

COMPANY FINAL ACCOUNTS				
Question	A	B	C	D
The final accounts of companies are to be prepared in accordance with the provision of _____ of the Companies Act.	Schedule VI	Schedule III	Schedule IX	Schedule II
The company's final accounts are prepared in _____ form.	vertical	Horizontal	Both A & B	none of the above
The summarised Balance Sheet in _____ form is supplemented by schedules giving detailed information.	vertical	Convenient	Horizontal	none of the above
The specific form of Profit & Loss Account is provided under the _____.			Companies Act	none of the above
The terms of Balance Sheet should be shown in _____ order / sequence.		specified		none of the above
The additional information for specific items specified in Schedule III should be _____ to the extent applicable.	disclosed	reduced	added	none of the above
The _____ value of investment should be indicated by way of a note.	market	actual	face	none of the above
The balance in Share Forfeiture Account after reissue of forfeited shares is to be shown as _____.	General reserve	Securities premium	capital reserve	Provision for Taxation
The exchange difference for repayment of liability relating to purchase of fixed assets is to be disclosed as change on _____.	Reserve & Surplus	assets	Profit and Loss A/c	none of the above
The amount of debtors due for more than _____ months is to be shown separately.	five	two	six	nine
Current liabilities means liabilities payable within _____ months from the date of Balance Sheet.	six	twelve	four	three
Fixed deposits with banks should be shown as _____.	bank loan	bank balance	bank overdraft	none of the above
Immovable properties held for companies operation is to be shown as _____.	investments	current liabilities	current assets	fixed assets
Immovable properties held for source of additional income is to be shown as _____.	loans and advances	investment	fixed assets	current assets
The interest on loan which has accrued and due is shown as _____.	loan	current liabilities	unsecured loans	secured loans
Debit balance in Profit & Loss Account can be shown as _____.	loans & advances	Profit and Loss A/c	capital W.I.P	miscellaneous expenditure or
Uncalled amount on shares held as investment is shown under the heading _____.	contingent liability	current assets	loans & advances	current liabilities
Bills discounted is to be shown as _____.	loans & advances	contingent liability,	current assets	none of the above
The value of secured loan should also show particulars of _____ offered.			security,	none of the above
The capital work in progress is added to _____ in Balance Sheet.	current assets	share capital	fixed assets,	current liabilities
Loose tools are shown under _____ assets.	current,	fixed	capital	other assets
Live stock is shown under _____ assets.	investment	current assets	fixed assets	current liabilities
Bills receivable is shown under _____.	current assets	loans and advances	Trade Receivable	current liabilities
Arrears of preference dividend is shown under _____ liabilities.	contingent liability	current liabilities	fixed liability	none of the above
Interest accrued but not due on secured loans is shown under _____ _____.	current liabilities	unsecured loans	secured loans	none of the above
Unclaimed dividend is shown under _____ _____.	current liabilities	share capital	provisions	unsecured loans
Profit and Loss of a company must be as per part _____ of schedule III of Companies Act.	III	IV	II	VI
Repairs to building must be shown as a _____ _____ on debit side of Profit and Loss A/c.	addition	separate item	other expenses	none of the above
Public deposits accepted by companies must be shown under _____ _____.	investment	secured loans	loans & advances	unsecured loans
Development expenditure is shown under _____ _____.	current liabilities	fixed assets	Other Current Assets	none of the above
Short term loan is the loan due for not more than _____ year.	six	five	one	two
Remuneration to MD must be shown as a _____ item in Profit and Loss A/c.		added	separate	none of the above
Bills Receivable is shown under _____ in Balance sheet.	contingent liability	Trade Receivable	loans & advances	current liabilities

Net Block of fixed assets is shown ____ Balance sheet.	vertical	Horizontal	Schedule of capital	none of the above
Net Block is Gross Block less ____.	current assets	Accumulated depreciation	current liabilities	none of the above
Income tax under dispute is shown under ____ ____.	current assets	current liabilities	contingent liability	loans & advances
Dividend is calculated on ____ capital.			paid up	none of the above
Accounting policies are prescribed by ____.				AS 1
Dividend is declared by ____.	directors	stock exchange	shareholders	none of the above
Live stock is shown under ____ assets.	Fixed	investment	contingent liability	current assets
Provision for dividend is an ____ of profit.	appropriation			
Land is disclosed under ____.	PPE	investment	Other assets	none of the above
Bear plants are disclosed under ____.	Other Financial Liability	current liabilities	PPE	none of the above
Intellectual property rights are disclosed under ____.	Other Intangible Assets	Tangible assets	Other assets	None of the above
Horses are disclosed under ____.	current assets	Non-	Biological assets	contingent liabilities
Capital Redemption Reserve is disclosed under ____.	loans	Borrowings	Equity	Other Equity
Debentures are disclosed under ____.	Miscellaneous expenditure	Unclaimed dividend	Borrowings	none of the above
Unpaid dividend is disclosed under ____.	Other Financial Liability	contingent liabilities	reserves and surplus	current liabilities
Share application money received for allotment to the extent refundable is shown under ____.	current assets	Other Financial Liability	current liabilities	none of the above
Share application money pending allotment is disclosed under ____.	loans	Borrowings	other equity	Equity
The requirements for final account of companies are specified in Schedule ____.	I	III	XIII	XIV
The Schedule III prescribes vertical form of Balance Sheet in part.	4	2	3	1
The unpaid interest on loan is ____.	loan	current liabilities	reserve	contingent liabilities
Any amount payable within 12 months from date of Balance sheet is called ____.	capital	loan	contingent liabilities	current liabilities
Fixed deposit with bank is a part of ____.	investment	bank balance	fixed assets	loans & advances
Calls in arrears is to be ____.	shown as debtors	reduced from share capital	shown as investments	ignored
The liabilities of companies are divided ____ needs.	4	5	6	3
The assets of companies are divided in ____ heads.	5	3	4	6
The debit balance in Profit & Loss Account is to be ____.	reduced from share capital	reduced from reserve	disclosed as miscellaneous	shown as a note to account
Schedule II provides for ____.	Depreciation	capital	loans	assets
Dividend paid on share capital is to be ____.	shown as finance expenses	shown as appropriations of	shown in Manufacturing	shown as reduction in capital
Schedule III requires Profit & Loss Account to be prepared in ____.	horizontal form	vertical form	convenient form	columnar form
The extract of Balance Sheet format profile is specified in Part ____ of Schedule III.	1	2	3	4
The uncalled amount in investment in shares is shown as ____.	investment	contingent liabilities	current liabilities	current assets
The transfer to reserve is	10%	15%	voluntary	25%
The interest accrued on investment appears in the Balance Sheet under the head :	current assets	fixed assets	loans & advances	investments
In Balance Sheet, securities premium should be shown under ____.	share capital	reserves & surplus	current liabilities	fixed assets
Which of the following items do not come under, reserves & surplus ____.	capital redemption reserve	general reserve	provident fund	sinking fund
Opening balance of Profit & Loss A/c was ` 7,500, dividend paid ` 1,500 ending balance of Profit & Loss A/c was ` 5000. Net income / net loss was	loss ` 1,000	net loss ` 2,000	net income ` 1,000	net income ` 6,500
Retained earnings is the amount of ____.	profit after tax less dividend	profit before tax less dividend	profit before depreciation	profit after depreciation

Which of the following is not an example of fixed assets ?	plant & machinery	buildings	royalty	patents
Unclaimed dividend is shown under _____.	current liability	secured loans	provisions	reserves
Balance Sheet as on 31st March, 2018 _____. Share Capital ` 20,00,000	` 2,07,610	` 1,88,549	` 8,610	` 1,81,849
Which of the following items appears on the assets side of Balance Sheet?	capital reserve	security premium	sinking fund investment	specific reserve
Ravi Ltd. proposed a dividend of 15% The called up equity capital of the company is ` 3,00,000 calls in arrears amounted to ` 20,000 and calls in	` Nil	` 49,500	` 39,000	` 34,500
The example of accounting policy is _____.	consistency	going concern	accrual	depreciation
The example of accounting policy is _____.	realisation	dual aspect	cmaturity	valuation of inventory
As per AS-1, disclosure should be made of _____.	all accounting principles	all accounting policies	all accounting concepts	all significant accounting policies
Which of the following is shown under Reserves & Surplus?	calls in advance	calls in arrears	securities premium	bonus
Which is deducted from share capital to get paid up capital?	calls in arrears	calls in advance	bonus	reserves
Payment of dividend is based on _____.	paid up capital	authorised capital	issued capital	reserve capital
Unclaimed dividend is shown under _____.	current liabilities	current assets	reserves and surplus	none of the above
Final dividend can be declared by _____.	shareholders only	directors only	stock exchange	none of the above
Recommendation and declaration is necessary for _____.	final dividend	interim dividend	interest on debentures	none of the above
Following is not a fixed asset :	goodwill	machinery	vehicles	loose tools
Following is an appropriation of profit :	interest on loan	Interim Dividend	audit fees	none of the above
Following is not a secured loans :	debentures	bank loans	public deposits	none of the above
Following is not shown under provisions :	provision for taxat	provision for dividend	provision for depreciation	none of the above
Forfeited shares is _____.	added to paid up share capital	deducted from paid up capital	shown under reserves & surplus	none of the above
The company has 5% Government Securities having face value of ` 1,00,000 and cost ` 95,000. The interest on Government Securities will be _____.	` 5,000	` 4,750	` 9,750	none of the above
Arrears of preference dividend is a _____.	contingent liability	current liability	fixed liability	none of the above
Balance sheet of a company must be prepared in _____.	horizontal form only	vertical form only as per Schedule III	either in Vertical or Horizontal form	either in Vertical or Horizontal form as
Profit and Loss Account of a company must be as per _____.	part II of schedule III of Companies	Part I of schedule VI of Companies	vertical form only	horizontal form only
Repairs to building must be shown as a _____.	separate item on debit side of profit	separate item on credit side of profit	addition to other expenses on debit	none of the above
Remuneration to M.D. should be shown as a separate item on debit side of _____.	Trading A/c	Profit and Loss A/c	Profit and Loss app	None of the above
Payment to auditor should be shown in _____.	Profit and Loss A/c	Trading A/c	Statement of Profit and Loss	None of the above
Unpaid call is _____.	added to issued cap	shown as a current liabilities	deducted from issued, subscribed	added to authorised capital
Interest accrued but not due on Loans is shown under _____.	current liabilities	secured loans	unsecured loans	none of the above
Interest accrued and due on loans is shown under _____.	current liabilities	secured loans	unsecured loans	none of the above
Unclaimed dividend is shown under _____.	share capital	current liabilities	provisions	unsecured loans
Live stock is shown under _____.	current Assets	fixed Assets	investments	current liabilities
Interest accrued on investment is shown under _____.	current assets	current liabilities	investments	loans and advances
Public deposits accepted by companies are shown under _____.	loans and advances	investments	secured loans	unsecured loans
Bills Receivable is shown under _____.	loans and advances	current assets	current liabilities	contingent liabilities
Bills payable is shown under _____.	current assets	loans and advances	current liabilities	secured loans
Prepaid insurance is shown under _____.	current assets	loans and advances	current liabilities	secured loans
Cost of construction of building under construction is shown under _____.	Miscellaneous expenditure	Capital W.I.P.	Profit and Loss A/c	Share capital

Preliminary Expense are shown under ____.	Other Current Assets	Capital W.I.P.	Debit side of Profit and Loss	Loans and advances.
Uncalled amount on partly paid shares is shown under ____.	a note to Balance Sheet	investment	share capital	provision
Arrears of preference dividend is shown as a ____.	current liability	Note to Balance sheet	deduction from preference share	addition to preference share
Unexecuted contracts on capital A/c is shown under ____.	a note to Balance sheet as	capital work in progress	share capital	current liabilities
Net Block of fixed assets is shown under ____.	Horizontal Balance sheet	Vertical Balance sheet under Fixed	Schedule of capital	None of the above
Net Block is ____.	Current Assets – Current Liabilities	Gross Block – Accumulated	Net Block + Depreciation	None of the above
Unpaid dividend A/c is transferred to ____.	Special Bank Account within 7	Special Bank Account within 30	Investor education and protection	None of the above
Short term loan is the loan due for not more than ____.	2 years	1 year	5 years	3 years
In a fixed asset schedule Gross Block Closing is equal to ____.	Opening Gross Block + purchases	Opening WDV + purchases	Opening WDV + sales – purchases	Closing WDV + depreciation
In a schedule of fixed assets closing depreciation is equal to ____.	opening depreciation +	opening depreciation +	closing WDV + opening WDV	cost – depreciation
When demand for tax is raised by the Income tax department ____.	no entry is passed	it is shown as a contra	it is debited to profit and loss A/c	it is debited to tax paid A/c
When demand for tax is raised and it is disputed by the company through an appeal it is ____.	shown as a current liability	shown as a contingent liability	not entered in the books	debited to profit and loss A/c
When the demand for tax is raised by the Income tax department and it is accepted by the company it is ____.	debited to Profit and loss A/c and	not entered in the books	shown as a contingent	debited to tax paid account
When the assessed tax is less than the provision made, it is ____.	debited to tax paid A/c and credited	not entered in the books	debited to provision for tax	none of the above
Dividend is calculated on ____.	paid up capital	called up capital	calls in arrears	none of the above
Accounting policies are prescribed by ____.	Companies Act	AS 1	Income tax Act	Sales tax Act
The following is not shown under share capital of a company ____.	calls in arrears	preference share capital	forfeited shares A/c	preference dividend
The following item is not shown as a Reserve ____.	Securities premium	Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Provision for Taxation
Interim dividend of a company can be declared by ____.	Shareholders	Board of directors	M.D	SEBI
Following is not a contingent liability ____.	Interim dividend	Bills discounted	Liability under guarantee	Arrears of preference dividend
Following item cannot be shown under provision ____.	provision for bad debts	provision for taxation	provision for dividend	unclaimed dividend
Following is not a secured loans ____.	Naked Debentures	Mortgage Debentures	Mortgage Loans from Banks	None of the above
Following is not shown under Current Asset, Loans and Advances ____.	Closing Stock	Bills Receivable	Bank balance	Preliminary expenses
The following is not a fixed asset ____.	Live stock	Patents	Loose Tools	Machinery
The following is not recognised as a liability	Audit fees	Provision for tax	Proposed dividend	Director's fees
The following is a charge against income ____.	audit fees	provision for dividend	provision for dividend	interim dividend
Advance tax is shown under ____.	Current liabilities	Provisions	Loans and Advances	Current Assets
The asset which is shown under fixed asset is ____.	Loose Tools	Vehicles	Stock	Investment
The asset which is intangible is ____.	Railway siding	Patents and copyrights	Building	Vehicles
Long term investments are shown in the company Balance sheet under ____.	Fixed assets	Investments	Current Assets	Miscellaneous Expenditure
Revised Schedule III is applicable to	All the companies	IND AS compliant companies	All the private companies	All the Govt. companies
PPE includes	Bearer plants	Stock of Goods	Loose Tools	Live stock
Mango trees are	Bearer plants	Biological Assets	Agricultural plants	Equipments
Brands or Trade marks are disclosed under	Other Intangible assets	Intangible assets	Goodwill	Investments
AS per Ind AS animals are shown under	Live stock	Biological assets	Investments	None of the above
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity are disclosed under	Other financial assets	Investments	Loans	Advances
Redeemable Preference share capital is disclosed under	Equity	Borrowings	loans	Other equity

Share option outstanding is shown under	Equity	Other equity	Borrowings	Investment
Debit balance on statement of profit & loss is shown under	Other equity	Reserves & Surplus	Current Assets	Miscellaneous expenditure
Prior period tax Expense A/c is transferred to	Tax Payable / Refund A/c	Provision for Tax A/	Advance Tax A/c	None of the above
Balance on Income tax (Payable / Refund) A/c is transferred to	Tax Payable A/c	Refund Receivable A	Tax Payable or Refund	None of the above
As per AS 26 preliminary expenses should be written off	In the year in which it is	In five years	In ten years	None
Depreciation is provided as per the provision of	Schedule III	Schedule II	Schedule VI	Schedule IX
Dividend may be paid by	a cheque	a warrant	an electronic mode	any one of the above
As per Revised AS 4, proposed dividend should be	Debited to Profit & Loss	Recognised as a liability	Shown as a 'Note' to Balance sheet	None of the above
A Company is empowered to declare and pay interim dividend as per	Section 123	Section 189	Section 350	Section 2
Managerial remuneration is governed by	Section 197	Section 23	Section 320	Section 350
Premium on Shares is	added to profit for calculation of Net	excluded from profit for	ignored totally	none of the above
Depreciation to be deducted from profit for deciding managerial remuneration as per section	123	371	441	315
Maximum remuneration to a managing director in case of profit is	7 ½%	5%	10%	11%
In case of profit overall managerial remuneration shall not exceed.	12.50%	11%	15%	5%
In case of loss maximum remuneration is ` 60 lakhs in case effective capital is less than	5 crores	1 crores	25 crores	50 crores
If effective capital is more than 100 crores in case of loss, the maximum remuneration will be	` 1,50,000	` 120 lakhs	` 2,50,000	` 4,50,000
In the event of profit remuneration to M.D. shall be maximum	3% of net profit	7.5 of net profit	5% of net profit	10% of net profit
In the event of profit remuneration to part time director, when there is no MD, is maximum	5% of net profit	3% of net profit	9% of net profit	11% of net profit

INTERNAL RECONSTRUCTION

Question	A	B	C	D
The reduction of capital is permitted under ____ of Companies Act.	77	100	66	75
The Capital reduction means reduction in ____ value of shares.	authorized capital	Called up capital	Uncalled capital	paid-up value
The Sub – division of shares does not result in ____ of capital.	reduction	added	Compromise	none of the above
The Shareholders can surrender shares for ____ or ____.		re-issue-cancellation		none of the above
The internal reconstruction results in proper valuation of ____ and ____ of companies.	Profit & Loss Account	reserve & surplus	assets and liabilities	none of the above
The scheme of internal reconstruction requires approval of ____.	Shareholders	Central Government	NCLT	all the above
____ resolution is to be passed by shareholders for approval of scheme of reconstruction.	ordinary	Special	both of a & b	none of the above
The fictitious debit balances are to be transferred to ____ Account.	internal reconstruction	security premium	share capital	Capital Reduction
The difference in revaluation of assets is to be transferred to ____ Account.	internal reconstruction	Capital Reduction	security premium	capital reserve
A scheme of ____ or ____ mean the scheme having same effect.	capital reduction or internal			none of the above
The full balance of capital is to be debited, if ____ value is reduced	face	market	both of a & b	none of the above
Shareholders not approving scheme is called ____ shareholders.	dissenting	paying	pay dissentient shareholders	none of the above
The Balance Sheet prepared after implementation of the scheme is to be prepared as per ____.	Schedule IV	Schedule VI	Schedule II	Schedule III
The expenses for forming and implementing scheme should be debited to ____.	security premium	share capital	Internal reconstruction	capital reduction

The scheme of internal reconstruction can be utilized to provide _____ for the company.	funds	share capital	dividend	none of the above
Capital Reduction Account is _____ by payment of reconstruction expenses.	credited	debited	Cash Account	none of the above
The objective of reconstruction is to write off _____.	profit	accumulated losses	nil	none of the above
Court Confirmation Order has to be registered with the _____ of companies.	NCLT	share capital	Registrar	none of the above
In _____, no new company is formed.	security premium	share capital	internal reconstruction	none of the above
Appreciation in the value of land & building is recorded on _____ side of Capital Reduction Account.	credit	debit	both of a & b	none of the above
Any credit balance on Capital Reduction Account after writing off losses is transferred to _____ Account.	reserve & surplus	profit & loss	capital	Capital Reserve
In re-organisation, shares surrendered are transferred to _____ A/c.			shares surrendered	none of the above
Payment for contingent liability is debited to _____ A/c.			capital Reduction	none of the above
Fictitious assets are written off to _____ A/c.	capital Reduction	Profit & Loss A/c	Goodwill	Land & Building
The objective of capital reduction scheme is to w/off _____.	Losses	Profit	no profit – no loss	nil
In capital Reduction all the adjustments are made in _____ A/c.	Goodwill Account	Capital Reductions A/c	Cash Account	Profit & Loss A/c
Reconstruction expenses are debited to _____ A/c.	Cash Account	Goodwill Account	Profit & Loss A/c	Capital Reduction A/c
Appreciation in land and building is credited to _____ A/c.	Capital Reduction A/c	Profit & Loss A/c	Cash Account	Goodwill Account
Internal Reconstruction is governed by section _____ of Companies Act.	801	804	809	61
Capital Reduction requires _____.	NCLT order	court order	Order of the SEBI	Order of stock exchange
Amicable settlement of differences by mutual consent by parties is _____.	Confirmation	Arrangement	compromise	Merger
Creditors foregoing their claims in whole or in part is _____.	Merger	Consolidation	Compromise	Arrangement
Capital reduction is implemented per Section _____ of Companies Act.	77	75	80	66
The scheme of capital reduction is to be approved by _____.	NCLT	SEBI	Central Government	Shareholders
The scheme of internal reconstruction involves _____ company.	one	two	three	many
Fictitious assets are to be transferred to _____.	internal reconstruction	security premium	share capital	capital reserve
Balance in Capital Reduction should be transferred to _____.	security premium	capital reserve	share capital	Profit & Loss Account
The cancellation of contingent liability is _____ for company	profit	loss	no profit – no loss	nil
The payment for contingent liability should be debited to _____.	capital reduction	capital reserve		
“And Reduced” words are not to be shown as in Balance Sheet as per _____ requirement.	company law	AS	income tax	stock exchange
XYZ Ltd. had on 31 st December, 2017; 80,000 equity shares at ₹ 10 each. It was decided to reduce shares to ₹ 8 each. The reduction is _____.	₹ 1,60,000	₹ 80,000	₹ 2,00,000	₹ 1,50,000
Creditors of the company are ₹ 50,00,000 one creditor for ₹ 20,00,000 decided to forego 40% of his claim. He is allotted 30,000 equity shares of ₹ 40 each in _____.	₹ 8,00,000	₹ 10,00,000	₹ 4,00,000	₹ 5,00,000
The preference shareholders agree to forego arrears of preference dividend of 72,000. The amount transferred to Capital Reduction Account is _____.	Nil	₹ 72,000	₹ 36,000	₹ 70,000
Creditors are ₹ 3,00,000. They are given the option to either accept 50% of their claim in cash in full settlement or to convert their claim in to equity shares of ₹ _____.	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 1,50,000	₹ 50,000	₹ 2,00,000
Investment costing of ₹ 24,000 given to Bank for bank overdraft of ₹ 16,800. The capital reduction is debited by ₹ _____.	₹ 4,000	₹ 8,000	₹ 7,200	₹ 4,500
Y Ltd. has 8,000 equity shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid. Each share is sub-divided into 10 equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The number of shares after sub-division is _____.	8,000	80,000	75,000	60,000
Provision for taxation is ₹ 1,00,000. The tax liability of the company is settled at ₹ 80,000 & it is paid immediately. Amount credited to capital reduction is _____.	₹ 80,000	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 20,000	₹ 60,000
6% debentures of ₹ 100 each ₹ 1,00,000 to be converted into such number of 8% debentures of ₹ 50 each as to generate the same amount of interest as _____.	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 25,000	₹ 75,000	₹ 1,20,000
In internal reconstruction, method of calculation of purchase consideration is by _____.	Net Asset Method	Net Payment Method	no purchase consideration	none of the above
On internal reconstruction, assets are written off except _____.	land & building	goodwill	preliminary expenses	Profit & Loss Account
Payment of reconstruction expenses is debited to _____.	Profit & Loss Account	Capital Reduction Account	Cash Account	Goodwill Account

The Court Confirmation Order may direct the management to add to its name ____.	Limited	unlimited	and reduced	none of the above
Credit balance on Capital Reduction Account is utilised for ____.	issue of bonus shares	writing off fictitious assets	paying shareholder	none of the above
The scheme of internal reconstruction requires sanction from ____.	shareholders	A/A	NCLT of Company	all the above
Internal Reconstruction is governed by section ____.	61	801	804	809
Surrender of fully paid shares amounts to ____.	Alteration of share capital	Reduction of share capital	Arrangement	Variation of shareholder's rights
Debentureholders accepting less than the face value of their debentures amounts to ____.	Compromise	Reduction of share capital	Alteration of share capital	Variation of shareholder's rights
Creditors accepting part payment of their claims amounts to ____.	Reduction of Share Capital	Variation of Shareholders Rights	Compromise	Alteration of share capital
Share Capital A/c Dr. (` 100) To Share Capital A/c (` 10)	Consolidation of share capital	Sub-division of share capital	Conversion of shares into stock	Conversion of stock into shares
In Internal Reconstruction ____.	Only one company is	One or more companies are	Two or more companies are	No company is liquidated
Reduction in Share capital of a company means reduction in ____.	Paid up capital	Called up capital	Authorized capital	Uncalled capital
Share Capital A/c Dr. (` 10) To Share Capital A/c (` 100)	Sub-division of share capital	Consolidation of share capital	Internal reconstruction	Amalgamation
A Ltd. company may alter its share capital to ____.	Increase reserve capital	Sub-divide share capital	Consolidate share c	b and c
The existing 1,000 shares of ` 100 each altered to 10,000 shares of ` 10 each is ____.	Consolidation	Sub-division	Conversion	Surrender
Balance on Capital Reduction is utilized to ____.	Write off preliminary expenses	Issue bonus shares	Pay dissentient shareholders	None of the above
Internal Reconstruction requires ____.	Ordinary resolution passed	Special resolution passed at General Meeting	Special resolution passed at Board	Ordinary resolution passed at Board
Capital Reduction requires ____.	NCLT order	Order of the Registrar	Order of the SEBI	Order of stock exchange
Amicable settlement of differences by mutual consent by parties is ____.	Arrangement	Compromise	Confirmation	Merger
Re-arrangement of rights or liabilities without any dispute is ____.	Amalgamation	Arrangement	Compromise	Merger
Creditors foregoing their claims in whole or in part is ____.	Compromise	Arrangement	Consolidation	Sub-division
BUYBACK OF SHARES				
Question	A	B	C	D
Buy back of equity shares is permissible to the limit of ____ in a year.	30%	25%	10%	20%
Amount payable on buy back cannot exceed 25% of ____.	capital, premium, reserves			none of the above
For calculation of limit of capital and reserve, the amount as per ____ should be considered.	Profit & Loss Account		latest Balance Sheet,	none of the above
The post buy back debt-equity ratio should not exceed ____.	2:02	1:02	1:01	2:01
The buyback must be completed within ____ months from the date of resolution.	three	two	twelve	six
The company should open____ Account with bank to provide fund for buy back.	fixed deposit	Saving	Current	Escrow
Buy back of shares can be of ____ paid up shares.	fully	partly	fully subscribed	none of the above
The company ____ issue class of shares which are subject to buy back.	equity	preference share	a & b	none of the above
Capital redemption reserve is to be created to the extent of ____.			face value of shares	none of the above
Security premium can be ____ for calculating limit.			included	none of the above
The buy back of shares can be effected by purchase from ____.			open market	none of the above
The buy back of share is governed by Section ____ of Companies Act.	75	78	80	68

Buy Back of shares is for _____ class of shares.	preference shares	equity	both a & b	none of the above
Partly paid shares _____ be bought back.			can not	none of the above
The amount paid in excess of face value of shares bought back should be debited to _____.	dividend equalisation	General Reserve	revaluation reserve	premium / reserves
The buy back of shares upto 10% of capital can be authorized by _____.	directors	shareholder	capital	none of the above
_____ can authorize buy back of shares between 10% and 25%.	share capital	debentures	directors	Shareholders
18. The shares which are subject to buy back should be physically _____.	re- issued	ignored	destroyed	none of the above
The buy back of shares results in reduction of _____ capital of a company.	nominal	paid-up	fully paid up	none of the above
Authorized capital of a company is _____ to the extent of shares bought back.	disclosed	reduction	not reduced	none of the above
Buyback of shares leads to _____ in the EPS.	disclosed	decrease	increase,	none of the above
Buyback of own shares requires permission from _____.	shareholders	Article of Association	directors	none of the above
Buyback of shares may be from _____ lots.	odd			none of the above
Discount on buyback is credited to _____ Account.	General Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Profit and Loss A/c	Capital Reserve
Investment allowance reserve is a _____.	proceeds of fresh issue	paid up capital and reserves	securities premium	free reserve
Buyback of equity shares conditions are specified by section _____ of the Companies Act.	66	75	81	68
Buyback must be authorized by _____.	M/A	Auditors of the company	Central Government	A/A
Debt equity ratio after buyback must not be more than _____.	1:01	1:02	2:02	2:01
After completion of buyback, the return must be filed with _____ _____.	Registrar of companies	SEBI	Registrar and SEBI	Registrar of Stock Exchange
The company must open an _____ A/c to comply with the obligations of buyback.	Saving	Current A/c	Fixed deposit	Escrow
Buyback expenses may be treated as _____ expenses.	Debt	Revenue	share capital	none of the above
Revaluation Reserve is not a _____.	Free Reserve	General Reserve	Revaluation reserve	none of the above
Discount on buyback is transferred to _____ _____ A/c.	Capital Reserve	Profit and Loss A/c	General Reserve	none of the above
Capital Redemption Reserve need not be created when the buyback is not out of _____.	divisible profit			none of the above
The provisions of buy back of shares are specified in Section _____ of Companies Act.	68	75	78	80
Maximum buy back in a year can be _____ %.	10%	20%	25%	30%
The shares bought back should be _____.	re- issued	pledged to loan	cancelled	ignored
The premium paid on buy back should be provided out of _____.	security premium	share capital	statutory reserves	capital reserves
The amount not collected by shareholders should be shown as _____.	current liabilities	capital reserve	share capital	reserve capital
The Debt : Equity ratio, after buy-back should not exceed _____.	2:01	1:01	1:02	3:04
The security under Buyback cannot be issued within _____.	one year	two year	six months	three months
For a buy-back, a company should open an escrow account with _____.	stock exchange	broker	underwriter	bank
Board of directors can approve buy back upto _____.	25%	10%	20%	5%
The company before buy back has to submit a declaration of _____.	liquidity	solvency	insolvency	competency
Extract of Balance Sheet : Liabilities :	` 900	` 600	` 4750	` 1050
Share Capital (` 10) ` 50,00,000 General Reserve ` 6,50,000	` 500000	` 750000	` 250000	` 1000000
Equity Capital (` 10) ` 10,00,000 General Reserve ` 12,00,000	` 4500000	` 625000	` 550000	` 300000
A company can buy back _____.	preference shares	equity shares	none of the above	(a) and (b)
Buyback of shares can be out of _____.	profits only	proceeds of fresh issue only	capital profit only	free reserves or securities premium

The reserve, which is not a free reserve for the purpose of buyback of shares, is ____.	Profit & Loss Account	dividend equalisation reserve	revaluation reserve	general reserve
Buyback of equity shares in any financial year shall not exceed 25% of its ____.	paid up equity capital of the	paid up capital and reserves	paid up capital and free reserves	nominal capital and free reserves
Which of the following is a free reserve for the purpose of buyback of shares?	workmen's compensation	capital redemption reserve	debenture redemption	Forfeited Shares Account
In case equity shares are bought back out of free reserve, amount equal to face value of equity shares bought back should be transferred to ____.	General Reserve Account	Development Rebate Reserve	Sinking Fund Account	Capital Redemption Reserve Account
The objective of buyback of equity shares is ____.	To reduce earning	To increase share capital	To bring cash in hand	None of the above
Buyback of equity shares is governed by ____.	Section 117 of the Companies Act	Section 68 of the Companies Act	Section 80 of the Companies Act	Section 100 to 104 of the Companies Act
Buyback refers to ____.	Refund of preference share	Refund of Equity share capital	Refund of Debenture	Purchase of own debentures
Which of the following statements is true?	Buyback can be out of free	Buyback can be out of free reserves and	Buyback cannot be out of General	Buyback can be out of Capital Reserve.
Buyback must be authorized by ____.	M/A	Auditors of the company	A/A	Central Government
Buyback must be authorised by ____.	Special Resolution of	Ordinary Resolution of general meeting	Ordinary Resolution of	unanimous resolution passed by
Before buyback all the shares must be ____.	Partly paid	Fully paid	Fully subscribed	None of the above
Buyback must be completed within ____.	12 months	3 months	6 months	2 months
The company going for buyback must file Solvency Declaration with ____.	Registrar of companies	SEBI	Registrar and SEBI	Central Government
As per SEBI Guidelines buyback must be as per ____.	RBI Guidelines	SEBI Guidelines	State Government Guidelines	Central Government Guidelines
The Debt Equity Ratio after buyback must be ____.	More than 4:1	Less than 2:1	More than 1:1	None of the above
The company must destroy the certificate after buyback within ____.	7 days of completion	10 days of completion	21 days of completion	42 days of completion
After completion of buyback, Buyback Return must be filed with ____.	Registrar of companies	SEBI	Registrar and SEBI	Registrar of Stock Exchange
To comply with the obligations under Buyback the company must open ____.	An escrow A/c	A current A/c	A savings A/c	A fixed deposit A/c
Before buyback the company shall file with the Registrar and SEBI ____.	A statement in lieu of prospectus	A prospectus	A declaration of insolvency	A declaration of solvency
Equity shares can be bought back ____.	out of profits only	out of proceeds of fresh issue	out of capital profit	out of free reserves / securities premium /
On buyback of equity shares ____.	There is a reduction in share	There is a payment from the company	The shareholders whose shares are	All of the above
The following is not a free reserve ____.	General Reserve	Profit and Loss A/c	Revaluation Reserve	Dividend Equalisation
Capital Redemption Reserve can be utilised only for ____.	Issue of fully paid bonus shares to	Issue of partly paid bonus shares to the	Writing off losses	None of the above
In case of buyback at a discount the amount of discount is transferred to ____.	General Reserve Account	Capital Reserve A/c	Capital Redemption	Securities premium A/c
Buyback expenses may be treated as ____.	Revenue expenses	Deferred Revenue expenses	Capital expenses	Revenue expenses or Deferred
If buyback of equity shares is not out of divisible profit, there is no need to transfer any amount to ____.	Capital Redemption	General Reserve A/c	Profit and Loss A/c	Dividend Equalisation

PERSONAL INVESTMENT ACCOUNTS

Question	A	B	C	D
The investment intended to be held for less than ____ months is called ____ investment as per AS-13.	12, current,	12, annual	12, long-term	trade
The carrying amount of current investment is to be shown at ____ or ____ which ever is lower.	face value of share	cost or market value	paid up value of share	none of the above
The interest due upto date of purchase is to segregated from total price of investment, if price is ____	fixed price	ex-interest	cum-interest	all types of
The interest on investment is to be calculated on ____ of investment.	cost	number of value	lower of cost or market value	face value
AS-13 provides for accounting for investment in ____ or ____.		shares or debentures		none of the above
Cost of investment includes purchase price and ____.	expenses	income	share	

The brokerage and stamp duty paid at the time of purchase is ____.	added to cost	ignored		none of the above
The brokerage is calculated on ____ price of investment.	cost of price	fixed price	transaction	none of the above
The cost of investment sold is to be ascertained as per AS-13 ____ method.	FIFO	weighted average	LIFO	Sample average
The premium received on sale of Rights is credited to ____.	Capital Reserve A/c	Investment A/c	Profit & Loss Account	none of the above
11. In case of ____ interest due upto date of transaction is payable extra.	cum-interest	fixed price	all type of	ex interest
The receipt of bonus shares is to be shown in ____ column of investment.	cost price	number of bands	no. of shares	market value
The Investment Account is prepared in ____ column.	one	six	two	three
The difference between cost of debentures and amount received on redemption is transferred to ____ Account.	Investment A/c	Capital Reserve A/c	Profit & Loss Account	none of the above
Investment Account is debited for ____ on sale of investment.		profit	loss	none of the above
The dividend received for pre-acquisition period is credited to ____ Account.	Investment	Profit & Loss Account	Capital Reserve A/c	none of the above
The balance in interest column in Investment Account is transferred to ____.	Profit & Loss Account	Capital Reserve A/c	Investment A/c	none of the above
Ex-interest price includes ____ only.	market value	face value	cost / value	none of the above
The value of shares allotted on conversion of debentures is credited in ____ Account.	Capital	Profit & Loss Account	Investment A/c	Debentures
20. The right shares are shown in investment only when right is ____.				
Cost of investment includes purchase price and ____.	stamp duty	purchase price	brokerage	none of the above
Interest is always calculated on ____ ____ of securities.	cost	number of bands	market value	face value
Interest is paid to the holder on due date irrespective of his ____ period of holding.	current	actual	more	none of the above
Dividend on shares accrues on the date of ____.	due date	date fixed in advance	last day of the year	declaration,
Dividend is paid to the holder of shares on the date of ____ irrespective of actual period of holding.	declaration,	actual	current	book closure
Equity share is a ____ income bearing security.	Fluctuating	Fixed income	Safe security	none of the above
Interest is always calculated on ____ ____ of the security.	Face Value	Market value	cost of value	none of the above
As per AS 13 on sale of investment profit or loss is calculated by deducting ____ of investment from sales.	Simple average cost	cost of shares	W.A. cost	none of the above
Profit on sale of investment is transferred to ____ A/c.	Profit and Loss A/c	Investment A/c	Capital Reserve A/c	none of the above
Current investments are valued at cost or M.V. whichever is ____.	less	added	ignored	none of the above
Sale proceeds of rights shares is credited to ____ A/c.	Capital Reserve A/c	Profit and Loss A/c,	Investment A/c	none of the above
In the case of cum interest price cost of acquisition is cum interest price less ____.	due date	actual period	Interest for expired period	none of the above
On sale of equity shares the equity shares A/c is credited by ____ ____.		Net sale proceeds		none of the above
____ shares received increase Nominal Value of shares held.	Bonus	equity	cost	none of the above
Investments intended to be held for less than 12 months is called ____ investment.	annual	current	long-term	trade
Fixed return bearing investment are ____.	equity shares	debentures	jewellery	machinery
The requirements regarding investment are specified in AS ____.	3	11	13	14
Rights shares are offered in ratio of ____.	number shares held	cost of shares	face value of share	paid up value of share
The cost of investment sold is to be calculated as per ____ Method.	FIFO	LIFO	Weighted Average	Simple Average
The interest up to the date of transaction is paid in addition to the price in case of ____ quotation.	cum-interest	ex-interest	fixed price	all types of
The interest on bonds is to be calculated on ____.	cost	face value	number of bands	market value
The carrying amount of current investment is to be shown at ____.	face value	cost	market value	lower of cost or market value
Each side of Investments Account have ____ columns of amount.	2	3	4	1

The carrying amount of long-term investment is to be shown at ____.	cost	face value	market value	paid up value
On 1 st July, 2008; Jayshree Ltd. purchased 100 of its own 12% debentures for a price of ` 9,900 which is cum interest price. Interest is paid on 30 th September	` 9,600	` 9,700	` 10,300	` 10,000
Rajashree Ltd. holds 14% debentures of the face value of ` 5,000 in RJ. Ltd. Interest is payable on 30th June and 31st December every year. The debentures	` 175	` 525	` 325	` 350
Y Ltd. purchased 10,000 shares @ ` 12 each and paid brokerage @ 2% The cost of acquisition is ____.	` 1,20,000	` 2,400	` 1,22,400	` 1,25,000
Z Ltd. purchased 10,000 shares of ` 10 each at ` 25 per share of A Ltd. during the year 2017-18. During the year 2017-18, A Ltd. offered rights issues at one	` 2,50,000	` 1,00,000	` 2,50,000	` 3,50,000
Long-term investments are carried out at ____.	cost	fair value	market value	cost or market value whichever is less
Short-term investments are carried at ____.	market value	cost	cost or market value whichever is	none of the above
Cost of right shares is ____.	added to cost of inv	deducted from cost of investment	ignored	none of the above
Sale of right shares is ____.	credited to Investment	debited to Investment Account	not entered in Investment	none of the above
Cost of investment includes ____.	purchase price	stamp duty	brokerage	all the above
Investment in immovable properties shown under ____.	fixed asset	current asset	current investment	long-term investment
Interest on securities is paid on due date to the ____.	holder on the due date in respect of	original buyer	holder on the due date irrespective	none of the above
When bonus shares are received, ____.	nominal value is entered in nominal	cost is entered in cost column of	ignored	none of the above
Interest on securities is always calculated on ____.	cost price	market price	face value	all of the above
Securities can be purchased at ____.	cum-interest price	ex-interest price	cost + brokerage +	any of the above
Equity shares is a ____.	Fixed income bear	Fluctuating income bearing security	Safe security	None of the above
Interest is always calculated on the ____.	M.V. of the securit	Cost of the security	Face Value of the s	Realisable value of the security
Interest is paid to the ____.	holder of the security on the	original holder	buyer of the security on the due	none of the above
On sale of investment Profit / Loss is calculated by the equation ____.	sale – average cost	sale – weighted average cost	sale – cost as per F	sale – cost as per LIFO basis
Profit on sale of investment is transferred to ____.	Profit and Loss A/c	Investment A/c	Capital Reserve A	None of the above
Dividend on shares accrues on the ____.	due date	date of declaration	date fixed in advan	last day of the year
Current Investments are valued on the closing date at ____.	Cost	Market value	Cost or Market value whichever is	Cost or Market value whichever is
Issue of bonus shares is entered in ____.	N.V. column on Debit side of	Capital column on Debit side of	N.V. column on credit side of	None of the above
Rights shares subscribed are entered in ____.	N.V. column (Dr.) cost is entered in	N.V. column (Cr.) cost in cost column	Cost is entered in capital column on	none of the above
Sale of rights shares is entered in investment A/c on ____.	Debit side of Investment A/c in	Debit side of Investment A/c in	Entered in Investm	Sale proceeds credited to Profit
Number of bonus shares is ____.	increases holding	deducted from cost of investments	added to N.V. of in	none of the above
Accounting for investment is dealt with by ____.	AS 9	AS 14	AS 11	None
Cost of acquisition of debentures in the case of cum interest price is ____.	cum interest price – interest for	cum interest price + interest for expired	cum interest price c	none of the above
Loss on sale of investment is ____.	W.A. cost of investment – Net	W.A. cost of investment + Net	Simple average cost of investment	None of the above
Loss on sale of investment is ____.	debited to Investme	debited to Profit and	credited to Profit a	none of the above
X purchased 2,000 equity shares of Y Ltd. at cost of ` 125 per share on 1st March 2010. Theses shares are held as current investment. On 31 st March 2018	` 2,50,000	` 2,30,000	` 4,80,000	` 2,00,000
Refer to Question No 40. If the M.V. of shares on 31st March 2018 is ` 135 per share the carrying amount is ____.	` 2,50,000	` 2,00,000	` 2,70,000	` 4,50,000
On sale of equity shares the equity shares A/c is credited by ____.	cost price	Net selling price	M.V.	Nominal value
Bonus shares received increases ____.	Nominal value of shares held	Cost of shares held	M.V. of shares held	None of the above
ETHICAL BEHAVIOUR				

Question	A	B	C	D
The term, 'Ethics' comes from _____ word.	German	Fresh	Greek	None of the above
Ethical behaviour distinguishes right from _____.	Correct from incorrect	wrong	proper from improper	All of the above
Ethical behaviour should be practiced with _____.	Customers	Suppliers	Shareholders	Stakeholders
Ethical principles are _____.	Well designed	Clearly articulated	Ill defined	a & b
Unethical behaviour can _____ the company.	Defame	Cost	Harm	All of the above
Disclosure is the component of _____ ethical behaviour.	Customer loyalty	Workplace	Positive environment	Retain good employees
Ethical behaviour encourages _____ actions.	Good	Bad	Illegal	Right
Ethical behaviour ensures _____.	Retain good employees	Positive environment	Customer loyalty	All of the above
In India CSR is made mandatory from _____.	April, 2018	April, 2013	April, 2014	None of the above
A company has to spend _____% of N.P. on CSR.	8	4	6	2
Sec. _____ of the Companies Act 2013 governs CSR.	123	135	198	125
Donating time for community is _____ responsibility.	Legal	Ethical	Philanthropic	Economic
_____ is the principle of ethical behaviour.	Integrity	Objectivity	Confidentiality	All of the above
Emphasis on short term results is the reason for _____ behaviour.	Unethical	Ethical	Legal	None of the above
Misappropriation of assets may take place at _____.		Any level		None of the above
Rules-based accounting standards facilitate _____.	Adds excessive complexity	Do not reflect true and fair view	Financial Engineering	All of the above
Rules-based approach provides _____ for judgement.	Room for judgement	No room	Greater scope for interpretation	All of the above
ASB is constituted by _____.	ICAI	Central Government	State Government	None of the above
ASB is constituted in _____.	1977	2015	2014	2002
Revised code ensures compliance of _____.	Integrity	confidentiality	Objectives	All of the above
Satyam was audited by _____.	Batliboy & Cp.	Ferguson & Co.	Padwal & Co.	Price waterhouse
Law suit is the effect of _____ behaviour.	Legal	Ethical	Unethical	None of the above
Unethical behaviour results in Loss of _____ capital.	Loss of trust	Law suits	Human	All of the above
Ethics education can check _____ reporting.	Unethical	Ethical	Legal	None of the above
Code of Ethics sets out company _____.	Values	Ethic	Objectives	All of the above
Whistle blowers are _____ of public.	Ears	Hands	both a & b	Eyes
A person who shares his knowledge on wrong doing is a _____.	Director	Whistle blower	Executive	All of the above
The term 'Ethics' comes from	Greek word	Fresh word	German word	None of the above
Ethical behaviour distinguishes	Right from wrong	Proper from improper	Correct from incorrect	All of the above
Ethical behaviour should be practiced with	Customers	Shareholders	Suppliers	Stakeholders
Ethical principles are	Well designed	Clearly articulated	Ill defined	a & b
Unethical behaviour can	Cost the company	Harm the company	Defame the company	All of the above
The components of workplace ethical behaviour are	Honesty	Legality	Disclosure	All of the above
Ethical behaviour ensures	Customer loyalty	Retain good employees	Positive environment	All of the above
Ethical behaviour encourages	Good actions	Bad actions	Illegal actions	None of the above

Ethics is	Predecessor of law	Positive	No punishment	All of the above
In India CSR is made mandatory w.e.f.	1-04-2013	1-12-2014	1-04-2014	1-04-2018
A company has to spend in CSR	10% of N.P.	2% of N.P.	5% of N.P.	11% of N.P.
CSR is governed by section of Companies Act 2013	135	198	123	125
If the company fails to comply with CSR obligations the penalty is not less than	` 20,000	` 30,000	` 50,000	` 75,000
Donating time towards a community is a	Ethical responsibility	Legal responsibility	Economic responsibility	Philanthropic responsibility
Accounting and finance need	Legal rules only	Ethical rules only	Social rules only	All of the above
Reasons for unethical behaviour include	Emphasis on short term results	Ignoring unethical issues	Economic cycles	All of the above
Principles of Ethical behaviour include	Integrity	Objectivity	Confidentiality	All of the above
Misappropriation of assets may take place	At Jr. level	At Sr. level	At middle level	At any level
Charging cost of family dinner to the company is	Misappropriation of assets	Fraudulent reporting	Ethical reporting	All of the above
Principles of Accounting and Finance ethics include	Integrity	Professional competence	Professional behaviour	All of the above
Rule-based accounting standards	Adds excessive complexity	Facilitates financial engineering	Do not reflect true and fair view	All of the above
An appropriate principles based approach must be	Broad in its scope	Narrow in its scope	Definite in its scope	None of the above
Rules-based approach provides	Room for judgement	No room for judgement	Greater scope for interpretation	All of the above
Rules-based approach provides	Detailed rules	Consistency	Authoritative support	All of the above
In principles based approach the accountant has	No discretion	Discretion	Wider scope	All of the above
ASB is constituted by	ICAI	Central Government	State Government	None of the above
ASB is constituted in	1977	2014	2015	2002
The draft of Accounting Standard is circulated to	SEBI	CBDT	Members of ICAI	All of the above
Revised code ensures compliance of	Integrity	Objectivity	Confidentiality	All of the above
The code of Ethics applies to	Professional Appointments	Conflicts of Interest	Gifts & hospitality	All of the above
The ethical issues faced by the Accountants include	Accuracy	Accountability	Ethics, values and moral	All of the above
Satyam was audited by	Price waterhouse	Furguson & Co.	Batliboy & Cp.	Padwal & Co.
The reasons for unethical reporting include	Self interest	Lack of professional support	Delay in judgement	All of the above
Effects of unethical behaviour are	Law suits	Loss of trust	Loss of human capital	All of the above
Unethical behaviour results in	Loss of tax revenue to the	Loss of market capitalisation	Loss of human capital	All of the above
Unethical reporting can be checked by	Ethics education	Personal ethical orientation	Mentoring	All of the above
Code of Ethics sets out	Company values	Ethics	Objectives	All of the above
Ethical code is needed to	Articulates the values	Act as a central guide	Encourage compliance of	All of the above
The purposes of code of Ethics are	Compliance	Marketing	Risk mitigation	All of the above
Code of Ethics	Guides the employees	Minimises subjective standards	Builds public trust	All of the above
Whistle blowers are like :	Eyes of public	Ears of public	Hands of public	a & b
A person who comes forward and shares his knowledge on wrong doing is	Whistle blower	Director	Executive	All of the above
A Whistle-blower could be	an employee	a contractor	a supplier	All of the above
Whistle blowing	Can deal with miscellaneous issues	prevents embarrassing public	Exposes unethical behaviour	All of the above
Whistle blower should be supported by	protecting against retaliation	Empowering the whistle blowers	Conducting seminars and	All of the above

Study of what a person actually believes is	Descriptive ethics	Evaluative ethics	Behavioural ethics	None of the above
Inquiry into what should be evaluated is	Descriptive ethics	Evaluative ethics	Behavioural ethics	None of the above
Ethics can be applied to	Journalism	Finance & Accounting	Human resources	All of the above
Ethics	makes you more successful	Allows you to live an authentic life	provides for a stable future	All of the above
Ethics	Rejects bribery	Develops honesty	Develops integrity	All of the above
Professional ethics	Increases goodwill	Increases ROI	Builds a competitive edge	All of the above