

1. A banking company must hold a licence issued by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. RBI                      B. SBI                      C. Central govt.                      D. State govt.
2. Non-banking asset must be disposed off within \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of acquisition.  
A. 5 years                      B. 7 Years                      C. 10 Years                      D. 2 Years
3. Paid up capital of a banking company must be at least \_\_\_\_\_ of subscribed capital.  
A. 20%                      B. 25%                      C. 50%                      D. 75%
4. The rate of commission in respect of shares issued by a banking company must be at least \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 2%                      B. 3%                      C. 5%                      D. 2.5%
5. Every banking company must transfer at least \_\_\_\_\_ percent profit to reserve fund.  
A. 20%                      B. 25%                      C. 35%                      D. 40%
6. The CRR to be maintained by the banking company is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 6%                      B. 5%                      C. 2.5%                      D. 5.5%
7. Every banking company has to maintain a statutory liquid ratio of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 25%                      B. 20%                      C. 40%                      D. 50%
8. Personal ledgers include \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Current a/c ledger                      B. saving a/c ledger                      C. fixed deposit ledger  
D. All of the above
9. General ledger contains \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Assets accounts                      B. all personal ledger                      C. P/L a/c  
D. all of the above
10. Balance sheet of a bank is prepared in form \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A                      B. B                      C. C                      D. D
11. Profit and loss account of a bank is prepared in form \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. A                      B. B                      C. C                      D. D
12. Share premium is disclosed under \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Fixed assets                      B. share capital                      C. reserve and surplus                      D. current liability.
13. Saving bank deposits are disclosed under \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Deposits                      B. Fixed assets                      C. Current liability                      D. none of the above.
14. Debenture and bonds are disclosed under \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Investment                      B. Current assets                      C. Loan fund                      D. share capital
15. Term loan are disclosed under \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Investment                      B. Fixed assets                      C. Advances                      D. None of the above
16. Cash credits and overdraft are shown under \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Current assets                      B. Advances                      C. Fixed assets                      D. None of the above
17. Non-banking assets are shown under \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Current assets                      B. Non-banking assets                      C. other assets                      D. none of the above

18. Interest on loan and advance is an \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Income                      B. Expenses                      C. Loss                      D. none of the above
19. Interest on deposits is an \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Income                      B. Expenses                      C. Loss                      D. none of the above
20. Bills payable should be shown under \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Other liability              B. current liability              C. others                      D. none of the above
21. NPA stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Non-privilege assets      B. Non-performing assets      C. Net performing assets      D. None of the above.
22. CRR stands for \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Cash reserve ratio        B. Cash retained ratio        C. Cash reserve refunded      D. Cash Refunded ratio.
23. Employee security deposits is shown under \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Deposits                      B. Advance                      C. Other liability                      D. Contingent liability
24. Bills for collection are shown in Balance sheet \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Advances                      B. Deposits                      C. Notes to balance sheet      D. Acceptances
25. Letter of credit is shown under \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Deposits                      B. Advances                      C. Other liability                      D. Contingent liability
26. Unclaimed dividend is shown by bank under \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Deposits                      B. Advances                      C. other liability                      D. contingent liability
27. Provision for standard Assets in respect of advance to commercial Real Estate sector is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 1 %                              B. 15%                              C. 10%                              D. 40%
28. Provision for sub-standard assets in respect of unsecured infrastructure loan a/c where ESCROW A/c is available is \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 15%                              B. 20%                              C. 150%                              D. 1%
29. Balance sheet and Profit and loss a/c must be prepared as per the form given in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 1<sup>st</sup> schedule                      B. 2<sup>nd</sup> Schedule                      C. 3<sup>rd</sup> Schedule                      D. 5<sup>th</sup> Schedule
30. Every banking company must submit Profit and loss a/c and Balance sheet together with auditors report in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. 5 Copies                      B. 3 Copies                      C. 7 Copies                      D. None of the above
31. Discounted bills should be shown under \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Advances                      B. loans                              C. Current Assets                      D. other assets
32. Stationery and stamps should be disclosed under \_\_\_\_\_.  
 A. Current assets                      B. other Assets                      C. fixed assets                      D. none of the above

33. Surplus on revaluation should be treated as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Capital reserve      B. Revenue reserve      C. Statutory reserve      D. other income.
34. Acceptances and endorsements are shown under \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Current liability      B. Contingent liability      C. Current assets      D. none of the above.
35. Law charges are shown under \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Non-Operating expenses      B. Operating expenses      C. Extra-ordinary loss  
D. none of the above
36. Commission, exchange and brokerage is shown under \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Interest      B. other income      C. Misc. income      D. None of the above
37. The % of provision required on standard assets is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 40%      B. 0.40%      C. 60%      D None of the above
38. The % of provision on loss assets is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 30%      B. 50%      C. 75%      D. 100%.
39. Rebate on bills discounted is shown under \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. other liability and provision      B. Current liability      C. Contingent liability  
D. none of the above.
40. Bills purchased and discounted is treated as NPA when they remain unpaid for more than \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. 40 days      B. 90 days      C. 45 days      D. 25 days
41. General insurances is defined by \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Sec 2(6B) of insurance Act      B. Sec 1(6A) of insurance Act      C. Sec 5 (6C) of Insurance Act  
D. Sec 11(6D) of Insurances Act
42. General insurance include \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Fire insurance      B. Marine Insurance      C. Misc. Insurance      D. All of the above.
43. The insured is not allowed to make any profit is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Life insurance      B. Fire insurances      C. Both      D. None of the above
44. Fire insurance is subjected to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. average clause      B. risk Clause      C. escalation clause      D. none of the above

45. The policy in which the liability of the insurer is limited is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Specific policy    B. Valued policy    C. floating policy    D. Comprehensive Policy
46. The policy which insures the goods at different places is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Specific policy    B. Floating policy    C. Valued policy    D. Replacement policy
47. The policy in which the insurer agrees to pay a fixed amount is \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Specific Policy    B. Valued policy    C. Floating policy    D. none of the above
48. When more than one policy is taken to cover the same risk it is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Re-Insurance    B. Double insurance    C. Marine insurance    D. All the above
49. The insurer who agree to insure is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Underwriter    B. Over writer    C. Insurer    D. b and c only.
50. The policy which insures the subject matter for a specific voyage is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Routine Policy    B. Voyage policy    C. Freight policy    D. None of the above.
51. The policy which insurer the regular matter for a specific period is called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Time policy    B. Voyage policy    C. Valued policy    D. floating policy
52. General insurance companies must comply with requirement of schedule.
- A. A    B. B    C. C    D. D
53. Schedule B is divided into \_\_\_\_\_ parts.
- A. 5 Parts    B. 10 Parts    C. 6 parts    D. 8 parts
54. Premium received in advance is disclosed under the head \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Provision    B. Current liability    C. fixed assets    D. none of the above
55. Revenue a/c is prepared in the form \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. RA    B. B-RA    C. C-RA    D. D-RA
56. Profit and loss a/c is prepared in form \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. B X L    B. BPL    C. B X A    D. CPL
57. Balance sheet is prepared in the form \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. B BS    B. B PL    C. B DT    D. B PG
58. Provision created to meet the claim which may be arise in respect of policies which remain unexpired at the end of the year is called as \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Provision for unexpired risk    B. Provision for expired risk    C. Provision for risk

Involved D. None of the above

59. In the case of marine insurances the provision for unexpired risk as per the executive committee of general insurances council is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 80% B. 100% C. 50% D. 60%

60. In the case of the insurance, the provision for unexpired risk as per the executive committee of general insurances council is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 60% B. 50% C. 40% D. 75%

61. Re-insurance obligation are disclosed under \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Current liability B. Fixed liability C. Contingent liability D. none of the above

62. Derivative instrument are disclosed under \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Share capital B. Investment C. Current liability D. Provision

63. Money at call and short notice is disclosed under \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Cash and bank balance B. investment C. Provision D. current liability

64. Reserve for unearned premium is shown under \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Provision B. Reserve C. Current liability D. none of the above

65. Application money for investment is shown under \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Other Assets B. Advances C. Current liability D. Provision

66. Commission on re-insurances accepted is added to \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Commission B. Claims C. Interest D. None of the above

67. Premium on re-insurance ceded is deducted from \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Premium for direct business B. Interest C. Commission D. Discount

68. The requirement for final account of companies are specified in schedule \_\_\_\_\_.

A. I B. III C. XIII D. XIV

69. The schedule III prescribed vertical form of balance sheet in part \_\_\_\_\_.

A. 4 B. 2 C. 3 D. 1

70. The unpaid interest on loan is \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Loan B. Current Liability C. reserve D. Contingent liability

71. Any amount payable within 12 months from the date of balance sheet is called \_\_\_\_\_.

A. capital B. Loan C. Contingent liability D. Current liability

72. Fixed deposits with bank is a part of \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Investment                      B. Bank balance              C. fixed assets              D. loan and advances

73. Calls in arrears is to be \_\_\_\_\_.

A. Shown as debtors                      B. reduced from share capital              C. Shown as investment  
D. Ignored

74. The liability of companies are divided \_\_\_\_\_ heads.

A. 4                      B. 5                      C. 6                      D. 3

75. The assets of companies are divided in \_\_\_\_\_ heads.

A. 5                      B. 3                      C. 4                      D. 6



10. In India CSR is made mandatory w.e.f.

- a) 1-04-2013
- b) 1-12-2014
- c) 1-04-2014
- d) 1-04-2018

11. Depreciation on assets is

- a) Added back to profit
- b) Deducted from profit
- c) Ignored
- d) None of the above

12. Professional ethics

- a) Increase goodwill
- b) Increase ROI
- c) Builds a competitive edge
- d) All of the above

13). IFRS 1 is

- a) Ind AS 101
- b) GAAP
- c) AS
- d) None

14) PPE that are held under lease are measured at

- a) Cost on initial recognition
- b) B.V.
- c) M.V.
- d) Fair Value

15) Principle of Accounting and Finance ethics include

- a) Integrity
- b) Professional reporting
- c) Ethical reporting
- d) All of the above

16) A whistle blower could be

- a) An employee
- b) A contractor
- c) A supplier
- d) All of the above

17) Unrealised gains and losses arising in foreign exchange are

- a) Cash flow from financial activities
- b) Cash flow from investing activities
- c) Not treated as cash flows
- d) None of the above

18) Increase in provision for depreciation represents

- a) Depreciation provide during the year
- b) Depreciation on asset sold
- c) Depreciation on asset purchased
- d) None of the above

19) Discount on debenture is added back to current year profit to find out cash from

- a) Financing activities
- b) Operating activities
- c) Investing activities
- d) Working capital



- 20) Study of what a person actually believe is
- a) Descriptive ethics
  - b) Evaluative ethics
  - c) Behaviour ethics
  - d) Virtue ethics
- 21) The purpose of Ind AS 101 is
- a) To explain the process of transition to Ind AS
  - b) To explain the process of conversion to Ind AS
  - c) To explain the process of translation to Ind AS
  - d) All of the Above
- 22) The amount at which an asset could be exchanged, a liability settled, equity instrument granted is a
- a) Fair Value
  - b) Intrinsic value
  - c) Book value
  - d) Market Value
- 23) Ethical behaviour encourages
- a) Good action
  - b) Bad action
  - c) Illegal action
  - d) Emotional action
- 24) The ethical issues faced by accountants include
- a) Accuracy
  - b) Accountability
  - c) Ethics, values and Moral
  - d) All of the above
- 25) AS 3 is mandatory for
- a) Listed companies
  - b) Companies with turnover exceeding Rs.50 crores
  - c) as in (a) & (b)
  - d) Companies with turnover exceeding Rs.5 crores
- 26) Insurance claim received from earthquake disaster settlement is cash flow from
- a) Investing activities
  - b) Financing activities
  - c) Operating activities
  - d) Working capital
- 27) Payment of underwriting commission is
- a) Operating activities
  - b) Investing activities
  - c) Financing activities
  - d) None of the above
- 28) Dividend received on shares held is
- a) Investing activities
  - b) Financing activities
  - c) Operating activities
  - d) Working capital



38) First Time Adoption of IFRS ( Ind AS) is governed by

- a) IFRS 1
- b) IFRS 3
- c) IFRS 4
- d) IFRS 7

39) If a company pays its employees in cash

- a) An expense is recognized
- b) An assets is recognized
- c) A liability is recognized
- d) None of the above

40) The reconciliation as required by Ind AS 101 include

- a) Equity as per GAAP and Equity as per Ind AS
- b) Comprehensive income as per GAAP and comprehensive income as per Ind AS
- c) A & B both
- d) None of the above

41) Donating time towards a community is a

- a) Ethical responsibility
- b) Legal responsibility
- c) Economical responsibility
- d) Philanthropic responsibility

42) Bad debts written off against the provision for bad debts creates

- a) Cash inflow
- b) Investing cash flow
- c) (a) & (b)
- d) None of the above

43) Goodwill return off is

- a) Added to book profits
- b) Deducted from book profit
- c) Ignored
- d) Treated as cash outflows

44) The following is not a cash equivalent

- a) Cash balance
- b) Bank Balance
- c) Investment in shares
- d) Marketable securities with maturities less than 90 days

45) Ind AS are applicable with

- a) Retrospective effect
- b) Prospective effect
- c) No effect
- d) With effect from 1/4/2019

46) The entity shall use in its opening Ind AS Balance sheet and throughout all periods

- a) Same accounting policies
- b) Different accounting policies
- c) Progressive accounting policies
- d) None of the above

47) Ethical behaviour should be practices with

- a) Customers
- b) shareholders
- c) Suppliers
- d) Stakeholders

48) CSR is governed by section of companies Act 2013

- a) 135
- b) 198
- c) 123
- d) 125

49) Working capital excludes

- a) Fixed Assets
- b) Debtors
- c) Creditors
- d) Bills Receivable

50) Cost of goods or services received are measured at

- a) Fair value
- b) Intrinsic value
- c) Book value
- d) Market value

51) Decrease in stock creates cash flow from

- a) Operating activities
- b) Investing activities
- c) Financing activities
- d) None of the above

52) Mandatory exemption offered by Ind AS 101 include

- a) Hedge accounting
- b) Estimate
- c) Impairment of financial assets
- d) All of the above

53) The values that can be used as deemed cost at the date of transition are

- a) Fair Value
- b) Value under GAAP
- c) Deemed cost
- d) All of the above

54) The component of workplace ethical behaviour are

- a) Honesty
- b) Legality
- c) Disclosure
- d) All of the above

55) The purpose of code of ethics are

- a) Compliance
- b) Marketing
- c) Risk mitigation
- d) All of the above

56) Increase in creator for goods creates cash inflows from

- a) Financing activities
- b) Investing activities



