UNIVERSITY OF DELHI—M.COM
Entrance Test-2016*

1. Costs incurred in the past are:
   A. Opportunity cost
   B. Direct and historical costs
   C. Sunk costs
   D. Variable Costs

2. Which of the following is often subject to further processing in order to be salable?

	By-products	Scrap
A.	No	No
B.	No	Yes
C.	Yes	Yes
D.	Yes	No

3. Cost-volume – profit relationships that are curvilinear may be analysed linearly by considering only.
   A. Fixed and semi variable costs
   B. Relevant fixed costs
   C. Relevant variable costs
   D. Relevant range of volume

4. A company has fixed manufacturing overhead costs of ₹ 1,00,000 and variable selling costs of ₹ 80,000. Under variable costing, how should these costs be classified.

	Period costs	Product costs
A.	Zero	1,80,000
B.	80,000	1,00,000
C.	1,00,000	80,000
D.	1,80,000	Zero

5. Accrual basis accounting:
   A. Results in higher income than cash basis accounting
   B. Leads to the reporting of more complete information than does cash basis accounting
   C. Is not acceptable under GAAP
   D. Omits adjusting entries at the end of the period

6. Which of the following is not an account?
   A. Sales revenue   B. Net sales
   C. Salaries   D. Supplies expense

7. Accounting conventions include all of the following except:
   A. Periodicity   B. Materiality
   C. Conservatism   D. Cost-benefit

8. Which of the following accounts would never be reported in the income statement as an expense?
   A. Depreciation expense
   B. Loss on sale of machinery
   C. Interest expense
   D. Dividends expense

9. A capital reserve is built out of:
   A. Recurring profits
   B. Non-recurring profits
   C. Revenue
   D. Reserve fund

10. With reference to analysis and interpretation of financial statements, the current assets to the current liability ratio is said to be satisfactory, if it is:
    A. 1 : 2   B. 2 : 1
    C. 1 : 1   D. 1.5 : 0.5

11. X Ltd. goes into liquidation and an existing company Z Ltd. purchase the business of X Ltd. It is a case of:
    A. Absorption
    B. Externational Reconstruction

Exam held on 22-06-2016.

C. Amalgamation

D. None of the above

12. A and B share profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. C has been admitted with 1/4th share in profits and losses. The new profit-sharing ratio of the partners will be·

A. 2 : 1 : 1

B. 1 : 2 : 1

C. 2 : 1 : 2

D. None of the above

13. The profits made during the year were ₹ 25,000 and there was a decrease in the value of current assets to the extent of ₹ 10,000. However, there was a decrease in the value of current liabilities to the extent of ₹ 5,000. Hence, cash generated from operations equals:

A. ₹ 20,000

B. ₹ 25,000

C. ₹ 30,000

D. None of the above

14. The value of goodwill, according to the simple profit method, is:

A. The product of current year's profits and number of years

B. The product of last year's profits and number of years

C. The Product of average profits of the given years and number of years

D. None of the above

15. In case of inflationary environment:

A. Cost of Goods Sold as per FIFO will be higher than LIFO

B. Cost of Goods Sold as per LIFO will be higher than FIFO

C. Closing inventory as per LIFO will be higher than FIFO

D. None of the above

16. The underlying accounting principle necessitating amortization of Intangible Assets is/are:

A. Cost concept

B. Realization concept

C. Matching concept

D. Both B and C

17. The management decided that depreciation should be charged at 20% on written down basis on the closing balance of each year. Accounting is calendar year. On 1.7.2014 new machine was purchased at a cost of ₹ 50,000. What is the balance in machinery account as on 31.12.2015?

A. ₹ 36,000

B. ₹ 32,000

C. ₹ 18,000

D. ₹ 40,000

18. Preference shares of ₹ 2 lakh are redeemed at par for which fresh equity shares ₹ 80,000 are issued at a premium of 10%. What amount will be transferred to capital Redemption Reserve Account?

A. ₹ 2,00,000

B. ₹ 1,20,000

C. ₹ 1,12,000

D. Nil

19. When debentures are provided as collateral security, interest in paid on:

A. Nominal value of debentures

B. Face value of debentures

C. Discounted value of debentures

D. No interest is paid

20. The following is a non-current account:

A. Inventory

B. Plant and Machinery

C. Debtors

D. Account Receivable

21. Unit matrix written in format of square matrix is also called as:

A. Identity matrix

B. Unidentified matrix

C. Direction matrix

D. Dimension matrix

22. At a maximum turning point:

A. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} < 0$

B. $\frac{dy}{dx} < 0$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$

C. $\frac{dy}{dx} = 0$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} > 0$

D. $\frac{dy}{dx} > 0$ and $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = 0$

23. $y = 48x - 2x^2$

Where y = total revenue

x = output

At what output is total revenue a maximum?

A. 48   B. 12

C. 2   D. 14

24. Function f is defined by:

$$f(x) = -2x^2 + 6x - 3$$

Find $f(-2)$

A. 23   B. -23

C. 27   D. None of the above

25. For a new product, a manufacturer spends ₹ 1,00,000 on the infrastructure and the variable cost is estimated as ₹ 150 per unit of the product. The sale price per unit was fixed at ₹ 200. Find the break-even point.

A. 500   B. 1000

C. 1500   D. 2000

26. The cost function of a firm is given by $C = 2x^2 + x - 5$. Find the marginal cost, when $x = 4$.

A. 17   B. 18

C. 19   D. 20

27. Interest rate per year is 16 and compounding occurs every quarter then interest rate per compounding period is:

A. 0.4   B. 0.04

C. 40   D. 0.004

28. A sum fetched a total simple interest of ₹ 4016.25 at the rate of 9 p.c.p.a. in 5 years. What is the sum?

A. ₹ 4462.50   B. ₹ 8032.50

C. ₹ 8900   D. ₹ 8925

29. The difference between simple interest and compound on ₹ 1200 for one year at 10% per annum reckoned half-yearly is:

A. ₹ 2.50   B. ₹ 3

C. ₹ 3.75   D. ₹ 4

30. The effective annual rate of interest corresponding to a nominal rate of 6% per annum payable half-yearly is:

A. 6.06%   B. 6.07%

C. 6.08%   D. 6.09%

31. Which of the following is used to represent a known value for the population variance?

A. S   B. σ

C. σ^2 D. s^2

32. If Spearman's co-efficient of rank correlation is equal to one, then:

A. The rankings of the two variables totally agree

B. The rankings of the two variables is totally different

C. All the 'total vairation' is 'explained' by the regression line

D. The rankings of the two variables partially agree

33. This index measures the change from month to month in the cost of a representative 'basket' of goods and services of the type bought by a typical household:

A. Retail Price Index

B. Laspeyres Price Index

C. Financial times Index

D. Paasche Price Index

34. If we first subtract the trend value (T) for each quarter from the original value (Y), then average the values for a given quarter over successive years, then for short-term data we get:

A. Unseasonal data

B. Cyclical component

C. Deseasonalised data

D. Seasonal component

35. Discrete probability distribution in which outcome is very small with a very small period of time is classified as:

A. Posterior distribution

B. Cumulative distribution

C. Normal distribution

D. Poisson distribution

36. If the value of $r^2 = 0.64$, then what is the coefficient of correlation:

A. 0.40   B. 0.04

C. 0.80   D. 0.08

37. fpc stands for:

A. Finite parameter correction

B. Finite population coefficient

C. Finite parameter coefficient

D. Finite population correction

38. .... is a measure of lack of symmetry of data.
- A. Kurtosis
- B. Skewness
- C. Mean
- D. None of the above

39. The null hypothesis (H_0) is a statement about a population parameter:
- A. That is assumed to be true
- B. That is assumed to be false
- C. That is assumed to be unknown
- D. None of the above

40. Two regression lines are perpendicular to each other when:
- A. $r = 0$
- B. $r = \dfrac{1}{3}$
- C. $r = -\dfrac{1}{2}$
- D. $r = +1$

41. A binomial distribution may be approximated by a Poisson distribution provided ....
- A. n is small and p is large
- B. n is large and p is small
- C. n is large and p is large
- D. n is small and p is small

42. The first two moments of a distribution about the value 5 of the variable are 2 and 20. The value of variance:
- A. 16
- B. 18
- C. 20
- D. None of the above

43. What is the probability that a leap year, selected at random will have 53 Sundays?
- A. $\dfrac{1}{7}$
- B. $\dfrac{2}{7}$
- C. $\dfrac{3}{7}$
- D. $\dfrac{4}{7}$

44. The demand and supply function under perfect condition are: $Y = 16 - X^2$ and $Y = 2X^2 + 4$ respectively. Find the producers surplus:
- A. 5
- B. 11
- C. $\dfrac{11}{5}$
- D. $\dfrac{5}{11}$

45. Find the sum of the first 8 terms of the geometric sequence 1, 2, 4, 8, ...
- A. 255
- B. 16
- C. −256
- D. 128

46. Find the common ratio of the geometric sequence 4, 2, 1....
- A. 2
- B. $\dfrac{1}{2}$
- C. 4
- D. $\sqrt{2}$

47. Identify the top most goal of management:
- A. Legal compliance
- B. Competitive edge
- C. Productivity
- D. Work force adaptability

48. Which of the following match is incorrect?
- A. McGregor – theory X & Y
- B. McClelland – Expectancy theory
- C. Ouchi – theory Z
- D. Hersey-Blanchard – Situational Leadership

49. An organization structure is effective if it enables individuals to contribute to the objectives of the enterprise. This is known as:
- A. Scalar principle
- B. Principle of functional definition
- C. Principle of unity of objectives
- D. None of the above

50. "Learning" and "motivation" which are influencing factors in a person's buying choice are part of the:
- A. Social factors
- B. Personal factors
- C. Psychological factors
- D. Cultural factors

51. Span of management may be larger in the case of:
- A. Hard working subordinates
- B. Loyal subordinates
- C. Centralised works and less responsibility
- D. Repetitive work and clear responsibility

52. Leadership is a function of all the following factors except:
- A. Work group
- B. Product or service
- C. Leader
- D. Situation

53. Which one of the following defines Co-ordination?
    A. Actuating force which inspires a person to put his best for the fulfillment of a task
    B. Orderly arrangement of group effort to provide unity of action in the pursuit of a common purpose
    C. Process of transmitting information from one person to another or from one unit to another
    D. Process of determining what is to be accomplished and what has been accomplished and if necessary applying corrective measures

54. Consider the following basic steps involved in the process of control:
    1. Identifying the strategic control points
    2. Establishing the standards
    3. Measuring performance against standards
    4. Correcting deviations from the standards

    The correct sequence of the above steps in the process of control is:
    A. 1, 4, 3, 2   B. 4, 3, 2, 1
    C. 2, 1, 4, 3   D. 2, 3, 1, 4

55. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I (Management Thinkers)	List-II (Contribution/work)
(a) Elton Mayo	1. Importance of integrating the company's and employees' goal
(b) Frederick W. Taylor	2. Social Problems of Industrial Civilization
(c) Henri Fayol	3. General and Industrial Management
(d) Mary Parker Follet	4. Principles of Scientific Management

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
A.	1	4	3	2
B.	4	3	2	1
C.	2	4	3	1
D.	3	4	1	2

56. Which one of the following order indicates the correct logical order of managerial functions?
    A. Organizing, planning, directing, staffing, coordination and control
    B. Planning, organizing, staffing, directing, Coordination and control
    C. Planning, direction, organizing, staffing, control and coordination
    D. Organizing, planning, staffing, directing, control and coordination

57. A person, who is usually of unsound mind, but occasionally of sound mind:
    A. May make a contract
    B. May make a contract when he is of sound mind
    C. May not make a contract
    D. None of the above

58. Which one of the following is not considered to be coercion under Section 15 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872?
    A. A threat to commit suicide
    B. Committing and Act forbidden by law
    C. An act done to obtain the consent of the party
    D. None of the above

59. Sale as defined under the provisions of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 is an:
    A. Executed contract
    B. Executory contract
    C. Executive contract
    D. None of the above

60. There is always existing debt in case of:
    A. Contract of Indemnity
    B. Contract of Guarantee
    C. Both the above
    D. None of the above

61. The intentional relinquishment of a claim or privilege is:
    A. Remission
    B. Rescission
    C. Waiver
    D. None of the above

62. The liability of indemnifier arises:
    A. Only before the occurrence of loss
    B. Only on the occurrence of any loss to the indemnity-holder

C. When the indemnity holder compel the indemnifier to make good his loss even before he has suffered actual loss by paying off the claim

D. None of the above

63. Sec 2(92) of the Companies Act 2013, provides that unlimited company means:
   A. A company not having any limit on the number of members
   B. A company not having any limit on the liability of the company
   C. A company not having any limit on the liability of its members
   D. None of the above

64. Associate Company in relation to another company means a company in which that:
   A. The other company has a significant influence
   B. The other company has a significant influence, but which is not the subsidiary company
   C. The other company does not have a significant influence, but which is not the subsidiary company
   D. None of the above

65. An individual, at one point of time, can be appointed as a Whole time Director in:
   A. Any number of companies
   B. Only ten companies
   C. Only five companies
   D. Only one company

66. The Companies Act 2013, prescribes that the following matters shall not to be dealt in a meeting through video conferencing:
   A. The approval of financial statements
   B. The approval of board's report
   C. The approval of prospectus
   D. All of the above

67. The directors participating in a board meeting through video conferencing:
   A. Shall constitute quorum
   B. Shall not constitute quorum
   C. Shall constitute with 3/4th members present
   D. All of the above

68. Which of the following is not correct in respect of Income tax rules applicable for the AY 2016-17?
   A. Deduction u/s 80C is ₹ 1,50,000
   B. Deduction on account of interest on loan from house property is ₹ 2,00,000
   C. Surcharge is levied at the rate of 10% on Individuals, HUF, AOP etc having income exceeding ₹ 1 crore
   D. Deduction u/s 80D on health insurance premium is ₹ 25,000

69. Which of the following is not a Direct tax?
   A. Value added Tax
   B. Income tax
   C. Corporate tax
   D. None of the above

70. Which of the following incomes are Taxable in the hands of a Resident but Not Ordinary resident?
   A. Income received or deemed to be received in India, whether earned in India or elsewhere
   B. Income which accrue or arise or deemed to accrue or arise in India during the previous year whether received in India or elsewhere
   C. Income which accrue or arise outside India and received outside India from a business controlled from India
   D. All of the above

71. For FY 2015-16, the rates of Short term capital gain and Long term capital gain for equity shares are:
   A. 15% and Nil respectively
   B. Nil and 15% respectively
   C. 15% and 10% respectively
   D. Nil and Nil respectively

72. Which of the following income are exempt from tax u/s 10 of Income Tax Act 1961?
   A. Income from a house property
   B. Share of income from the firm
   C. Interest paid to a Resident
   D. All of the above

73. If the quantity of a commodity demanded remains unchanged as its price changes, the coefficient of price elasticity of demand is:

A. Greater than 1   B. Equal to 1
C. Smaller than 1   D. Zero

74. If the income elasticity of demand is greater than 1, the commodity is:
   A. A necessity   B. A luxury
   C. An inferior good   D. Non-related good

75. The substitution effect for a fall in the price of a commodity is given by:
   A. A movement up a given indifference curve
   B. A movement from a higher to a lower indifference curve
   C. A movement down a given indifference curve
   D. Any of the above

76. The elasticity of technical substitution is measured by:
   A. The slope of isoquant
   B. The change in the slope of the isoquant
   C. The ratio factor inputs
   D. None of the above

77. If we have constant returns to scale and we increase the quantity of labour used per unit of time by 10% but keep the amount of capital constant, output will:
   A. Increase by 10%
   B. Decrease by 10%
   C. Increase by more than 10%
   D. Increase by less than 10%

78. An entrepreneur running a business takes out ₹ 20,000/year as "salary" from the total receipts of the firm. The implicit cost of this entrepreneur is:
   A. ₹ 20,000/year
   B. More than ₹ 20,000/year
   C. Less than ₹ 20,000/year
   D. Any one of the above is possible

79. The output elasticity of labour measure:
   A. $\Delta Q/\Delta L$ B. $\%\Delta Q/\%\Delta L$
   C. $\Delta L/\Delta Q$ D. $\%\Delta L/\%\Delta Q$

80. The best, or equilibrium level of output for a perfectly competitive firm is given by the point where:
   A. MR = AC
   B. MR = MC

C. MR exceeds MC by the greatest amount
D. MR = MC and MC is rising

81. The short run supply curve of the perfectly competitive firm is given by:
   A. The rising portion of its MC curve over and above the shut down point
   B. The rising portion of its MC curve over and above the breakeven point
   C. The rising portion of its MC curve over and above the AC curve
   D. The rising portion of its MC curve

82. If the factor prices and factor quantities move in the same direction, we have:
   A. A constant cost industry
   B. An increasing cost industry
   C. A decreasing cost industry
   D. Any of the above

83. At the best, or optimum, level of output for the pure monopolist:
   A. MR = SMC   B. P = SMC
   C. P = lowest SAC   D. P is the highest

84. If the monopolist incurs losses in the short run, then in the long run:
   A. The monopolist will go out of business
   B. The monopolist will stay in business
   C. The monopolist will break even
   D. Any of the above is possible

85. In both the Chamberlin and kinked demand curve models, the oligopolists:
   A. Recognize the interdependence
   B. Do not collude
   C. Tend to keep prices constant
   D. All of the abvoe

86. The period of the business cycle in which real GDP is increasing is called:
   A. Expansion   B. Peak
   C. Recession   D. Trough

87. An increase in the money supply causes:
   A. Interest rates to fall, investment spending to rise, and aggregate demand to rise
   B. Interest rates to rise, investment spending to rise, and aggregate demand to rise
   C. Interest rates to rise, investment spending to fall, and aggregate demand to fall

D. Interest rates to fall, investment spending to fall, and aggregate demand to fall

88. Cash reserve ratio is:
A. Ratio of deposits commercial banks has to keep with Central Bank
B. Ratio of deposits commercial banks has to keep with themselves
C. Ratio of deposits Central Bank has to keep with commercial banks
D. Ratio of deposits Central Bank has to keep with themselves

89. The difference between Export of Import of goods is called:
A. Balance of payment
B. Balance of trade
C. Balance of invisible trade
D. None of the above

90. Zero primary deficits indicates that in a government budget:
A. Interest payments are equal to fiscal deficit
B. Interest payments are less than fiscal deficit
C. Fiscal deficit and budget deficit are equal
D. There is no interest payment

91. Which of the following is not related to capital account of BOP?
A. Foreign direct investment
B. Purchase of land abroad
C. Investment in share abroad
D. Scholarship from abroad

92. Problem of double counting can be avoided by using:
A. Final output approach
B. Production method
C. Value added method
D. All of the above

93. A decrease in the interest rate will increase the level of investment since:
A. The cost of borrowing will decrease
B. The value of government bonds will decrease
C. The return on private saving will decrease
D. All of the above

94. The three approaches to measure economic activity are:

A. Cost, income and expenditure approach
B. Product, income and expenditure approach
C. Consumer, business and government approach
D. Private, public and international approach

95. The Phillips curve describes the relationship between:
A. The budget deficit and the trade deficit
B. Savings and investment
C. The unemployment rate and the inflation rate
D. Marginal tax rates and tax revenue

96. Depreciation in domestic currency leads:
A. Rise in Exports   B. Fall in Exports
C. Rise in Imports   D. No effect

97. Which of these is a direct tax?
A. VAT
B. Custom Duty
C. Income Tax
D. Excise Duty

98. If money demand becomes less sensitive to interest rate changes, the LM-curve will:
A. Shift to the right   B. Become flatter
C. Become steeper   D. Remain unaffected

99. Which of the following telecom company has launched "Project Leap" that will provide a transparent view of coverage of voice and high speed broadband services?
A. Idea   B. Airtel
C. Vodafone   D. Reliance

100. What was the presented State Budget estimate of Madhya Pradesh for the 2016-17?
A. 1.56 lakh crores   B. 2.56 lakh crores
C. 1.58 lakh crores   D. 2.58 lakh crores

101. President Pranab Mukherjee has declared which of the following Indian state as the first digital state of the country?
A. Karnataka   B. Kerala
C. Gujarat   D. Goa

102. Devaluation of currency will be more beneficial if:
A. Prices of exports remain constant
B. Prices of domestic goods remain constant
C. Prices of imports remains constant
D. Prices of exports rise proportionately

103. The annual yield from which of the following Union Government taxes is the highest?
   A. Custom duties
   B. Excise duties
   C. Corporation tax and income tax
   D. Inheritance tax, wealth tax, interest tax and gift tax

104. In India, inflation is measured by the:
   A. Consumers Price Index for urban non-manual workers
   B. Consumers Price Index for agricultural workers
   C. Wholesale Price Index number
   D. National Income Deflation

105. In India, rural incomes are generally than the urban incomes, which of the following reasons account for this?
   I. A large number of farmers are illiterate and know little about scientific agriculture.
   II. Prices of primary products are lower than those of manufactured products.
   III. Investment in agriculture has been low when compared to investment in industry.

   Select the correct option
   A. I and II
   B. I, II and III
   C. I and III
   D. II and III

106. .... includes current account and capital account.
   A. Customer Stock
   B. Credit
   C. Balance of Trade
   D. Balance of Payment

107. Who was recently got appointed as Partner and CEO of KPMG India?
   A. Sameer Chadha
   B. Vivek Malhotra
   C. Sabeer Bhatia
   D. Muneesh Pal

108. The government has recently set up a committee to prepare a blueprint for doubling farmers' income by 2022. This committee is headed by:
   A. Ashok Dalwai
   B. Ashok Kamdar
   C. Brijesh Dalwai
   D. Brijesh Kamdar

109. Maharashtra accounts for .... % of total sugar production in India.
   A. 69%
   B. 57%
   C. 48%
   D. 32%

110. Piyush Goyal, Minister of State (IC) for Power, Coal and New & Renewable Energy launched Deep e-Bidding & e-Reverse Auction portal for procurement of short term power by DISCOMs. What does abbreviation 'DEEP' stand for?
   A. Dependable and Efficient Electricity Price
   B. Detailed and Efficient Electricity Price
   C. Discovery of Efficient Electricity Price
   D. Discovery of Estimated Electricity Price

111. Satyanand Munjal who passed away in April 2016, was a co-founder of which business group?
   A. TVS Group
   B. Mahindra Group
   C. Hero Group
   D. Ashok Leyland

112. An indent house is one which:
   A. Packs and forwards the goods
   B. Guarantees the payments for good
   C. Serves as middleman between importer and exporter of goods for getting orders
   D. Performs custom formalities on behalf of importer

113. A letter of credit (L/C) is furnished by:
   A. An importer
   B. An exporter
   C. Custom authorities
   D. Shipping & Logistics company

114. The currency convertibility concept in its original form originated in:
   A. Taylors Agreement
   B. Wells Agreement
   C. Bretton Woods Agreement
   D. None of the above

115. In the Union Budget 2015-16 Fiscal deficit was estimated at .... of GDP in 2015/16?
   A. 3.9%
   B. 4.7%
   C. 5.2%
   D. 5.9%

116. Non-development expenditure involves:
   I. Interest payments
   II. Subsidies
   III. Defense
   IV. Irrigation

Select the correct option:

A. I and II
B. I only
C. II, III, IV
D. I, II, III

117. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
   I. Internal control includes quality control.
   II. Internal control is compulsory for all forms of business organizations.
   III. Internal control helps external auditor to design suitable audit programme for client's organization.

   Select the correct option:

   A. I only
   B. II only
   C. III only
   D. I and III

118. India has set up bilateral mechanism for sharing information for tracking movements of satellites with which of the following country?

   A. United States
   B. Afganistan
   C. Canada
   D. Australia

119. Which of the following agencies related to the United Nation was in existence before the Second World War?

   A. Food and Agricultural Organization
   B. World Health Organization
   C. International Monetary Fund
   D. International Labour Organization

120. The headquarters of World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) is located in:

   A. Paris
   B. Geneva
   C. Madrid
   D. New York

121. Where is the Headquarter of Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)?

   A. Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
   B. Dubai, United Arab Emirates
   C. Vienna, Austria
   D. Baghdad, Iraq

122. 'Earth Day' is celebrated on 22nd April every year. What was the 2016 theme for 'Earth Day'?

   A. Clean Earth Green Earth
   B. Trees for the Earth
   C. Do Your Part, Be Smart
   D. Give Back to the Planet

123. Recently in April 2016, Union Government allotted ₹ 800 Cr. to clean up polluted lakes of .... city?

A. Jaipur
B. Kochi
C. Nagpur
D. Bengaluru

124. Union Government has appointed .... as the Chairman of Rubber Board.

   A. V Venkat Rao
   B. A. Ajith Kumar
   C. Chetan Nayak
   D. Kumar Vishvajeet

125. In behavioural analysis, costs are divided into:

   A. Production and non-production costs
   B. Controllable and non-controllable costs
   C. Direct and indirect costs
   D. Fixed and variable costs

126. Sharing of a percentage of value added is done under:

   A. Emerson's differential pay plan
   B. Rucker plan
   C. Tyler's plan
   D. Rowan plan

127. The scope of inventory control is:

   A. Related to maintaining the correct level of inventory at all times
   B. Related to fixation of stock levels for various items
   C. To locate the slow and non-moving items
   D. All the above

128. The following factor is an avoidable cause for labour turnover:

   A. Lower wages
   B. Resignation
   C. Retirement
   D. Worker's moving nature

129. Which of the following should not be considered in a make or buy decision?

   A. Potential use of manufacturing capacity
   B. Variable costs of production
   C. Potential rental income from space occupied by production area
   D. Unchanged fixed cost

130. If sales is of ₹ 5,00,000 and variable cost per unit is ₹ 50. If fixed cost is ₹ 1,00,000 and break-even is reached at 1,000 units, sale price is:

   A. 50
   B. 100
   C. 150
   D. 200

ANSWERS

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	D	*	*	B	B	A	D	B	B

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
*	A	C	C	B	C	A	B	D	B

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A	A	B	B	D	A	B	D	B	D

31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
C	A	A	D	D	C	D	B	A	A

41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	A	B	B	A	B	C	B	C	C

51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60
C	B	B	D	C	B	*	D	A	B

61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
C	*	C	D	D	D	A	*	A	D

71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
A	B	D	B	C	D	D	D	B	D

81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
A	B	A	D	D	A	A	A	B	A

91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
D	A	A	B	C	A	C	C	B	C

101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110
B	A	B	C	B	D	A	A	D	C

111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120
C	C	A	C	A	D	D	A	D	B

121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130
C	B	D	B	D	B	D	A	D	C

* These questions were removed by Department of Commerce (University of Delhi)