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| Question | Discount is allowed by Sejal to Mohit. What should be passed in the books of Sejal? |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Credit Mohit A/c and debit Discount Allowed A/C | correct |
| option | Debit Mohit A/c and credit Discount Received A/c. | incorrect |
| option | Credit Sejal A/c and debit Discount Allowed A/C | incorrect |
| option | Debit Sejal A/c and credit Discount Received A/C | incorrect |
| Solution | when a discount is been allowed by Sejal to Mohit, the necessary journal entry in the books of Sejal would be: discount allowed A/c. Dr To Mohit A/c(Being discount allowed by Sejal to Mohit) |  |
| marks | 1 - | 0 |
| Question | In case of a new machinery, which of the following is not included in the original cost: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | invoice price of the machinery | incorrect |
| option | taxes | incorrect |
| option | carriage cost + installation cost | incorrect |
| option | none of the above | correct |
| Solution | In case of new machinery, all thses are included |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Accounts of banks should be audited by a person duly qualified under any law to be auditors of the company,as per provisions of $\qquad$ and with approval of $\qquad$ |  |

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| type | multiple_choice |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | Banking Regulation Act section 29,RBI | incorrect |
| option | Banking Regulation <br> Act,section 30,RBI | correct |
| option | Banking Regulation Act section 30,central Govt | incorrect |
| option | banking regulation Act section 29, central Govt | incorrect |
| Solution | Accounts of banks should be audited by a person duly qualified under any law,to be auditorsof the company, as per provisions of banking regulation Act section 30 and with approval of RBI |  |
| marks |  | 0 回 |
| Question | The final accounts of banking companies are to be prepared as per provision of: |  |
| type | multiple_choice $\square$ |  |
| option | companies Act | incorrect |
| option | Banking Regulation Act | correct |
| option | RBI Act | incorrect |
| option | All the above | incorrect |
| Solution | The final accounts of banking companies are to be prepared as per provisions of banking Regulation Act |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Entries relating to goods are made in (a)sales account (b) purchase account (c) sales returns account (d) purchase returns account (e) stock account ? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | a to e all | correct |
| option | a to d only | incorrect |

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| option | a to conly | incorrect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | a to d only | incorrect |
| Solution | Entries relating to goods are made in (a) sales account (b) purchase account (c) sales returns account (d) purchase returns account (e) stock account |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Identify whether the following assertion is correct and does it follow the reason given below. Assertion: Accounting standards are like laws. Reason: In this respect, they limit the area within which an accountant has to function. |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | The assertion statement is correct and it does follow the reason provided. | incorrect |
| option | The assertion statement is correct and it does not follow the reason provided. | correct |
| option | The assertion statement is incorrect. | incorrect |
| option | The reason statement is correct | incorrect |
| Solution | Accounting standards do not aim to introduce rigidity in accounting. They only limit the flexibility and provide the accountants realistic guidelines. If the specific circumstances of an enterprise do not justify the application of a certain accounting standard, the alternative practice, regarded as more suitable, may be adopted. However, in the event of any deviation from the standards, it will be duty of the accountant to make adequate disclosure of the fact in the |  |

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|  | financial statements so that users of such statements may be aware of such deviations. Thus, the correct option is (b) |
| :---: | :---: |
| marks | 0 |
| Question | Identify whether the following assertion is correct and does it follow the reason given below. Assertion: Accounting conventions differ from concepts. Reason: It is because of uniform adoption of accounting concepts in different enterprises while it may not be so in case of accounting conventions. |
| type | multiple_choice |
| option | The assertion statement is correct and it does follow the reason provided. |
| option | The assertion statement is incorrect and it does not follow the reason provided. |
| option | The assertion statement is incorrect. |
| option | The reason statement is correct incorrect |
| Solution | An accounting convention may be defined as a custom or generally accepted practice which is adopted either by general agreement or common consent among accountants. Accounting conventions differ from concepts in respect to the following: - Accounting concepts are established by law while accounting conventions are guidelines based upon custom, or usage or general agreement. There is no role of personal judgments or individual bias in the adoption of accounting concepts whereas they may play a crucial role in the following accounting conventions. It |

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|  | is because of uniform adoption of accounting concepts in different enterprises while it may not be so in case of accounting conventions. Thus, the correct option is (a) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | when the value of inventory is ascertained from books of stock, it is called: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | periodic inventory | incorrect |
| option | first in first out inventory | incorrect |
| option | perpetual inventory | correct |
| option | last in first out inventory | incorrect |
| Solution | when the value of inventory is ascertained from books of stock, it is called perpetual inventory. |  |
| marks | 1 - | 0 |
| Question | Which among the following will not be included in Cash flows from Operating Activities? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Cash receipts from the sale of goods and rendering of services | incorrect |
| option | Cash receipts from sale of fixed assets | correct |
| option | Cash payments to and on behalf of employees | incorrect |
| option | Cash receipts from royalties, fees, commissions and other revenue | incorrect |
| Solution | Cash flows from operating activities include the cash generated or used in the major revenue producing |  |

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|  | activities of the business. Therefore, they generally result from the transactions or events that are included for determination of net profit or loss. Cash receipt from sale of fixed assets is not included in operating activity since sale of fixed assets is not the routine business of the firm. It will be a part of investing activity. Hence, the correct answer is option (b). |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | banks have adopted computerized accounting and for this purpose they prefer to make use of: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | core business solution environment | incorrect |
| option | centralised banking solution environment | correct |
| option | stand alone networking | incorrect |
| option | all the above | incorrect |
| Solution | Central banking software and solutions that enable banks to manage and settle securities and financial transactions. browse our collection of Central banking system to meet your business architectural and functionality needs so option (2) is correct |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Banks generally maintain the following types of book (a) principle books of account (b) subsidiary books © statistical records. |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | $a$ and b only | incorrect |
| option | b and c only | incorrect |
| option | a and conly | incorrect |

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| option | a to call | correct |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Solution | Banks generally maintain principle books of account,subsidiary books and statistical records |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | A company has 2 lac shares and its net profit after tax is Rs. 10 lac.The earning per share is : |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Rs. 20 | incorrect |
| option | RS. 10 | incorrect |
| option | Rs. 5 | correct |
| option | Rs. 2 | incorrect |
| Solution | Calculation shall be made as net profit after tax and preference dividend/ no.of equity shares.Hence 10 $\mathrm{lac} / 2 \mathrm{lac}=$ Rs .5 per share |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | The acceptance of the bank which is outstanding at the end of the year is shown in the balance sheet as |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Current liability | incorrect |
| option | Contingent Liability | correct |
| option | Current Asset | incorrect |
| option | Fixed Asset | incorrect |
| Solution | A bank is more creditworthy compared to its customer, due to which the bank is called to accept or endorse a bill on behalf of its customers. Wherein the bank has to pay the bill in the event of a client failing to honour the bill on the due date. As against this liability, the bank has a corresponding claim against the customer on whose behalf it has undertaken to be a party to the bill, either as an acceptor or as an |  |

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|  | endorser. Such Acceptance (Liabilities) are outstanding at the close of the year and the corresponding asset (security) is disclosed as a Contingent liability. For safety purposes, banks collect from their customers a security deposit equivalent to the amount of the bill accepted on their behalf. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | What denotes that the fixed rate of dividend is payable on preference shares. In case of dividend are not paid to preference shareholders, it will affect the fund arising. capacity of the firm. Hence the dividend is usually paid regularly on preference shares except when there are no profits to pay dividends? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Cost of preference share capital | correct |
| option | Cost of equity capital | incorrect |
| option | Cost of redeemable preference share | incorrect |
| option | Cost of irredeemable preference share | incorrect |
| Solution | An amount paid by a company as dividend to preference shareholders is known as cost of preference share capital. It is a small unit of a company's capital which bears a fixed rate of dividend and the holder of it gets a dividend when the company earns profit. is that part of the cost of capital in which we calculate the amount which is payable to preference shareholders in the form of dividend with fixed rate. It is capital that is dividend committed and paid by the company. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |

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|  | II. Solvency | B. •capital turn over ratio •fixed asset ratio turn over ratio •stock turn over ratio •debtors turn over ratio • creditors turn over ratio |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | III. <br> Profitability ratio | C. •current ratio •liquid ratio • absolute liquid ratio |  |
|  | IV. Activity ratio | D. • debt equity ratio • proprietary ratio |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |  |
| option | I-B, II -D, III -A, IV -C |  | incorrect |
| option | I-D, II -A, III -B, IV -C |  | incorrect |
| option | I-C, II -A, III-D, IV-B |  | incorrect |
| option | I-C, II-D, III -A, IV-B |  | correct |
| Solution | classification of ratios is done on the basis of the financial statements from which the ratios are calculated- |  |  |
|  | I. Liquidity ratio |  | A. •current ratio •liquid ratio • absolute liquid ratio |
|  | II. Solvency ratio |  | B. - debt equity ratio • proprietary ratio |
|  | III. Profitability ratio |  | C •grows profit ratio • net profit ratio •operating profit ratio • operating ratio |
|  | Iv. Activity ratio |  | D. •capital turnover ratio fixed asset turnover ratio - stock turnover ratio |

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|  |  | - debtors' turnover ratio • creditors turnover ratio |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Income of a minor who is suffering from a disability shall be assessed in the hands of |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Minor himself | correct |
| option | Minor's Father | incorrect |
| option | Minor's Mother | incorrect |
| option | Minor's Parents whosoever income is higher | incorrect |
| Solution | The income of a minor is to be included in the income of his or her parents, whose total income, excluding the minor's income, is greater. However, the income derived by the minor from manual work or any activity involving his skill, talent or specialised knowledge or experience will not be included in the income of his parents. Further, the income of a minor child suffering from any disability of the nature specified in section 80 U shall not be included in the hands of the parent but shall be assessed in the hands of the child. In the case of a minor married daughter also the clubbing provisions are applicable. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | (I) The analysis also known as Scenario analysis (II) It is a technique in which the profit (NPV) in relation to change in a particular factor is determine (III) The objectives of this analysis are to ascertain profitability (NPV) under different situation Which kind of analysis is being referred to here.? And the above three statements about this analysis are true or false? |  |

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| type | multiple_choice |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | True statements about ratio analysis | incorrect |
| option | False statements about cash flow analysis | incorrect |
| option | True statements about fund flow analysis | incorrect |
| option | True statements about sensitivity analysis | correct |
| Solution | Sensitivity analysis is a financial model that determines how target variables are affected based on changes in other variables known as input variables. It is a way to predict the outcome of a decision given a certain range of variables. A sensitivity analysis generates quantitative data based on the behavior of outputs in response to changing inputs. It allows us to understand the effect of fluctuations in selected variables on your profitability. So, the sensitivity analysis is used to understand the effect of a set of independent variables on some dependent variable under certain specific conditions. E.g.; a financial analyst wants to find out the effect of a company's net worked capital on its profit margin. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | The sensitivity of the bond price to changes in the interest rate is called: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | duration of the bond | incorrect |
| option | bond volatility | correct |
| option | yield to maturity of the bond | incorrect |
| option | intrinsic value of the bond | incorrect |

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| Solution | The sensitivity of the bond price to changes in the interest rate is called bond volatility |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Many small transactions are not recorded dseparately in the accounts of a firm. These are included in the miscellaneous items for recording purposes.this is done because of use of: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | convention of materiality | correct |
| option | convention of conservatism | incorrect |
| option | convention of accounting of full disclosure | incorrect |
| option | convention of consistency | incorrect |
|  | as per convention of materiality information should be recorded.It depends upon the nature of business and circumstances as to what is material and what is not.recording of small transactions separetly involves huge cost due to which these are grouped together these do not have significant bearing on the business. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Pass the journal entry of the following transaction given below: Bought goods from K for 20,000 at a trade discount of $10 \%$ and cash discount of $2 \%$. He paid 60\% immediately. (I) M Dr. 18,000 To Discount Received 216 To K 7200 To Cash 10,584 (II) M Dr. 18,000 To Discount Received 319 To K 7200 To Cash 10,544 (III) M Dr. 19,000 To Discount Received 216 To K 2200 To Cash 10.584 |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | I | correct |

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| option | II | incorrect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | III | incorrect |
| option | None of the above are correct | incorrect |
| Solution | Total amount 20,000Less: 10\% trade discount 2000Net 18,000 (20,000-2000) Cash purchases $60 \%$ of 18,000 10,800Less: Cash discount $2 \%$ of 10,800 216Amount paid 10,584Credit purchase $40 \%$ of 18,000 7200Thus, the correct option is (a) |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | A $10 \%$ bond with face value of Rs. 1000 is purchased at Rs.900.what is the current yield ? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | 11.11\% | correct |
| option | 10.00\% | incorrect |
| option | 9.09\% | incorrect |
| option | 8.71\% | incorrect |
| Solution | $100 / 900=11.11 \% \quad \square$ |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | For a given maturity, the change in bond price will be $\qquad$ with the decrease in the YTM of the bond than the change in bond price with an equal increase in the YTM of the bond. |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | smaller | incorrect |
| option | greater | correct |
| option | equal | incorrect |
| option | none of the above | incorrect |
| Solution | Theory-for a given maturity the change in bond price will be greater with the decrease in the YTM of the |  |

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|  | bond than the change in bond price with an equal increase in the YTM of the bond.which means that for equal sized increase and decrease in the YTM, the price movement are not symmetrical. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | The wages paid for installation of machinery by a firm have benn debited to the wages account instead of the machinery account.This is : |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | error of ommission | incorrect |
| option | error of commission | incorrect |
| option | error of principle | correct |
| option | compensating error | incorrect |
| Solution | This is error of principle becau principle has not been obse asset or liability has been r account | cause the basic accounting rved.An entry relating to ecorded for the nominal |
| marks | $1 \times$ | 0 - |
| Question | Fixed cahrges cover can be | calculated as: |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | income after interest and tax/interest charges | incorrect |
| option | income before interest and tax/interest cahrges | correct |
| option | income before interest/interest charges | incorrect |
| option | income before tax/interest charges. | incorrect |
| Solution | Fixed charges cover can be calculated as income before interest and tax/interest charges |  |

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| marks | 1 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question | Which of the following statements regarding computerised accounting is true? I. In the case of manual accounting, there is a track record of transactions whereas data Stored in the Computer is not Visible and thus, the Trail of Events is difficult to Establish. II. The risk of financial statements being manipulated is high under computerized accounting when compared to manual accounting. |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | I only | incorrect |
| option | II only | incorrect |
| option | Both I and II | correct |
| option | None of the above | incorrect |
| Solution | In the case of manual accounting, there is a track record of the transaction to its original source documents like vouchers or ledger in computerised accounting data stored in the computer are not Visible and thus, the Trail of Events is difficult to establish. Further, the risk of financial statements being manipulated is high under computerized accounting when compared to manual accounting as the numbers can be easily changed according to convenience. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Section 87A provides a rebate from the tax payable by an assessee, being an individual resident in India, whose total income does not exceed |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | 5,00,000 | correct |
| option | 300,000 | incorrect |
| option | 250,000 | incorrect |

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| option | 5,50,000 | incorrect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Solution | Section 87A of the Income-tax act offers a rebate from the tax owed by an assessee who is an individual resident of India whose total income falls within the $5 \%$ tax slab to provide tax relief to those individuals whose income is below Rs $5,00,000$. The rebate shall be equal to the amount of income-tax payable on the total income for any assessment year or an amount of 12,500, whichever is less. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | when the required rate of return is less than the coupon rate, the premium on the bond $\qquad$ as maturity approaches. |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | increases | correct |
| option | declines | incorrect |
| option | remains same | incorrect |
| option | none of the above | incorrect |
| Solution | No Explanation is required |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | The difference between the present value of cash inflows and the present value of cash outflows is known as: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Gross present value. | incorrect |
| option | Capital. | incorrect |
| option | Net present value. | correct |
| option | Annuity | incorrect |
| Solution | Net present value (NPV) is a method used to determine the current value of all future cash flows |  |

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|  | generated by a project, including the initial capital investment. It is widely used in capital budgeting to establish which projects are likely to turn the greatest profit. Hence, the correct answer is option (c), |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | $\qquad$ refers for a cost which begins wit and expenditure and ends periodical reports for asce | the process of accounting the recording of income with the preparation of taining costs. |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Costing | incorrect |
| option | Management Accounting | incorrect |
| option | Cost Accounting | correct |
| option | Cost Accountancy | incorrect |
| Solution | Costing refers to the technia ascertaining costs and pro to the management to pla organisation's activities and the future. While Cost Accou refers to "the process of a begins with the recording or the bases on which the with the preparation of per reports for ascertaining and | ique and process of viding financial information and control the d to make decisions about ounting as defined by ICMAI counting for cost which of income and expenditure are calculated and ends iodical statements and d controlling costs. |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Which among the followin | is a personal account ? |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | cash | incorrect |
| option | bank and overdraft | correct |
| option | wages paid | incorrect |
| option | machinery | incorrect |

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| Solution | Bank overdraft is an account with a bank. Hence a personl account |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | $\qquad$ is refe <br> the ledger | d to the Credit balance of |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | a revenue or an asset | incorrect |
| option | a revenue or a liability | correct |
| option | an expense or an asset | incorrect |
| option | an expense or a liability. | incorrect |
| Solution | Credit balance of ledger means an increase in liability, revenue, and owners' capital or equity while Debit balance in a ledger indicates an increase in Asset, Expenses, and Dividend account. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Under which costing cost per unit decreases with an increase in production? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Marginal costing | incorrect |
| option | Activity-based costing | incorrect |
| option | Absorption costing | correct |
| option | Operation costing | incorrect |
| Solution | Under absorption costing both fixed and variable costs are considered for product costing and inventory valuation. As a result, the cost per unit reduces, as the production increases as the fixed cost reduces, whereas, the variable cost remains the same per unit. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Z purchased 8\%, 3 years bonds of Rs. 10 lac with annual interest payment and face value payable on |  |

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|  | maturity.The YTM is assumed at 6\%.calculate the duration. |
| :---: | :---: |
| type | multiple_choice |
| option | 2.69\% incorrect |
| option | 2.79\% correct |
| option | 2.87\% incorrect |
| option | 2.99\% incorrect |
| Solution | Explanation:(summation pvxT) / (summation pv) $=$ $2938181 / 1053441=3.79$ |
| marks | 1 0 |
| Question | A machinery is purchased on June 12,2006 for Rs.60000. Another machinery is purchased on January 22,2007 for Rs. 40000 . The depreciation rate is $10 \%$ SLM. What is the book value as at Mar 31,2009(it is annual closing period) |
| type | multiple_choice |
| option | 79000 incorrect |
| option | 76000 incorrect |
| option | 73000 correct |
| option | 69000 incorrect |
| Solution | Book value of 1st machinery 60000-18000(3 year depreciation) $=42000.2$ nd machinery 400009000(depreciation for 2 nd year and one quarter) $=31000$. Total book value $=42000+31000=$ 73000 minimum depreciation of one quarter is chargeable where period is less than a quarter |
| marks | 1 0 |
| Question | A promissory note is an instrument in writing containing an $\qquad$ signed by the maker to pay a certain sum of money |

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| type | multiple_choice |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | None of these | incorrect |
| option | Endorsement bill | incorrect |
| option | Conditional undertaking | incorrect |
| option | Unconditional undertaking | correct |
| Solution | A promissory note is a legal, financial tool declared by a party, promising another party to pay the debt on a particular day. It is a written agreement signed by the drawer with a promise to pay the money on a specific date or whenever demanded. It contains an unconditional undertaking or promise, signed by the maker to pay a certain sum of money to a certain person. Thus, the correct option is (d) |  |
| marks |  | $0 \square \square \square$ |
| Question | 1000 shares with a face value of Rs. 10 each,against which Rs. 6 have already been received are issued at Rs. 8 per share. what amount will be credited to capital reserve account. |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Rs. 8 per share i.e Rs. 8000 | incorrect |
| option | Rs. 6 per share i.e Rs. 6000 | incorrect |
| option | Rs. 4 per share i.e Rs. 4000 | correct |
| option | Rs. 2 per share i.e per 2000 | incorrect |
| Solution | Total amount received per share is Rs. 14 (Rs. 6 + Rs.8)against the face value of Rs. 10 .hence Rs. 4 per share will be credited to the capital reserve account. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | In the sinking fund method of depreciation.which of the following journal entries is made to provide the depreciation: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |

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| option | debit depreciation and credit fixed asset account | incorrect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | debit depreciation and credit bank account | incorrect |
| option | debit depreciation and credit sinking fund account | correct |
| option | no journal entry is required.Investment is directly made | incorrect |
| Solution | The sinking fund is credited to the debit of depreciation.To make investment,the sinking fund is debited and bank account is credited |  |
| marks |  |  |
| Question | when the balance as the pass book is starting point the cheque issued and not presented are: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | added | incorrect |
| option | deducted | correct |
| option | kept constant | incorrect |
| option | none of the above | incorrect |
| Solution | When the balance as the pass book is starting point ,the cheque issued and not presented are deducted |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Alfred paid the amount due on the first call at the time of allotment. What will be the treatment of the first call amount received in advance before it is actually called up by the directors? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Debited to calls in advance account | incorrect |

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| option | Credited to Share allotment account | incorrect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | Credited to Calls in advance account | correct |
| option | Debited to first call account | incorrect |
| Solution | A shareholder may sometimes pay a part, or whole, of the amount not yet called upon his shares. Thus, the number of future calls is received in advance by the company. When the amount of Calls-in-advance is received, it is credited to a newly opened account "Calls in Advance A/c". Hence, the correct answer is option (c) |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | What is the process of transferring the debit and credit items of the journal entries to their respective ledger accounts known as? |  |
| type | multiple_choice - , ¢ N W |  |
| option | Journalizing | incorrect |
| option | Posting | correct |
| option | Accounting | incorrect |
| option | Summarizing | incorrect |
| Solution | All the accounting transactions are first recorded in a journal in chronological order. These journal entries are to be transferred to individual account opened in the ledger. The process of transferring the entries from journal to ledger is called posting. Hence, the correct answer is option (b). |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | which of the following to be shown in the misc,expenditure in the balance sheet of a company? |  |

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| type | multiple_choice |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | preliminary expenses | incorrect |
| option | discount allowed on issue of shares or debenture | incorrect |
| option | development expenses not adjusted | incorrect |
| option | all the above | correct |
| Solution | All the above are to be shown as misc,expenses |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | What action must be taken in respect of all unreconciled debit entries in the Nostro accounts originating on or after April 1, 2002 which are outstanding for more than two years? I. Make 100 per cent provision II. They may be transferred to Blocked Account and shown as outstanding liabilities |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Only I | correct |
| option | Only II | incorrect |
| option | Both I and II | incorrect |
| option | Neither I nor II | incorrect |
| Solution | According to RBI Guideline nostro account and treatm Make 100 per cent provisio unreconciled debit entries originated on or after April outstanding for more than years as at present). Hence option (a). | on Reconciliation of ent of outstanding entries n in respect of all in the nostro accounts 1, 2002 which are two years (instead of three , the correct answer is |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Direct payments made by the bank are recorded: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |

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| option | on the deposit side of the <br> pass book | incorrect |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| option | on the withdrawl side of <br> the pass book | correct |  |
| option | on the left side of the cash <br> book | incorrect |  |
| option | none of the above | incorrect |  |
| Solution | Direct payments made by the bank are recorded on <br> the withdrawl side of the pass book |  |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |  |
| Question | The debit side of trial balance of the firm shows a <br> balance of Rs.185500. The amount of depreciation <br> amounting to Rs.2500 has not been provided in the <br> books. The debit balance in the trial balance should be <br> if the amount is provided: |  |  |
| Rype | multiple_choice |  |  |
| option | Rs.183000 | incorrect |  |
| option | Rs.185500 | correct |  |
| option | Rs.188000 | incorrect |  |
| option | Rs.190500 | incorrect |  |
| Solution | When the depreciation will be provided,the debit <br> balance in depreciation account will increase and the <br> debit balance in fixed asset account will decline.The <br> net change will be zero.Hence there will be no change <br> in the debit total of the trial balance. |  |  |
| Question | The accounting concepts used in preparation of <br> accounts are: |  |  |
| mape | multiple_choice <br> methods for preparation <br> of financial statements | incorrect |  |
| option |  |  |  |

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| option | broad assumption for <br> preparation of accounts | correct |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| option | basic rules for preparation <br> the accounts | incorrect |
| option | all the above | incorrect |
| Solution | These are abroad assumptions that are taken into <br> account for preparation of accounts by the business <br> firms. |  |
| marks | 1 | Under which of the following cases Income from the <br> previous year will be assessed in the previous year <br> itself? I. Shipping business of the non-resident II. <br> Artificial Judicial person formed for a particular <br> purpose. III. Discontinued Business |
| Question | multiple_choice |  |
| type | I, II |  |
| option | II, III | incorrect |
| option | I, III |  |
| option | I, II, III |  |
| option | Under the following cases Income from the previous <br> year will be assessed in the previous year itself: I. <br> Shipping Business of Non-Resident: Where a ship, <br> belonging chartered by a non-resident, such ship can <br> leave only when 7.5\% of the freight paid to the owner <br> or any person on his behalf, whether in India or <br> outside India on account of such carriage is deemed to <br> be his income which is charged to tax in the same year <br> in which it is earned. It. Persons leaving India: When <br> AO feels that the assessee may leave India with no <br> intention to return, the total income of such individual <br> for the period from the expiry of the respective <br> previous year up to the probable date of his departure |  |
| Solution |  |  |

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|  | from India is chargeable to tax in that assessment year. III. Artificial Judicial person formed for a particular purpose and which is likely to be dissolved next year. IV. Discontinued business. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | If the discounted payback period is less than the target period of the project, what should be the decision rule? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Accept the project | correct |
| option | Reject the project | incorrect |
| option | Remain indifferent | incorrect |
| option | None of these | incorrect |
|  | Discounted Payback Period: One of the major limitations of payback period is that it does not consider Time Value of Money. So an improvement technique is the Discounted Payback Period in which cash flows are first discounted to find their present value. This technique helps us to compare cash inflows and outflows and find out the time period in which our capital will be uncovered. If the discounted payback period is less than the target period, we accept the project. If it is greater than the target period we reject the project. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Which of the following statements is correct? Statement I: If the total of the debit side of the trial balance is equal to the credit side of the trial balance, it is presumed that the posting to the balance sheet is accurate. Statement II: Trial balance is a statement and not an account. |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |

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| option | Only Statement I is correct. | incorrect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | Both Statement I and II are correct. | incorrect |
| option | Only Statement II is correct. | correct |
| option | Both Statement I and II are incorrect | incorrect |
| Solution | Statement I is incorrect, if the total of the debit side of the trial balance is equal to the credit side of the trial balance; it is presumed that the posting to the ledger is accurate. After completion of the postings from journal or subsidiary books to the ledger, if still wants to verify the accuracy of the posting, therefore trial balance is prepared. The reason for agreement of a trial balance is that under the double entry system, each transaction is recorded two times. Statement II is correct; Trial balance is a statement and not an account. The purpose of it is to just verify the accuracy of the postings in the ledger. It is neither a part of the double entry system, nor does it appear in the actual books of accounts. It is just a working paper. Thus, the correct option is c. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | which of the following statement is correct regarding the legal requirement relating to share capital ? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | company should mention under each head the classes of shares i.e preference shares equity shares | incorrect |

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| option | shares alloted as fully <br> paid,for consideration <br> other than cash must be <br> specifically stated | incorrect |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| option | shares alloted as bonus <br> shares must be separately <br> stated and sourece should <br> be stated | incorrect |
| option | all the above | correct |
| Solution | All the above statements are correct |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | USD is available in Delhi at 1 USD $=46.10$ USD rate in <br> London is 1 USD=0.75 Euro.What will be the Euro/Re <br> rate ? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Rs.61.47 | correct |
| option | Rs.64.17 | incorrect |
| option | Rs.35.48 | incorrect |
| option | Rs.34.58 | incorrect |
| Solution | 1 Euro = 46.10/0.75 = Rs.61.47 |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Read the following statements: Assertion (A) and <br> Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives <br> given below. Assertion (A): The Statement of profit <br> and loss is prepared for a specific period to determine <br> the operational results of an undertaking Reason (R): <br> It is a statement of revenue earned and the expenses <br> incurred for earning the revenue. |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Both Assertion (A) and <br> Reason (R) are true; and | correct |

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|  | Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true; and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) | incorrect |
| option | Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true | incorrect |
| option | Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is fal | incorrect |
| Solution | The Statement of profit and loss is prepared for a specific period to determine the operational results of an undertaking. It is a statement of revenue earned and the expenses incurred for earning the revenue. It is a performance report showing the changes in income, expenses, profits and losses as a result of business operations during the year between two balance sheet dates. Hence, the correct answer is option (a). |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Which of the following techniques of capital budgeting is a traditional technique? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Net Present Value | incorrect |
| option | Discounted Payback Period | incorrect |
| option | Average Rate of Return | correct |
| option | Terminal Value | incorrect |
| Solution | Accounting Rate of Return (ARR) is a traditional technique to evaluate capital budgeting decisions. It is |  |

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|  | based on an accounting concept and is used to find <br> out the rate of return or the return from the <br> investment. ARR = Average annual profit after tax x 10 <br> Average Investment Average Investment= [Initial cost <br> = Installation cost - Scrap Value) + SV + WC. SV = Scrap <br> Value WC = Working Capital ARR does not consider <br> Time value of money and also considers annual profits <br> instead of cash flows. |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| marks | 1 |  |
| Question | If interest on capital of the partners has not been <br> paid,what adjustment entry shall be required: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | debit the capital account <br> and credit the interest on <br> capital account | incorrect |
| option | debit interest on capital <br> account and credit the <br> capital account | correct |

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| option | Rs. 5 | incorrect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | RS. 4 | correct |
| option | RS. 1 | incorrect |
| option | Rs. 9 | incorrect |
| Solution | Amount received Rs.5+9=14.Amount used for credit to share capital=10,balance amount=4 |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | A firm acquired lease hold premises and paid certain professional fee.the amount of professional fee is: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | revenue expenditure | incorrect |
| option | capital expenditure | correct |
| option | deffered revenue expenditure | incorrect |
| option | anyof the above | incorrect |
| Solution | The expenditure is non-rec incurred as incidental to ac which it is capital expendit | urring nature and also quiring the asset, due to ure |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Which of the following is the correct entry for goods distributed as free samples? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Amount should be deducted from purchase and shown on the debit side of the profit and loss account | incorrect |
| option | Amount should be shown on the credit side of the Trading Account and debit | incorrect |

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|  | side of profit and loss $A / c$ as advertising Expense |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | Either a or b | correct |
| option | Amount should be shown on the debit side of Profit and loss a/c only | incorrect |
| Solution | Goods distributed as free samples are products given away by a business usually for promotional reasons. The goods distributed as free samples do not have a sales value and therefore cannot be recorded in the accounting records as sales. The journal entry for the distribution of the free sample would be debiting the "advertisement (or free sample) account" and crediting the "purchases account." The above journal entry increases advertisement expenses and reduces the purchase amount. Alternatively, it may be directly recorded in the credit side of the Trading $A / c$ and debited to $P / L A / C$ as advertisement expenses. |  |
| marks |  | 0 - |
| Question | Which of the following costs is not capitalised according to capital budgeting? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Installation cost | incorrect |
| option | Transportation cost | incorrect |
| option | Sunk cost | correct |
| option | All of the above | incorrect |
| Solution | A sunk cost is the cost that has already been incurred and thus cannot be recovered. It is not a relevant cost as it does not affect the capital budgeting decisions. For example - The cost of land that has already been purchased will be a sunk cost for the decision to construct a factory or not. Installation cost is added to |  |

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|  | the cost of the project and also used for calculating depreciation. The installation cost and transportation cost are added to the cost of assets and are capitalised. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | A firm has net profits of 40 and its capital and reverses are 210 .If is has good will of 10 .what is return on net worth. |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | 25\% | incorrect |
| option | 20\% | correct |
| option | 18.50\% | incorrect |
| option | 17.50\% | incorrect |
| Solution | To calculate the ratio the tangible net worth will be $200(200-10)$.calculate will be as $40 / 200 \times 100=20 \%$. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | A company is a govt company where: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | at least $51 \%$ of its total net worth is with the govt | incorrect |
| option | major portion of its shares is held by govt | incorrect |
| option | got, is managing that company | incorrect |
| option | none of the above | correct |
| Solution | A company is a govt company if at least $51 \%$ of its paid up capital is held by govt |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |

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| Question | If spot exchange rate $=2.0000$,forward points $=0.016666$,forward period $=60$ days.calculate the interest differential by taking an year $=360$ days |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | 3\% | incorrect |
| option | 4\% | incorrect |
| option | 5\% | correct |
| option | 6\% | incorrect |
| Solution | Interest differential = (100 x no.of days in the year x forward points)/(spot rate $x$ forward period) Interest differential $=(100 \times 360 \times 0.016666) /(20000 \times 60)=$ 5\% |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Loan is obtained by X for purchase of a car for Rs.1.50 lac at $12 \%$ interest rate over two years. what is the amount of total amount to be paid at simple rate of interest? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | 186000 | correct |
| option | 172000 | incorrect |
| option | 160000 | incorrect |
| option | 150000 | incorrect |
| Solution | principle + interest $=150000+36000$ [(1.50 lac $\times 12 x$ <br> 2) $/ 100=36000$ ] $=186000$ |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | when a 2 nd hand machinery is purchased, which of the following is not included in the original cost: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | agreement price | incorrect |

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| option | renovation or overhauling before installation | incorrect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | installatiOon and carriage | incorrect |
| option | none of the above | correct |
| Solution | All these are included in the cost of a 2 nd hand machinery |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | when sale of goods taken place on cash basis to another basis to another firm, what journal entry is passed |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | debit the other firm account and credit cash account | incorrect |
| option | debit the goods account and credit cash account | incorrect |
| option | debit the cash account and credit sales account | correct $\bigcirc$ |
| option | debit the cash account and credit the account of other firm | incorrect |
| Solution | when the goods have been sold ,the sales account will be credited and the cash account will be debited. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Accrual basis of accounting is most commonly used in method particularly in $\qquad$ companies. |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Public Traded Companies | correct |
| option | Private limited Companies | incorrect |
| option | Joint Stock Companies | incorrect |

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| option | Cooperative Organizations. | incorrect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Solution | The accrual method is the more commonly used method, particularly by publicly-traded companies. One reason for the accrual method's popularity is that it smooths out earnings over time since it accounts for all revenues and expenses as they're generated. The cash basis method records these only when cash changes hands and can present more frequently changing views of profitability. Thus, the correct option is (a) |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | A person wants to recive Rs. 1250 every quarter for 5 years at $12 \%$ p.a rate of interest. How much he should |  |
| type | multiple_choic |  |
| option | Rs. 18969.85 | incorrect |
| option | Rs. 18956.58 | incorrect |
| option | Rs. 18596.85 | correct |
| option | Rs. 18695.85 | incorrect |
| Solution | $\begin{aligned} & \text { \$\$PV_\{oa\} = C\big[\frac\{1-(1+i)^\{-n\}\}\{i\}\big]\$\$ } \\ & \$ \$ P V \_\{O A\}=1250 \backslash \text { bigg }[\backslash \text { frac\{1- } \\ & (1+\backslash \text { frac\{12/4\}\{100\})^\{-5\times } \\ & 4\}\} \backslash \text { frac\{12/4\}\{100\}\}\bigg]\$\$ } \\ & \$ \$=1250 \backslash \text { bigg }[\backslash \text { frac\{1- } \\ & \backslash \text { frac\{1\}\{1.03^\{20\}\}\}\{0.03\}\bigg]\$\$ } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | The spot rate is Euro 1 = USD 1.3200 and 2 month forward Euro 1=USD 1,3325.the forward points are equal to |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |

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| option | 125 | correct |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | 250 | incorrect |
| option | 320 | incorrect |
| option | 325 | incorrect |
| Solution | The spot rate is Euro 1 = USD 1.3200 and 2 month forward Euro 1 =USD 1.3325. The forward Euro 1 = USD 1.3325.the forward points are equal to 125 i.e difference between spot rate and forward rate. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | The Pillar 3 of the Base framework aims to promote market discipline through regulatory disclosure requirements. Which among the following principle(S) should be followed for Pillar 3 disclosures? I. <br> Disclosures should be consistent over time II. Disclosures should be comparable across banks III. Disclosures should be objective in nature |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | I and II | correct |
| option | I and III | incorrect |
| option | I and III | incorrect |
| option | I, II and III | incorrect |
| Solution | The Pillar 3 of the Basel framework alms to promote market discipline through regulatory disclosure requirements. BCBS has set out the following five guiding principles for banks' Pillar 3 disclosures. Principle 1: Disclosures should be clear: The disclosure shall be in a simple language understandable to all the stakeholders along with presentation of risk related information. Principle 2: Disclosures should be comprehensive Disclosures should describe a bank's main activities and all significant risks with the sufficient information on a bank's processes and |  |


|  | procedures for identifying, measuring and managing those risks Principle 3: Disclosures should be meaningful to users. The disclosures should focus the information on how the significant current and emerging risks are managed by the bank. Further the information which is no longer meaningful or relevant to users or do not add value to users should be removed. Principle 4: Disclosures should be Consistent over time Disclosures should be consistent over time to enable key stakeholders to identify trends in a bank's risk profile across all significant aspects of its business including those arising from a bank's specific, regulatory or market developments. Principle 5: <br> Disclosures should be comparable across banks. The level of detail and the format of presentation of disclosures should enable key stakeholders to perform meaningful comparisons of business activities, prudential metrics, risks and risk management between banks and across Jurisdictions. Hence, the correct answer is option (a) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks |  | 0 |
| Question | What are the made to the reconciliation Unpresented | ds of adjustments which are ent balance while ors II. Interest fees III. |
| type | multiple_cho |  |
| option | Only I and II | correct |
| option | Only II and III | incorrect |
| option | All I, II, III | incorrect |
| option | Only I and II | incorrect |
| Solution | The first step compare fina activities. For | g a bank statement is to activities to bank statement rors, unaccounted-for |

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|  | deposits, and unpresented checks, adjustments to the bank statement balance should be made. Some personal or business accounts do not account for bank-related additions and charges, such as interest and maintenance fees. Adjustments should be made to the cash account records for these differences. Once corrections and adjustments are made, compare the balances to see if they match. If not, repeat the process until the accounts are reconciled. Thus, the correct option is (a) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | To claculate a forward rate in case of direct quote, if there is discount: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | the discount is added to purchase rate and deducted from selling rate. | incorrect |
| option | the discount is deducted frompurchase rate and added to selling rate. | incorrect |
| option | the discount is added to purchase rate and selling rate | incorrect |
| option | the discount is deducted from purchase rate and selling rate | correct |
| Solution | To calculate a forward rate, in case of direct quote,the discount is deducted from the purchase rate and selling rate. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |

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| Question | the instructions fed to the computer to process data are known as: |
| :---: | :---: |
| type | multiple_choice |
| option | software correct |
| option | hardware incorrect |
| option | program incorrect |
| option | information incorrect |
| Solution | the instructions that tell it what to do, are called software |
| marks | 1 0 |
| Question | X wants to borrow Rs. 25000 immediately and another Rs. 20000 after a period of 2 years at $10 \%$ interest. He wants to pay it in monthly installments for 5 years. Calculate the amount of monthly payment? |
| type | multiple_choice |
| option | RS.879.38 correct |
| option | Rs.897.54 incorrect |
| option | Rs.882.31 incorrect |
| option | Rs.863.78 incorrect |
| Solution | we shall use the formula $A\left[r /\left[1-\left\{1 /(1+r)^{\wedge} n\right]\right\}\right.$ where $R$ is the amount per payment period, $\mathrm{n}=$ no of periods, <br> $r=$ rate per period. <br> rate of interest being p.a and calculation to be made <br> monthly, the ROI=0.10/12 and <br> no of time period $=5 \times 12=15$. <br> Before calculation, we shall convert the future value <br> Rs. 24000 to present value $=24000 /\left[(1+0.10 / 12)^{\wedge} 24\right]=16388.19 .$ <br> hence total amount $=16388.19+25000=41388.19$ |

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|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{EMI}=41388.19 \times(0.10 / 12) /\left(\left[1-\left\{1 /(1+0.10 / 12)^{\wedge} 60\right\}\right]=\right. \\ & \mathrm{Rs} .879 .38 \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | In the resale price method under transfer pricing: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | the price is determined by subtracting an appropriate gross mark up from the sale price | correct |
| option | the price is determined by addition an appropriate gross mark up from the sale price | incorrect |
| option | the price is determined equal to the sale price | incorrect |
| option | none of the above | incorrect |
| Solution | In the resale price method sutracting an appropriate price. | the price is determined by ross mark up from the sale |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | if a bank desirous to set up money market mutual funds would to seek necessary clearance from $\qquad$ |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | SEBI | incorrect |
| option | IRDA | incorrect |
| option | RBI | correct |
| option | A and C | incorrect |
| Solution | Money Market Mutual Funds (MMMFs) come under the purview of SEBI regulations. However, banks desirous of setting up MMMFs would have to seek necessary clearance from RBI for undertaking this |  |

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|  | additional activity before approaching SEBI for registration. |
| :---: | :---: |
| marks | 10 |
| Question | The firm had paid salary of Rs. 2000 to a staff member but his personal account has been debited.what type of error it is: |
| type | multiple_choice |
| option | error of omission incorrect |
| option | error of commission $\quad$ incorrect |
| option | error of principle $\quad$ correct |
| option | compensating error incorrect |
| Solution | This is an error that involves nominal account and personal account. Hence it is an error of principle |
| marks | 1 - 0 |
| Question | When the cash is withdrawn for personal expenses, the amount is debited to which of the following accounts? |
| type | multiple_choice |
| option | Drawings A/C ${ }^{\text {correct }}$ |
| option | Creditors A/C incorrect |
| option | Capital A/c ${ }^{\text {c }}$ incorrect |
| option | Cash A/C incorrect |
| Solution | An accounting record called a drawing account is kept to keep track of the funds and other assets that business owners withdraw for their personal use. When the cash is withdrawn by the proprietor for personal purposes, the drawing account is debited and the cash account is credited, as there is an outflow of cash from the business. Therefore, the correct journal entry is: Drawings account a/c Dr. To Cash account. |

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| marks | 1 | 0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Question | AAA Ltd company wants to raise funds by issuing $20 \%$ irredeemable preference shares for Rs 3,000 or Rs 200 each at Rs 180 each. What shall be the cost for the issue of preference shares? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | 10.50\% | incorrect |
| option | 11.11\% | correct |
| option | 9.58\% | incorrect |
| option | 12.45\% | incorrect |
| Solution | Cost of Irredeemable Preference Shares (KP) = PD (Annual preference dividend) PO (Net proceeds from the issue of preference shares $=(20 * 3000) /$ $(180 * 3000)=20 / 180=11.11 \%$ |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Long-term capital loss can be adjusted against which of the following I. Long-term capital gain II. Short-term capital gain |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | I only | correct |
| option | II only | incorrect |
| option | I and II | incorrect |
| option | None of the above | incorrect |
| Solution | Inter-source permissible set-off is not applicable in case of long-term capital loss. A short-term capital loss is allowed to be set off against both short. term capita gain and long-term capital gain. However. a long-term capital loss can be set off only against the long-term capital gain and not against short-term capital gain. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |

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| Question | when the payment side of the cash book is overdraft,the pass book is the starting point,the amount: |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | shall be added | incorrect |
| option | shall be deducted | correct |
| option | shall be kept constant | incorrect |
| option | any of the above | incorrect |
| Solution | when the payment side of the cash book is overcast, the pass book is the starting point, the amount shall be deducted |  |
| marks |  | 0 |
| Question | Select the correct statement with reference to the Section 36 of Banking Regulation Act, 1949. I: The Reserve Bank may prohibit banking companies from entering into a particular transaction and can advise the banking company. II: RBI can appoint officers to observe how the affairs of the banking company are conducted. |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Only I | incorrect |
| option | Only II | incorrect |
| option | Both I and II | correct |
| option | Neither I nor II | incorrect |
| Solution | Section 36 mentions the powers of RBI. The Reserve Bank may prohibit banking companies from entering into a particular transaction and can advise the banking company. It can also assist the banking company by granting loans or advances under Section 18. It can direct the banking company to call for a meeting of its directors to discuss the matters of the |  |

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|  | company. It can also appoint officers to observe how the affairs of the banking company are conducted. Hence, the correct answer is option (c). |
| :---: | :---: |
| marks | 10 |
| Question | A 10\%, 6 years bond with face value of Rs. 1000 has been purchased by $Z$ for Rs.900. What is his yield till maturity? |
| type | multiple_choice |
| option | 12.50\% correct |
| option | 12.20\% incorrect |
| option | 11.80\% ${ }^{\text {incorrect }}$ |
| option | 11.60\% incorrect |
| Solution | If cost of capital i.e kd is the yield to maturity then 900 $=100$ (PVIFA A kd\% 9 years) +10000 (PVIF kd, 9 years), more than one values have to be tired. 1st calculation at PVIFA 6 years at $12 \%$ factor $=$ 4.11141 and PVIF 6 years at $12 \%$ factor $=0.50663$. The value $=(100 \times 4.11141=411.14)+(1000 x$ $0.50663=506.63$ ) <br> $=917.77$ (value more than the current market price) 1st calculation at PVIFA 6 years at $15 \%$ factor $=$ 3.78448 and PVIF 6 years at $12 \%$ factor $=0.43233$. The value $=(100 \times 3.78448=378.45)+(1000 x$ $0.43233=432.33$ ) $=810.78$ ( value less than the current market price ). $\begin{aligned} & \text { YTM }=12 \%+(15 \%-12 \%) \times[(917.77-900) /(917.77- \\ & 810.78\}] \\ & \text { YTM }=12 \%+(3 \%) \times[17.77 / 106.00] \\ & \text { YTM }=12 \%+(3 \%) \times 0.166 \\ & \text { YTM }=12 \% 0.498=12.498 \text { say } 12.50 \% \end{aligned}$ |
| marks | 0 |

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| Question | which of the following risk is not associated while <br> outsourced the banking activity |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| type | multiple_choice | incorrect |
| option | operational risk | incorrect |
| option | legal risk | incorrect |
| option | reputation risk | correct |
| option | credit risk | Outsourcing of activities can reduce Banks risk profile <br> by transferring activities to others with greater <br> expertise and scale to manage the risk associated with <br> specialised business activities. It is not associated with <br> Credit Risk. So, option(4) |
| Solution correct. |  |  |

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|  | I. It is prepared for $\qquad$ use. | i. It is for___use. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | II. It keeps a track of the company's finances. | ii. It is a legal document showing the $\qquad$ of the company. |
|  | III. It does not require any accounting $\qquad$ to be prepared. | iii. It requires the signature of auditors. |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | I- conventions, i-external, ii-financial position, IIIinternal | incorrect |
| option | I- internal, i-external, iifinancial position, IIIconventions | correct |
| option | I- external, i-internal, iifinancial position, IIIconventions | incorrect |
| option | I- external, i-internal, iiconventions, III- financial position | incorrect |
| Solution | The key difference between balance sheet is one of scop not only the closing balance company but also the assets, the company. It is usually re rather than just being used signature of an auditor to be A trial balance is a less form special conventions about h be prepared, and they may company needs them. A tria | a trial balance and a <br> pe. A balance sheet records es of accounts within a s, liabilities, and equity of eleased to the public, internally, and requires the e regarded as trustworthy. mal document. There are no how trial balances should he completed as often as a al balance is often used as |

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|  | a tool to keep track of a company's finances throughout the year, whereas a balance sheet is a legal statement of the financial position of a company at the end of a financial year. Thus, the correct option is (b) |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Which of the following is/are the features of the Balance Sheet? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | The word 'as at" is not mandatory in the heading of the Balance Sheet | incorrect |
| option | Total of both sides of the Balance Sheet is always equal. | incorrect |
| option | Prepaid expenses are treated as Current assets | incorrect |
| option | Both (b) and (c) | correct |
| Solution | The important features of are:-o The word 'as at' is m the Balance Sheet. Becaus on which it is prepared. To Balance Sheet is always eq treated as Current assets. realized from prepaid expe available against these with the correct option is (d) | preparing Balance Sheet andatory in the heading of it is true only for the date tal of both the sides of the ual. (Prepaid expenses are Though cash cannot be nses, the service will be hout further payment. Thus, |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | compilation of related data records maintained in some pre-arranged order is known as: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | database | incorrect |

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| option | data file | correct |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | data mart | incorrect |
| option | data group | incorrect |
| Solution | data file or file is a compilation of related data records maintained in some pre-arranged order. it is similar to manual files where in various papers are stored. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Firm A had purchased goods from Firm B for Rs. 500 but it recorded it in the sales ledger. The rectification will be as under: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | sales account debit,Firm B account credit for Rs. 500 | incorrect |
| option | debit purchase account and credit firm B account Rs. 1000 | incorrect |
| option | debit sales Rs. 500 and debit purchases Rs. 500 and credit Rs. 1000 to Firm B | correct |
| option | debit sales Rs. 1000 and credit purchase Rs. 500 and Rs. 500 to Firm B | incorrect |
| Solution | The sales account has been purchase account has not firm $B$ has been wrongly de it. | wrongly credited but been debited account of ebited instead of crediting |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | which of the following risk is not associated while outsourced the banking activity |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |

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| option | operational risk | incorrect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | legal risk | incorrect |
| option | reputation risk | incorrect |
| option | credit risk | correct |
| Solution | Outsourcing of activities can reduce Bank?s risk profile by transferring activities to others with greater expertise and scale to manage the risk associated with specialised business activities. It is not associated with Credit Risk. So, option(4) is correct. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | As per Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, the financial statements should be (a) relevant (b) reliable (c) comparable (d) consistent : |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | a to d all | correct |
| option | a to c only | incorrect |
| option | b to d only | incorrect |
| option | a,c and d only | incorrect |
| Solution | As per generally accepted Accounting principles, the financial statements should be (a) relevant (b) reliable (c) comparable (d) consistent |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Firm X masde payment of rent to its landlord in cash.which of the following is correct journal entry in the books of Firm A: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | debit cash and credit rent account | incorrect |
| option | debit landlord and credit rent accoOunt | incorrect |

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| option | debit rent account and <br> credit cash account | correct |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| option | debit rent account and <br> credit landlord account | incorrect |
| Solution | Rent in a nominal expenses account due to which it <br> will be debited,Cash is a real account due to which it <br> will be credited as cash has gone out. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | which of the following does not match in the context <br> of bill of exchange ? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | the bills which are drawn <br> without any sale-demand <br> bills | correct |
| option | the amount received from <br> the private estate of <br> insolvent person-dividend | incorrect |
| option | the amount not <br> recoverable from the <br> insolvent-bad debt | incorrect |
| option | none of the above <br> SolutionThe bills which are drawn without any sale are called <br> accomdation bills |  |
| marks | incorrect <br> Questionwhich of the following statements is not correct, in the <br> context of trial balance ? |  |
| multiple_choice <br> wrong balance of an <br> account,affects the trial <br> balance | incorrect |  |

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| option | trial balance takes acre of arithmetic accuracy | incorrect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| option | trial balance can be prepared at the end of accounting year only | correct |
| option | if debit and credit side of trial balance does not tally, there will be need to open a suspense account | incorrect |
| Solution | Trial balance can be prepared any time and not necessarily, at the end of accounting year. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | Based on the information given calculate the labour rate variance The standard time for the job is 500 hours The standard rate per hour is Rs 70 Actual time took 600 hours Actual wages paid Rs 45000 |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Rs 3000 (F) | incorrect |
| option | Rs 3000 (A) | correct |
| option | Rs 7000 (F) | incorrect |
| option | Rs 7000 (A) | incorrect |
| Solution | Labour Rate Variance or LRV is the variation between the actual and expected or standard cost of labour. This variance is due to the difference in the standard and actual labour rate, while labour hours remain the same for production. Std. labour cost $=(500$ hours $X$ $70)=$ Rs 35,000 Actual wages paid 40000Actual rate per hour: 45000/600 hours = R 75Labour Rate variance = Actual time (Std. rate - Actual rate) $=600$ hours ( $70-$ $75)=3000(A)$ |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |

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| Question | which of the following is not the revenue expenditure <br> $?$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| type | multiple_choice | incorrect |
| option | it is shown in the profit <br> and loss account | the benefit is available for <br> a long period |
| option correct |  |  |
| option | the expenditure is for <br> working capital and <br> maintaining the fixed <br> assets | incorrect |
| option | the amount spent is <br> relatively small | incorrect |
| Solution | the benefit of this expenditure id for a short period of <br> say,one year | 0 |
| marks | 1 |  |
| Question | which of the following is correct in the context of cash <br> books: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | All receipts are recorded <br> on the credit side and <br> payments on the debit <br> side | incorrect |
| option | all receipts are recorded <br> on the debit side and <br> payments on the credit <br> side | correct |
| all receipts and payments <br> are recorded on the credit <br> side | incorrect |  |

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| option | all receipts an payments are recorded on the debit side | incorrect |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Solution | In a cash book, all receipts are recorded on the debit side and payments on the credit side |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | X purchased two bonds with face value of Rs. 1000 each and coupon of $8 \%$ and maturity of 6 years. If YTM is increased by $1 \%$ then $\%$ change in price of Bond-2 would be: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Rs.44.83 increase | incorrect |
| option | Rs.44.83 decrease | correct |
| option | Rs. 48.33 increase | incorrect |
| option | Rs. 48.33 decrease | incorrect |
| Solution | At 8\% YTM, the market price of 6 years Bond is Rs. 1000 .If YTM is increased by $1 \%$ its price will be $=80$ PVIFA $(9 \%, 6)+1000(9 \%, 6 y e a r s)=80 \times 4.4859)+1000 \times$ $0.5963=358.87+596.30=955.17$. so $\%$ change $=$ 44.83 |  |
| marks |  | 0 |
| Question | As per RBI guidelines, the banks are required to classify their Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) into different categories. Which among the following options is not a category of NPA? |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | Sub-standard assets | incorrect |
| option | Loss assets | correct |
| option | Doubtful assets | incorrect |
| option | Stressed assets | incorrect |

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| Solution | RBI guidelines provide a framework for classification of Non-Performing Assets on the basis of how long they remain in the NPA category. Sub-standard assets: An asset is classified as a substandard asset if it remains as an NPA for a period less than or equal to 12 months. Doubtful assets: An asset is classified as doubtful asset if it remains as an NPA for more than 12 months. Loss assets: An asset is considered as a loss asset which cannot be recovered by the lending Institutions Stressed assets = NPAs + Restructured loans Written off assets. Hence, the correct answer is option (d). |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | cash book maintained by a firm is a: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | book of original entry only | incorrect |
| option | ledger account only | incorrect |
| option | both the book of original entry and ledger account | correct $\bigcirc$ |
| option | neither book of original entry nor ledger account | incorrect |
| Solution | Cash book maintained by a firm is both of original entry and ledger account. |  |
| marks | 1 | 0 |
| Question | The process of recording transaction in the book of original entry is called: |  |
| type | multiple_choice |  |
| option | recording | incorrect |
| option | journalizing | correct |
| option | posting | incorrect |
| option | summarizing | incorrect |

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| Solution | The process of recording transaction is called <br> journalizing |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| marks | 1 | 0 |



