

**CLASS:TYBMS / SEM VI**  
**Subject: Operations Research**  
**Model questions**

**Multiple choice questions:**

1. The objective function and constraints are functions of two types of variables
  - A. Positive and negative
  - B. Controllable and uncontrollable
  - C. Strong and weak
  - D. None of the above
  
2. Operations research was known as an ability to win a war without really going in to \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Battle field
  - B. Fighting
  - C. The opponent
  - D. Both A and B
  
3. Who defined OR as a scientific method of providing executive departments with a quantitative basis for decisions regarding the operations under their control?
  - A. Morse and Kimball (1946)
  - B. P.M.S. Blackett (1948)
  - C. E.L. Arnoff and M.J. Netzorg
  - D. None of the above
  
4. OR has a characteristics that it is done by a team of
  - A. Scientists
  - B. Mathematicians
  - C. Academics
  - D. All of the above

5. Hungarian Method is used to solve
  - A. A transportation problem
  - B. A travelling salesman problem
  - C. A LP problem
  - D. Both a & b
  
6. A solution can be extracted from a model either by
  - A. Conducting experiments on it
  - B. Mathematical analysis
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. Diversified Techniques
  
7. OR uses models to help the management to determine its \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Policies
  - B. Actions
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. None of the above
  
8. What have been constructed from OR problems and methods for solving the models that are available in many cases?
  - A. Scientific Models
  - B. Algorithms
  - C. Mathematical Models
  - D. None of the above
  
9. Which technique is used in finding a solution for optimizing a given objective, such as profit maximization or cost reduction under certain constraints?
  - A. Queuing Theory
  - B. Waiting Line
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. Linear Programming
  
10. What enables us to determine the earliest and latest times for each of the events and activities and thereby helps in the identification of the critical path?
  - A. Programme Evaluation
  - B. Review Technique (PERT)
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. Deployment of resources
  
11. OR techniques help the directing authority in optimum allocation of various limited resources like \_\_\_\_\_
  - A. Men and Machine
  - B. Money

- C. All of the above
- D. Materials

12. In graphical method the restriction on number of constraint is\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 2
- B. not more than 3
- C. 3
- D. none of the above

13. In graphical representation the bounded region is known as\_\_\_\_\_region.

- A. Solution
- B. basic solution
- C. feasible solution
- D. optimal

14. Graphical optimal value for Z can be obtained from

- A. Corner points of feasible region
- B. Both a and c
- C. corner points of the solution region
- D. none of the above

15. In LPP the condition to be satisfied is

- A. Constraints have to be linear
- B. Objective function has to be linear
- C. none of the above
- D. both a and b

16. The Operations research technique which helps in minimizing total waiting and service costs is

- A. Queuing Theory
- B. Decision Theory
- C. Both A and B
- D. None of the above

17. In assignment problem of maximization, the objective is to maximise

- A. Profit
- B. optimization
- C. cost
- D. None of the above

18. What is the difference between minimal cost network flows and transportation problems?
- A. The minimal cost network flows are special cases of transportation problems
  - B. The transportation problems are special cases of the minimal cost network flows
  - C. There is no difference
  - D. The transportation problems are formulated in terms of tableaus, while the minimal cost network flows are formulated in terms of graphs
19. With the transportation technique, the initial solution can be generated in any fashion one chooses. The only restriction is that
- A. the edge constraints for supply and demand are satisfied.
  - B. the solution is not degenerate.
  - C. the solution must be optimal.
  - D. one must use the northwest-corner method.
20. The purpose of the stepping-stone method is to
- A. develop the initial solution to the transportation problem.
  - B. assist one in moving from an initial feasible solution to the optimal solution.
  - C. determine whether a given solution is feasible or not.
  - D. identify the relevant costs in a transportation problem.
21. The purpose of a dummy source or dummy destination in a transportation problem is to
- A. prevent the solution from becoming degenerate.
  - B. obtain a balance between total supply and total demand.
  - C. make certain that the total cost does not exceed some specified figure.
  - D. provide a means of representing a dummy problem.
22. Which of the following is NOT needed to use the transportation model?
- A. the cost of shipping one unit from each origin to each destination
  - B. the destination points and the demand per period at each
  - C. the origin points and the capacity or supply per period at each
  - D. degeneracy
23. Which of the following is a method for improving an initial solution in a transportation problem?
- A. northwest-corner
  - B. intuitive lowest-cost
  - C. southeast-corner rule
  - D. stepping-stone

24. The transportation method assumes that
- A. there are no economies of scale if large quantities are shipped from one source to one destination.
  - B. the number of occupied squares in any solution must be equal to the number of rows in the table plus the number of columns in the table plus 1.
  - C. there is only one optimal solution for each problem.
  - D. the number of dummy sources equals the number of dummy destinations.

25. An initial transportation solution appears in the table.

	C	D	Factory Capacity
A	10	0	10
B	15	25	40
Warehouse Demand	25	25	50

Can this solution be improved if it costs \$5 per unit to ship from A to C; \$7 per unit to ship from A to D; \$8 to ship from B to C; and \$9 to ship from B to D?

- A. Yes, this solution can be improved by \$50.
- B. Yes, this solution can be improved by \$100.
- C. No, this solution is optimal.
- D. Yes, the initial solution can be improved by \$10.

26. What is the cost of the transportation solution shown in the table?

	W	X	Y	Supply
A	\$3 20	\$5 50	\$9 0	70
B	\$5 0	\$4 30	\$7 0	30
C	\$10 40	\$8 0	\$3 80	120
Demand	60	80	80	220

- A. \$1350
- B. \$1070
- C. \$1150
- D. \$1230

27. The initial solution of a transportation problem can be obtained by applying any known method. However, the only condition is that
- A. the solution be optimal
  - B. the rim condition are satisfied
  - C. the solution not be degenerate
  - D. all of the above
28. The dummy source or destination in a transportation problem is added to
- A. satisfy rim condition
  - B. prevent solution from becoming degenerate
  - C. ensure that total cost does not exceed a limit
  - D. all of the above
29. The occurrence of degeneracy while solving a transportation problem means that
- A. total supply equals total demand
  - B. the solution so obtained is not feasible
  - C. the few allocations become negative
  - D. none of the above
30. An alternative optimal solution to a minimization transportation problem exists whenever opportunity cost corresponding to unused routes of transportation is:
- A. positive and greater than zero
  - B. positive with at least one equal to zero
  - C. negative with at least one equal to zero
  - D. all of the above
31. One disadvantage of using North-West Corner Rule to find initial solution to the transportation problem is that
- A. it is complicated to use
  - B. it does not take into account cost of transportation
  - C. it leads to degenerate initial solution
  - D. all of the above
32. In case of an unbalanced problem, shipping cost coefficients of \_\_\_\_\_ are assigned to each created dummy factory or warehouse.
- A. very high positive costs
  - B. very high negative costs
  - C. 10
  - D. zero
  - E. one

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  - D. All of the above
38. The solution to a transportation problem with 'm' rows (supplies) & 'n' columns (destination) is feasible if number of positive allocations are
- A.  $m+n$
  - B.  $m*n$
  - C.  $m+n-1$
  - D.  $m+n+1$
39. If an opportunity cost value is used for an unused cell to test optimality, it should be
- A. Equal to zero
  - B. Most negative number

- C. Most positive number
- D. Any value

40. During an iteration while moving from one solution to the next, degeneracy may occur when

- A. The closed path indicates a diagonal move
- B. Two or more occupied cells are on the closed path but neither of them represents a corner of the path.
- C. Two or more occupied cells on the closed path with minus sign are tied for lowest circled value
- D. Either of the above

41. An optimal assignment requires that the maximum number of lines that can be drawn through squares with zero opportunity cost be equal to the number of

- A. Rows or columns
- B. Rows & columns
- C. Rows + columns - 1
- D. None of the above

42. Which of the following is used to come up with a solution to the assignment problem?

- a. MODI method
- b. northwest corner method
- c. stepping-stone method
- d. Hungarian method
- e. none of the above

43. What is wrong with the following table

To=>		1	2	3	Dummy	Supply
From	A	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	100
			80		20	
	B	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	
	120	40	30			
	C	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	250
			10	170	80	
	Demand	120	80	200	100	

- a. The solution is infeasible.
- b. The solution is degenerate.
- c. The solution is unbounded.
- d. Nothing is wrong.
- e. The solution is inefficient in that it is possible to use fewer routes.

44. The solution presented in the following table is

To=>		1	2	3	Dummy	Supply
From	A	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	100
			80		20	
	B	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	
	120		30			
C	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	250	
			170	80		
Demand		120	80	200	100	

- a. infeasible.
- b. degenerate.
- c. unbounded.
- d. Optimal.
- e. none of the above

45. The solution shown was obtained by Vogel's approximation. The difference between the objective function for this solution and that for the optimal is

To=>		1	2	3	Dummy	Supply
From	A	<u>10</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>0</u>	100
					100	
B	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	150	
	120		30			
C	<u>10</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>0</u>	250	
		80	170			
Demand		120	80	200	100	

- a. 40
- b. 60
- c. 80
- d. 100

46. Optimal solution of an assignment problem can be obtained only if

- a. Each row & column has only one zero element
- b. Each row & column has at least one zero element
- c. The data is arrangement in a square matrix
- d. None of the above

47. In assignment problem of maximization, the objective is to maximise

- A. Profit
- B. optimization
- C. cost
- D. None of the above

48. Which of these statements about the stepping-stone method is best?

- A. A dummy source and destination must be added if the number of rows plus columns minus 1 is not equal to the number of filled squares.
- B. Only squares containing assigned shipments can be used to trace a path back to an empty square.
- C. An improvement index that is a net positive means that the initial solution can be improved.
- D. Only empty squares can be used to trace a path back to a square containing an assigned shipment

48. Operations research is the application of -----methods to arrive at the optimal Solutions to the problems.

- A. economical
- B. scientific
- C. a and b both
- D. artistic

49. In operations research, the -----are prepared for situations.

- A. mathematical models
- B. physical models diagrammatic
- C. diagrammatic models

50. Operations management can be defined as the application of -----  
-----to a problem within a system to yield the optimal solution.

- A. Suitable manpower
- B. mathematical techniques, models, and tools
- C. Financial operations
- D. All of the above

**K. B. College of Arts and Commerce for Women, Kopri, Thane (East)**

**TYBMS Semester VI (2019-2020)**

**Subject: Organization Development(HR Specialization)**

**Sample Questions**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first behavioral scientist to implement an organization development program (Michael Bennis/Henry Carthy/ Douglas Mc Gregor)
2. \_\_\_\_\_ established research center for group dynamics (Lewinsky/Kurt Gobain/Kurt Lewin)
3. Organization development is a \_\_\_\_\_ term effort (Short/ Medium/ Long)
4. The organization perspective focuses on the \_\_\_\_\_ process dimensions of organizational functioning. (Human/ Technical/Mechanical)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ leaders can help integrate strategic continuous learning and innovation (Transformational/ conservative/ Autocratic)
6. Organization \_\_\_\_\_ represents values, basic assumptions and norms shared within the organization. (Salient / customization/culture)
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is an outgrowth of the managerial grid approach to leadership (Field training/approach training/grid training)
8. MBO programme generally consists of \_\_\_\_\_.(Four stages/ Five stages/ Six stages)
9. Organizational development as an intervention programme is basically a \_\_\_\_\_ approach. (top-to-bottom/horizontal/bottom-to-top)
10. A scientific approach to study and then solving organizational issues experienced by an organization is called \_\_\_\_\_. (action research/applied research/ pure research)
11. \_\_\_\_\_ of the following methods is adopted when there is a high uncertainty in the external environment. ( Contingency approach/System design approach/Data-driven approach)
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is not the role of OD practitioner. (As a Consultant/ As an Expert/ As a recruiter.)
13. OD was founded on the belief that using behavioural science methods to increase collaborative problem solving would increase:-  
(A)- Organizational effectiveness  
(B)- Organizational turnover

(C)- Organizational reputation

14. Goal approach is also called as \_\_\_\_\_ goal. (Time bound/ rational/ pragmatic).
15. \_\_\_\_\_ power is based on the power receiver having an identification power holder. (expert/ referent/ reward).
16. Organisational development is the process that focuses on \_\_\_\_\_.(organisational improvement / handling conflicts / human resource).
17. Organisational renewal refers to \_\_\_\_\_.(selective strategy/ employee morale/ turnaround management).
18. Goal approach assumes that the organisations are \_\_\_\_\_. (input-throughput-output approach/ capable to get better/ plan logical and goal seeking entities).
19. Transactional analysis is the method for \_\_\_\_\_(organisational development/ preparing ideal strategy / studying interaction between individuals).
20. Formulation of redesign plan is the basic crux of \_\_\_\_\_(Organisational diagnosis/ business process reengineering/organisational renewal).
21. The competencies of an organisational development practitioner include \_\_\_\_\_.(change catalyst /restructuring/ process focused).
22. The major technique of organisational diagnosis is \_\_\_\_\_( unobtrusive measures / restructuring / action planning).
23. \_\_\_\_\_ measures are measures that don't require the researcher to intrude in the research context. (Unobtrusive/ Intrusive/ Invasive)
24. \_\_\_\_\_ analysis is the analysis of text documents. (Content / quantitative / organisational)
25. \_\_\_\_\_ is a part of organizational level analysis. (Technological capability / Group Norms / Individual capacity).
26. \_\_\_\_\_ is a contributor to group level throughputs. (Composition / Individual capacity / Evaluation systems).
27. \_\_\_\_\_ is a tool used in Organisational Diagnosis. (Questionnaire / Interview / Force field analysis).
28. \_\_\_\_\_ is a technique used in Organisational Diagnosis. (Questionnaire / Median / Force field analysis).
29. \_\_\_\_\_ is a form of dismissal whereby the employer reviews its business needs in order to increase profits or limit losses, which leads to reducing its employees. (Retrenchment/ Turnaround/Repositioning)
30. \_\_\_\_\_ analysis makes use of already existing sources of data.(Primary / Secondary / Interdisciplinary)
31. \_\_\_\_\_ is when an organization changes its internal structure to increase efficiency and cost effectiveness. (Retrenchment / Restructuring/ Repositioning)
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is the systematic approach and application of knowledge, tools and resources to deal with change.(General Management / Marketing management / Change management)
33. \_\_\_\_\_ is a quantitative data analyzing tool. ( Scatter grams / Questionnaire / Interviews)

34. \_\_\_\_\_ is the first step in Business Process Reengineering. ( ) Identifying need / Define objectives / Analysis)
35. There are \_\_\_\_ stages in organization life cycle. (Three/ Four/Six)
36. \_\_\_\_\_ stage is the third stage in organisational life cycle. (Birth / Growth / Prime)
37. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the expected sequence of advancements experienced by an organization, as opposed to a randomized occurrence of events(Organisational Life Cycle / Product Life Cycle/ Career Life Cycle)
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is a Factor that HR Should Consider When Restructuring an Organization (organizational structure / organizational dynamics/ Layoffs)
39. Organizational structure determines job scope, working relationships and resource sharing, so it has a profound impact on how business gets done.
40. Which of the following is not a feature of change agent ? (Empathy / Openness / Reticence)
41. Organizational Development (OD) Interventions are structured program designed to solve a problem, thus enabling an organization to achieve the goal.
42. The intervention should take place at all three levels, namely, individual, group and organisation.
43. OD intervention refers to the range of planned, programmatic activities client and consultant participate in during the course of OD program.
44. Role-playing is generally used for human relations and sales training.
45. Characteristics that are important in acquiring and maintaining power do not include\_\_\_\_\_( High energy and physical endurance/ Successfully reading the behavior / Rigidity).
46. Professional values in OD do not include \_\_\_\_\_.( Expertise / Autonomy/ Indecisiveness).
47. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a parameter for judging organisational effectiveness. ( Managing ambiguity and paradox / No Bias for action / Strive to stay close to the customer).
48. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a way to enhance organisational effectiveness. ( Effective sharing goals / low employee morale / Leadership).
49. \_\_\_\_\_ may produce five types of ethical dilemmas. (Value conflict/ Value autonomy/ Value effectiveness)
50. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most popular and widely used intervention techniques, in the field of OD.( Survey feedback/Scatter grams/Correlation )

**K. B. College of Arts and Commerce for Women, Kopri, Thane (East)**

**TYBMS Semester VI (2019-2020)**

**Subject: HRM in Global Perspective(HR Specialization)**

**Sample Questions**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is basically the HR practices at international level.
  - a) IHRM
  - b) SHRM
  - c) HRM
  
2. The country where a subsidiary may be located is called the \_\_\_\_\_ country.
  - a) Host
  - b) Home
  - c) Third
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is concerned with the HRM issues that cross national boundaries or are conducted in locations other than the home country headquarters.
  - a) SHRM
  - b) SSM
  - c) IHRM
  
4. Managing \_\_\_\_\_ in the workplace should be a part of the culture of the entire organization.
  - a) Diversity
  - b) Gossips
  - c) Human Resources
  
5. A \_\_\_\_\_ manager is someone who knows how to conduct and manage business across borders.
  - a) Local
  - b) Global
  - c) All rounder
  
6. The affected person finds \_\_\_\_\_ most surprising and difficult to deal with than the original culture shock.
  - a) Reverse culture shock
  - b) Repatriation
  - c) Diversity

7. The first contribution to Cross Cultural Management Research was made in the early\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) 1960s
  - b) 1970s
  - c) 1980s
  
8. Managers must encourage \_\_\_\_\_ when creating teams and special work groups within the organization.
  - a) Diversity
  - b) Rumours
  - c) Groupism
  
9. \_\_\_\_\_ involves implementing evaluating and following up with expected deliverables.
  - a) Goal execution
  - b) Goal formulation
  - c) Goal Setting
  
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the discipline that primarily deals with the comparison of various cultures.
  - a) Cultural convergence
  - b) Cultural diversity
  - c) Cross cultural management
  
11. In order to survive a company needs to be able to manage and utilise its \_\_\_\_\_ workforce effectively.
  - a) Diverse
  - b) Local
  - c) Ethno centric
  
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is the term used to describe the feelings of confusion and uncertainty that are experienced when one comes into contact with the culture that is vastly different from his/ her own culture.
  - a) Culture shock
  - b) Reverse culture shock
  - c) Organizational dynamics
  
13. \_\_\_\_\_ involves searching and obtaining potential job candidates in sufficient numbers so that the organization can select the most appropriate people to fill its job needs.
  - a) Recruitment
  - b) Training
  - c) Selection
  
14. When the key management positions are filled by the parent country individuals, we call it \_\_\_\_\_ staffing policy.
  - a) Global
  - b) Ethnocentric

c) Polycentric

15. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the variety of differences between people in an organization.
- a) Workplace diversity
  - b) Culture Shock
  - c) Organizational dynamics
16. Managers must build and implement a \_\_\_\_\_ strategy to maximize the effects of diversity in the workplace.
- a) Customized
  - b) Flexible
  - c) Rigid
17. \_\_\_\_\_ compensation practices have increasingly become a mechanism to develop and reinforce a global corporate culture.
- a) Global
  - b) Local
  - c) Rural
18. Which of the following is a part of COLA [Cost of living allowances]
- a) Furniture appliances,
  - b) Relocation
  - c) Tuition fee
19. \_\_\_\_\_ provides an organized framework for developing and managing people who are comfortable with the strategic and operational paradoxes embedded in global or international organization
- a) Global human resource management
  - b) Traditional human resource management
  - c) Strategic human resource management
20. A major difference between domestic and international HRM is the result of:
- a) increased complexities such as currency fluctuations, foreign HR policies and practices, and divergent labour laws.
  - b) the number of employees covered by the hr policies.
  - c) the emergence of effective cross-border management styles.
21. To be effective in the international environment HRM policies must:
- a) reflect an international view.
  - b) accommodate differences in management styles
  - c) focus on domestic issues.
22. Effective \_\_\_\_\_ assists individuals to adjust more rapidly to the new culture.
- a) Cultural training
  - b) Cultural divergence
  - c) Cultural competence

23. Which of the following is not a quality of a global manager?
- a) Self-awareness
  - b) Vision
  - c) Local thinking
24. Which of the following is not a feature of virtual organisation:-
- a) Adaptability
  - b) Rigidity
  - c) Real time data
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ of the employee the major driver of employee's compensation IHRM.
- a) Marital status
  - b) Nationality
  - c) Gender
26. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach seeks the best people for key jobs throughout the organisation regardless of nationality.
- a) Geocentric
  - b) Polycentric
  - c) Ethnocentric
27. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when multiple cultures become more like one another through exposure to traditions ideals and languages.
- a) Repatriation
  - b) Comparative HR
  - c) Cultural convergence
28. \_\_\_\_\_ allowance covers moving shipping and storage charges.
- a) Education
  - b) Relocation
  - c) Home leave
29. \_\_\_\_\_ approach the base salary of international transfer is linked to the salary structure in the host country.
- a) Going rate
  - b) Balance sheet
  - c) Local Plus.
30. \_\_\_\_\_ develops systems and processes to acquire share intellectual assets.
- a) Culture shock
  - b) Knowledge management
  - c) Cultural dimensions
31. \_\_\_\_\_ is a systematic process used for identifying and implementing best or better practices across countries.

- a) Benchmarking
- b) Offshoring
- c) Cultural sensitivity

32. \_\_\_\_\_ can be organised whether or not members are in reasonable proximity to each other.

- a) Cross cultural training
- b) Organisational dynamics
- c) Virtual team

33. Comprehensive code of conduct for labour standards was identified by \_\_\_\_\_.

- 1. ILO
- 2. UNCTAD
- 3. OECD

34. \_\_\_\_\_ involves partial or full takeover or the merging of capital, assets and liabilities of existing enterprises in a country.

- a) Cross border merger
- b) Cultural convergence
- c) Resource allocation

35. The trend of \_\_\_\_\_ leads to a revolution in the global division of labour.

- a) Off shoring
- b) Labelling
- c) Marketing

36. \_\_\_\_\_ are people who travel but are not expatriates.

- a) Repatriates
- b) Non expatriate
- c) Global managers

37. \_\_\_\_\_ are also known as headquarters nationals.

- a) TCN
- b) PCN
- c) HCN

38. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the ability to function effectively in another culture.

- a) Adaptability
- b) Intercultural competence
- c) Diplomacy

39. \_\_\_\_\_ have limited career opportunity outside the subsidiary.

- a) TCN
- b) PCN

c) HCN

40. The scope of International HRM is \_\_\_\_\_ than that of HRM.

- a) Wider
- b) Narrower
- c) Reactive

41. Reward must have the quality of balancing the \_\_\_\_\_ ratio.

- a) Debt equity
- b) Turnover
- c) Cost benefit

42. An important aspect of an effective performance management system is timely \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Feedback
- b) Role playing
- c) Restructuring

43. Selection of expatriates is a \_\_\_\_\_ task.

- a) Challenging
- b) Timely
- c) Easy

44. The Balance sheet approach is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Market Rate
- b) Local Plus
- c) Build up

45. Expatriates should have an \_\_\_\_\_ personality.

- a) Introvert
- b) Extrovert
- c) Reclusive

46. Expatriate failure is best defined as:

- a) Failure to recoup the costs of investment in an expatriate.
- b) Early return of the expatriate.
- c) Repatriation.

47. High labour costs in an overseas operation can require a focus on efficiency and on HRM practices aimed at improving:

- a) employee performance
- b) employee turnover
- c) selection processes

48. Which of the following factors is least likely to be directly related to the success of an expatriate assignment?

- a) Personality of the expatriate
- b) The inability of the spouse to adjust.
- c) The type of products produced by the organization.

49. The following are valid reasons for using an ethnocentric international staffing strategy, except:

- a) Maintaining a unified corporate culture.
- b) Maintaining a diverse corporate culture
- c) Lack of qualified managers in the host country.

50. \_\_\_\_\_ is home country orientation.

- a) Geocentric
- b) Polycentric
- c) Ethnocentric

**K. B. College of Arts and Commerce for Women, Kopri, Thane (East)**

**TYBMS Semester VI (2019-2020)**

**Subject: HRM in Service Sector Management (HR Specialization)**

**Sample Questions**

**Choose the Correct alternative:**

1. Which of the following is not an element of physical evidence?
  - a) Employee dress
  - b) Employee Training
  - c) Equipment
  - d) Facility design
2. Which of the following is not an element of People?
  - a) Motivation
  - b) Teamwork
  - c) Flow of activities
  - d) Customer training
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is the difference between customer expectations and perceptions.
  - a) Customer Delight
  - b) Customer Satisfaction
  - c) Customer Gap
  - d) The supplier Gap
4. Which of the following is not a type of Service encounters?
  - a) Remote encounters
  - b) Phone encounters
  - c) Face to face encounters
  - d) Check in Encounters
5. ....is the physical surroundings or the physical facility where the service is produced, delivered, and consumed.
  - a) Servicespace
  - b) Servicescape
  - c) Serviceplace
  - d) Servicescope
6. ".....is the culture where an appreciation for good service exists and where giving good service to internal as well as ultimate, external customers is considered a natural way of life and one of the most important norms by everyone."
  - a) Service culture
  - b) Corporate culture
  - c) Service Triangle
  - d) Service Quality Dimensions
7. ....are the only service distributors which do not require direct human interactions.
  - a) Electronic Channels
  - b) Self Service Technologies
  - c) Direct Service Channels

- d) Speculative channels
- 8. A triangle of Company, Customers, Employees, Internal Marketing, External Marketing communications and Interactive marketing is known as.....
  - a) Marketing Triangle
  - b) Service Triangle
  - c) Communication Triangle
  - d) Service Scape
- 9. Intangibility, Perishability, Inseparability & Variability are the characteristics of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Service
  - b) Goods
  - c) Product
  - d) Process
- 10. Services are characterized by all of the following characteristics except for
  - a) Intangibility
  - b) Homogeneity
  - c) Perishability
  - d) Inseparability
- 11. Minimizing the amount of role conflict and role ambiguity experienced by employees will help reduce the size of this gap is known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) Knowledge gap.
  - b) Standards gap
  - c) Delivery gap.
  - d) Communications gap
- 12. Internal marketing deals with
  - a) Marketing the products to employees
  - b) Marketing the products in the local market
  - c) Marketing the products inside the country
  - d) Identifying and taking care of employees need and wants
- 13. The service quality is determined on the basis of.....
  - a) Employee involvement.
  - b) Customer involvement
  - c) top management involvement
  - d) employee and customer involvement
- 14. \_\_\_\_\_ gives power to front-line personnel to meet the needs of consumer's creatively.
  - a) Empowerment
  - b) Encouragement
  - c) Service weather
  - d) service climate
- 15. Reliability refers to \_\_\_\_\_
  - a) Ability to perform the service dependably and accurately.
  - b) Ability to perform the service at cheap cost.
  - c) Ability to perform the service in less time.
  - d) Ability to perform the service at all the time.
- 16. Service encounter refers to
  - a) Conveying the products up to the customer
  - b) selling the services to the customer
  - c) interaction between the customers and the employee
  - d) encountering the failure

17. \_\_\_\_\_ is not one of the reasons for increase in service sector in India
- change of role of women in society
  - economic affluence
  - DINK
  - Less manufacturing
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Is the example of highly intangible service
- car rental
  - repair and maintenance
  - printing
  - consultancy
19. The service sector is also called as \_\_\_\_\_ sector which improves income and job opportunity
- primary sector
  - secondary
  - tertiary
  - manufacturing
20. The key to good facility \_\_\_\_\_ Is the integration of people, material, machinery for smooth flow of work
- physical evidence
  - ambience
  - design and layout
  - encounter
21. \_\_\_\_\_ Focuses on customer loyalty and long-term customer engagement
- CRM
  - H RM
  - employee satisfaction
  - customer satisfaction
22. The six-market model was developed by \_\_\_\_\_
- Koontz and Odenell
  - Zeithamal and Parsuraman
  - Payne and Holt
  - Berry and Zeithmal
23. The \_\_\_\_\_ market is based on principle of Word of Mouth
- customer market
  - influence market
  - referral market
  - supplier market
24. The employee do not act as \_\_\_\_\_ in service process
- product designer
  - marketing intelligence
  - salesman
  - Finance investor
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ Are referred as partial employee of the organization- human resources who contribute to organization productive capacity
- customer
  - owner
  - stakeholder
  - government

26. The moment of truth in service organization is also called as \_\_\_\_\_ -
- a) servicescape
  - b) service quote
  - c) service encounter
  - d) service Scope
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Is not the element of service encounter
- a) customer
  - b) provider
  - c) delivery system
  - d) owner
28. \_\_\_\_\_ Is the process in which workers are expected to regulate their emotions during interaction with customer coworker and superior
- a) emotional Labour
  - b) role conflict
  - c) customer employee conflict
  - d) empowerment
29. \_\_\_\_\_ Is one of the criteria for effective recruitment and selection in service sector
- a) predefined standard
  - b) tapping only online
  - c) hiring fresher
  - d) cross functional hiring
30. \_\_\_\_\_ Is the best type of selection technique for service sector
- a) role playing
  - b) oral interview
  - c) writing test
  - d) telephonic interview
31. \_\_\_\_\_ Personal of the company are proactive in decision making and embracing the change
- a) new hired employee
  - b) empowered employee
  - c) transferred employee
  - d) oppressed employee
32. \_\_\_\_\_ is not one of the reason to fill the gaps
- a) less vulnerable to price war
  - b) Employee turnover
  - c) high customer loyalty
  - d) less customer satisfaction
33. \_\_\_\_\_ Is also called as the service principal
- a) one who creates service concept
  - b) one who delivers the service concept
  - c) one who interacts with the employee
  - d) one who demands the service
34. In \_\_\_\_\_ The challenge faced by it HR in this sector is attracting the fresh talent
- a) power sector
  - b) legal sector
  - c) banking and insurance
  - d) defence
35. in advertising sector \_\_\_\_\_ is the challenge faced by HR Department

- a) hazards to service life
  - b) nuclear family norms
  - c) technical training
  - d) competition for talented candidate
36. \_\_\_\_\_ Depends on the perception of customer which is difficult to measure
- a) sympathy
  - b) empathy
  - c) perception
  - d) attitude
1. \_\_\_\_\_ are the only service distributors which do not require direct human interactions.
- a) Electronic Channels
  - b) Self Service Technologies
  - c) Direct Service Channels
  - d) Speculative channels
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Is one of the purpose of HRP evaluation
- a) ensuring right person for the right job
  - b) paying as per performance
  - c) lay off employee
  - d) training employee
3. the process of HRP evaluation faces the issue of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) wrong techniques of forecasting demand and supply
  - b) HRD
  - c) Job Analysis
  - d) Performance appraisal
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Is gradual loss of employee over a period of time
- a) retirement
  - b) transfer
  - c) attrition
  - d) lay off
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Is one of the reason for attrition in service sector
- a) unemployment
  - b) lack of job opportunities
  - c) work life imbalance
  - d) lack of education
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ Of a company can help to drive companies profit
- a) customer
  - b) competitor
  - c) employee
  - d) government
7. \_\_\_\_\_ our means to achieve organizational objectives
- a) strategies
  - b) vision
  - c) mission
  - d) goal
8. Effective sharing of goals , teamwork , high employee moral , leadership etc are ways to achieve \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Organizational effectiveness
  - b) employee motivation

- c) employee increment
  - d) high employee turnover
9. The Rapid shrinking of time and distance across the globe is also called as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) multinational organization
  - b) Internet
  - c) globalization
  - d) World Trade Organization
10. For retaining the talented employees in organization one must \_\_\_\_\_
- a) treat employee as customer
  - b) transfer frequently
  - c) less increments
  - d) intense competition among employees
11. The long term view of seeking to prosper by investing in people is to create \_\_\_\_\_
- a) cycle of mediocrity
  - b) cycle of failure
  - c) cycle of success
  - d) treating employee as human
12. The simplifying of work routines and hiring workers as cheaply as possible to perform repetitive task leads to \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Cycle of failure
  - b) cycle of mediocrity
  - c) cycle of success
  - d) cycle of implementation
13. People employed by wholesaler as well as retailer may quit the job within few weeks of joining because \_\_\_\_\_
- a) competition
  - b) other job options
  - c) work pressure
  - d) promotion
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Indicates the difference between actual performance and the customer perception of the service
- a) quality
  - b) quantity
  - c) employee gap
  - d) management gap

**K. B. College of Arts and Commerce for Women, Kopri, Thane (East)**

**TYBMS Semester VI (2019-2020)**

**Subject: Indian Ethos Management (HR Specialization)**

**Sample Questions**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

1. Indian Ethos emphasizes on \_\_\_\_\_ attitude.
  - a) We-opic
  - b) I-opic
  - c) You-opic
  - d) Material-opic
2. As per \_\_\_\_\_ scripture Charity means Love
  - a) Bible
  - b) Mahabharat
  - c) Vedas
  - d) Quran
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Management Approach sees employee as a resource.
  - a) Indian
  - b) Western
  - c) Japanese
  - d) Financial
4. \_\_\_\_\_ level of work ethos is about discipline, punctuality, ethical conduct etc.
  - a) Basic
  - b) Top
  - c) Organisational
  - d) Mixed
5. People with \_\_\_\_\_ personality are more vulnerable to stress
  - a) Type C
  - b) Type Y
  - c) Type A
  - d) Type B
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the process to make the mind free from scattered thoughts.
  - a) Medication
  - b) Meditation
  - c) Brainstorming
  - d) Brain Stroking.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ leader leads by inspiring and raising consciousness of the followers.
  - a) Transactional
  - b) Transformational
  - c) Bureaucratic
  - d) Paternalistic
8. The word \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the one who dispels the darkness or ignorance.
  - a) Guru

- b) Kula
  - c) Shishya
  - d) Disciple
9. \_\_\_\_\_ in Management is based on spiritual principle of unity, oneness, non-dual or Advaita concept.
- a) Holistic approach
  - b) Bliss
  - c) Yoga
  - d) Meditation
10. \_\_\_\_\_ (selfless work) It is yoga of moral endeavour, self-less service to others.
- a) Karma Yoga
  - b) Bhakti Yoga
  - c) Dyan Yoga
  - d) Asana Yoga
11. Ego \_\_\_\_\_ rather than ego assertion
- a) Sublimation
  - b) Enhancing
  - c) Boosting
  - d) Serving
12. Conflict resolution through integration and synthesis on stressing super ordinate common goals so that enduring harmony and unity is assured is practiced in
- a) Indian management
  - b) Japanese management
  - c) World Management
  - d) Western Management
13. \_\_\_\_\_ is stepping back aids the search for solution
- a) Supervising
  - b) Mentoring
  - c) Coaching
  - d) Self-introspection
14. Decision making by \_\_\_\_\_ is by round table approach
- a) Brain storming
  - b) Order Placing
  - c) Voting
  - d) Meditation
15. In principle of TEAM letter 'A' stands for :
- a) Achieve
  - b) Achieve
  - c) Adapt
  - d) Adopt
16. One should believe in \_\_\_\_\_ i.e. fruits of work should not be thought of while performing the duty.
- a) Nishkama Karma
  - b) Sanchit Karma
  - c) Sanchay Karma
  - d) Gyan Karma
17. According to Indian Ethos, Work is considered as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Deed

- b) worship
  - c) worth
  - d) job
18. \_\_\_\_\_ encourages Zakat or Charity.
- a) Quran
  - b) Mahabharat
  - c) Bible
  - d) Vedas
19. \_\_\_\_\_ is branch of philosophy which deals with the questions of what is right and wrong, moral and immoral
- a) Ethics
  - b) ethos
  - c) culture
  - d) tradition
20. Liability of Karta in Joint Hindu Family business is \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) limited
  - b) unlimited
  - c) situational
  - d) Conditional
21. The principle of \_\_\_\_\_ conveys whole world is one single family
- a) vasudhaiva kutumbakam
  - b) paraspar devo bhava
  - c) yoga karmasu kaushalyam
  - d) Corporation
22. Kautilya in his “\_\_\_\_\_” has explained in a very systematic manner the strategy of administering empires
- a) Mahabharat
  - b) Ramayana
  - c) Arthashastra
  - d) Vedas
23. \_\_\_\_\_ is not Among the 4 P’s of work it ethic
- a) Pay
  - b) prospect
  - c) promotion
  - d) proposal
24. \_\_\_\_\_ Is among work ethos at top level
- a) punctuality
  - b) discipline
  - c) commitment and responsibility
  - d) not wasting time during working hours
25. Lack of commitment , lack of discipline , poor working conditions etc are factors responsible for \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Proper work at ethos
  - b) Poor work ethos
  - c) top level work ethos
  - d) basic level work ethos
26. \_\_\_\_\_ are lasting believes or ideas shared by members of culture about what is good or bad and desirable or undesirable

- a) values
  - b) system
  - c) product
  - d) process
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Is defined as any group or individual who can affect , or is affected by , functioning of the organization
- a) partner
  - b) business environment
  - c) culture
  - d) stake Holder
28. \_\_\_\_\_ The major emphasis is on material and cultural improvement of human beings
- a) spiritual
  - b) secular
  - c) transcultural
  - d) cultural
29. \_\_\_\_\_ Is most common type of stress which is a reaction of your body for continuous demand and pressure at workplace
- a) episodic stress
  - b) chronic stress
  - c) acute stress
  - d) distress
30. \_\_\_\_\_ Is one of the reason of stress at workplace
- a) life change
  - b) personality type
  - c) cognition
  - d) workload
31. \_\_\_\_\_ Is the positive form of stress that motivates employee to continue working
- a) distress
  - b) Eustress
  - c) chronic stress
  - d) acute stress
32. \_\_\_\_\_ Is a precise technique for resting mind and attending the state of consciousness
- a) brainstorming
  - b) meditation
  - c) concentration
  - d) thinking
33. \_\_\_\_\_ Is the type of meditation which involves simple repeating of the words with intention of focusing the mind
- a) asana meditation
  - b) chakra meditation
  - c) kundalini meditation
  - d) vipassana
34. \_\_\_\_\_ Deals with how we handle stress relate to others and make choices
- a) mental health
  - b) physical health
  - c) sociology
  - d) anthropology
35. \_\_\_\_\_ Is derived from Sanskrit word Yuj means to join or Unite

- a) Meditation
  - b) yoga
  - c) brain stilling
  - d) brainstorming
36. There is no state religion in India to acquire \_\_\_\_\_.
- a) secularism
  - b) spiritualism
  - c) socialism
  - d) Transcultural
37. \_\_\_\_\_ Is not among 8 limits of yoga
- a) Yama
  - b) Niyama
  - c) Dhyan
  - d) Anand
38. \_\_\_\_\_ is art of motivating a group of people to act towards achieving common goal
- a) motivation
  - b) learning
  - c) leadership
  - d) thinking
39. Inspirational motivation , intellectual stimulation , idealise influence , individualise considerations are components of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) transformational leadership
  - b) transactional leadership
  - c) visionary leadership
  - d) charismatic leadership
40. Lack of successor and visionaries is disadvantage of \_\_\_\_\_ leadership
- a) charismatic
  - b) transactional
  - c) transformational
  - d) visionary
41. \_\_\_\_\_ Is the type of business organization where ancestral business is conducted by the family members
- a) proprietary
  - b) partnership
  - c) joint Hindu family
  - d) public limited
42. \_\_\_\_\_ Person As for good theory is interested in knowledge and desire for permanent happiness
- a) Sattvic
  - b) Rajasic
  - c) tamasic
  - d) learning
43. \_\_\_\_\_ Is the policy of getting the work done through punishment or fear
- a) Saam
  - b) Daam
  - c) Dand
  - d) Bhed

44. Theory of \_\_\_\_\_ teachers art of motivating oneself through values of Dharma , Artha, Kama, Moksha
- purushartha
  - Chit
  - guna
  - nishkama karma
45. \_\_\_\_\_ has developed 2 factor theory of motivation
- Maslow
  - Herzberg
  - Kotler
  - Porter
46. \_\_\_\_\_ can achieved Through experience, Association , institutions , meditation etc.
- learning
  - thinking
  - motivation
  - perception
47. \_\_\_\_\_ was the fees paid at gurukul
- shishya
  - gurudakshina
  - Kula
  - Vrat
48. \_\_\_\_\_ blindly imposes ideas up on young mind instead of teaching then to think for them self
- gurukul system
  - Modern system
  - Supervising system
  - self learning
49. The right intention , the right attitude , the right action are principles of \_\_\_\_\_
- transcultural values
  - corporate karma
  - sanchit karma
  - Dhyan karma
50. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a determinant of personality
- physical factor
  - situational factor
  - heredity factor
  - experience factor

**K.B. COLLEGE OF ARTS AND COMMERCE FOR WOMEN**

**CLASS:TYBMS / SEM VI**

**SUBJECT : INTERNATIONAL FINANCE**

**Model questions:**

**Multiple choice questions.**

- 1) Commodity market deals with -----
  - A) Option market
  - B) Derivative market
  - C) Future Market
  - D) Standard Market
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ currency is the vehicle currency.
  - A) USD
  - B) INR
  - C) EUR
  - D) AUD
- 3) AFM stands for \_\_\_\_\_
  - A) Annualised forward margin
  - B) Annual forward market
  - C) Annualised future margin
  - D) Annualised factor margin
- 4) Trade between two countries can be useful if cost ratios of goods are:
  - A. Undetermined
  - B. Decreasing
  - C. Equal
  - D. Different
- 5)The term Euro Currency market refers to
  - A. The international foreign exchange market
  - B. The market where the borrowing and lending of currencies take place outside the country of issue
  - C. The countries which have adopted Euro as their currency
  - D. The market in which Euro is exchanged for other currencies

(6) Which of the following theories suggests that firms seek to penetrate new markets over time?

- A. Imperfect Market Theory
- B. Product cycle theory
- C. Theory of Comparative Advantage
- D. None of the above

(7) Dumping refers to:

- A. Reducing tariffs
- B. Sale of goods abroad at low a price, below their cost and price in home market
- C. Buying goods at low prices abroad and selling at higher prices locally
- D. Expensive goods selling for low price

(8). International trade and domestic trade differ because of:

- A. Different government policies
- B. Immobility of factors
- C. Trade restrictions
- D. All of the above

(9) Govt. policy about exports and imports is called:

- A. Commercial policy
- B. Fiscal policy
- C. Monetary policy
- D. Finance policy

(10) Which of the following is international trade:

- A. Trade between countries
- B. Trade between regions
- C. Trade between provinces

D. Both (b) and (c)

(11) Market in which currencies buy and sell and their prices settle on is called the

- A. International bond market
- B. International capital market
- C. Foreign exchange market
- D. Eurocurrency market

(12) Features of Balance of Payment Account are \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Systematic Record b) All Transactions c) Double Entry d) All of the above

(13) Components of Balance of Payments are \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Trade Balance b) Current Account Balance c) Capital Account Balance d) All of the above

(14). Balance of Payment Identity equation \_\_\_\_\_

- a)  $CA+FA=RA=0$  b)  $CA-FA=RA \times 0$  c)  $CA+FA-RA=0$

(15). Accounting Principles in Balance of Payment \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Double Entry b) Debit/ Credit c) Equilibrium d) None of the above

(16). The balance of foreign exchange reserves is the combined effect of current and capital account balances. The reserves will increase when:-

- a) The surplus capital account is much more than the deficit in the current account.
- b) The surplus in current account is much more than the deficit in capital account.
- c) Both the current account and capital account shows a surplus.
- d) All of the above Ans

(17) International finance is an important tool \_\_\_\_\_

- A. To find the exchange rates,
- B. Compare inflation rates,
- C. Get an idea about investing in international debt securities,
- D. All of the above

(18) Factors responsible for Globalisation of world economy are \_\_\_\_\_

- A. Increase in Trans-national Trade
- B. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
- C. World Trade Organization (WTO)
- D. All of the above

(19) IFRS Stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- A. International Financial Recognition Standards
- B. International Foreign Reporting Standards
- C. International Financial Reporting Solutions
- D. International Financial Reporting Standards

(20) Scope of International Finance includes \_\_\_\_\_

- A. International Financial Economics:
- B. International Financial Management:
- C. International Financial Markets:
- D. All of the above

(21) Features of Balance of Payment Account are \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Systematic Record
- b) All Transactions
- c) Double Entry
- d) All of the above

(22) Components of Balance of Payments are \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Trade Balance
- b) Current Account Balance
- c) Capital Account Balance
- d) All of the above

(23) Balance of Payment Identity equation \_\_\_\_\_

- a)  $CA+FA=RA=0$
- b)  $CA-FA=RA \times 0$
- c)  $CA+FA-RA=0$
- d)  $CA+FA+RA=0$

(24) Accounting Principles in Balance of Payment \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Double Entry
- b) Debit/ Credit
- c) Equilibrium
- d) None of the above

(25) The balance of foreign exchange reserves is the combined effect of current and capital account balances. The reserves will increase when:-

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- B. The surplus in current accounts is much more than the deficit in capital accounts.
- C. Both the current account and capital account shows a surplus.
- D. All of the above

(26) Exchange rate forecasts for are that the forecasts help in \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Hedging decisions,
- b) Short-term financing decisions,
- c) Short-term investment decisions
- d) All of the above

(27) Advantages of Purchasing Power Parity are \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Quality of Life
- b) GDP
- c) Correcting Trade Imbalances
- d) All of the above

28) Forecasting Techniques are \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Technical Forecasting,
- b) Fundamental forecasting
- c) Market-based forecasting
- d) All of the above

29) Main center of Euro Currency markets are \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Pune
- b) Mexico
- c) London
- d) None of the above

30) Innovation in the Euro Bond Markets \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Derivative
- b) Swap
- c) Payment-In-Kind Bonds
- d) All of the above

31) The swap agreement defines the \_\_\_\_\_ when the cash flows are to be paid and the way they are accrued and calculated.

- a) Price
- b) Duration
- c) Dates
- d) Type

32) The risk of being unable to sell your investment at a fair price and get your money out when you want to is called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Concentration Risk
- b) Liquidity Risk
- c) Credit Risk
- d) Inflation Risk

33) The risk of a loss in your purchasing power because the value of your investments does not keep up with inflation is called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Concentration Risk
- b) Liquidity Risk
- c) Credit Risk
- d) Inflation Risk

34) The risk of outliving your savings is called as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Longevity Risk
- b) Liquidity Risk
- c) Credit Risk
- d) Inflation Risk

35) IDR stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) International Depository Receipts
- b) International Deposit Receipts
- c) Indian Deposit Receipts
- d) Indian Depository Receipts

36) Reasons behind increased Trading In International Equities are \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Understanding
- b) Liberalization
- c) Advance technology
- d) All of the above

37) FERA Stands for \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Foreign Existence Regulation Act
- b) For Exercise Regulation Act
- c) Foreign Exchange Rules Act
- d) Foreign Exchange Regulation Act

38) The overall objective of capital budgeting is to \_\_\_\_\_ the profitability of a firm or the return on investment

- A) Maximise
- B) Minimise

- C) Average
- D) maximin

39) \_\_\_\_\_ is simply the net amount of all cash flowing in and out of your business, from all sources.

- A) Cash flow
- B) Total cash flow
- C) Inflow
- D) outflow

40) \_\_\_\_\_ are often used by foreign companies engaged in manufacturing and trading activities in India.

- A) Head office
- B) Branch office
- C) Manufacturing office
- D) Finance office

41) \_\_\_\_\_ measures the time in which the initial cash flow is returned by the project.

- A) Payback period
- B) Profitability Index
- C) NPV
- D) IRR

42) \_\_\_\_\_ is the discount rate at which net present value of the project becomes zero.

- A) IRR
- B) ARR
- C) NPV
- D) PBP

43) In the territorial system, only \_\_\_\_\_ income from a source inside the country is taxed.

- A) Local
- B) international
- C) Financial
- D) Domestic

44) In the \_\_\_ system, residents of the country are taxed on their worldwide (local and foreign) income, while non-residents are taxed only on their local income.

- A) Residential
- B) Non- residential
- C) Local
- D) international

45) \_\_\_\_\_ has its foundations in the principles of economic efficiency and equity.

- A) Tax neutrality
- B) Tax effectiveness
- C) Fiscal neutrality
- D) Economical exposure

46) International business leads to production on a large scale because of \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Extensive demand
- B) Excessive demand

- C) Inclusive demand
- D) Exclusive demand

47) International business \_\_\_\_\_ employment opportunities in an export-oriented market.

- A) Boosts
- B) Lowest
- C) Growth
- D) Boom

48) \_\_\_\_\_ havens provide maximum privacy for individuals and corporations.

- A) Inshore Tax
- B) Offshore Tax
- C) Direct Tax
- D) Indirect Tax

49) Mid Rate = \_\_\_\_\_

- A)  $A - B/2$
- B)  $A - B / A + B * 100$
- C)  $A - B/200 * (A + B)$
- D)  $A + B/ 2$

50) SPREAD (%) = \_\_\_\_\_

- (A)  $A - B / 200$
- (B)  $A + B/ 100$
- (C)  $A + B / A - B$
- (D)  $A - B / A + B * 200$

Multiple Choice Questions

- Q1. GST stands for
- Goods & Supply tax
  - Goods & Service Tax
  - Government Sales Tax
  - Government Service Tax
- Q2. GST was introduced in India with effect from
- 1.1.2017
  - 1.4.2017
  - 1.1.2018
  - 1.7.2017
- Q3. Constitution Amendment Act, 2016 for GST was
- 80<sup>th</sup>
  - 101<sup>st</sup>
  - 122<sup>nd</sup>
  - 150<sup>th</sup>
- Q4. \_\_\_\_\_ is levied on Intra - state supply of goods & services
- CGST
  - SGST
  - BOTH CGST & SGST
  - IGST
- Q5. GST is comprehensive tax regime covering
- Goods
  - Services
  - Import
  - Only Goods & Services
- Q6. What does "I" stands for in IGST
- Intra
  - International
  - Integrated
  - Internal
- Q7. \_\_\_\_\_ is not included in the term 'Goods' under GST law
- Movable Property
  - Actionable Claim
  - Securities
  - Growing Crops
- Q8. Which of the following taxes will be levied on Imports
- C-GST
  - I – GST
  - C - GST & S – GST
  - U – GST
- Q9. What rate is applicable for manufacturer if he is opting for composition scheme:
- 1%
  - 5%
  - 3%
  - 0.5%
- Q10. Services provided by Hotel, lodging & boarding & guest house are exempted
- if tariff for accommodation is bellow 10,000
  - if tariff for accommodation is bellow 1,000
  - if tariff for accommodation is bellow 5,000
  - if tariff for accommodation is bellow 1,500

Q11. Transportation of \_\_\_\_\_ by a GTA in a goods carriage is exempted from GST.

- a. Milk
- b. Agricultural Produce
- c. Organic Manure
- d. Electricity

Q12. Distribution of Electricity by a distribution utility is a

- a. Non - taxable supply
- b. Nil rate Supply
- c. Exempt supply
- d. Neither supply of goods nor supply of services

Q13. Mr. A of Gujrat supplies goods to Mr. B of Delhi, this will classify as:

- a. Intra - State supplies
- b. Inter - State Supplies
- c. Export Supply
- d. Deemed Supply

Q14. Which of the following shall not be included in Value of Supply

- a. GST
- b. Carriage
- c. Packaging
- d. Insurance

Q15. Under Input Tax credit, I - GST shall first be utilised towards payment of

- a. C – GST
- b. S – GST
- c. I – GST
- d. U – GST

Q16. For the purpose of registration under GST, aggregate supply includes

- a. Taxable Supply
- b. Exempt Supply
- c. Non Taxable Supply
- d. Taxable + Non Taxable + Exempt Supply

Q17. Mr. A has started supply of Goods & Services in Delhi. He is required to obtain registration under GST,ACT, if his aggregate turnover exceeds \_\_\_\_\_ during a financial year.

- a. 10 Lakhs
- b. 20 Lakhs
- c. 40 Lakhs
- d. 50 Lakhs

Q18. Threshold limit for registration for supplier of Goods & Services in the State of Manipur is

- a. 10 Lakhs
- b. 20 Lakhs
- c. 30 Lakhs
- d. 40 Lakhs

Q19. Which of the following is non exempted?

- a. Health Care services for Human
- b. Health Care services for Animals
- c. Rearing Horses
- d. Slaughtering of Animals

Q20. Mr A (Mumbai) sold goods to Mr B (Pune) under instruction of Mr B good were Delivered to Mr C (Delhi) determine Place of Supply:

- a. Mr. A = Mumbai
- b. Mr.B = Pune
- c. Mr. C = Delhi
- d. Mr. A & Mr. B

Q21. Rate of GST on Goods for Schedule I

- a. 5%
- b. 12%
- c. 18%
- d. 28%

- Q22. Integrated Goods and Services Tax is applicable when -
- Sold in Union territory
  - Sold from one GST dealer to another GST dealer
  - Sold within a state
  - There is interstate supply
- Q23. Goods and service tax is a – tax system
- Single point tax
  - Multipoint tax
  - Regressive tax
  - None of these
- Q24. When a GST dealer in GOA sells a product of a GST dealer or customer in Assam, the tax collected is
- SGST
  - CGST
  - Integrated GST
  - UTGST
- Q25. The lowest tax rate under GST is --
- 0.25%
  - 1%
  - 0.05%
  - 5%
- Q26. Base metals, gold, silver, articles of jewellery are taxable in India at the rate of
- 0.25%
  - 1%
  - 3%
  - 5%
- Q27. Goods which get input tax credit without being liable to collect output tax is called
- Exempt goods
  - White goods
  - Sin goods
  - Zero rated goods
- Q28. Works contract is a supply of
- Goods
  - Services
  - Both goods and services
  - None
- Q29. Mr. C sold goods worth Rs. 30000 to Mr. D on 5.8.2017, which were sent on 6.8.2019, the invoice date being 15.8.2019 and the goods were received by Mr. D on 5.9.2019. Time of supply is
- 5.8.2017
  - 6.8.2017
  - 15.8.2017
  - 5.9.2017
- Q30. A new mobile handset is supplied for Rs.10,000 exchanging an old phone. Without exchange offer the price of handset is Rs 25,000. Market Value of similar phones is Rs.20,000. What is the value of supply?
- Rs 10,000
  - Rs 20,000
  - Rs 25,000
  - Either Rs 25,000 or Rs 20,000
- Q31. Input tax credit is not available for
- services
  - zero rated supplies
  - taxable supplies
  - exempt supplies

Q32. IGST credit shall first be utilised towards payment of

- a. CGST
- b. SGST
- c. IGST
- d. UTGST

Q33. Every person who fails to pay tax shall be liable to pay interest not exceeding

- a. 10%
- b. 12%
- c. 18%
- d. 24%

Q34. GST registration is not compulsory in the case of

- a. Casual taxable persons making taxable supply
- b. Persons under reverse charge;
- c. Non-resident making taxable supply;
- d. Person dealing in exempt goods alone

Q35. Returns to be filed by Non-Resident Taxpayer is

- a. GSTR-3
- b. GSTR-4
- c. GSTR- 4A
- d. GSTR-5

Q36. Electronic Way Bill is compulsory to move goods of worth

- a. Rs. 10,000 or more
- b. Rs. 20,000 or more
- c. Rs. 50,000 or more
- d. Rs. 1,00,000 or more

Q37. UTGST is applicable when

- a. Sold from Union territory
- b. Goods are purchased by Central Government
- c. Sold from one union territory to another union territory
- d. There is interstate supply

Q38. The incidence of tax on tax is called

- a. Tax Cascading
- b. Tax Pyramiding
- c. Tax evasion
- d. Indirect tax

Q39. GST is a matter of jurisdiction of

- a. Union Government
- b. State Government
- c. Both centre and state government
- d. None of these

Q40. Advantages of GST

- a. Government Revenue
- b. Higher Prices
- c. Lower Demand
- d. Regressive in Nature

Q41. Features of GST:

- a. Tax on Consumption
- b. Regressive in Nature
- c. High Cost
- d. Higher Price

Q42. Composite tax is applicable for dealer with turnover upto

- a. Rs. 1 Crore
- b. Rs. 20 lakh
- c. Rs. 1.5 Crore
- d. Rs. 10 Crore

Q43. Where location of the supplier and the place of supply are in two different Union territories

- a. CGST plus UTGST is applicable
- b. IGST is applicable
- c. SGST plus UTGST is applicable
- d. CGST plus IGST is applicable

Q44. The Definition of Goods u/s 2(52) of CGST ACT does not includes

- a. Grass
- b. Money
- c. Actionable Claims
- d. Growing Crop

Q45. Which duty will be levied on Import & Export from other countries:

- a. I-GST
- b. C – GST
- c. S – GST
- d. Custom Duty

Q46. Services by an employee to the employer in the course of or in relation to his employment is

- a. Supply of Goods
- b. Supply of Services
- c. Supply of Both goods and services
- d. Not supply

Q47. Interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration is

- a. Included in value of supply
- b. Not included in value of supply
- c. Included if the recipient requests
- d. Included at the option of the supplier

Q48. Input tax credit is not available for supplies to

- a. SEZ
- b. Exports
- c. Provide non-taxable services
- d. Produce taxable goods

Q49. TDS rate under GST is

- a. 1%
- b. 2%
- c. 3%
- d. 5%

Q50. GST number does not include

- a. PAN
- b. State Code
- c. Aadhaar Number
- d. HSN Number

**K. B. College of Arts and Commerce for Women, Kopri, Thane (East)**

**TYBMS Semester VI (2019-2020)**

**Subject: Project Management  
Sample Questions**

**MCQs.**

1. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a one-time activity that produces a specific output and or outcome.
  - a. software
  - b. project
  - c. target
  - d. communication
  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ management is critical to project success.
  - a. risk
  - b. change
  - c. project
  - d. technology
  
3. IT based projects are usually carried out in five key stages: initiation, planning , executing, controlling and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. opening
  - b. giving
  - c. maintaining
  - d. closing
  
4. \_\_\_\_\_ analyses individual tasks by asserting a minimum amount of time for completion.
  - a. ASCI
  - b. RBI
  - c. PERT
  - d. NABARD
  
5. As the Internet grew, \_\_\_\_\_ project management applications were developed.
  - a. web-based
  - b. manual
  - c. artificial
  - d. social
  
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is being answerable for the satisfactory completion of a specific assignment.
  - a. accountability
  - b. responsibility
  - c. honesty
  - d. modesty

7. In a \_\_\_\_\_ organisation the team members report into two bosses: the functional manager and the project manager.
- functional
  - strategic
  - matrix
  - projectized
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an organisational sub unit that acts like an independent business.
- functional
  - strategic business unit
  - matrix
  - franchise
9. Project \_\_\_\_\_ is a process to assess each project idea and select the project with the highest priority.
- recruitment
  - selection
  - development
  - termination
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is used interchangeably with capital expenditure decisions making process.
- working capital
  - fixed capital
  - capital budgeting
  - average rate of return
11. \_\_\_\_\_ measures the length of time required to recover the initial outlay in the project.
- net present value
  - average rate of return
  - discounted cash flow
  - payback period
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is one of the most popular ways to solve conflicts on projects.
- compromise
  - negotiate
  - budget
  - argument
13. The \_\_\_\_\_ stage includes generating the idea, assessing the feasibility and profitability of the project.
- completion
  - execution
  - initiation
  - closure
14. A \_\_\_\_\_ is an analysis of how successfully a project can be completed.
- budgeting
  - project feasibility study
  - networking
  - assuming

15. A \_\_\_\_\_ is conducted to confirm and evaluate the need for proposal.
- review
  - report
  - preliminary study
  - closure
16. Programs that reduce costs without reducing the quality of a product are an example of \_\_\_\_\_ feasibility.
- operational
  - seasonal
  - procedural
  - normal
17. \_\_\_\_\_ are non-cash or benefits which an organisation suffer or get if it starts the project.
- fringes
  - discounts
  - offers
  - externalities
18. Demand \_\_\_\_\_ is predicting future demand for the product.
- benefitting
  - costing
  - forecasting
  - maintaining
19. The \_\_\_\_\_ of a company's product mix pertains to the number of product lines that a company sells.
- width
  - length
  - depth
  - consistency
20. \_\_\_\_\_ of a product mix pertains to the total number of variations for each product.
- width
  - length
  - depth
  - consistency
21. \_\_\_\_\_ an American mechanical engineer designed the Gantt chart.
- Henry Fayol
  - F.W. Taylor
  - Henry Gantt
  - Henry Ford
22. \_\_\_\_\_ is an application designed for managing working relationships with end costumers.
- e-project
  - application

- c. technical
- d. mechanical

23. Operational strategies refers to the \_\_\_\_\_ companies use to reach their objectives.

- a. budget
- b. time
- c. movement
- d. method

24. \_\_\_\_\_ is a systematic procedure to analyse the work to eliminate unnecessary operations.

- a. method study
- b. budgeting
- c. planning
- d. organising

25. \_\_\_\_\_ is the art of observing and recording time required to do each detailed element of an individual operation.

- a. budget
- b. time study
- c. movement
- d. method

26. Risk Analysis is a process that helps you identify and manage potential \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. problems
- b. task
- c. target
- d. goals

27. The \_\_\_\_\_ documentation can be in the form of policies, procedures, guidelines, forms and checklists or even a combination of all these.

- a. development
- b. procedural
- c. operational
- d. seasonal

28. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the ability to achieve, store or produce.

- a. capacity
- b. capability
- c. responsibility
- d. maintaining

29. \_\_\_\_\_ is essential as it helps the organisation in meeting the future requirements of the organisation.

- a. planning
- b. strategic capacity planning
- c. organising
- d. controlling

30. The project life cycle consists of four phases, initiation, planning, execution and \_\_\_\_\_.
- consideration
  - management
  - evaluation
  - closure
31. \_\_\_\_\_ phase the project team produces the deliverables while the project manager monitors and controls the project delivery by undertaking.
- project execution
  - initiation
  - execution
  - closure
32. \_\_\_\_\_ management is reviewing and implementing requests for changes to the project.
- issue
  - change
  - risk
  - quality
33. \_\_\_\_\_ management is keeping stakeholders informed of project progress risks and issues.
- issue
  - change
  - risk
  - communication
34. A project \_\_\_\_\_ report should list all of the actions required.
- initiation
  - closure
  - execution
  - planning
35. \_\_\_\_\_ is system tools and techniques used in project management to deliver information.
- Work Breakdown System
  - PERT
  - Project Management Information System
  - SIDBI
36. The purpose of information systems is to provide \_\_\_\_\_ information to management.
- quality
  - quantity
  - exaggerated
  - false
37. The project management information system (PMIS) is used to plan schedules, budget and execute work to be accomplished in \_\_\_\_\_.
- organisation

- b. project management
- c. department
- d. institute

38. Project \_\_\_\_\_ is designed to conduct an evaluation at a number of stages during the life cycle of the project.

- a. budgeting
- b. accomplishing
- c. auditing
- d. completion

39. Project \_\_\_\_\_ is the last stage of managing the project.

- a. termination
- b. initiation
- c. execution
- d. information

40. A \_\_\_\_\_ diagram is useful in brainstorming sessions to focus conversation.

- a. management
- b. delphi
- c. fishbone
- d. star bone

41. Project \_\_\_\_\_ is conducted at the end of the Initiation, Planning and Execution phases within a project.

- a. review
- b. feedback
- c. suggestions
- d. information

42. The Close out Approach considers the method that the project deliverables are being hand off to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. shareholders
- b. suppliers
- c. customers
- d. stakeholders

43. Risk \_\_\_\_\_ enables you to view progress and make sure that you won't forget a risk or two.

- a. diary
- b. notes
- c. register
- d. book

44. Risk \_\_\_\_\_ is when you share the risk with a third party like an insurance company or sub-contractor.

- a. sharing
- b. informing
- c. giving
- d. circulating

45. Dividing complex projects to simpler and manageable tasks is the process identified as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. Work Breakdown System
- b. PERT
- c. Project Management Information System
- d. SIDBI

46. The \_\_\_\_\_ is used to manage the closure of the gaps between what the stake holders wanted and what is being supplied.

- a. managing
- b. punch list
- c. closure list
- d. information

47. After the audit has been accomplished its designated task, the audit process should be \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. initiated
- b. executed
- c. terminated
- d. controlled

48. \_\_\_\_\_ study means the determination of standard time that is taken by a worker for performing a job.

- a. method
- b. motion
- c. time
- d. consistency

49. \_\_\_\_\_ determines the correct method of doing a job to avoid wasteful movements for which workers are unnecessarily tired.

- a. method
- b. motion
- c. time
- d. consistency

50. \_\_\_\_\_ management deals with controlling and regulating the flow of material in relation to changes in demand, price and etc.

- a. control
  - b. budget
  - c. financial
  - d. material
-

**K. B. College of Arts and Commerce for Women, Kopri, Thane (East)**  
**TYBMS Semester VI (2019-2020)**  
**Subject: Strategic Financial Management**  
**Sample Questions**

SR.NO.	Question	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4
1	a company may not have sufficient funds to issue dividends in the near future, so instead it issues a _____ dividend.	scrip dividend	cash dividend	stock dividend	property dividend
2	when the board of directors wishes to return the capital original contributed by shareholders as a dividend, it is called a _____ dividend, and maybe a precursor to shutting down the business.	liquidating dividend	cash dividend	stock dividend	scrip dividend
3	The _____ dividend is by far the most common of the dividend types used.	cash dividend	stock dividend	liquidating dividend	scrip dividend
4	company does not pay regular dividend to the shareholders.	irregular dividend policy	regular dividend policy	stable dividend policy	no dividend
5	under Walter dividend policy, if the firm should have _____ payout should be declared.	zero dividend	100% dividend	any dividend	50% dividend
6	the technique used to determine how independent variable values will impact a particular dependent variable under a given set of assumption is defined as _____	sensitivity analysis	coefficient of variation	risk adjusted discount rate	probability technique
7	An estimation of the present value of cash for higher risk investments is known as _____ .	risk adjusted discount rate	sensitivity analysis	coefficient of variation	probability technique
8	the current yield on government bonds is 5% and the risk is 3% risk adjusted discounting rate.	8%	2%	15%	1.67%
9	_____ defined as the standard deviation of the probability distribution dividend by its expected value.	coefficient of variation	sensitivity analysis	risk adjusted discount rate	probability technique
10	_____ is a schematic representation of several decisions followed by different chances of the occurrence.	decision tree	sensitivity analysis	risk adjusted discount rate	probability technique
11	Type of merger involves fusion of small company with the large company_____.	absorption	amalgamation	joint venture	demerger
12	_____ merger involves fusion of two or more companies the two companies lose their identity e and a new company comes into existence	amalgamation	absorption	joint venture	demerger
13	_____ involves acquisition of certain equity capital which enables the acquirer to exercise control over the affairs of the company.	take over	amalgamation	absorption	demerger
14	_____ financial ratio accounts net earnings against the total outstanding shares over a fixed period of time.	EPS	p/E	AF	GD
15	_____ ratio is for valuing a company that measures its current share price relative to its Per share earnings.	P/E	EPS	dividend pay out	dividend yield
16	_____ Asset is one which does not disclose any problems and which does not carry only normal risk attached to the business.	standard	sub standard	doubtful assets	loss asset

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**Sample Questions**

SR.NO.	Question	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4
17	_____ An asset is one which has been classified as NPA for a period not exceeding 12 months.	substandard	standard	doubtful assets	loss asset
18	_____ asset is one which has remained NPA for a period exceeding 12 months.	doubtful asset	standard	sub standard	loss asset
19	_____ asset which has been identified by the bank internal or external auditor or Central Bank inspector. but the amount has not been written off holly or party.	loss asset	doubtful asset	sub standard	standard
20	_____ facility given to current account holder.	bank overdraft	term loan	commercial paper	all of them
21	The most common form of dividend payment is_____.	cash dividend	stock dividend	stock split	bonus issue
22	XBRL India is it formed as one of the_____.	registered company	government corporation	trust	partnership
23	_____ maybe defined as a market dealing in medium and long term fund.	capital market	money market	A AND B	all of them
24	_____ ensure that less number of projects are selected by imposing capital restrictions.	capital budgeting	capital structure	capital rationing	none of them
25	EVA is a corporate surplus which is shared by_____.	employee, management and shareholders	employees and management	employees and the shareholder	shareholders
26	under walter dividen policy if $r=k$ , the firm should have _____payout should be declared.	any dividend	zero dividend	100%dividend	50%dividend
27	under walter dividend policy if $r < k$ , the firm should have _____ payout be declared.	100% dividend	50%dividend	zero dividend	any dividend
28	relationship between dividend per share and earning per share is _____.	dividend payout share	dividend yield ratio	price earning ratio	book value per share
29	_____ dividend policy does not affect the market value of the company.	modigillani miller	walter	gordon	pecker
30	relevance theory of dividend is supported by_____.	walter	Modigliani miller	gordon	pecker
31	_____ is the act of placing restrictions on the amount of new investments or projects undertaken by a company.	capital rationing	càpital budgeting	cost of capital	leverage
32	_____ is the planning process used to determine weather an organisations long-term Investments.	capital budgeting	capital structure	capital rationing	leverage

**K. B. College of Arts and Commerce for Women, Kopri, Thane (East)**  
**TYBMS Semester VI (2019-2020)**  
**Subject: Strategic Financial Management**  
**Sample Questions**

SR.NO.	Question	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4
33	it is a method in which uncertain cash flows are converted into certain cash flows by multiplying probability of occurrence such a cash flows are called as _____.	certainty equivalent	sensitivity analysis	risk adjusted discounting rate	decision tree
34	_____ merger involves between two firms operating and competing in the same kind of business activity.	horizontal	vertical	conglomerate	all of them
35	_____ merger involves between firms that are in different stages of production or value chain	vertical	horizontal	conglomerate	all of them
36	_____ merger between firms engaged in unrelated types of business activities.	conglomerate	horizontal	vertical	all of them
37	when an acquiring company makes a bid in an effort to assume control of target company obtained by purchasing a major stake is called as_____.	take over	amalgamation	absorption	all of them
38	take over occurs when one corporation the acquiring corporation , attempts to take over another corporation, the target corporation, without the agreement of the traget corporation board of directors is _____.	hostile	vertical	horizontal	friendly
39	_____ is case discount/fee which bank takes from a seller to release funds before the credit period ends.	bill discounting	overdraft	term loan	letter of credit
40	In case of loss asset provision should be made_____.	100%	75%	50%	80%
41	in case of doubtful asset secured portion (more than 1 year and upto 3 year in doubtful category) provision should be made _____.	40%	10%	25%	20%
42	in case of sub standard (secured exposure)provision should be made _____.	15%	25%	10%	20%
43	in case of sub standard provision (unsecured exposure) should be made _____.	25%	15%	10%	20%
44	In amalgamation all the assets and liabilities of the transferor company are pooled into the books of transferee company at_____.	market value	books value	fair value	realizable value
45	NPA stands for_____.	Non performing assets	net performing assets	non privilege assets	none of them
46	public deposits are accepted for a maximum of_____ years.	3	1	2	5
47	In India, commercial papers are issued as per the guidelines issued by_____.	RBI	SEBI	forward market commission	none of them
48	the dividend policy of a firm is decided by_____.	board of directors	shareholders	promoters	none of them

K. B. College of Arts and Commerce for Women, Kopri, Thane (East)  
 TYBMS Semester VI (2019-2020)  
 Subject: Strategic Financial Management  
 Sample Questions

SR.NO.	Question	OPTION 1	OPTION 2	OPTION 3	OPTION 4
49	_____ provides reporting Framework that controls risk.	XBRL	RBI	GOVT CORPORATE	none of them
50	higher cash/bank balance_____.	decreases profitability	increases profitability	increases operating efficiency	none of the above
51	_____ is the issuance by a company of its common stock to its common shareholders without any consideration.	bonus dividend	cash dividend	property division	all of the above
52	when the board of directors wishes to return the capital original contributed by the shareholders as a dividend is it is called as_____.	liquidating dividend	bonus dividend	cash dividend	property dividend
53	Age after corporation counts much in deciding the_____ policy	dividend policy	tax policy	investment policy	none of the above
54	_____ also exercise influence upon dividend policy.	business cycles	product life cycles	life cycle	all of the above
55	_____ model shows the relevance of dividend policy and its bearing on the value of shares.	walter	Modigliani miller	gordon	pecker
56	_____ theory believes in the existence of perfect capital markets.	modigillani miller	walter	gordon	pecker
57	long term decisions are called as_____.	capital budgeting decisions	working capital decisions	future decisions	all of the above
58	capital budgeting decisions involving huge amount of risk due to_____.	time factor	money factor	human factor	all of the above
59	NPV method is_____.	most modern	most additional	most complicated	all of the above
60	the method which uses accrual accounting is_____.	ARR	payback	NPV	IRR