

<b>Class</b>	<b>TYBFM</b>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Risk Management</b>
<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>85401</b>

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

Q1. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as volatility of actual returns from an investment with respect to expected returns.

- A - Gain
- B - Risk
- C - Return
- D - Income

Q2. \_\_\_\_\_ Risk is defined as a possible source of loss that may come from making poor business decisions, weak execution of decisions, insufficient resource allocation or inability to respond well to changes in the business environment.

- A - Human resource risk
- B - Financial risk
- C - Strategic risk
- D - Relationship risk

Q3. An investor bought 20 shares of Lakshmi Ltd at Rs 150 per share. After one year, the investor sold the same at Rs 200 per share. Calculate the return earned by the investor.

- A - 22.22%
- B - 33.33%
- C - 50%
- D - 10%

Q4. \_\_\_\_\_ Risk involves the risk of changing conditions in the specific marketplace in which a company competes for business.

A- Market

B- Credit

C- Cash

D- Finance

Q5. Full form of CRA \_\_\_\_\_.

A- Credit Rating Agencies

B- Care Rate Area

C- Credit Rare Agencies

D- Credit Rating Area

Q6. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to ratio of own fund to borrowed fund.

A- Debt

B- Capital

C- Assets

D- Current assets

Q7. CDS Stands for \_\_\_\_\_

A- Credit Data Swap

B- Cash Default Swap

C- Credit Detail Swap

D- Cash Default Swap

Q8. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the total exposed amount that an organisation wants to undertake on the basis of risk return trade off for one or more desired and expected outcomes.

- A - Risk appetite
- B - Risk tolerance
- C - Risk culture
- D - Risk target

Q9. Which stakeholder's concerns are related to rates of pay, job security, compensation, respect, truthful communication?

- A - Government
- B - Employees
- C - Customers
- D - Investors

Q10. The purpose of risk committee does not include -

- A - To assist the board of directors in fulfilling its corporate governance
- B - Overall responsibility for monitoring and approving the risk management agenda
- C - Creation of job, environment protection and social welfare policies
- D - To assist in compliance framework of the board of directors

Q11. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to study of change in returns from financial assets due to change in one or more input variables.

- A - Expected monetary value analysis
- B - Sensitivity analysis
- C - Decision tree analysis
- D - Monte Carlo analysis

Q12. There is 60% probability that stock will give returns of 30% and 40% probability that stock will give returns of -10%. What is the expected return?

- A - 14%

B - 18%

C - 22%

D - 35%

Q13. Which of the following is incorrect?

A - For stock A, actual return is 19% whereas expected return is 23%. Stock is overvalued.

B - For stock A, actual return is 15% whereas expected return is 19%. Stock is overvalued.

C - For stock A, actual return is 23% whereas expected return is 21%. Stock is overvalued.

D - For stock A, actual return is 22% whereas expected return is 19%. Stock is undervalued.

Q14. \_\_\_\_\_ risk is risk due to possible changes in spreads.

A - Term structure risk

B - Basis risk

C - Options risk

D - Currency risk

Q15. Some common sources of \_\_\_\_\_ risk are hardware and software failure, malware, virus, spam, hacking fraud etc.

A - Legal risk

B - Reputation risk

C - Environmental risk

D - Technological risk

Q16. \_\_\_\_\_ invests in other private equity funds. This helps in reducing the risk of investors by diversifying their investments.

A - Mezzanine capital

B - Angel capital

C - Fund of fund

D - Venture capital

Q17. JPY Stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

- A- Japan
- B- Japanese Yen
- C- European Yen
- D- Dollar

Q18. \_\_\_\_\_ were planned to solve the problems that exist in forward markets.

- A- Futures markets
- B- Securities market
- C- Mutual Funds
- D- Swap

Q19. Until the early 1990s, anyone eager to trade in a foreign currency would need consent from the \_\_\_\_\_.

- A- RBI
- B- SEBI
- C- Mutual Fund
- D- Government

Q20. An Indian importer buys goods worth \$ 1,00,000 ( Payments terms 3 month credit). 3 months futures is 1\$ = Rs.46. He bought futures @ 46.00. Calculate the gain/loss if spot on expiry (after 3 months) is 1\$= Rs.47. (futures is settled at 47).

- A- Rs.1,01,000
- B- Rs.1,00,000
- C- Rs.1,10,000
- D- Rs.1,50,000

Q21. \_\_\_\_\_ risk arises from foreign currency denominated transactions which an entity is committed to complete.

- A- Operating Exposure
- B- Translation Exposure
- C- Transaction Exposure
- D- Related Exposure

Q22. \_\_\_\_\_ means to make advance payment.

- A- Lagging
- B- Leading
- C- Up leading
- D- Hedging

Q23. \_\_\_\_\_ explains relationship between futures and spot prices.

- A- Cost of interest
- B- Cost of carry
- C- Cost of debt
- D- Cost of Bill

Q24. \_\_\_\_\_ options gives right but not obligation to sell underlying asset on a future date at a predetermined prices.

- A- Put
- B- Call
- C- Forward
- D- Futures

Q25. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as first order derivative of price with respect to interest rate.

- A- Time
- B- Duration
- C- Modified
- D- Effective

Class & Semester	B.Com. (Financial Markets) Semester – VI
Subject	Mutual Fund Management
Subject Code	85403

**Q1. Fill in the blank with suitable option and rewrite the statement:**

1. The sponsor is the \_\_\_\_\_ of the mutual fund.
  - (a) Promoter
  - (b) Employer
  - (c) Agents
  - (d) Trustee
  
2. Trustees are appointed by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Sponsor
  - (b) Employer
  - (c) Agents
  - (d) Trustee
  
3. Mutual Fund in India are formed as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Company
  - (b) Trust
  - (c) Bank
  - (d) Depositor
  
4. Minimum number of members on the Board of trustee is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) 1
  - (b) 2
  - (c) 3
  - (d) 4
  
5. AMC has to submit its annual reports to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) RBI
  - (b) ROC
  - (c) AMFI
  - (d) SEBI
  
6. The industry association for mutual fund is called \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) RBI
  - (b) ROC
  - (c) AMFI
  - (d) SEBI
  
7. Investing in one of which of the following funds will typically give you the least diversification?
  - (a) Growth funds
  - (b) Capital appreciation funds
  - (c) Equity income funds

- (d) Sector funds
8. A gilt fund is a special type of fund that invests \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) in very high quality equity only
  - (b) in instruments issued by companies with a sound track record
  - (c) in short-term securities
  - (d) in government securities only
9. An open-ended mutual fund is one that has \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) an option to invest in any kind of security
  - (b) units available for sale and repurchase at all times
  - (c) an upper limit on its NAV
  - (d) a fixed fund size
10. An investor in a close-ended mutual fund can get his/her money back by selling his/her units \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) back to the fund
  - (b) to a special trust at NAV
  - (c) on a stock exchange where the fund is listed
  - (d) to the agent through which he/she subscribed to the units of the fund
11. A Fixed Term Plan Series is \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) an open-ended fund
  - (b) a close-ended fund
  - (c) a fixed term bank deposit
  - (d) a fixed term corporate bond
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is attached along with the application form of the mutual fund scheme.
- (a) SID
  - (b) SAI
  - (c) KIM
  - (d) SIM
13. SEBI \_\_\_\_\_ offer documents of mutual fund schemes
- (a) VETS
  - (b) Approves
  - (c) Disapproves
  - (d) Registers
14. A beta that is \_\_\_\_\_ means that the fund or stock is more volatile than the benchmark index.
- (a) Zero
  - (b) equal to One
  - (c) greater than One
  - (d) less than One
15. \_\_\_\_\_ measure =  $[R_i - R_f] / \beta$
- (a) Treynor
  - (b) Sharpe
  - (c) Jensen's Alpha
  - (d) Fama



16. A better performance than the return on index is given by \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) passive fund manager
  - (b) an active fund manager
  - (c) all fund managers
  - (d) non fund manager
17. When comparing performance of two funds, the following need not be similar \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Risk profiles
  - (b) Investment objectives
  - (c) Fund size
  - (d) Fund managers
18. The expense ratio used for measuring fund performance is an indicator of \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) product market condition
  - (b) growth in the economy
  - (c) prevalent market practices
  - (d) the fund's efficiency
19. "Risk" is equated with \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) level of earnings
  - (b) volatility of earnings
  - (c) the number of investors in a fund
  - (d) the number of schemes of a fund family
20. Mutual Fund 'X', which was held for three years and appreciated from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150, providing Rs. 5 as dividend, gives holding period return of \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Rs. 5
  - (b) Rs. 50
  - (c) 50%
  - (d) 55%
21. If beginning value of investment is Rs.1,000 and the ending value of investment is Rs.4,000 over one year period, then CAGR would be equal to \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) Rs. 3000
  - (b) 25%
  - (c) 30%
  - (d) 300%
22. For a scheme to be defined as equity fund, it must invest at least \_\_\_\_\_ of the scheme's assets in equities and equity related instruments.
- (a) 65%
  - (b) 60%
  - (c) 51%
  - (d) 35%

23. \_\_\_\_\_ are exchanged in low volumes and often have limited numbers of interested buyers and sellers, which can lead to volatile changes in price when a transaction does occur.
- (a) tightly-traded securities
  - (b) thinly-traded securities
  - (c) densely-traded securities
  - (d) slowly-traded securities
24. A Securities Transaction Tax (STT) is applicable at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ on equity oriented mutual funds at the time of redemption of units.
- (a) 0.001%
  - (b) 0.002%
  - (c) 0.003%
  - (d) 0.004%
25. Gains arising on transfer of units (say by sale/redemption/switch) held for a period in excess of 12 months are classified as \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) security capital gains
  - (b) long-term capital gains
  - (c) medium-term capital gains
  - (d) short-term capital gains

<b>Class</b>	<b>TYBFM</b>
<b>Subject</b>	<b>Organisational Behaviour</b>
<b>Subject Code</b>	<b>85404</b>

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ reality is what truly exists in the physical world.
  - A. Objectives
  - B. Subjective
  - C. Perceived
  - D. Honest
  
2. . \_\_\_\_\_ is the tendency of people to perceive what they expect to perceive.
  - A. Selective perception
  - B. Selective rejection
  - C. selective acceptance
  - D. Selective deception
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is thoughts about an attitude.
  - A. Affective
  - B. Behavioural
  - C. Cognitive
  - D. Attitude
  
4. Affection, belongingness, acceptance friendship are elements for \_\_\_\_\_ needs.
  - A. Basic
  - B. Social
  - C. Safety
  - D. Esteems

5. Organizational behavior helps to understand behaviour of human in \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Work place and Society

B. Work place only

C. Society only

D. Department only

6. A manager with good \_\_\_\_\_ can make the work place more pleasant

A. Communication

B. Knowledge

C. Experience

D. Interpersonal Skills

7. \_\_\_\_\_ hypothesized that within every human being, there exists a hierarchy of five needs.

A. McGregor

B. Abraham Maslow

C. McClelland

D. Herzberg

8. \_\_\_\_\_ is example of causes of stress in outside organization.

A. Personality

B. Over workload

C. Technical changes

D. Career concern

9. The two basic types of groups are:

A. Closed and open relationship groups.

B. Culture and nonculture groups.

C. Cross-functional and diversified groups.

D. Formal and informal groups.

10. According to Herzberg theory when \_\_\_\_\_ factors are adequate, people will not dissatisfied.

A. Motivational

B. Primary

C. Hygiene

D. Secondary

11. According to Herzberg, which of the following is a maintenance factor?

A. Salary

B. Work itself

C. Responsibility

D. Recognition

12. Responsibility, Advancement etc. are an example of\_\_\_\_\_.

A. Motivators

B. Hygiene factors

C. Improvement factors

D. Advance factors

13. The negotiation strategy that seeks to divide up a fixed amount of resource is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Distribute bargaining
- B. Integrative bargaining
- C. Dysfunctional conflicts
- D. Non distributive bargaining

14. Effective teams translate their common purpose into \_\_\_\_\_ goals.

- A. Universal
- B. Generic
- C. Vast
- D. Specific

15. \_\_\_\_\_ create win lose situation.

- A. Distribute bargaining
- B. Integrative bargaining
- C. Dysfunctional conflicts
- D. Avoiding bargaining

16. Which Conflict management style indicate mini win – mini lose

- A. Compromising
- B. Accommodating
- C. Collaborating
- D. Competing

17. During which stage of group development is the leader usually determined?

- A. Implementation
- B. Planning

C. Introduction

D. Storming

18. A work team is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_.

A. The goal of sharing information

B. The presence of neutral to negative synergy

C. The availability of complementary skills among members

D. The individual accountability for outcomes and results

19. The counsellor has to take him into confidence and be \_\_\_\_\_ with counselee.

A. Friendly

B. Aggressive

C. Misbehave

D. Rude

20. Employees facing such serious of \_\_\_\_\_ cannot work properly at the factory.

A. Scheduling problem

B. Family problem

C. Real life problem

D. Time management problem

21. Who was the first to describe the “fight or flight” response?

A. Walter B. Cannon

B. Sigmund Freud

C. Atkinson Potter

D. Mrunal Sengupta

22. Excessive \_\_\_\_\_ leads to stress as it puts a person under tremendous pressure.

A. Over confident

B. Workload

C. Stress

D. Bargaining

23. The conflict management style that is used by people with a “win-lose” philosophy is labelled \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Competitive style

B. An aggressive style

C. A confrontational style

D. A collaboration style

24. Stress is \_\_\_\_\_ when it’s associated with constraints and demands.

A. Negative

B. Positive

C. Constant

D. Flexible

25. \_\_\_\_\_ and Intergroup Conflict take place due to differences in perceptions, attitudes, values and beliefs between two or more person.

A. Interpersonal conflict

B. Group conflict

C. Intrapersonal conflict

D. Intragroup conflict



Class & Semester	TYBFM SEM-VI
Subject	STRATEGIC CORPORATE FINANCE
Subject Code	85405

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is useful as a wealth measure, assessing the level of value that a company has built up over a period of time

- A) Cost Technique
- B) Value at Risk (VAR)
- C) Market Value Added (MVA)
- D) Weighted Average Capital

2. The most important mission of Management is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Maximize Profit
- B) Maximize Sales
- C) Liquidity Management
- D) Maximize Shareholders Wealth

3. To calculate the total cost of a product, cost is divided in \_\_\_\_\_ segments.

- A) Five
- B) Three
- C) Two
- D) Four

4. Financing decisions deal with the mode of financing or mix of equity capital and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Debt capital
- B) Capital
- C) Finance

D) Profit Only

5. Quality improvement is a \_\_\_\_\_ process.

A) Good

B) Ending

C) Continuous

D) Negligible

6. The primary steps in the target costing process are:

A) Conduct Research, Calculate maximum cost, Engineer the Product and Ongoing Activity

B) Calculate maximum cost, Engineer the Product, Ongoing Activity and Conduct Research

C) Calculate maximum cost, Conduct Research, Engineer the Product and Ongoing Activity

D) Engineer the Product, Calculate Maximum Cost, Conduct Research and Ongoing Activity

7. Relevant cost is incurred \_\_\_\_\_

A) When Making Decision

B) Before Making Decision

C) Any Time of Process

D) In Future

8. \_\_\_\_\_ cost is not an internal failure cost.

A) Repairs

B) Replacement

C) Rework

D) Scrap

9. \_\_\_\_\_ must be willing to stay on to assist with the transition of the management team.

- A) Vendor
- B) Vendee
- C) Debtor
- D) Creditor

10. To bring effectiveness in the risk management strategy it has to be evaluated \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) Most Rarely
- B) Frequently
- C) Sometimes
- D) Once

11. Cash Value Added = Operating Cash Flow – Gross Investment  $\times$  \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Capital
- B) Capital Employed
- C) Cost of Capital
- D) NOPAT

12. \_\_\_\_\_ highlights problem areas that deserve management's attention and more detailed analysis.

- A) Target Costing
- B) Quality Costing
- C) Activity Based Costing
- D) Material Costing

13. The FRICT framework consists of \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Flexibility, risk, income, control and timing

- B) Finance, risk, income, control and timing
- C) Flexibility, risk, investment, control and timing
- D) Flexibility, risk, income tax, control and timing

14. The factor which is not relevant for determination of debt equity mix

- A) Taxation
- B) Nature of asset base
- C) Industry norms
- D) Viability of cash flows

15. Following is not an assumption of NOI approach

- A) Debt capitalization rate changes
- B) Constant WACC.
- C) No corporate taxes
- D) Split between debt and equity is not important

16. Business plan is a source of \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Information
- B) Authority
- C) Capital
- D) Assets

17. Following is not a fixed income bearing security

- A) Equity shares
- B) Preference shares
- C) Debentures
- D) Public deposits

18. \_\_\_\_\_ Principle holds the view that, the preferred capital structure should not disturb the management control of the company

- A) Cost
- B) Risk
- C) Control
- D) Flexibility

19. What will be the Earnings Per Share (EPS) of ABC Ltd.

Particulars	Rs.
Equity share capital ( Rs. 10 each)	8,00,000
10 % preference share capital (Rs. 10 each)	6,00,000
8 % debentures	4,00,000
EBIT	6,20,000
Tax bracket	

- A) 2.925
- B) 3.587
- C) 4.253
- D) 7.901

20. Fair value of a share is equal to \_\_\_\_\_

- A) Intrinsic value only
- B) Yield value only
- C) Average of intrinsic and yield value
- D) Earnings per share

21. The \_\_\_\_\_ approach takes a look at the core reason for running a business making money.

- A) Market Approach
- B) Asset Approach
- C) Income approach
- D) Capital approach

22. \_\_\_\_\_ is a corporate action in which an outside manager or management team purchases an ownership stake in the first company and replaces the existing management team.

- A) Management Buyouts
- B) Management Buy ins
- C) Private equity
- D) Public private partnership

23. \_\_\_\_\_ focuses on verifying the economic information provided and to assess the underlying performance of the business.

- A) Legal due diligence
- B) Financial due diligence
- C) Commercial due diligence
- D) Technical due diligence

24. According to \_\_\_\_\_ principle of company valuation, value can be measured by calculating present value of future cash flows, discounted at the appropriate discount rate.

- A) Principle of substitution
- B) Principle of expectation
- C) Principle of risk and return
- D) Principle of time value of money.

25. What is the price / Earnings Ratio (P/E Ratio) of A Ltd.?

Particulars	Rs.
Number of equity shares	15,00,000
Net profit after tax (NPAT)	75,00,000
Market price	Rs. 45

- A) 10
- B) 11
- C) 8
- D) 9

Class & Semester	B.Com. (Financial Markets) Semester – VI
Subject	Indirect Tax-GST
Subject Code	85406

1. \_\_\_\_\_Petroleum products have been temporarily been kept out of GST.
  - (a)One
  - (b) Two
  - (c) Three
  - (d) Five
  
2. The items which will be taxable both under Central Excise Law and the GST even after the implementation of the GST Act.
  - (a)Motor spirit
  - (b) Tobacco and Tobacco Products
  - (c) Alcoholic liquor for human consumption
  - (d) Natural Gas
  
3. What is the maximum rate prescribed under UTGST Act?
  - (a) 14%
  - (b) 28%
  - (c) 20%
  - (d) 30%
  
4. IGST is levied on inter-state supplies except supply of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) petroleum crude
  - (b) motor spirit
  - (c) natural gas
  - (d) alcoholic liquor for human consumption
  
5. Tax on supplies of taxable goods / services by an-unregistered person to a registered person, is to be paid by the registered person on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) proportionate basis
  - (b) reimbursement basis
  - (c) reverse charge basis
  - (d) partial charge basis
  
6. Services by a hotel, inn, guest house, club or campsite are exempted for residential / lodging purposes -
  - (a) If the actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is below Rs 10,000
  - (b) If the actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is below Rs 1,000
  - (c) If the actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is exactly Rs1,000
  - (d) If the actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is above Rs 1,000
  
7. Where supply is made from place of business for which registration is obtained, location of supplier of services is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - (a) Location of place of business



- (b) Location of fixed establishment
- (c) Location of establishment most directly concerned
- (d) Location of usual place of residence of supplier

8. The supply of goods to SEZ unit is treated as \_\_\_\_\_ in the hands of the supplier for eligibility of ITC.

- (a) Exempt Supply
- (b) Deemed Taxable Supply
- (c) Export of Supplies
- (d) Non-taxable supply

9. Mr. A sold goods to Mr. B. Determine the TOS in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the CGST Act, 2017 in case supply involves movement of goods.

Date of removal - 1st Oct. 2019

Date of Invoice - 2nd Oct. 2019

Date when goods made available to the recipient - 3rd Oct. 2019

Date of receipt of payment - 15th Nov. 2019

- (a) 1st Oct. 2019
- (b) 2nd Oct. 2019
- (c) 3rd Oct. 2019
- (d) 15th Nov. 2019

10. XYZ Ltd. has purchased for its employees 100 vouchers dated 24-02-2019 worth 1,000 each from ABC Ltd. a footwear manufacturing company. The vouchers were issued by ABC Ltd. on 25-02-2019. The vouchers can be encashed at retail outlets of ABC Ltd. The same were given to employees on 26-02-2019. The employees of XYZ Ltd. encashed the same on 01-03-2019. Determine time of supply of vouchers.

- (a) 24-02-2019
- (b) 25-02-2019
- (c) 26-02-2019
- (d) 01-03-2019

11. Determine the TOS in accordance with provisions of CGST Act, 2017 Date of actual supply of service - 10th Nov. 2019

Date of Invoice - 22th Dec. 2019

Date on which payment received - 12th Dec. 2019

- (a) 10th Nov. 2019
- (b) 22th Dec. 2019
- (c) 12th Dec. 2019
- (d) 10th Dec. 2019

12. The term “used in the course or furtherance of business” means?
- (a) It should be directly co-related to output supply
  - (b) It is planned to use in the course of business
  - (c) It is used or intended to be used in the course of business
  - (d) It is used in the course of business for making outward supply
13. Under section 16(2) of CGST Act how many conditions are to be fulfilled for the entitlement of credit?
- (a) All four conditions
  - (b) Any two conditions
  - (c) Conditions not specified
  - (d) Any three conditions
14. Aggregate Turnover \_\_\_\_\_ exempt supplies.
- (a) Includes
  - (b) Excludes
  - (c) Direct
  - (d) Indirect
15. Which of the following forms are used for registration?
- (a) Form GSTR-1
  - (b) Form GSTAPL-01
  - (c) Form GST REG-01
  - (d) Form GST RFD-01
16. The supply of goods after the completion of the Job work from the registered place of business place of a Job worker
- (a) The Principal who dispatched the goods for Job work
  - (b) The Job worker
  - (c) Either of the party
  - (d) Deemed supply of the Job worker
17. Balance in electronic credit ledger under SGST can be used against which liability?
- (a) SGST Liability only
  - (b) SGST and IGST liability
  - (c) SGST, IGST and CGST liability
  - (d) IGST Liability only
18. ITC includes tax payable \_\_\_\_ also.
- (a) VAT
  - (b) Reverse Charge
  - (c) Excise
  - (d) Custom laws
19. Mr. A was liable to pay GST of Rs. 10,000 on 20-8-2019 but he failed to pay. Later he decided to pay tax on 26-10-2019. What would be the period for which interest has to be paid by him?
- (a) 66 days
  - (b) 67 days

- (c) 68 days
  - (d) 70 days
20. Which section deals with the TDS provisions in GST?
- (a) Section 51
  - (b) Section 52
  - (c) Section 53
  - (d) Section 54
21. Where the goods are being set or taken on approval for sale or return are removed before the supply takes place, the invoice shall be issued before or at the time of supply or \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of removal.
- (a) 2 Months
  - (b) 4 Months
  - (c) 6 Months
  - (d) 12 Months
22. E-Way Bill stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (a) Electronic Way Bill
  - (b) Unique Electronic Way Bill
  - (c) Eastern Way Bill
  - (d) Established Way Bill
23. From 1st April, 2018, E-way bill is required for \_\_\_\_\_ movement of goods.
- (a) Ticket
  - (b) Distance
  - (c) Inter-State
  - (d) Intra-State
24. The option for extending validity of e-way bill is available before and after \_\_\_\_\_ of expiry of the validity.
- (a) 2 hours
  - (b) 3 hours
  - (c) 4 hours
  - (d) 5 hours
25. Fees of \_\_\_\_\_ per day shall be levied for delay in furnishing of return.
- (a) Rs. 25
  - (b) Rs. 50
  - (c) Rs. 75
  - (d) Rs. 100