which of the following is the Vehicle Currency?
a) Indian Rupee
b) US Dollar
c) Japanese Yen
d) Bangladeshi Taka
8. Floating Exchange rate system is also called
a) Gold standard system
b) Fixed exchange rate system
c) Mint Par system
d) Flexible exchange rate system

## LALA LAJPATRAI COLLEGE OF COMMERCE AND ECONIMICS, MUMBAI-400034

## SAMPLE QUESTIONS FOR TYB.Com Semester VI

## Subject: Commerce VI (Human Resource Management)

1. Management by objective (MBO) technique was first promoted in 1950 's by which of the following management theorist
a. Peter F Drucker
b. Karl Marx
c. Webber
d. Fayol
2. The Four-Level Training Evaluation Model includes - reaction, learning, behaviour and $\qquad$ .
a. Observations
b. Tests
c. Experiments
d. Results
3. Potential appraisal is a $\qquad$ oriented appraisal.
a. Present
b. Past
c. Future
d. Cost
4. $\qquad$ theory classifies motivation into 3 levels of operating system.
a. Pink's
b. Need Hierarchy
c. Mc Gregor's
d. Expectancy
5. Good human relation practices reduce $\qquad$ in the organisation.
a. work
b. duties
c. conflict
d. competition

## SAMPLE MCQs

1. IGST is payable when the supply is
a) Interstate
b) Intra-state
c) Intra-Union territory
d) Inter-Union territory
2. _ _ petroleum products have been temporarily been kept out of GST
a) One
b) Two
c) Three
d) Five
3. What does "I" stand for in IGST?
a) International
b) Internal
c) Integrated
d) Intra
4. ABC Ltd is a manufacturer of goods opting for Composition Scheme has effected turnover of Rs. 60 lakhs during the FY 2019-20. The CGST portion of composition tax payable by ABC Ltd is
a) Rs. 30,000
b) Rs. 60,000
c) Rs. 90,000
d) Rs. 1,50,000
5. Determine the time of supply in accordance with provision of Section 12 of the CGST Act 2017, in case supply involves movement of goods
Date of removal of goods: 05-11-2019
Date of invoice: 04-11-2019
Date goods made available to the recipient: 06-11-2019
Date of receipt of payment: 01-10-2019
a) Date of removal of goods: 05 - 11-2019
b) Date of invoice: 04-11-2019
c) Date goods made available to the recipient: 06-11-2019
d) Date of receipt of payment: 01-10-2019
6. Goods and service tax is a tax levied on goods and services imposed at each point of
a) Demand
b) Cash sale
c) Supply
d) Manufacturing
7. Supply of the following is not liable to GST
a) Alcoholic liquor for Industrial consumption
b) Alcoholic liquor for medicinal consumption
c) Alcoholic liquor for human consumption
d) Alcoholic liquor for animal consumption
8. HSN code stands for
a) Home shopping network
b) Harmonised system of nomenclature
c) Harmonised system number
d) Home state number
9. Actionable claims are $\qquad$
a) Specifically included in the definition of goods
b) Specifically included in the definition of services
c) Specifically excluded from the definition of goods as well as services
d) Specifically excluded from the definition of goods
10. What are the taxes levied on an intra-state supply?
a) CGST
b) SGST
c) CGST and SGST
d) IGST

## SAMPLE PAPER <br> EXPORT MARKETING <br> REGULAR \& ATKT - SEM 6 (2019-20)

1. The main objectives of Export Pricing is $\qquad$
a. Maximizing the profit
b. Applying for government incentives
c. Ease in documentation
d. Facilitates distribution
2. $\qquad$ is a safest mode of payment in international trade.
a. Document Against Acceptance
b. Deferred Credit
c. Letter of Credit
d. Payment in Advance
3. In export marketing which risk is not covered in insurance?
a. Personal risks
b. Commercial risks
c. Political risks
d. Legal risks
4. $\qquad$ is management of the flow of goods between the point of origin and the point of consumption.
a. Logistics
b. Warehousing
c. Packaging
d. Labelling
5. One of the main objectives of pricing is to $\qquad$
a. Earn profit
b. Earn losses
c. Divert losses
d. Leave market

# SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER <br> COMPUTER SYSTEMS AND APPLICATIONS 

## SEMESTER VI MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

Q. 1 Affiliate revenue is also called as $\qquad$ .
a) Referral Fee
b) Discount
c) Commission
d) Brokerage
Q. 2 In $\qquad$ encryption is performed with session key.
a) Public Key
b) SSL
c) Private Key
d) SET
Q. $3 \ldots$ is an art of attempting to acquire information by masked as trustworthy entity.
a) Hacking
b) Sniffing
c) Phishing
d) Spoofing
Q. 4 Digital Accumulating Balance Payment System is generally used for $\qquad$ payments.
a) Debit Card
b) Credit Card
c) Macro
d) Micro
Q. 5 EXCEL function $\qquad$ finds number of characters in a string.
a) $\operatorname{COUNT}()$
b) $\operatorname{LEN}()$
c) LENGTH()
d) $\operatorname{SUM}()$
Q. 6 Axis Title is not allowed in $\qquad$ graph in EXCEL.
a) Pie
b) Line
c) Bar
d) Column
Q. 7 In EXCEL if cell A1 contains 100, then the answer for $=I F(A 1<200, A 1+10, A 1-10)$ will be $\qquad$ .
a) 90
b) 190
c) 110
d) 210
Q. 8 We can add constraints while using $\qquad$ command in EXCEL.
a) Goal Seek
b) Solver
c) Scenario Manager
d) Data Table
Q. 9 In Visual Basic, $\qquad$ Prefix is used for a Check Box .
a) chb
b) chc
c) che
d) chk
Q. 10 $\qquad$ is not a valid logical operator in Visual Basic .
a) And
b) Or
c) Xor
d) Not

