

Rayat Shikshan Sanstha's
Laxmibai Bhaurao Patil Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Solapur
M.Com. Part-I
Subject: Management Concepts & Organisational Behaviour

1) Leadership

- 1) -----is the ability to influence the people for achievement of goals.
a) Leadership b) Communication c) Motivation d) None
- 2) In ----- leadership style the leader retains full authority with him and asks employees only to obey orders.
a) Democratic b) Free- rein c) Autocratic d) Participative
- 3) When a leader allows his subordinates to make decisions on most of the matters within the given boundaries, the leadership is called as -----.
a) The Autocratic Style b) The Participative Style c) The Free-rein Style d) All of above
- 4) The Contingency theory of Leadership is developed by -----.
a) Paul Hersey b) Kenneth Blanchard c) Fred Fiedler d) Black
- 5) Managerial Grid concept on styles of leadership developed by -----.
a) Likert b) Blake and Mauton c) Hersey d) None of these

Ans. 1) a 2) c 3) c 4) c 5) b

2) Organizational Conflict

- 1) ----- is considered as the best way of resolving conflict.
a) Compromise b) Smoothen c) Problem solving d) None
- 2) Frustration is basically -----problem.
a) Intrapersonal b) Interpersonal c) Intergroup d) Intragroup
- 3) ----- Conflict occurs within an individual.
a) Interpersonal b) Inter Organizational c) Intra Organizational d) Intrapersonal
- 4) When conflicts occur between two or more people, it is called ----- conflict.
a) Interpersonal b) Intrapersonal c) Intergroup d) Inter organizational

- 5) Conflicts can be resolved through -----.
- a) Compromising b) Collaborating c) Accommodating d) All of these

Ans. 1) c 2) a 3) d 4) c 5) d

3) Interpersonal and Organizational Communication and Stress Management

- 1) For effective communication the language should be -----.
- a) Elementary level b) Suitable to Receiver c) High Level d) All of the above
- 2) ----- happens through minutes, notes, letters, reports, manuals etc.
- a) Oral Communication b) Written Communication c) Non- verbal Communication
d) None of these
- 3) Stress can be removed with the help of -----.
- a) Hard work b) Overtime c) Meditation d) All of the above
- 4) Production information supplied by worker to Production Manager is ----- communication.
- a) External b) Downward c) Upward d) None of these
- 5) ----- stress adversely affects the employees mental and physical health and in turn their performance.
- a) Constructive b) Destructive c) Positive d) Social
- 6) ----- are the individual factor that causes stress.
- a) Role conflict b) Role ambiguity c) Both a and b d) None of these
- 7) Communication that takes place beyond the formal structure framed by an organization is known as -----.
- a) Informal b) Formal c) Effective d) Internal
- 8) In communication process first factor is -----.
- a) Receiver b) Sender c) Encoding d) Decoding
- 9) Accounting information supplied by an accountant to finance manager is ----- communication.
- a) External b) Diagonal c) Downward d) Upward

Ans. 1) b 2) b 3) c 4) c 5) b 6) c 7) a 8) b 9) d

4) Organizational Culture , Organizational Change and Development

- 1) Resistance to change is reflected through-----.
a) Better attitude b) better performance c) high efficiency d) Complaints, absenteeism etc.
- 2) Organizational change becoming ----- for an organization.
a) A rare matter b) essential to survival c) a fashion d) all of the above
- 3) Refreezing means ----- position.
a) Reverting to pre change b) establishing the change c) thinking of the future d) None
- 4) Organizational development seeks to change in -----.
a) Structure b) Attitude c) Values d) All of these
- 5) ----- attempts to reduce the gap between employee goals and organizational goals.
a) Grid b) Survey c) Management by Objectives(M.B.O.) d) None

Ans. 1) d 2) b 3) b 4) d 5) c

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B.Com. Part-I

Subject: Financial Accounting

1) Single Entry System

- 2) Credit purchases can be ascertained by preparing ----- A/c.
a) Total Creditors b) Total debtors c) Bills Receivable d) Bills Payable
- 3) Single Entry System is ----- method.
a) Unscientific b) Scientific c) Good d) None of the above
- 4) Single Entry System may be adopted to ----- .
a) Co-op. Societies b) Small Concerns c) Companies d) Government
- 5) Discount allowed to customers is credited to ----- A/c.
a) Total Creditors b) Total Debtors c) Bills Receivable d) Bills Payable
- 6) Credit sales are ascertained by preparing -----.

- a) Total Debtors A/c b) Bills Receivable A/c c) Total Creditors A/c
 d) Bills Payable A/c

Ans. 1) **a** 2) **a** 3) **b** 4) **b** 5) **a**

2) Consignment Accounts

- 1) ----- is sent by Consignee to Consigner.
 a) Account Sales b) Pro-forma Invoice c) Sales Bill d) Debit Note
- 2) ----- is a non recurring expenses.
 a) Godown Rent b) Freight c) Salary d) Insurance
- 3) The loss which is inherent and which cannot be avoided is termed as ----- loss.
 a) Normal b) Abnormal c) Unexpected d) Non-estimated
- 4) Del credere Commission is given to consignee to cover the loss of -----.
 a) Discount b) Damage c) Bad debts d) Fire
- 5) If invoice price is 33.33% above cost, it is -----% on invoice price.
 a) 20 b) 25 c) 50 d) 100
- 6) Consignee is the ----- of consignor.
 a) Employee b) Customer c) Supplier d) Agent
- 7) Consignment A/c is -----.
 a) Real A/c b) Nominal A/c c) Personal A/c d) Abnormal A/c
- 8) Consignee gets ----- for his work.
 a) Salary b) Remuneration c) Commission d) Profit

Ans. 1) **a** 2) **b** 3) **a** 4) **c** 5) **b** 6) **d** 7) **b** 8) **c**

3) Branch Accounts

- 1) Under Stock and debtors method, to cancel loading , branch ----- A/c is to be opened.
 a) Stock b) Debtors c) Adjustment d) Profit & Loss A/c
- 2) ----- is a section of a business segregated physically from the main section.
 a) Company b) Branch c) Business d) Firm
- 3) If invoice price is 33.33% above cost, it is -----% on invoice price.
 a) 20 b) 25 c) 50 d) 100

- 4) Branch Adjustment A/c is the nature of -----.
- a) Real A/c b) Nominal A/c c) Personal A/c d) None of these
- 5) Under Stock & Debtors system, balance of branch Adjustment A/c is transferred to - -----.
- a) Branch Debtors A/c b) Branch Expenses A/c c) Branch Profit & Loss A/c
d) Branch Stock A/c

Ans. 1) c 2) b 3) b 4) b 5) c

4) Departmental Accounts

- 1) Insurance charges are to be apportioned on the basis of ----- of department.
- a) Light points b) closing stock c) floor space d) None of these
- 2) Department Trading A/c is prepared to find out ----- gross profit.
- a) Department b) Branch c) Head office d) None of these
- 3) Selling expenses should be divided among the different department on the basis of ----
- a) Light Points b) Floor Space Ratio c) Sales Ratio d) None of these
- 4) Expense which cannot be apportioned to department must be shown in the -----.
- a) Balance sheet b) Trading A/c c) General Profit & Loss A/c d) None of these
- 5) When goods are transferred from one department to other department, they are called- -----
- a) Inter- departmental transfers b) Outer- departmental transfers c) Not a transfers
d) Regular transfers

Ans. 1) b 2) a 3) c 4) c 5) a

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B.Com. Part-II

Subject: Corporate Accounting

1) Liquidation

- 1) A liquidation without intervention of the court is known as ----- liquidation.
- a) Compulsory b) Voluntary c) Fixed d) Legal
- 2) A person appointed for liquidation of company is called -----.
- a) Auditor b) Director c) Accountant d) Liquidator

- 3) Liquidators final statement is prepared in -----.
- a) All modes of winding up b) voluntary winding up c) Compulsory winding up d) None of these
- 4) ----- is the legal procedure by which company will be dissolve.
- a) Amalgamation b) Insolvent c) Liquidation d) All of the above
- 5) If there are sufficient funds the balance available with the liquidation lastly paid to -----
- a) Equity shareholders b) Preference shareholders c) Debenture holders d) All of above
- 6) In case of voluntary winding up a liquidator is appointed by the ----- .
- a) Government b) Court c) Board of directors d) Members
- 7) Preferential creditors rank for payment before payment of ----- .
- a) Debenture holders b) Secured creditors c) Liquidation expenses d) Liquidators remuneration

Ans. 1) **a** 2) **d** 3) **a** 4) **c** 5) **a** 6) **c** 7) **a**

2) Issue and Redemption of debentures

- 1) ----- represents a liability to be settled on stipulated date.
- a) Shares b) Preference Shares c) Debentures d) Equity Shares
- 2) Unless otherwise stated debentures are presumed to be -----loan.
- a) Unsecured b) Short term c) Secured d) Current liability
- 3) Premium of redemption of debentures represents the ----- of the company.
- a) Capital profit b) Current liability c) Capital loss d) Long term reserve
- 4) Debenture is a type of ----- capital.
- a) Borrowed b) Owned c) Equity d) Preference
- 5) The balance of Sinking fund A/c after redemption of debentures is transferred to -----
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- a) General reserve A/c b) Debentures A/c c) Profit and Loss A/c d) None of these
- 6) A fund created for redemption of debentures is known as -----.
- a) Provident fund b) Compensation fund c) Sinking fund d) All of the above
- 7) ----- is payable to debenture holders whether the company makes profit or not.
- a) Commission b) Profit c) Dividend d) Interest

Ans. 1) **c** 2) **c** 3) **c** 4) **a** 5) **a** 6) **c** 7) **d**

3) Funds Flow Statement

- 1) A statement which shows sources and applications of funds is termed as ----- statement.
a) Balance sheet b) Profit and Loss c) Fund Flow d) working capital
- 2) Decrease in current liability items ----- working capital.
a) Decreases b) Increases c) Reduces d) None of these
- 3) Current Assets minus current liabilities is equal to -----.
a) Issued capital b) Authorized capital c) Working capital d) Borrowed capital
- 4) Purchase of asset is ----- of the fund.
a) Source b) Application c) Profit d) Depreciation
- 5) Provision for bad debts is an item of -----.
a) Current asset b) Fixed asset c) Current liability d) Contingent liability

Ans. 1) **c** 2) **b** 3) **c** 4) **b** 5) **c**

Cash Flow Statement

- 1) When the term fund is taken as cash, the statement is called as -----.
a) Cash flow statement b) working capital c) Revenue d) Revenue
- 2) Issue of debentures, raising long term loans, increase in share capital, sale of fixed assets etc. are ----- items.
a) Inflow of cash b) Outflow of cash c) Application of cash d) Working capital
- 3) Cash flow statement shows the movement in ----- only.
a) Income b) Funds c) Cash d) Expenses
- 4) Which of the following is non- current asset?
a) Stock b) Goodwill c) Prepaid rent d) Bills receivable
- 5) As per AS 3 issue of shares is cash flow from ----- activities.
a) Operating b) Financing c) Investing d) None of these
- 6) ----- is the important tool for the management for financial analysis in short period.
a) Cash flow b) Fund flow c) Depreciation d) None of these

Ans. 1) **a** 2) **a** 3) **c** 4) **b** 5) **b** 6) **a**

4) Valuation of Shares and Goodwill

- 1) Net Assets Method of valuation of share is also called as ----- method.
a) Fair value b) Intrinsic c) Yield d) Earning capacity
- 2) Net Assets method, Yield method, Fair Value method are the methods of valuation of -----.
a) Goodwill b) Investment c) Assets d) Shares
- 3) Fair value is equal to -----.
a) $\frac{\text{Market value} + \text{Intrinsic value}}{2}$ b) $\frac{\text{Market value} - \text{Intrinsic value}}{2}$ c) $\frac{\text{Market value} + \text{Intrinsic value}}{2}$
d) None of these
- 4) Net assets value of the share is Rs. 20 and Yield value of shares is Rs. 25 then the Fair value of share is Rs. -----.
a) 25 b) 22.5 c) 30 d) 21
- 5) Break of value is also known as ----- .
a) Market value b) Fair value c) Intrinsic value d) none of these
- 6) Profit the last four years is Rs. 20,000; Rs. 80,000; Rs. 90,000 and Rs. 1,10,000; then the value of Goodwill on the basis of 2 years of the profit will be -----.
a) 2,00,000 b) 1,50,000 c) 2,50,000 d) 75,000
- 7) Goodwill is an ----- asset.
a) Intangible b) Tangible c) Current d) None of these

Ans. 1) b 2) d 3) a 4) b 5) c 6) b 7) a

B.Com. Part-III
Subject: Advanced Accountancy

1) Amalgamation, Absorption & Reconstruction

- 2) When two or more Companies are combined and a new Company is formed is called as -----.
- a) Amalgamation b) Absorption c) Internal Reconstruction d) External Reconstruction
- 3) Agreed consideration payable for taking over assets and liabilities by purchasing company is called as -----.
- a) Sale consideration b) Purchase consideration c) Value consideration d) Goodwill.
- 4) There are ----- types of construction.
- a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 6
- 5) When an existing company is taken over by another existing company is called as -----
- a) Amalgamation b) Absorption c) Internal Reconstruction d) External Reconstruction
- 6) Purchase consideration receivable from Purchasing Co. is credited to ----- A/c.
- a) Realization b) Purchasing Co. c) Bank d) Shares
- 7) Absorption means one liquidation and ----- new formation.
- a) No b) One c) Two d) None of these
- 8) Accumulate losses in the vendor company should be transferred to ----- A/c.
- a) Equity Shareholders b) Realization c) New Company d) None of these
- 9) ----- methods is purchase consideration method.
- a) Lump-sum method b) Net asset method c) Net Payment method d) All of above

Ans. 1) a 2) b 3) b 4) a 5) a 6) a 7) a 8) d

2) Hire Purchase and Installment System

- 1) Hire purchase price = Total Cash Price + Total -----.
a) Depreciation b) Installments c) Interest d) None of these
- 2) Under ----- method, interest is charged on cash price of goods sold.
a) Purchase b) Sale c) Hire Purchase d) Installment
- 3) On making of down payment ----- is debited by hire purchaser.
a) Interest A/c b) Hire Vendor A/c c) Asset A/c d) Interest Suspense A/c
- 4) Ownership in the goods does not pass over to hire purchaser till the ----- installment is paid.
a) First b) Last c) Second d) Middle
- 5) In Hire Purchase cost of article is paid in -----.
a) Installment b) One time c) At the time of forfeit d) None of above
- 6) The amount of interest is credited by the buyer to ----- A/c
a) Interest b) Vendor c) Assets d) None of these

Ans. 1) **b** 2) **c** 3) **b** 4) **b** 5) **a** 6) **b**

3) Ratio Analysis

- 1) Current assets do not include -----.
a) Payment in advance b) Stock c) Bills Receivable d) Furniture
- 2) The net profit of Rs. 60,000 and sales of Rs. 5,00,000, the net profit ratio is -----
-.
a) 10% b) 12% c) 8% d) 15%
- 3) Current Ratio = Current Assets divided by -----.
a) Current liability b) Fixed assets c) Average stock d) Liquid assets
- 4) Working capital ratio is also called -----.
a) Current ratio b) Liquid ratio c) Gross profit ratio d) Debtors turnover ratio
- 5) In Current ratio, Current assets are compared with -----.

- a) Current profit b) Current liabilities c) Sales d) None of the these
- 6) An example of a Profitability ratio is -----.
- a) Fixed Assets turnover ratio b) Current ratio c) Net Profit ratio d) None of these

Ans. 1) **d** 2) **b** 3) **a** 4) **a** 5) **b** 6) **c**

4) Cost Accounting

- 1) ----- signifies the technique and process of ascertaining cost.
- a) Costing b) Cost Accounting c) Cost Accountancy d) Cost
- 2) ----- costing is not a system of costing.
- a) Operating b) Departmental c) Standard d) Marginal
- 3) ----- accounting enables the management in fixing the selling price.
- a) Financial b) Management c) Human Resource d) Cost
- 4) The main object of cost accounting is to ascertain ----- of production or service unit.
- a) Cost b) Profit c) Loss d) All of the above
- 5) Under ----- accounts all expenses are classified as direct & indirect.
- a) Management b) Cost c) Human Resource d) Financial

Ans. 1) **b** 2) **b** 3) **d** 4) **a** 5) **b**

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