

**FOR THE CANDIDATES ADMITTED DURING
THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2020-21 ONLY**

(NO. OF PAGES : 13)

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REG.NO.

**NGM COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) POLLACHI
END-OF-SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS: MAY - 2023**

B.Com. (AIDED & SF) VI SEMESTER

**MAXIMUM MARKS: 50
TIME: 2 HOURS**

PART-IV
SKILL BASED ELECTIVE PAPER-II
COMMERCE FOR COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS

SECTION – A (100 X 1/2 = 50 MARKS)

**ANSWER ALL THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS :**

1. Which of the following is not a public sector bank in India_____?

a) Andhra Bank b) Federal Bank
c) IDBI Bank d) Vijaya Bank

2. PIN stands for_____.

a) Portable Identification Number b) Permanent Identification Number
c) Personal Identification Number d) None of The Above

3. REPO facility means _____.

a). borrowing of money without security. b) Borrowing on the basis of guarantee
c). borrowing against term loans. d).borrowing against securities on repurchase

4. Repo rate is the rate at which RBI lends to scheduled commercial banks for_____.

a) Medium term purpose b) Short term purpose
c) Very Long term purpose d) All the above

5. Insurance provides security against _____.

a) Risk b) Losses
c) Both (a) & (b) d) none of them

6. Which one of the following comes under miscellaneous insurance?

a) Marine Insurance b) Motor Insurance
c) Fire Insurance d) Group insurance

(CONTD.....2)

7. When was Life Insurance sector nationalized?

- a) 1834
- b) 1907
- c) 1938
- d) 1956

8. "Skimming" in E-Banking refers to_____.

- a) Converting debit card into credit card
- b) Transferring cash from one account to another account
- c) Stealing credit card information
- d) None of the above

9. Insurance is legislated by_____.

- a) State Government
- b) Central Government
- c) Insurance Company
- d) Government of India

10. A policy where the policyholder makes a one-time payment of premium is known as a

_____.

- a). Money-back policy
- b). Single premium policy
- c). Salary Savings Scheme policy
- d). Half-yearly policy

11. Time Policies relate to_____.

- a). Fire insurance
- b). Hull insurance
- c). Personal Accident insurance
- d). Workmen's Compensation insurance

12. _____ principle means that the insured is not entitled to make a profit on his loss. a)

- Subrogation
- b) causa proxima
- c) Indemnity
- d.) uberrima fid

13. The IRDA stands for_____.

- a). Insurance Regulatory and Development Activity.
- b). Insurance Reconstruction and Development Activity.
- c.) Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority.
- d). Insurance Regulatory and Department Activity.

14. The whole-life plans in India _____.

- a). pay death benefits only whenever it occurs.
- b). pay death benefits after retirement.
- c). pay policy benefits after the person attains a certain age, say 80-85 years.
- d). pay death benefits after payment of first premium.

(CONTD.....3)

15. What is floating policy_____?

- a). A standard fire policy.
- b). Policy covering the fixed sum assured stock.
- c) A policy that covers stocks located in various godowns under a single policy.
- d). A renewable marine policy.

16. Claim forms are not compulsorily used in _____.

- a). fidelity guarantees.
- b). marine cargo.
- c). machinery breakdown.
- d). Others.

17. What is the full form of UTGST_____?

- (a). Union Territory Goods and Service Tax
- (b).Unit Trust Goods and Service Tax
- (c). Unit Transaction Goods and Service Tax
- (d) None of these

18. Nomination can be done only by a _____ who is a major holding Policy Bond in his own name.

- a). Employer.
- b). legal advisor.
- c). insurance company.
- d). policy holder.

19. _____ is the policyholder who transfers the title of the policy.

- a). Assignee.
- b). Nominee.
- c) Assignor.
- d). Consignee.

20. The cash value of the policy, paid by the company upon the surrender of a policy before it becomes payable by maturity is known as _____.

- a). Premium.
- b). Cash surrender value.
- c). Consideration.
- d) Commission.

21. What do you mean by Gross National Product?

- a) The total value of goods and services produced in the country
- b) The total value of all the transactions in the country
- c) The depreciation in the total value of goods and services produced in the country
- d) The total value of goods and services produced in the country and the net factor income from abroad

22. What is Gross Domestic Product?

- a) The total value of goods and services manufactured in the country
- b) The total value of all the transactions in the country
- c) The reduction in the total value of goods and services produced in the country
- d) The monetary value of all finished goods and services made within a country during a specific period.

(CONTD.....4)

23. Which industry of India is the world's fourth largest by production as per 2022 statistics _____?

- a) Telecommunication industry
- b) Chemical industry
- c) Textile industry
- d) Automobile industry.

24. Once inflation is an outcome of a rise in the value of production factors, the outcome is _____.

- a) Cost-push inflation
- b) Stagflation
- c) Demand-pull inflation
- d) Devaluation

25. What does the law of demand mean?

- a) As the quantity demanded rises, the price rises.
- b) As the price rises, the quantity demanded rises.
- c) As the price rises, the quantity demanded falls.
- d) As the supply rises, the demand rises.

26. Which out of the following is phenomenon that leads to Stagflation?

- a) It is a situation when aggregate demand in an economy outpaces aggregate supply
- b) It is a situation of persistent rise in inflation along with dip in growth and increase in unemployment
- c) It is a situation caused by an increase in prices of inputs like labor, raw material etc
- d) It is a situation when a nation experiences very high and accelerating inflation.

27. Balance of payment is an accounting statement that records the economic transactions between _____.

- a) Residents of a country and non-resident individuals
- b) Residents of a country and rest of the world
- c) Non-residents and rest of the world.
- d) None of the above.

28. If there is a deficit in current and capital account, it is balanced by _____.

- a) Selling gold, or other financial reserves
- b) Borrowing from other Central Banks
- c) Both A&B
- d) none of the above

29. Balance of trade _____.

- a) is concerned with the trade of visible goods (i.e. material goods)
- b) is more thorough as it includes not just visible goods, but also invisible.
- c) Both A&B
- d) None of the above.

(CONTD.....5)

30. When the total revenue from product and the price moves in the same direction, then the demand is_____.

- a) Elastic
- b) perfectly elastic
- c) Unrelated
- d) inelastic

31. The law of supply states that an increase in the price of a good_____.

- a) None of these answers
- b) Increases the quantity supplied of that good
- c) Decreases the demand for that good
- d) Decreases the quantity demanded for that good

32. International trade contributes and increases the world_____.

- a) Population
- b) Inflation
- c) Economy
- d) Trade barriers

33. _____ refers to the tax imposed on imports.

- a) Imported Tax
- b) Tariffs
- c) Subsidies
- d) Import Quotas

34. What is the difference between perfect competition and monopolistic competition?

- a) Perfect competition has a large number of small firms while monopolistic competition does not.
- b) In perfect competition, firms produce identical goods, while in monopolistic competition, firms produce slightly different goods.
- c) Perfect competition has no barriers to entry, while monopolistic competition does.
- d) Perfect competition has barriers to entry while monopolistic competition does not.

35. which of the following market types has only a few competing firms?

- a) Perfect competition
- b) monopolistic competition
- c) Monopoly
- d) oligopoly

36. Marginal revenue is equal to price for which one of the following types of market structure_____?

- a) Perfect competition
- b) Monopolistic competition
- c) Monopoly
- d) Oligopoly

(CONTD.....6)

37. Which of the following is a characteristic of monopolistic competition_____?

- a) Easy entry into and exit from the industry. b) A differentiated product.
- c) Few sellers d) all of the above are characteristics of monopolistic competition.

38. Which of the following is the best example of a perfectly competitive market_____?

- a) Diamonds b) athletic shoes
- c) Soft drinks d) farming

39. Which of the following is NOT correct about patents_____?

- a) Patents stimulate innovation. b) A patent is a barrier to entry.
- c) Patents enable a firm to be a permanent monopoly.
- d) Patents encourage invention of new products.

40. If a few large firms dominate an industry the market is known as_____.

- a) Monopoly b) Monopolistic
- c) Oligopoly d) Duopoly

41. Shareholders are:

- (a) Customers of the Company (b) Owners of the Company
- (c) Creditors of the Company (d) none of these.

42. Liability of a shareholder is limited to_____ the shares allotted to him:

- a) Paid up Value b) Called up value
- c) Face value d) Reserve Price.

43. Equity shares cannot be issued for the purpose of_____.

- a) Cash Receipts b) Purchase of assets
- c) Redemption of debentures d) Distribution of dividend

45. To whom dividend is given at a fixed rate in a company_____?

- a) To equity shareholders b) To preference shareholders
- c) to debenture holders d) To promoters

46. A preference share which does not carry the right of sharing in surplus profits is called_____.

- a) Non-Cumulative Preference Share b) Non-participating Preference Share
- c) Irredeemable Preference Share d) Non-convertible Preference Share

(CONTD.....7)

47. Which shareholders have a right to receive the arrears of dividend from future profits_____.

- a) Redeemable Preference Shares
- b) Participating Preference Shares
- c) Cumulative Preference Shares
- d) Non-Cumulative Preference Shares.

48. Who regulates the money market instruments in India_____?

- (a) Ministry of Finance
- (b) RBI
- (c) Department of Economic Affairs
- (d) MCA

49. Debenture qualifies the owner towards_____.

- a) Company's voting rights.
- b) Firm's profits share.
- c) Fixed-rate interest.
- d) Fixed dividend.

50. Perpetual debentures are known as_____.

- a) Unsecured debentures.
- b) Irredeemable debentures.
- c) Secured debentures
- d) None of the above

51. Debenture holders are_____.

- a) Owners of the Company
- b) Debtors of the Company
- c) Creditors of the Company
- d) Promoters of the Company.

52. What is Capital Market_____.

- a) Market in which securities are bought and sold.
- b) A financial market in which long-term debt or equity-backed securities are bought and sold.
- c) Entrepreneurs in one country copy an existing market.
- d) A market structure is defined by a large number of small firms competing against each other.

53. Who controls the Capital Market in India?

- a) SEBI
- b) NABARD
- c) RBI
- d) SBI

54. The Chairman of Securities and Exchange Board of India is appointed by the_____.

- a) Ministry of Finance
- b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- c) Stock Exchanges
- d) None of the above

(CONTD.....8)

55. Which of the following is a function of the Securities and Exchange Board of India____?

- a) Conduct audits and inquiries of stock exchanges.
- b) Supervise the process of taking over a company.
- c) Control the working of merchant brokers and stockbrokers.
- d) All of the above.

56. India's _____ was the country's first digitized stock exchange.

- a) The National Stock Exchange (NSE).
- b) The Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).
- c) Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX).
- d) Over-the-Counter Exchange of India

57. What is the full form of UTGST?

- a). Union Territory Goods and Service Tax
- b).Unit Trust Goods and Service Tax
- c). Unit Transaction Goods and Service Tax
- d) None of these

58. In which of the following system of taxation, the tax rate decreases as the taxable amount increases?

- a). Progressive Taxation
- b) Regressive Taxation
- c). Degressive Taxation
- d) Proportional Taxation

59. Which of the following are the tools of fiscal policy?

- a) Taxation
- b) Government Research
- c) Government borrowing
- d) None of the above

60. Who will announce the rate of taxation to be imposed underneath the CGST Act?

- a) The Federal Government
- b) State Administration
- c) GST Commission
- d) Central and state, following the GST Council's proposals

61. The number of digits of the smallest number, which when multiplied by 7 gives the result consisting entirely of nines, is _____.

- a) 8
- b) 3
- c) 6
- d) 5

(CONTD.....9)

62. 10 typists can type 600 pages in 8 hours. Find the average number of pages typed by each typist in a hour ____.

a) 8.5 Pages b) 7.5 pages

c) 7 Pages d) 8 Pages

63. How many of the following numbers are divisible by 3 but not by 9? 2133, 2343, 3474, 4131, 5286, 5340, 6336, 7347, 8115, 9276 ____.

a) 5 b) 6

c) 7 d) None of these

64. The value of $14 \div \{(5 \text{ of } 2 - 3)\} \times 4 (7 - 2)$ is ____.

a) 44 b) 10

c) 1/10 d) 14/19

65. $(12/3 + 16/4)$ of 20

a) 12 b) 24

c) 80 d) 160

66. If $a : b = 5 : 9$ and $b : c = 4 : 7$, find $a : b : c$.

a) 30/7 b) 31/7

c) 32/7 d) 34/7

67. Divide Rs. 1162 among A, B, C in the ratio 35 : 28 : 20.

a) a = 500, b = 390, c = 240 b) a = 490, b = 392, c = 280

c) a = 498, b = 396, c = 287 d) a = 491, b = 372, c = 286

68. A person sells the car to another person at a loss of 10%. If the second person sells the car for Rs. 54000 and receives a 20% gain, what's the actual price of the car?

a) Rs. 60000 b) Rs. 25000

c) Rs. 75000 d) Rs. 50000

69. Rohan bought bike for Rs. 75000. He wants to sell it by making 20% profit. What is the selling price of bike?

a) Rs. 50000 b) Rs. 60000

c) Rs. 80000 d) Rs. 90000

(CONTD.....10)

70. The cost price of shirt is Rs. 2500. The shopkeeper sold 10 shirts at 15% profit. What is the total profit made?

- a) Rs.1750
- b) Rs.4500
- c) Rs.1500
- d) Rs.2500

71. The cost price of house is Rs. 2500000. The house repair costed Raj Rs. 150000. The house was sole for 20% profit. What is the selling price of house?

- a) Rs.318000
- b) Rs.2580000
- c) Rs.2500000
- d) Rs.3180000

72. Sam borrowed some money from his friend at simple interest of 6% per annum. He returned his friend Rs. 15600. After how much time did Sam return the money if he borrowed Rs. 12000?

- a) 8 years
- b) 2.5 years
- c). 5 years
- d) 3.5 years

73. Raman paid Rs. 11400 as interest after 9 years. He had borrowed some money at rate of 6% for first two years, 9% for next three years and 14% for rest of the period. How much money did he borrow?

- a). Rs. 10000
- b). Rs.15000
- c). Rs.12000
- d). Rs. 12500

74. Calculate the simple interest if the principal amount is 50000 and the rate is 2% for 4 years.

- a) 4000
- b) 400
- c) 40000
- d) 40

75. Find the amount on Rs. 5000 at the rate of 20% per annum for 18 months when interest is compounded half yearly_____.

- a) 6644
- b) 6666
- c) 6000
- d) 6655

76. Simplify : ($\log 75/16 - 2 \log 5/9 + \log 32/243$):

- a) 1
- b) 1.2
- c) 2
- d) 2.02

77. LCM of two numbers is 138. But their GCD is 23. The numbers are in a ratio 1:6. Which is the largest number amongst the two_____?

- a) 46
- b) 138
- c) 69
- d) 23

(CONTD.....11)

78. H.C.F of $4 \times 27 \times 3125$, $8 \times 9 \times 25 \times 7$ & $16 \times 81 \times 5 \times 11 \times 49$ is?

- a) 360
- b) 540
- c) 180
- d) 1260

79. What is the perimeter (in cm) of an equilateral triangle whose height is 3.46 cm? Take $\sqrt{3} = 1.73$.

- a) 12
- b) 3
- c) 13
- d) 17

80. One side of a rectangular field is 39 m and its diagonal is 89 m. What is the area of the field?

- a) 3120 m^2
- b) 2100 m^2
- c) 2160 m^2
- d) 3140 m^2

81. If NOIDA is written as OPJEB, then what will be the code for DELHI?

- a) EFMAK
- b) EFAMK
- c) EFMJ
- d) EFMK

82. Which number is wrong in the series 2, 6, 15, 31, 56, 93?

- a) 6
- b) 31
- c) 56
- d) 93

83. The number comes after the series 8, 28, 116, 584_____.

- a) 3504
- b) 3507
- c) 3508
- d) 3509

84. A man goes 5 km east, then he turns right and goes 4 km, then he turns left and goes 5 km. Which direction is he facing now?

- a) North
- b) South
- c) East
- d) West

85. Suraj started walking towards East. Which of the following will lead him to North?

- a) Right-hand side, right-hand side, right-hand side.
- b) Left-hand side, left-hand side, left-hand side.
- c) Left-hand side, left-hand side, right-hand side.
- d) Right-hand side, left-hand side, left-hand side.

(CONTD.....12)

86. One day, Raviraj left home and cycled 20 Km southwards, turned right and cycled 10 km and turned right and cycled 20 Km and turned left and cycled 20 Km. How many kilometers will he have to cycle to reach his home straight ?

- a) 50 Km
- b) 30 Km
- c) 40 Km
- d) 60 Km

87. Pointing to a photograph of a boy Suresh said, "He is the son of the only son of my mother." How is Suresh related to that boy?

- a) Brother
- b) Uncle
- c) Cousin
- d) Father

88. Preeti is the daughter of Rajesh and Amit is the son of Ankita. Rajesh is the only son of Rajan. Ankita is the daughter-in-law of Rajan. How is Preeti related to Amit ?

- a) Sister
- b) Mother
- c) Cousin
- d) Aunt

89. The railway track runs_____ the river?

- a) over
- b) on
- c) by
- d) across

90. A book provides information on all branches of knowledge is called_____.

- a). Desperado
- b) Cynic
- c) Encyclopaedia
- d) Elysium

91. Find out which part of a sentence has an error.

The driver showed / (b) great talent in keeping / (c) the damaged car under control. / (d) No error

- a) The driver showed
- b) great talent in keeping
- c) The damaged car under control.
- d) No error

92.1) The city needs an airport / 2) that can efficiently manage / 3) a constantly flow of / 4) passengers and flights. 5/ No errors)

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

(CONTD.....13)

93. Preposition

He was embarrassed because everybody was laughing _____ him.

- a). on
- b) in
- c) at
- d) about

94. Unfortunately, we had to cancel it owing _____ the bad weather.

- a). in
- b) to
- c) of
- d) about

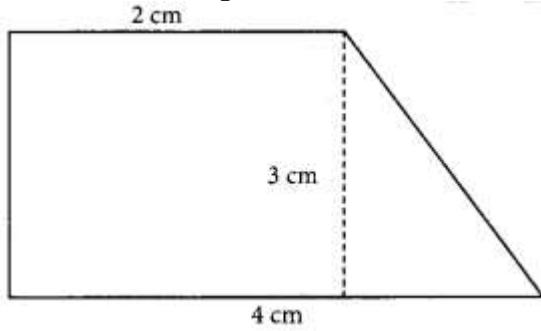
95. An essay is a _____.

- a) Song with a novel or a story
- b) poem that has multiple stanzas
- c) some kind of writing that has organized paragraphs
- d).some kind of writing that requires research

96. Which of the following income is not included in the term ‘income’?

- a) Profit & gains
- b) Dividend
- c) Profit in lieu of salary
- d) Reimbursement of travelling expenses

97. The area of the trapezium is



- a) 9 cm^2
- b) 6 cm^2
- c) 7 cm^2
- d) 24 cm^2

98. The Indian Contract Act came into force in which of the following years?

- a) 1872
- b) 1905
- c) 1947
- d) 1899

99. Who is dormant partner?

- a) One who takes no active part in business
- b) Minor Partner
- c) A working partner
- d) Partner for profits

100. Sole-trade organization is also called as _____

- a) Joint stock company
- b) Partnership
- c) Individual proprietorship
- d) Co-operative society
