

ONE MARKS

Chapter 1 Historical Background of Commerce in The Sub-Continent

1. The place where the goods are sold is _____
 - a) Angadi
 - b) Market
 - c) Nalangadi
 - d) Allangadi
2. Hindrance of place is removed by _____
 - a) Transport b) Warehouse
 - c) Salesman d) Insurance
3. Who wrote "Arthasasthra" ?
 - a) Kautilya
 - b) Chanakya
 - c) Thiruvalluvar
 - d) Elangovadigal
4. Trade and Commerce was common to _____ Dynasty.
 - a) pallava
 - b) Chola
 - c) Pandya
 - d) Chera
5. _____ was first sultan who paved way in the dense forest and helped traders to move from one market place to others place for their commercial caravans.
 - a) Balban
 - b) Vasco da Gama
 - c) Akbar
 - d) Alauddin Khilji

Chapter 2 Objectives of Business

1. The Primary objective of a business is
 - a. Making Profit
 - b. Not Making Profit
 - c. Special skill
 - d. None of the above
2. Occupation of a Doctor is
 - a) Employment
 - b) Business
 - c) Profession
 - d) Sole Proprietor
3. The following does not characterize business activity?
 - a) Production of goods and services
 - b) Presence of Risk
 - c) Sale or exchange of goods and services
 - d) Salary or wages

4. Activities undertaken out of love and affection or with social service motive are termed as:

- a) Economic activities
- b) Monetary activities
- c) Non Economic Activities

- d) Financial Activities

Chapter 3 Classification of Business Activities

1. The industries engaged in extraction of iron ore are known as

- a. Construction Industries
- b. Manufacturing Industries
- c. Extraction Industries
- d. Genetic Industries

2. Auxiliaries to trade is also called as

- a. Trade
- b. Advertisement
- c. Warehousing
- d. Aids to Trade

3. Production which involves several stages for manufacturing finished products is known as

- a. Analytical Industry
- b. Synthetic Industry
- c. Processing Industry
- d. None of the above

4. Normally high level risk involved in

- a. Industry
- b. Commerce
- c. Trade
- d. All of the above

5. Commerce is mainly concerned with

- a. Connecting producer and consumer
- b. Pricing of Goods
- c. Buying and Selling of goods
- d. Manufacturing of goods

Chapter 4 Sole Proprietorship

1. Which is the oldest form of Business organisation?

- a. Sole Proprietorship
- b. Partnership
- c. Co-operative Society
- d. Company

2. In which form the owner, establisher and manager is only one?
 - a. Joint Enterprise
 - b. Government Company
 - c. Co-operative Society
 - d. Sole Proprietor
3. A major disadvantage of sole proprietorship is _____
 - a. Limited liability
 - b. Unlimited liability
 - c. Easy Formation
 - d. Quick decision
4. From the following which one is Non corporate form of business?
 - a. Joint stock company
 - b. Sole trading business
 - c. Government company
 - d. Co-operatives

Chapter 5 Hindu Undivided Family and Partnership

1. The firm of Hindu Undivided Family is managed by whom?
 - a. Owner b. Karta
 - c. Manager d. Partner
2. In the firm of Hindu Undivided Family, how one gets the membership?
 - a. By Agreement
 - b. By Birth
 - c. By Investing Capital
 - d. By Managing
3. The members in the joint hindu family are called _____
 - a. Karta b. coparceners
 - c. generations d. partners
4. 'Only the male members in the family get the right of inheritance by birth' as _____
 - a. Hindu law b. Mitakshara Law
 - c. Dayabhaga law d. None of these
5. A partnership is formed by _____
 - a. agreement
 - b. relationship among persons
 - c. the direction of government
 - d. Friendship
6. Registration of partnership is _____
 - a. compulsory b. optional
 - c. not necessary d. none of the above

7. A temporary partnership which is formed to complete a specific job during a specified period of time is called _____
- Partnership-at-will
 - Particular partnership
 - Limited Partnership
 - Joint Venture
8. The partnership deed is also called _____
- Articles of Association
 - Articles of Partnership
 - Partnership Act
 - Partnership
9. A partnership is registered with _____
- Registrar of Companies
 - Registrar of Co-operatives
 - Registrar of Firms
 - District Collector

Chapter 6 Joint Stock Company

1. The relationship between outsiders and the company is defined in _____
- Prospectus
 - Articles of Association
 - Memorandum of Association
 - Certificate of Incorporation
2. Table A of the Companies Act is a _____
- Model minutes book
 - Model form of Balance Sheet
 - Model of AOA
 - Model of MOA
3. Which of the following is created by a Special Act of Parliament or in State Assemblies?
- Chartered company
 - Foreign company
 - Government company
 - Statutory company
4. The Board of directors of a company is elected by _____
- Creditors
 - Debtors
 - Debenture holders
 - Share holders (members)
5. Companies established as a result of a charter granted by the King or Queen of a country is called _____
- Chartered companies
 - Statutory companies
 - Registered companies
 - Foreign companies

Chapter 7 Cooperative Organisation

1. Membership in a cooperative organization is:
 - a) Not open to all
 - b) Selective
 - c) Open to all
 - d) None of them
2. Cooperative fails because of
 - a) Unlimited membership
 - b) Cash trading
 - c) Mismanagement
 - d) Loss-making
3. All cooperatives are established with
 - a) Philanthropic motive
 - b) Service motive
 - c) Profit motive
 - d) Reform motive
4. Consumers Co-operation was first successful in _____
 - a) England
 - b) USA
 - c) Swiss
 - d) India
5. Rochdale society of equitable pioneers was started by _____
 - a) Robert owen
 - b) H.C.Calvert
 - c) Talmaki
 - d) Lambert

Chapter 8 Multi National Corporations (Mncs)

1. A Multinational Corporation can be defined as a firm which
 - a) is beyond the control of any government
 - b) is one of the top 200 firms in the world
 - c) owns companies in more than one country
 - d) All the above
2. Centralised control in MNC's implies control exercised by
 - a) Branches
 - b) Subsidiaries
 - c) Headquarters
 - d) Parliament
3. Enterprises operating in several countries but managed from one country is termed as _____
 - a) Government company
 - b) Multinational Company
 - c) Private company
 - d) Joint Venture
4. Dispersal of decision making power to branches/affiliates/subsidiaries by head\ office represents _____
 - a) Centralisation
 - b) Decentralisation
 - c) Power
 - d) Integration
5. Coca-Cola company is an example of _____
 - a) MNC
 - b) Government company
 - c) Joint Venture
 - d) Public company

Chapter 9 Government Organisation

1. The share capital of the government company must not be less than
a) 49 % b) 51 % c) 50 % d) 25 %
2. Airport Authority of India is a public enterprise. Identify the form of organisation
a) Statutory Corporations
b) Departmental Undertakings
c) Multi-National Corporations
d) State Owned Company
3. The oldest form of organisation in public sector
a) Public Sector Undertakings
b) Departmental Undertakings
c) Multi National Corpotions
d) Statutory Corpotion
4. A Government company purchases shares in the name of
a) Prime Minister
b) President
c) Chief Justice of India
d) State Chief Minister
5. The primary objective of the state enterprises is to _____
a) Earn profit
b) Provide Employment
c) Serve the People
d) All the Above

Chapter 10 Reserve Bank of India

1. Which bank has the power to issue bank notes?
(a) Central bank
(b) Commercial bank
(c) Co-operative banks
(d) Foreign banks
2. The Central bank of India is
(a) PNB
(b) SBI
(c) ICICI
(d) RBI
3. The Reserve Bank of India commenced its operations from April 1,
(a) 1936
(b) 1935
(c) 1934
(d) 1933

4. Bankers are not only dealers of money but also leaders in
 - (a) Economic development
 - (b) Trade development
 - (c) Industry development
 - (d) Service development
5. Which of the following is not a function of a central bank?
 - (a) Guiding and regulating the banking system of a country
 - (b) Deal with the general public
 - (c) Acts essentially as Government banker
 - (d) Maintains deposit accounts of all other banks

Chapter 11 Types of Banks

1. Which bank is not a Industrial Bank?
 - (a) ICICI (b) HSBC
 - (c) SIDBI (d) IDBI
2. The Local Area Banks are promoting
 - (a) Rural savings
 - (b) Business savings
 - (c) Industrial development
 - (d) Agricultural development
3. Foreign banks are begun their operation since
 - (a) 1978 (b) 1979
 - (c) 1980 (d) 1981

Chapter 12 Functions of Commercial banks

1. Electronic banking can be done through
 - (a) Computers (b) Mobile phones
 - (c) ATM (d) All of the above
2. Minimum how much amount can be transferred through RTGS?
 - (a) Any amount (b) 50,000 (c) 2 lakh (d) 5 lakh
3. The largest commercial bank of India
 - (a) ICICI (b) SBI
 - (c) PNB (d) RBI
4. In which kind of account, it is compulsory to deposit certain amount at certain time?
 - (a) Saving deposit
 - (b) Fixed deposit
 - (c) Current deposit
 - (d) Recurring deposit
5. Which of the following is not a type of advance provided by commercial bank?
 - (a) Collecting and supplying business information
 - (b) Overdraft (c) Cash credit (d) Discounting of bills

Chapter 13 Warehousing

1. Warehouses remove the hindrance of _____
 - a) Person
 - b) Time
 - c) Risk
 - d) Knowledge
2. A warehouse holds goods as a _____ center.
 - a) Marketing b) sorting
 - c) distribution d) selling
3. _____ can be given as a collateral security for getting financial assistance from bank.
 - a) Dock warrant
 - b) Warehouse receipt
 - c) Dock receipt
 - d) Warehouse warrant
4. _____ warehouses are licensed by the government and are permitted to accept the goods on bond.
 - a) Bonded b) Cold Storage c) Public d) All the Above
5. _____ warehouses are used for storing perishable goods like fruits, vegetables etc.
 - a) Bonded b) Private c) Cold storage d) Co-operative
6. The document which authorizes to deliver the goods either in part or full is called _____.
 - a) Warehouse warrant b) Dock Receipt c) Dock warrant d) None of these
7. The Institutional warehouse started with the support of the government is _____.
 - a) Bonded Warehouse
 - b) Public Warehouse
 - c) Food Corporation of India
 - d) Custom Bonded.

Chapter 14 Transportation

1. Transport removes the hindrance of
 - a. Time b. Place c. Person d. Knowledge
2. Air consignment note is prepared in _____ forms
 - a. One b. Two. c. Three d. Four
3. _____ is a document acknowledging the receipt of goods by a carrier
 - a. Waybill b. Consignment note c. Charter d. Bill of lading
4. Which is the fastest means of transport?
 - a. Rail b. Road c. Sea d. Air

Chapter 15 Insurance

1. The basic principle of insurance is _____
 - a) Insurable Interest
 - b) Co-Operation
 - c) Subrogation
 - d) Proximate causa
2. _____ is not a type of general insurance
 - a) Marine Insurance
 - b) Life Insurance
 - c) Fidelity Insurance
 - d) Fire Insurance
3. Which of the following is not a function of insurance?
 - a) Lending Funds
 - b) Risk sharing
 - c) Capital formation
 - d) Protection of life
4. Which of the following is not applicable in insurance contract?
 - a) Unilateral contract
 - b) Conditional contract
 - c) Indemnity contract
 - d) Inter-personal contract
5. Which one of the following is a type of marine insurance?
 - a) Money back
 - b) Mediclaim
 - c) Hull insurance
 - d) Cargo insurance

Chapter 16 Emerging Service Business in India

1. A continuing relationship which provides a licence privileges to do business and provides training, merchandising for a consideration is called _____
 - a) Franchising
 - b) Factoring
 - c) Supply Chain Management
 - d) Exchange
2. A condition where a factor agrees to provide complete set of services like financing, debt collection, consultancy is called _____
 - a) Maturity Factoring
 - b) National Factoring
 - c) Full service Factoring
 - d) Recourse Factoring
3. Buying and selling of goods through electronic network is known as _____
 - a) E-commerce
 - b) internet
 - c) Website
 - d) Trade

4. An organization carrying out activities to move goods from producer to consumer is
(a) Transport (b) Logistics
(c) Channels (d) Marketing
5. The role of government in logistics management is through
(a) Legislations (b) Governance
(c) Transport (d) Distribution
6. The main benefit of Logistics is
(a) Productivity (b) Cost Minimisation
(c) Profitability (d) Storage
7. What aims for an effective management response over the longer run
(a) Logistics
(b) Supply Chain Management
(c) Demand
(d) Supply
8. The model that identifies alternatives, criteria for decision making and analyse alternatives to arrive at the best choice is
(a) Routing Model
(b) Scheduling Model
(c) Inventory Model
(d) Alternative Analysis
9. A company under outsourcing transfers activities which are ...
(a) Core
(b) Non-core
(c) Business
(d) Non business
10. Business units can reduce expenditure by outsourcing front office work like
(a) Paper work
(b) File work
(c) Billing
(d) Manufacturing
11. The main benefit of outsourcing is
(a) Productivity
(b) Cost reduction
(c) Skill
(d) Units
12. Outsourcing job is given to developing countries specifically for
(a) Cheap labour
(b) Land
(c) Capital
(d) Factors
13. Outsourcing is carried out for the benefit of
(a) Global village (b) Transport (c) Factory (d) Time and money

Chapter 17 Social Responsibility of Business and Business Ethics

1. Which type of Responsibility gives the benefit to the Society out of its profits earned?
 - (a) Legal
 - (b) Ethical
 - (c) Moral
 - (d) Economic
2. The Stakeholders of Socially Responsible business units are except
 - (a) Share Holders
 - (b) Employees
 - (c) Government
 - (d) Company
3. Assuming Social Responsibility of business helps the enterprise in
 - (a) Increase profit
 - (b) Decrease profit
 - (c) Sustainability
 - (d) Equilibrium
4. Socially Responsible business provides goods at
 - (a) high price
 - (b) low price
 - (c) reasonable price
 - (d) moderate price
5. Social Responsibility towards employees represents the following except
 - (a) reasonable remuneration
 - (b) proper facilities
 - (c) Social security
 - (d) exploitation

Chapter 18 Business Ethics and Corporate Governance

1. Which of the following helps in maximising sale of goods to society?
 - a) Business success
 - b) laws and regulations
 - c) Ethics
 - d) Professional management
2. Ethics is important for
 - a) Top management
 - b) Middle level managers
 - c) Non managerial employees
 - d) All of them
3. Which of the following does not ensure effective ethical practices in a business enterprise
 - a) Publication of a code
 - b) Involvement of employees
 - c) Establishment of compliance mechanisms
 - d) none of them

4. The role of top management is to guide the entire organisation towards

- (a) General behaviour
- (b) Organisavtion behaviour
- (c) Ethically upright behaviour
- (d) Individual behaviour

5. The ethical conduct of employees leading to standard practices results in

- (a) good behaviour
- (b) bad behaviour
- (c) ethical behaviour
- (d) correct decision making

Chapter 19 Sources of Business Finance

1. What is defined as the provision of money at the time when it is required?

- a. finance
- b. bank
- c. cash management
- d. none of these

2. Internal sources of capital are those that are _____

- a. generated through outsiders such as suppliers
- b. generated through loans from commercial banks
- c. generated through issue of shares
- d. generated within the business

3. Debenture holders are entitled to a fixed rate of _____

- a. Dividend
- b. Profits
- c. Interest
- d. Ratios

4. Public deposits are the deposits which are raised directly from _____

- a. The public
- b. The directors
- c. The auditors
- d. The owners

5. Equity shareholders are the _____ of a company

- a. Creditors
- b. Owners
- c. Debtors
- d. Employees

6. Funds required for purchasing current assets is an example for

- a. Fixed Capital Requirement
- b. Ploughing Back of Profits
- c. Working Capital Requirement
- d. Lease Financing

7. Which of the following holder is given voting right?

- a. Debentures
- b. Preference Shares
- c. Equity shares
- d. Bonds

8. It may be wise to finance fixed assets through _____

- a. Creditors
- b. Long term debts
- c. Bank Overdraft
- d. Bills Discounting

Chapter 20 International Finance

1. An instrument representing ownership interest in securities of a foreign issuer is called _____

- a. an ownership certificate
- b. a depositary receipt.
- c. an ownership receipt
- d. None of the above.

2. Issuance of DRs is based on the increase of demand in the

- a. International market
- b. Local market
- c. Existing shareholders
- d. All of the above

3. ADRs are issued in

- a. Canada
- b. China
- c. India
- d. The USA

4. Depositary receipts that are traded in an international market other than the United States are called

- a. Global Depositary Receipts
- b. International Depositary Receipts.
- c. Open Market Depositary Receipts
- d. Special Drawing Rights.

5. _____ bond is a special type of bond issued in the currency other than the home currency.

- a. Government Bonds
- b. Foreign Currency Convertible Bond
- c. Corporate Bonds
- d. Investment Bonds

Chapter 21 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

1. MSMED Act was enacted in the year
 - (a) 2004
 - (b) 2007
 - (c) 2006
 - (d) 2008

2. MSMEs are important for the nation's economy because they significantly contribute to
 - (a) industrial production
 - (b) exports
 - (c) employment
 - (d) all the above

3. Self help groups convert the savings into a common fund known as
 - (a) Common fund
 - (b) Group corpus fund
 - (c) Group fund
 - (d) none of the above

4. There are _____ distinct modes of credit to Self Help Groups.
 - (a) 1
 - (b) 2
 - (c) 3
 - (d) 4

5. Investment limit of a micro enterprise under manufacturing sector does not exceed _____ lakhs
 - (a) 10
 - (b) 20
 - (c) 25
 - (d) 50

Chapter 22 Types of Trade

1. The purchase of goods from a foreign country is called-----
 - a. Import
 - b. Export
 - c. Entrepot
 - d. Re-export

2. When goods are imported for the purpose of export it is called as-----.
 - a. Foreign Trade
 - b. Home Trade
 - c. Entrepot
 - d. Trade

3. ----- acts as a connective link between the producer and the consumer.
 - a. Trade
 - b. Industry
 - c. Commerce
 - d. Business

4. The aim of home trade is -----.
 - a. To raise the standard of living
 - b. To provide the essential goods and services economically
 - c. To raise the national income
 - d. To obtain all types of goods.
5. Internal trade can be classified into -----categories
 - a. Three
 - b. Four
 - c. Two
 - d. Five

Chapter 23 Channels of Distribution

1. Trade middleman who acts as a link between wholesaler and customers refers to a -----.
 - a. Producer
 - b. Broker
 - c. Retailer
 - d. Customer
2. Who is the first middleman in the channel of distribution?
 - a. Wholesaler b. Producer c. Retailer d. Customer
3. -----buy the goods from the producer and sell it to the retailers.
 - a. Manufacturer b. Wholesaler
 - c. Retailer d. Consumers
4. ----- are agents who merely bring the buyer and the seller into contact.
 - a. Broker b. Commission agent c. Selling agent d. stockiest
5. Merchant middlemen can be classified into ----- categories.
 - a. Three b. Two c. Five d. Four
6. Wholesalers deal in ----- quantity of goods.
 - a. Small b. Large c. Medium d. Limited

7. A ----- is a mercantile agent to whom goods are entrusted for sale by a principal and takes physical possession of the goods, but does not obtain ownership.
 - a. Broker
 - b. Factor
 - c. Warehouse-keeper
 - d. Commission agent

Chapter 24 Retailing

1. Retailers deal in _____ quantity of goods
 - a) Small
 - b) Large
 - c) Medium
 - d) Limited
2. Small scale Fixed retailers include _____
 - a) General stores
 - b) Pedlars
 - c) Cheap Jacks
 - d) Hawkers
3. Small shops which deal in a particular line of products are called as _____
 - a) Market traders
 - b) Single line stores
 - c) Sugar market
 - d) Street stalls
4. _____ are mobile traders who deal in low priced articles with no fixed place of business.
 - a) Shopping malls
 - b) Super markets
 - c) Street stalls
 - d) Itinerant traders

Chapter 25 International Business

1. Movement of goods , services, intellectual property, human assets, technology and so on among the countries.
 - (a) International Trade
 - (b) International business
 - (c) Entrepot Trade
 - (d) Internal trade
2. Goods are imported for purpose of re export to another country is termed as _____.
 - (a) Import Trade
 - (b) Export Trade
 - (c) Entrepot Trade
 - (d) International trade
3. Movement of goods , services among the countries.
 - (a) International Trade
 - (b) International business
 - (c) Entrepot Trade
 - (d) Internal trade

4. Selling of goods from home country to foreign country is called
(a) Home Trade (b) Entrepot Trade
(c) Foreign Trade (d) Joint Venture

Chapter 26 Export and Import Procedures

1. EPC stands for
 - a) Export processing commission
 - b) Export Promotion Council
 - c) Export Carriage council
 - d) Export Promotion Congress
2. STC is expansion for
 - a) State Training Centre
 - b) State Training Council
 - c) State Trading Centre
 - d) State Trading Corporation
3. An ----- is document prepared by importer an sent to the exporter to buy the goods
 - a) Invoice
 - b) Indent
 - c) Enquiry
 - d) Charter Party
4. The ----- receipt is an acknowledgement of receipt of goods on the ship issued by the Captain
 - a) Shipping Bill
 - b) Bill of Lading
 - c) Mate's Receipt
 - d) Consular Invoice
5. The Exporters appoint the ----- agent to fulfill the customs formalities
 - a) Clearing Agent
 - b) Forwarding Agent
 - c) Commission Agent
 - d) Factor

Chapter 27 Facilitators of International Business

1. General Agreement on Tariff and Trade was signed on
 - a. 30-October-1947
 - b. 29-October-1947
 - c. 28-October-1947
 - d. 26-October-1947
2. WTO was established on
 - a. 1-1-1996
 - b. 1-1-1997
 - c. 1-1-1995
 - d. 1-1-1994

3. The headquarter of WTO is located at
 - a. New York
 - b. London
 - c. Geneva
 - d. Brazil
4. The day to day administration of WTO is entrusted with
 - a. Executive Council
 - b. General Council
 - c. Administrative Council
 - d. General Body
5. World bank is located at
 - a. Washington DC
 - b. New York
 - c. Tokyo
 - d. Hongkong

Chapter 28 Balance of Trade and Balance of Payments

1. The Statement which discloses a record of transactions between the residents of one country and residents of foreign country.
 - (a) Balance of Payment
 - (b) Balance of Trade
 - (c) Statement of Receipts and Payments
 - (d) Accounting Statement
2. The Balance of Payments councils consists of
 - (a) Current Account
 - (b) Capital Account
 - (c) Receipts and Payments Account
 - (d) Both Current Account and Capital Account
3. Foreign capital long- term loan and foreign currency reserve are recorded under
 - (a) Official Capital
 - (b) Private Capital
 - (c) Banking Capital
 - (d) Both Private and Official Capital
4. The term official capital includes
 - (a) RBI holdings of foreign currencies
 - (b) Special Drawing Rights held by the Government
 - (c) Both A and B
 - (d) Foreign Investment
5. Balance of payments surplus indicates
 - (a) Exports are more than the Imports
 - (b) Imports are more than Exports
 - (c) Exports and Imports are at Equilibrium
 - (d) Exports and Imports are above Equilibrium

Chapter 29 Elements of Contract

1. An agreement enforceable by law is a
 - (a) Enforceable acceptance
 - (b) Accepted offer
 - (c) Approved promise
 - (d) Contract
2. Every promise and every set of promises, forming the consideration for each other, is an
 - (a) Agreement
 - (b) Contract
 - (c) Offer
 - (d) Acceptance
3. Void agreement signifies
 - (a) Agreement illegal in nature
 - (b) Agreement not enforceable by law
 - (c) Agreement violating legal procedure
 - (d) Agreement against public policy.
4. Acceptance to be valid must
 - (a) Be absolute
 - (b) Be unqualified
 - (c) Both be absolute & unqualified
 - (d) Be conditional.
5. A contract with or by a minor is a
 - (a) Valid contract
 - (b) Void contract
 - (c) Voidable contract
 - (d) Voidable at the option of either party.

Chapter 30 Performance of Contract

1. On the valid performance of the contractual obligations by the parties, the contract
 - a. Is discharged
 - b. Become enforceable
 - c. Becomes void
 - d. Becomes legal
2. Which of the following persons can perform the contract?
 - a. Promisor alone
 - b. Legal representatives of promisor
 - c. Agent of the promisor
 - d. All the above

3. A, B, C jointly promised to pay Rs.50,000 to D. Before performance of the contract, C dies. Here, the contract
- Becomes void on C's death
 - Should be performed by A and B along with C's legal representatives.
 - Should be performed by A and B alone.
 - Should be renewed between A, B and D.
4. Which of these parties cannot demand performance of promise?
- Promisee
 - Any of the Joint Promisees
 - On the death of a Promisee, his Legal Representative.
 - Stranger to the Contract
5. A person is said to be a third person if he is not a
- promisor
 - promisee
 - agent
 - Legal Representative

Chapter 31 Discharge and Breach of a Contract

1. On the valid performance of the contractual obligation by the parties, the contract
- Is discharged
 - Becomes enforceable
 - Becomes void
 - None of these
2. An agreement to do an act impossible in itself under Section.56 is
- Void
 - Valid
 - Voidable
 - Unenforceable
3. Any agreement which becomes impossible to perform under various circumstances
- Voidable
 - Void
 - Valid
 - None of these
4. Discharge by mutual agreement may involve
- Novation
 - Rescission
 - Alteration
 - All of the above
5. The compensation given for breach of contract is
- Damage
 - Remuneration
 - Money
 - Cheque

Chapter 32 Direct Taxes

1. Income Tax is
- a business tax
 - a direct tax
 - an indirect tax
 - none of these
2. Period of assessment year is
- 1st April to 31st March
 - 1st March to 28th Feb
 - 1st July to 30th June
 - 1st Jan. to 31st Dec.

3. The year in which income is earned is known as

- a) Assessment Year
- b) Previous Year
- c) Light Year
- d) Calendar Year

4. The aggregate income under five heads is termed as

- a) Gross Total Income
- (b) Total Income
- (c) Salary Income
- (d) Business Income

5. Agricultural income earned in India is

- a) Fully Taxable
- b) Fully Exempted
- c) Not Considered for Income

Chapter 33 Indirect Taxation

1. Who is the chairman of the GST council?

- a) RBI Governor
- b) Finance Minister
- c) Prime Minister
- d) President of India

2. GST Stands for

- a) Goods and Supply Tax
- b) Government Sales Tax
- c) Goods and Services Tax
- d) General Sales Tax

3. What kind of Tax the GST is?

- a) Direct Tax
- b) Indirect Tax
- c) Dependence on the Type of Goods and Services
- d) All Business Organisations

4. What is IGST?

- (a) Integrated Goods and Service Tax
- (b) Indian Goods and Service Tax
- (c) Initial Goods and Service Tax
- (d) All the Above

5. In India GST became effective from?

- a) 1st April, 2017
- b) 1st January, 2017
- c) 1st July, 2017
- d) 1st March, 2017