

## SAMPLE QUESTIONS : BCOM SEMESTER-I

Sr.No	Questions	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Correct Answer
1	Inventories should be generally valued at lower of cost or _____.	Fair market value	Replacement value	Present value	Net realisable value	Net realisable value
2	Which of the following is not covered by AS 9?	Lease rent	Dividend	Interest	Royalties	Lease rent
3	_____ method assumes that the latest items are in stock.	FIFO	LIFO	Weighted average	Specific identification	FIFO
4	Addition of a new wing to the factory -Rs. 40,000 is _____.	Revenue expenditure	Capital expenditure	Cost	Deferred revenue expenditure	Capital expenditure
5	A _____ is an arrangement of all or part of a set of objects in a definite order.	factorial	function	combination	Permutation	Permutation
6	A linear programming problem is aimed to maximization or minimization of	Variables	Constraints	Functions of degree 2 and above	Objective functions	Objective functions
7	The middlemost observation, dividing the entire distribution into two equal parts is known as	Arithmetic Mean	Median	Mode	Variance	Median
8	Which of the following is a relative measure of dispersion.	Variance	Quartile Deviation	Standard deviation	Coefficient of variation	Coefficient of variation
9	Probability can be	Greater than or equal to 1	Greater than 1	less than 0	Between 0 and 1	Between 0 and 1
10	Economics is the science of _____	Choice	nature	animals	birds	1
11	Opportunity cost arises beacuses resources are _____	separate	limited	unlimited	non separate	2

12	Cross elasticity of demand for complementary goods is _____ -	negative	positive	zero	one	4
13	_____ revenue is total sale of certain amount of commodity at a given time.	Total	Average	Marginal	Incremental	3
14	_____ refers to creation of utilities.	Production	supply	services	Demand	1
15	_____ is an example of perfectly elastic demand	Television	Gold	car	salt	4
16	Business is a _____ activity	organised	social	national	international	1
17	_____ fills the knowledge gap.	advertising	public relations	Research	Development	1
18	Customers form a part of _____ environment.	Internal	external	macro	Micro	4
19	_____ is an entrepreneur within an existing organisation.	Intrapreneuer	leader	manager	innovator	1
20	Entrepreneuers places more emphasis on _____	results	formality	socialization	public relation	1
21	Which of the following is not a function of roots and plants?	Storing Food	Providing Humus	Support to the Plant	Absorbing water & minerals	2
22	Which of the following disease can be caused by stagnant water?	Chicken Pox	Pneumonia	Malaria	Polio	3
23	Which of the following should not be an appropriate indicator for assessment in EVS at primary level?	Remembering	Questioning	Concern for justice & equality	Cooperation	1
24	which are not part of food chain?	producer	consumers	decomposor	air	4
25	This plant has leaves which are used as vegetables. Its seeds are used to produce oil.	Spinach	Mustard	Cabbage	Coconut	2

### SAMPLE QUESTIONS : BCOM SEMESTER-III

Sr.No	Questions	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Correct Answer
1	On Amalgamation, reserves of the vendor firm are transferred to _____	Partners capital account	Purchasing firm's account	Realisation account	P&L adjustment	Net realisable value
2	Shares and debentures received from company on sale of firm are distributed among the partners in _____ ratio.	specific	equitably	capital	Any of the above	Lease rent
3	After all excess capitals are paid, the balance cash is paid to the partners in _____ ratio.	unit capital	profit sharing	equal	assets	FIFO
4	Liabilities not taken over by the new firm at the time of amalgamation will be transferred to _____	New firm's account	P&L adjustment account	Capital accounts	P&L adjustment	Capital expenditure
5	provident fund contribution payable by a firm as on the date of dissolution is treated as _____ creditors	secured	unsecured	preferential	non-recoverable	Permutation
6	_____ developed a theory of bureucratic management.	Max Waber	Karl Marx	Peter Drucker	Henry Ford	Objective functions
7	Dharma in sanskrit means _____ in life.	Purpose	Progress	Passion	Problem	Median
8	_____ is one of the dimensions of management stated by Peter Drucker.	Time	Space	Motion	Money	Coefficient of variation
9	Authority refers to _____.	Power to take decesions	Reward for action	Obligation	Responsibility	Between 0 and 1
10	_____ is the function of management facilitates SWOT analysis.	Planning	Organising	Staffing	Directing	1
11	_____ is the presentation of accountig iformation in such a way to assist management in decision making	Cost Accounting	Financial Accounting	Management Accounting	Sales Accounting	2
12	The focus of Management Accounting is on _____	Tax preparation	External reporting	Internal reporting	Auditing	4
13	Which of the following is a one of the technique of management accounting?	Common Size Statement	Cost Statemet	Assetts Statement	Liability Statement	3
14	Which of the following is not a current assets?	Debtors	Stock	Bills Payable	Cash	1
15	Which of the following is not a current Liabilities?	Creditors	Bank Overdraft	Bills Payable	Bills Receivable	4

16	In which of the following phase there is considerable fall in production, employment, income and investment?	Recession	Depression	Recovery	Prosperity	1
17	MEC curve	Slopes Upwards	Slopes Downwards	Remains constant	Horizontal	1
18	The quantity of money supply is determined by	Demand and supply of money	Capital market	Money Market	Monetary Authority	4
19	The average number of times a unit of money is used for making payments for final goods and services is known as	Transaction Velocity	Monetary Velocity	Income Velocity	Growth Velocity	1
20	According to Keynes, interest is	Determined by the demand for and supply of money	Determined by real factor	Determined by rate of inflation	Determined by the monetary authority	1
21	In which of the following phase there is considerable fall in production, employment, income and investment?	Recession	Depression	Recovery	Prosperity	2
22	MEC curve	Slopes Upwards	Slopes Downwards	Remains constant	Horizontal	3
23	The quantity of money supply is determined by	Demand and supply of money	Capital market	Money Market	Monetary Authority	1
24	The average number of times a unit of money is used for making payments for final goods and services is known as	Transaction Velocity	Monetary Velocity	Income Velocity	Growth Velocity	4
25	According to Keynes, interest is	Determined by the demand for and supply of money	Determined by real factor	Determined by rate of inflation	Determined by the monetary authority	2

**SAMPLE QUESTIONS : BCOM SEMESTER- V**

Sr.No	Questions	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Correct Answer
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1	Main Purpose of packaging is _____	selling	pricing	protection of the product	idea generation	protection of the product
2	One of the internal factors affecting pricing decisions is _____	Changing external environment	competition	costs	nature of the market	costs
3	Price is the only element of the marketing mix that _____	generates costs	generates revenue	generates demand	generates interest in the product	generates revenues
4	One of the internal factors affecting pricing decisions is _____	costs	Government policies and regulations	Objectives of the organization	Promotional Costs	Government policies and regulations
5	Maturity stage of the product life cycle is also known as _____	Market Acceptance Stage	Pioneering Stage	Plateau stage	Awareness Stage	Plateau stage
6	Process of ascertainment of costs is known as	Costing	Cost reporting	Cost control	Finance	Costing
7	Which of the following statements is true ?	The word "cost" has the same meaning in all situations in which it is used	Different cost concepts and classifications are used for different purposes	All organizations incur the same types of costs	Costs incurred in one year are always useful in the following year(s)	Different cost concepts and classifications are used for different purposes
8	Cost of materials used is Rs 50,000, opening stock of material is Rs 4,000 and closing stock of material is Rs 6,000. Purchase of material is	50000	52000	60000	48000	52000
9	Variable cost per unit	Varies when output varies	Remains constant	Increases when output increases	Decreases when output decreases	Varies when output varies
10	Which of the following costs will vary directly with the level of production?	Total manufacturing costs	Total cost of sales	Variable selling costs	Variable product costs	Variable product costs
11	Every assessee is a person and _____.	Every person is also an assessee	Every person need not be an assessee	An individual is always an assessee	Every person need to be assessee	Every person need not be an assessee

12	Total income of a person is determined on the basis of his _____.	Citizenship	Residential status	Marital status	Non residential status	Residential status
13	Deduction under section 80 D in respect of medical insurance premium is allowed to _____.	an Individual	Any assessee	An Individual and HUF	Builder	An Individual and HUF
14	Share of a profit received by a partner of partnership firm is _____.	Fully exempt	Fully taxable	Partly taxable	Fully and partly taxable	Fully exempt
15	Uncommuted pension received by a government employee is _____.	Exempt	Taxable	1/3 exempt	Fully exempt	Taxable
16	depreciation shall be debited to which account?	Trading A/C	capital A/C	Profit and loss A/C	in the balance sheet	Profit and loss A/C
17	conversion of cumulative preference to non cumulative preference it is called...	reduction in share capital	variation in capital	alteration in capital	multiplication in capital	variation in capital
18	a limited company may alter the share capital so as to	increase its reserve capital	sub divide its share into smaller amount	preference to equity share	equity to preference capital	sub divide its share into smaller amount
19	share o Rs.100 each altered into Rs. 10 each its called	consolidation	sub-division	conversion	surrender	sub-division
20	credit balance of capital reserve can be utilise for	issue of new share	issue of debenture	writting off defferred	capital reserve	writting off defferred
21	Since 1951, India has been a _____ economy.	Socialist	Mixed	Capitalist	Feudal	<b>Mixed</b>
22	Which factor was one of the primary causes of balance of payments crisis in 1991?	Low rate of inflation	surplus budget	high interest rate	Raising oil prices and poor remittance	<b>Raising oil prices and poor remittance</b>
23	Which of the following was not feature of new industrial policy 1991?	Abolition of industrial licensing	Setting up of new public sector enterprises	Permitted foreign investment	Removal of MRTP limit	<b>Setting up of new public sector enterprises</b>
24	Capital adequacy norms helps to	Increase banks profits	Maintain financial stability	Control inflation	Reduce balance of payments deficit	<b>Maintain financial stability</b>
25	Which of the following is not true of social infrastructure	It includes the education and health network	It is aimed at improving quality of life	It is an investment in human capital	Increasing foreign exchange	<b>Increasing foreign exchange</b>