



SKV VIDHYAASHRAM

SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

Afiliated to CBSE(Vide No - 1930454)

M.Kandampalayam, Maniyanoor(Po), Namakkal(Dt) - 637201

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EDITION

AUTHOR BY

SKVV

GRADE-XII
COMMERCE
TERM-1 - MATERIALS

1. ENGLISH

2. ECONOMICS

3. ACCOUNTANCY

4. BUSINESS STUDIES

5. COMPUTER SCIENCE

ENGLISH

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PROSE-1-LESSON:1- THE LAST LESSON

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
1	For the last two years, where did all the bad news come from?	the bulletin board	town hall	school	M.Hamel's house	a
2	Who asked franz not to hurry to school?	old hauser	former mayor	former postmaster	blacksmith watcher	d
3	what was M.Hamel going to question franz about?	participles	adjectives	old primer	ba be bi bo bu	a
4	What was unusual about M.Hamel's dress?	wore clean clothes	wore a brand new outfit	wore clothes he wore on prize days	wore traditional french clothes	c
5	Who sat on the back on the last lesson?	franz	prussians	the village people	the new teacher	c
6	What order had come berlin?	to close the school	teach german in schools of alsace and lorraine	to open a new school in alsace and lorraine	that hamel would have to leave	b
7	Why did hamel blame himself?	not having taught them enough french	not being strict	giving students a holiday at times	not being responsible	c
8	What does the last lesson taught by hamel symbolize?	no more teaching of french	domination of prussia	learning of german	loss of language and loss of freedom	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
9	What is the moral that the alphonse daudet wants to bring out?	not to put off things that one can do that day	old order change to new	one should accept everything that happens	teachers should be respected	a
10	What does the marching of soldiers under the windows represent?	the departure of hamel	dawn of prussia in france	freedom for franz	sorrow of the villagers	b
11	.What does M. Hamel's motionless posture reflect?	the school is dismissed	sense of finality	changing order of life	feeling of nostalgia	c
12	Why does Hamel blame the parents?	they preferred children to work in farms	they were not strict	they did not come to M. Hamel's class	they did not love the French language	a
13	Franz thinks- will they make them sing in German- even the pigeons? What could this mean?	German would use brutal force over everyone	harsh orders will be passed	when people are deprived of their essence even the surroundings are affected.	the Germans will rob France of its language	c
14	Why does the author urge the reader to respect his language?	It is what makes you respect your countrymen	It is the key to freedom	You can express yourself	It is unique and reflects literature and art.	b
15	M. Hamel is introduced as a ruler-wielding teacher. This demonstrates that:	he is concerned	he is adamant	he is unfeeling	he is a hard taskmaster	a
16	M. Hamel emerges as a when he teaches his last lesson	meek person	true patriot	repentant man	defeated the man	b
17	What was Franz banking on to enter the class as he was late?	M.Hamel's teaching on the blackboard	commotion in the class	Hauser helping him sneak in	to quietly walk in when everyone was preoccupied with	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
18	Which district came under the Prussian rule?	Alsace and Berlin	Berlin and Lorraine	Alsace and Lorraine	the southern districts of France	c
19	Franz looked for opportunities to skip school to do what?	work on mills	go fishing	water the plants	collect birds eggs	d
20	'Viva la France' became an emotional evidence of M. Hamel's?	sadness and patriotism.	finality and depression.	nostalgia and emotional outburst.	love for the school and teaching as a profession	d
21	what does 'Long Live France' prove in the chapter 'The Last Lesson'?	sadness	patriotism	finality	all of the above	d
22	What was the name of Franz's school teacher in the chapter The Last	robert genero	ogden nash	ruskin timber	M.Hamel	d

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PROSE-2-LESSON:2- THE LOST SPRING

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
23	Who is the author of Lost Spring?	James Bond	Arundhati Roy	Sudha Murthy	Anees Jung	d
24	This story is an excerpt from which book of the author?	Lost Spring - Stories of Stolen Childhood	Unveiling India	Breaking the Silence	The Song of India	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
25	What does the author analyze in the story?	Rich people	Garbage	Poor children and their exploitation	Her works	c
26	What is the central theme of the story Lost Spring?	Pitiable Poor children and their lost childhood	Garbage	Saheb and Mukesh	Spring Season	a
27	What forces the children to live a life of exploitation?	Greed	Extreme Poverty	Peers	Parents	b
28	According to the author what was garbage for the parents?	Means of entertainment	Means of joy	Means of sorrow	Means of survival	d
29	According to the author what was garbage for the children ?	Means of entertainment	Means of timepass	Means of playing	A wonder	d
30	Who was Saheb?	A shopkeeper	A servant	A ragpicker	All	c
31	What was Saheb looking for?	Eggs	Gold	Coins	Toys	b
32	Is Saheb happy working at the tea stall?	Yes	Yes, he earns money	No earning	No, earning but no freedom	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
33	Why did Saheb -e- Alam not go to school?	Not interested	Had no money to pay fees	Wanted to go for movie	Wanted to earn money	b
34	What is the meaning of Saheb -e- Alam?	Owner	Rich man	Poor man	Lord of the Universe	d
35	Where was Saheb employed?	At a tea stall in Seemapuri	At a saree shop	At a jewellery shop	At a sweet shop	a
36	Why is the author calling garbage as 'gold' in the story?	Because of jewels in it	Because of gems in it	Because of gold in it	Because of its encashment value	d
37	What do the boys appear like to the author in the story?	Morning crows	Evening crows	Morning birds	Evening Birds	c
38	Name the birthplace of the author.	U.S.A	California	Koch	Rourkela	d
39	What does the title 'Lost Spring' symbolise?	Lost blooming childhood	Autumn season	Lost money	Lost age	a
40	Saheb hailed from which place?	Delhi	Seemapuri	Greenfields of Dhaka	None	c

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
41	Why did Saheb go through garbage dumps?	To find a silver coin	A rupee	A ten rupee note	All of these	d
42	Why did Saheb leave his house?	Because the storm swept away his house and field	To enjoy a life of leisure	To find friends	To go to college	a
43	What forced Saheb to be a ragpicker?	Hard work	Destiny	People around him	Acute poverty	d
44	Where is Seemapuri?	In Noida	South Delhi	North Delhi	East Delhi	d
45	Why did Saheb leave Dhaka?	Because of lack of resources	Because of lack of enough food	Because of friends	Because of parents	b
46	the poor condition of bangle makers in Firozabad?	Parents	Society	Bureaucrats	All of these	d
47	Mukesh materialise his dream of becoming a car driver?	Hard work	Going to garage	Guidance of his owner	All these	d
48	What are the hazards of working in the glass bangles industry?	Poor health	Impaired vision	Miserable life	All of these	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
49	Who employs the local families of Firozabad?	Bureaucrats	Merchants	Politicians	The glass blowing industry	d
50	What is the function of glass blowing industry?	To make windows	To make doors	To mould glass	To mould glass and make colorful bangles	d
51	What makes the working conditions of the children worst in the glass industry?	Dark dingy cells without light and air	Dazzling and sparking of welding light	High temperature	All of these	d
52	What excuse do the rag pickers give for not wearing chappals?	Mothers don't give	No interest	A tradition	All these	d
53	Who is Mukesh?	Student	Worker	Bangle maker	Ragpicker	c
54	the migration of people from villages to city in the lesson?	Sweeping of houses and fields by storms	No money	Education and unemployment	Safety	a
55	What compels the workers in bangle industry of Firozabad to poverty?	Cast and ancestral profession	Karam theory and society	Bureaucrats and politicians	All of these	d
56	The city of Firozabad is famous for what?	For casteism	For ragpickers	For poverty	For bangles	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
57	Firozabad is the centre of which industry?	Cotton industry	Furniture industry	Textile industry	Glassblowing industry	d
58	How is Mukesh's attitude different from that of his family?	Being daring, firm and clear	Being a fighter	Being a coward	Not clear	a
59	What is the means of survival in Seemapuri?	Work	Merchandising	Education	Ragpicking	d
60	What is the metaphorical symbol of Seemapuri in the lesson?	Poverty	Exploitation	Enjoyment	A little hell	d
61	What is Mukesh's dream?	To be a doctor	To be a merchant	To be a rogue	To be a motor- mechanic	d
62	Jung see in Saheb when she saw him standing by the gate of the	As if lost his freedom	Lost ownership	Lost joy	All of these	d
63	author visited town and the temple of a man from vdipi?	thirty years	fourty years	ten years	fifty years	a
64	In the background, where lived new priest, there were and plastic chairs	red,black	white, black	red, white	blue, white	c

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
65	squatters who came from bangladesh back in which year?	1972	1971	1973	1970	b
66	How many ragpickers are living in seemapuri	200,000	20000	100000	10000	d
67	which is more important for survival than an identity	money	food	garbage	all of these	b
68	saheb is on his way to which booth?	milk	garbage	public	all of these	a
69	Firozabad is famous for its	bangles	pillow	firewood	none of these	a
70	Firozabad is located in which state?	uttarkhand	uttarpradesh	bihar	seemapuri	b
71	how many children are working in furance industry?	10,000	200000	20,000	none of these	c

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PROSE-3-LESSON:3- DEEP WATER

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
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S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
72	Who is the author of Deep Water?	William Shakespeare	William George Bernard Shaw	William Wordsworth	William Douglas	d
73	In which subject has the author graduated?	English and History	English and Science	Science and Social studies	English and Economics	d
74	For how many years had the author taught in high school in Yakima?	2 years	4 years	3 years	5 years	a
75	up with teaching , he decided to opt for which career?	Medical	Gardening	Engineering	A legal caree	d
76	What is the story Deep Water speaking about?	Fear of water and the way to overcome it	Fear of people	Fear of dogs	Fear of swimming	a
77	How did the author's fear vanish?	With courage, guidance and determination	With care	With mother's words	With guidance	a
78	Y.M.C.A stands for?	Young Men's Christian Authority	Young Men's Christopher Association	Young Men's Christian Army	Young Men's Christian Associa	d
79	Where is Yakima located?	In Newzealand	In California	In Washington	None of these	c
80	Where did the writer go when he was 3 or 4 years old in the story?	Washington	New Zealand	California	Canada	c

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
81	Why did he develop a fear of water?	Because of knocking down by waves at a beach	Because of a young boy	Because of instructor	Because of his mother	a
82	What is haunting the author?	Terrible experience in the pool	Ghosts	His mother's words	A push by a young boy	a
83	How did the author learn swimming?	With the help of a rope	With the help of a friend	With the help of his mother	With the help of a swimming instructor	d
84	What did William O Douglas desire for?	Visit to California	To be a judge	To learn swimming	To be with his mother	c
85	What did the author realize while drowning in the pool?	Terror in fear of death	Swimming was fun	The lifeguard did not come to his rescue	All of these	a
86	What is the theme of the story Deep Water?	Victory in facing the fear	Being fearful	To learn swimming	All	a
87	Deep water is an excerpt from which book?	Fear of water	Of Men and Mountains	How to Swim	Fearless	b
88	What does Deep Water signify?	Beauty	Depth of Sea	Depth of ocean	Fear	d
89	Who threw Douglas into the swimming pool?	A young boy	Instructor	Mother	Watchman	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
90	What was the fear in Douglas' mind?	To be defeated	To be pushed	Being drowned	None	c
91	Douglas visited the beach with his father. What caused a terror in his heart	The sight of the sea waves	The overpowering force of the waves	The colour of the water	All of these	d
92	emotions and fears that Douglas experienced when he was thrown into the	Fear	Confidence	Overconfidence	Mixed feelings of confidence and fear	d
93	What plans did he make to come to the surface of the pool?	Triled to jump and push himself up	Shouted	Cried aloud	Shouted "help"	a
94	How did this experience affect the author?	Became fearless	Confident	Overconfident	Became hydrophobic	d
95	learn from his experience of drowning learning to swim?	Learnt swimming	Love for swimming	Swimming is not difficult	Face the fear	d
96	How did the instructor make Douglas a good swimmer?	Planning	With the help of ropes	By pushing him into the pool	With the help of ropes and belts	d
97	What plan did Douglas make to learn swimming?	Planned to get an instructor	Planned to swim more	Planned to watch swimmers	Planned to jump	a
98	What does Douglas do to save himself in the pool?	Used his mind and pushed himself up	Shouted aloud	Called people	Shouted help help	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
99	Why did Douglas fail to come to the surface of the pool as he hoped to?	Because of fear of swimming	Because of fear	Because of inability to move	Because of fear and inability to move	d
100	What was the impact of the pool incident?	Developed fear	Became confident	Became overconfident	Hydrophobia was revived	d
101	How many times did Douglas try to come to the surface of the pool?	Twice	Once	Five times	Thrice	d
102	Why did Douglas hate to walk with bare legs?	Ugly looking legs	Fat legs	Because of skin color	Because of skinny legs	d
103	recommend that he should learn swimming at the Y. M.C.A swimming pool?	Because it was local	Because it was safe	Because it was shallow	Because it was shallow and safe	d
104	Why did Douglas hire an instructor?	To be confident in swimming	To compete with others	To flaunt	To overcome his fear of water and learn swimming	d
105	“I crossed to oblivion, and the curtain of life fell”. What does oblivion mean?	spavilion	changing room	unconsciousness	death	c
106	Why was Douglas determined to get over his fear of water?	because he wanted to swim in the waters of the Cascade	because his friend had challenged him	because he had a bet on it	because he wanted to win a medal	a
107	What was stopping Douglas to get into the waters of Cascade?	Memories of Washington	Memories of California	Instructions given by the instructor	Memories full of terror in the pool	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
108	How did Douglas make sure that he had conquered the old terror?	By visiting California	By jumping into the waters	By taking a lesson from the instructor	By swimming into the lake Wentworth	d
109	covered while swimming across the lake Wentworth?	4 miles	3 miles	5 miles	2 miles	d
110	Where was the lake Wentworth?	In New Hampshire	in Washington	in California	in Washington D.C	a
111	not much frightened when he was thrown into the pool?	Because he was sleeping	Because he was intoxicated	Because he thought that the lifeguard would come to his rescue	Because of confidence	d
112	William douglas was a friend and adviser of	president kennedy	president cleveland	president roosevelt	president clinton	c
113	In the essay william douglas talks about his fear of	fire	lizards	snake	water	d
114	The writer decided to learn to swim when he was about	ten or eleven years old	fifteen or sixteen years old	twenty years old	eighteen years old	a
115	He decided to learn swimming in the pool at	the local club	his school	Y.M.C.A	country club	c
116	against swimming in the Yakima river because It had	strong currents	it was meant only for boating	many people had drowned there	it had no lifeguards around	c

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
117	At the shallow end, the Y.M.C.A pool was	I foot deep	four feet deep	two or three feet deep	five feet deep	c
118	The pool's depth at the end was	twenty feet	nine feet	six feet	eight feet	b
119	the author hated to walk naked to the pool as he had	skinny arms	bony chest	skinny legs	hairy legs	c
120	The incident in childhood had taken place at the beach in	florida	washington	new york	california	d
121	The introduction to the Y.M.C.A swimming pool revived for douglas	childhood fear of water	memories of holiday at the beach	memories of father and son companionship	a terrible accident	a
162	The lesson deep water is taken from	of men and mountains	stories of stolen children	the lofe of mahatma gandhi	endymion	a
163	When did douglas decided to learn swim	10-11 years old	5-6 years old	15-16 years old	13-14 years old	a
164	located	seemapuri	firozabad	yakima	ellensburg	c
165	When did douglas got fear to water	5-6 years	12-13 years	8-9 years	3-4 years	d
166	On which month did douglas decided to got an instructor	september	october	november	december	b
167	His fear of water	ruined his trips	made him extremely guilty	was not liked by friends	made him weak	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
168	With his hard work, Douglas had	conquered his fear of water	conquered Mount Everest	got a good job	got a promotion	a
169	After swimming across to the other shore of Warm Lake, Douglas shouted with joy and his voice was returned as an echo by	Gilbert peak	Everest peak	Alps	Blue Mountain	a
170	Douglas swam the lake to Stamp Act Island covering a distance of	five miles	seven miles	two miles	one mile	c
171	‘Now you can swim’. These words were spoken by	Douglas’ father	teacher in school	uncle	instructor	d
172	Douglas’ tension started slackening after	four months	three months	five months	one month	b
173	A rope was attached to	Douglas’ legs	Douglas’ arms	Douglas’ belt	Douglas’ swimming trunks	c
174	Every time Douglas attempted to go inside water, his legs would	be shaky	make him run	help him keep afloat	be paralyzed	d
175	After the third unsuccessful attempt to spring up, Douglas thought that he was	floating in space	floating in the River Yakima	floating in the air	floating in a rubber-tube	a
176	Douglas was seized by	the lifeguard	stark terror	his friend	the boy who had thrown him	b

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
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		PROSE-4-LESSON:4- THE RATTRAP				

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
122	Who is the author of The Rattrap?	Selma Lagerlof	Thomas B. Allen	Howard Phillips	Sudha Murthy	a
123	Which country does the author belong to?	Singapore	Sydney	Sweden	Switzerland	c
124	Where has the story been set up?	Jewellery shops	Forests of Sweden	Roads of Sweden	Mines of Sweden	d
125	Sweden Mines are rich in which ore?	Brass	Copper	Steel	Iron ore	d
126	In what manner has the story been narrated?	Non-fiction style	Realistic manner	Fairy tale manner	None of these	c
127	What is the message of the story?	Love and kindness are powerful reformers.	Kindness is powerless	Kindness encourages thieves	Thieves need reprimand	a
128	This story revolves around whom?	Around Crofter and his daughter	Around crofter	Around ironman	Around peddler- the Rattrap seller	d
129	What does the rattrap seller have to do to make his both ends meet?	Peddling	Selling	Begging	Thievery and begging	d
130	Why does the peddler knit up various kind of thoughts?	Because of greed	Because of travelling	Because of loneliness and poverty	None	c
131	In peddler's view, what does the world look like?	A Rat	A Jungle	A Jigsaw	A Rattrap	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
132	According to the seller what leads us to various miseries?	Attractions	People	Friends	Wishes and greed of comfort	d
133	Why did the peddler have to take shelter?	Because of his wishes	Because he wants to steal	Because he wants to be with his friends	Because he had no home	d
134	Who offered shelter to the Peddler?	A beggar	A friend	A milkman	An old Crofter	d
135	What made the Peddler finally change his ways?	Edla's beauty	His mistaken identity	His greed	Kindness and care	d
136	What does the metaphor Rattrap in the lesson signify?	Humans	Thieves	Attractions	Human greed and distractions	d
137	What lightens the seriousness of the lesson?	Peddler's greed	Peddler's gossip	Peddler's tricks	Peddler's sense of humour	d
138	What earns the sympathy of the reader towards the peddler?	His actions	His stories	His face	His sense of humour and innocent acceptance	d
139	From where did the Peddler get the idea of the world being a Rattrap?	From his friends' situation	From Crofter's behavior	From Edla's words	From his circumstances and miserable life condition	d
140	Why was he amused by his idea of a rattrap?	It was a bad joke	It was a good comparison	It was the exact situation and was humorous	None	c
141	Why was the ironmaster so talkative and friendly with the Peddler?	Because he knew him.	He was his friend	He was his neighbour	Because of his resemblance to one of his old friend	d
142	Why did Elda bring the Peddler to her house for Christmas cheer?	Because she knew him	He was very funny	He was good looking	Because of his resemblance to her father's old friend	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
143	Why did the Peddler leave the stolen money in a Rattrap?	Because of his plan	To deceive them	Because his heart was changed with Edla's kindness	None	c
144	How is the Peddler influenced by meeting the Crofter and Edla?	He was encouraged to steal money	He became a rattrap seller	His heart was changed	None of these	c
145	Why did Edla have doubts about the Peddler?	His behavior	His words	His fear and appearance	None	c
146	Why did the Peddler not reveal his true identity?	Because of fear	He didn't want to hurt them	In the greed of getting money	None of these	c
147	Why did the Peddler feel that he had fallen into the Rattrap?	Because he fell into a pit	Because he fell in love with Edla	Because his heart is changed	Because of his greedy action and pitiable circumstances	d
148	Why did Crofter show 30 Kronor to the Peddler?	To show him down	To flaunt	Because he is sad	To share his feelings of pride	d
149	Why did the Peddler have to resort to begging and thievery?	He was habitual of it	Miserable life	Because of non-profitability of his business	None of these	c
150	Who used to make rattraps?	Crofter	Edla	Ironmaster	Peddler	d
151	From where did the Peddler get the material to make rattraps?	Shops	Roads	Streets	Stores	d
152	How did Crofter treat the Peddler?	Very rudely	In a strange manner	Friendly manner	None of these	c
153	Why did Peddler sign himself as Captain Von Stahle?	He didn't want to hurt them	Because he forgets his name	Because he wants to meet Edla's expectations of him being an armyman	None of these	c

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
154	When does the ironmaster realise his mistake?	when the peddler speaks	when he sees an old photograph	when the peddler changes clothes and cleans his face	All of these	c
155	What made the Peddler finally change his heart?	Edla's words	Edla's appearance	Edla's father	Edla's goodness and care	d
156	What was the Peddler's profession and who he was?	Selling, traveller	Begging, traveller	Stealing, thief	None of these	c
157	Why did the Peddler feel like stealing?	has to repay a loan	has to buy a drink	habitual of it	due to others' indifference to his needs	d
158	How did the Crofter tempt the Peddler to steal his money?	By his kindness	By his warm care	By showing him money	None of these	c
159	Why did the Peddler decline the invitation?	Because he had stolen money	He wanted to run	He wanted to hide money	He wanted to remain at the mill	a
160	How much money had the peddler stolen from Crofter?	20 kronors	10 kronors	40 kronors	30 kronors	d
161	Why did Edla plead her father not to send the Vagabond away?	Because of her father	Because he resembled her father's friend	Because she liked him	Because of sympathy and his poor life condition	d

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PROSE-5-LESSON:5- INDIGO

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
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S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
177	Who is the author of Indigo?	Louis Fischer	Leo Tolstoy	Mark Twain	Charles Dickens	a
178	Where was the author born?	in Philadelphia	In Yugoslavia	In Scotland	None	a
179	When did the author serve in the British army?	1918 - 1920	1909 - 1910	1912-1913	1900-1902	a
180	Which University was the author a member of?	Harvard University	Princeton University	University of Columbia	Oxford University	b
181	Indigo is an excerpt from which book of the author?	Men and Politics	Life of Lenin	The Life of Mahatma Gandhi.	None	c
182	What is the message conveyed in the lesson Indigo?	Efficient lawyers	Speak aloud	Wise and courageous leadership can resolve any problem	None	c
183	Why did M.K. Gandhi fight in Champaran?	To secure justice for the oppressed	To get popularity	To show power	To boast of his intelligence	a
184	What does Gandhi's fight in Champaran signify?	The power of effective leadership	The power of lawyers	The power of farmers	The power of money	a
185	Why was Motihari back with peasants?	Because of people's rights	Because of the oppression of the British	Because their champion was in trouble	None	c
186	How did Gandhi address the actions of the people of Motihari ?	As liberation from the fear of the British	By calling them courageous	By chiding the lawyers	None	a
187	What was Gandhiji's demand from the British landlords?	30% refund as repayment	40% refund as repayment	50% refund as repayment	10% refund as repayment	c
188	How much did Gandhi ji ask the Indigo planters to pay to the farmers?	20%	40%	30%	50%	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
189	How much did Indigo planters offer to pay?	30%	10%	25%	40%	c
190	What was the condition of the Sharecroppers?	Were forced to give 10% of land for Indigo plantation	Were forced to give 20% of land for Indigo plantation	Were forced to give 15% of land for Indigo plantation	Were forced to give 5% of land for Indigo plantation	c
191	How did Gandhiji help peasants of Champaran?	By fighting and securing justice for them	By hiring lawyers for them	By educating them	By teaching them cleanliness	a
192	What problems were faced by the Champaran Indigo sharecroppers?	Poverty	Were forced to grow Indigo	Unable to raise voice	Illiteracy	b
193	Why did Gandhiji decide to go to Muzaffarpur?	To have detailed information of the sharecroppers of Champaran	To have information about lawyers	To know different capacities of the people	To have a personal bond with the people	a
194	Who briefed Gandhiji at Muzaffarpur?	Government officers	Politicians	Farmers	Lawyers	d
195	Who was Raj Kumar Shukla?	A lawyer	A government official	A politician	A poor peasant	d
196	Where was the annual congress party session held?	At Varanasi	At Mumbai	At Bangalore	At Lucknow	d
197	Why did Raj Kumar Shukla come to Lucknow at Annual Congress party session?	To be rich	To be famous	To fight and get money	To complain against injustice of landlord system in Bihar	d
198	Why did Mr. Shukla meet Gandhiji?	to seek his guidance for his own upliftment	to get ideas to be famous	to learn the art of speaking	to seek his help for the poor sharecroppers	d
199	Why is Champaran famous?	For fighting	For Indigo	Because Gandhiji visited	For the first Satyagrah movement in 1917	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
200	Why was Satyagrah Movement launched in Champaran?	For Gandhiji's upliftment	For raising funds	For getting business	For the upliftment of the farmers	d
201	Where was Champaran?	In Lucknow	In Delhi	In Uttar Pradesh	A district of Bihar in British India	d
202	What did the peasants pay the British landlords?	10% of landholding and 15% of harvest	20% of landholding and 15% of harvest	10% of landholding and 25% of harvest	15% of landholding and entire Indigo harvest	d
203	Why did the British want the peasant to pay compensation?	Because they freed them	Because they got orders from the British headquarters	Because they were leaving India	They gave 15% of landholding and entire Indigo harvest	d
204	Why did Gandhiji agree to the planter's offer of 25% refund to the farmers?	Because of money	Because of fear of loss	Because of fear of power	Because more than money, prestige of farmers was important	d
205	Who was Sir Edmund in the lesson Indigo?	A British lawyer	A british Businessman	A British Politician	An Administrator in Indian Civil Services	d
206	Where was Sir Edmund posted?	In East India	In Purvanchal	In Uttarpradesh	At Bihar & Orissa Province in Bengal Presidency of British India	d
207	What was the statement that Gandhiji read pleading himself guilty?	That he was a law breaker	That he wanted to command respect	He was not a law breaker and came to render humanitarian and national service	None	d
208	Why did Gandhiji protest at Motihari court house?	To be famous	To show his power	To humiliate the British	To protest the court's order to postpone the trial	c

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
209	Why did Gandhi consider the Champaran episode a turning point?	Its voice spread far and wide	It became famous	The British were scared	To protest the courts' order to postpone the trial	d
210	How did Kasturba help Gandhiji?	By speaking to the people	By walking with him	By moving here and there	By teaching Ashram rules and cleanliness	a
211	What was the attitude of the average Indian in smaller localities towards advocates of home rule?	Very welcoming	Very courageous	Pleasing	Very fearful and indifferent	d
212	What was the purpose of the advocates of home rule?	To get money	To be popular	To instigate the people	To encourage people to participate in the freedom movement	d
213	What was the condition of the peasants in Champaran?	Very happy	Independent	Very rich	Terror stricken and oppressed	d
214	Whom did Gandhiji send a telegram to ?	Sir Edmund	British Government	Peasants	Prof. J.B Kriplani	d
215	Where did Gandhiji stay for two days?	At a peasant's house	At a lawyer's house	In a guest house	At Prof. Malkani's house	d
216	Why was the government baffled?	Because of lawyer's power	Because of farmers	Because of sharecroppers	Because of the success of Satyagrah movement by peasants	d
217	Health conditions in Champaran	miserable	tolerable	under control	fairly good	a
218	Who volunteered to work in Champaran?	two disciples of Gandhi and their wives	Kasturba and the eldest son of Gandhi	Mahadev Desai and his wife	Narhari Prasad and his wife	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
219	The representative of the planters offered to refund— percent to the peasants	5	10	20	25	d
220	For how long did Gandhi remain in Champaran?	seven weeks	three months	one and a half year	seven months	d
221	What amount of repayment did the big planters think Gandhi would demand?	repayment in full	double the amount	fifty percent of the amount	no payment, just an apology	a
222	Gandhi was summoned by ___ the Lt. Governor	Sir Edward Gait	Sir Henry Gait	Sir Richard Andrews	Sir Freer Andrews	a
223	Who were ready to follow Gandhi into jail?	peasants	lawyers	Shukla	J.B. Kriplani	b
224	The magistrate asked Gandhi to furnish bail for ___ minutes	30	60	90	120	d
225	How did Gandhi behave with the officials outside the court?	demonstrated his power	was firm and resolute	he said that he would disobey the order	cooperated with them	d
226	Why did Gandhi start out on the back of an elephant?	a peasant had been maltreated in a village nearby	he set out to meet the secretary of British Landlords Association	he set out to meet British official commissioner	he was summoned by Sir Edward Gait, the Lt. Governor	a

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POEM-1-MY MOTHER AT SIXTY-SIX

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
227	Who is the poet of this poem?	John Keats	Rudyard Kipling	William Wordsworth	Kamala Das	d
228	What is her work known for?	for its originality, versatility and flavour of the soil	for its popularity	for its style	for the expressions used	a
229	What is the kind of pain and ache that the poet feels?	Losing her mother	heart attack	headache	children screaming at her	a
230	In which languages has Kamla Das written stories and novels?	English and Tamil	English and Hindi	English and Urdu	English and Malayalam	d
231	Name the poetic devices used in the poem.	metaphor	similie	alliteration	all of these	d
232	What is the significance of the title My Mother at Sixty Six?	Poet's fear of losing her old mother	Poet's fear of moving fast	Poet's inability to express her feelings	All of these	a
233	Which poetic device is used in "Trees sprinting-" ?	metaphor	simile	alliteration	Personification	d
234	What is the distinctive feature of the poem?	its metaphors	simile used	alliteration used	narrative style using a single sentence in a set of 14 lines	d
235	What does this narrative style of the poem signify?	differing thoughts	many thoughts	contrasting thoughts	a single thread of thought mixed with harsh realities	d
236	What is the main idea of the poem?	Painful old age	discolouration of skin	carelessness of a daughter	lack of strength	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
237	What did the poet realize with pain?	her mother's appearance like a corpse	she is inconsiderate	old age is pleasant	she has duties	a
238	What is the familiar ache?	her childhood fear of losing her mother	her mother's weak health	her duties	her helplessness	a
239	What do the running trees signify?	fast moving appearance	speed of the moving car	fast moving change in human life from childhood to old age	none	c
240	Who lives at Cochin?	Poet	Her parents	Both A and B	None of them	a
241	What does 'ashen face ' signify?	colour of face	face is covered with ash	Pale and lifeless face of poet's mother	to show ugly face	c
242	What does the poet notice outside the car ?	sprinting trees and running children	schools and roads	other vehicles	many people on the road	a
243	What do the parting words "See you soon Amma" signify?	her carelessness	Her optimistic farewell full of cheerfulness	she bids goodbye like this	she is in a hurry	b
244	What does the poet's smile signify in the poem?	Her assurance to mother and helplessness inside	she has a responsibility	she has to do her duty first	she is a loving daughter	a
245	What is the universality of the theme of the poem?	death is a truth	Life is a reality	everyone is happy	to show old age	a
246	What worried the poet when she looked at her mother?	her face	her broken arm	her loving words	her declining age	d
247	Why did the poet look at her mother again?	because she was busy	because she was going away	because she wanted to stay back	because of fear and insecurity	d
248	Why has the poet used the imagery of merry children spilling out of their homes?	to show hope	to show happiness	to show youthfulness of her age	to show hope and happiness in children	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
249	Which Rhyming scheme is used in the poem?	coupled rhyme	monorhyme	Alternate rhyme	free verse	d
250	Quote an example of a simile used in the poem	familiar ache	like that of a corpse	wan and pale	the merry children	b
251	Quote an example of a metaphor used in the poem	as a late winter's moon	'Trees sprinting, the merry children spilling out of their homes'	Driving from my parent's home	None	b
252	Quote an example of alliteration used in the poem	like ashen	smile, smile and smile	Friday morning	None of these	d
253	Quote an example of personification used in the poem	sprinting trees	home to cochin	airport's security check	All of these	a
254	Why does the poet feel scared?	Because of her duties and commitments	Because of her job	Bcause of her children	Because of her mother's deteriorating health	d
255	Why does the poet feel parted, upset and sad?	because of her fears	because she was getting late	fear of missing her flight	because of her duty towards mother and her own needs	d
256	What is the tone of the poem towards the end?	sad	hopeless	cheerful	resignation with acceptance	c
257	What does the narrative single sentence style of the poem highlight?	Poet's feelings	Poet's insecurities	poet's thoughts	poet's intertwining thoughts	d
258	What does the poem revolve around?	poet's fears	poet's love for her mother	Theme of old age	All of these	d
259	What question arises from the complexity of the situation in the poem?	what to do in old age	how to take care of one's skin	how to drive	How to strike a balance between duties and responsibilities	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
260	How is the imagery of 'young trees and merry children' a contrast to the mother?	mother is old in comparison to the trees and children	mother is like ash while the trees are green and children are happy	like spring and autumn season	Mother's health-hopelessness and trees and merry children-youthfulness and hope	d
261	What does the expression smile, smile and smile signify?	poet was going home and was elated	poet was happy	poet was hopeless	poet's desperate efforts to hide her fears	d
262	What was the expression of the poet's face while parting from her mother?	satirical	funny	sad	smiling	d
263	Whose house the poet was leaving?	her friend's house	in-law's house	her husband's house	her parents' house	d
264	What was the poet's childhood fear?	Parting from her husband	Parting from her friends	Parting from her siblings	losing her mother	d
265	What were the words she used while parting from her mother?	See you soon Ba	See you soon beeji	See you soon mata ji	See you soon, amma	d
266	What pangs did she feel when she looked at her mother?	Pangs of headache	Pangs of stomachache	Pangs of knee pain	Pangs of heartache	d

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POEM-2-AN ELEMNTARY CLASSROOM IN A SLUM

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
412	Who has written the poem Elementary School Classroom in a Slum?	Kipling	Wordsworth	Kamlanath	Stephen Spender	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
413	What theme did the poet concentrate on in the poem?	themes of social injustice and class inequalities.	theme of children and their happiness	theme of insecurities	none	a
414	What does the poet portray in the poem?	young minds	playfulness of the children	questions of children	the plight of young children in the slums	d
415	What does the poet compare in the poem?	the young and old	generation gaps	old age and childhood	rich (haves) and poor children (have nots)	d
416	What kind of life do the children living in slums have?	full of love	full of care and warmth	Hopeless and full of struggle	all of these	c
417	What does the poet compare the colour of walls with?	rotten fruits	stale chapatis	rotten vegetables	sour cream	d
418	What are the poetic devices used in the poem?	alliteration and simile	metaphor and imagery	synecdoche, and irony	All of these	d
419	What do the words “Their future is painted with fog” convey?	no love and care	no warmth	no hard work	no hope of improvement	d
420	What do the faces of children in the slum areas reflect?	happiness	their aspirations	their energy	sadness and lack of enthusiasm	d
421	What is ironical about the wall hangings and donations in the classroom?	set up in very clean environment	completely opposite to the needs of the children in the classroom	set up in happy environment	set up in gloomy set up	b
422	What does paper-seeming boy mean?	had a paper in his hand	was as thin as a sheet of paper	was white in colour like a sheet of paper	All of these	b
423	What is the Tree Room in the poem?	A tree - shaped room	A room on a tree where squirrels play	A room on a tree where rats play	A room on a tree where pigeons play	b

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
424	What do Catacombs signify?	relevance of the map hanging on the wall of the classroom	confinement to the slums, the maps being irrelevant	importance of the school	death	b
425	Why are the pictures and maps meaningless?	they are fake and show a false thing	they are old and have faded away	they show vastness which is opposite to the world and needs of the children in the classroom	All of these	c
426	How can powerful people help the poor children?	by fighting with the government	by fighting with the powerful	by bridging gaps of inequalities and injustice	by fighting with the rich	c
427	What does the poem describe?	A classroom in a slum area	social setup of India	different mindsets	beauty of the surroundings	a
428	What does the poet wish for the children of the slums?	He wishes them to be happy and healthy	He wishes a good change for them	he wants them to enjoy the bounties of nature	All of these	d
429	“Far far from gusty waves these children’s faces. Like rootless weeds, the hair torn round their pallor”: what do these words express?	poor state of the classroom	poor plight of children's homes	poor plight of teachers	poor plight of the slum children	d
430	Why is the head of the tall girl 'weighed down'?	by the burden of studies	by the burden of work	by the burden of her world	All of these	c
431	What is the meaning of "The paper seeming boy, with rat eyes"?	rich people	rich children	powerful people and their influence	weak and malnourished boy	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
432	What kind of look do the faces and hair of the children give?	rich and beautiful faces	bright, neat faces	healthy appearances	pale faces, scattered and undone hair	d
433	His eyes live in a dream- what is the dream?	watching a movie	going abroad	eating ice cream	dream of better times with games and open spaces	d
434	Who was sitting at the back of the dim class?	a girl	an old man	a teacher	a young boy	d
435	Who is the unlucky heir and what has he inherited?	a fat boy, has inherited obesity from his mother	a short, thin boy, has inherited stunted growth from his family	an intelligent boy, has inherited intelligence	thin boy with rat's eyes, has inherited a deformed body from his father	d
436	What is the stunted boy reciting?	a happy song from his seat	a religious song in a group	a sad song from the front of the class	a lesson from his desk	d
437	What does the color of the classroom walls point out?	happy and poor state	happy and rich state	poor condition of the slum	none of these	c
438	What does the expression 'Open handed map " show?	power of the poor	the poor can not access the world	the poor are powerless	maps are open to all, they reveal everything	d
439	'Awarding the world its world' what do these words express?	the world is ours	the world is yours	the world belong to the poor	the world belongs to the rich	d
440	In what sense are the slum children different?	their IQ	their wisdom	their dresses	because of no access to hope and openness of the world	d
441	What kind of future do the slum children have?	very hopeful	bright	clear like water	hopeless and uncertain	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
442	What attracts the slum children?	The animals	The movies	icecream	All beautiful things like ship, Sun	d
443	What do the words 'From fog to endless night ' mean?	bright light outside	bright future	hopelessness	Dark and uncertain future of slum children from birth to death	d
444	Mention any two images used to explain the plight of the slum children.	open handed map	from his desk	belled,flowery	foggy slums and bottle bits on stones	d
445	What blots the maps of the slum children?	garbage	blockage	stones in the streets	Dirty slums	d
446	What does the poet show through expressions 'so blot their maps with slums as big as doom'?	his clot the street	enjoy the maps	big maps	the slums spell doom for the poor	d
447	What do the 'governor', inspector, visitor' in the poem depict?	higher officials	Government officials	Political people	Powerful and influential people	d
448	What have the windows done to the children's lives in the poem?	shut the doors	blocked the passage	clocked the Sunlight	have shut the children inside and blocked their growth	d
449	What other freedom the poet wants the slum children to enjoy?	Freedom of roaming	freedom to spend money	freedom to eat	freedom of knowledge,wisdom and expression	d
450	What does the expression 'Break O break open' suggest?	barriers on the road	barriers of garbage heap	barriers of dirty environment must be broken	None	c
451	What does the poet want?	to send the children out of the slums	to send the children to America	to send the children to open fields	to send the children to a beach	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
452	Identify the literary device in 'slums as big as doom'.	simile	metaphor	alliteration	personification	a
453	Identify the literary device in 'whose language is the sun'.	simile	metaphor	alliteration	personification	b
454	'Break O break'. What should they break?	the donations	all bathers	the slums	the schools	b
455	The imprisoned minds and lives of the slum children can be released from their bondage if they are given an experience of the outer world.	never	soon	eventually	magically	d
456	Identify the literary device in 'spectacles of steel'.	simile	metaphor	alliteration	personification	b
457	The last stanza is unlike the rest of the poem.	long	short	optimistic	pessimistic	c
458	Where do their lives 'slyly turn'?	in their cramped holes	towards the sun	towards the school	towards the windows	a
459	The map is a bad example as it makes one aware of	the beautiful world	cleaner lanes	the political structure	the civil design	a
460	Identify the literary device in 'future's painted with a fog'.	simile	metaphor	alliteration	personification	b
461	Shakespeare is wicked because he the children.	educates	tempts	loves	hates	b
462	What does the map represent?	world of the rich and powerful	world of the poor	world of the slum school children	world the poet wants for the slum children	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
463	What is the stunted boy reciting?	the lesson from his desk	Shakespeare's poetry	leaves of nature	his composition	a

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POEM-3-KEPING QUIET

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
307	What does the title of the poem suggest?	Inactivity	noise	unhappiness	Maintenance of silence	d
308	What does the poem speak about?	the necessity to be happy	the necessity to introspect , understand and have feelings of brotherhood	the necessity to work quietly	none	b
309	What does counting upto 12 signify and how will it help?	hours of the day	months of a year	it will help to create peace and harmony	all	d
310	What is poet's pen name?	Neruda	Pable	Pablo	Pablo Neruda	d
311	What does the style of the poem symbolise, that the poet used to write with?	desires	happiness	hope	desire and hope	d
312	What is the original language of the poem ?	English	French	Pali	Spanish	d
313	What is the essence or message of the poem ?	introspection and retrospection to be more peaceful and be in harmony	to prosper	to be happier	to reach out more people	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
314	What does the poet feel is needed to be at peace?	meeting with people	talking with people	interaction with the people	Soul searching	d
315	According to the poet what creates barriers?	interactions	reactions	fighting	languages	d
316	Why does the poet ask people not to speak?	because it creates noise	he doesn't like noise	it makes things unpleasant	because it creates barriers or obstacles in the form of misunderstanding amongst people	d
317	What is the rhyming scheme used in the poem?	enclosed rhyme	Monorhyme	sonnet	Free verse	d
318	How is keeping quiet related to life and can change attitude?	it helps to think and search soul	helps to scratch one's soul	helps to develop new thinking process	All these	d
319	How will keeping quiet protect our environment?	by creating peace and brotherhood feelings	no noise will be there	people will not fight	none	a
320	What is destroying the environment?	unthoughtful actions	violent actions	speaking without thinking	All	d
321	What does number 12 represent?	hours of the day and months of a year	earth	clock	cricket players	a
322	What does the poem Keeping Quiet teach us?	how to maintain silence	not to make noise	speaking creates noise	To be peaceful , thoughtful and have feelings of brotherhood	d
323	Not move our arms' what does this expression refer to?	sit quietly	stand quietly	to be inactive	sitting still without any movement	d
324	Why is silence treated as a big issue?	it helps to search our soul	helps us to analyze our actions	helps us to be thoughtful and find our true self	All these	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
325	What should not be confused with total inactivity or death?	no movement	a statue	talking people	Stillness and silence	d
326	What can be a cure or an antidote to violent actions?	speaking practice	wise words	polished language	Practice of silence	d
327	What is the sadness in the poem that the poet speaks about ?	violence because of unthoughtfulness of the people	unnecessary movements	speaking aloud	fighting	a
328	What does the earth symbolise?	perseverance and new beginning from seemingly stillness	stillness	greenery	prosperity	a
329	What is always alive even when everything seems to be dead or still?	mountains	rivers	Sun	Earth and nature are always alive	d
330	Why does the poet request people to keep quiet?	to maintain silence	to avoid noise	to be friendly	in the hope of becoming more thoughtful and peaceful	d
331	What does the poet want people to do for one second?	to sing	to close eyes	to stand quietly	to be silent and motionless	d
332	How can the moments of no activity help people?	they will be healthy	they will be happy	they will work easily	to relax and be more thoughtful	d
333	What will happen if there are no engines and no crowd?	noise will be lessened	no crowd on roads	no traffic rush	it will create a perfect, happy moment	d
334	Why is the moment of silence called Exotic?	because of the beautiful scenery around	because of the gathering	because of large gathering	because of perfect peace and harmony	d
335	What would everyone feel at that exotic moment?	happy	content	dancing	strange blissful oneness	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
336	How long is the poet expecting everyone to stay still?	for 10 minutes	for 12 minutes	for 15 minutes	for 1 second till we count 12	d
337	Why is the poet asking everyone not to speak any language?	to avoid noise	to avoid loud voices	to avoid people	to avoid conflicts and misunderstandings	d
338	What is the poet expecting from fishermen?	to find more fish	to go deeper into the sea	to think and stop harming the fish	none	c
339	While gathering salt, what will happen to the man if he keep silent for a moment?	he will stop dropping it	he will look at the ground	he will walk carefully	he will think of the harm the salt is doing to his hands	d
340	What does hurt hand refer to ?	Growing needs of the man	growing greed of man	unfulfilled desires	growing insensitivity of man to pain	d
341	How will silence benefit the man and nature?	both will be friends	man will know nature better	man will be healthy	man will stop hurting nature and both will heal themselves	d
342	Which images in the poem show that the poet condemns or hate violence?	fishermen not harming whales	war's leaving behind no survivors to celebrate	poet's refusal to deal with death	All these	d
343	What symbol from nature the poet uses to prove that keeping quiet is not total inactivity?	Sun	Soil	earth	Nature and earth	d
344	What are the different kinds of wars mentioned in the poem?	War against humanity	War against nature	War with gases and fire	All these	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
345	What can human beings learn from nature?	beauty	keeping quiet	to be happy	working with silence	d
346	How does the poet perceive life?	as stillness	as silence	a noisy place	a continuous evolution of nature	d
347	The poet uses conversational style and personal pronouns as 'you', 'we' and 'I' because	he wants to be intimate with mankind	he tries to read out to the readers	he wants to establish contact easily	third person is ineffective	b
348	The last line of the poem is	and later proves to be alive	life is what it is about	I want no truck with death	and you keep quiet and I will go	d
349	Man needs to learn a lesson from	moon	stars	earth	sun	c
350	According to the poet wars that are fought have no	soldiers	weapons	fighter planes	survivors	d
351	'Cold sea' is a poetic device	personification	transferred epithet	metaphor	alliteration	b
352	Without rush, without engines' refers to	no noise	no hurry to go to the office	no travelling	no holidaying	a
353	The poet wants the entire humanity to	keep talking	keep running	keep laughing	keep still	d
354	The poet advocates the balance of nature to be	maintained	destroyed	temporarily disturbed	ignored	a
355	What does man threaten himself with?	death	birth	robbery	suicide	a
356	Where would they be walking?	in the park	along the river	in the shade	on the road	c

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
357	The types of wars the poet talks about are	green wars, wars with gas, wars with fire	verbal wars	technological warfare	nuclear wars	a
358	What kind of a moment would it be when everyone is silent	terrible	painful	exotic	unforgettable	c

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POEM-4-A THING OF BEAUTY

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
267	What kind of a poet was John Keats?	a Realistic	Religious	Medieval	A romantic	d
268	Who is the poet of A thing Of Beauty?	John Donne	William Blakes	William Wordsworth	John Keats	d
269	From where has this poem A Thing Of Beauty been taken?	From Keats work- Endymion- A poetic Romance	Ode to a Nightingale	Ode on Melancholy	Ode on Indolenc	a
270	Who is Endymion?	a worker	an office boy	a young child	a young shepherd	d
271	Where did the poet and Endymion live?	in a hut	on a hill	in a tree house	on mount Latmos	d
272	Whom did the enchanted youth resolve to seek?	God	nature	mentor	Cynthia-the moon goddess	d
273	What are the things of beauty mentioned in the poem?	Sun and Moon	Young trees and streams	flowers	All these	d
274	Which things cause suffering to human beings?	lack of virtues and inhuman acts	withering flowers	blooming flowers	flowing streams	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
275	What does Endymion do to seek goddess?	dances	sings songs	reads scriptures	wanders through forests	d
276	How is a thing of beauty joy forever?	because it is beautiful	because it is nature	because it is joyful	because its beauty never ends and leaves a lasting impact	d
277	What is the message of the poem?	Beauty never fades	beauty lifts spirits high	beauty is a joy forever	All these	d
278	What does a thing of beauty do for us?	gives hope	gives happiness	removes pain and suffering	All these	d
279	What is the endless fountain and what is its effect?	Moving streams	The Sunlight	A thing of beauty is endless fountain and it gives happiness	None	c
280	What does a thing of beauty is a joy forever mean?	joy is in memory	joy is precious	joy is not sold	it will keep giving happiness for a longer time	d
281	What is Beauty in Keats' opinion?	a suffering	a cause of suffering	a cause of pain	a joy forever	d
282	What is the concept of beauty?	Beauty is a pleasure	beauty is cause of all happiness	beauty is nothing	a quality which always gives happiness	d
283	Do we experience things of beauty only for a short time ?	yes they are short lived	yes beauty is a temporary thing	it never lasts forever	no, they make a lasting impression of happiness	d
284	Who said that a thing of beauty is a joy forever?	John Millet	Christopher	a young shepherd	John Keats	d
285	How does a thing of beauty provide shelter and comfort?	By giving a sense of joy and happiness	by removing pain and suffering	like a bower	All these	d
286	Whose loveliness will keep on increasing?	of rivers	of mountains	of nature	of all beautiful things	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
287	Write the phrase which means 'it is immortal'	it will never fade	it will never pass into nothingness	it will never cease	it will keep giving happiness for a longer time	b
288	What is a bower?	a river	a stream	a big tree	a shady tree	d
289	Why do we need sweet dreams , health and quiet breathing?	to have a healthy mind and body	to have sound sleep	to have peace and happiness	All these	d
290	What are 'mighty dead' in the poem?	dead people	dead relatives	dead plants	great respectable ancestors specially dead emperors	d
291	What is the endless fountain of immortal drink?	rivers	flowing streams	Sunlight	All the things of beauty	d
292	What does 'brink' mean?	roof top	a rocky space	mountain top	an edge at the top	d
293	What does immortal mean?	ever flowing	evergreen	forever beautiful	never ending or endless	d
294	What image does the poet use to convey that beauty is everlasting?	a bower quiet for us	Some shape of beauty	endless fountain of joy	sprouting a shady boon	c
295	What is the effect of immortal drink?	no one is thirsty	everyone is happy	immense joy and happiness	beauty never moves away	c
296	Pick the words from the poem which mean: stories, magnificence.	tales and grandeur	old,and young	green world and clear rills	sweet dreams and health	a
297	What removes pall from our life?	dark spirits	Trees old, and young	all the unhealthy things	Nature's beauty	d
298	What is the meaning of gloomy?	all the unhealthy things	dark spirits	dull and depressive	none	c

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
299	How does beauty help us when we are grief stricken?	By giving a ray of hope	sprouting a shady boon	by giving daffodils	none	a
300	What does poet mean by Some shape of beauty?	beauty has no shape	beauty is abstract	beautiful object that gives happiness	All	c
301	Which figure of speech is used in the words-Some shape of beauty?	Alliteration	simile	metaphor	all	c
302	Why are our spirits referred as dark?	because of dark clouds	because of spirits around	because of shady trees	because of sadness and disappointments	d
303	What does morrow mean?	morning time	present time	noon time	the next day	d
304	Why do we need a flowery band?	to look beautiful	to smile	to be joyful	to have strength and joy inspite of all sadness	d
305	What is inhuman in life?	human inside a river	human inside caves	human on trees	selfcentred tendency and inacility to rise above shallow circles	d
306	What circumstances make man unhappy?	chilly cold waves on mountains	moisture of flowing rivers	crowded places	tendency of hopelessness	d

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POEM-5-AUNT JENNIFER'S TIGERS

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
359	Who is the poet of the poem Aunt Jennifer's Tigers?	Adrienne Rich	Jonathan Aaron	J. H. M. Abbott	Mark Abley	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
360	What is the poet known for?	She is widely known for her involvement in contemporary women's movement as a poet and theorist	for her beauty	for her philosophy	for her poems	a
361	How many volumes of poetry has she published?	18	29	39	19	d
362	What does echo through her work?	A strong resistance to racism and militarism	her love for poetry	her passion of essay writing	her wish to publish her work	a
363	What issue does the poem Aunt Jennifer's Tigers address?	constraints of women	constraints of married life a woman experiences	constraints of women as a poet	None	b
364	What do you understand by the words 'denizens' and 'chivalric' in the poem?	The dominant and highly arrogant attitude of the wild animal-tiger	tiger is a wild animal	tiger is hungry	beauty of the tiger	a
365	Which words depict the dominant and arrogant attitude of the wild animal in the poem ?	dominant	arrogant	adorable	denizens and chivalric	d
366	What do aunt Jennifer's fluttering hands through her wool in the second stanza tell us?	the lost freedom and fear of Jennifer's mind because marital restraints	her old age	her love for embroidery and knitting	her love for tigers	a
367	Why is she finding the needle so hard to pull?	because of fluttering fingers	because of trembling hands	because of her fears	because of the heavy weight of her marriage ring	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
368	What does the image 'massive weight of the wedding band ' mean?	wedding bond of hard married life	fatty structure of uncle	fatty body of aunty	heavy body of tiger	a
369	Of what or of whom is aunt Jennifer terrified of in the 3rd stanza?	of tigers	of her death	of her old age	of her dominant husband	d
370	What are the ordeals aunt Jennifer is surrounded by?	wild animals	old people	a heavy crowd	heavy responsibilities of married life	d
371	What is the significance of the word ringed?	responsibilities	heavy duties	fatty people	responsibilities that formed circles like a ring surrounding her finger	d
372	What is the meaning of the word 'ringed'?	circles of a ring	her wedding ring around finger	circles of responsibility of married life	none	c
373	What is the purpose of creating animals which are completely a contrast to aunt's character?	to show her strength and ability of not giving up in the face of difficulties	her courage	her fears and strengths	none	a
374	What is the poet suggesting through the different nature of characters in the poem?	Diversity in nature	all are different and unique	simultaneous nature of fears and strengths of aunt. Though she has fears, yet she is not defeated by them	all	c
375	Tell and interpret the meaning of 'Denizen of a world of green'.	forest haters	forest lovers	forest dwellers	all	c
376	What is the attitude of the poet or speaker towards aunt Jennifer?	critic	very harsh and rude	indifferent	full of appreciation and sympathy	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
377	Does Aunt Jennifer need sympathy?	yes	no	no, more than sympathy she deserves praise	none	c
378	What is the wedding band?	ring	ring ceremony	marriage between uncle and aunt	All	c
379	What did marriage bring for Jennifer?	unhappiness	loss of freedom	loss of freedom and burden as if she has put on a heavy band	a heavy mountain	c
380	What is still fresh in Jennifer's mind?	happy moments	early days of marriage	uncle's attitude	the old unhappy memories	d
381	What did ordeals or tough times do in Jennifer's life?	they made her a hard hearted person	she developed hatred	she became weak	they crushed her artistic personality	d
382	Where do aunt's tigers belong?	to a cage	zoo	mountains	world of green forests	d
383	What is the poet conveying through aunt Jennifer's tiger?	wild life	courageous tigers	tigers and their courage	female existence and their fear of men	d
384	Interpret terrified hands.	Physical condition of aunt	mental stae of aunt	tensed ,troubled physical and mental state of aunt Jennifer	fears of aunt	c
385	What is the tone of the poem towards the end?	happy moments	resolving	hopeful	sad and tensed	d
386	How are aunt Jennifer's tigers different from her?	aunt lives in a city and tigers in forests	aunt is old and tigers are young	tigers are courageous and carefree and aunt is terrified	none	c
387	What is aunt Jennifer loaded with?	weight of rings	weight of tigers	burden of household work	heavy responsibilities of married life	d
388	What lies heavily on aunt Jennifer's hand?	needles	embrideries	work pressure	wedding ring	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
389	What does wedding ring represent?	beauty	expenses	unnecessary pressures of her dominant husband and responsibilities of married life	none	c
390	How do the Prancing tigers look?	just like diamond	just like Topaz	just like coal	just like stone	b
391	Why did aunt embroider tigers on the panel?	to express her suppressed feelings	to express her strengths	to express her fighting spirit of a warrior	All these	d
392	Why are tigers given the name Aunt Jennifer's tigers?	because she created them as an expression to her inner feelings	because she brought them	because she bought them	because she nurtured them	a
393	How are tigers described in the poem?	as ferocious	fearless	chivalric	All these	d
394	What is the meaning of the word 'Chivalric'?	ferocious	fearless	commanding and demanding high respect	None	c
395	What would Jennifer's terrified hands tell after her death?	story of her life	her constrained married life	her strength to find her ways and beat the fears	All these	d
396	What is presented through uncle's character?	Male strength	Man is powerful	man is like tigers	male chauvinism	d
397	Where are the tigers sleeping?	on the trees	on the mountain top	in the cage	in the caves	d
398	What is Aunt doing in the poem?	Cooking	Embroidery	Reading	Sleeping	b
399	The attitude of the poet towards Aunt Jennifer is that of	hatred	love	sympathy	casual	c

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
400	Massive' means	high	huge	minimum	small	b
401	'Proud' and 'unafraid'. These two adjectives have been used for	the uncle	the males in the society	the tigers on the forest	the tigers on the panel	d
402	She was mastered by is a reference made to the	hardships and difficulties that Aunt Jennifer faced during her lifetime	she was a slave	he had a rude master	her teacher taught her nothing	a
403	Still ringed' means	oppression will continue	too many rings on her fingers	ring of the bell	quiet and peaceful	a
404	Aunt Jennifer's family consists of	she and her husband	she and her tigers	she and her kids	she and her servants	a
405	The word 'chivalric' in the context means	timid	arrogant	honourable and brave	malicious	c
406	The word 'prance' in the poem means	to jump ahead	to dance	to eat	to prowl	a
407	The massive weight of Uncle's wedding band is a subtle reference to	male oppression	suppression at the hands of her husband	the heavy gold ring	the huge gold wedding band makes her uncomfortable	b
408	What is Aunt Jennifer doing with wool?	she is embroidering a wall panel	she is knitting a scarf	she is making a ball of wool	she is knitting a cap	a
409	The rhyme scheme in stanza one is	aabb	abab	ABC	abbe	a
410	They pace' is referred to	the human beings	Jennifer's family members	the tigers	the lions	c
411	Denizens' of a world of green means	residents of forests	residents of green buildings	live in green cages	live in green grasslands	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
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FICTION-1- THE THIRD LEVEL						
S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
464	Who is the author of The Third Level?	George Orwell	Agatha Christie	James Joyce	Jack Finney	d
465	What was Jack's full name?	Walter Braden Jack Finney	Stephen Jone Jack	Ray Douglas Bradbury	None	a
466	Why was the author renamed?	to change his name	Priest's suggestion	to honor his mother	as an honor to his father	c
467	What are the author's best known works?	English and Science fiction	Science and history fiction	Science fiction and nature	Science fiction and thrillers	d
468	What is the meaning of 'Waking dream wish fulfillment'?"	a pleasant wish that makes one forget the present	a pleasant wish that takes one to the future	A pleasant wish which inspires to work	a pleasant wish that makes one forget the present	a
469	What is the theme of the lesson?	human tendency of escapism because of the harsh realities of the present	time travelling	theory of escapism	a dialogue between a patient and a psychiatrist	a
470	How does the story begin?	in a jovial manner	in an aggressive manner	on a happy note	in a serious manner	d
471	What does the Third level signify?	a human tendency to escape from the harsh realities of the present to past happy times	A third way on Grand Central station	A third gate on Grand Central Station	None	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
472	What is 'Waking dream wish fulfillment' according to the psychiatrist in the lesson?	Charles finding of a Third level at Grand Central Station and realization of his wish to visit Galesberg Illinois	Charles escapism	Charles escapism from realities	None	a
473	Who was Charles' wife?	a woman	a woman with bright top	A woman at The Third Level	Louisa	d
474	What is Sam's letter to Charles represent?	A blend	an acceptance to visit	a proof of his fantasy	a blend of reality with fantasy	d
475	What is Sam's letter testimony to in the lesson proving?	his acceptance to travel	his refusal to travel	Sam accompanying Charles	Charles' tendency of escapism from the realities	d
476	In what way do we try to overcome the insecurities of the present harsh times	by engaging ourselves in practical activities	by talking to friends and family	reading good books	All these	d
477	What is the significance of 1894 in the lesson?	it was past	Authors' parents were alive	Author's childhood time	representing a peaceful , romantic living time	d
478	Who was sam in The Third Level?	a doctor	a friend	a psychiatrist and a friend of Charley	None	c
479	Why did Charley visit Sam?	To consult the incident of Third level incident at Grand Central Station	To invite him	to invite him to accompany at Galesberg	To guide him in Galesberg	a
480	Does the Third Level really exist at Grand Station?	Yes	yes, there were 3 levels	No, there were only two levels at the station	None	c
481	What unusual thing the narrator sees at the Grand Central Sation?	Trees	motorcars	Third Level	All these	c

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
482	Why was the narrator seeing this Third Level?	as a wish to visit Galesberg	wanted to meet his friends	wanted to take a break from office	As a result of stress and anxiety in his mind	d
483	What does the Psychiatrist explain to Charlie?	Third level is a beautiful place	Third level is worthseeing	Third level is well maintained	That it was the result of stress and anxiety of his mind	d
484	How did Charlie reach the Third Level?	In his fantasy he takes a subway or a corridor faster than a bus	in a superfast train	in jetways	in an escalator	a
485	What was the Third Level?	a third tier on the station	a third storey on the station	an imaginary discovery of the narrator's mind	none	c
486	What did Charley see at the Third Level?	flickering gas lights and people with funny mustaches	brass spittoons	men wearing a tan gabardine suit and a straw	All these	d
487	Why was Louisa, Charley's wife worried?	Knowing the incident of Third Level	for not getting tickets	tickets were delayed	Sam was scaring	a
488	Why does Charley want to visit Galesberg?	to escape from the troublesome world	to enjoy	to see the beautiful landscape	to meet his old friends	a
489	Why do you think the Third Level was an escape for Charley?	Because it existed at the third storey	Because Sam knew about it	Because he shared it with Sam	Because it existed only in his fantasy and not in reality	d
490	What is First Day Cover?	A new stamp gets the Postmark and date	A gift	A gift wrapper	A gift wrapped in a beautiful wrapper	a
491	How does the story interweave fantasy and reality?	For Charley's tendency to treat harsh realities with his imaginary Third Level	It presents imagination	imagination happens on Central Station	None	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
492	What specific difference did Charley notice at the Third Level of Central Station?	Everything was weird	Everything was old styled and smaller in size	everything was too big	everything was shining	b
493	Where was Charley ducked on Central Station?	into a room	into an office	into an arched door heading for subway	into a store	c
494	What was the strangest thing at The Third Level?	Beards	Mustaches	dresses	The corridor that led him into the past.	d
495	Where was Charley often lost?	from a train	from the footpath	from an escalator	from a subway faster than bus at The Central Station	d
496	What did Charley find in his stamp collection?	old addresses	hair styles	old letters	First day cover	d
497	What happens when Charley enters the Grand Central Station?	He finds a huge tree like Station	new staircases, corridors and tunnels	tree keeps spreading its roots throwing rooms and windows	All of these	d
498	What convinced Charly that he had reached the Third Level Grand Central Station and not the second level?	A different world of gas lights and brass spittoons	beards and mustaches of 1894	newspaper with a date June 11, 1894	All of these	d
499	Who had sent that 'First Day cover and when?	Sam's father	Sam's uncle	Sam's friend	Sam a psychiatrist in 1894	d
500	Whose signatures were there on the letter?	Charle's teacher	Charle's friend	Sam	None	c

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
501	What did the letter state?	That everything is okay	that Sam is joining them	Third level do exist and Charle was advised to keep looking at this worthseeing place	None	c
502	What was Sam invited for according to the letter?	for a party	for a tea party	for a bachelor's party	for a lemonade party	d
503	What kind of appearances people had at Third level and why did the clerk refuse to accept money?	funny and clerk refused to accept money because it was currency of modern times	weird and notes were big	weird and notes were torn	weird and notes were wet	a
504	What was Sam invited for according to the letter?	for a party	for a tea party	for a bachelor's party	for a lemonade party	d
505	Whose signatures were there on the letter?	Charle's teacher	Charle's friend	Sam	None	c
506	What convinced Charly that he had reached the Third Level Grand Central Station and not the second level?	A different world of gas lights and brass spittoons	beards and mustaches of 1894	newspaper with a date June 11, 1894	All of these	d
507	What did Charley find in his stamp collection?	old addresses	hair styles	old letters	First day cover	d
508	What was the strangest thing at The Third Level?	Beards	Mustaches	dresses	The corridor that led him into the past.	d
509	What specific difference did Charley notice at the Third Level of Central Station?	Everything was weird	Everything was old styled and smaller in size	everything was too big	everything was shining	b

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
510	What is First Day Cover?	A new stamp gets the Postmark and date	A gift	A gift wrapper	A gift wrapped in a beautiful wrapper	a
511	Why does Charley want to visit Galesberg?	to escape from the troublesome world	to enjoy	to see the beautiful landscape	to meet his old friends	a
512	What did Charley see at the Third Level?	flickering gas lights and people with funny mustaches	brass spittoons	men wearing a tan gabardine suit and a straw	All these	a
513	Does the Third Level really exist at Grand Station?	Yes	yes, there were 3 levels	No, there were only two levels at the station	None	c
514	In what way do we try to overcome the insecurities of the present harsh times	by engaging ourselves in practical activities	by talking to friends and family	reading good books	All these	d

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FICTION-2- THE ENEMY

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
615	Who is the author of the lesson The Enemy?	Pearl S. Buck	Dickens	D.H.Lawrence	None	a
616	Why did Dr Sadao treat the soldier when he was from enemy's nationality?	He was a doctor	It was against his professional ethics	as a doctor he could not let anyone die	All	d
617	Who was Dr. Sadao?	An Iranian Doctor	An American doctor	A Japanese doctor	None	c
618	How did Hana help Dr. Sadao?	By assisting him	by giving him money	by giving him tools	by working as a nurse	d
619	Why did the General not pass orders to arrest Dr. Sadao for giving space to a whiteman?	because he trusted him	because he needed him	General was not in good health and needed his services	None	c

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
620	Why did Dr become irritable and impatient with his patients?	because of his inability to leave the white man to help his distressed wife	because of many patients	because of General's pressure	All these	a
621	Why did Dr.'s wife feel distressed?	seeing many patients	Seeing General's reaction	Seeing the orders	Seeing Whiteman's blood	d
622	Why did the surgeon speak sharply to his wife?	to get things he needed	to get her help	to stop any disturbance that could lead to harm the wounded man.	None	c
623	What was Hana's reaction over her husband's words?	She held her mouth with her hands and vomited outside the operation room	she shouted	she cried	she stopped helping him	a
624	Why did Hana wash the wounded man herself?	Because of her servants	because her servants ran away	because her servants refused to help an American enemy soldier	none	c
625	Why did the servants refuse to help ?	out of fears	because of suoerstitions	because he was an American Soldier	All these	d
626	How did Dr. ensure that the American Soldier had left safely?	by escorting him	by seeing no signal of flashlight	by giving him a call	none	b
627	Why did Sadao marry a Japanese girl only?	because he liked Japanese	he didn't like any other nationality	Because of his father's fear	because he didn't want to upset his father	d
628	What kind of person was Sadao's father ?	a serious	a jollygood man	very strict	A true patriot and traditional person	d
629	Why did the messenger come to the doctor?	to meet him	for checkup	to inform about the General's pain	All these	c
630	Seeing the messenger, what was Hana's reaction?	She got frightened	she thought he has come to arrest her husband	General's man	All these	d
631	What kind of person The General was?	a kind hearted	a wise man	a selfish man	none	c
632	Why did General spare the White American soldier?	to spare his own life	he himself was in pain	needed Dr Sadao's help	All these	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
633	How did Dr get rid of the American Soldier?	by giving him instructions	by giving him flashlight to use in times of distress	by asking him to row to the island	All these	d
634	Why was Dr. Sadao not sent to the battlefield?	because he had no interest	he didn't love his country	he was supposed to offer his services to the General who was in pain	All these	c
635	Why did Dr. Give his flashlight to the enemy soldier?	to help him	to show him the way in the dark	so that he could send him signal in case of any distress	All these	c
636	What was General's plan for American soldier?	he wanted him to reach safely	will inform his country	will get him assassinated by some private assassins	none	c
637	Why did the servants leave Dr.'s House?	Because he was wounded	because he was dirty	Because he was an American Soldier and they didn't like him	All	c
638	Where did Dr find American soldier?	in the park	in the battlefield	outside his house	none	c
639	Why did Dr. help an enemy soldier?	because he was an ethical and sincere doctor	because he was his friend	because he knew him	none	a
640	What conflicting ideas disturb Dr.'s mind after he brought American soldier?	duty of a doctor and loyalty towards nation	his wife's health and general's health	patient's health and servants	servants' behavior	a
641	How did Dr emerge successfully out of all the conflicts?	by throwing the patients out of his house	by sending his servants out of the house	by succumbing before the general	By saving soldier's life as a sincere doctor and helping him to escape	d
642	What kind of person Dr Sadao was?	an excellent doctor	a compassionate human being	Sincere and responsible citizen	All these	d
643	What idea do you form of Dr after reading the lesson?	an excellent doctor	a compassionate human being	Sincere and responsible citizen	All these	d
644	What were the dominant traits of Dr.'s personality?	expertise in his profession and compassion as a human	obstinate	doesn't like to obey anyone	rude	a
645	Why did Dr. Sadao go to America?	to meet the soldiers	to meet his friends	to travel	to study surgery and medicine which was his father's wish	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
646	What did Dr give to the soldier?	his boat	food to eat	flashlight to use in distress	All these	d
647	What does this chapter revolve around?	war	war between Israel and America	war between Malasia and America	war between Japan and America	d
648	What does the narrator speak about in the beginning of the chapter?	the war	the General	Dr. Sadao's childhood and his father.	the servants and Dr 's wife	c
649	Where did Dr. meet Hana?	in Japan	in his neighbour	in the battlefield	at professor Harley's house in America	d
650	Why did Dr feel alone at the beach?	for not bringing his wife with him	for not listening to General	for saving an American soldier's life	none	c
651	At what age Dr. Sadao went to America?	22	32	12	42	a
652	At what age he came back to Japan?	20	40	50	30	d
653	How many children Dr. Sadao has?	4	5	3	2	d
654	What does Dr. Sadao remember towards the end of the story?	five American faces which had a lion's share in his	which had a lion's share in his life	his first landlady, who was full of prejudice, yet saved his life when he was suffering from influenza.	All these	d
655	The American landlady had once helped Sadao when	she nursed him through influenza	she gave him food for a month	she had mended his clothes	had not taken rent for a month	a
656	Sadao got his reward when	the prisoner could escape	when he got an award from the government	when his servants returned	when his wife appreciated him	a
657	Sadao made the prisoner dress up in	Korean clothes	Chinese clothes	Indian clothes	Japanese clothes	d
658	The young prisoner was asked to flash the light if food ran out	twice	thrice	once	not at all	a
659	When the assassins did not come, Sadao decided to	kill the prisoner himself	help him to escape	hand him over to the police	send him to America	b

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
660	The General only wanted Sadao to operate upon him because	Sadao was very skilled	General did not like any other doctor	General was his close friend	General did not want to go abroad for surgery	a
661	'Why are we different from other Japanese?', this was said by	the servant	the General	Sadao	Hana	d
662	The day Sadao opened the soldier's stitches, he	called the police	typed out a letter to the Chief of Police	made him run away	tied him up	a
663	All the servants in Sadao's household	were happy with their master	felt that he deserved a reward	were very critical of him	wanted him to let the soldier die	c
664	The recovering soldier was fed by	Sadao	Sadao's servant	Yumi	Hana	d

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FICTION-3- SHOULD WIZARD HIT MOMMY?

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
515	Who is the author of the lesson?	John Updike	John Donne	William Blake	John Williams	a
516	What is this story about?	Worldview of a little girl and her curious questions to her father	worldview of children	world of wizards	All these	a
517	How did the wizard help Roger Skunk?	by using magic wand	by chanting	by helping him get rid of foul smell	All these	d
518	What did the Wizard ask Roger?	what did he want to have	what did he want to eat	what did he want to smell like?	None	c
519	How did Jo want the story of Roger Skunk to end?	wanted to punish Roger's mother	wanted to hit her	wanted to kill her	wanted to beat her	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
520	Who hit whom in the original story?	roger hit his mom	Roger hit the wizard	Wizard hit Roger's mom	Roger's mom hit the wizard	d
521	Why does Jo call Roger's mom stupid?	because she doesn't listen	because she is stupid	because it is because of her action that Roger start smelling bad again	none	c
522	Why did Jo think that Roger Skunk was better with new smell off?	because she was able to bear him now	she was able to be with him now	because of pleasant smell now people were able to be friends with him	All these	c
523	What did Roger want to smell like?	marigold	Sunflower	Jasmine	Rose	d
524	What kind of end Jo did want for Roger's story?	pathetic	sad	Happy note	All these	c
525	How could Roger find so many new friends to play happily?	because of new dishes	because of new clothes	because of new appearance	because of new rosy smell	c
526	Why was Roger's Mom angry with him?	because of new rosy smell	because of new dress	because of new appearance	none	a
527	Why does Roger's mother not want him to smell like a rose?	because she didn't like it	because she is allergic to it	because he is a skunk and he should smell bad	none	c
528	What did Roger's mother decide finally?	to take him back to awful wizard and get his bad smell back	to take him with her	to get him new smell	none	a
529	How does Jo want the wizard to behave with Roger's mother?	nicely	politely	rudely	She wants the wizard to hit her	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
530	Why does Jo want the Wizard to hit Roger's mother?	because she speaks rudely	because she behaves rudely	because she doesn't let her son have new smell	none	c
531	What idea does Jo not approve?	Roger's mother have rosy smell	Wizard hit Roger's mother	Roger's mother hit the wizard	None	c
532	Why did Roger Skunk visit the owl?	to be his friend	to talk to him	to learn the art of flying	to seek his advice to solve his problem	d
533	What advice did the wise owl give to Roger Skunk?	to visit his friends	to think deeply	to consult his mother	to consult the wizard	d
534	What did the wizard demand to make Roger smell like a rose?	10 pennies	4 pennies	5 pennies	7 pennies	d
535	How many pennies did Roger have to pay?	7 pennies	6 pennies	8 pennies	4 pennies	d
536	Where did the wizard suggest Roger to get rest three pennies?	from a tree	from a river	from the ocean	from a magic well	d
537	What part of the story did Jack himself enjoy the most?	when mother hits the wizard	when Roger finds pennies from the magic well	when at the wizard's house, Roger imitates wizard's voice	none	c
538	Why did Jack enjoy Roger's imitation of wizard's voice?	he recalls his past	he recalls his childhood	he relates his own childhood experiences with it	none	c
539	Why did Roger visit the wizard?	to learn magic	to gossip	to get rid of his mother	to seek advice to get rid of foul smell	d
540	Who advised Roger to go to the wizard?	His mother	Jo	Jack	Owl	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
541	Why does Jo want her father to tell her story in a different way?	to give the story a sad ending	to understand the story better	to complete the story	to give the story a happy ending with an adult and mature understanding	d
542	What kind of a person is Roger's mother is in Jo's opinion?	wise	pleasing	wicked and stupid	All these	c
543	Where does Jo prefer to live?	in the world of friends	in the school of swings	in her world of dreams and fantasies	none	c
544	Why does Jo's father want to punish the wizard?	as a mature person he thinks that wizard has tried to interfere with nature so it must be punished	because he doesn't like the wizard	he thinks that wizard spoil children	none	a
545	Why did Roger want to change his smell?	because no one liked him	none was ready to play with him	he smelt very badly and it made people cry	All these	d
546	Why did Mother Skunk want her son to retain his identity?	she is an adult	has a mature thinking	wanted her son to be accepted as it is	All these	d
547	Why does Jo's father has a different opinion from Jo?	because Jo is a child	because he has a mature thought	he doesn't go by facial expression	All these	d
548	What is different about Roger's story ?	Jo had a different opinion from her father	this was more interesting	it had a wizard	none	a
549	Why did Jo have a different opinion from her father?	because she was a child	because she was unable to see beyond facial expressions	because she wanted a happy ending	All these	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
550	What is the moral of the story?	Parents are wise and know what is best for them	mothers should not interfere in their children's affairs	mothers are cruel	children are cute and right	a
551	Who is Jo?	A 4 years old girl who is curious to find unknown aspects of the stories told by her father	a girl child	a naughty girl	A 4 years old girl who is curious to find unknown aspects of the stories told by her father	d
552	Why did Jack start finding storytelling telling ritual a chore ?	because it became a routine to make Jo sleep	because it was becoming interesting day by day	friends were liking it	none	a
553	What does a 4 year old child symbolise in the story?	innocence	smartness	obstinacy	none	a
554	What do adult people signify in the story?	maturity and experience	wise words	cruelty	indifference	a
555	Clare complains of in ___ Jack's coming down	hesitation	promptness	enthusiasm	delay	d
556	What is Jo a short form of?	John	Joe	Joanne	Jane	c
557	Jo wanted ___ in the story the next day	skunk to smell of roses	skunk mommy to relent	wizard to hit mommy	animals to love skunk	c
558	What word does Jo mispronounce as evenshiladee?	Evening	Eventually	Evasive	Evacuation	b
559	Mommy skunk was ___ with the wizard?	angry	pleased	indifferent	civil	a
560	What did mommy skunk call the smell of roses?	Pleasant	Unusual	Heavenly	Awful	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
561	How many times did the wizard ask Roger to turn at the end of the lane?	2	3	4	5	b
562	What did Jack mistakenly call Roger Skunk?	Roger Rabbit	Roger fish	Roger squirrel	Roger monkey	c
563	What did Roger Skunk want to smell like?	Roses	Lilies	Lavender	Jasmine	a
564	Jack felt being ____ suited him	an old man	an Owl	a Skunk	a kid	a

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FICTION-4- ON THE FACE OF IT

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
565	Who has written On The Face Of It?	Susan Hill	William Sydne	Salman Rushdie	Chetan Bhagat	a
566	What is this play featuring?	an old man and a small boy meeting in old man's garden	gossip of old man	old man's woes	brave acts of a small boy	a
567	Who is Mr. Lamb?	a young man	a middleaged man	an old man	none	c
568	What were Derry and Mr. Lamb victims of?	vision impairment	Physical impairment	war	none	b
569	Why did Mr. Lamb help Derry?	because both were victims of war	both were sad	both were victims of physical impairment	because he wanted Derry to change his view of life.	d
570	Who is Derry?	Derek- a boy of 14 and has acid burnt on his face	a small boy	a boy	a young boy	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
571	What unites Mr. Lamb and Derry?	their age	their woes	their life stories	their physical impairment	d
572	How does Mr. Lamb keep himself busy?	by reading books	by chatting with people	by pulling down the ripe crab apples of his garden	All these	d
573	Why did Derry go to Mr. Lamb's garden?	to steal apples	to speak to Mr. Lamb	to help the old man	to feel that place	d
574	How did Derry enter the garden?	from the front gate	from the side gate	from back gate	by climbing the garden wall	d
575	Why did Mr. Lamb keep the door of his garden open?	to keep an eye over his garden	to be safe	to chat with the people and the children who come there to take fruit	none	c
576	Why did children call Mr. Lamb Lamey Lamb?	because he stopped them from taking apples	he spoke rudely	they didn't like him	because of his broken leg in a bomb explosion	d
577	Why didn't Mr. Lamb feel hurt by children's comments?	because he thought that it suits him	he loves children	he likes them	he want them to play in his garden	a
578	What does Mr. Lamb grow in his garden?	cherry	peach	pomegranate	apples	d
579	How did Mr. Lamb pick apples?	bending down	with the help of his servant	with the help of children	using a ladder and a stick	d
580	How did Mr. Lamb use the apples?	made jam	made pickle	earned money	he used to make jelly with them	d
581	Why did Derry go to Mr. Lamb at the end?	because of his wish to live a free life	he wanted apples	he wanted to play in the garden	none	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
582	Why did Derry's mother stop him to stay with Mr. Lamb?	because he was not well	because he would scold him	because he talked too much	because she didn't want him to stay with a stranger	d
583	Why did Derry share his fear with Mr. Lamb?	because he had a garden	because he was old	because he understood him and was friendly	none	c
584	How did Mr. Lamb help Derry?	by giving him apples	by talking to him	by helping his mother	by giving him a positive outlook towards life	d
585	Why did Mr. Lamb call Derry blessed?	because he was young	because he had a mother	because he had friends	because except a burnt face he had a perfectly healthy body	d
586	Which story did Mr. Lamb narrate to Derry?	Cindrella	The snowman	The Dwarfman	the beauty of the beast	d
587	What kind of a garden did Mr. Lamb have ?	cherry	plum	peach	Apple garden	d
588	Where was Mr. Lamb's house?	on atree	on the road	on a street	inside the garden	d
589	How did Derry burn his face?	in a fire	with a gas stove	hot water	acid burnt his face	d
590	Why even inspite of physical disability Mr. Lamb did not feel lonely?	because he was busy	because he had a garden	he had servants	because he never let himself to be alone and keep himself busy	d
591	Why did Mr. Lamb keep the door of his garden open?	to let the people come in	to get fresh air	to avoid opening the door again and again	to have fine contact with the outer world and enjoy	d
592	Why did Derry develop an inferiority complex?	he didn't have a big house	he didn't have much money	because of his burnt face	none	c
593	Why did Derry like to be alone?	because of burnt face	because he couldn't bear with people's comments	because of inferiority complex	All these	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
594	How the meeting With Mr. Lamb became a turning point for Derry?	he encouraged Derry to be friends with everyone and not to be bothered by their comments	he taught him to look at everything positively	he taught him to admire everything	All these	d
595	What did Derry learn from the fairy tale?	how to look beautiful	how to make friends	learnt to love and appreciate himself	All these	d
596	How was Mr. Lamb happy inspite of his disability?	because of his acceptance of it	because he was wise	because he had grown old	All these	d
597	Why did Derry always find a vacant place to live?	he liked to be alone	was scared of people	because of inferioritu complex as he had a burnt face	All these	d
598	Why was Derry startled entering the garden?	because of trees	because of apples	because he expected no one else but seeing Mr.Lamb	none	c
599	What complex does Derry suffer from?	Superiority	oedipus	inferiority	All these	c
600	Why did Mr. Lamb not have curtains in his house?	it's difficult to wash	too expensive	because he wanted visitors in his house	none	c
601	What did Mr. Lamb tell about himself?	he had a tin leg	still he was happy	he never mind even if children teased him	All these	d
602	What specific things about Mr. Lamb does Derry notice?	A man of firm resolution	always remains happy inspite of his deformitu	had a positive outlook	All these	d

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
603	In what sense was friendship between Lamb and Derry was fruitful?	he gave him fruit to eat	his maturity	both were good companions and Lamb's mature experiences and words helped Derry to have a positive view of life	none	c
604	What draws Derry towards Lamb?	his appearance	his grief	his positive outlook	All these	c
605	If Derry didn't go back, he was scared ____	Mr Lamb would not let him in	Mr Lamb would make other friends	he wouldn't be able to pick crabapples	he'd never go anywhere in the world again	d
606	How far is Derry's house from Mr Lamb's?	A mile	2 miles	3 miles	4 miles	c
607	The boy's name is __ but he prefers	Dennis	Derek	Derham	Derrain	b
608	Mr. Lamb claimed he had _____ friends	hundreds of	no	two or three	a couple of	a
609	Derry felt Mr Lamb said ____ things	peculiar	sad	funny	profound	a
610	Derry didn't like people	being friendly	being afraid of him	being affectionate	being sympathetic	b
611	The gate to Mr Lamb's house is	always shut	heavily guarded	barricaded	always open	d
612	The terrible woman said about Derry that it was a face———	no one could love	everyone could love	only a mother could love	kids would be scared of	c
613	What ate Derry's face away?	Mites	Disease	An accident	Acid	d
614	How old is Derry?	13	14	15	16	b

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FICTION-5- EVANS TRIES AN O-LEVEL

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
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S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
665	Name the author of the lesson.	William Blake	Sir Johnson	H.L.Hegde	Norman Colin Dexter	d
666	Why did Evan decide to take the O level exam?	to keep his hat on his head	to study	to add to his academics	to plan an escape from the prison	d
667	What kind of a person was Evans?	Kleptomaniac	pleasing personality and a tendency to mislead	stealing habit	All these	d
668	Why was Evans called 'Evans the break'?	because of his pleasing personality	because he keeps hat on his head	for escaping from prison thrice	All these	c
669	Why did Evans drape a blanket around his shoulder?	to conceal his efforts of changing dress to look like MCleery	because he was feeling cold	to hide himself from the police	All these	a
670	What two purposes did the correction slip serve?	to give correct name of hotel to Evans and exact date and time of exam to Evans	to help Evan escape	to inform Evan Gang his plan of escape	All these	a
671	How did Evan escape from the jail?	by jumping the wall	by befooling the watchman	his friend Prison officer released him	all	c
672	What is Norman Colin Dexter known for?	for his writings	for his poems	for his plays	for his Inspector Morse series of novels	d
673	When was for his Inspector Morse series of novels written?	between 1975 -1999	between 1975 -1998	between 1975 -1997	between 1975 -1994	a
674	Who ordered Evans to take off his hat?	Jackson	Stephens	The Governor	None	a
675	Why was the Governor not ready to take risk?	to bring a good name	to stop Evan from taking exam	to avoid any bad name	none	c
676	Who checked the cell thoroughly?	The police	The Governor	Jackson and Stephens	Stephens	c
677	Why did Evans request not to take off his hat?	he was feeling cold	to give a smart look	he loved to wear	Evans considered it lucky for himself	d
678	Why couldn't Stephens identify Evans' trick?	because he was not trained	he was a new recruit	he was not experienced	none	b
679	How could Evans' plan of escape become a success?	because of his wits	because he keeps his hat on his head	because he was cunning	all	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
680	Who was Carter?	a policeman	watchman	Detective Superintendent	None	c
681	Who arrived first on the scene after Stephen found Mcleery?	Jackson	Stephens	Detective Superintenden Carter	None	c
682	Whom did Stephen actually catch?	Mcleerey	Evans	a thief	All	a
683	Who was Mc Leery?	Evan's friend	policeman	inspector	the invigilator who had been appointed by the Governor to invigilate	d
684	How did Evan outwit the Governor?	by taking exam	by putting his hat	by keeping a letter	by escaping again	d
685	How was the governor able to locate Evans?	by putting together 6 figures	by decoding	with the help of Ordnance survey map of oxfordshire	All these	d
686	Where was Evan located?	in the middle east	in Japan	in the middle of chipping Norton	none	c
687	From where did they find the name of the hotel where Evan was staying?	from the police	from the people	secret agent	from the correction slip	d
688	What was the name of the hotel where Evans was staying?	Palampura	The Golden Palms	The Golden Era	The Golden Lion	d
689	What aided Evan's arrest?	his friends	his gang	secret agents	The clues Evan left	d
690	Where were the clues left?	on the table	in the cell	on the mobile	on the question paper	d
691	Why did Evans clip his hair short?	to aid his escape plan and to pass off as Mc Leery later	he was feeling hot	to give modern look	to give a young look	a
692	What was the purpose of the second call?	to take away Stephen so that Evan could give final touches to his makeup	to give time to Evan to run	to befool Stephen and Jack	none	a
693	From whom did the governor receive the first call?	Assisstant Secretary	Joint Secretary	Assisstant commissioner	All	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
694	How did the first call mislead the governor?	by demanding prison van for a remand case where as it was needed for Evan's escape	by giving wrong information	by calling him to CM office	none	a
695	What did the Governor want Carter to do?	he wanted him to check Evan	he wanted him to go with Evan	he wanted him to accompany him	he wanted him to accompany injured Mcleery	d
696	What was there in the small brown suitcase that Mcleery carried?	sealed question papers	yellow invigilation form	special authentication card	All these	d
697	What information did the governor receive from the detective Superintendent?	Mcleery had spotted Evan	Ean was seen near Elsfield way	chased Evan but lost him	All these	d
698	What did the Governor tell the Secretary of the examination Board?	Evan is a pleasing person	can imitate stars and was star of Christmas concert	was a kleptomaniac	All these	d
699	How can we say that Evan could not get through the O Level German examination?	he is unable to understand even simple expression like Guttent Gluck	he didn't study	didn't attend any class	was behind the bars	a
700	Why was Evan keeping the hat on his head?	to cheat	to avoid cold	to give a smart look	to avoid being detected as he had clipped his hair short to look like Mcleery	d
701	What precautions did the authorities take to conduct the examination smoothly?	The Governor personally supervised security	Evan's cell was checked thoroughly	All belongings were taken away from Evan, The invigilator was frisked and a police officer was posted to keep a vigil	All these	d
702	Why was the invigilator frisked?	to ensure that he had no objectionable material with him	to check his true identity	to check if he was a real man	none	a
703	What made Evan have his last laugh?	his friend a prison officer opened his handcuffs and helped him to escape	Evan was locked up	Evan was released	None	a

S.NO	QUESTION	OPTION-A	OPTION-B	OPTION-C	OPTION-D	ANSWER KEY
704	What should be the Governor's plan to bring Evan back to prison from the hotel?	He should have sent him by air	He should have sent him with more people	He himself should have travelled along	None	c
705	The police laid their hands on Evan	the Lion's Den	Lion's Cage	the Golden Lion	the Golden Web	c
706	Carter tells Governor that he had	Radcliff Hospital	Broad Street	St. Mary's Mag	Elsfield Way	a
707	McLeery directed the superintendent	Radcliff Hospital	Elsfield Way	Broad Street	Oxford Lane	b
708	The wounded man in the cell was	McLeery	Jackson	Stephens	Evans	d
709	At 11:22 __ minutes before the examination was to be over Jackson called Stephens telling him that the Governor wanted to speak with him	2	3	4	5	b
710	Evans is told about the correction	page three, line fifteen	page three, line nine	page two, line twelve	page two, line fifteen	a
711	The examination started at ____	9:15 AM	9:25 AM	9:35 AM	9:45 AM	b
712	The Index number was ____	303	313	323	333	b
713	McLeery said he was suffering from	diabetes	cough	piles	cold	c
714	Governor switched on the receiver	9:00 AM	9:10 AM	9:20 AM	9:30 AM	b



PART – A

MACROECONOMICS

Chapter 1

Introduction to Macroeconomics with

I. Choose the correct alternative.

1.
What is known as the study of individual units?
(A) Macroeconomics
(B) Microeconomics
(C) Income and Employment Theory
(D) Development economics

Answer: (B) Microeconomics

2.
What is the main cause of all economic problems?
(A) Abundance
(B) Convenience
(C) Scarcity
(D) None of these

Answer: (C) Scarcity

3.
Study of aggregates is known as _____
(A) Macroeconomics
(B) Microeconomics
(C) Price theory
(D) Factor price determination

Answer: (A) Macroeconomics

4.
What is the name of the book written by J.M. Keynes?
(A) Wealth of Nation
(B) Political economy
(C) The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money
(D) None of these

Answer: (C) The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money

5.
When was the famous book of Prof. Keynes published?
(A) 1930
(B) 1931
(C) 1936
(D) 1940

Answer: (C) 1936

6.
When did the great depression occur?
(A) 1929-30
(B) 1934-35
(C) 1938-39
(D) 1941-42

Answer: (A) 1929-30

7.

Who is known as the father of modern macroeconomics?

- (A) Adam Smith
- (B) J.M.Keynes
- (C) Samuelson
- (D) Hicks

Answer: (B) J. M. Keynes

8.

Mr. Skund Kumar wants to study the national income. Which branch of economics will he have to study?

- (A) Microeconomics
- (B) Price theory
- (C) Factor price determination
- (D) Macroeconomics

Answer: (D) Macroeconomics

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1.

The mother of all economic problems is _____

Answer: scarcity

2.

Macroeconomics is defined as that branch of economics, which studies economic activities of an economy as a _____

Answer: whole

3.

_____ was the founding father of modern economics.

Answer: Adam Smith

4.

Keynes book on Income and Employment came into light in the year _____

Answer: 1936

5.

Aggregate Demand is the sum total of consumption and _____

Answer: investment

6.

The period of the great depression was from _____

Answer: 1929-33

III. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1.

Capital, land, labor, and entrepreneur are the factors of production.

Answer: True

2.

The expenses which raise productive capacity are known as investment expenditure.

Answer: True

3.

The domestic country may sell goods to the rest of the world. It is called imports.

Answer: False

4.

The domestic country may buy goods from the rest of the world. It is called exports.

Answer: False

5.

The capitalist economy works for social welfare.

Answer: False

6.

Microeconomics deals with the aggregate economic variable of an economy.

Answer: False

7.

'Save more' is always a virtue.

Answer: False

IV. Match the following.

1.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Worldwide Depression	(A) 1936
2. Publication year of Keynes's book	(B) 1929-30
3. Problem of unemployment	(C) Microeconomics study
4. Study of the sugar industry	(D) J.M.Keynes
5. Father of Macroeconomics	(E) Ragnar Frisch
6. Who divided economics into two parts?	(F) Macroeconomics study

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Worldwide Depression	(B) 1929-30
2. Publication year of Keynes's book	(A) 1936
3. Problem of unemployment	(F) Macroeconomics study
4. Study of the sugar industry	(C) Microeconomics study
5. Father of Macroeconomics	(D) J.M.Keynes
6. Who divided economics into two parts?	(E) Ragnar Frisch

Chapter 2

National Income Accounting

1.

GNP at MP = _____

- (A) $GDP_{MP} - \text{Depreciation}$
- (B) $GDP_{MP} + \text{Depreciation}$
- (C) $GDP_{MP} \div \text{Depreciation}$
- (D) $GDP_{MP} + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$

Answer: (A) $GDP_{MP} - \text{Depreciation}$

2.

$NDP_{MP} = \text{_____}$

- (A) $GDP_{MP} - \text{Depreciation}$
- (B) $GDP_{FC} + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$
- (C) $NNP_{FC} + \text{Net indirect taxes}$
- (D) All of these

Answer: (A) $GDP_{MP} - \text{Depreciation}$

3.

$NNP_{MP} =$ _____

- (A) $GNP_{MP} - \text{Depreciation}$
- (B) $NDP_{MP} + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$
- (C) $NNP_{FC} + \text{Net indirect taxes}$
- (D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

4.

$GDP_{FC} =$

- (A) $GDP_{MP} - \text{Net indirect taxes}$
- (B) $GDP_{MP} + \text{Net indirect taxes}$
- (C) $GDP_{MP} + \text{Subsidies}$
- (D) $GDP_{MP} - \text{Indirect taxes}$

Answer: (A) $GDP_{MP} - \text{Net indirect taxes}$

5.

$NDP_{FC} =$

- (A) $GDP_{FC} - \text{Indirect taxes}$
- (B) $GDP_{FC} - \text{Depreciation}$
- (C) $GDP_{FC} + \text{Economic subsidy}$
- (D) All of these

Answer: (B) $GDP_{FC} - \text{Depreciation}$

6.

$NNP_{FC} =$

- (A) $GNP_{FC} - \text{Depreciation}$
- (B) $NNP_{MP} + \text{Economic subsidy} - \text{Indirect taxes}$
- (C) $NDP_{MP} + \text{Net factor income from abroad}$
- (D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

7.

Which of the following is the method of measuring National Income?

- (A) Income method
- (B) Product method
- (C) Expenditure method
- (D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

8.

Why are the intermediate goods not included in the National Income while measuring National Income?

- (A) To avoid double accounting
- (B) It decreases income
- (C) Intermediate goods are not good
- (D) All of these

Answer: (A) To avoid double accounting

9.

Who had made the first attempt at National Income Accounting?

- (A) Prof. D.R.Gadgill
- (B) Simon Kuznets
- (C) J.M.Keynes
- (D) Gregory King

Answer: (D) Gregory King

10.

Calculation of National Income at Market Prices is known as _____

- (A) Money income
- (B) Real income
- (C) Non-monetary income
- (D) None of these

Answer: (A) Money income

11.

Accounting of National Income at constant prices is known as _____

- (A) Money income
- (B) Real income
- (C) Current income
- (D) Domestic income

Answer: (B) Real income

12.

Which of the following items are excluded from GNP measurement?

- (A) Purely financial transactions
- (B) Transfer of used goods and non-market goods and services
- (C) Illegal activities and the value of leisure
- (D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

13.

The subject of the Study of Macro Economics is:

- (a) The Principle of National Income
- (b) The Principle of Consumer
- (c) The Principle of Producer
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) The Principle of National Income

14.

Macro Economics Studies:

- (a) Employment opportunities in the economy
- (b) Theory of supply of Commodities
- (c) Elasticity of demand in Scooter
- (d) Price of wheat in the market

Answer: (a) Employment opportunities in the economy

15.

General Price Level is studied in:

- (a) Micro Economics
- (b) Macro Economics
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Macro Economics

16.

Employment Theory is related to :

- (a) Static Economics
- (b) Micro Economics
- (c) Macro Economics
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Macro Economics

17.

Increase in Stock of Capital is known as:

- (a) Capital Loss
- (b) Capital Profit
- (c) Capital Formation
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Capital Formation

18.

Which of the following is sPktock ?

- (a) Wealth
- (b) Saving
- (c) Export
- (d) Profit

Answer: (a) Wealt

19.

Which one of the following is included in circular flow?

- (a) Real Flow
- (b) Money Flow
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

20.

Which one of the following is included in 'Stock'?

- (a) Quantity of Money
- (b) Wealth
- (c) Quantity of wheat stored in a warehouse
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

21.

Which one is included inflow ?

- (a) Consumption
- (b) Investment
- (c) Income
- (d) All of these

Answer: (b) Investment

22.

Which of the following is included in real flow?

- (a) Flow of Goods
- (b) Flow of Services
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

23.

Which services are provided by families to a firm?

- (a) Land
- (b) Labour
- (c) Capital and Enterprises
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

24.

Which one is included in the three-sector model?

- (a) Family
- (b) Firm
- (c) Government
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

25.

Which one is included in the four-sector model?

- (a) Family, Firm, Industry
- (b) Family, Firm, Government
- (c) Family, Firm, Government, Foreign Sector
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Family, Firm, Government, Foreign Sector

26.

Which is the equilibrium condition of circular flow in the four sector model?

- (a) $C + I$
- (b) $C + I + G$

- (c) $C + I + G + (X - M)$
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) $C + I + G + (X - M)$

27.

The primary sector includes:

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Retail trading
- (c) Small Industries
- (d) All the these

Answer: (d) All the these

28.

For a four sector or open economy the condition for equilibrium is:

- (a) Savings + taxes + Imports = Investment + govt, expenditure + exports
- (b) Total Leakages = Total Injections
- (c) Aggregate output = Aggregate Expenditure
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

29.

Which service is included in Tertiary Sector?

- (a) Mining
- (b) Construction
- (c) Communication
- (d) Animal Husbandry

Answer: (c) Communication

30.

Which of the following is not flow?

- (a) Capital
- (b) Income
- (c) Investment
- (d) Depreciation

Answer: (a) Capital

31.

The market price of all final goods of a country in a year is known as:

- (a) GDPMP
- (b) GDPFC
- (c) NNPPC
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) GDPMP

32.

Which one is true?

- (a) $GNP = GDP + \text{Depreciation}$
- (b) $NNP = GNP + \text{Depreciation}$
- (c) $NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation}$
- (d) $GNP = NNP - \text{Depreciation}$

Answer: (c) $NNP = GNP - \text{Depreciation}$

33.

$GNP_{Mp} = ?$

- (a) $GDP_{Mp} - \text{Depreciation}$
- (b) $GDP_{Mp} + \text{Net Factor Income from Abroad}$
- (c) $GNP_{Mp} + \text{Subsidy}$
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) $GDP_{Mp} + \text{Net Factor Income from Abroad}$

34.

$NNPMP = ?$

- (a) $GNP_{Mp} - \text{Depreciation}$

- (b) $GNP_{Mp} + \text{Depreciation}$
- (c) $GNP_{Mp} + \text{Indirect Tax}$
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) $GNP_{Mp} - \text{Depreciation}$

35.

Depreciation expenses are included in:

- (a) GNP_{Mp}
- (b) NNP_{Mp}
- (c) NNP_{FC}
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) GNP_{Mp}

36.

$NDP_{FC} = ?$

- (a) $NDP_{MP} - \text{Indirect Tax}$
- (b) $GNP_{MP} - \text{Indirect Tax} + \text{Subsidy}$
- (c) $NDP_{MP} - \text{Subsidy}$
- (d) $NDP_{MP} - \text{Depreciation}$

Answer: (b) $GNP_{MP} - \text{Indirect Tax} + \text{Subsidy}$

37.

Net National Income at Factor Cost is called?

- (a) National Income
- (b) Gross Investment
- (c) Domestic Income
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) National Income

38.

Which one is included in National Income?

- (a) Rent, Wage, Interest
- (b) Rent, Wage, Salary
- (c) Rent, Profit, Interest
- (d) Rent, Wage, Salary, Interest, Profit

Answer: (d) Rent, Wage, Salary, Interest, Profit

39.

What is the consumption of fixed capital called?

- (a) Capital formation
- (b) Depreciation
- (c) Investment
- (d) All of these

Answer: (b) Depreciation

40.

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Disposable Income = Personal Income – Direct Taxes
- (b) Disposable Income = Private Income – Direct Taxes
- (c) Disposable Income = Personal Income – Indirect Taxes
- (d) Disposable Income = Private Income – Indirect Taxes

Answer: (a) Disposable Income = Personal Income – Direct Taxes

41.

If for a country net factor income from abroad is negative then:

- (a) $GDP < GNP$
- (b) $GDP > GNP$
- (c) $GDP \geq GNP$
- (d) $GDP = GNP$

Answer: (b) $GDP > GNP$

42.

The market value of all final goods and services produced in an economy over a year is called :

- (a) Gross National Product
- (b) National Income
- (c) Gross Domestic Product
- (d) Net National Product

Answer: (c) Gross Domestic Product

43.

Which method is adopted in measuring National Income?

- (a) Production Method
- (b) Income Method
- (c) Expenditure Method
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

44.

Which sector is included in an economy?

- (a) Primary
- (b) Secondary
- (c) Tertiary
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

45.

Which of the following is not included in the calculation of Gross National Product?

- (a) Purchase and Sale of Old commodities
- (b) Intermediate Commodities
- (c) (a) and (b) both
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) (a) and (b) both

46.

Which one of the following services are included in the Secondary Sector?

- (a) Insurance
- (b) Manufacturing
- (c) Trade
- (d) Banking

Answer: (b) Manufacturing

47.

Which one is included in Primary Sector?

- (a) Land
- (b) Forest
- (c) Mining
- (d) All these

Answer: (d) All these

48.

To include the value of goods or services more than one time while calculating National Income is called :

- (a) Single Counting
- (b) Double Counting
- (c) Multiple Counting
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Double Counting

49.

Which one is a component of profit?

- (a) Dividend
- (b) Undistributed Profit
- (c) Corporate Profit Tax
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

50.

Which one is included in National Income?

- (a) Transfer Earnings
- (b) Sale proceeds of Shares and Bonds
- (c) Black Money
- (d) None of the Above

Answer: (d) None of the Above

51.

Which one is included in the calculation of National Income?

- (a) New Final Goods and Services
- (b) Earned Income of Indian Companies in Abroad
- (c) Expenses made by Foreign Tourists in the country
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

52.

Which one is the limitation of Macro Economics?

- (a) Collective Economic Paradox
- (b) Ignores Individual Units
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

53.

Macro-economics is the study of:

- (a) Principle or Theories of national income
- (b) Consumer's theory
- (c) Production theory
- (d) None of these.

Answer: (a) Principle or Theories of national income

54.

Out of the following which is not a flow:

- (a) Capital
- (b) Income
- (c) Investment
- (d) Depreciation.

Answer: (a) Capital

55.

From the following which method is used for measuring national income:

- (a) Production method
- (b) Income method
- (c) Expenditure method
- (d) All of the above.

Answer: (d) All of the above.

56.

Which of the following is included in the primary sector:

- (a) Land
- (b) Forest
- (c) Mines
- (d) All of the above.

Answer: (d) All of the above

57.

Total national income divided by total population is known as:

- (a) Private income
- (b) Personal income
- (c) Personal spendable income
- (d) Per capita income.

Answer: (d) Per capita income

58.

Production enterprises are divided in:

- (a) Two sectors
- (b) Three sectors
- (c) Four sectors
- (d) Five sectors.

Answer: (b) Three sectors

Fill in the blanks:

1.

_____ income is the value of current income at base-year prices.

Answer: Real

2.

_____ flow shows flow of goods and services across different sectors.

Answer: Real

3.

_____ sector is also known as the service sector.

Answer: Tertiary

4.

_____ is an economic variable that is measured over a specific period of time. It is a dynamic concept.

Answer: Flow

5.

_____ is the loss of value of fixed assets due to normal wear and tear.

Answer: Depreciation

6.

Environmental pollution caused by industries is a _____ externality.

Answer: negative

7.

_____ are the economic assistance given by the government for the general welfare.

Answer: Subsidies

8.

Investment refers to addition to the _____ of an economy. For example purchase of machinery, construction of the metro.

Answer: capital stock

9.

Nominal GDP is the value of GDP at _____ prices.

Answer: current

10.

_____ means estimating the value of goods and services more than once.

Answer: Double counting

11.

Agriculture is included in the..... sector.

Answer: Primary

12.
Pigou has divided welfare into parts.

Answer: Two

13.
Chinese product is included in area of the economy.

Answer: Secondary

14.
National income in India is calculated by.....

Answer: Central statistical organisation

15.
The total value of all final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country during an accounting year is known as

Answer: GDP

16.
..... is an index of economic development of the country.

Answer: National income.

State true or false:

1.
As compared to developed countries, India's per capita income is quite less.

Answer: True

2.
Black money has given birth to a parallel economy in the country.

Answer: True

3.
The major contribution to India's national income is from the secondary sector.

Answer: False

4.
Electricity, LPG, and water supply are included in the primary sector.

Answer: False

5.
Income from gifts is included in the national income.

Answer: False

6.
The sale of second-hand goods is not included in the national income.

Answer: True

Match the following:

Question 1.

'A'	'B'
1. Fish culture	(a) Tertiary sector
2. Highest contribution in national income	(b) Year 1952
3. National income committee was established in	(c) Mixed method
4. National income calculation is done by	(d) Year 1949
5. Establishment of C.S.O.	(e) Primary sector.

Answer:

'A'	'B'
1. Fish culture	(e) Primary sector.
2. Highest contribution in national income	(a) Tertiary sector
3. National income committee was established in	(d) Year 1949
4. National income calculation is done by	(c) Mixed method
5. Establishment of C.S.O.	(b) Year 1952

Question 2.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Real flow	(A) Imports, savings, etc.
2. Money flow	(B) Exports, investments, etc.
3. Examples of injections	(C) Balance in the bank account as of January 1st, 2019
4. Examples of leakages	(D) Income per Month
5. Examples of stock	(E) Income from a self-employed person
6. Examples of flow	(F) GNP at constant prices
7. GDP _{MP}	(G) The flow of goods and services
8. Mixed-income	(H) GDP _{FC} + NIT – Subsidies
9. Change in the stock	(I) Depreciation
10. Nominal GNP	(J) The flow of money across different sectors
11. Real GNP	(K) Closing stock – opening stock
12. Consumption of fixed capital	(L) GNP at current prices

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Real flow	(G) The flow of goods and services
2. Money flow	(J) The flow of money across different sectors
3. Examples of injections	(B) Exports, investments, etc.
4. Examples of leakages	(A) Imports, savings, etc.
5. Examples of stock	(C) Balance in the bank account as of January 1st, 2019
6. Examples of flow	(D) Income per Month
7. GDP _{MPP}	(H) GDP _{FC} + NIT – Subsidies
8. Mixed-income	(E) Income from a self-employed person
9. Change in the stock	(K) Closing stock – opening stock
10. Nominal GNP	(L) GNP at current prices
11. Real GNP	(F) GNP at constant prices
12. Consumption of fixed capital	(I) Depreciation

Multiple choice questions

1. Net National product at factor cost is also known as
(a) National Income (b) Domestic Income (c) Per capita Income (d) Salary.
2. Primary sector is
(a) Industry (b) Trade (c) Agriculture (d) Construction.
3. National income is measured by using methods.
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Five (d) Four
4. Income method is measured by summing up of all forms of
(a) Revenue (b) Taxes (c) expenditure (d) Income
5. Which is the largest figure?
(a) Disposable income (b) Personal Income (c) NNP (d) GNP
6. Expenditure method is used to estimate national income in
(a) Construction sector (b) Agricultural Sector (c) Service sector (d) Banking sector
7. Tertiary sector is also called as sector
(a) Service (b) Income (c) Industrial (d) Production
8. National income is a measure of the performance of an economy.
(a) Industrial (b) Agricultural (c) Economic (d) Consumption
9. Per capita income is obtained by dividing the National income by
(a) Production (b) Population of a country (c) Expenditure (d) GNP
10. $GNP = \text{.....} + \text{Net factor income from abroad.}$
(a) NNP (b) NDP (c) GDP (d) Personal income
11. NNP stands for
(a) Net National Product (b) National Net product (c) National Net Provident (d) Net National Provident
12. is deducted from gross value to get the net value.
(a) Income (b) Depreciation (c) Expenditure (d) Value of final goods
13. The financial year in India is
(a) April 1 to March 31 (b) March 1 to April 30 (c) March 1 to March 16 (d) January 1 to December 31

14. When net factor income from abroad is deducted from NNP, the net value is
- (a) Gross National Product (b) Disposable Income (c) Net Domestic Product (d) Personal Income
15. The value of NNP at production point is called
- (a) NNP at factor cost (b) NNP at market cost (c) GNP at factor cost (d) Per capita income
16. The average income of the country is
- (a) Personal Income (b) Per capita income (c) Inflation Rate (d) Disposal Income
17. The value of national income adjusted for inflation is called
- (a) Inflation Rate (b) Disposal Income (c) GNP (d) Real national income
18. Which is a flow concept ?
- (a) Number of shirts (b) Total wealth (c) Monthly income (d) Money supply
19. PQLI is the indicator of
- (a) Economic growth (b) Economic welfare (c) Economic progress (d) Economic development
20. The largest proportion of national income comes from
- (a) Private sector (b) Local sector (c) Public sector (d) None of the above

Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	c	b	d	d	a	a	c	b	c
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a	b	a	c	a	b	d	c	b	a

Important Questions for CBSE Class 12 Economics Chapter 2 - National Income Accounting

This article contains the most important questions along with the answers for CBSE [Class 12 Economics](#) Chapter 2 – National Income Accounting, which is curated by the expert Economics teachers from the latest version of CBSE (NCERT) books.

CBSE Class 12 Macroeconomics Chapter-2 Important Questions

1

Select the meaning of non-market activities from the following options

- a. Production
- b. Non-marketable
- c. Involuntary
- d. Economic

: b. Non-marketable

2

What is real flow?

: Real flow is the flow of services and goods between different sectors of an economy. For instance, flow sector services flow from the household to the enterprise and then vice versa, i.e., from the enterprise to the household again.

3

Differentiate between personal income and private income.

: Mentioned below are the points of differences between personal income and private income:

Personal income	Private income
It is the sum total of earned and transfer incomes received by the individuals from the income sources involved within and outside the nation. Personal income is calculated as follows: Personal income = Private income – Corporate tax – Corporate savings (undistributed profits)	It can be contemplated as the factor and transfer of the income received from all the private sources within and outside the country.

4

Calculate the net value added at the market price of a firm:

Items	Amount
Sale	400
Change in stock	-20
Depreciation	30
Net indirect taxes	40
Purchase of machinery	200
Purchase of an intermediate product	250

Answer:

Value of output = Sale + Change in stock

= 400 + (-) 20

= 380

Gross value added at MP = Value of output – Purchase of an intermediate product

= 380 – 250 = 130/-

Net value added at MP = Gross value added at MP – Depreciation

= 130 – 30 = 100/-

Thus, the final answer = ₹ 100/-

5

Nominal GNP is the same as,

- a. GNP at constant prices
- b. Real GNP
- c. GNP at current prices
- d. GNP less net factor income from abroad

: c. GNP at current prices

6

What must be added to the domestic factor income to avail national income?

: Net factor income from abroad must be added to the domestic factor income to avail national income.

7

Define real GNP.

: Gross national product calculated at constant prices i.e., via base year price is known as real GNP in economics

8

Which of the following is an example of transfer payment:

- a. Free meals in the company canteen
- b. Employers’ contribution to social security
- c. Retirement pension
- d. Old-age pension

: d. Old age pension

9

Calculate the nominal income and private income from the following data.

Contents	₹. (in crores)
Net current transfers from the rest of the world	10
Private final consumption expenditure	600
National debt interest	15
Net exports	-20
Current transfers from the government	5
Net domestic product at factor cost accruing to the government	25

Government final consumption expenditure	100
Net indirect tax	30
Net domestic capital formation	70
Net factor income from abroad	10

Answer:

National income = [Private final consumption expenditure + Government final consumption expenditure + Net domestic capital formation + Net exports + Net factor income from abroad – Net indirect tax]

$$= 600 + 100 + 70 + (-20) + 10 - 30$$

$$= 780 - 50$$

$$= 730 \text{ crores}$$

Private income = NNP – Net domestic product at factor cost accruing to government + Transfer payments + National debt interest

$$= 730 - 25 + (10+5) + 15$$

$$= 760 - 25$$

$$= 735 \text{ crores}$$

10

Providing the reason, explain whether the following are included in the domestic product of India.

- Profits earned by a branch of the foreign bank in India

: Profits earned by a branch of the foreign bank in India will be included in the domestic income of India because the profits are earned within the domestic territory of India

Important Topics in Economics:

- [Consumer Protection Act](#)
- [What is Demand?](#)
- [Circular Flow of Income](#)
- [Consumer Equilibrium](#)
- [Central Problems of an Economy](#)

11

Providing the reason, explain whether the following will be included in the domestic product of India.

- Payment of salaries to its staff by an embassy located in New Delhi

: Payment of salaries to its staff by an embassy located in New Delhi will not be involved in the domestic income of India as it is not a part of the domestic territory of India

12

Providing the reason, explain whether the following will be included in the domestic product of India.

- Interest received by an Indian resident from its abroad firms

: Interest received by an Indian resident from its abroad firms will not be included in the domestic income of India because it is the factor income from abroad.

13

Microeconomics is different from macroeconomics because:

- Microeconomics deals with economic behaviour
- Microeconomics deals with individual behaviour
- Microeconomics deals with prices only
- Microeconomics deals with the government's decisions

: b. Microeconomics deals with individual behaviour

14

Which of the following is an example of macroeconomics?

- Price determination
- Consumer's equilibrium
- Producer's equilibrium
- Inflation

: d. Inflation

15

What is national disposable income?

: National disposable income is the type of an income that is obtainable to the whole economy for the spending purpose or for disposition.

It is computed as, $NNP + \text{Net current transfers from abroad (NDI)}$

Chapter 3

Money and Banking

1.

What is the defect of the barter system?

- Lack of double coincidence of wants
- Difficulty in the measurement of value
- Difficulty in store of value
- All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

2.

Which of the following is the credit money?

- Cheque and draft
- Promissory note
- Exchange note
- All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

3.

Which among the following is the near money?

- (A) Bonds
- (B) Insurance policy
- (C) Securities
- (D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

4.
Which of the following is the feature of money?

- (A) General acceptability
- (B) Homogeneous unit
- (C) Liquid asset
- (D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

5.
In order to encourage investment in the economy, the Central Bank may _____

- (A) Reduce Cash Reserve Ratio
- (B) Increase Cash Reserve Ratio
- (C) Sell Government securities in the open market
- (D) Increase Bank Rate

Answer: (A) Reduce Cash Reserve Ratio

6.
Institution that accepts deposits for lending purpose is known as _____

- (A) Commercial Bank
- (B) Central Bank
- (C) Government
- (D) Public

Answer: (A) Commercial Bank

7.
Which of the following is the function of a commercial bank?

- (A) Accepting deposits
- (B) Credit creation
- (C) Agency function
- (D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

8.
The central bank can increase the availability of credit by:

- (A) Rasing repo rate
- (B) Raising reverse repo rate
- (C) Buying government securities
- (D) Selling government securities

Answer: (D) Selling government securities

9.
Giving permission to withdraw money by an amount more than deposited to is known as _____

- (A) Advance
- (B) Overdraft
- (C) Loan
- (D) None of these

Answer: (B) Overdraft

10.

What are the alternative measures of money supply in India?

- (A) M1
- (B) M2
- (C) M3 and M4
- (D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

11.

Who circulates all mint and one rupee notes in India?

- (A) Ministry of Finance
- (B) RBI
- (C) Ministry of External Affairs
- (D) State Government

Answer: (A) Ministry of Finance

12.

Which of the following is the narrow measure of the money supply?

- (A) M2
- (B) M3
- (C) M1
- (D) M4

Answer: (C) M1

13.

When was the minimum reserve system started in India?

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1948
- (C) 1951
- (D) 1957

Answer: (D) 1957

14.

Which is the most liquid measure of the money supply?

- (A) M4
- (B) M3
- (C) M2
- (D) M1

Answer: (D) M1

15.

High Powered Money includes:

- (A) C + DD + OD
- (B) C + R + OD
- (C) C + R + TD
- (D) C + DD + TD

Answer: (B) C + R + OD

16.

Indian Monetary System is based on _____

- (A) Paper Standard
- (B) Metallic Standard
- (C) Gold Standard
- (D) Credit Money Standard

Answer: (A) Paper Standard

17.

Which of the following is the apex bank of India?

- (A) RBI
- (B) SBI
- (C) SBP
- (D) PNB

Answer: (A) RBI

18.

Who has the right of note issue?

- (A) Central Bank
- (B) Commercial Bank
- (C) Government
- (D) Co-operative Bank

Answer: (A) Central Bank

19.

Which of the following is the function of a Central bank?

- (A) Issue of notes
- (B) Banker to the Government and Banks
- (C) Supply and control of money
- (D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

20.

The ratio of total deposits that a commercial bank has to keep with RBI is called:

- (A) Statutory liquidity ratio
- (B) Deposit ratio
- (C) Cash reserve ratio
- (D) Legal reserve ratio

Answer: (C) Cash reserve ratio

21.

Demand deposits include

- (A) Saving account deposits and fixed deposits
- (B) Saving account deposits and current account deposits
- (C) Current account deposits and fixed deposits
- (D) All type of deposits

Answer: (B) Saving account deposits and current account deposits

22.

What are the necessary conditions of the Barter System?

- (a) Limited Needs
- (b) Limited Exchange Area
- (c) Economically Backward Society
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

23.

What are the advantages of the Barter System?

- (a) Simple System
- (b) More Mutual Co-operation
- (c) No Economic Disparities
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

24.

Which one is the difficulty of the Barter System?

- (a) Lack of Double Coincidence
- (b) Difficulty of Division of the Goods
- (c) Lack of General Acceptable Measure of Value
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

25.

Which is the correct order of money evolution?

- (a) Commodity Money, Paper Money, Metal Money
- (b) Commodity Money, Metal Money, Paper Money, Credit Money
- (c) Credit Money, Metal Money, Paper Money
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Commodity Money, Metal Money, Paper Money, Credit Money

26.

"Money is what money does." Who said it?

- (a) Hartley Withers
- (b) Hawtrey
- (c) Thomas
- (d) Keynes

Answer: (a) Hartley Withers

27.

Which one is included in the primary function of money?

- (a) Medium of Exchange
- (b) Measure of Value
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Store of Value

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

28.

Which one is included in the secondary function of money?

- (a) To make Deferred Payments
- (b) Store of Value
- (c) Transfer of Value
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

29.

"Money is a pivot around which the whole economy clusters." Who said it?

- (a) Keynes
- (b) Robertson
- (c) Marshall
- (d) Hawtrey

Answer: (c) Marshall

30.

The function of money is:

- (a) Medium of Exchange
- (b) Measure of Value

- (c) Store of Value
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

31.

The functions of money include:

- (a) Value determination
- (b) Store of value
- (c) Means of exchange
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

32.

Money is a matter which is:

- (a) a measure of value
- (b) accepted as a means of exchange
- (c) used to store wealth
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

33.

By supply of money we mean :

- (a) Money deposited in the bank
- (b) Money available with the public
- (c) Deposits with post office savings bank
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

34.

Which of the following is not a function of money?

- (a) Medium of exchange
- (b) Price stability
- (c) Store of value
- (d) Unit of account

Answer: (b) Price stability

35.

Which one is the Bank of the Public?

- (a) Commercial Bank
- (b) Central Bank
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Commercial Bank

36.

The primary function of Commercial Bank is?

- (a) Accepting Deposits
- (b) Advancing Loans
- (c) Credit Creation
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

37.

Deposits accepted by the Commercial Banks:

- (a) Current Deposits

- (b) Saving Deposits
- (c) Time Deposits
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

38.

What type of loan is advanced by Commercial Banks?

- (a) Cash Credit
- (b) Overdraft
- (c) Loan and Advance
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

39.

Which function is the Secondary Function of Commercial Banks?

- (a) Agency Function
- (b) General Utility Function
- (c) Social Function
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

40.

Which is the Agency Function of Commercial Banks?

- (a) Advancing Loans
- (b) Accepting Deposits
- (c) Act as Trustee
- (d) Locker Facility

Answer: (c) Act as Trustee

41.

Credit Multiplier is:

- (a) $1/\text{CRR}$
- (b) $\text{cash} \times 1/\text{CRR}$
- (c) $\text{Cash} \times \text{CRR}$
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) $1/\text{CRR}$

42.

Credit money is increased when CRR:

- (a) Falls
- (b) Rises
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Falls

43.

The full form of ATM is:

- (a) Any Time Money
- (b) All Time Money
- (c) Automated Teller Machine
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: (c) Automated Teller Machine

44.

The main function of a commercial bank is:

- (a) Credit control
- (b) Loaning to other banks
- (c) Accept deposits from customers
- (d) All the above

Answer: (c) Accept deposits from customers

45.

What is the Central Bank of India?

- (a) Commercial Bank
- (b) Central Bank
- (c) Private Bank
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Commercial Bank

46.

Commercial banks:

- (a) Issue currency notes
- (b) Accepts deposits from customers
- (c) Provide loans to customers
- (d) Only (b) and (c)

Answer: (d) Only (b) and (c)

47.

What is true for the Central Bank?

- (a) Apex Bank of the Country
- (b) Ownership of the Government
- (c) Regulates the entire banking system in the country
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

48.

Central Bank of India is:

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) Central Bank of India
- (d) Bank of India

Answer: (a) Reserve Bank of India

49.

Which of the following is the function of the Central Bank?

- (a) Monopoly of Note Issue
- (b) Banker of the Government
- (c) Custodian of Foreign Exchange Reserves
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

50.

Which type of currency is issued by Central Bank?

- (a) Currency
- (b) Credit Money
- (c) Coins
- (d) All of these

Answer: (a) Currency

51.

Which is the major objective of credit control?

- (a) To maintain Price Stability
- (b) To stabilize Exchange Rate
- (c) To production and Employment
- (d) All the above

Answer: (b) To stabilize Exchange Rate

52.

Which one is true?

- (a) Bank rate is a rate at which Central Bank is ready to give credit to commercial banks
- (b) Bank rate and interest rates are different
- (c) Bank rate is the discount rate of the Central Bank
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

53.

Which is not a quantitative method of credit control?

- (a) Bank Rate
- (b) Moral Suasion
- (c) Open Market Operations
- (d) Change in CRR

Answer: (b) Moral Suasion

54.

Every bank is required to maintain a fixed percentage of its assets in the form of cash is called:

- (a) Cash Reserve Ratio
- (b) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Statutory Liquidity Ratio

55.

Reserve Bank of India was established in :

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1935
- (c) 1937
- (d) 1945

Answer: (b) 1935

56.

Monetary policy is related with:

- (a) Public Expenditure
- (b) Taxes
- (c) Public Debt
- (d) Open market operations

Answer: (d) Open market operations

57.

Which of the following issue paper currency in the country?

- (a) Commercial Bank
- (b) Central Bank
- (c) World Bank
- (d) Industrial Bank

Answer: (b) Central Bank

58.

The central bank controls credit through:

- (a) Bank rate
- (b) Open market
- (c) CRR
- (d) All the above

Answer: (a) Bank rate

59.

Which of the following is a qualitative method of credit control?

- (a) Variation in cash reserve ratio of banks
- (b) Restriction on consumer credit
- (c) Open market operations
- (d) Variation in bank rate

Answer: (b) Restriction on consumer credit

60.

The major objectives of monetary policy is/are:

- (a) Increase in output and employment
- (b) Stability in the foreign exchange rate
- (c) Price stability
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

61.

Who regulates the money supply?

- (a) Govt, of India
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) Commercial Bank
- (d) Planning Commission

Answer: (b) Reserve Bank of India

62.

With which Narsimham Committee is related to?

- (a) Tax Reforms
- (b) Banking Reforms
- (c) Agriculture Reforms
- (d) Infrastructure Reforms

Answer: (b) Banking Reforms

63.

In which year the second Narsimham Committee was constituted?

- (a) 1978
- (b) 1991
- (c) 1997
- (d) 1998

Answer: (d) 1998

64.

Banking Ombudsman Scheme was announced in the year:

- (a) 1990
- (b) 1995

- (c) 1997
- (d) 2000

Answer: (b) 1995

65.
Which was included in the purview of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme?
- (a) All Scheduled Banks
 - (b) Co-operative Banks
 - (c) Commerical Banks
 - (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

66.
Which committee was constituted for suggesting consumer service improvements in banks?
- (a) Raja Chelliah Committee
 - (b) Goiporia Committee
 - (c) Verma Committee
 - (d) Chakrabarty Committee

Answer: (b) Goiporia Committee

67.
For revival and restructuring of weak banks of the public sector, which committee was constituted?
- (a) Verma Committee
 - (b) Goiporia Committee
 - (c) Rekhi Committee
 - (d) Narsimham Committee

Answer: (a) Verma Committee

68.
RBI announced the guidelines to issue licenses to new banks of the private sector on:
- (a) January 22, 1993
 - (b) March 15, 1995
 - (c) April 1, 1999
 - (d) None of these

Answer: (a) January 22, 1993

69.
Who is the custodian of the Indian Banking system?
- (a) Reserve Bank of India
 - (b) State Bank of India
 - (c) Unit Trust of India
 - (d) LIC of India

Answer: (a) Reserve Bank of India

70.
Banking Sector Reforms in India began in:
- (a) 1969
 - (b) 1981
 - (c) 1991
 - (d) 2001

Answer: (c) 1991

71.
14 big scheduled commercial banks in India were nationalised in:
- (a) 1949

- (b) 1955
- (c) 1969
- (d) 2000

Answer: (c) 1969

72.

Which is associated with reforms in the banking sector?

- (a) Year 1991
- (b) Narsimham Committee
- (c) Y.V. Reddy Committee
- (d) Only (a) and (b)

Answer: (d) Only (a) and (b)

73.

"Money is what money does". Who said this:

- (a) Hartley Withers
- (b) Harte
- (c) Prof. Thomas
- (d) Keynes

Answer: (a) Hartley Withers

74.

The function of money is:

- (a) Medium of exchange
- (b) Measure of value
- (c) Store of value
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (a) Medium of exchange

75.

The meaning of money supply is:

- (a) Money deposits in the bank
- (b) Cash available with public
- (c) Savings in the post office
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above.

76.

What is the Central Bank of India:

- (a) Commercial Banks
- (b) Central Bank
- (c) Private Bank
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Commercial Banks

77.

Through which method we can withdraw money from the bank:

- (a) Drawing letter
- (b) Cheque
- (c) A.T.M.
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above.

78.

Who is the guardian of the Indian Banking System:

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) State Bank of India
- (c) Unit Trust of India
- (d) Life Insurance Company of India.

Answer: (a) Reserve Bank of India

79.

Narasimham Committee is related to what:

- (a) Improvement in Taxation
- (b) Improvement in Banking
- (c) Improvement in Agriculture
- (d) Improvement in Infrastructure

Answer: (b) Improvement in Banking

Fill in the blanks:

1.
The exchange of goods for goods is called _____ exchange.

Answer: barter

2.
_____ is a narrow concept of money.

Answer: M1

3.
_____ is a broad concept of money.

Answer: M3

4.
_____ are the deposits which are payable by the banks to the customers after a fixed period.

Answer: Time deposits

5.
Currency money is also known as _____ money.

Answer: fiat

6.
Supply of money is a _____ concept.

Answer: stock

7.
The money multiplier is the rate of change in _____ due to initial deposits.

Answer: money supply

8.
Currency with public means _____ and _____ with the public outside the bank.

Answer: coins, currency notes

9.
_____ is the Central Bank of India.

Answer: RBI

10.
Commercial banks are an important source of _____ in the economy.

[Answer:](#) money supply

11.
Banks serve as a channel between _____ and investors.

[Answer:](#) depositors

12.
Two essential functions of a bank are accepting deposit and _____

[Answer:](#) advancing loan

13.
The Central Bank is the apex institution of the _____ system.

[Answer:](#) Monetary

14.
Bank rate is the _____ instrument of Central Bank.

[Answer:](#) Quantitative

15.
Central Bank of India is.....

[Answer:](#) Reserve Bank of India

16.
Bank rate is also known as.....

[Answer:](#) Redemption

17.
The bank generates..... deposits in credit creation.

[Answer:](#) Derivative

18.
When CRR decreases, credit creation.....

[Answer:](#) Increases

19.
The measure of deferred payment is function of money.

[Answer:](#) Secondary

20.
Medium of exchange is function of money.

[Answer:](#) Primary

21.
The static and dynamic function of money is divided by.....

[Answer:](#) Paul Einzig

[State true or false:](#)

1.
Money as a medium of exchange solves the problem of lack of double coincidence of want.

Answer: True

2.
Legal tender money has a legal sanction behind it by the government.

Answer: True

3.
M1 includes saving deposits of post office savings banks.

Answer: False

4.
The money supply is a flow variable.

Answer: False

5.
Commercial Bank plays no role in stock of money supply in the economy.

Answer: False

6.
Credit money is money received as credit from banks.

Answer: False

7.
Commercial banks do not create money.

Answer: False

8.
Bank rate is a qualitative method of credit control.

Answer: False

9.
There is an inverse relation between LRR and the size of the money multiplier.

Answer: True

10.
Money is needed for day-to-day transactions.

Answer: True

11.
The precautionary demand for money increases with the proportionate increase in income.

Answer: True

12.
Reserve Bank of India provides loans to the public.

Answer: False

13.
Along with the Reserve Bank of India, Commercial banks are also authorized to issue currency.

Answer: False

14.
Reliable money also includes cheques.

Answer: False

15.
Reserve Bank of India cannot become the owner of any real estate.

Answer: True

Match the following:

Question 1.

'A'	'B'
1. Primary function of money	(a) Paper money
2. Indian Rupee is	(b) Bad master
3. An institution which deals with money	(c) Measure of value
4. RBI established on	(d) Bank
5. Money is a good servant but	(e) 1 April 1935.

Answer:

'A'	'B'
1. Primary function of money	(c) Measure of value
2. Indian Rupee is	(a) Paper money
3. An institution which deals with money	(d) Bank
4. RBI established on	(e) 1 April 1935.
5. Money is a good servant but	(b) Bad master

Question 2.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Fiat money	(A) Reserve Bank of India
2. Legal tender	(B) Banking through electronic media
3. Apex bank of India	(C) Must be accepted as a medium of exchange
4. Central bank in India	(D) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
5. E-banking	(E) Circulated with the order of government
6. SLR	(F) Cash Reserve Ratio
7. CRR	(G) Issuing notes
8. Bank rate	(H) The central bank of India
9. Function of commercial bank	(I) Determined by the central bank
10. Function of the central bank	(J) Accepting deposits

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Fiat money	(E) Circulated with the order of government
2. Legal tender	(C) Must be accepted as a medium of exchange
3. Apex bank of India	(H) The central bank of India
4. Central bank in India	(A) Reserve Bank of India
5. E-banking	(B) Banking through electronic media
6. SLR	(D) Statutory Liquidity Ratio
7. CRR	(F) Cash Reserve Ratio
8. Bank rate	(I) Determined by the central bank
9. Function of commercial bank	(J) Accepting deposits
10. Function of the central bank	(G) Issuing notes

1. A Bank is a
 - a) Financial institution b) Corporate c) An Industry d) Service institutions
2. A Commercial Bank is an institutions that provides services
 - a) Accepting deposits b) Providing loans c) Both a and b d) None of the above
3. The Functions of commercial banks are broadly classified into
 - a) Primary Functions b) Secondary functions c) Other functions d) a, b, and c
4. Bank credit refers to
 - a) Bank Loans b) Advances c) Bank loans and advances d) Borrowings
5. Credit creation means.
 - a) Multiplication of loans and advances b) Revenue c) Expenditure d) Debt
6. NBFIs do not have.
 - a) Banking license b) government approval c) Money market approval d) Finance ministry approval
7. Central bank is ----- authority of any country.
 - a) Monetary b) Fiscal c) Wage d) National Income
8. Who will act as the banker to the Government of India?
 - a) SBI b) NABARD c) ICICI d) RBI
9. Lender of the last resort is one of the functions of.
 - a) Central Bank b) Commercial banks c) Land Development Banks d) Co-operative banks
10. Bank Rate means.
 - a) Re-discounting the first class securities b) Interest rate c) Exchange rate d) Growth rate
11. Repo Rate means.
 - a) Rate at which the Commercial Banks are willing to lend to RBI
 - b) Rate at which the RBI is willing to lend to commercial banks
 - c) Exchange rate of the foreign bank
 - d) Growth rate of the economy
12. Moral suasion refers.

a) Optimization b) Maximization c) Persuasion d) Minimization

13. ARDC started functioning from

a) June 3, 1963 b) July 3, 1963 c) June 1, 1963 d) July 1, 1963

14. NABARD was set up in.

a) July 1962 b) July 1972 c) July 1982 d) July 1992

15. EXIM bank was established in.

a) June 1982 b) April 1982 c) May 1982 d) March 1982

16. The State Financial Corporation Act was passed by

a) Government of India b) Government of Tamilnadu c) Government of Union Territories d) Local Government.

17. Monetary policy his formulated by.

a) Co-operative banks b) Commercial banks c) Central Bank d) Foreign banks

18. Online Banking is also known as.

a) E-Banking b) Internet Banking c) RTGS d) NEFT

19. Expansions of ATM.

a) Automated Teller Machine b) Adjustment Teller Machine c) Automatic Teller mechanism d) Any Time Money

20. 2016 Demonetization of currency includes denominations of

a) ₹500 and ₹1000

b) ₹1000 and ₹2000

c) ₹200 and ₹500

d) All the above

Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
a	c	d	c	a	a	a	d	a	a
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
b	c	d	c	d	a	c	b	a	a

Chapter 4

Determination of Income and Employment

1.

What is the shape of the Keynesian Aggregate Supply before the level of full employment is attained?

- (A) Perfectly inelastic
- (B) Perfectly elastic
- (C) Unitary elastic
- (D) More elastic

Answer: (B) Perfectly elastic

2.

According to classical economists, real wage rate is _____ to the Marginal Productivity of Labour.

- (A) Equal
- (B) More
- (C) Less
- (D) None of these

Answer: (A) Equal

3.

What is the cause of Keynesian perfectly elastic Aggregate Supply curve?

- (A) Wage price rigidity
- (B) Constant Marginal Product of Labour
- (C) Both of these
- (D) None of these

Answer: (C) Both of these

4.

According to classical economists, there always exists _____ equilibrium in the economy.

- (A) Full employment
- (B) Underemployment
- (C) Over full employment
- (D) None of these

Answer: (A) Full employment

5.

What will be APC when $APS = 0$?

- (A) One
- (B) Zero
- (C) Two
- (D) Infinite

Answer: (A) One

6.

If the income is ₹ 400 crores and consumption is ₹ 250 crores, what will be the APC?

- (A) 0.67
- (B) 0.63
- (C) 0.60
- (D) 0.58

Answer: (B) 0.63

7.

What is a fiscal measure of correcting deficient demand?

- (A) Increase in public expenditure and decrease in taxes
- (B) Decrease in public debt
- (C) Deficit financing
- (D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

8.

Which is the measure of correcting excess demand?

- (A) Deficit financing
- (B) Reduction in taxes
- (C) Increase in public expenditure
- (D) Increase in public debt

Answer: (D) Increase in public debt

9.

Suppose in a hypothetical economy, the income rises from ₹ 5,000 crores to ₹ 6,000 crores. As a result, the consumption expenditure rises from ₹ 4,000 crores to ₹ 4,600 crores. Marginal propensity to consume in such a case would be _____

- (A) 0.8
- (B) 0.4
- (C) 0.2
- (D) 0.6

Answer: (D) 0.6

10.

On the basis of government law, the compulsory payment made by the public is known as _____

- (A) Expenditure
- (B) Investment
- (C) Tax
- (D) Subsidy

Answer: (C) Tax

11.

Which among is the direct tax?

- (A) Income tax
- (B) Gift and Corporation tax
- (C) Wealth tax
- (D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

12.

The value of multiplier is:

- (A) $1/MPC$
- (B) $1/MPS$
- (C) $1/(1-MPS)$
- (D) $1/MPC-1$

Answer: (B) $1/MPS$

13.

If $MPC = 1$, the value of the multiplier is:

- (A) 0
- (B) 1
- (C) Between 0 and 1
- (D) Infinity

Answer: (D) Infinity

14.

Aggregate demand can be increased by:

- (A) increasing bank rate
- (B) selling govt, securities by RBI
- (C) increasing cash reserve ratio
- (D) none of these

Answer: (D) None of these

15.

If the marginal propensity to consume is greater than the marginal propensity to save, the value of the multiplier will be

- (A) greater than 2
- (B) less than 2
- (C) equal to 2
- (D) equal to 5

Answer: (A) greater than 2

16.

Supply creates its own Demand. Who gave this law?

- (a) J.B.Say
- (b) J.S.Mill
- (c) Keynes
- (d) Ricardo

Answer: (a) J.B.Say

17.

Who is the author of the book 'General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money'?

- (a) A.C. Pigou
- (b) Malthus
- (c) J.M. Keynes
- (d) Marshall

Answer: (c) J.M. Keynes

18.

Which of the following is true for the Classical Theory of Employment?

- (a) State of full employment in the economy
- (b) No possibility of over-or under-production in the economy
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

19.

On which factor Keynesian Theory of Employment depends?

- (a) Effective Demand
- (b) Supply
- (c) Production Efficiency
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Effective Demand

20.

Which is the determining factor for investment?

- (a) Marginal Efficiency of Capital
- (b) Interest Rate

- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

21.

According to Keynes, investment implies:

- (a) Financial Investment
- (b) Real Investment
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Real Investment

22.

With the increase in investment, MEC:

- (a) Rises
- (b) Falls
- (c) Remains Constant
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Falls

23.

Which of the following is a Real Investment?

- (a) Purchasing of a Share
- (b) Purchasing of Old Factory
- (c) Construction of Buildings
- (d) Opening Deposit Account in the Bank

Answer: (c) Construction of Buildings

24.

$APC + APS = ?$

- (a) ?
- (b) 2
- (c) 1
- (d) 0

Answer: (b) 2

25.

$MPC = MPS = ?$

- (a) ?
- (b) 2
- (c) 1
- (d) 0

Answer: (c) 1

26.

Which of the following is true?

- (a) $MPC + MPS = 0$
- (b) $MPC + MPS < 1$
- (c) $MPC + MPS = 1$
- (d) $MPC + MPS > 1$

Answer: (c) $MPC + MPS = 1$

27.

The main component of aggregate demand is:

- (a) Individual consumption

- (b) Public consumption
- (c) Investment
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

28.

Who is the writer of the book, "Trained Economic Politique"?

- (a) Pigour
- (b) J.B. Say
- (c) Keynes
- (d) Ricardo

Answer: (a) Pigour

29.

IF MPC = 0.5, then Multiplier (k) will be:

- (a) $1/4$
- (b) = 0
- (c) 1
- (d) 2

Answer: (d) 2

30.

On which concept does classical viewpoint depend?

- (a) Say's Law of Market
- (b) perfect Flexibility of Wage Rate
- (c) Perfect Flexibility of Interest Rate
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

31.

"Wage cut maintains full employment in the economy." Who put forward this view?

- (a) Pigou
- (b) Keynes
- (c) Marshall
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Pigou

32.

Which one of the following is the determining factor of Equilibrium Income is the Keynesian Viewpoint?

- (a) Aggregate Demand
- (b) Aggregate Supply
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

33.

In Keynesian viewpoint, the equilibrium level of income and employment in the economy will be established where:

- (a) $AD > AS$
- (b) $AS > AD$
- (c) $AD = AS$
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) $AD = AS$

34.

According to the saving-investment viewpoint, income employment equilibrium will be determined at a point where:

- (a) $S > I$
- (b) $I > S$
- (c) $S = I$
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) $S = I$

35.

An increase in aggregate demand of equilibrium level of income and employment causes an increase in:

- (a) Employment
- (b) Production
- (c) Income
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

36.

Which one is correct?

- (a) $Y = C + I$
- (b) $Y = 0 = N$
- (c) $C + S = C + I$
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

37.

Keynes theory is associated with :

- (a) Effective demand
- (b) Propensity to consume
- (c) Propensity to save
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

38.

Keynesian multiplier establishes a relationship between:

- (a) Investment and Income
- (b) Income and Consumption
- (c) Saving and Investment
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Investment and Income

39.

Which one is correct?

- (a) $K = 1/MPC$
- (b) $K = 1/MPS$
- (c) $K = 1/1-MPS$
- (d) $K = 1/1+MPS$

Answer: (b) $K = 1/MPS$

40.

Multiplier can be expressed as:

- (a) $K = \Delta S/\Delta I$
- (b) $K = \Delta Y/\Delta I$
- (c) $K = I - S$
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) $K = \Delta Y/\Delta I$

41.

Keynes derived Investment Multiplier from Kahn's :

- (a) Income Multiplier
- (b) Consumption Multiplier
- (c) Employment Multiplier
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Employment Multiplier

42.

The value of Keynesian Investment Multiplier depends on:

- (a) Income Level
- (b) Marginal Productivity of Capital
- (c) Marginal Propensity to Consume
- (d) Investment Level

Answer: (c) Marginal Propensity to Consume

43.

Which factor affects Keynesian Multiplier?

- (a) Marginal Propensity to Save
- (b) Marginal Propensity to Consume
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

44.

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) MPC and multiplier have a direct relationship
- (b) MPS and multiplier have an inverse relationship
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

45.

The value of MPC is:

- (a) 1
- (b) 0
- (c) Greater than 0 but less than 1
- (d) ?

Answer: (c) Greater than 0 but less than 1

46.

If $MPC = 0.5$, then multiplier (K) will be:

- (a) $1/2$
- (b) 1
- (c) 2
- (d) 0

Answer: (c) 2

47.

If $MPC = 0.5$ and initial investment is 100 Rs crores, the income generation in the economy will be :

- (a) 5 crores Rs
- (b) 100 crores Rs
- (c) 200 crores Rs
- (d) 500 crores Rs

Answer: (c) 200 crores Rs

48.

'The theory of employment multiplier was propounded by:

- (a) Keynes
- (b) Kahn
- (c) Hansen
- (d) Marshall

Answer: (b) Kahn

49.

If income equilibrium level in the economy is determined at the level before full employment, it is known as the state of:

- (a) Deficit Demand
- (b) Surplus Demand
- (c) Partial Demand
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Deficit Demand

50.

In Keynesian economics, the state of Deficit Demand is called as:

- (a) Full Employment Equilibrium
- (b) Under Full Employment Equilibrium
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (b) Under Full Employment Equilibrium

51.

What are the characteristics of Deficit Demand?

- (a) Aggregate Demand falls short of Aggregate Demand required at full employment
- (b) Aggregate Demand remains short of Aggregate Supply required of full employment level
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

52.

Deflationary Gap shows the measurement of:

- (a) Deficit Demand
- (b) Surplus Demand
- (c) Full Employment
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Deficit Demand

53.

Which one is the reason for appearing Deficit Demand condition?

- (a) Fall in the money supply in the country
- (b) Fall in investment demand as a result of rising in bank rate
- (c) Fall in disposable income and consumer demand due to increase in taxes
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

54.

Which of the following is true?

- (a) Employment level declines due to decrease in demand
- (b) Price level falls due to deficient demand in the country
- (c) Production level falls deficient demand
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

55.

The 'difference between the Aggregate Demand at above full employment and Aggregate Demand at full employment is known as:

- (a) Inflationary Gap
- (b) Deflationary Gap
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Inflationary Gap

56.

Which of the following is a reason for surplus demand?

- (a) Increase in Public Expenditure
- (b) Increase in Money Supply
- (c) Fall in Taxes
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

57.

In the situation of the deflationary gap:

- (a) Demand increases rapidly
- (b) Supply increase rapidly
- (c) Both demand and supply are equal
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

58.

Which of the following causes the trade cycle?

- (a) Deflationary Conditions
- (b) Inflationary Conditions
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

59.

Which one is the corrective measure for Deficient Demand?

- (a) Fiscal Measures
- (b) Monetary Measures
- (c) Both (a) & (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) & (b)

60.

Which measure is included in Fiscal Measures?

- (a) Public Expenditure
- (b) Taxation
- (c) Public Debt
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

61.

Which fiscal measure should be adopted for correcting Deficient Demand?

- (a) Government should spend more on public works
- (b) Taxation should be reduced

- (c) Public debt should be reduced
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

62.

With which component of Monetary Policy, Central Bank tries to attain economic stability in the country?

- (a) Supply of Money
- (b) Interest Rate
- (c) Availability of Money
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

63.

Which method Central Bank adopts for controlling quantitative credit?

- (a) Bank Rate
- (b) Open Market Operations
- (c) Change in Cash Reserve Ratio
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

64.

Which is a qualitative method of controlling credit?

- (a) Change in Margin Requirements of Loanee
- (b) Credit Rationing
- (c) Direct Action
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

65.

Which monetary measure may be adopted to correct Deficient Demand?

- (a) Reduction in Bank Rate
- (b) Buying Securities in Open Market
- (c) Reducing Cash Reserve Ratio
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

66.

Which fiscal measure is to be adopted in correcting the Inflationary Gap?

- (a) Reduction in Public Expenditure
- (b) Increase in taxes
- (c) Increase in Public debt
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

67.

Which monetary measure is to be adopted in correcting Inflationary

- (a) Increase in Bank Rate
- (b) Selling of Securities in Open Market
- (c) Increase in Cash Reserve Ratio
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

68.

Income and employment are determined by:

- (a) Total demand

- (b) Total supply
- (c) Total demand and total supply both
- (d) By market demand

Answer: (c) Total demand and total supply both

69.

The relation between consumption and savings are:

- (a) Inverse
- (b) Direct
- (c) Inverse and direct both
- (d) Neither inverse nor direct.

Answer: (a) Inverse

70.

When an economy they're to save all its extra income then investment calculation will be:

- (a) 1
- (b) Uncertain
- (c) 0
- (d) Infinite

Answer: (a) 1

71.

"Supply creates its own demand". This statement was given by the economist:

- (a) Keynes
- (b) Pigou
- (c) J. B. Say
- (d) Adam Smith

Answer: (c) J. B. Say

72.

The classical theory is based on the assumption of:

- (a) Say's the law of market
- (b) Flexibility in wage rates
- (c) Flexibility in interest rate
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above.

Fill in the blanks:

1.

The multiplier is the ratio between the change in income and change in _____

Answer: investment

2.

There is a/an _____ relation between multiplier and MPC.

Answer: direct

3.

Deficient demand refers to the situation when Aggregate Demand _____ Aggregate Supply.

Answer: short

4.
Income tax is a _____ tax.

Answer: direct

5.
The price will be _____ an the inflationary gap.

Answer: increased

6.
In a situation of inflationary gap, the economy faces a situation of _____ output.

Answer: higher

7.
The deflationary gap is a measure of _____ demand.

Answer: excess

8.
Excess demand refers to the situation when AD _____ AS.

Answer: >

9.
_____ policy is related to revenue and expenditure of the government.

Answer: fiscal

10.
Bank rate is a _____ instrument of monetary policy.

Answer: quantitative

11.
Tax, public borrowings are the main components of _____ policy.

Answer: fiscal

12.
Bank rate and open market operation are the main components of _____ policy.

Answer: monetary

13.
Fiscal policy has a _____ bearing on all the sectors of the economy.

Answer: direct

14.
Sale tax is an example of _____ tax.

Answer: Indirect

15.
The _____ Propensity to Consume is the proportion of the income, which is spent on consumption.

Answer: Average

16.
MPC of the lower-income group is _____ than the higher income group.

Answer: higher

17.
MPC is always _____

Answer: positive

18.
MPC lies between _____ and _____

Answer: zero, one

19.
_____ refers to the highest rate of return over cost expected from a marginal or additional unit of a capital asset.

Answer: Marginal efficiency of capital

20.
Deflationary gap is the measurement of _____ demand.

Answer: Deficit

21.
Deficit demand indicates _____ gap.

Answer: Deflationary gap

22.
In case of excess demand bank rate _____

Answer: Increase

23.
Multiplier can also _____ in opposite direction.

Answer: Work

24.
The point at which aggregate demand and aggregate supply are equal is known as _____

Answer: Effective demand

25.
Unemployment is the result of _____

Answer: Deficit

26.
Propensity to consume shows relation between _____ and distributed income.

Answer: Consumption

State true or false:

1.
Consumption is the complement of saving.

Answer: True

2.
Full employment means the absence of involuntary unemployment.

Answer: True

3.
MPC can be negative.

Answer: False

4.
MPC of the rich class is higher.

Answer: False

5.
MPC can be greater than one under abnormal conditions.

Answer: True

6.
According to Keynes, "Unemployment is the cause of $AD < AS$."

Answer: True

7.
There is an indirect relationship between multiplier and MPC.

Answer: False

8.
With the increase in investment, the multiplier increases income many times more. It is called backward action of the multiplier.

Answer: False

9.
The value of K is in between 1 and ∞ .

Answer: True

10.
When MPC is zero multipliers is 1.

Answer: True

11.
Consumption by one person becomes the income of the other.

Answer: True

12.
The deflationary gap is the shortfall in AD from the level required to maintain full employment equilibrium in the economy.

Answer: True

13.
Corporation tax is an indirect tax.

Answer: False

14.
Monetary policy is related to the revenue and expenditure policy of the government.

Answer: False

15.
When there is excess demand, the rate of taxation is to be reduced.

Answer: False

16.
When there is deficient demand, public expenditure is to be generally expanded.

Answer: True

17.
Full employment does not mean zero unemployment.

Answer: True

18.
An increase in the interest rate in the future will reduce the savings.

Answer: False

19.
Consumption expenditure does not increase in the same proportion as income increases.

Answer: True

20.
Theories of employment were propounded by Marshall.

Answer: False

21.
Unemployment is the result of deficit demand.

Answer: False

22.
Keynes's theory also applies to underdeveloped countries.

Answer: False

23.
Keynes's theory is based on the concept of full employment.

Answer: True

Match the following:

Question 1.

'A'	'B'
1. Meaning of market demand	(a) Directly related to each other
2. Income and Savings both	(b) J. B. Say
3. Independent jurisdiction	(c) Income is inelastic
4. Induced investment	(d) By the demand of one good
5. Supply creates its own demand	(e) Is ruled by
6. Effective demand = Total demand and Total supply	(f) Income is elastic.

Answer:

'A'	'B'
1. Meaning of market demand	(d) By the demand of one good
2. Income and Savings both	(a) Directly related to each other
3. Independent jurisdiction	(c) Income is inelastic
4. Induced investment	(f) Income is elastic.
5. Supply creates its own demand	(b) J. B. Say
6. Effective demand = Total demand and Total supply	(e) Is ruled by

Question 2.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Components of Aggregate Demand	(A) $C + S$
2. Components of Aggregate Supply	(B) Rate of interest and MEC
3. Determinants of investment	(C) $AD = AS$
4. Equilibrium level of income	(D) $C + I + G + (X - M)$
5. Investment multiplier	(E) Taxes, deficit financing
6. $MPC = 0.6$, $MPS = ?$	(F) 0.4
7. $APC = 0.9$, $APS = ?$	(G) 0.1
8. Measures of fiscal policy	(H) $k = \Delta Y \Delta I$
9. Measures of monetary policy	(I) Bank rate, CRR
10. Quantitative Instrument	(J) Rationing
11. Qualitative Instrument	(K) Open market operation

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Components of Aggregate Demand	(D) $C + I + G + (X - M)$
2. Components of Aggregate Supply	(A) $C + S$
3. Determinants of investment	(B) Rate of interest and MEC
4. Equilibrium level of income	(C) $AD = AS$
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8. Measures of fiscal policy	(E) Taxes, deficit financing
9. Measures of monetary policy	(I) Bank rate, CRR
10. Quantitative Instrument	(K) Open market operation
11. Qualitative Instrument	(J) Rationing

Chapter 5

Government Budget and the Economy

1.

An annual statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the government over the fiscal year is known as

- (A) Budget
- (B) Income estimates
- (C) Account
- (D) Expenditure

Answer: (A) Budget

2.

Which of the following is an example of direct tax?

- (A) VAT
- (B) Excise duty

- (C) Entertainment tax
- (D) Wealth tax

Answer: (D) Wealth tax

3.
What is the period of a fiscal year?
- (A) 1 April to 31 March
 - (B) 1 January to 31 December
 - (C) 1 March to 28 February
 - (D) None of these

Answer: (A) 1 April to 31 March

4.
When government spends more than it collects by way of revenue, it incurs _____
- (A) Budget surplus
 - (B) Budget deficit
 - (C) Capital expenditure
 - (D) Revenue expenditure

Answer: (B) Budget deficit

5.
The fiscal deficit is the difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts excluding _____
- (A) Interest
 - (B) Taxes
 - (C) Spending
 - (D) Borrowings

Answer: (D) Borrowings

6.
Which of the following is the component of a budget?
- (A) Fiscal budget
 - (B) Capital budget
 - (C) Both of these
 - (D) None of these

Answer: (C) Both of these

7.
What is the annual statement of the government's fiscal revenue and fiscal expenditure known?
- (A) Budget
 - (B) Fiscal Budget
 - (C) Capital Budget
 - (D) All of these

Answer: (B) Fiscal Budget

8.
How many types of revenue receipts are there?
- (A) 2
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 4
 - (D) 6

Answer: (A) 2

9.
The amount collected by the government as taxes and duties is known as _____
- (A) Capital receipts

- (B) Tax revenue receipts
- (C) Non-tax revenue receipts
- (D) All of these

Answer: (B) Tax revenue receipts

10.

The amount collected by the government in the form of interest, fees, and dividends is known as _____

- (A) Tax-revenue receipts
- (B) Capital receipts
- (C) Non-tax revenue receipts
- (D) None of these

Answer: (C) Non-tax revenue receipts

11.

Borrowing in the government budget is:

- (A) Revenue deficit
- (B) Fiscal deficit
- (C) Primary deficit
- (D) Deficit in taxes

Answer: (B) Fiscal deficit

12.

The non-tax revenue in the following is:

- (A) Export duty
- (B) Import duty
- (C) Dividends
- (D) Excise

Answer: (C) Dividends

13.

The primary deficit in a government budget will be zero, when _____

- (A) Revenue deficit is zero
- (B) Net interest payments are zero
- (C) Fiscal deficit is zero
- (D) Fiscal deficit is equal to interest payment

Answer: (D) Fiscal deficit is equal to interest payment

14.

Direct tax is called direct because it is collected directly from:

- (A) The producers on goods produced
- (B) The sellers on goods sold
- (C) The buyers of goods
- (D) The income earners

Answer: (D) The income earners

15.

Financial Year in India is:

- (a) April 1 to March 31
- (b) January 1 to December 31
- (c) October 1 to September 30
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) April 1 to March 31

16.

Which objectives government attempts to obtain by Budget

- (a) To Promote Economic Development
- (b) Balanced Regional Development
- (c) Redistribution of Income and Wealth
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

17.

Which is a component of Budget?

- (a) Budget Receipts
- (b) Budget Expenditure
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

18.

Which is a component of the Budget Receipt?

- (a) Revenue Receipt
- (b) Capital Receipt
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

19.

Tax revenue of the Government includes :

- (a) Income Tax
- (b) Corporate Tax
- (c) Excise Duty
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

20.

Which is included in the Direct Tax?

- (a) Income Tax
- (b) Gift Tax
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Excise Duty

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

21.

Which is included in Indirect Tax?

- (a) Excise Duty
- (b) Sales Tax
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Wealth Tax

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

22.

The expenditures which do not create assets for the government is called :

- (a) Revenue Expenditure
- (b) Capital Expenditure
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Revenue Expenditure

23.

Direct tax is :

- (a) Income Tax
- (b) Gift Tax
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

24.

In India, one rupee note is issued by:

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) Finance Ministry of Government of India
- (c) State Bank of India
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Finance Ministry of Government of India

25.

Capital budget consist of:

- (a) Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure
- (b) Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure
- (c) Direct and Indirect Tax
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

26.

Which of the following is an indirect tax?

- (a) Excise Duty
- (b) Sales Tax
- (c) Custom Duty
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

27.

Which type of expenditure is made in bridge construction?

- (a) Capital Expenditure
- (b) Revenue Expenditure
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Capital Expenditure

28.

Which of the following budget is suitable for developing economies?

- (a) Deficit Budget
- (b) Balanced Budget
- (c) Surplus Budget
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Deficit Budget

29.

What is the duration of a Budget?

- (a) Annual
- (b) Two Years
- (c) Five Years
- (d) Ten Years

Answer: (a) Annual

30.

Which of the following is included in fiscal policy?

- (a) Public Expenditure
- (b) Tax
- (c) Public Debt
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

31.

Which of the following is the capital expenditure of the government?

- (a) Interest Payment
- (b) Purchase of House
- (c) Expenses on Machinery
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (a) Interest Payment

32.

The budget may include:

- (a) Revenue Deficit
- (b) Fiscal Deficit
- (c) Primary Deficit
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

33.

Which of the following statement is true?

- (a) Fiscal deficit is the difference between total expenditure and total receipts
- (b) Primary deficit is the difference between total receipt and interest payments
- (c) Fiscal deficit is the sum of primary deficit and interest payment
- (d) All of these

Answer: (c) Fiscal deficit is the sum of primary deficit and interest payment

34.

Budget:

- (a) is a description of income-expenditure of government
- (b) is a document of the economic policy of the government
- (c) is a description of non-programs of the government
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

35.

In an unbalanced budget:

- (a) Income is greater than expenditure
- (b) Expenditure is higher relative to income
- (c) Deficit is covered by loans or printing of notes
- (d) Only (b) and (c)

Answer: (d) Only (b) and (c)

36.

Which is included in indirect tax?

- (a) Income tax
- (b) Wealth tax
- (c) Excise Duty
- (d) Gift tax

Answer: (c) Excise Duty

37.

Which one of the following is a pair of direct tax?

- (a) Excise duty and Wealth Tax
- (b) Service Tax and Income Tax
- (c) Excise Duty and Service Tax
- (d) Wealth Tax and Income Tax

Answer: (d) Wealth Tax and Income Tax

38.

Which of the following is not a revenue receipt?

- (a) Recovery of Loans
- (b) Foreign Grants
- (c) Profits of Public Enterprise
- (d) Wealth Tax

Answer: (a) Recovery of Loans

39.

Which of the following is a correct measure of the primary deficit?

- (a) Fiscal deficit minus revenue deficit
- (b) Revenue deficit minus interest payments
- (c) Fiscal deficit minus interest payments
- (d) Capital expenditure minus revenue expenditure

Answer: (c) Fiscal deficit minus interest payments

40.

The duration of the Government budget is:

- (a) 5 years
- (b) 2 years
- (c) 1 year
- (d) 10 years

Answer: (c) 1 year

41.

Budget is presented in the Parliament by:

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Home Minister
- (c) Finance Minister
- (d) Defence Minister

Answer: (c) Finance Minister

42.

Budget speech in Lok Sabha is given by:

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Finance Minister
- (d) Home Minister

Answer: (c) Finance Minister

43.

Professional tax is imposed by:

- (a) Central Government
- (b) State Government

- (c) Municipal Corporation
- (d) Gram Panchayat

Answer: (b) State Government

44.

From the following which is included in the direct tax:

- (a) Income Tax
- (b) Gift Tax
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Excise Tax

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

45.

Who issues 1 rupee note in India:

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) Finance Ministry of India
- (c) State Bank of India
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Finance Ministry of India

Fill in the blanks:

1.

A deficit budget is that in which total expenditure is _____ total receipts.

Answer: greater than

2.

Revenue deficit is that in which revenue receipts are _____ revenue expenditure.

Answer: less than

3.

_____ tax is that in which the final burden of the tax fall on the person who pays it.

Answer: Direct

4.

Tax is a legally compulsory payment imposed by the _____ on income and property of persons and companies.

Answer: Government

5.

Recovery of loan is treated as capital receipt because it leads to _____

Answer: reduction of assets

6.

Primary Deficit = Fiscal Deficit minus _____

Answer: Interest on Debt

7.

_____ are levied on goods and services.

Answer: Indirect taxes

8.

_____ does not have any impact on the asset-liability status of the government.

Answer: Revenue budget

9.

The government can influence the allocation of resources through the implementation of appropriate _____

Answer: fiscal policy

10.

_____ is a document containing income and expenditure of the government.

Answer: Budget

11.

Income tax is _____ tax.

Answer: Direct

12.

_____ tax is levied on the value of the goods.

Answer: Advalorem

13.

Service tax is levied by the _____

Answer: Central

14.

_____ budget is considered good for the country.

Answer: Deficit

15.

Finance bill contains _____ proposals.

Answer: Tax

16.

Government budget is presented on the last day of _____

Answer: February

State true or false :

1.

Public goods are collectively consumed.

Answer: True

2.

There is a feasible way of excluding anyone from enjoying the benefits of public goods.

Answer: False

3.

The three functions of allocation, redistribution, and stabilization are operated through the expenditure and receipts of the government.

Answer: True

4.

The deficit decreases in a recession and increases in a boom, even without any change in fiscal policy.

Answer: False

5.
Indirect taxes are not convenient to realise.

[Answer:](#) False

6.
Payment of salaries to the government employees is a capital payment.

[Answer:](#) False

7.
Expenditure made on the establishment of the metro rail line in Delhi is a capital expenditure.

[Answer:](#) True

8.
Public borrowing is a capital receipt.

[Answer:](#) True

9.
Recovery of loan is a revenue receipt.

[Answer:](#) False

10.
Service tax is a direct tax.

[Answer:](#) False

11.
Grants by the government are treated as revenue expenditure.

[Answer:](#) True

12.
Excess of capital expenditure over capital receipt is called revenue deficit.

[Answer:](#) False

13.
A deficit budget is not considered a good budget.

[Answer:](#) False

14.
Electricity tax is levied by the State Government.

[Answer:](#) True

15.
The budget speech is given by the Finance Minister.

[Answer:](#) True

16.
Central excise duty is a direct tax.

[Answer:](#) False

17.
The interest payment is a planned item.

[Answer:](#) False

18.
During deflation surplus budget is made.

Answer: True

19.

The rail budget is generally not included in the annual budget.

Answer: True

Match the following

Question 1.

'A'	'B'
1. Income and expenditure of the government	(a) 31 March
2. First of all finance bill is presented in the	(b) Budget
3. Budget is presented on	(c) Details about income and expenditure
4. Aim or Objective of the budget	(d) Loksabha
5. Main feature of the budget	(e) Economic development.

Answer:

'A'	'B'
1. Income and expenditure of the government	(b) Budget
2. First of all finance bill is presented in the	(d) Loksabha
3. Budget is presented on	(a) 31 March
4. Aim or Objective of the budget	(e) Economic development.
5. Main feature of the budget	(c) Details about income and expenditure

Question 2.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Surplus budget	(A) Revenue receipts > Revenue expenditure
2. Deficit budget	(B) Fiscal deficit – interest payments
3. Revenue deficit	(C) Govt. Expenditure < Govt. Receipts
4. Fiscal deficit	(D) Income tax, corporate profit tax
5. Primary deficit	(E) Expenditure on roads and health
6. Examples of direct tax	(F) Govt. Expenditure > Govt. Receipts
7. Examples of indirect tax	(G) Loans granted to state governments
8. Examples of development expenditure	(H) Total expenditure > total receipts
9. Examples of non-development expenditure	(I) Sale tax, excise duty
10. Examples of capital expenditure	(J) Sales tax, Income tax
11. Sources of tax revenue	(K) Expenditure on administration and defence

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Surplus budget	(C) Govt. Expenditure < Govt. Receipts
2. Deficit budget	(F) Govt. Expenditure > Govt. Receipts
3. Revenue deficit	(A) Revenue receipts > Revenue expenditure
4. Fiscal deficit	(H) Total expenditure > total receipts
5. Primary deficit	(B) Fiscal deficit – interest payments
6. Examples of direct tax	(D) Income tax, corporate profit tax
7. Examples of indirect tax	(I) Sale tax, excise duty

8. Examples of development expenditure	(E) Expenditure on roads and health
9. Examples of non-development expenditure	(K) Expenditure on administration and defence
10. Examples of capital expenditure	(G) Loans granted to state governments
11. Sources of tax revenue	(J) Sales tax, Income tax

Chapter 6

Open Economy Macroeconomics

1.

The price of one currency in terms of another is known as _____

- (A) Foreign exchange rate
- (B) Trade rate
- (C) Interest rate
- (D) Balance of Payment

Answer: (A) Foreign exchange rate

2.

The market where the national currencies are traded for one another is known as _____

- (A) Domestic exchange market
- (B) Foreign exchange market
- (C) Bazaar
- (D) Shop

Answer: (B) Foreign exchange market

3.

Increase in the value of foreign commodities is known as _____

- (A) Revaluation
- (B) Devaluation
- (C) Inflation
- (D) None of these

Answer: (B) Devaluation

4.

Decrease in the value the foreign commodities is known as _____

- (A) Revaluation
- (B) Devaluation
- (C) Deflation
- (D) All of these

Answer: (A) Revaluation

5.

What is the cause of the devaluation of any country's currency?

- (A) Increase in the domestic inflation rate
- (B) Domestic real interest rates are less than foreign interest rates
- (C) Much increase in the income
- (D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

6.

The operation of daily nature in the foreign exchange market is known as _____

- (A) Spot market
- (B) Forward market
- (C) Domestic market
- (D) International market

Answer: (A) Spot market

7.

The operation of future delivery in the foreign exchange market is known as _____

- (A) Spot market
- (B) Current market
- (C) Forward market
- (D) Domestic market

Answer: (C) Forward market

8.

Hybrid in management of fixed and flexible exchange rate is known as _____

- (A) Managed to float
- (B) Crawling Peg
- (C) Wider Bands
- (D) None of these

Answer: (A) Managed floating

9.

When was the gold standard abandoned?

- (A) 1930's
- (B) 1920's
- (C) 1940's
- (D) 1950's

Answer: (B) 1920's

10.

Trade of visible items between the countries is known as _____

- (A) Balance of Payment
- (B) Balance of Trade
- (C) Deficit Balance
- (D) All of these

Answer: (B) Balance of Trade

11.

When the import and export of visible items are equal, the situation is known as _____

- (A) Balance of Trade
- (B) Balance of Payment
- (C) Trade Surplus
- (D) Trade Deficit

Answer: (A) Balance of Trade

12.

When there is a favourable balance of trade?

- (A) $X > M$
- (B) $X = M$
- (C) $X < M$
- (D) None of these

Answer: (A) $X > M$

13.

When there is unfavourable balance of trade?

- (A) $X > M$
- (B) $X = M$
- (C) $X < M$
- (D) None of these

Answer: (C) $X < M$

14.

The trade of visible and invisible items is known as _____

- (A) Balance of Payments
- (B) Balance of Trade
- (C) Deficit of interest
- (D) Profit

Answer: (A) Balance of Payments

15.

Other things remaining unchanged, when in a country the price of foreign currency rises, national income is:

- (A) Likely to rise
- (B) Likely to fall
- (C) Likely to rise and fall both
- (D) Not affected

Answer: (A) Likely to rise

16.

Other things remaining the same, when in a country the market price of foreign currency falls, national income is likely:

- (A) To rise
- (B) To fall
- (C) To rise or to fall
- (D) To remain affected

Answer: (B) To fall

17.

Which one is the king of the exchange rate?

- (a) Fixed Exchange Rate
- (b) Flexible Exchange Rate
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

18.

Which of the following is true?

- (a) Fixed exchange rate is determined by the government
- (b) Flexible exchange rate is determined by market forces (demand and supply of foreign exchange)
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

19.

Which one is a kind of fixed exchange rate?

- (a) Gold Standard System of Exchange Rate
- (b) Bretton Woods System of Exchange Rate
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

20.

Which one is a merit of the fixed exchange rate?

- (a) Promotes Foreign Trade
- (b) Induces Foreign Capital
- (c) Increases Capital Formation
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

21.

Which one is a demerit of the fixed exchange rate?

- (a) Ignores National Interests
- (b) Restricted Movement of Capital
- (c) Sudden Fluctuations in Exchange Rates
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

22.

Which one is a merit of the flexible exchange rate?

- (a) Simple System
- (b) Continuous Adjustments
- (c) Improves Balance of Payments
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

23.

Which one is a demerit of the flexible exchange rate?

- (a) Bad Results of Low Rate
- (b) Uncertainty
- (c) Instability in Foreign Exchange
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

24.

Which one is a source of the demand for foreign exchange?

- (a) Imports of Goods and Services from Abroad
- (b) Investment in Foreign Nations
- (c) Gift Scheme to Foreign Nations
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

25.

Foreign exchange is determined by:

- (a) Demand for foreign currency
- (b) Supply of foreign currency
- (c) Demand and supply in the foreign exchange market
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Demand and supply in a foreign exchange market

26.

The forms of foreign exchange market is/are:

- (a) Spot market
- (b) Forward market

- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

27.

The foreign exchange rate is determined by:

- (a) Government
- (b) Bargaining
- (c) World Bank
- (d) Demand and Supply forces

Answer: (d) Demand and Supply forces

28.

By exchange rate we mean:

- (a) How much local currency we have to pay for a foreign currency
- (b) How much of a foreign currency we have to pay for another foreign currency
- (c) The rate at which foreign currency is bought and sold
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

29.

Balance of Trade =?

- (a) Export of Visible Items – Imports of Visible Items
- (b) Export of both Visible and Invisible Items – Import of both Visible and Invisible Items
- (c) Import of Visible Items – Export of Visible Items
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a) Export of Visible Items – Imports of Visible Items

30.

Which items are included in the Balance of Payments?

- (a) Visible Items
- (b) Invisible Items
- (c) Capital Transfers
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

31.

Which one is the visible item of Balance of Payments?

- (a) Machine
- (b) Cloth
- (c) Cement
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

32.

Which one is the invisible item of Balance of Payment?

- (a) Banking
- (b) Shipping
- (c) Communication
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

33.

Which one is the feature of Balance of Payment?

- (a) Systematic Accounts

- (b) Fixed Time Period
- (c) Comprehensiveness
- (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

34.
Which account is included in the composition of the Balance of Payments?
- (a) Current Account
 - (b) Capital Account
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

35.
Which one is the item of the Current Account?
- (a) Import of Visible Items
 - (b) Expenses of Tourists
 - (c) Exports of Visible Items
 - (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

36.
Which one is the item of Capital Account?
- (a) Government Transaction
 - (b) Private Transactions
 - (c) Foreign Direct Investment
 - (d) All the above

Answer: (d) All the above

37.
The component(s) of Balance of Payment is/are:
- (a) Current Account
 - (b) Capital Account
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

38.
Which items are included in the balance of trade?
- (a) Invisible Item
 - (b) Capital Transfer
 - (c) Visible Item
 - (d) All of these

Answer: (c) Visible Item

39.
Balance of Trade means:
- (a) Capital Transaction
 - (b) Import and export of goods
 - (c) Total debit and credit
 - (d) All the above

Answer: (b) Import and export of goods

40.
The reason for the imbalance in the balance of payment is:

- (a) Natural Reasons
- (b) Economic Reasons
- (c) Political Reasons
- (d) All of these

Answer: (d) All of these

41.

Structure of balance of payment includes which account:

- (a) Current account
- (b) Capital account
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these.

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

42.

Balance of trade means:

- (a) Capital transactions
- (b) Import and export of goods,
- (c) Total credit and debit
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (b) Import and export of goods,

43.

Measures to improve the adverse balance of payment includes:

- (a) Currency devaluation
- (b) Import substitution
- (c) Exchange control
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above.

44.

Foreign Exchange Rate is determined by:

- (a) Demand for foreign currency
- (b) Supply of foreign currency
- (c) Demand and supply in the foreign exchange market
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Demand and supply in the foreign exchange market

45.

Types of Foreign Exchange Market are:

- (a) Spot market
- (b) Forward market
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

Fill in the blanks:

1.

_____ refers to the rate at which one currency is exchanged for the other.

Answer: Foreign exchange rate

2.
_____ rate of exchange refers to the rate of exchange as determined by the government.

Answer: Fixed

3.
_____ market deals with current sales and purchases of foreign exchange.

Answer: Foreign Exchange

4.
_____ market deals with such sale and purchase of foreign exchange, which are contracted today but are implemented sometimes in the future.

Answer: Forward

5.
Balance of _____ is a summary statement of all economic transactions between a country and the rest of the world.

Answer: Payment

6.
The balance of _____ is the difference between visible exports and visible imports.

Answer: Trade

7.
Balance of Payment is always _____

Answer: Positive

8.
Balance of Payment is a _____ concept as compared to the balance of trade.

Answer: broader

9.
If exports exceed imports, then BoP is _____

Answer: favourable

10.
Balance of trade includes only _____ items.

Answer: visible

11.
Bretton woods system is also known as _____ border system.

Answer: Adaptable

12.
There is _____ relation between foreign exchange rate and the supply of foreign exchange.

Answer: Direct

13.
By devaluation, the value of currency _____

Answer: Reduces

14.
_____ items are included in the balance of trade.

Answer: Visible

15.
Balance of payment always remains _____

Answer: Balanced

16.
The value of the currency of one country with that of the currency of another country is called _____

Answer: Exchange rate

State true or false:

1.
Balance of Payments includes only visible items.

Answer: False

2.
Balance of trade is a part of the Balance of Payments.

Answer: True

3.
The balance of trade is always positive.

Answer: False

4.
The balance of Payments may be positive or negative.

Answer: False

5.
The current account records visible items, invisible items, and unilateral transfers.

Answer: True

6.
Capital account records are such transactions, which cause a change in the asset and liability status of the residents of a country or of its government.

Answer: True

7.
Exports of tea is an example of visible items.

Answer: True

8.
Banking and insurance are examples of visible items.

Answer: False

9.
Forward market deals with current sales and purchases of foreign exchange.

Answer: False

10.
Demand for foreign exchange also depends upon payments of international loans.

Answer: True

11.
Balance of trade includes both visible and invisible items.

Answer: False

12.
Balance of trade is a part of the Balance of payments.

Answer: True

13.
Devaluation is declared by the government.

Answer: True

14.
The balance of payment is always balanced.

Answer: True

15.
For export promotion, the help of devaluation is taken.

Answer: True

16.
The increasing population in developing countries has a direct impact on economic growth.

Answer: False

17.
Export promotion is one of the ways of correcting the Balance of payments.

Answer: False

Match the following:

Question 1.

'A'	'B'
1. Balance of payments	(a) Always favourable
2. Balance of Trade includes	(b) Both visible and invisible items
3. India's Balance of payments	(c) Includes only visible items
4. Determination of flexible exchange rate	(d) Foreign banks issue letter of credit in large demand over banks of the country
5. In favour of foreign exchange rate	(e) Forces of demand and supply in foreign exchange markets.

Answer:

'A'	'B'
1. Balance of payments	(b) Both visible and invisible items
2. Balance of Trade includes	(c) Includes only visible items
3. India's Balance of payments	(a) Always favourable
4. Determination of flexible exchange rate	(e) Forces of demand and supply in foreign exchange markets.
5. In favour of foreign exchange rate	(d) Foreign banks issue letter of credit in large demand over banks of the country

Question 2.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Spot market	(A) Risk management
2. Forward market	(B) Accommodating items
3. Hedging	(C) Deals with current transactions
4. Above the line items	(D) Autonomous items
5. Below the line items	(E) Deals with future transactions

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Spot market	(C) Deals with current transactions
2. Forward market	(E) Deals with future transactions
3. Hedging	(A) Risk management
4. Above the line items	(D) Autonomous items
5. Below the line items	(B) Accommodating items

:



PART-B

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chapter 1

Indian Economy on the Eve of Independence

Question 1.

In how many sectors is the occupational structure of India is divided?

- (A) One
- (B) Two
- (C) Three
- (D) Four

[Answer](#)

Answer: (C) Three

Question 2.

What is another name for the service sector?

- (A) Tertiary
- (B) Primary
- (C) Secondary
- (D) Agriculture

[Answer](#)

Answer: (A) Tertiary

Question 3.

What was the nature of the Indian economy on the eve of independence?

- (A) Stagnant
- (B) Backward
- (C) Underdeveloped
- (D) All of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (D) All of these

Question 4.

What was the life expectancy at birth in India on the eve of Independence?

- (A) 44 years
- (B) 50 years
- (C) 60 years
- (D) All of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (A) 44 years

Question 5.

What was the growth rate of per capita income in India on the eve of Independence?

- (A) 0.9%
- (B) 0.5%
- (C) 1.2%
- (D) 3%

[Answer](#)

Answer: (B) 0.5%

Question 6.

Which of the following activities is included in the primary sector?

- (A) Agriculture
- (B) Services
- (C) Industries
- (D) All of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (A) Agriculture

Question 7.

In which of the following sectors is manufacturing activity included?

- (A) Primary
- (B) Tertiary
- (C) Secondary
- (D) All of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (C) Secondary

Question 8.

Where was the first iron and steel company established?

- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Jamshedpur
- (C) Patna
- (D) Ranchi

[Answer](#)

Answer: (B) Jamshedpur

Question 9.

What is the tax or duty on imports called?

- (A) Tariff
- (B) Quota
- (C) Export
- (D) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (A) Tariff

Question 10.

Which of the following was the major occupation on the eve of independence?

- (A) Industry
- (B) Services
- (C) Agriculture
- (D) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (C) Agriculture

[II. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.](#)

Question 1.

The country's growth of aggregate real output was less than _____ during the first half of the twentieth century.

[Answer](#)

Answer: two percent

Question 2.

The Indian economy was a/an _____ economy at the time of independence.

[Answer](#)

Answer: agrarian

Question 3.

_____ of agriculture increased the burden of revenue on farmers.

[Answer](#)

Answer: Commercialisation

Question 4.

The distribution of the working population in different sectors of the economy offers a glimpse of _____ structure.

[Answer](#)

Answer: occupational

Question 5.

The second stage of demographic transition began after _____ in India.

[Answer](#)

Answer: 1921

Question 6.

Indian economy served as a source of _____ for the British industry and a market for its finished goods.

[Answer](#)

Answer: raw material

Question 7.

_____ were developed by the British raj as a means to enlarge the size of the market for the British goods.

[Answer](#)

Answer: Railways

Question 8.

The British introduced the railways in India in _____

[Answer](#)

Answer: 1850

Question 9.

The _____ sector accounted for 17.2 percent of the working population on the eve of Independence.

[Answer](#)

Answer: tertiary/service

Question 10.

India's first official census was undertaken in _____

[Answer](#)

Answer: 1881

III. State whether the following statements are true or false.

Question 1.

India was a prosperous and wealthy economy prior to the advent of British rule.

[Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 2.

The colonial rule destroyed India's traditional handicraft industry.

[Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 3.

The economic policies pursued by the colonial government in India were concerned more with the protection and promotion of the economic interests of India.

[Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 4.

India was reduced to an importer of primary products.

[Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 5.

Land settlement introduced by the colonial government resulted in stagnation in the agricultural sector.

[Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 6.

The contribution of the new industrial sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded significantly during British rule.

[Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 7.

The secondary sector accounted for only 10.1 percent of the working population on the eve of independence.

[Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 8.

British colonial rule positively affected the structure, composition, and volume of India's foreign trade.

[Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 9.

Before 1921, India was in the second stage of demographic transition.

[Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 10.

The aim of developing postal and telegraph was to enhance the efficiency of British administration.

[Answer](#)

Answer: True

IV. Match the following.

Question 1.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Primary sector	(A) Manufacturing sector
2. Secondary sector	(B) Service sector
3. Tertiary sector	(C) Agriculture sector
4. Introduction of Railway in India	(D) 1921
5. First official Census in India	(E) 1820
6. Year of Great Divide	(F) 1881

Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Primary sector	(C) Agriculture sector
2. Secondary sector	(A) Manufacturing sector
3. Tertiary sector	(B) Service sector
4. Introduction of Railway in India	(E) 1820
5. First official Census in India	(F) 1881
6. Year of Great Divide	(D) 1921

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The branches of the subject Economics is

- a) Wealth and welfare
- b) production and consumption
- c) Demand and supply
- d) micro and macro

2. Who coined the word 'Macro'?

- a) Adam Smith
- b) J M Keynes
- c) Ragnar Frisch
- d) Karl Marx

3. Who is regarded as Father of Modern Macro Economics?

- a) Adam Smith
- b) J M Keynes
- c) Ragnar Frisch
- d) Karl Marx

4. Identify the other name for Macro Economics.

- a) Price Theory
- b) Income Theory
- c) Market Theory
- d) Micro Theory

5. Macro economics is a study of _____.

- a) individuals
- b) firms
- c) a nation
- d) aggregates

6. Indicate the contribution of J M Keynes to economics.

- a) Wealth of Nations
- b) General Theory
- c) Capital
- d) Public Finance

7. A steady increase in general price level is termed as_____.

- a) wholesale price index
- b) Business Cycle
- c) Inflation
- d) National Income

8. Identify the necessity of Economic policies.

- a) to solve the basic problems
- b) to overcome the obstacles
- c) to achieve growth
- d) all the above

9. Indicate the fundamental economic activities of an economy.

- a) Production and Distribution
- b) Production and Exchange
- c) Production and Consumption
- d) Production and Marketing

10. An economy consists of

- a) consumption sector
- b) Production sector

- c) Government sector
- d) All the above

11. Identify the economic system where only private ownership of production exists.

- a) Capitalistic Economy
- b) Socialistic Economy
- c) Globalisic Economy
- d) Mixed Economy

12. Economic system representing equality in distribution is _____.

- a) Capitalism
- b) Globalism
- c) Mixedism
- d) Socialism

13. Who is referred as 'Father of Capitalism'?

- a) Adam Smith
- b) Karl Marx
- c) Thackeray
- d) J M Keynes

14. The country following Capitalism is _____.

- a) Russia
- b) America
- c) India
- d) China

15. Identify The Father of Socialism.

- a) J M Keynes
- b) Karl Marx
- c) Adam Smith
- d) Samuelson

16. An economic system where the economic activities of a nation are done both by the private and public together is termed as _____.

- a) Capitalistic Economy
- b) Socialistic Economy
- c) Globalisic Economy
- d) Mixed Economy

17. Quantity of a commodity accumulated at a point of time is termed as _____..

- a) production

- b) stock
- c) variable
- d) flow

18. Identify the flow variable.

- a) money supply
- b) assests
- c) income
- d) foreign exchange reserves

19. Identify the sectors of a Two Sector Model.

- a) Households and Firms
- b) Private and Public
- c) Internal and External
- d) Firms and Government

20. The Circular Flow Model that represents an open Economy.

- a) Two Sector Model
- b) Three Sector Model
- c) Four Sector Model
- d) All the above

Answers

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	c	b	b	d	b	c	d	c	d
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
a	d	a	b	b	d	b	c	a	c

Chapter 2 Indian Economy 1950-1990

I. Choose the correct alternative.

1.

In which of the following type of economy are resources owned privately and the main objective behind economic activities is profit-making?

- (A) Capitalist
- (B) Socialist
- (C) Mixed
- (D) Global

Answer: (A) Capitalist

2.

Which of the following is the main objective of carrying out various economic activities?

- (A) Profit

- (B) Public welfare
- (C) Competition
- (D) Equality

Answer: (B) Public welfare

3.

When was the National Development Council (NDC) set up as an adjunct to the Planning Commission?

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1969
- (C) 1952
- (D) 1979

Answer: (C) 1952

4.

Which of the following had been responsible for the heavy burden of the deal and its interest?

- (A) BOP deficit
- (B) BOP surplus
- (C) Equilibrium
- (D) None of these

Answer: (A) BOP deficit

5.

Agriculture sector contributed _____ percent to the GDP in 1990-91.

- (A) 24.6
- (B) 34.9
- (C) 40.5
- (D) 59.0

Answer: (B) 34.9

6.

What is needed to provide protection against natural calamities like floods, drought, locusts, thunderstorms, etc.?

- (A) Multiple cropping
- (B) Green revolution
- (C) Crop insurance
- (D) HYV

Answer: (C) Crop insurance

7.

Which of the following steps promoted the growth of the economy as a whole by stimulating the development of industrial and tertiary sectors?

- (A) Independence
- (B) Planning
- (C) Colonial rule
- (D) Green revolution

Answer: (B) Planning

8.

How many industries have been reserved for the public sector under Industrial Policy Resolution, 1956?

- (A) 17
- (B) 21
- (C) 15
- (D) 2

Answer: (A) 17

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1.
The percentage of the total population below the poverty line has _____ in India since independence.

Answer: declined

2.
_____ planning includes all spheres of economic and social activities.

Answer: Comprehensive

3.
_____ is the Chairman of the Planning Commission.

Answer: Prime Minister

4.
_____ economy is the framework of planning in India.

Answer: Mixed

5.
Full employment and equitable distribution of income and wealth are the _____ period objectives of planning in India.

Answer: long

6.
_____ combined with social justice is the principal goal of planning in India.

Answer: Economic growth

7.
Modernisation means adoption of new technology and a change in _____

Answer: social outlook

8.
Planning in India started with a heavy reliance on the _____ sector.

Answer: Public

9.
Land Reforms were introduced to make tillers the owners of the land and bring about _____ in agriculture.

Answer: equity

10.
Import Substitution policy was introduced to protect _____ from foreign competition.

Answer: domestic industries

III. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1.
In a capitalist economy, production takes place for selling the output in the market with profit as the primary motive.

Answer: True

2.
Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and many other leaders favoured capitalism for independent India.

Answer: False

3.
President is the Chairman of the Planning Commission.

Answer: False

4.
Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru is regarded as the architect of Indian planning.

Answer: False

5.
Economic growth means equal opportunity to all and the removal of inequality in the distribution of income and wealth.

Answer: False

6.
Land Reforms were introduced to make tillers the owners of the land.

Answer: True

7.
The green revolution resulted in a marketable surplus of agricultural produce.

Answer: True

8.
The private Sector comprises industries owned, controlled, and managed by the government with the aim of social welfare.

Answer: False

9.Under Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR), 1956, Category II of the industrial sector includes industries jointly owned and controlled by the private sector and the state.

Answer: True

10.Quotas are a tax on imported goods while tariffs specify the number of goods which can be imported.

Answer: False

IV. Match the following.

1.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Demonetization	(A) 1950
2. Planning Commission	(B) 2015
3. NITI Aayog	(C) P. C. Mahalanobis
4. First five-year plan	(D) 2016
5. Architect of Indian Planning	(E) 1967-68
6. Green Revolution	(F) 1951
7. Economic reforms in India	(G) Prime Minister
8. Chairman of Planning Commission	(H) 2017
9. New Development Council	(I) 1991
10. GST	(J) 1952

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Demonetization	(D) 2016
2. Planning Commission	(A) 1950
3. NITI Aayog	(B) 2015
4. First five-year plan	(F) 1951
5. Architect of Indian Planning	(C) P. C. Mahalanobis
6. Green Revolution	(E) 1967-68
7. Economic reforms in India	(I) 1991
8. Chairman of Planning Commission	(G) Prime Minister
9. New Development Council	(J) 1952
10. GST	(H) 2017

Chapter 3

Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation: An Appraisal

I. Choose the correct alternative.

1.

In which year did India adopt the economic reforms?

- (A) 1991
- (B) 1993
- (C) 1998
- (D) 2001

Answer: (A) 1991

2.

Why there was a need for economic reforms in India?

- (A) Due to fiscal deficit
- (B) Due to adverse BOP
- (C) Rise in prices
- (D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

3.

When did the Gulf Crisis take place?

- (A) 1985
- (B) 1990-91
- (C) 1995
- (D) 1975

Answer: (B) 1990-91

4.

How much loan was provided by World Bank and IMF during the nineties to bail India out of the crisis?

- (A) \$10 million
- (B) \$10 billion

- (C) \$7 billion
- (D) \$20 billion

Answer: (C) \$7 billion

5.
What is the main feature of New Economic Policy?

- (A) Liberalisation
- (B) Privatisation
- (C) Globalisation
- (D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

6.
For how many industries, licensing is still necessary?

- (A) 7
- (B) 6
- (C) 9
- (D) 10

Answer: (B) 6

7.
How many industries are entirely reserved for the public sector?

- (A) 6
- (B) 10
- (C) 2
- (D) 4

Answer: (C) 2

8.
What is the investment limit in small scale industries?

- (A) 50 lakh
- (B) 1 crore
- (C) 25 lakh
- (D) 75 crore

Answer: (B) 1 crore

9.
When was VAT introduced in most of the States of India?

- (A) 1995
- (B) 2001
- (C) 2005
- (D) 2006

Answer: (C) 2005

10.
How many countries are the members of WTO?

- (A) 164
- (B) 120
- (C) 96
- (D) 48

Answer: (A) 164

11.
When was WTO established?
(A) 1996
(B) 1998
(C) 2000
(D) 1995

Answer: (D) 1995

12.
Where is the headquarters of WTO located?
(A) Italy
(B) Geneva
(C) New York
(D) Washington

Answer: (B) Geneva

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1.
India met with an economic crisis in 1991 as it failed to repay its _____ from abroad.

Answer: borrowings

2.
_____ is the excess of expenditure (borrowings) over income.

Answer: Deficit

3.
To overcome the crisis, India approached IMF and World Bank for _____

Answer: loan

4.
Economic reforms refer to all those measures that aim at rendering the economy more efficient, competitive and _____

Answer: developed

5.
Fiscal policy refers to the revenue and expenditure policy of the government to achieve _____ development in the economy.

Answer: balanced

6.
Financial sectors were allowed to take decisions on various matters, without consulting _____

Answer: RBI

7.
Trade policy reforms led to the removal of export duties to _____ India's competitive position.

Answer: increase

8.
India has become an important destination for global _____ since the reforms.

Answer: outsourcing

9.
Trade between two countries is called _____ trade.

Answer: bilateral

10.
The industrial sector has experienced _____ in growth pattern.

Answer: fluctuations

III. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1.
Despite efficient management of the Indian economy, India faced an economic crisis in 1991.

Answer: False

2.
The crisis led to a rise in the prices of essential goods.

Answer: True

3.
Reserve Bank of India announced New Economic Policy as a condition to support the Indian economy.

Answer: False

4.
Opening up the economy by removing restrictions on the private sector is called globalisation.

Answer: False

5.
Industrial licensing was abolished on all products except on those which were important from a profit point of view.

Answer: False

6.
The rupee was devalued to resolve the balance of payments crisis.

Answer: True

7.
A fixed exchange rate system was adopted to avoid rigidity in the foreign exchange market.

Answer: False

8.
Private ownership is capable of utilising capital and other resources more efficiently.

Answer: True

9.
GATT is the successor to the WTO.

Answer: False

10.
Opening up the economy resulted in a rapid increase in FDI and foreign exchange reserves.

Answer: True

IV. Match the following.

1.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Economic Reforms	(A) 1995
2. Gulf Crisis	(B) 2005
3. WTO	(C) 1990-91
4. VAT	(D) 1991
5. GATT	(E) 1948
6. Liberalisation	(F) Sale of public sector shares
7. Privatisation	(G) Abolition of licensing
8. Globalisation	(H) Integration of domestic economy with rest of the world
9. GST	(I) Stripping a currency unit
10. Demonetization	(J) An indirect tax

Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Economic Reforms	(D) 1991
2. Gulf Crisis	(C) 1990-91
3. WTO	(A) 1995
4. VAT	(B) 2005
5. GATT	(E) 1948
6. Liberalisation	(G) Abolition of licensing
7. Privatisation	(F) Sale of public sector shares
8. Globalisation	(H) Integration of domestic economy with rest of the world
9. GST	(J) An indirect tax
10. Demonetization	(I) Stripping a currency unit

Chapter 4 Poverty

I. Choose the correct alternative.

1.

More than _____ of the world's poor live in India.

- (A) half
- (B) one-third
- (C) one-fourth
- (D) one-fifth

Answer:(D) one-fifth

2.

What was the percentage of the population below the poverty line in India in 2011-12?

- (A) 26.1%
- (B) 19.3%
- (C) 22%
- (D) 32%

Answer:(C) 22%

3.

Which of the following is the poverty determination measure?

- (A) Head Count Ratio
- (B) Sen Index
- (C) Poverty Gap Index
- (D) All of these

Answer

:(D) All of these

4.

When was the Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand was formed?

- (A) 1969
- (B) 1979
- (C) 1989
- (D) 1999

Answer:(B) 1979

5.

Those who regularly move in and out of poverty are called

- (A) Chronically poor
- (B) Churning poor
- (C) Occasionally poor
- (D) Transient poor

Answer:(B) Churning poor

6.

In 2011-12, poverty line was defined worth _____ as consumption per person a month for rural areas and _____ for urban areas.

- (A) ₹816 and ₹1,000
- (B) ₹1,012 and ₹1,210
- (C) ₹550 and ₹860
- (D) ₹860 and ₹673

Answer:(A) ₹816 and ₹1,000

7.

Which of the following is an action adopted under the provision of minimum basic amenities to the people?

- (A) Prime Minister's RozgarYojna
- (B) SwarnaJayantiShahariRozgarYojna
- (C) Pradhan MantriGramodayaYojna
- (D) National Rural Livelihood Mission

Answer:(C) Pradhan MantriGramodayaYojna

8.

In 2011-12, which state had the highest poverty rate in India?

- (A) Odisha
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Madhya Pradesh
- (D) West Bengal

Answer:(A) Odisha

9.

NFWP was launched in:

- (A) November 2004
- (B) December 2003
- (C) November 2002
- (D) December 2005

Answer:(A) November 2004

10.

Which of the following programmes provide assistance to elderly people are given under?

- (A) VAMBAY
- (B) NSAP
- (C) PMGY
- (D) PMRY

Answer:(B) NSAP

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1.

Poverty is the inability to secure the _____ consumption requirements for life, health, and efficiency.

Answer: minimum

2.

Absolute poverty determines the minimum physical quantities of the requirement for a subsistence level, with the help of _____

Answer: poverty line

3.

_____ and hunger are the key features of the poorest households.

Answer: Starvation

4.

Task Force on Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' was formed in _____

Answer:1979

5.

_____ includes those who are usually poor but who may sometimes have relatively more money.

Answer: Chronic poor

6.

_____ is the proportion of persons living below the poverty line.

Answer: Headcount Ratio

7.

Amartya Sen, noted Nobel Laureate, has developed an index known as _____

[Answer:](#) Sen Index

8.
The proportion of poor to the population in India was _____ percent in 2011-12.

[Answer:](#)22

9.
Under the British, India began to export food grains and, as a result, as many as _____ people died in famines between 1875 and 1900.

[Answer:](#)26 million

10.
There exists a direct relationship between _____ and poverty.

[Answer:](#) Unemployment

III. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1.
More than one-fifth of the world's poor live in India.

[Answer:](#) True

2.
Absolute poverty refers to a lack of resources in relation to different classes, regions, and countries.

[Answer:](#) False

3.
Transient poor covers those people who are rich most of the time but may sometimes suffer bad luck are said to be occasionally poor.

[Answer:](#) False.

4.
The minimum calorie intake was estimated at 2,400 calories for a rural person and 2,100 for a person in the urban area.

[Answer:](#) True

5.
Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, and Orissa account for about 70 percent of India's poor.

[Answer:](#) True

6.
Britain's main goals from the Raj were to provide a market for British exports.

[Answer:](#) True

7.
The poverty ratio estimates the minimum level of income that is considered appropriate to secure basic necessities of life.

[Answer:](#) False

8.
The government of India adopted a five-dimensional approach as an attempt to reduce poverty.

[Answer:](#) True.

9.
National Food for Work Programme aims at improving the food and nutritional status of the poor.

Answer: False.

10.
Due to unequal distribution of land and other assets, mostly non-poor appropriate the benefits from direct poverty alleviation programmes.

Answer: True.

IV. Match the following.

1.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Poverty	(A) Proportion of persons living below the poverty line
2. Poverty line	(B) Poverty is measured in monetary terms
3. Absolute poverty	(C) Poverty is measured with respect to various classes
4. Relative poverty	(D) Inability to secure the basic needs
5. Headcount ratio	(E) 1999
6. Food for Work Programme	(F) Divides people into poor and non-poor
7. SwarnJayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana	(G) 1970
8. SampoornaGrameenRozgarYojana	(H) 2001
9. NFW programme	(I) Never poor
10. Non-poor	(J) 2004

Answer
Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Poverty	(D) Inability to secure the basic needs
2. Poverty line	(F) Divides people into poor and non-poor
3. Absolute poverty	(B) Poverty is measured in monetary terms
4. Relative poverty	(C) Poverty is measured with respect to various classes
5. Headcount ratio	(A) Proportion of persons living below the poverty line
6. Food for Work Programme	(G) 1970
7. SwarnJayanti Gram SwarozgarYojana	(E) 1999
8. SampoornaGrameenRozgarYojana	(H) 2001
9. NFW programme	(J) 2004
10. Non-poor	(I) Never poor

Chapter 5

Human Capital Formation in India

I. Choose the correct alternative.

1.

Which of the following is not a merit of human capital formation?

- (A) Improves technical knowledge
- (B) Enlarges the size of business
- (C) Increases cost of production
- (D) Changes social outlooks

Answer: (C) Increases cost of production

2.

Match and choose the correct combination.

(i) Preventive medicine	(A) medical intervention during illness
(ii) Curative medicine	(B) vaccination
(iii) Social medicine	(C) the spread of health literacy

- (A) (i) – (B); (ii) – (A); (iii) – (C)
- (B) (i) – (A); (ii) – (B); (iii) – (C)
- (C) (i) – (C); (ii) – (B); (iii) – (A)
- (D) (i) – (B); (ii) – (C); (iii) – (A)

Answer: (A) (i) – (B); (ii) – (A); (iii) – (C)

3.

Which of the following is not an indicator of education level?

- (A) Years of schooling
- (B) Life expectancy
- (C) Teacher-pupil ratio
- (D) Enrollment rate

Answer: (B) Life expectancy

4.

Which of the following institutes comes under the health sector?

- (A) NCERT
- (B) UGC
- (C) AICTE
- (D) ICMR

Answer: (D) ICMR

5.

Which level of education takes a major share of total education expenditure in India?

- (A) Elementary
- (B) Secondary
- (C) Higher
- (D) Tertiary

Answer: (A) Elementary

6.

What was the share of education in total government expenditure in 2014?

- (A) 7.92 percent
- (B) 15.7 percent
- (C) 0.64 percent
- (D) 3.31 percent

Answer: (B) 15.7 percent

7.
What percent of GDP was invested in education in the year 1952?
- (A) 7.92 percent
 - (B) 11.7 percent
 - (C) 0.64 percent
 - (D) 3.31 percent

Answer: (C) 0.64 percent

8.
When was Right to Education Act enacted?
- (A) 2008
 - (B) 2009
 - (C) 2010
 - (D) 2012

Answer: (B) 2009

9.
What was the average youth literacy rate in 2015?
- (A) 89.5 percent
 - (B) 74 percent
 - (C) 88 percent
 - (D) 95.5 percent

Answer: (A) 89.5 percent

10.
Which of the following is not the role of on-the-job training?
- (A) Eradicates inequality
 - (B) Encourages innovation
 - (C) Promotes modern methods
 - (D) Enhances productivity

Answer: (D) Enhances productivity

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1.
Human capital formation is a _____ process.

Answer: social

2.
Individuals invest in education with the objective of increasing their future _____

Answer: income

3.
_____ is the reason for the rural-urban migration in India.

Answer: Unemployment

4.
_____ capital is completely mobile between countries.

Answer: Physical

5.
Economic growth means the _____ in real national income of a country

Answer: increase

6.
Human capital considers education and health as a means to increase _____

Answer: productivity

7.
Higher-income causes building of high level of _____ capital.

Answer: human

8.
India has the potential to become a leading _____ economy.

Answer: knowledge-based

9.
_____ is the prime funding authority for university education.

Answer: UGC

10.
Expenditure per student in _____ education is higher than that of elementary.

Answer: tertiary

III. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1.
Education and health are the two major sources of human capital in a country.

Answer: True

2.
Preventive medicine includes medical practices which are designed to avoid or avert diseases.

Answer: True

3.
Physical capital is inseparable from its owner.

Answer: False

4.
Human capital treats humans as ends in themselves.

Answer: False

5.
Higher-income leads to the development of the high level of human capital and vice-versa.

Answer: True

6.
Indian Council for Medical Research is responsible for the promotion of health and family welfare programmes.

Answer: False

7.
Improper planning for human capital formation has resulted in a shortage of manpower in the health and education sectors.

Answer: True

8.
Elementary education takes a major share of total education expenditure in India.

Answer: True

9.
The level of unemployment among educated youth is the highest.

Answer: True

10.
The differences in literacy rates between males and females are widening.

Answer: False

IV. Match the following.

1.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Human capital	(A) Movement of individuals from one place to another
2. Sources of human capital	(B) Humans are ends in themselves
3. Migration	(C) An economic and technical process
4. Human development	(D) Education, health, and training
5. Physical capital	(E) Stock of knowledge and skills
6. NCERT	(F) 1949
7. ICMR	(G) 1961
8. Preventive medicine	(H) Medical intervention during illness
9. Curative medicine	(I) Vaccination
10. Social medicine	(J) The spread of health literacy

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Human capital	(E) Stock of knowledge and skills
2. Sources of human capital	(D) Education, health, and training
3. Migration	(A) Movement of individuals from one place to another
4. Human development	(B) Humans are ends in themselves
5. Physical capital	(C) An economic and technical process
6. NCERT	(G) 1961
7. ICMR	(F) 1949
8. Preventive medicine	(I) Vaccination
9. Curative medicine	(H) Medical intervention during illness
10. Social medicine	(J) The spread of health literacy

Chapter 6

Rural Development

I. Choose the correct alternative.

Question 1.

Which among the following is an initiative taken for the development of rural India?

- (A) Human Capital Formation
- (B) Land Reforms
- (C) Poverty Alleviation
- (D) All of these

Answer: (D) All of these

Question 2.

What was the growth rate of agricultural output during 2007-12?

- (A) 32% per annum
- (B) 6% per annum
- (C) 1.5% per annum
- (D) 5% per annum

Answer: (A) 32% per annum

Question 3.

When was the National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development set up?

- (A) 1962
- (B) 1972
- (C) 1982
- (D) 1992

Answer: (C) 1982

Question 4.

Which of the following is an institutional source of rural credit?

- (A) Moneylenders
- (B) Regional Rural Banks
- (C) Traders
- (D) Landlords

Answer: (B) Regional Rural Banks

Question 5.

Which source of credit had emerged to fully integrate the formal credit system into the overall rural social and community development?

- (A) Self-help Groups
- (B) Regional Rural Banks
- (C) Commercial Banks
- (D) Land Development Banks

Answer: (A) Self-help Groups

Question 6.

Which among the following is a process that involves the assembling, storage, processing, transportation, packaging, grading, and distribution of different agricultural commodities across the country?

- (A) Agricultural Management
- (B) Agricultural Banking
- (C) Agricultural Diversification
- (D) Agricultural Marketing

Answer: (D) Agricultural Marketing

Question 7.

Which Indian state has been held as a success story in the efficient implementation of milk cooperatives?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Gujarat
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) West Bengal

Answer: (B) Gujarat

Question 8.

What is the name of the vegetable and fruit market in Andhra Pradesh?

- (A) ApniMandi
- (B) HadasparMandi
- (C) Rythu Bazars
- (D) UzhavarSandies

Answer: (C) Rythu Bazars

Question 9.

How much do the “inland sources” contribute to the total fish production in India?

- (A) 64 percent
- (B) 39 percent
- (C) 50 percent
- (D) 75 percent

Answer: (A) 64 percent

Question 10.

Which status has been accorded to the retail chains and supermarkets for selling organic food?

- (A) Eco Status
- (B) Sustainable Status
- (C) Nutritional Status
- (D) Green Status

Answer: (D) Green Status

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

Question 1.

_____ once said that the real progress of India did not mean simply the growth and expansion of industrial urban centres but mainly the development of the villages.

Answer: Mahatma Gandhi

Question 2.

During 2007-12, agriculture output has grown at _____

Answer: 3.2 percent

Question 3.

At the time of independence, moneylenders and traders _____ small and marginal farmers and landless labourers.

Answer: exploited

Question 4.

The _____ was a harbinger of major changes in the credit system.

Answer: green revolution

Question 5.

By March 2003, _____ SHGs had been provided credit by the banking system.

Answer: 7 lakh

Question 6.

More than 10 percent of goods produced in farms are wasted due to lack of _____
(storage/transportation facilities)

[Answer](#): storage

Question 7.

The alternate marketing channels in Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan are known as _____

[Answer](#): ApniMandi

Question 8.

Much of the agricultural employment activities are concentrated in the _____ season.

[Answer](#): Kharif

Question 9.

Cattle and buffalo account for _____ of India's total livestock in 2007.

[Answer](#): 26 percent

Question 10.

_____ relies heavily on chemical fertilizers and toxic pesticides.

[Answer](#): Conventional farming

[III. State whether the following statements are true or false.](#)

Question 1.

Rural development mostly depends upon the development of agriculture.

[Answer](#): True

Question 2.

Farmers borrow from various sources to meet their initial investment on seeds, fertilizers, implements, and other family expenses.

[Answer](#): True

Question 3.

Institutional sources of credit include moneylenders, traders, employers, relatives, and friends.

[Answer](#): False

Question 4.

The major achievement of rural banking over the years has been the effective recovery of loans.

[Answer](#): False

Question 5.

Self-help groups have helped in the empowerment of women.

[Answer](#): True

Question 6.

The current infrastructure facilities are sufficient to meet the growing demand in rural agricultural marketing.

[Answer](#): False

Question 7.

At present, the livestock sector provides alternate livelihood options to over 70 million small and marginal farmers and landless labourers.

[Answer](#): True

Question 8.

Horticulture is a branch of agriculture-related to the management and care of farm animals such as cattle, sheep, pigs, and goats.

Answer: False

Question 9.

Chemical-based fertilizers and pesticides used in agriculture are beneficial for the natural eco-systems.

Answer: False

Question 10.

The use of eco-friendly technologies such as organic farming is essential for sustainable development.

Answer: True

IV. Match the following.

Question 1.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Green revolution	(A) 1982
2. NABARD	(B) 1967-68
3. Land Reform	(C) Conversion of scattered holdings into unified holdings
4. Consolidation of holding	(D) Institutional reforms
5. Ceiling of landholding	(E) Maximum holding size

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Green revolution	(B) 1967-68
2. NABARD	(A) 1982
3. Land Reform	(D) Institutional reforms
4. Consolidation of holding	(C) Conversion of scattered holdings into unified holdings
5. Ceiling of landholding	(E) Maximum holding size

Chapter 7

Employment: Growth, Informalisation and Other Issues

I. Choose the correct alternative.

1. Which of the following statement is not true for a worker?

- (A) A worker contributes to the GDP.
- (B) Workers may temporarily abstain from work due to illness.
- (C) Self-employed are not workers.
- (D) Those who help the main workers are also workers.

Answer: (C) Self-employed are not workers.

2.

What is the distribution of the workforce in rural and urban areas?

- (A) 75 : 25
- (B) 60 : 40
- (C) 50 : 50
- (D) 40 : 60

Answer: (A) 75 : 25

-
3.
Which of the following is the correct definition of self-employed?
- (A) Not able to find jobs during some months of the year
 - (B) Own and operate their own enterprises
 - (C) Receive wages on a regular basis by the employer
 - (D) Casually engaged in other individuals enterprises

Answer: (B) Own and operate their own enterprises

4.
What percent of urban workers are casual labourers?
- (A) 54 percent
 - (B) 41 percent
 - (C) 39 percent
 - (D) 18 percent

Answer: (D) 18 percent

5.
Which of the following workers is a regular salaried employee?
- (A) Owner of a saloon
 - (B) Rickshaw puller
 - (C) Cashier in State Bank of India
 - (D) Vegetable vendor

Answer: (C) Cashier in State Bank of India

6.
Which of the following is a primary sector activity?
- (A) Mining and Quarrying
 - (B) Construction
 - (C) Trade
 - (D) Transport and Storage

Answer: (A) Mining and Quarrying

7.
What proportion of the urban workforce is engaged in the secondary sector?
- (A) Half
 - (B) One-third
 - (C) One-fourth
 - (D) One-fifth

Answer: (B) One-third

8.
What was the average rate of growth of employment during 1950-2010?
- (A) 1 percent
 - (B) 2 percent
 - (C) 5 percent
 - (D) 10 percent

Answer: (B) 2 percent

9.
Which of the following is not a feature of organised sector?
(A) Job Security
(B) Social security benefits
(C) Irregular payment
(D) Fixed working hours

Answer: (C) Irregular payment

10.
Which of the following is not an employment generation programme?
(A) Rural Employment Generation Programme (REGP)
(B) Prime Minister's RozgarYojana (PMRY)
(C) National Food for Work Programme (NFWP)
(D) Valmiki AmbedkarAwasYojana

Answer: (D) Valmiki AmbedkarAwasYojana

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1.
Economic activities contribute to the _____ of the country.

Answer: GDP

2.
Worker-population ratio analyses the situation of _____ in the country.

Answer: employment

3.
Activities performed by women for the household are not recognized as _____ work.

Answer: productive

4.
Workers who own and operate an enterprise to earn their livelihood are known as _____

Answer: self-employed

5.
Among regular salaried employment, _____ workers are found to be so engaged in greater proportion.

Answer: male

6.
Enterprises in _____ areas require workers on a regular basis.

Answer: urban

7.
The _____ sector gives employment to about one-third of the urban workforce.

Answer: secondary

8.

_____ sector covers those enterprises or places of work where the terms of employment are regular and therefore, people have assured work.

Answer: Organised

9.

In _____ unemployment, people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year.

Answer: seasonal

10.

NREGA 2005 promises _____ of guaranteed wage employment to all rural households who volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Answer: 100 days

III. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1.

Workers do not include those who help the main workers in their activities.

Answer: False

2.

Urban people have a variety of employment opportunities.

Answer: True

3.

Self-employed and casual wage labourers are found more in rural areas.

Answer: True

4.

Casual wage work is the major source for both men and women.

Answer: False

5.

In the course of the economic development of a country, workers migrate from rural to urban areas.

Answer: True

6.

There has hardly been any change in the distribution of the workforce across various industries since the 1970s.

Answer: False

7.

The Indian economy has been able to produce more goods and services due to growth in employment opportunities.

Answer: False

8.
Employment is not secure in organised sector.

Answer: False

9.
The Indian government has initiated the modernisation of informal sector enterprises and the provision of social security measures to informal sector workers.

Answer: True

10.
Newly emerging jobs are found mostly in the service sector.

Answer: True

IV. Match the following.

1.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Rural unemployment	(A) Educated unemployment
2. Urban unemployment	(B) Cyclical unemployment
3. Participation rate	(C) Disguised unemployment
4. Number of persons unemployed	(D) $\frac{\text{Workforce}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$
5. Unemployment due to economic fluctuations	(E) Labour force – workforce

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Rural unemployment	(C) Disguised unemployment
2. Urban unemployment	(A) Educated unemployment
3. Participation rate	(D) $\frac{\text{Workforce}}{\text{Total population}} \times 100$
4. Number of persons unemployed	(E) Labour force – workforce
5. Unemployment due to economic fluctuations	(B) Cyclical unemployment

Chapter 8 Infrastructure

I. Choose the correct alternative.

1.

Which of the following statements is not correct with regards to infrastructure?

- (A) Infrastructure contributes to economic development.
- (B) Infrastructure provides support services.
- (C) All infrastructural facilities have a direct impact on the production of goods and services.
- (D) Inadequate infrastructure can have multiple adverse effects on health.

Answer: (C) All infrastructural facilities have a direct impact on the production of goods and services.

2.

Which of the following facilities is included in social infrastructure?

- (A) Roads and highways

- (B) Housing
- (C) Internet
- (D) Electricity

Answer: (B) Housing

3.

What is morbidity?

- (A) Proneness to fall ill
- (B) High infant mortality rate
- (C) High maternal mortality rate
- (D) Low life expectancy

Answer: (A) Proneness to fall ill

4.

What percent of rural households use bio-fuels for cooking?

- (A) 50 percent
- (B) 75 percent
- (C) 80 percent
- (D) 90 percent

Answer: (D) 90 percent

5.

Which of the following countries invest almost 50 percent of its GDP in infrastructure?

- (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) Sri Lanka

Answer: (B) China

6.

Low-income countries do not invest in which of the given infrastructural services?

- (A) Transport
- (B) Irrigation
- (C) Power
- (D) Telecommunication

Answer: (D) Telecommunication

7.

Which of the following statements is true for commercial sources of energy?

- (A) Commercial sources are bought and sold.
- (B) Commercial sources are renewable.
- (C) Commercial sources are found in forests.
- (D) Dried dung is an example of a commercial source of energy.

Answer: (A) Commercial sources are bought and sold.

8.

Which of the following sector was the largest consumer of commercial energy in 1953-54?

- (A) Households
- (B) Transport
- (C) Industries
- (D) Agriculture

Answer: (B) Transport

9.

Which of the following is not a function of primary health care?

- (A) Spreading education concerning prevailing health problems
- (B) Promoting food supply and proper nutrition
- (C) Conducting research
- (D) Providing essential drugs

Answer: (C) Conducting research

10.
Which of the following systems is not included in the Indian System of Medicines?

- (A) Allopathy
- (B) Homeopathy
- (C) Naturopathy
- (D) Ayurveda

Answer: (A) Allopathy

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

1.
Infrastructure associated with energy, transportation, and communication is included in the _____ infrastructure.

Answer: social

2.
_____ and safety hazards connected to transportation affect morbidity.

Answer: Air pollution

3.
Inadequate infrastructure can have multiple adverse effects on _____

Answer: health

4.
Agriculture considerably depends on the adequate expansion and development of _____ facilities.

Answer: irrigation

5.
_____ accounts for the largest share in the commercial energy consumption in India.

Answer: Coal

6.
Hydel and wind power do not rely on _____

Answer: fossil fuel

7.
_____ sources of energy are found in nature/forests.

Answer: Non-commercial

8.
The hospitals at the village level are known as _____

Answer: PHCs

9.
_____ has huge potential because they are effective, safe, and inexpensive.

Answer: ISM (Indian System of Medicine)

10.
Accessibility and _____ need to be integrated in our basic health infrastructure in order to provide basic healthcare to all.

Answer: affordability

III. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1.
Both economic and social infrastructures are essential for the development of a country.

Answer: True

2.
The share of basic infrastructure services such as irrigation, transport, and power is greater in high-income countries.

Answer: False

3.
The private sector in India has started playing an important role in infrastructure development in joint partnership with the public sector.

Answer: True

4.
The use of renewable energy sources can ensure an additional supply of electricity.

Answer: True

5.
The growth rate of demand for power is always lower than the GDP growth rate.

Answer: False

6.
Industries are the largest consumer of commercial energy.

Answer: True

7.
The privatization of the power sector has benefitted certain sectors in terms of prices.

Answer: False

8.
India's health infrastructure and health care is made up of a three-tier system.

Answer: True

9.
Infrastructural development in India has not been uniform over the last six decades.

Answer: True

10.
Hospitals under the secondary sector have advanced level equipment and medicines.

Answer: False

IV. Match the following.

1.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Social infrastructure	(A) The poor
2. Non-conventional energy	(B) Education
3. Health infrastructure biased against	(C) Outsourcing
4. Essential indication of good health	(D) Biomass
5. Infrastructure facilitates	(E) High expectancy of life

Answer

:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Social infrastructure	(B) Education
2. Non-conventional energy	(D) Biomass
3. Health infrastructure biased against	(A) The poor
4. Essential indication of good health	(E) High expectancy of life
5. Infrastructure facilitates	(C) Outsourcing

Chapter 9

Environment and Sustainable Development

I. Choose the correct alternative.

Question 1.

Which of the following is not a biotic element?

- (A) Birds
- (B) Sunlight
- (C) Forests
- (D) Animals

Answer: (B) Sunlight

Question 2.

Which of the following is a renewable resource?

- (A) Fish
- (B) Coal
- (C) Petroleum
- (D) Iron-ore

Answer: (A) Fish

Question 3.

Which of the following is an impact of global warming?

- (A) Deforestation
- (B) Rise in sea level
- (C) Waste generation
- (D) Rapid increase in population

Answer: (B) Rise in sea level

Question 4.

In which of the following layers of the atmosphere is ozone shield found?

- (A) Troposphere
- (B) Exosphere
- (C) Stratosphere
- (D) Mesosphere

Answer: (C) Stratosphere

Question 5.

Which of the following is a consequence of ozone layer depletion?

- (A) Skin cancer in humans
- (B) Lower production of phytoplankton
- (C) Hampers growth of terrestrial plants
- (D) All of the above

Answer: (D) All of the above

Question 6.

When was the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) set up?

- (A) 1964
- (B) 1974
- (C) 1984
- (D) 1994

Answer: (B) 1974

Question 7.

How many industrial categories have been identified as significantly polluting by the CPCB?

- (A) 17
- (B) 25
- (C) 27
- (D) 31

Answer: (A) 17

Question 8.

Which of the following is the modern concept of development?

- (A) Economic development
- (B) Economic growth
- (C) Sustainable development
- (D) Human development

Answer: (C) Sustainable development

Question 9.

Use of which of the following has resulted in a significant reduction in Delhi's pollution?

- (A) LPG at homes
- (B) Solar cells for electricity
- (C) Thermal power plants
- (D) CNG in public transport

Answer: (D) CNG in public transport

Question 10.

Which of the following is a conventional source of energy?

- (A) Sun
- (B) Wind
- (C) Dried dung
- (D) Tides

Answer: (C) Dried dung

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

Question 1.

Sunlight is an example of _____ elements.

Answer: abiotic

Question 2.

_____ resources are those which get exhausted with extraction and use.

Answer: Non-renewable

Question 3.

The absorptive capacity of the environment is the ability to absorb _____

Answer: degradation

Question 4.

Global warming is caused due to increase in greenhouse gases through the burning of fossil fuels and _____

Answer: deforestation

Question 5.

In India, the _____ of the Deccan Plateau is particularly suitable for the cultivation of cotton.

Answer: black soil

Question 6.

The origins of chlorine and bromine compounds in stratosphere are _____

Answer: chlorofluorocarbons

Question 7.

_____ emissions are the major contributors to air pollution in urban areas of India.

Answer: Vehicular

Question 8.

The CPCB has identified _____ categories of industries as significantly polluting.

Answer: seventeen

Question 9.

Thermal power plants emit large quantities of _____ which is a greenhouse gas.

Answer: carbon dioxide

Question 10.

_____ plants use the energy of such streams to move small turbines.

Answer: Mini-hydel

III. State whether the following statements are true or false.

Question 1.

Fossil fuels can be used without the possibility of these becoming depleted or exhausted.

Answer: False

Question 2.

The environment is able to perform its functions without any interruption as long as the resource extraction does not exceed the rate of regeneration.

Answer: True

Question 3.

In the early days of civilisation, the supply of environmental resources and services was much less than their demand.

Answer: False

Question 4.

India alone accounts for nearly 20 percent of the world's total iron-ore reserves.

Answer: True

Question 5.

Improper planning and management of irrigation systems are one of the factors responsible for land degradation.

Answer: True

Question 6.

Herman Daly defined sustainable development as one which is directly concerned with increasing the material standard of living of the poor at the grass-root level.

Answer: False

Question 7.

Sustainable development is synonymous with the conservation of the environment.

Answer: True

Question 8.

The products used under a western system of treatment are free from side effects.

Answer: False

Question 9.

Earthworms can convert organic matter into compost faster than the normal composting process.

Answer: True

Question 10.

Prior to the advent of the green revolution, food products were contaminated and soil, water bodies, and even groundwater were polluted.

Answer: False

IV. Match the following.

Question 1.

Column-I	Column-II
----------	-----------

1. Condition of sustainable development	(A) Industrial machines
2. Reason for noise pollution	(B) Long term increase in real per capita income
3. Cause of environmental degradation	(C) Reduction in level of pollution
4. Non-renewable resources	(D) Rapid industrialisation
5. Economic growth	(E) Exhausted after use

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Condition of sustainable development	(C) Reduction in level of pollution
2. Reason for noise pollution	(A) Industrial machines
3. Cause of environmental degradation	(D) Rapid industrialisation
4. Non-renewable resources	(E) Exhausted after use
5. Economic growth	(B) Long term increase in real per capita income

Chapter 10

Comparative Development Experiences of India and its Neighbours

I. Choose the correct alternative.

Question 1.

Which of the following countries ranks first in the development experience?

- (A) India
- (B) China
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) None of the above

Answer

Answer: (B) China

Question 2.

When were economic reforms initiated in China?

- (A) 1978
- (B) 1988
- (C) 1990
- (D) 1991

Answer

Answer: (A) 1978

Question 3.

What was the fertility rate in Pakistan as in 2015?

- (A) 1.6
- (B) 2.6
- (C) 3.7
- (D) 3.6

[Answer](#)

Answer: (C) 3.7

Question 4.

In which of the following indicators is Pakistan ahead of India and China?

- (A) Urbanisation
- (B) Fertility rate
- (C) Density
- (D) Population

[Answer](#)

Answer: (B) Fertility rate

Question 5.

Which of the following countries has introduced the one-child norm?

- (A) China
- (B) India
- (C) Pakistan
- (D) Bangladesh

[Answer](#)

Answer: (A) China

Question 6.

In which of the following countries does the service sector contribute the most in GDP?

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) China
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

[Answer](#)

Answer: (D) Both (A) and (B)

Question 7.

Which of the following country was faster in shifting its workforce from agriculture to the service sector?

- (A) India
- (B) Pakistan
- (C) China
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

[Answer](#)

Answer: (B) Pakistan

Question 8.

Which of the following is not an indicator of human development?

- (A) Density of Population
- (B) GDP per capita
- (C) Life expectancy at birth
- (D) Literacy rate

[Answer](#)

Answer: (A) Density of Population

Question 9.

With which of the following concepts is the commune system associated?

- (A) Industrialisation
- (B) Human rights
- (C) Equal distribution of land
- (D) Special Economic Zones

[Answer](#)

Answer: (C) Equal distribution of land

Question 10.

How many people died in the devastating earthquake that took place in Pakistan in 2005?

- (A) 45,000
- (B) 55,000
- (C) 65,000
- (D) 75,000

[Answer](#)

Answer: (D) 75,000

II. Fill in the blanks with the correct answer.

Question 1.

China that has recently started moving towards a _____ system.

[Answer](#)

Answer: democratic

Question 2.

The people's Republic of China was established in _____

[Answer](#)

Answer: 1949

Question 3.

Pakistan's five-year plan is now called the _____ Term Development Plan.

[Answer](#)

Answer: Medium

Question 4.

_____ introduced the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1695 in China.

[Answer](#)

Answer: Mao

Question 5.

In the 1970s, nationalization of capital goods industries took place in _____

[Answer](#)

Answer: Pakistan

Question 6.

The population of Pakistan accounts for roughly about _____ of China.

[Answer](#)

Answer: one-tenth

Question 7.

_____ is high in both Pakistan and China.

[Answer](#)

Answer: Urbanisation

Question 8.

In China, due to topographic and climatic conditions, the area suitable for cultivation is relatively _____

[Answer](#)

Answer: small

Question 9.

In India and Pakistan, the service sector accounts for more than _____ percent of GDP.

[Answer](#)

Answer: 50

Question 10.

Lack of _____ freedom and its implications for human rights are major concerns in China.

[Answer](#)

Answer: political

III. State whether the following statements are true or false.

Question 1.

Regional and global economic groupings are formed to protest against the free flow of goods and services between nations.

[Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 2.

India and Pakistan adopted similar strategies for social and economic development.

[Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 3.

Pakistan introduced a variety of regulated policy framework for import substitution industrialization.

[Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 4.

China received financial support from western nations.

[Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 5.

India has the largest share of the poor among the three countries.

[Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 6.

The One-child norm introduced in China is the major reason for low population growth.

[Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 7.

The fertility rate is low in Pakistan while it is very high in China.

[Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 8.

In 2000-10, there was a rapid increase in the growth rates of India and China.

[Answer](#)

Answer: False

Question 9.

In all the three economies, the industry and service sectors have less proportion of workforce but contribute more in terms of output.

[Answer](#)

Answer: True

Question 10.

China's growth is mainly contributed by the industrial sector and India's growth by the service sector.

Answer

Answer: True

IV. Match the following.

Question 1.

Column-I	Column-II
1. Economic reforms in India	(A) 1978
2. Economic reforms in China	(B) 1991
3. Economic reforms in Pakistan	(C) System of collective farming
4. GLF campaign in China	(D) 1988
5. Lowest density of population	(E) Widespread industrialization
6. Commune farming	(F) China

Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II
1. Economic reforms in India	(B) 1991
2. Economic reforms in China	(A) 1978
3. Economic reforms in Pakistan	(D) 1988
4. GLF campaign in China	(E) Widespread industrialization
5. Lowest density of population	(F) China
6. Commune farming	(C) System of collective farming

Class 12

Shiv Das



2021-22
CBSE

Term 1
(Nov-Dec)

Chapterwise
QUESTION BANK

MCQs

ECONOMICS



Competency Based Questions

- Case Studies with MCQs • Objective Type MCQs
- Assertion-Reasoning



Chapterwise

- Keynotes
- Questions & Answers



OMR Based

Sample Question Paper



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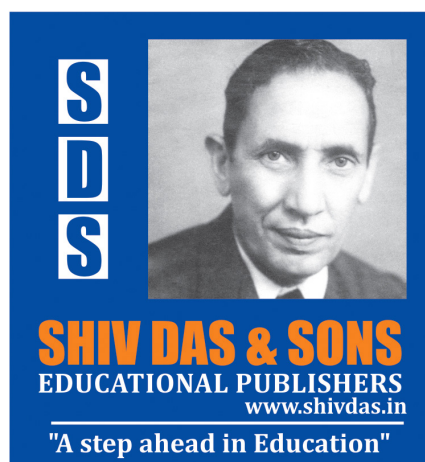
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OMR Based Sample Question Paper ... OMR-1

CBSE BOARD EXAM 2021-22

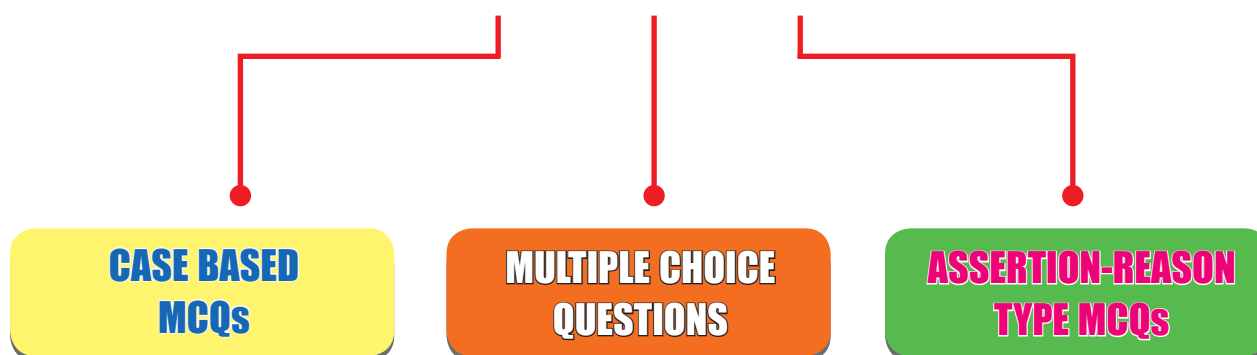
NEW PATTERN

(CBSE Circular no. Acad-51/2021) dated 5th July, 2021

TERM-1

50% Syllabus for Nov-Dec. 2021

Questions Types (90 Minutes)



- ★ CBSE to send Question Papers with marking scheme.
- ★ Exams will be conducted in the school.
- ★ OMR sheet to be used for Evaluation.
- ★ Term-1 marks will add to the final result.

Internal Assessment

- ★ 3 Periodic Tests
- ★ Student Enrichment
- ★ Portfolio
- ★ Practical
- ★ Speaking listening activities
- ★ Projects

Latest Syllabus (Issued by CBSE) (24TH JULY 2021)

ECONOMICS

COURSE STRUCTURE – CLASS XII (SESSION 2021-2022)

Theory

TERM-1

Time: 90 minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

Units	Marks	Periods
Part A : Introductory Macroeconomics		
☆ Money and Banking	6	8
☆ Government Budget and the Economy	6	15
☆ Balance of Payments	6	7
Sub Total	18	30
Part B : Indian Economic Development		
☆ Development Experience (1947-90) and Economic Reforms since 1991: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Indian Economy on the eve of IndependenceIndian Economy (1950-90)Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation : An Appraisal	12	28
☆ Current challenges facing Indian Economy <ul style="list-style-type: none">PovertyHuman Capital FormationRural development	10	17
Sub Total	22	45
Total	40	75
Project Work (Part 1): 10 Marks		

Students would prepare only ONE project in the entire academic session, which is divided into 2 terms i.e. Term I and Term II.

PART A : INTRODUCTORY MACROECONOMICS

UNIT 2 : MONEY AND BANKING

8 Periods

Money - meaning and supply of money - Currency held by the public and net demand deposits held by commercial banks.

Money creation by the commercial banking system.

Central bank and its functions (example of the Reserve Bank of India): Bank of issue, Govt. Bank, Banker's Bank, Control of Credit

UNIT 4 : GOVERNMENT BUDGET AND THE ECONOMY

15 Periods

Government budget - meaning, objectives and components.

Classification of receipts - revenue receipts and capital receipts; classification of expenditure - revenue expenditure and capital expenditure.

UNIT 5 : BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

7 Periods

Balance of payments account - meaning and components;

Foreign exchange rate - meaning of fixed and flexible rates and managed floating.

PART B : INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

UNIT 6 : DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE (1947-90) AND ECONOMIC REFORMS SINCE 1991

28 Periods

A brief introduction of the state of Indian economy on the eve of independence.

Indian economic system and common goals of Five Year Plans.

Main features, problems and policies of agriculture (institutional aspects and new agricultural strategy), industry (IPR 1956; SSI - role & importance) and foreign trade.

Economic Reforms since 1991:

Features and appraisals of liberalisation, globalisation and privatisation (LPG policy);

Concepts of demonetization and GST

UNIT 7 : CURRENT CHALLENGES FACING INDIAN ECONOMY

17 Periods

Poverty: Absolute and relative; Main programmes for poverty alleviation: A critical assessment;

Human Capital Formation: How people become resource; Role of human capital in economic development;

Rural development: Key issues - credit and marketing - role of cooperatives; agricultural diversification

* . . . *



INTRODUCTORY MACROECONOMICS

Unit: *Two*

Money and Banking



Competency Based Questions



♦ Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- The rate at which Commercial Banks borrow from Central Bank is called _____.
(a) Bank rate
(b) Legal reserve ratio
(c) Reverse repo rate
(d) Cash reserve ratio [Ans. (a)]
- The short term borrowing rate at which Reserve Bank of India borrows money from Commercial Banks is called _____.
(a) Bank rate
(b) Discount rate
(c) Repo rate
(d) Reverse repo rate [Ans. (d)]
- What would be the total money creation in the economy, If initial fresh deposits with banks = ₹50,000 and LRR = 20%.
(a) ₹2,50,000 (b) ₹5,00,000
(c) ₹10,00,000 (d) ₹12,00,000 [Ans. (a)]
- _____ is the main source of money supply in an economy.
(a) Central Bank
(b) Commercial Banks
(c) Government
(d) Both (a) and (b) [Ans. (d)]
- Measuring the value of goods and services refers to which of the following functions of money?
(a) Store of value
(b) Unit of value
(c) Standard of deferred payments
(d) Medium of exchange [Ans. (b)]
- Which of the following functions of money simplifies the process of borrowing and lending?
(a) Store of value
(b) Medium of exchange
(c) Standard of deferred payments
(d) Unit of value [Ans. (c)]
- Which of the following is not included in money supply?
(a) Currency held by public
(b) Inter-bank-deposits
(c) Demand deposits in Banks
(d) Saving deposits with post office banks. [Ans. (b)]
- Read the following dialogue between two people.
Ramesh: I want 1 kg of potatoes.
Suresh: What will you give in exchange?
Ramesh: I can give you two litres of milk in return for the potatoes.
Suresh: I don't need milk. I want a pair of shoes.
Which of the following problem is being faced by Ramesh and Suresh in their exchange process?

- (a) Lack of double coincidence of wants
- (b) Absence of common unit of value
- (c) Lack of store of value
- (d) Lack of standard of deferred payment

[Ans. (a)]

9. M_1 of money supply does not include.

- (a) Currency held by public
- (b) Other deposits in RBI
- (c) Demand deposits with the Commercial Banks
- (d) Net time deposits with banks

[Ans. (d)]

10. Which Bank is authorised to issue currency?

- (a) Central Bank
- (b) Commercial Bank
- (c) Cooperative Bank
- (d) Scheduled Bank

[Ans. (a)]

11. Which one of the following is a qualitative measure of credit control by the Central Bank?

- (a) Bank rate
- (b) Open market operations
- (c) Marginal requirements
- (d) Cash reserve ratio

[Ans. (c)]

12. _____ refers to the proportion of total deposits which Banks are required to keep in the form of reserves with themselves.

- (a) Cash deposit ratio
- (b) Statutory liquidity ratio
- (c) Bank rate
- (d) Reserve deposit ratio

[Ans. (d)]

13. Which one of the following is a quantitative tool of credit control used by RBI?

- (a) Bank rate policy
- (b) Marginal requirements
- (c) Moral suasion
- (d) Direct action

[Ans. (a)]

14. Which of the following is not the function of the Central Bank?

- (a) Banking facilities to government
- (b) Lending to commercial banks
- (c) Banking facilities to public
- (d) Lending to government

[Ans. (c)]

15. The ratio of total deposits that a commercial Banks has to keep with Reserve Bank of India is called

- (a) Deposit ratio
- (b) Cash reserve ratio
- (c) Legal reserve ratio
- (d) Statutory liquidity ratio

[Ans. (b)]

◆ Assertion-Reason Questions

DIRECTION: Read the following statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

- (a) Assertion and Reason both are correct statements and Reason is correct explanation for Assertion.
- (b) Assertion and Reason both are correct statements but Reason is not correct explanation for Assertion.
- (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- (d) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

1. Assertion: Supply of money is a flow variable.

Reason: It is measured at a point of time.

Ans. (d) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

Supply of money is a stock variable.

2. Assertion: Coins are limited legal tender money.

Reason: Coins represent money which is accepted by the people to an unlimited extent.

Ans. (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

No person can be forced to accept beyond a certain limit.

3. Assertion: Demand deposits are also called bank money.

Reason: Demand deposits are created by commercial banks.

Ans. (a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

4. Assertion: LRR represents the minimum reserve ratio essential to be maintained by banks.

Reason: Banks create deposits in the process of making loans to their customers.

Ans. (b) Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

LRR is maintained to meet the cash requirements of the depositors.

5. Assertion: Open market operations are used to influence money supply in the economy.

Reason: Central bank sells government securities to increase the flow of credit in the economy.

Ans. (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

The Central Bank, through purchase and sale of government securities, influences money supply in the economy as money is ultimately routed through banks.

6. Assertion: Bank rate is decreased when credit is to be expanded.

Reason: Selective credit control involves specifying the amount and purpose for which credit is to be given.

Ans. (b) Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

A low bank rate reduces the cost of borrowing of commercial banks and encourages them to use a greater proportion of their funds for giving out loans.

7. **Assertion:** The Central Bank is also known as the bank of issue.

Reason: The Central Bank enjoys the sole monopoly of issuing currency to ensure control over volume of currency and money supply.

Ans. (a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

8. **Assertion:** Demand deposits are created by commercial banks.

Reason: Demand deposits form a significant part of the total money supply in the economy.

Ans. (b) Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

Accepting deposits is an important function of commercial banks.

9. **Assertion:** Only net demand deposits held by commercial banks are taken as part of money supply.

Reason: Only deposits of the public held by the banks are included in money supply.

Ans. (a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

10. **Assertion:** Credit creation is inversely related to the Legal Reserve Ratio.

Reason: LRR is fixed by the market forces of demand and supply.

Ans. (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

Lower the money multiplier, lesser will be the total credit creation by commercial banks.

◆ Case Based Questions

1. Read the para given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) on Friday kept interest rates on hold while assuring to maintain support for reflecting the economy by ensuring ample liquidity to manage the government's near-record borrowing.

The six-member Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) voted to continue with the accommodative stance as long as it is necessary to revive growth and mitigate the impact of Covid-19 on the economy while ensuring that inflation remains within the target, Governor Shaktikanta Das said. While the Union Budget 2021 laid down an expansive fiscal strategy over the medium term to strengthen the growth engine in the economy, the RBI affirmed its support to such a plan through appropriate monetary tools.

To absorb higher government borrowings, the Central Bank provided retail investors a direct option to invest in government securities.

It also sapped some funds from banks by raising the Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and using the money for more targeted market operations.

The MPC, which cut borrowing costs by 115 basis points last year, kept the repurchase or repo rate unchanged at 4 percent. Consequently, the reverse repo rate will also continue to earn 3.35 per cent for banks for their deposits kept with the RBI.

Das announced the restoration of CRR - the amount of deposits lenders must set aside as reserves - to 3.5 per cent in March and 4 per cent in May.

The cash returning to the central bank can be used by it for open market operations and other liquidity measures.

(i) **The two essential conditions for a financial institution to become a bank are:**

- (a) accepting deposits and lending
- (b) printing currency notes
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) neither (a) nor (b)

Ans. (a) accepting deposits and lending

(ii) **Which of the following is not a quantitative method of credit control?**

- (a) open market operation
- (b) bank rate policy
- (c) legal reserve requirements
- (d) margin requirements

Ans. (d) margin requirements

(iii) **The central bank does not performs the following functions.**

- (a) conducts sale and purchase of securities for foreign governments securities.
- (b) acts as a lender of the last resort.
- (c) controls money supply and credit.
- (d) manages the nation's reserves of international currency.

Ans. (a) conducts sale and purchase of securities for foreign governments securities.

(iv) **Loans offered by commercial banks _____ (increase/decrease) the money supply in the economy.**

Ans. increase

2. Read the para given below and answer the questions that follow:

The money supply is all the currency and other liquid instruments in a country's economy on the date measured. The money supply roughly includes both cash and deposits that can be used almost as easily as cash.

Governments issue paper currency and coins through some combination of their central banks and treasuries. Bank regulators influence

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money supply available to the public through the requirements placed on banks to hold reserves, how to extend credit and other regulations.

Economists analyze the money supply and develop policies revolving around it through controlling interest rates and increasing or decreasing the amount of money flowing in the economy.

An increase in the supply of money typically lowers interest rates, which in turn, generates more investment and puts more money in the hands of consumers, thereby stimulating spending. Businesses respond by ordering more raw materials and increasing production. The increased business activity raises the demand for labour. The opposite can occur if the money supply falls or when its growth rate declines.

(i) Which of the following statement is not true regarding money supply?

- (a) It is a stock variable.
- (b) It does not include money held by government and the banking system.
- (c) It includes term deposits with the banks.
- (d) It includes currency held with the public.

Ans. (c) It includes term deposits with the banks.

(ii) From the set of statements given in Column I and II, choose the correct pair of statements:

Column I	Column II
1. Bank money	A. exchange of money for goods
2. Barter exchange	B. a component of money supply.
3. Demand deposits with banks	C. demand deposits created by commercial banks
4. Legal tender	D. money which can be legally used to make payment of debts

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

Ans. (d) 4-D

(iii) Who regulates money supply in India?

- (a) Government of India
- (b) Reserve Bank of India
- (c) Commercial banks
- (d) Planning Commission

Ans. (b) Reserve Bank of India

(iv) Which of the following is not a function of The Reserve Bank of India?

- (a) It helps in barter exchange.

- (b) It issues the currency of the country.
- (c) It acts as a bank of the banking system.
- (d) It is the custodian of the foreign exchange reserves of the economy.

Ans. (a) It helps in barter exchange.

3. Read the para given below and answer the questions that follow:

Heightened uncertainty in India caused by the Coronavirus pandemic led to a surge in the currency in circulation as people hoarded cash or put money in accessible deposits to safeguard themselves against salary cuts or job losses.

According to RBI data, India's M_3 money supply rose 6.7% in the first five months of 2020 compared with the same period in 2019, the highest growth in seven years. Currency in circulation, which measures money with the public and in banks has also surged.

Gross capital formation, or total investments toward fixed capital in the country, fell significantly. Savings and current account deposits fell 8% due to higher withdrawals. The growth in currency notes held by the public was much higher than the deposits made in banks.

A rise in money supply usually is seen as a leading indicator of growth in consumption and business investments, but the rise this time was unlikely to bolster either, analysts said. The increase was a reflection of higher cash withdrawals by depositors to meet the needs during the lockdown period, until normalcy returns.

(i) _____ (quantitative/qualitative) instruments of monetary policy affect the direction of credit in the economy.

Ans. qualitative

(ii) Choose the correct pair of statements from the given statements in Column I and II:

Column I	Column II
1. LRR	A. rate of interest at which Central Bank lends to commercial banks for long term
2. Reverse Repo Rate	B. rate at which the RBI borrows money from commercial banks
3. Bank Rate	C. rate at which Central Bank advances short term loans to commercial banks
4. Repo Rate	D. minimum reserve maintained by a commercial bank

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

Ans. (b) 2-B

(iii) Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Money Multiplier is inversely related to LRR.
(b) Loans given by Commercial banks are equal to the amount of deposits they receive.
(c) CRR is decreased to control inflation
(d) Demand deposits refer to the cash reserves of Commercial Banks.

Ans. (a) Money Multiplier is inversely related to LRR.

(iv) The moral influence that the Central Bank applies on member banks in order to get them to act in line with its policy is called as _____.

Ans. moral suasion

4. Read the para given below and answer the questions that follow:

The Reserve Bank of India is the Central Bank of India, which means it is at the apex of the banking structure of the economy. It is one of the main governing bodies and regulatory bodies in India and helps the government in its role as a business facilitator.

The RBI was first established on the 1st of April 1935 and nationalized in 1949. The governing of the RBI is done in accordance to the RBI Act by the government. Its day to day affairs are taken care of by the Board of Directors who are chosen by the government.

The RBI is the only authorized body that can issue currency in the country. So they print, distribute and regulate the flow of currency in the economy. The RBI provides the central and state government with basic banking functions and facilities like depositing money, remittances etc. It can also make advances and provide loans to the government whenever necessary. It also supervises all other commercial banks in the

country and provides financial assistance to these banks like short-term loans and advances. It is the function of the RBI to maintain the value of the rupee in the global economy. It does so by acting as the custodian of foreign exchange reserves in the country. It maintains enough reserves to battle against fluctuations. The RBI also maintains control of credit and money in the market. It uses qualitative and quantitative methods to either expand or contract the available credit in the economy according to circumstances.

(i) If the legal reserve ratio is 20%, the value of money multiplier would be:

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 4

Ans. (c) 5

(ii) In order to encourage investment in the economy, the central bank may:

- (a) reduce cash reserve ratio.
(b) increase cash reserve ratio.
(c) sell government securities in open market.
(d) increase the bank rate.

Ans. (a) reduce cash reserve ratio.

(iii) The monetary policy generally targets to ensure:

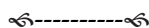
- (a) price stability in the economy.
(b) employment generation in the country.
(c) stable foreign relations.
(d) greater tax collections for the government.

Ans. (a) price stability in the economy.

(iv) Lowering the bank rate is a measure to:

- (a) encourage foreign investment in the economy.
(b) increase money supply in the economy.
(c) discourage investment activity in the economy.
(d) increase government expenditure.

Ans. (b) increase money supply in the economy.



INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Chapter: *One*

Indian Economy on the Eve of Independence



Competency Based Questions



♦ Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

- One of the following statements about the Indian economy is not true. Identify the statement:
 (a) Indian economy was flourishing before the advent of British.
 (b) British developed the railway system in India for their own benefit.
 (c) India had a sound industrial base under the British.
 (d) India's foreign trade throughout the colonial period was marked by a large export surplus. [Ans. (c)]
- The British introduced the Railways in India in the year _____.
 (a) 1805 (b) 1855
 (c) 1850 (d) 1860 [Ans. (c)]
- The second stage of demographic transition began;
 (a) after 1921 (b) before 1921
 (c) from 1921 (d) none of the above [Ans. (a)]
- The public sector during the British rule, remained confined to the following areas of operation:
 (a) railways
 (b) power generation
 (c) both (a) and (b)
 (d) none of the above [Ans. (c)]
- The stagnation in agriculture was caused mainly due to:
 (a) systems of land settlement
 (b) commercialisation of agriculture
 (c) zamindari system
 (d) all of the above [Ans. (d)]
- Identify the economist who did not provide any estimate about the national and per capita income during the colonial period:
 (a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 (b) V.K.R.V. Rao
 (c) Horace Secrist
 (d) Findlay Shirras [Ans. (c)]
- Indian economy on the eve of Independence displayed the following characteristics:
 (a) colonial (b) stagnant
 (c) backward (d) all of the above [Ans. (d)]
- Which year was considered as the year of the great divide?
 (a) 1921 (b) 1947
 (c) 1951 (d) 1931 [Ans. (a)]
- The export surplus during the British rule was used to:
 (a) import invisible items

- (b) make payments for expenses incurred by an office setup by the colonial government in Britain.
 (c) meet the expenses on War fought by the British government
 (d) all of the above [Ans. (d)]
10. The first official census was conducted in the year
 (a) 1921 (b) 1951
 (c) 1881 (d) 1851 [Ans. (c)]
11. Occupational structure refers to:
 (a) the total workforce of a country
 (b) the distribution of working persons across different industries and sectors
 (c) population of a country
 (d) None of the above [Ans. (b)]
12. What was the nature of the Indian economy on the eve of independence?
 (a) Stagnant
 (b) Backward
 (c) Underdeveloped
 (d) All of these [Ans. (d)]
13. In which of the following sectors is manufacturing activity included?
 (a) Primary (b) Tertiary
 (c) Secondary (d) All of these [Ans. (c)]
14. Which of the following was the major occupation on the eve of independence?
 (a) Industry
 (b) Services
 (c) Agriculture
 (d) None of these [Ans. (c)]
15. What was the life expectancy at birth in India on the eve of Independence?
 (a) 44 years (b) 50 years
 (c) 60 years (d) All of these [Ans. (a)]
16. Where was the first iron and steel company established?
 (a) Kolkata (b) Jamshedpur
 (c) Patna (d) Ranchi [Ans. (b)]

◆ Assertion-Reason Questions

DIRECTION: Read the following statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Choose one of the correct alternatives given below:

- (a) Assertion and Reason both are correct statements and Reason is correct explanation for Assertion.
 (b) Assertion and Reason both are correct statements but Reason is not correct explanation for Assertion.
 (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
 (d) Assertion is false but Reason is true.
1. **Assertion:** The policies of the colonial government brought a fundamental change in the structure of the Indian economy.
Reason: The economic policies pursued by the colonial government favoured the promotion of their economic interest.
 Ans. (a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.
2. **Assertion:** During the pre-British period, the land settlement system was one of the main reasons for stagnation in agriculture.
Reason: Though, a large proportion of the population was dependent on agriculture, the country was not self-sufficient in food.
 Ans. (b) Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.
Under this system, profits accruing out of the agricultural sector went to the zamindars in the form of lagaan. The zamindars and the colonial government did nothing to improve the condition of agriculture.
3. **Assertion:** India's foreign trade was restricted only to Great Britain.
Reason: India became an exporter of primary products like jute, Indigo etc.
 Ans. (d) Assertion is false but Reason is true.
During the British rule, India became an exporter of primary products and importer of finished goods.
4. **Assertion:** Lack of Capital Goods industry hindered the industrialisation in India.
Reason: This was done to ensure that India was not dependent on any country for the supply of Capital goods and heavy equipment.
 Ans. (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
During the British rule, there were hardly any Capital goods industries to promote further Industrialisation in India. This was done to ensure that India remained dependent for their Capital goods requirements.
5. **Assertion:** During the British rule, there was a huge export surplus due to excess exports.
Reason: The British government maintained monopoly control over India's foreign trade and used this export surplus for India's development.
 Ans. (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.
Huge amounts of goods were being exported to Britain each year resulting in an export surplus (excess of exports over imports) but it did not result in any flow of gold or silver into India.
6. **Assertion:** The public sector remained confined to some departmental undertakings like railways, communications etc.
Reason: The restricted growth of the public sector was a drawback for the industrial sector.
 Ans. (a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

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7. **Assertion:** Development of railways enhanced commercialization of agriculture.

Reason: The British government developed infrastructure in India to serve their own colonial interests.

Ans. (a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

8. **Assertion:** On the eve of Independence, both birth rate and death rate were very high.

Reason: Life Expectancy was also high at 68 years compared to the present 44 years

Ans. (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

This was because India was then in a state of backwardness. On the eve of independence, both birth rate and death rate both were very high at 48 and 40 per thousand persons respectively.

9. **Assertion:** The discriminatory tariff policy followed by the British led to the decline of Indian handicrafts.

Reason: The composition of exports and imports of the Indian economy made it backward and stagnant.

Ans. (b) Assertion and reason both are correct statements but reason is not correct explanation for assertion.

Under this discriminatory policy, export of raw materials from India and imports of finished goods to India were made tariff free while heavy duties were imposed on the export of Indian handicrafts.

10. **Assertion:** Indian economy, under the British Colonial rule, remained fundamentally agrarian.

Reason: Commercialization of agriculture, land settlement system and partition of the country adversely affected Indian agriculture.

Ans. (a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

11. **Assertion:** The large import surplus generated during the colonial period came at a huge cost to the Indian economy.

Reason: This created scarcity of essential commodities in the domestic market and did not result in any flow of gold and silver into our country.

Ans. (d) Assertion is false but Reason is true.

There was export surplus (excess of exports over imports) throughout the colonial period for which there was no corresponding return of money.

12. **Assertion:** During the British rule, in agriculture, low productivity resulted in low production.

Reason: Owners of the soil were different from the tillers of the soil who had no incentive to increase land productivity.

Ans. (a) Assertion and reason both are correct statements and reason is correct explanation for assertion.

13. **Assertion:** GDP and per capita income of the country were very low during the British rule

Reason: Progress in social infrastructure and not economic infrastructure contributed greatly towards it.

Ans. (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false.

During the British rule, the Indian economy was stagnant which is evident from the fact that the growth rate of output was less than 2% and of per capita income about 0.5% per annum.

◆ Case Based Questions

1. Read the para given below and answer the questions that follow:

Even as the country's world famous handicraft Industries declined, no corresponding modern industrial base was allowed to come up to take the place of pride so long enjoyed by the former. The primary motive of the colonial government behind this policy of systematic deindustrialisation was to reduce India to the status of a mere exporter of important raw materials for the upcoming modern industries in Britain and to turn India into a sprawling market for the finished products of Britain's modern industries so that their continued expansion could be ensured to the maximum advantage of their home country.

In the unfolding economic scenario, the decline of the indigenous handicraft Industries created not only massive unemployment in India but also a new demand in the Indian consumer market which was profitably met by the increasing imports of cheap manufactured goods from Britain.

India was forced to open its large markets to British goods which could be sold in India without any tariff or duties compared to local Indian producers who were heavily taxed. In Britain, protectionist policies such as bans and high tariffs or duties were implemented to restrict Indian goods, specially textiles, from being sold there, whereas raw cotton was imported from India without tariffs to Britain factories which manufactured textiles. British economic policies gave them a monopoly over India's vast markets and raw materials such as cotton.

(i) **The decline of the handicraft industry was caused due to:**

- (a) Discriminatory policies
- (b) Low demand

(c) Indian imports

(d) Export surplus

Ans. (a) Discriminatory policies

(ii) TISCO was established in _____.

(a) 1809

(b) 1907

(c) 1908

(d) 1806

Ans. (b) 1907

(iii) An industry that produces machines for production of goods meant for consumption is called _____ goods industry.

(a) Capital

(b) Consumer

(c) Final

(d) None of these

Ans. (a) Capital

(iv) Which industry suffered a setback due to the partition of the country in 1947?

(a) handicraft

(b) jute

(c) cotton

(d) both (b) and (c)

Ans. (d) both (b) and (c)

2. Read the para given below and answer the questions that follow:

The details of the demographic condition regarding the population of British India were primarily obtained through a Census in 1881. Though suffering from several conditions, it unveiled the unevenness in the growth of Indian population. Consequently, in every ten years, such census procedures were conducted. Prior to 1921, India was in the initial step of demographic transition. The second step of transition started after 1921.

At the time of independence, neither the total population nor its growth rate was very high. Despite this, the social development indicators were not very promising.

The overall literacy level was less than 16% out of which the female literacy level was negligible at about 7%. Life expectancy was quite low at about 44 years as compared to the present 69 years. There was a lack of public health facilities which led to widespread water and air borne diseases.

(i) _____ refers to an average number of years that a person can expect to live.

(a) infant mortality rate

(b) life expectancy

(c) death rate

(d) birth rate

Ans. (b) life expectancy

(ii) The purpose of the British rule in India was to:

(a) develop the Indian economy

(b) develop the world economy

(c) promote British interest

(d) accelerate the process of industrialization in India

Ans. (c) promote British interest

(iii) Match the following:

Column I	Column II
1. Female literacy rate	A. Less than 2%
2. Year of the great divide	B. 1850
3. Introduction of Railways in India	C. About 7%
4. India's annual growth rate during British period	D. 1921

(a) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A

(b) 1-B, 2-A, 3-D, 4-C

(c) 1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B

(d) 1-A, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A

Ans. (a) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A

(iv) The infant mortality rate at the time of Independence was _____ per thousand in contrast to the present infant mortality rate of _____ per thousand

(a) 218, 60

(b) 381, 63

(c) 218, 63

(d) 381, 60

Ans. (c) 218, 63

3. Read the para given below and answer the questions that follow:

India's economy under the British Colonial rule remained fundamentally agrarian. About 85% of the country's population lived mostly in villages and derived their livelihood directly or indirectly from agriculture. However, despite being the occupation of such a large population, the agricultural sector continued to experience stagnation and deterioration. This stagnation was mainly due to the various systems of land settlement, particularly the *zamindari* system. Under this system, the profit accruing out of the agricultural sector went to the *zamindars* instead of the cultivators who did nothing to improve the condition of agriculture. To a large extent, the terms of the revenue settlement were also responsible for the *zamindars* adopting this attitude. Other factors responsible for the low levels of agricultural productivity were low levels of technology, lack of irrigation facilities and negligible use of fertilisers. Despite some progress made in irrigation, India's agriculture was starved of investment in terracing, flood control, drainage and desalinisation of soil.

(i) Commercialisation of agriculture resulted in shifting of agricultural production from _____ crops to _____ crops.

(a) food, cash

(b) Wheat, Rice

(c) Both (a) & (b)

(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Ans. (a) food, cash

(ii) The main reason for stagnation in agriculture was:

- (a) Commercialisation of agriculture.
- (b) decline of handicraft Industries.
- (c) discriminatory trade policies.
- (d) land settlement system.

Ans. (d) land settlement system.

(iii) Match the following choosing the correct reason:

Column I	Column II
1. Low level of agricultural production on the eve of independence	A. Fertile and productive land went to Pakistan during partition.
	B. Low contribution of industrial sector to GDP.
2. Poor state of industrial sector during the British rule.	C. Exploitative British policies.
	D. Commercialisation of agriculture.

(a) 1-B, 2-C

(b) 1-C, 2-D

(c) 1-A, 2-C

(d) 1-D, 2-B

Ans. (c) 1-A, 2-C

(iv) Identify the statement which is not true in the context of the agricultural sector of India during the British rule:

- (a) commercialisation of agriculture helped farmers economically.
- (b) agricultural sector was stagnant.
- (c) farmers use old and outdated techniques of production.
- (d) because of the terms of revenue settlement, we are also responsible for the backward state of agriculture.

Ans. (a) commercialisation of agriculture helped farmers economically.

4. Read the para given below and answer the questions that follow:

India has been an important trading nation since ancient times. But the restrictive policies of commodity production, trade and tariff pursued by the colonial government adversely affected the structure, composition and volume of India's foreign trade. Consequently, India became an exporter of primary products such as raw silk, cotton, wool, sugar etc. and an importer of finished consumer goods like cotton, silk and capital goods like light machinery produced in

the factories of Britain. More than half of India's foreign trade was restricted to Britain while the rest was allowed with a few other countries. The opening of the Suez Canal further intensified British control over India's foreign trade. The most important characteristic of India's foreign trade throughout the colonial period was the generation of a large export surplus which came at a huge cost to the country's economy.

(i) Which of the following is not a feature of India's foreign trade during the British rule:

- (a) The export surplus generated was used for India's benefit.
- (b) India was an exporter of primary products.
- (c) Imports of Britain's manufactured goods were duty-free.
- (d) India imported consumer goods like cotton, silk etc.

Ans. (a) The export surplus generated was used for India's benefit.

(ii) The Suez Canal was opened for transport in:

- (a) 1850
- (b) 1853
- (c) 1869
- (d) 1901

Ans. (c) 1869

(iii) Choose the correct pair of statement:

Column I	Column II
1. India became an exporter of	A. Capital goods like machinery.
2. Opening of the Suez Canal	B. Primary products such as cotton, jute, wool etc.
3. India started importing	C. reduced transportation cost between India and Britain.
4. India's foreign trade was mainly with Britain	D. It also traded with China, Ceylon and Persia.

(a) 1-A

(b) 2-B

(c) 3-C

(d) 4-A

Ans. (d) 4-A

(iv) The large export surplus generated throughout the colonial period was also used to pay for the _____ of _____ items.

- (a) Import, visible
- (b) Import, invisible
- (c) Export, visible
- (d) Export, invisible

Ans. (b) Import, invisible.

5. Read the para given below and answer the questions that follow:

Under the colonial regime, basic infrastructure such as railways, ports, water transport, posts and telegraphs did develop. However, the real motive behind this development was not to

provide basic amenities to the people but to sub serve various colonial interests. The roads that were built primarily served the purposes of mobilising the army within India and drawing out raw materials from the countryside to the nearest railway station or to the port, to send this to England or other lucrative foreign destinations. Introduction of the railways was considered as the most important contribution by the British. The railways affected the structure of the Indian economy in more than one way. It enabled people to undertake long-distance travel and thereby break geographical and cultural barriers. It also fostered commercialisation of Indian agriculture which adversely affected the self sufficiency of the village economies in India. The volume of India's exports undoubtedly expanded but its benefits rarely accrued to the Indian people. The social benefits, which the Indian people gained owing to the introduction of the railways, were thus outweighed by the country's huge economic loss.

(i) **Following is not a positive contribution made by the colonial government:**

- (a) Telegraph and postal services
- (b) Introduction of railways

- (c) development of industries
- (d) construction of roads

Ans. (c) development of industries

(ii) **India benefited from the development of Railways in the following ways:**

- (a) expansion of foreign trade
- (b) helped in the process of industrialisation
- (c) helped the people to travel from one place to another
- (d) both (b) and (c)

Ans. (d) both (b) and (c)

(iii) **Arrange the following events of India before independence in a chronological order:**

- I. opening of the Suez Canal
- II. second stage of demographic transition
- III. introduction of Railways
- IV. first census of British India

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) II, I, IV, III
- (c) III, I, IV, II
- (d) I, III, IV, II

Ans. (c) III, I, IV, II

(iv) **During the colonial period the _____ sector accounted for the largest share of the workforce.**

- (a) Industrial
- (b) Service
- (c) agricultural
- (d) Agricultural

Ans. (c) agricultural

Shiv Das



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OBJECTIVE QUESTION BANK

Grade/Section: XII COMMERCE

Subject: Accountancy

PART A

CHAPTER 3

CH – 3 MCQs CHANGE IN PROFIT SHARING RATIO

A. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Any change in the relationship of existing partners which results in an end of the existing agreement and enforces making of new agreement is called:
 - (a) Revaluation of partnership
 - (b) Reconstitution of partnership
 - (c) Realisation of partnership
 - (d) None of the above
2. The ratio in which a partner surrenders his share in favour of a partner is known as:
 - (a) New profit-sharing ratio
 - (b) Sacrificing Ratio
 - (c) Gaining Ratio
 - (d) Capital Ratio
3. The ratio in which a partner receives a rise in his share of profits is known as:
 - (a) New Ratio
 - (b) Sacrificing Ratio
 - (c) Capital Ratio
 - (d) Gaining Ratio
4. Reserves and accumulated profits are transferred to partners' capital accounts at the time of reconstitution in:
 - (a) Old profit-sharing ratio

- (b) Sacrificing Ratio
 - (c) Gaining ratio
 - (d) New profit-sharing ratio
5. Increase and decrease in the value of assets and liabilities are recorded through:
- (a) Partners' Capital Account
 - (b) Revaluation Account
 - (c) Profit and Loss Appropriation Ne
 - (d) Balance Sheet
6. In which of the following case, revaluation account is debited?
- (a) Increase in value of asset
 - (b) Decrease in value of asset
 - (c) Decrease in value of liability
 - (d) No change in value of assets.
7. In which of the following cases, revaluation account is credited?
- (a) Decrease in value of liability
 - (b) Increase in value of liability
 - (c) Decrease in value of asset
 - (d) No change in value of liability
8. Partner's capital account is credited when there is
- (a) Profit on revaluation
 - (b) transfer of general reserve
 - (c) transfer of accumulated profits
 - (d) All of the above
9. Sacrificing ratio is the difference between :
- (a) New ratio and old ratio
 - (b) Old ratio and new ratio
 - (c) New ratio and gaining ratio
 - (d) Old ratio and gaining ratio
10. A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. They decided to share future profits equally. Calculate A's gain or sacrifice
- (a) $\frac{2}{10}$ (sacrifice)
 - (b) $\frac{5}{10}$ (gain)
 - (c) $\frac{1}{10}$ (Gain)

- (d) 1/10 (sacrifice)
11. In case of change in profit-sharing ratio, the gaining partner must compensate the sacrificing partners by paying the proportional amount of
- capital
 - cash
 - goodwill
 - none of the above
12. In case of change in profit-sharing ratio, the accumulated profits are distributed to the partners in
- new ratio
 - old ratio
 - sacrificing ratio
 - equal ratio
13. R, S and T sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 1:2:3, decided to share future profit and losses equally. They also decided to adjust the following accumulated profits, losses and reserves without affecting their book figures, by passing a single adjustment entry:
- | | |
|----------------------|-------|
| General Reserve | 40000 |
| Profit and Loss A/c | 30000 |
| Share Issue expenses | 10000 |
- The necessary adjustment entry will be:
- Dr. R and Cr. T by < 10,000
 - Dr. T and Cr. R by < 10,000
 - Dr. S and Cr. R by < 10,000
 - Dr. R and Cr. S by < 10,000
14. U, V and W are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3:5. They also decide to record the effect of the following revaluations and reassessments without affecting the book values of assets and liabilities by passing a single adjustment entry:

	Book Value (Rs)	Revised Value (Rs)
Land and Building	3,00,000	3,50,000
Furniture	1,50,000	1,00,000
Sundry Creditors	60,000	20,000

Outstanding Salaries	10,000	15,000
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The single adjustment entry will

- (a) Dr. W and Cr. U by 10,500
- (b) Dr. U and Cr. W by Rs. 10,500
- (c) Dr. V and Cr. U by Rs. 10,500
- (d) Dr. W and Cr. V by Rs. 10,500

15. X,Y and Z are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2.They decide to share the future profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Workmen compensation reserve appearing in the balance sheet on the date if no information is available for the same will be:

- a) Distributed among the partners in old profit sharing ratio
- b) Distributed among the partners in new profit sharing ratio
- c) Distributed among the partners in capital ratio
- d)Carried forward to new balance sheet without any adjustment

16.A,B and C were are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:4:1 .They decided to share profits equally w.e.f from 1 .4.2019. On that date the profit and loss account showed the credit balance of 96,000.instead of closing the profit and loss account ,it was decided to record an adjustment entry reflecting the change in profit sharing ratio .In the journal entry:

- a) Dr. A by 4,000; Dr. B by 16,000; Cr C by 20,000
- b) Cr. A by 4,000; Cr. B by 16,000; Dr C by 20,000
- c) Cr. A by 16,000; Cr. B by 4,000; Dr C by 20,000
- d) Dr. A by 16,000; Dr. B by 4,000; Cr C by 20,000

17.should compensatein the case of reconstitution of the firm.

18.Increase in the value of assets and decrease in the value of liabilities result infor the existing partners and should beto P/L Adjustment a/c

State whether True or False

19.A partnership is reconstituted due to change in profit sharing ratio

20. A,B and C are sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. They decided to share equally in future .B's has neither sacrificed nor gained .

[Ans. 1.(b), 2. (b) 3. (d), 4. (a) 5. (b) 6. (b), 7. (a), 8. (d), 9.. (b), 10. (d), 11..(c), 12. (b) 13(a) 14. (b) 15,(a) 16(b) 17.Gaining partner, Sacrificing partner 18.gain,credited 19.true 20.True



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OBJECTIVE QUESTION BANK

Grade/Section: **XII COMMERCE**

Subject: **Accountancy**

PART A

Chapter 4:

Ch-4: MCQs VALUATION OF GOODWILL

A. Multiple Choice Questions

1. Goodwill is _____
 - (a) tangible asset
 - (b) intangible asset
 - (c) fictitious asset
 - (d) both (b) & (c)
2. Goodwill of the firm on the basis of 2 years' purchase of average profit of the last 3 years is Rs. 25,000. Find average profit.
 - (a) Rs. 50,000
 - (b) Rs. 25,000
 - (c) Rs. 10,000
 - (d) Rs. 2500
3. Calculate the value of goodwill at 3 years' purchase when: Capital employed Rs. 2,50,000; Average profit Rs. 30,000 and normal rate of return is 10%.
 - (a) Rs. 3000
 - (b) Rs. 25,000
 - (c) Rs. 30,000
 - (d) **Rs. 5,000**
4. What are super profits
 - a) Actual profit – Normal Profit
 - b) Normal Profit - Actual profit
 - c) Actual profit + Normal Profit
 - d) None of the above
5. The net assets of the firm including fictitious assets of 5,000 are 85,000. The net liabilities of the firm are 30,000. The normal rate of return is 10% and the average profits of the firm are 8,000. Calculate the goodwill as per capitalization of super profits.

- (a) Rs.20,000 (b) Rs. 30,000 (c) Rs. 25,000 (d) None of the above

6. Which of the following items are added to previous year's profits for finding normal profits for valuation of goodwill.?

- a) Loss on sale of fixed assets b) Loss due to fire, earthquake etc
c) Undervaluation of closing stock d) All of the above

7. Under which method of valuation of goodwill, normal rate of return is not considered?

- a) Loss on sale of fixed assets b) Loss due to fire, earthquake etc
c) Undervaluation of closing stock d) All of the above

8. Following are the methods of calculating goodwill except:

- a) Super profit method b) Average profit method
c) Weighted Average profit method d) Capital profit method

9. The excess amount which the firm can get on selling its assets over and above the saleable value of its assets is called :

- a) Surplus b) Super profits
c) Reserve d) Goodwill

10. When Goodwill is not purchased goodwill account can :

- (a) Never be raised in the books
(b) Be raised in the books
(c) Be partially raised in the books
(d) Be raised as per the agreement of the partners

11. The goodwill of the firm is not affected by:

- (a) Location of the firm
(b) reputation of the firm
(c) Better customer services
(d) None of the above

12. Weighted average profit method of calculating goodwill is used when:

- (a) Profits are not equal
(b) Profits show a trend
(c) Profits are fluctuating

(d)None of the above

13. Capital invested in a firm is 5,00,000.Normal rate of return is 10% .Average profit of the firm are 64,000(after an abnormal loss of 4,000).Value of goodwill at four times the super profits will be:

(a) Rs.72,000 (b) Rs. 40,000 (c) Rs. 2,40,000 (d) 1,80,000

14.Under ----- method ,goodwill is the excess of capitalized value of business over actual capital employed.

15. The value of goodwill is based on ----- judgment of the valuer .

16.When the value of goodwill of the firm is not given but has to be inferred on the basis of the net worth of the firm ,it is called.....

17.Goodwill is not valued during

18.If Super profit of a firm is 10,000,its value of goodwill will beif rate of return is 8%

State true or false

19. Location of business does not affect the goodwill of business.

20. “Average profit method” takes into consideration the future maintainable profits.

21.Goodwill can be sold in part.

22. Purchased goodwill may arise on acquisition of an existing business concern.

23. Self-Generated goodwill is recorded in the books of accounts as some consideration is paid for it

24. Goodwill is a fictitious asset

25.Goodwill is valued during dissolution of a firm

1. (b), 2. (d), 3. (d) ,4(a), 5(b), 6(d) 7.c, 8.d, 9(d), 10 (a), 11(b), 12 (b)

13 (a) 14Capitalisation of average profit , 15.Subjective 16. Hidden goodwill 17. Dissolution of the firm

18 1,25,000 19.False, 20.True, 21.False, 22.True , 23. False, 24 False, 25 False

CH – 5: Multiple Choice Questions/Objective Type Questions: Admission of a Partner

Q. 1 Which of the following is not the reconstitution of partnership?

- a) Admission of a partner
- b) Dissolution of Partnership
- c) Change in Profit Sharing Ratio
- d) Retirement of a partner

Q. 2 On the admission of a new partner:

- a) Old partnership is dissolved
- b) Both old partnership and firm are dissolved
- c) Old firm is dissolved
- d) None of the above

Q. 3 Sacrificing ratio is used to distribute ----- in case of admission of a partner.

- a) Goodwill
- b) Revaluation Profit or Loss
- c) Profit and Loss Account (Credit Balance)
- d) Both b and c

Q. 4 “At the time of admission, old partnership comes to an end”. Is the statement true or false?

Q. 5 Himanshu and Naman share profits & losses equally. Their capitals were Rs.1,20,000 and Rs. 80,000 respectively. There was also a balance of Rs. 60,000 in General reserve and revaluation gain amounted to Rs. 15,000. They admit friend Ashish with $\frac{1}{5}$ share. Ashish brings Rs.90,000 as capital. Calculate the amount of goodwill of the firm.

- a. Rs.1,00,000
- b. Rs. 85,000
- c. Rs.20,000
- d. None of the above

Q. 6 Yash and Manan are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:1. They admit Kushagra into partnership for 25% share of profit. Kushagra acquired the share from old partners in the ratio of 3:2. The new profit sharing ratio will be:

- a) 14:31:15
- b) 3:2:1
- c) 31:14:15
- d) 2:3:1

Q. 7 A and B are partners sharing profit and losses in ratio of 5:3. C is admitted for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share. On the date of reconstitution, the debtors stood at Rs 40,000, bill receivable stood at Rs. 10,000 and the provision for doubtful debts appeared at Rs. 4000. A bill receivable, of Rs 10,000 which was discounted from the bank, earlier has been reported to be dishonored. The firm has sold, the debtor so arising to a debt collection agency at a loss of 40%. If bad

debts now have arisen for Rs 6,000 and firm decides to maintain provisions at same rate as before then amount of Provision to be debited to Revaluation Account would be:

- a) Rs 4,400
- b) Rs 4,000
- c) Rs 3,400
- d) None of the above

Q. 8 Heena and Sudha share Profit & Loss equally. Their capitals were Rs.1,20,000 and Rs. 80,000 respectively. There was also a balance of Rs. 60,000 in General reserve and revaluation gain amounted to Rs. 15,000. They admit friend Teena with $\frac{1}{5}$ share. Teena brings Rs.90,000 as capital. Calculate the amount of goodwill of the firm.

- a) Rs.85,000
- b) Rs.1,00,000
- c) Rs.20,000
- d) None of the above

Q. 9 “As per Section 26 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, a person can be admitted as a new partner if it is agreed in the Partnership Deed”. Is the statement True or False?

Q. 10 Which of the following is not true with respect to Admission of a partner?

- a) A new partner can be admitted if it is agreed in the partnership deed.
- b) If all the partners agree, a new partner can be admitted.
- c) A new partner has to bring relatively higher capital as compared to the existing partners
- d) A new partner gets right in the assets of the firm

Q. 11 As per -----, only purchased goodwill can be shown in the Balance Sheet.

- a) AS 37
- b) AS 26
- c) Section 37
- d) AS 37

Q. 12 “A newly admitted partner cannot pay his share of the goodwill to the sacrificing partners privately”. Is the statement True or False?

Q. 13 “Unless agreed otherwise, Sacrificing Ratio of the old partners will be the same as their Old Profit Sharing Ratio”. Is the statement True or False?

Q. 14 A, and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3. Their balance sheet shows machinery at ₹ 2,00,000; stock ₹ 80,000, and debtors at ₹ 1,60,000. C is admitted and the new profit sharing ratio is 6:9:5. Machinery is revalued at ₹ 1,40,000 and a provision is made for doubtful debts @5%. A's share in loss on revaluation amount to ₹ 20,000. Revalued value of stock will be:

- a) ☐ 62,000
- b) ☐ 1,00,000
- c) ☐ 60,000
- d) ☐ 98,000

Q. 15 At the time of admission of a partner, Employees Provident Fund is:

- a) Distributed to partners in the old profit sharing ratio
- b) Distributed to partners in the new profit sharing ratio
- c) Adjusted through gaining ratio
- d) None of the above

Q. 16 If at the time of admission if there is some unrecorded liability, it will be ----- to --
----- Account.

- a) Debited, Revaluation
- b) Credited, Revaluation
- c) Debited, Goodwill
- d) Credited, Partners' Capital

Q. 17 At the time of admission of a new partner, the balance of Workmen Compensation Reserve will be transferred to:

- a) Old partners in the old profit sharing ratio
- b) Sacrificing partners in the sacrificing ratio
- c) Revaluation Account
- d) All partners in the new profit sharing ratio

Q. 18 The firm of P, Q and R with profit sharing ratio of 6:3:1, had the balance in General Reserve Account amounting Rs. 1,80,000. S joined as a new partner and the new profit sharing ratio was decided to be 3:3:3:1. Partners decide to keep the General Reserve unchanged in the books of accounts. The effect will be:

- a) P will be credited by Rs. 54,000
- b) P will be debited by Rs. 54,000
- c) P will be credited by Rs. 36,000
- d) P will be credited by Rs. 36,000

Q. 19 Which statement is true with respect to AS-26?

- a) Purchased goodwill can be shown in the Balance Sheet
- b) Revalued goodwill can be shown in the Balance Sheet
- c) Both purchased goodwill and revalued can be shown in the Balance Sheet
- d) None of the above

Q. 20 Premium brought by newly admitted partner should be:

- a) Credited to sacrificing partners
- b) Credited to all partners in the new profit sharing ratio

- c) Credited to old partners in the old profit sharing ratio
- d) Credited to only gaining partners

Q. 21 Sacrificing ratio is calculated because:

- a) Profit shown by Revaluation Account can be credited to sacrificing partners
- b) Goodwill brought in by the incoming partner can be credited to the new partner
- c) Goodwill brought in by the incoming partner can be credited to the sacrificing partners
- d) Both a and c

Q. 22 Aryaman and Bholu are partners sharing profit and losses in ratio of 5:3. Chirag is admitted for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share. On the date of reconstitution, the debtors stood at Rs 40,000, bill receivable stood at Rs. 10,000 and the provision for doubtful debts appeared at Rs. 4000. A bill receivable, of Rs 10,000 which was discounted from the bank, earlier has been reported to be dishonored. The firm has sold, the debtor so arising to a debt collection agency at a loss of 40%. If bad debts now have arisen for Rs 6,000 and firm decides to maintain provisions at same rate as before then amount of Provision to be debited to Revaluation Account would be:

- a. Rs 4,400
- b. Rs 4,000
- c. Rs.3,400
- d. None of the above

Q. 23 Revaluation Account is a ----- Account.

- a) Real
- b) Nominal
- c) Personal
- d) Liability

Q. 24 Match the following:

i.	Sacrificing Ratio	A	Nominal Account
ii.	Gaining Ratio	B	Reconstitution of Partnership
iii.	Revaluation Account	C	New Ratio – Old Ratio
iv.	Admission of a Partner	D	Old Ratio – New Ratio

- a) i- B, ii-C, iii-A, iv-D
- b) i- D, ii-B, iii-A, iv-C
- c) i- D, ii-C, iii-A, iv-B
- d) i- D, ii-C, iii-B, iv-A

Q. 25 Match the following with respect to journal entries for treatment of goodwill.

i.	Incoming partner brings his share of goodwill	A	No Entry
ii.	Incoming partner does not bring his share	B	Premium for Goodwill A/c Dr.

	of goodwill		Incoming Partner's Capital A/c Dr. To Sacrificing Partners Capital A/c
iii.	Incoming partner pays his share of goodwill privately	C	Premium for Goodwill A/c Dr. To Sacrificing Partners Capital A/c
iv.	Incoming partner brings only a part of his share of goodwill	D	Incoming Partner's Capital A/c Dr. To Sacrificing Partners Capital A/c

- a) i- B, ii-C, iii-A, iv-D
- b) i- C, ii-D, iii-A, iv-B
- c) i- D, ii-C, iii-A, iv-B
- d) i- D, ii-C, iii-B, iv-A

Answers

- 1. b
- 2. a
- 3. a
- 4. True
- 5. b
- 6. c
- 7. c
- 8. a
- 9. False
- 10.c
- 11.b
- 12. False
- 13. True
- 14.c
- 15.d
- 16.a

17.a

18.a

19.a

20.a

21.c

22.c

23.b

24.c

25. b



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OBJECTIVE QUESTION BANK

Grade/Section: **XII COMMERCE**

Subject: **Accountancy**

PART A

Chapter 9:

Accounting for Share Capital

Question 1.

Reserve share capital means :

- (a) Part of authorised capital to be called at the beginning
- (b) Portion of uncalled capital to be called only at liquidation
- (c) Over subscribed capital
- (d) Under subscribed capital

Answer

Answer: (b) Portion of uncalled capital to be called only at liquidation

Question 2.

When full amount is due on any call but it is not received, then the short fall is debited to :

- (a) Calls-in-advance
- (b) Calls-in-arrear
- (c) Share Capital
- (d) Suspense Account

Answer

Answer: (b) Calls-in-arrear

Question 3.

The difference between subscribed capital and called up capital is called :

- (a) Calls-in-arrear
- (b) Calls-in-advance

- (c) Uncalled capital
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Uncalled capital

Question 4.

Which statement is issued before the issue of shares ?

- (a) Prospectus
- (b) Articles of Association
- (c) Memorandum of Association
- (d) All of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of these

Question 5.

Company can utilise securities premium for :

- (a) Writing off loss incurred on revaluation of asset
- (b) Issuing fully paid bonus shares
- (c) Paying dividend
- (d) Writing off trading loss

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Issuing fully paid bonus shares

Question 6.

When a company issues fully paid shares to promoters for their services, the journal entry will be:

- (a) Bank A/c Dr.
To Share Capital A/c
- (b) Good will A/c Dr.
To Share Capital A/c
- (c) Promoters Personal A/c Dr.
To Share Capital A/c
- (d) Promotion Expenses A/c Dr.
To Share Capital A/c

Answer

Answer: (b) Goodwill A/c Dr.
To Share Capital A/c

Question 7.

When a company issues shares at a premium, amount of premium may be received by the company :

- (a) Along with application money
- (b) Along with application money
- (c) Along with calls
- (d) Along with any of the above

Answer

Answer: (d) Along with any of the above

Question 8.

Share Application Account is :

- (a) Personal Account
- (b) Real Account
- (c) Nominal/ Account
- (d) None of these

Answer

Answer: (a) Personal Account

Question 9.

Securities Premium can not be applied :

- (a) For paying dividend to members
- (b) For issuing bonus shares to members
- (c) For writing off preliminary expenses of company
- (d) For writing off discount on issue of debentures

Answer

Answer: (a) For paying dividend to members

Question 10.

A joint stock company is :

- (a) An artificial legal person
- (b) Natural person
- (c) A general person
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) An artificial legal person

Question 11.

Equity shareholders are :

- (a) Customers
- (b) Creditors
- (c) Debtors
- (d) Owners

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Owners

Question 12.

Reserve capital means :

- (a) A part of subscribed uncalled capital
- (b) Reserve Profit
- (c) A part of Capital Reserve
- (d) A part of Capital Redemption Reserve

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) A part of subscribed uncalled capital

Question 13.

Securities Premium is shown under which head in the Balance Sheet ?

- (a) Reserve and Surplus
- (b) Miscellaneous Expenditure
- (c) Current Liabilities
- (d) Share Capital

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Reserve and Surplus

Question 14.

Shares may be issued :

- (a) At par value
- (b) At FYemimum
- (c) At Discount
- (d) Both (a) & (b)

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Both (a) & (b)

Question 15.

Capital included in the liabilities of a company is called :

- (a) Authorised Capital
- (b) Issued Capital
- (c) Subscribed Capital
- (d) Paid-up Capital

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Paid-up Capital

Question 16.

An issue of shares which is not a public issue but offered to a selected group of persons is called :

- (a) Public offer
- (b) Private placement of shares
- (c) Initial public offer
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) None of these

Question 17.

If a share of ₹ 10 on which ₹ 8 has been called and ₹ 6 is paid is forfeited, the Share Capital Account should be debited with :

- (a) ₹ 8
- (b) ₹ 10
- (c) ₹ 6
- (d) ₹ 2

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) ₹ 8

Question 18.

When shares are forfeited, the Share Capital Account is debited with:

- (a) Nominal value of Shares
- (b) Market value of Shares
- (c) Called-up value of Shares
- (d) Paid-up value of Shares

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Called-up value of Shares

Question 19.

If the loss on reissue of shares is less than the amount forfeited, the 'surplus' or profit is transferred to :

- (a) Capital Reserve
- (b) Revenue Reserve
- (c) Profit & Loss A/c
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Capital Reserve

Question 20.

J. Ltd. re-issue 2,000 shares which were forfeited by crediting share forfeiture account by ₹ 3,000. These shares were re-issued at ₹ 9 per share. The amount transferred to capital reserve will be :

- (a) ₹ 3,000
- (b) ₹ 2,000

- (c) ₹ 1000
(d) Nil

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) ₹ 1000

Question 21.

If a share of ₹ 10 on which ₹ 8 has been paid up is forfeited, it can be reissued at the minimum price of.....

- (a) 10 Rs. per share
(b) 8 Rs. per share
(c) 5 Rs. per share
(d) 2 Rs. per share

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 2 Rs. per share

Question 22.

Z & Co. forfeited 100 shares of 10 Rs. each for non-payment of final call of 2 Rs. per share. All the forfeited shares were re-issued at 9 Rs. per share. What amount will be transferred to Capital Reserve A/c ?

- (a) 700 Rs.
(b) 800 Rs.
(c) 900 Rs.
(d) 1,000 Rs.

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 700 Rs.

Question 23.

Forfeiture of shares results in the reduction of:

- (a) Paid-up Capital
(b) Authorised Capital
(c) Fixed Assets
(d) Reserve Capital

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Paid-up Capital

Question 24.

Amount of calls in Arrear is :

- (a) Added to capital
- (b) Deducted from share capital
- (c) Shown on the assets side
- (d) Shown on the equity and liability side

Answer

Answer: (b) Deducted from share capital

Question 25.

Discount allowed on reissue of forfeited shares is debited to:

- (a) Share Capital A/c
- (b) Share Forfeiture A/c
- (c) Profit & Loss A/c
- (d) General Reserve A/c

Answer

Answer: (b) Share Forfeiture A/c

Question 26.

A company has.....

- (a) Separate Legal Entity
- (b) Perpetual Existence
- (c) Limited Liability
- (d) All the above

Answer

Answer: (d) All the above

Question 27.

The liability of members in a company is :

- (a) Limited
- (b) Unlimited

- (c) Stable
- (d) Fluctuating

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Limited

Question 28.

Equity shareholders are :

- (a) Creditors of the company
- (b) Owners of the company
- (c) Customers of the company
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Owners of the company

Question 29.

Balance of Forfeited Shares Account after reissue of forfeited shares is transferred to :

- (a) Profit & Loss A/c
- (b) Capital Reserve Account
- (c) General Reserve Account
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Capital Reserve Account

Question 30.

Under the provisions of Companies Act, company can issue:

- (a) Only equity shares
- (b) Only preference shares
- (c) Preference shares and equity shares
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Preference shares and equity shares

Question 31.

Right shares are the shares, which :

- (a) Are issued to the Direction of the company
- (b) Are issued to existing shareholders of the company
- (c) Are issued to promoters in consideration of their services
- (d) Are issued to the vendors for purchasing assets

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Are issued to existing shareholders of the company

Question 32.

Total amount of liabilities side includes :

- (a) Authorised Capital
- (b) Issued Capital
- (c) Subscribed Capital
- (d) Paid-up Capital

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Paid-up Capital

Question 33.

A company issues its shares at premium under which Section of Indian Companies Act, 2013 ?

- (a) 78
- (b) 79
- (c) 52
- (d) 53

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 52

Question 34.

Shares can be forfeited :

- (a) For failure to attend meetings
- (b) For non-payment of call money

- (c) For failure to repay the loan to the Bank
- (d) For which shares are pledged as a security

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) For non-payment of call money

Question 35.

Shareholders get:

- (a) Interest
- (b) Dividend
- (c) Commission
- (d) Profit

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Dividend

Question 36.

According to Table E of the Companies Act, 2013 interest on calls in arrears charged should not exceed :

- (a) 5% p.a.
- (b) 6% p.a.
- (c) 8%p.a.
- (d) 10%p.a.

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 10%p.a.

Question 37.

Premium on issue of shares is a :

- (a) Capital Gain
- (b) Capital Loss
- (c) General Profit
- (d) General Loss

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Capital Gain

Question 38.

Premium on issue of shares is shown on which side of the Balance sheet.

- (a) Assets
- (b) Liabilities
- (c) Both
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Liabilities

Question 39.

Share Allotment Account is :

- (a) Personal A/c
- (b) Real A/c
- (c) Nominal A/c
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Personal A/c

Question 40.

The portion of the authorised capital which can be called-up only on the liquidation of the company is called:

- (a) Issued Capital
- (b) Called-up Capital
- (c) Uncalled Capital
- (d) Reserve Capital

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Reserve Capital

Question 41.

Premium on issue of shares can be used for :

- (a) Issue of Bonus shares
- (b) Distribution of Profit

- (c) Transferring to General Reserve
- (d) All these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Issue of Bonus shares

Question 42.

If equity share of ₹ 10 Rs. each is issued at ₹ 12 each, it is called:

- (a) Issued at Par
- (b) Issued at Premium
- (c) Issued at Discount
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Issued at Premium

Question 43.

The maximum capital beyond which a company is not allowed to raise funds, by issue of shares is called

- (a) Issued capital
- (b) Reserve capital
- (c) Authorised capital
- (d) Subscribed capital

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Reserve capital

Question 44.

As per Table F the maximum rate of interest on calls in advance paid is:

- (a) 8% p.a.
- (b) 12% p.a.
- (c) 5 % p.a.
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 12% p.a.

Question 45.

As per the Companies Act, only preference shares, which are redeemable within can be issued.

- (a) 24 years
- (b) 22 years
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 20 years

Answer

Answer: (d) 20 years

Question 46.

Which one of the following is the registered capital of the company ?

- (a) Paid-up capital
- (b) Uncalled capital
- (c) Authorised capital
- (d) Issued capital

Answer

Answer: (c) Authorised capital

Question 47.

Dividends are usually paid on :

- (a) Authorised Capital
- (b) Issued Capital
- (c) Called-up Capital
- (d) Paid-up Capital

Answer

Answer: (d) Paid-up Capital

Question 48.

If vendors are issued fully paid shares of ₹ 1,00,000 in consideration of net assets of ₹ 1,20,000 the balance of ₹ 20,000 will be credited to :

- (a) Goodwill Account

- (b) Capital Reserve Account
- (c) Vendor's Account
- (d) Profit & Loss Account

Answer

Answer: (b) Capital Reserve Account

Question 49.

Which account should be debited when shares are issued to promoters:

- (a) Share Capital A/c
- (b) Assets A/c
- (c) Promoter's A/c
- (d) Goodwill A/c

Answer

Answer: (d) Goodwill A/c

Question 50.

According to Section 52 of the Companies Act, the amount in the Securities Premium Account cannot be used for the purpose of:

- (a) Issue of fully Paid Bonus Shares
- (b) Writing Off Losses of the Company
- (c) Writing off Preliminary Expenses
- (d) Writing Off Commission or Discount on Issue of Shares

Answer

Answer: (b) Writing Off Losses of the Company

Question 51.

10,000 equity shares of 10 Rs. each were issued to public at a premium of ₹ 2 per share payable on allotment.

Applications were received for ₹ 12,000 shares. Amount of securities premium account will be :

- (a) ₹ 20,000
- (b) ₹ 24,000
- (c) ₹ 4,000
- (d) ₹ 1,600

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) ☐ 20,000

Question 52.

A Ltd. purchased a machinery for 1,80,000Rs. for which it is paying by issue of shares of 100 Rs. each at 20% premium. How many shares will be issued as consideration. ?

- (a) 2,500
- (b) 2,000
- (c) 1,500
- (d) 3,000

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1,500

Question 53.

Right Shares are issued to :

- (a) Promoters for the Services
- (b) Holders of Convertible Debentures
- (c) Existing Shareholders
- (d) All of the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Existing Shareholders

Question 54.

A company is registered with a share capital of ☐ 1,00,000Rs. divided into ☐ 10,000 shares of ☐ 10 each. Of these shares 9,990 shares are held by Rajeev and 10 Shares are held by Sanjay. In the eye of law it is treated as:

- (a) Partnership
- (b) Private Company
- (c) Public Compancy
- (d) Government Company

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Private Company

Question 55.

Which of the following should be deducted from the called-up capital to find out paid-up capital:

- (a) Calls-in-advance
- (b) Calls-in-arrear
- (c) Share forfeiture
- (d) Discount on issue of shares

Answer

Answer: (b) Calls-in-arrear

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OBJECTIVE QUESTION BANK

Grade/Section: **XII COMMERCE**

Subject: **Accountancy**

PART B

Chapter 1:

Financial Statements of a Company

Question 1.

Which of the following is the element of financial statements?

- (a) Balance Sheet
- (b) Profit & Loss A/c
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

Question 2.

Which of the following is not required to be prepared under the Companies Act:

- (a) Statement of Profit & Loss
- (b) Balance Sheet
- (c) Anditor's Report
- (d) Fund Flow Statement

Answer

Answer: (c) Anditor's Report

Question 3.

Equity ☐ 90,000 Liabilities ☐ 60,000 Profit of the year ☐ 20,000. Then total assets will be :

- (a) ☐ 1.70,000
- (b) ☐ 1,50,000

- (c) ☐ 1,10,000
- (d) ☐ 80,000

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) ☐ 1.70,000

Question 4.

The reserve which is created for a particular (specific) purpose and which is a charge against revenue is called:

- (a) Capital Reserve
- (b) General Reserve
- (c) Secret Reserve
- (d) Specific Reserve

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Specific Reserve

Question 5.

An Annual Report is issued by a company to its:

- (a) Directors
- (b) Authors
- (c) Shareholders
- (d) Management

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Shareholders

Question 6.

The profit and loss disclosed by the accounts of a company is:

- (a) Transferred to share capital account
- (b) Shown under the head of 'Current liabilities' and provisions
- (c) Shown under the head 'Reserves and Surplus
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Shown under the head 'Reserves and Surplus

Question 7.

The assets of a business can be classified as :

- (a) Fixed and Non-fixed Assets
- (b) Tangible and Intangible Assets
- (c) Non-Current and Current Asset
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Non-Current and Current Asset

Question 8.

The term financial statements includes :

- (a) Statement of Profit & Loss
- (b) Balance Sheet
- (c) Statement of Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Statement of Profit & Loss and Balance Sheet

Question 9.

Balance Sheet is a :

- (a) Account
- (b) Statement
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) All the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Statement

Question 10.

Financial statements are the product of accounting process.

- (a) First
- (b) Second

- (c) End
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) End

Question 11.

Financial statements disclose :

- (a) Monetary information
- (b) Qualitative information
- (c) Non-monetary information
- (d) All the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Monetary information

Question 12.

Statement of Profit & Loss is also called.....:

- (a) Operating Profit
- (b) Balance Sheet
- (c) Income Statement
- (d) Trading Account

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Income Statement

Question 13.

Preliminary expenses are shown in the Balance Sheet under the head:

- (a) Non-current assets
- (b) Current assets
- (c) Non-current liabilities
- (d) Deducted from securities premium reserve

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Deducted from securities premium reserve

Question 14.

Debit Balance of Profit & Loss Statement will be shown on:

- (a) Assets Side of Balance Sheet
- (b) Liabilities Side of Balance Sheet
- (c) Under the head Reserve & Surplus
- (d) Under the head Reserves and Surplus as a negative item

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Under the head Reserves and Surplus as a negative item

Question 15.

Patents and copyrights fall under the category of:

- (a) Current Assets
- (b) Liquid Assets
- (c) Intangible Assets
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Intangible Assets

Question 16.

Goodwill falls under which category of assets:

- (a) Current Assets
- (b) Tangible Assets
- (c) Intangible Assets
- (d) None of the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Intangible Assets

Question 17.

Contingent Liabilities are exhibited under the heading:

- (a) Fixed Liabilities
- (b) Current Liabilities
- (c) As a footnote
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) As a footnote

Question 18.

Provision for Provident Funds is shown in the Balance Sheet of a company under the head :

- (a) Reserves and Surplus
- (b) Non-current Liabilities
- (c) Provision
- (d) Contingent Liabilities

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Non-current Liabilities

Question 19.

Preliminary Expenses are shown in the Balance Sheet under which head ?

- (a) Fixed Assets
- (b) Reserves and Surplus
- (c) Loans & Advances
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) None of these

Question 20.

Financial Statements are :

- (a) Anticipated facts
- (b) Recorded facts
- (c) Estimated facts
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Recorded facts

Question 21.

The term current assets includes :

- (a) Stock
- (b) Debtors
- (c) Cash
- (d) All of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of these

Question 22.

Which of the following is not a part of financial statement of a company ?

- (a) Profit & Loss A/c
- (b) Balance Sheet
- (c) Ledger Account
- (d) Cash Flow Statement

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Ledger Account

Question 23.

Under which heading of Balance Sheet is general reserve shown:

- (a) Miscellaneous Expenditure
- (b) Share Capital
- (c) Reserves & Surplus
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Reserves & Surplus

Question 24.

Current Assets on the Assets side of Balance Sheet of a Company includes:

- (a) Sundry Debtors
- (b) Cash in hand
- (c) Stock
- (d) All of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of these

Question 25.

As per provisions of Companies Act, 2013 under which Section, the final accounts of a company is prepared :

- (a) 128
- (b) 210
- (c) 129
- (d) 212

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 129

Question 26.

According to which part of Schedule III of the Indian Companies Act, 2013, Indian companies have to prepare Balance Sheet:

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

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Part 1

Question 27.

Balance sheet of companies is now prepared in :

- (a) Horizontal Form
- (b) Vertical Form
- (c) Either (a) or (b) Form
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Vertical Form

Question 28.

Goodwill of a company is shown on the assets side of the Balance Sheet under the head.

- (a) Current Assets
- (b) Non-current Assets
- (c) Miscellaneous Expenditure
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Non-current Assets

Question 29.

The form of Balance Sheet as per Companies Act, 2013 is:

- (a) Horizontal
- (b) Horizontal or Vertical
- (c) Vertical
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Vertical

Question 30.

Which of the following assets is not shown under the head 'Fixed Asset' in the Balance Sheet ?

- (a) Goodwill
- (b) Bills Receivable
- (c) Buildings
- (d) Vehicle

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Bills Receivable

Question 31.

Securities Premium Account is shown on the liabilities side in the Balance Sheet Under heading

- (a) Reserves and Surplus
- (b) Current Liabilities and Provisions

- (c) Share Capital
- (d) Contingent Liabilities

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Reserves and Surplus

Question 32.

Debentures are shown in the Balance Sheet under the head of:

- (a) Short-term Loan
- (b) Secured Loan
- (c) Current Liability
- (d) Share Capital

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Secured Loan

Question 33.

Divident is usually paid :

- (a) On Authorised Capital
- (b) On Ussued Capital
- (c) On Paid-up Capital
- (d) On Called-up Capital

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) On Paid-up Capital

Question 34.

Amount set aside to meet losses due to bad debts is called:

- (a) Reserve
- (b) Provision
- (c) Liability
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Provision

Question 35.

Which Section of the Companies Act, 2013 requires that the Balance Sheet to be prepared in prescribed form ?

- (a) Section 128
- (b) Section 130
- (c) Section 129
- (d) Section 212

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Section 129

Question 36.

The prescribe from the Balance Sheet has given in the Schedule:

- (a) VI Part I
- (b) VI Part II
- (c) III Part I
- (d) VII Part IV

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) III Part I

Question 37.

Share capital is shown in Balance Sheet under. the head ?

- (a) Authorised Capital
- (b) Issued Capital
- (c) Paid-up Capital
- (d) Shareholders' Funds

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Shareholders' Funds



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PART B

Chapter 2

Analysis of Financial Statements

Question 1.

Interpretation of Financial Statements includes:

- (a) Criticisms and Analysis
- (b) Comparison and Trend Study
- (c) Drawing Conclusion
- (d) All the above

Answer

Answer: (d) All the above

Question 2.

Horizontal Analysis is also known as :

- (a) Dynamic Analysis
- (b) Structural Analysis
- (c) Static Analysis
- (d) None of these

Answer

Answer: (a) Dynamic Analysis

Question 3.

Vertical Analysis is also known as :

- (a) Static Analysis
- (b) Dynamic Analysis

- (c) Structural Analysis
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Static Analysis

Question 4.

Comparative Statements are also known as :

- (a) Dynamic Analysis
- (b) Horizontal Analysis
- (c) Vertical Analysis
- (d) External Analysis

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Horizontal Analysis

Question 5.

Common-size Statement are also known as:

- (a) Dynamic Analysis
- (b) Horizontal Analysis
- (c) Vertical Analysis
- (d) External Analysis

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Vertical Analysis

Question 6.

The most commonly used tools for financial analysis are:

- (a) Comparative Statements
- (b) Common-size Statement
- (c) Accounting Ratios
- (d) All the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All the above

Question 7.

The analysis of financial statement by a shareholder is an example of:

- (a) External Analysis
- (b) Internal Analysis
- (c) Vertical Analysis
- (d) Horizontal Analysis

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) External Analysis

Question 8.

For calculating trend percentages any year is selected as:

- (a) Current year
- (b) Previous year
- (c) Base year
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Base year

Question 9.

Tools for comparison of financial statements are :

- (a) Comparative Balance Sheet
- (b) Comparative Income Statement
- (c) Common-size Statement
- (d) All the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All the above

Question 10.

Trend ratios and trend percentage are used in :

- (a) Dynamic analysis
- (b) Static analysis
- (c) Horizontal analysis
- (d) Vertical Analysis

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Horizontal analysis

Question 11.

Comparative Financial Statements show:

- (a) Financial position of a concern
- (b) Earning capacity of a concern
- (c) Both of them
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Both of them

Question 12.

Comparative financial analysis process shows the comparison between the items of which statement:

- (a) Balance Sheet
- (b) Profit & Loss Statement
- (c) (a) and (b) both
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) (a) and (b) both

Question 13.

Which of these are not the method of financial statement analysis ?

- (a) Ratio Analysis
- (b) Comparative Analysis
- (c) Trend Analysis
- (d) Capitalisation Method

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Capitalisation Method

Question 14.

Common-size financial statements are mostly prepared:

- (a) In proportion
- (b) In percentage
- (c) (a) and (b) both
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) In percentage

Question 15.

Tangible assets of company increased from T 4,00,000 to T 5,00,000. What is the percentage of change ?

- (a) 20%
- (b) 25%
- (c) 33%
- (d) 50%

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 25%

Question 16.

A company's shareholders fund was 7 8,00,000 in the year 2015. It became 7 12,00,000 in the year 2016. What is percentage of change ?

- (a) 100%
- (b) 25%
- (c) 50%
- (d) 33.3%

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 50%

Question 17.

A company's net sales are ₹ 15,00,000; cost of sales is ₹ 10,00,000 and indirect expenses are ₹ 3,00,000, the amount gross profit will be:

- (a) ₹ 13,00,000
- (b) ₹ 5,00,000

- (c) ☐ 2,00,000
- (d) ☐ 12,00,000

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) ☐ 2,00,000

Question 18.

Sales less Cost of goods sold is called :

- (a) Operating Profit
- (b) Gross Profit
- (c) Net Profit
- (d) Total Profit

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Gross Profit

Question 19.

If total assets of a firm are ₹ 12,00,000 and its non-current assets to total assets ?

- (a) 50%
- (b) 75%
- (c) 25%
- (d) 80%

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 75%

Question 20.

If total assets of a firm are ₹ 10,00,000 and its non-current assets are ₹ 6,00,000, what will be the percentage of current assets on total assets ?

- (a) 60%
- (b) 50%
- (c) 40%
- (d) 30%

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 40%

Question 21.

In a common-size Balance Sheet, total equity and liabilities are assumed to be equal to :

- (a) 1,000
- (b) 100
- (c) 10
- (d) 1

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 100

Question 22.

Break-even point refers to that point where :

- (a) Total Costs are more than Total Sales
- (b) Total Costs are less than Total Sales
- (c) Total Costs are half of the Total Sales
- (d) Total Cost are equal to total sales

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Total Cost are equal to total sales

Question 23.

Payment of Income Tax is considered as :

- (a) Direct Expenses
- (b) Indirect Expenses
- (c) Operating Expenses
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Indirect Expenses

Question 24.

Vertical Analysis is also known as :

- (a) Fluctuation Analysis
- (b) Static Analysis

- (c) Horizontal Analysis
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Static Analysis

Question 25.

Financial analysis is useful:

- (a) For Investors
- (b) For Shareholders
- (c) For Debenture holders
- (d) All the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All the above

Question 26.

Analysis of financial statements involve :

- (a) Trading A/c
- (b) Profit & Loss statement
- (c) Balance Sheet
- (d) All the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All the above

Question 27.

Financial analysis is significant because it:

- (a) Ignores qualitative aspect
- (b) Judges operational efficiency
- (c) Suffers from the limitations of financial statements
- (d) It is affected by personal ability and bias of the analysis

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Judges operational efficiency

Question 28.

What is shown by the Income Statement ?

- (a) Accuracy of books of accounts
- (b) Profit or loss of a certain period
- (c) Balance of Cash Book
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Profit or loss of a certain period

Question 29.

What is shown by Balance Sheet ?

- (a) Accuracy of books of accounts
- (b) Profit or loss of a specific period
- (c) Financial position on a specific date
- (d) None of the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Financial position on a specific date

Question 30.

Which of the following is the purpose or objective of financial analysis ?

- (a) To assess the current profitability of the firm
- (b) To measure the solvency of the firm
- (c) To assess the short-term and long-term liquidity position of the firm
- (d) All the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All the above

Question 31.

Out of the following which parties are interested in financial statements ?

- (a) Managers
- (b) Financial Institutions
- (c) Creditors
- (d) All the these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All the these

Question 32.

Which of the following is not a limitations of financial statement analysis ?

- (a) To measure the financial strength
- (b) Affected by window-dressing
- (c) Do not reflect changes in price level
- (d) Lack of Qualitative Analysis

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) To measure the financial strength

Question 33.

Break-even Analysis shows:

- (a) Relationship between cost and sales
- (b) Relationship between production and purchases
- (c) Relationship between cost and revenue
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Relationship between cost and sales

Question 34.

Which of the following shows the actual financial position of nenterprise ?

- (a) Fund Flow
- (b) Balance Sheet
- (c) P & L A/c
- (d) Ratio Analysis

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Balance Sheet

Question 35.

The financial statements of a business enterprise include:

- (a) Balance Sheet
- (b) Profit & Loss Account
- (c) Cash Flow Statement
- (d) All the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All the above

Question 36.

An annual report is issued by company to its :

- (a) Directors
- (b) Auditors
- (c) Shareholders
- (d) Management

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Shareholders

Question 37.

Balance Sheet provides information about financial position of the enterprise :

- (a) At a Point of Time
- (b) Over a Period of Time
- (c) For a Period of Time
- (d) None of the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) At a Point of Time

Question 38.

Profit & Loss Account is also called :

- (a) Balance Sheet
- (b) Income Statements
- (c) Operating Profit
- (d) Investment

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Income Statements

Question 39.

Which of the following statement is correct ?

- (a) Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders funds
- (b) Assets = Total funds
- (c) Assets = Funds of outsiders .
- (d) None of the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Assets = Liabilities + Shareholders funds

Question 40.

In which meeting of company directors report is presented ?

- (a) Directors Meeting
- (b) Annual General Meeting
- (c) Manager's Meeting
- (d) All of the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Annual General Meeting

Question 41.

On the basis of process, which of the following is the type of financial analysis ?

- (a) Horizontal Analysis
- (b) Vertical Analysis
- (c) Ratio Analysis
- (d) (a) and (b) both

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) (a) and (b) both

Question 42.

Which Of the following is limitation of financial analysis ?

- (a) Window-dressing
- (b) Basis of Valuation

- (c) Lack of Accuracy
- (d) All the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All the above

Question 43.

Which of the following is not the limitations of financial analysis ?

- (a) Lack of Accuracy
- (b) Based on Historical facts
- (c) Basis of Valuation
- (d) Information of Profit and Loss

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Information of Profit and Loss

Question 44.

When Financial Statements of two or more organisations are analysed, it is called :

- (a) Intra-firm Analysis
- (b) Inter-firm Analysis
- (c) Vertical Analysis
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Inter-firm Analysis

Question 45.

Which of the following statement correct ?

- (a) Retained Earnings = Total Income
- (b) Retained Earnings = Revenue-expenses
- (c) Retained Earnings = Gross Profit
- (d) None of the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Retained Earnings = Revenue-expenses

Question 46.

Which of the following is a type of Financial Analysis on the basis of material used ?

- (a) Internal Analysis
- (b) External Analysis
- (c) Internal Audit
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Answer

Answer: (d) Both (a) and (b)



SKV VIDHYAASHRAM SEN. SEC.SCHOOL

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OBJECTIVE QUESTION BANK

Grade/Section: **XII COMMERCE**

Subject: **Accountancy**

PART B

Chapter 4:

Accounting Ratios

Question 1.

The formula for ascertaining Total Assets to Debt Ratio is:

- (a) $\frac{\text{Total Assets}}{\text{Long - term Loans}}$ (b) $\frac{\text{Tangible Assets}}{\text{Long - term Loans}}$
- (c) $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Total Liabilities}}$ (d) $\frac{\text{Total Assets}}{\text{Total Liabilities}}$

Answer

Answer: (a)

Question 2.

Proprietary Ratio indicates the relationship between proprietor's funds and....

- (a) Reserve
(b) Share Capital
(c) Total Assets
(d) Debentures

Answer

Answer: (c) Total Assets

Question 3.

Proprietary ratio is calculated by the following formula:

- (a) $\frac{\text{Total Assets}}{\text{Long - term Loans}}$ (b) $\frac{\text{Tangible Assets}}{\text{Long - term Loans}}$
- (c) $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Total Liabilities}}$ (d) $\frac{\text{Total Assets}}{\text{Total Liabilities}}$

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c)

Question 4.

Which one of the following ratios is most important in determining the long-term solvency of a company ?

- (a) Profitability Ratio
- (b) Debt-Equity Ratio
- (c) Stock Turnover Ratio
- (d) Current Ratio

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Debt-Equity Ratio

Question 5.

Total Assets □ 8,10,000

Total Liabilities □ 2,60,000

Current Liabilities □ 40,000

Debt-equity ratio is:

- (a) 0.05 : 1
- (b) 0.4 : 1
- (c) 2.5 : 1
- (d) 4 : 1

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 2.5 : 1

Question 6.

Equity share capital □ 15,00,000

Reserve and Surplus □ 7,50,000

Total Assets □ 45,00,000

Properletory Ratio ?

- (a) 50%
- (b) 33.3%
- (c) 200%
- (d) 60%

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 50%

Question 7.

Total Assets □ 7,70,000

Total Liabilities □ 2,60,000

Current Liabilities □ 40,000

Total Assets to Debt Ratio is:

- (a) 3.5 : 1
- (b) 2.56 : 1
- (c) 2.8 : 1
- (d) 3 : 1

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 3.5 : 1

Question 8.

Profitability Ratios are generally expressed in :

- (a) Simple Ratio
- (b) Percentage
- (c) Times
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Percentage

Question 9.

The ratios are primarily measures of earning capacity of the business.

- (a) Liquidity
- (b) Activity
- (c) Debt
- (d) Profitability

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Profitability

Question 10.

The gross profit ratio is the ratio of gross profit to :

- (a) Net Cash Sales
- (b) Net Credit Sales
- (c) Closing Stock
- (d) Net Total Sales

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Net Total Sales

Question 11.

Operating Ratio is:

- (a) Profitability Ratio
- (b) Activity Ratio
- (c) Solvency Ratio
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Profitability Ratio

Question 12.

Which of the following is an operating' income ?

- (a) Sale of Merchandise
- (b) Interest Income
- (c) Dividend Income
- (d) Profit on the sale of old car

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Sale of Merchandise

Question 13.

Which of the following non-operating expense?

- (a) Rent
- (b) Selling Expenses
- (c) Wages
- (d) Loss on Sale of Machinery

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Loss on Sale of Machinery

Question 14.

The following groups of ratios primarily measure risk

- (a) Liquidity, activity and profitability
- (b) Liquidity, activity and common stock
- (c) Liquidity, activity and debt
- (d) Activity, debt and profitability

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Activity, debt and profitability

Question 15.

To know the return on investment, by capital employed we mean:

- (a) Net Fixed Assets
- (b) Current Asset-Current Liabilities
- (c) Gross Block
- (d) Fixed Assets + Current Assets-Current Liabilities

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Fixed Assets + Current Assets-Current Liabilities

Question 16.

The term fixed assets include :

- (a) Cash
- (b) Machinery

- (c) Debtors
- (d) Prepaid Expenses

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Machinery

Question 17.

Ratio based on figures of profit & loss as well as the Balance sheet are:

- (a) Profitability Ratios
- (b) Operation Ratio
- (c) Liquidity Ratio
- (d) Composite Ratio

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Composite Ratio

Question 18.

Debtors Turnover Ratio :

- (a) $\frac{\text{Debtors}}{\text{Cost of Sales}}$
- (b) $\frac{\text{Debtors}}{\text{Sales}}$
- (c) $\frac{\text{Net Credit Sales}}{\text{Average Trade Receivable}}$
- (d) $\frac{\text{Average Stock}}{\text{Sales}}$

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c)

Question 19.

When opening stock is ₹ 50,000 closing stock ₹ 60,000 and cost of goods sold is ₹ 2,20,000, then stock turn over ratio is:

- (a) 2 times
- (b) 3 times
- (c) 4 times
- (d) 5 times

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 2 times

Question 20.

What does Creditors Turnover Ratio take into account:

- (a) Total credit purchases
- (b) Total credit sales
- (c) Total cash sales
- (d) Total cash purchases

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Total credit purchases

Question 21.

Cost of goods sold :

- (a) Sales – Net profit
- (b) Sales – Gross profit
- (c) Purchases – Opening Stock
- (d) None of the above

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Sales – Gross profit

Question 22.

The ideal liquid ratio is :

- (a) 2 : 1
- (b) 1 : 1
- (c) 5 : 1
- (d) 4 : 1

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 1 : 1

Question 23.

The ideal current ratio is :

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

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 2 : 1

Question 24.

Operating Ratio is:

- (a) Profitability Ratio
- (b) Activity Ratio
- (c) Solvency Ratio
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Profitability Ratio

Question 25.

Profitability Ratio is generally shown in :

- (a) Simple Ratio
- (b) Percentage
- (c) Times
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Percentage

Question 26.

If sales is ₹ 4,20,000 sales returns is ₹ 20,000 and cost of goods sold ₹ 3,20,000 gross profit ratio will be :

- (a) 20%
- (b) 25%

- (c) 15%
- (d) 10%

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) 20%

Question 27.

Stock turnover ratio comes under :

- (a) Liquidity Ratio
- (b) Profitability Ratio
- (c) Activity Ratio
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Activity Ratio

Question 28.

The satisfactory ratio between internal and external equity is. :

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

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 2 : 1

Question 29.

Current Ratio includes:

- (a) Stock
- (b) Debtors
- (c) Cash
- (d) All of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Cash

Question 30.

Current Ratio =

- (a) Current Assets/Current Liabilities
- (b) Liquid Assets/Current Liabilities
- (c) Liquid Assets/Current Assets
- (d) Fixed Assets/Current Assets

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Current Assets/Current Liabilities

Question 31.

Liquid Assets include :

- (a) Bills Receivable
- (b) Debtors
- (c) Cash Balance
- (d) All of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (d) All of these

Question 32.

Which of the following assets is not taken into consideration in calculating acid-test ratio ?

- (a) Cash
- (b) Bills Receivable
- (c) Stock
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Stock

Question 33.

When Cash is ₹ 10,000 Stock is ₹ 25,000, B/R is ₹ 5,000 Creditors is ₹ 22,000 and Bank Overdraft is ₹ 8,000 then current ratio is :

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

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 4 : 3

Question 34.

The two basic measures of liquidity are :

- (a) Inventory Turnover and Current Ratio
- (b) Current Ratio and Liquid Ratio
- (c) Current Ratio and Average Collection Period
- (d) Current Ratio and Debtors Turnover Ratio

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Current Ratio and Liquid Ratio

Question 35.

Liquidity Ratio:

- (a) $\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$ (b) $\frac{\text{Current Liabilities}}{\text{Liquid Assets}}$
- (c) $\frac{\text{Liquid Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$ (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c)

Question 36.

The term 'Current Liabilities' does not include: .

- (a) Sundry Creditors
- (b) Debentures
- (c) Bills Payable
- (d) Outstanding Expenses

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Debentures

Question 37.

The term 'Current Assets' include

- (a) Long-term Investment
- (b) Short-term Investment
- (c) Furniture
- (d) Preliminary Expenses

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Short-term Investment

Question 38.

Liquid Ratio is also known as:

- (a) Current Ratio
- (b) Quick Ratio
- (c) Capital Ratio
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Quick Ratio

Question 39.

To test the liquidity of a concern which of the following ratios is useful ?

- (a) Capital Turnover Ratio
- (b) Acid Test Ratio
- (c) Stock Turnover Ratio
- (d) Net Profit Ratio

[Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Acid Test Ratio

Question 40.

Which of the following transactions will improve the current ratio ?

- (a) Purchase of good for cash
- (b) Cash received from customers
- (c) Payment of creditors
- (d) Credit purchase of goods

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Payment of creditors

Question 41.

Debt-equity ratio is :

- (a) Liquidity Ratio
- (b) Activity Ratio
- (c) Solvency Ratio
- (d) Operating Ratio

[Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Solvency Ratio

Question 42.

The formula for finding out Debt-Equity Ratio is:

- (a) Long-term Debts/Shareholders' Funds
- (b) Debentures/Equity Capital
- (c) Net Profit/Total Capital
- (d) None of these

[Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Long-term Debts/Shareholders' Funds



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OBJECTIVE QUESTION BANK

Grade/Section: **XII COMMERCE**

Subject: **Accountancy**

PART A

Chapter 2:

Accounting for Partnership Firms — Fundamentals

1. Features of a partnership firm are :

- (A) Two or more persons are carrying common business under an agreement.
- (B) They are sharing profits and losses in the fixed ratio.
- (C) Business is carried by all or any of them acting for all as an agent.
- (D) All of the above.

Answer

Answer: D

2. Following are essential elements of a partnership firm except:

- (A) At least two persons
- (B) There is an agreement between all partners
- (C) Equal share of profits and losses
- (D) Partnership agreement is for some business.

Answer

Answer: C

3. In case of partnership the act of any partner is :

- (A) Binding on all partners
- (B) Binding on that partner only
- (C) Binding on all partners except that particular partner
- (D) None of the above

Answer

Answer: A

4. Which of the following statement is true?

- (A) a minor cannot be admitted as a partner
- (B) a minor can be admitted as a partner, only into the benefits of the partnership

- (C) a minor can be admitted as a partner but his rights and liabilities are same of adult partner
(D) none of the above

Answer

Answer: B

5. Oustensible partners are those who

- (A) do not contribute any capital but get some share of profit for lending their name to the business
(B) contribute very less capital but get equal profit
(C) do not contribute any capital and without having any interest in the business, lend their name to the business
(D) contribute maximum capital of the business

Answer

Answer: C

6. Sleeping partners are those who

- (A) take active part in the conduct of the business but provide no capital. However, salary is paid to them.
(B) do not take any part in the conduct of the business but provide capital and share profits and losses in the agreed ratio
(C) take active part in the conduct of the business but provide no capital. However, share profits and losses in the agreed ratio.
(D) do not take any part in the conduct of the business and contribute no capital. However, share profits and losses in the agreed ratio.

Answer

Answer: B

7. The relation of partner with the firm is that of:

- (A) An Owner
(B) An Agent
(C) An Owner and an Agent
(D) Manager

Answer

Answer: C

8. What should be the minimum number of persons to form a Partnership :

- (A) 2
(B) 7
(C) 10
(D) 20

Answer

Answer: A

9. Number of partners in a partnership firm may be :

- (A) Maximum Two
- (B) Maximum Ten
- (C) Maximum One Hundred
- (D) Maximum Fifty

Answer

Answer: D

10. Liability of partner is :

- (A) Limited
- (B) Unlimited
- (C) Determined by Court
- (D) Determined by Partnership Act

Answer

Answer: B

11. Which one of the following is NOT an essential feature of a partnership?

- (A) There must be an agreement
- (B) There must be a business
- (C) The business must be carried on for profits
- (D) The business must be carried on by all the partners

Answer

Answer: D

12. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits and losses equally. Their capital balances on March, 31, 2012 are ₹ 80,000, ₹ 60,000 and ₹ 40,000 respectively. Their personal assets are worth as follows : X — ₹ 20,000, Y— ₹ 15,000 and Z— ₹ 10,000. The extent of their liability in the firm would be : (C.S. Foundation; June 2013)

- (A) X — ₹ 80,000 : Y— ₹ 60,000 : and Z— ₹ 40,000
- (B) X — ₹ 20,000 : Y— ₹ 15,000 : and Z— ₹ 10,000
- (C) X — ₹ 1,00,000 : Y— ₹ 75,000 : and Z— ₹ 50,000
- (D) Equal

Answer

Answer: B

13. Every partner is bound to attend diligently to his in the conduct of the business.

- (A) Rights
- (B) Meetings

- (C) Capital
- (D) Duties

Answer

Answer: D

(ii) Partnership Deed

14. Forming a Partnership Deed is :

- (A) Mandatory
- (B) Mandatory in Writing
- (C) Not Mandatory
- (D) None of the Above

Answer

Answer: C

15. Partnership Deed is also called

- (A) Prospectus
- (B) Articles of Association
- (C) Principles of Partnership
- (D) Articles of Partnership

Answer

Answer: D

16. Which of the following is not incorporated in the Partnership Act?

- (A) profit and loss are to be shared equally
- (B) no interest is to be charged on capital
- (C) all loans are to be charged interest @6% p.a.
- (D) all drawings are to be charged interest

Answer

Answer: D

17. When is the Partnership Act enforced?

- (A) when there is no partnership deed
- (B) where there is a partnership deed but there are differences of opinion between the partners
- (C) when capital contribution by the partners varies
- (D) when the partner's salary and interest on capital are not incorporated in the partnership deed

Answer

Answer: A

18. In the absence of Partnership Deed, the interest is allowed on partner's capital: (CPT; June 2011)

- (A) @ 5% p.a.
- (B) @ 6% p.a.
- (C) @ 12% p.a.
- (D) No interest is allowed

Answer

Answer: D

19. In the absence of a partnership deed, the allowable rate of interest on partner's loan account will be :

- (A) 6% Simple Interest
- (B) 6% p.a. Simple Interest
- (C) 12% Simple Interest
- (D) 12% Compounded Annually

Answer

Answer: B

20. A and B are partners in partnership firm without any agreement. A has given a loan of ₹ 50,000 to the firm. At the end of year loss was incurred in the business. Following interest may be paid to A by the firm :

- (A) @5% Per Annum
- (B) @ 6% Per Annum
- (C) @ 6% Per Month
- (D) As there is a loss in the business, interest can't be paid

Answer

Answer: B

21. A and B are partners in a partnership firm without any agreement. A has withdrawn ₹50,000 out of his Capital as drawings. Interest on drawings may be charged from A by the firm :

- (A) @ 5% Per Annum
- (B) @ 6% Per Annum
- (C) @ 6% Per Month
- (D) No interest can be charged

Answer

Answer: D

22. A and B are partners in a partnership firm without any agreement. A devotes more time for the firm as compare to B. A will get the following commission in addition to profit in the firm's profit:

- (A) 6% of profit
- (B) 4% of profit

- (C) 5% of profit
- (D) None of the above

Answer

Answer: D

23. In the absence of partnership deed, the following rule will apply :

- (A) No interest on capital
- (B) Profit sharing in capital ratio
- (C) Profit based salary to working partner
- (D) 9% p.a. interest on drawings

Answer

Answer: A

24. In the absence of agreement, partners are not entitled to :

- (A) Salary
- (B) Commission
- (C) Equal share in profit
- (D) Both (a) and (b)

Answer

Answer: D

25. Interest on capital will be paid to the partners if provided for in the partnership deed but only out of: (C.S. Foundation; December, 2012)

- (A) Profits
- (B) Reserves
- (C) Accumulated Profits
- (D) Goodwill

Answer

Answer: A

26. Which one of the following items cannot be recorded in the profit and loss appropriation account?

- (A) Interest on capital
- (B) Interest on drawings
- (C) Rent paid to partners
- (D) Partner's salary

Answer

Answer: C

27. If any loan or advance is provided by partner then, balance of such Loan Account should be transferred to :

- (A) B/S Assets side
- (B) B/S Liability Side
- (C) Partner's Capital A/c
- (D) Partner's Current A/c

Answer

Answer: B

28. A, B and C were Partners with capitals of ₹ 50,000; ₹ 40,000 and ₹ 30,000 respectively carrying on business in partnership. The firm's reported profit for the year was ₹ 80,000. As per provision of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, find out the share of each partner in the above amount after taking into account that no interest has been provided on an advance by A of ₹ 20,000 in addition to his capital contribution.

- (A) ₹ 26,267 for Partner B and C and ₹ 27,466 for Partner A.
- (B) ₹ 26,667 each partner.
- (C) ₹ 33,333 for A ₹ 26,667 for B and ₹ 20,000 for C.
- (D) ₹ 30,000 each partner.

Answer

Answer: A

29. X, Y, and Z are partners in a firm. At the time of division of profit for the year, there was dispute between the partners. Profit before interest on partner's capital was ₹ 6,000 and Y determined interest @24% p.a. on his loan of ₹ 80,000. There was no agreement on this point. Calculate the amount payable to X, Y, and Z respectively.

- (A) ₹ 2,000 to each partner.
- (B) Loss of ₹ 4,400 for X and Z; Y will take ₹ 14,800.
- (C) ₹ 400 for A, ₹ 5,200 for B and ₹ 400 for Z.
- (D) None of the above.

Answer

Answer: C

30. X, Y, and Z are partners in a firm. At the time of division of profit for the year, there was dispute between the partners. Profit before interest on partner's capital was ₹ 6,00,000 and Z demanded minimum profit of ₹ 5,00,000 as his financial position was not good. However, there was no written agreement on this point.

- (A) Other partners will pay Z the minimum profit and will share the loss equally.
- (B) Other partners will pay Z the minimum profit and will share the loss in capital ratio.
- (C) X and Y will take ₹ 50,000 each and Z will take ₹ 5,00,000.
- (D) ₹ 2,00,000 to each of the partners.

Answer

Answer: D

31. On 1st June 2018 a partner introduced in the firm additional capital ₹ 50,000. In the absence of partnership deed, on 31st March 2019 he will receive interest :

- (A) ₹ 3,000
- (B) Zero
- (C) ₹ 2,500
- (D) ₹ 1,800

Answer

Answer: B

32. On 1st January 2019, a partner advanced a loan of ₹ 1,00,000 to the firm. In the absence of agreement, interest on loan on 31st March 2019 will be :

- (A) Nil
- (B) ₹ 1,500
- (C) ₹ 3,000
- (D) ₹ 6,000

Answer

Answer: B

33. A partner introduced additional capital of ₹ 30,000 and advanced a loan of ₹ 40,000 to the firm at the beginning of the year. Partner will receive year's interest:

- (A) ₹ 4,200
- (B) ₹ 2,400
- (C) Nil
- (D) ₹ 1,800

Answer

Answer: B

34. In the absence of partnership deed, partners share profits or losses :

- (A) In the ratio of their Capitals
- (B) In the ratio decided by the court
- (C) Equally
- (D) In the ratio of time devoted

Answer

Answer: C

35. In the absence of Partnership Deed :

- (A) Interest will not be charged on partner's drawings
- (B) Interest will be charged @ 5% p.a. on partner's drawings
- (C) Interest will be charged @ 6% p.a. on partner's drawings
- (D) Interest will be charged @ 12% p.a. on partner's drawings

Answer

Answer: A

36. In the absence of express agreement, interest @ 6% p.a. is provided :

- (A) On opening balance of partner's capital accounts
- (B) On closing balance of partner's capital accounts
- (C) On loan given by partners to the firm
- (D) On opening balance of partner's current accounts

Answer

Answer: C

37. Which of the following items are recorded in the Profit & Loss Appropriation Account of a partnership firm?

- (A) Interest on Capital
- (B) Salary to Partner
- (C) Transfer to Reserve
- (D) All of the above

Answer

Answer: D

38. Is rent paid to a partner appropriation of profits?

- (A) It is appropriation of profit
- (B) It is not appropriation of profit
- (C) If partner's contribution as capital is maximum
- (D) If partner is a working partner.

Answer

Answer: B

(iii) Calculation of Profit and Division of Profit among partners

39. According to Profit and Loss Account, the net profit for the year is ₹ 1,50,000. The total interest on partner's capital is ₹ 18,000 and interest on partner's drawings is ₹ 2,000. The net profit as per Profit and Loss Appropriation Account will be :

- (A) ₹ 1,66,000
- (B) ₹ 1,70,000
- (C) ₹ 1,30,000
- (D) ₹ 1,34,000

Answer

Answer: D

40. According to Profit and Loss Account, the net profit for the year is ₹ 4,20,000. Salary of a partner is ₹ 5,000 per month and the commission of another partner is ₹ 10,000. The interest on

drawings of partners is ₹ 4,000. The net profit as per Profit and Loss Appropriation Account will be :

- (A) ₹ 3,54,000
- (B) ₹ 3,46,000
- (C) ₹ 4,09,000
- (D) ₹ 4,01,000

Answer

Answer: A

41. A and B are partners. According to Profit and Loss Account, the net profit for the year is ₹ 2,00,000. The total interest on partner's drawings is ₹ 1,000. As salary is ₹ 40,000 per year and B's salary is ₹ 3,000 per month. The net profit as per Profit and Loss Appropriation Account will be :

- (A) ₹ 1,23,000
- (B) ₹ 1,25,000
- (C) ₹ 1,56,000
- (D) ₹ 1,58,000

Answer

Answer: B

42. According to Profit and Loss Account, the net profit for the year is ₹ 1,40,000. The total interest on partner's capital is ₹ 8,000 and a partner is to be allowed commission of ₹ 5,000. The total interest on partner's drawings is ₹ 1,200. The net profit as per Profit and Loss Appropriation Account will be :

- (A) ₹ 1,28,200
- (B) ₹ 1,44,200
- (C) ₹ 1,25,800
- (D) ₹ 1,41,800

Answer

Answer: A

43. Sangeeta and Ankita are partners in a firm. Sangeeta's capital is ₹ 70,000 and Ankita's Capital is ₹ 50,000. Firm's profit is ₹ 60,000. Ankita's share in profit will be :

- (A) ₹ 25,000
- (B) ₹ 30,000
- (C) ₹ 35,000
- (D) ₹ 20,000

Answer

Answer: B

44. A, B and C are partners. A's capital is ₹ 3,00,000 and B's capital is ₹ 1,00,000. C has not invested any amount as capital but he alone manages the whole business. C wants ₹ 30,000

p.a. as salary. Firm earned a profit of ₹ 1,50,000. How much will be each partner's share of profit:

- (A) A ₹ 60,000; B ₹ 60,000; C ₹ Nil
- (B) A ₹ 90,000; B ₹ 30,000; C ₹ Nil
- (C) A ₹ 40,000; B ₹ 40,000 and C ₹ 40,000
- (D) A ₹ 50,000; B ₹ 50,000 and C ₹ 50,000.

Answer

Answer: D

45. Net profit of a firm is ₹ 49,500. Manager is entitled to a commission of 10% on profits before charging his commission. Manager's Commission will be :

- (A) ₹ 4,950
- (B) ₹ 4,500
- (C) ₹ 5,500
- (D) ₹ 495

Answer

Answer: A

46. Net profit of a firm is ₹ 79,800. Manager is entitled to a commission of 5% of profits after charging his commission. Manager's Commission will be :

- (A) ₹ 4,200
- (B) ₹ 380
- (C) ₹ 3,990
- (D) ₹ 3,800

Answer

Answer: D

47. Ram and Shyam are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2. Before profit distribution, ' Ram is entitled to 5% commission of the net profit (after charging such commission). Before charging commission, firm's profit was ₹ 42,000. Shyam's share in profit will be :

- (A) ₹ 16,000
- (B) ₹ 24,000
- (C) ₹ 26,000
- (D) ₹ 16,400

Answer

Answer: A

48. A, B and C are partners in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Before B's salary of ₹ 17,000 firm's profit is ₹ 97,000. How much in total B will receive from the firm?

- (A) ₹ 17,000
- (B) ₹ 40,000

- (C) ₹ 24,000
(D) ₹ 41,000

Answer

Answer: D

Hint: Total amount received by die partner will be Salary + Share of Profit

49. A, B and C are partners in a firm without any agreement. They have contributed 750,000, 730,000 and 720,000 by way of capital in the firm. A was unable to work for six months in a year due to illness. At the end of year, firm earned a profit of ₹ 15,000. A's share in the profit will be :

- (A) ₹ 77,500
(B) ₹ 73,750
(C) ₹ 75,000
(D) ₹ 72,500

Answer

Answer: C

50. In a partnership firm, partner A is entitled a monthly salary of ₹ 7,500. At the end of the year, firm earned a profit of ₹ 75,000 after charging T's salary. If the manager is entitled a commission of 10% on the net profit after charging his commission, Manager's commission will be :

- (A) ₹ 7,500
(B) ₹ 16,500
(C) ₹ 8,250
(D) ₹ 15,000

Answer

Answer: D

51. Seeta and Geeta are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 4 : 1. Meeta was manager who received the salary of ₹ 4,000 p.m. in addition to a commission of 5% on net profits after charging such commission. Profit for the year is ₹ 6,78,000 before charging salary. Find the total remuneration of Meeta.

- (A) ₹ 78,000
(B) ₹ 88,000
(C) ₹ 87,000
(D) ₹ 76,000

Answer

Answer: A

52. Which of the following statement is true?

- (A) Fixed capital account will always have a credit balance
(B) Current account can have a positive or a negative balance

- (C) Fluctuating capital account can have a positive or a negative balance
- (D) All of the above

Answer

Answer: D

(iv) Capital Accounts of Partners

53. Which accounts are opened when the capitals are fixed?

- (A) Only Capital Accounts
- (B) Only Current Accounts
- (C) Capital Accounts as well as Current Accounts
- (D) Either Capital Accounts or Current Accounts

Answer

Answer: C

54. Which accounts are opened when the capitals are fluctuating?

- (A) Only Capital Accounts
- (B) Only Current Accounts
- (C) Capital Accounts as well as Current Accounts
- (D) Either Capital Accounts or Current Accounts

Answer

Answer: A

55. Balance of partner's current accounts are :

- (A) Debit balance
- (B) Credit balances
- (C) Debit or Credit balances
- (D) Neither Debit nor credit balances

Answer

Answer: C

56. Which item is recorded on the credit side of partner's current accounts :

- (A) Interest on Partner's Capitals
- (B) Salaries of Partners
- (C) Share of profits of Partners
- (D) All of the Above

Answer

Answer: D

57. If the Partners' Capital Accounts are fixed 'salary payable to partner' will be recorded :

- (A) On the debit side of Partners' Current Account

- (B) On the debit side of Partners' Capital Account
- (C) On the credit side of Partners' Current Account
- (D) None of the above

Answer

Answer: C

58. If the Partner's Capital Accounts are fixed, interest on capital will be recorded:

- (A) On the credit side of Current Account
- (B) On the credit side of Capital Account
- (C) On the debit side of Current Account
- (D) On the debit side of Capital Account

Answer

Answer: A

59. If the Partner's Capital Accounts are fluctuating, in that case following item/items will be recorded in the credit side of capital accounts :

- (A) Interest on capital
- (B) Salary of partners
- (C) Commission of partners
- (D) All of the above

Answer

Answer: D

60. Interest on partner's capitals will be debited to :

- (A) Profit and Loss Account
- (B) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
- (C) Partner's Capital Accounts
- (D) None of the Above

Answer

Answer: B

61. Interest on partner's capitals will be credited to :

- (A) Profit and Loss Account
- (B) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
- (C) Interest Account
- (D) Partner's Capital Accounts

Answer

Answer: D

62. For the firm interest on drawings is

- (A) Capital Payment
- (B) Expenses
- (C) Capital Receipt
- (D) Income

Answer

Answer: D

63. Interest on Partner's drawings will be debited to :

- (A) Profit and Loss Account
- (B) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
- (C) Partner's Current Account
- (D) Interest Account

Answer

Answer: C

64. When partners' capital accounts are floating, which one of the following items will be written on the credit side of the partners' capital accounts? :

- (A) Interest on drawings
- (B) Loan advanced by partner to the firm
- (C) Partner's share in the firm's loss
- (D) Salary to the active partners

Answer

Answer: D

65. When partners' capital accounts are fixed, which one of the following items will be written in the partner's capital account? :

- (A) Partner's Drawings
- (B) Additional capital introduced by the partner in the firm
- (C) Loan taken by partner from the firm
- (D) Loan Advanced by partner to the firm

Answer

Answer: B

66. Interest on partner's drawings will be credited to

- (A) Profit and Loss Account
- (B) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
- (C) Partner's Capital Accounts
- (D) None of the Above

Answer

Answer: B

67. For the firm interest on capital is :

- (A) Capital Payment
- (B) Capital Receipt
- (C) Loss
- (D) Income

Answer

Answer: C

(v) Interest on Capital

68. On 1st April 2018, Z's Capital was ₹ 2,00,000. On 1st October 2018, he introduces additional capital of ₹ 1,00,000. Interest on capital @ 6% p.a. on 31st March, 2019 will be :

- (A) ₹ 9,000
- (B) ₹ 18,000
- (C) ₹ 10,500
- (D) ₹ 15,000

Answer

Answer: D

69. X and Y are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capitals are ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. Interest on capitals is allowed @ 8% p.a. Firm earned a profit of ₹ 60,000 for the year ended 31st March 2019. Interest on Capital will be :

- (A) X ₹ 16,000; Y ₹ 8,000
- (B) X ₹ 8,000; Y ₹ 4,000
- (C) X ₹ 14,400; Y ₹ 9,600
- (D) No Interest will be allowed

Answer

Answer: A

70. X and Y are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capitals are ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. Interest on capitals is allowed @ 8% p.a. Firm earned a profit of ₹ 15,000 for the year ended 31st March 2019. Interest on Capital will be :

- (A) X ₹ 16,000; Y ₹ 8,000
- (B) X ₹ 9,000; Y ₹ 6,000
- (C) X ₹ 10,000; Y ₹ 5,000
- (D) No Interest will be allowed

Answer

Answer: C

71. X and Y are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capitals are ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. Interest on capitals is allowed @ 8% p.a. Firm incurred a loss of ₹ 60,000 for the year ended 31st March 2019. Interest on Capital will be :

- (A) X ₹ 16,000; Y ₹ 8,000
- (B) A ₹ 8,000; Y ₹ 4,000
- (C) X ₹ 14,400; Y ₹ 9,600
- (D) No Interest will be allowed

Answer

Answer: D

72. X and Y are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capitals are ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. Interest on capitals is allowed @ 8% p.a. Firm earned a profit of ₹ 15,000 for the year ended 31st March 2019. As per partnership agreement, interest on capital is treated a charge on profits. Interest on Capital will be :

- (A) X ₹ 16,000; Y ₹ 8,000
- (B) X ₹ 9,000; Y ₹ 6,000
- (C) X ₹ 10,000; Y ₹ 5,000
- (D) No Interest will be allowed

Answer

Answer: A

73. A and B contribute ₹ 1,00,000 and ₹ 60,000 respectively in a partnership firm by way of capital on which they agree to allow interest @ 8% p.a. Their profit or loss sharing ratio is 3 : 2. The profit at the end of the year was ₹ 2,800 before allowing interest on capital. If there is a clear agreement that interest on capital will be paid even in case of loss, then S's share will be:

- (A) Profit ₹ 6,000
- (B) Profit ₹ 4,000
- (C) Loss ₹ 6,000
- (D) Loss ₹ 4,000

Answer

Answer: D

(vi) Interest on Drawings

74. Partners are suppose to pay interest on drawing only when by the

- (A) Provided, Agreement
- (B) Permitted, Investors
- (C) Agreed, Partners
- (D) 'A' & 'C' above

Answer

Answer: D

75. Where will you record interest on drawings : (CPT; June 2011)

- (A) Debit Side of Profit & Loss Appropriation Account
- (B) Credit Side of Profit & Loss Appropriation Account

- (C) Credit Side of Profit & Loss Account
- (D) Debit Side of Capital/Current Account only.

Answer

Answer: B

76. How would you close the Partner's Drawing Account:

- (A) By transfer to Capital or Current Account Debit Side.
- (B) By transfer to Capital Account Credit Side.
- (C) By transfer to Current Account Credit Side.
- (D) Either 'B' or 'C'.

Answer

Answer: A

77. If date of drawings of the partner's is not given in the question, interest is charged for how much time

- (A) 1 month
- (B) 3 months
- (C) 6 months
- (D) 12 months

Answer

Answer: C

78. Vikas is a partner in a firm. His drawings during the year ended 31st March, 2019 were ₹72,000. If interest on drawings is charged @ 9% p.a. the interest charged will be :

- (A) ₹ 324
- (B) ₹ 6,480
- (C) ₹ 3,240
- (D) ₹ 648

Answer

Answer: C

79. If a fixed amount is withdrawn by a partner on the first day of every month, interest on the total amount is charged for months :

- (A) 6
- (B) $6\frac{1}{2}$
- (C) $5\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) 12

Answer

Answer: B

80. If a fixed amount is withdrawn by a partner on the last day of every month, interest on the total amount is charged for months :

- (A) 12
- (B) 6 1/2
- (C) 5 1/2
- (D) 6

Answer

Answer: C

81. If a fixed amount is withdrawn by a partner in the middle of every month, interest on the total amount is charged for months

- (A) 6
- (B) 6 1/2
- (C) 5 1/2
- (D) 12

Answer

Answer: A

82. In a partnership firm, a partner withdrew ₹ 5,000 per month on the first day of every month during the year for personal expenses. If interest on drawings is charged @ 6% p.a. the interest charged will be : (C.S. Foundation, Dec. 2012)

- (A) ₹ 3,600
- (B) ₹ 1,950
- (C) ₹ 1,800
- (D) ₹ 1,650

Answer

Answer: B

83. Ajay is a partner in a firm. He withdrew ₹ 2,000 per month on the last day of every month during the year ended 31st March, 2019. If interest on drawings is charged @ 9% p.a. the interest charged will be :

- (A) ₹ 990
- (B) ₹ 1,080
- (C) ₹ 1,170
- (D) ₹ 2,160

Answer

Answer: A

84. Sushil is a partner in a firm. He withdrew ₹ 4,000 per month in the middle of every month during the year ended 31st March, 2019. If interest on drawings is charged @ 8% p.a. the interest charged will be :

- (A) ₹ 2,080

- (B) ₹ 1,760
- (C) ₹ 3,840
- (D) ₹ 1,920

Answer

Answer: D

85. If fixed amount is withdrawn by a partner on the first day of each quarter, interest on the total amount is charged for months

- (A) 4.5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7.5
- (D) 3

Answer

Answer: C

86. If a fixed amount is withdrawn by a partner on the last day of each quarter, interest on the total amount is charged for months

- (A) 6
- (B) 4.5
- (C) 7.5
- (D) 3

Answer

Answer: B

87. If a fixed amount is withdrawn by a partner in each quarter, interest on the total amount is charged for months

- (A) 3
- (B) 6
- (C) 4.5
- (D) 7.5

Answer

Answer: B

88. Anuradha is a partner in a firm. She withdrew ₹ 6,000 in the beginning of each quarter during the year ended 31st March, 2019. Interest on her drawings @ 10% p.a. will be :

- (A) ₹ 900
- (B) ₹ 1,200
- (C) ₹ 1,500
- (D) ₹ 600

Answer

Answer: C

89. Bipasa is a partner in a firm. She withdrew ₹ 6,000 at the end of each quarter during the year ended 31st March, 2019. Interest on her drawings @ 10% p.a. will be :

- (A) ₹ 900
- (B) ₹ 600
- (C) ₹ 1,500
- (D) ₹ 1,200

Answer

Answer: A

90. Charulata is a partner in a firm. She withdrew ₹ 10,000 in each quarter during the year ended 31st March, 2019. Interest on her drawings @ 9% p.a. will be:

- (A) ₹ 1,350
- (B) ₹ 2,250
- (C) ₹ 900
- (D) ₹ 1,800

Answer

Answer: D

91. If equal amount is withdrawn by a partner in the beginning of each month during a period of 6 months, interest on the total amount will be charged for months

- (A) 2.5
- (B) 3
- (C) 3.5
- (D) 6

Answer

Answer: C

92. If equal amount is withdrawn by a partner in the end of each month during a period of 6 months, interest on the total amount will be charged for months

- (A) 2.5
- (B) 3
- (C) 3.5
- (D) 6

Answer

Answer: A

93. If equal amount is withdrawn by a partner in each month during a period of 6 months, interest on the total amount will be charged for months

- (A) 6
- (B) 3

- (C) 2.5
- (D) 3.5

Answer

Answer: B

94. X is a partner in a firm. He withdrew regularly ₹ 1,000 at the beginning of every month for the six months ending 31st March, 2019. If interest on drawings is charged @ 8% p.a. the interest charged will be :

- (A) ₹ 240
- (B) ₹ 140
- (C) ₹ 100
- (D) ₹ 120

Answer

Answer: B

95. Y is a partner in a firm. He withdrew regularly ₹ 3,000 at the end of every month for the six months ending 31st March, 2019. If interest on drawings is charged @ 10% p.a. the interest charged will be :

- (A) ₹ 375
- (B) ₹ 450
- (C) ₹ 525
- (D) ₹ 900

Answer

Answer: A

96. Z is a partner in a firm. He withdrew regularly ₹ 2,000 every month for the six months ending 31st March, 2019. If interest on drawings is charged @ 8% p.a. the interest charged will be :

- (A) ₹ 480
- (B) ₹ 280
- (C) ₹ 200
- (D) ₹ 240

Answer

Answer: D

97. A partner withdraws ₹ 8,000 each on 1st April and 1st Oct. Interest on his drawings @ 6% p.a. on 31st March will be :

- (A) ₹ 480
- (B) ₹ 720
- (C) ₹ 240
- (D) ₹ 960

Answer

Answer: B

98. A partner draws ₹ 2,000 each on 1st April 2018, 1st July 2018, 1st October, 2018 and 1st January 2019. For the year ended 31st March, 2019 interest on drawings @ 8% per annum will be :

- (A) ₹ 540
- (B) ₹ 320
- (C) ₹ 960
- (D) ₹ 400

Answer

Answer: D

99. A partner withdraws from firm ₹ 7,000 at the end of each month. At the rate of 6% per annum total interest will be :

- (A) ₹ 5,040
- (B) ₹ 2,310
- (C) ₹ 3,570
- (D) ₹ 1,370

Answer

Answer: B

(vii) Adjustments in the Closed Accounts

100. Anu and Tanu are equal partners with fixed capitals of ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st – March, 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals @ 8% p.a. was omitted to be provided. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) Anu will be credited by ₹ 16,000 and Tanu will be credited by ₹ 8,000
- (B) Anu will be debited by ₹ 16,000 and Tanu will be debited by ₹ 8,000
- (C) Anu will be credited by ₹ 4,000 and Tanu will be debited by ₹ 4,000
- (D) Anu will be debited by ₹ 4,000 and Tanu will be credited by ₹ 4,000

Answer

Answer: C

101. Sony and Romy are equal partners with fixed capitals of ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 8% instead of 10% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) Sony will be credited by ₹ 8,000 and Romy will be credited by ₹ 6,000.
- (B) Sony will be debited by ₹ 8,000 and Romy will be debited by ₹ 6,000.
- (C) Sony will be debited by ₹ 1,000 and Romy will be credited by ₹ 1,000.
- (D) Sony will be credited by ₹ 1,000 and Romy will be debited by ₹ 1,000.

Answer

Answer: D

102. Asha and Vipasha are equal partners with fixed capitals of ₹ 5,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 6% instead of 5% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) Asha will be debited by ₹ 1,500 and Vipasha will be credited by ₹ 1,500;
- (B) Asha will be credited by ₹ 1,500 and Vipasha will be debited by ₹ 1,500;
- (C) Asha will be debited by ₹ 5,000 and Vipasha will be debited by ₹ 2,000;
- (D) Asha will be credited by ₹ 5,000 and Vipasha will be credited by ₹ 2,000;

Answer

Answer: A

103. P and Q sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 1 have fixed capitals of ₹ 90,000 and ₹ 60,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 6% instead of 8% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) P will be credited by ₹ 1,800 and Q will be credited by ₹ 1,200;
- (B) P will be debited by ₹ 200 and Q will be credited by ₹ 200;
- (C) P will be credited by ₹ 200 and Q will be debited by ₹ 200;
- (D) P will be debited by ₹ 1,800 and Q will be debited by ₹ 1,200;

Answer

Answer: B

104. A and B sharing profits in the ratio of 7 : 3 have fixed capitals of ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 12% instead of 10% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) A will be debited by ₹ 4,000 and B will be debited by ₹ 2,000;
- (B) A will be credited by ₹ 4,000 and B will be credited by ₹ 2,000;
- (C) A will be debited by ₹ 200 and B will be credited by ₹ 200;
- (D) A will be credited by ₹ 200 and B will be debited by ₹ 200;

Answer

Answer: D

105. X and Y are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their fixed capitals are ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019, it was discovered that interest on capital was allowed @ 12% instead of 10% per annum. By how much amount A will be debited/credited in the adjustment entry :

- (A) ₹ 600 (Debit)
- (B) ₹ 400 (Credit)
- (C) ₹ 400 (Debit)
- (D) ₹ 600 (Credit)

Answer

Answer: C

106. X, Y and Z are equal partners with fixed capitals of ₹ 2,00,000, ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 4,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals @ 8% p.a. was omitted to be provided. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) Dr. X and Cr. Y by ₹ 8,000
- (B) Cr. X and Dr. Z by ₹ 8,000
- (C) Dr. X and Cr. Z by ₹ 8,000
- (D) Cr. X and Dr. Y by ₹ 8,000

Answer

Answer: C

107. P, Q and R are equal partners with fixed capitals of ₹ 5,00,000, ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 3,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 7% instead of 9% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) P will be credited by ₹ 2,000 and Q will be debited by ₹ 2,000.
- (B) P will be debited by ₹ 2,000 and Q will be credited by ₹ 2,000.
- (C) P will be debited by ₹ 2,000 and R will be credited by ₹ 2,000.
- (D) P will be credited by ₹ 2,000 and R will be debited by ₹ 2,000.

Answer

Answer: D

108. X, Y and Z are equal partners with fixed capitals of ₹ 5,00,000, ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 6% instead of 5% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) Dr. X and Cr. Z by ₹ 2,000
- (B) Cr. X and Dr. Z by ₹ 2,000
- (C) Dr. X and Cr. Y by ₹ 2,000
- (D) Cr. X and Dr. Y by ₹ 2,000

Answer

Answer: A

109. P, Q, and R sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 1 have fixed capitals of ₹ 4,00,000, ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 6% instead of 8% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) Cr. P ₹ 1,000; Dr. Q ₹ 1,500 and Cr. R ₹ 500
- (B) Dr. P ₹ 500; Cr. Q ₹ 1,500 and Dr. R ₹ 1,000
- (C) Cr. P ₹ 500; Dr. Q ₹ 1,500 and Cr. R ₹ 1,000
- (D) Dr. P ₹ 1,000; Cr. Q ₹ 1,500 and Dr. R ₹ 500

Answer

Answer: D

110. A, B and C sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1 have fixed capitals of ₹ 3,00,000, ₹ 2,00,000 and ₹ 1,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 12% instead of 10% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) Cr. A ₹ 1,200; Dr. B ₹ 800 and Dr. C ₹ 400
- (B) Dr. A ₹ 1,200; Cr. B ₹ 800 and Cr. C ₹ 400
- (C) Cr. A ₹ 800; Cr. B ₹ 400 and Dr. C ₹ 1,200
- (D) Dr. A ₹ 800; Dr. B ₹ 400 and Cr. C ₹ 1,200

Answer

Answer: B

111. X, Y, and Z are partners in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. Salary to X ₹ 15,000 and to Z ₹ 3,000 omitted and profits distributed. For rectification, now X will be credited :

- (A) ₹ 15,000
- (B) ₹ 1,000
- (C) ₹ 12,000
- (D) ₹ 7,000

Answer

Answer: D

(viii) Guarantee of Profit to a Partner

112. When a partner is given guarantee by other partners, loss on such guarantee will be borne by :

- (A) Partnership firm
- (B) All the other partners
- (C) Partners who give the guarantee
- (D) Partner with highest profit sharing ratio.

Answer

Answer: C

113. Guarantee given to partner 'A' by the other partners 'B & C' means :

- (A) In case of loss, 'A' will not contribute towards that loss.
- (B) In case of insufficient profits, 'A' will receive only the minimum guarantee amount.
- (C) In case of loss or insufficient profits, 'A' will withdraw the minimum guarantee amount.
- (D) All of the above.

Answer

Answer: C

114. P, Q and R are partners in a firm in 3 : 2 : 1. R is guaranteed that he will get minimum of ₹ 20,000 as his share of profit every year. Firm's profit was ₹ 90,000. Partners will get:

- (A) P ₹ 40,000; Q ₹ 30,000; R ₹ 20,000;
- (B) P ₹ 42,500; Q ₹ 27,500; R ₹ 20,000;

- (C) P ₹ 45,000; Q ₹ 30,000; R ₹ 15,000;
(D) P ₹ 42,000; Q ₹ 28,000; R ₹ 20,000;

Answer

Answer: D

115. A, Y and Z are partners in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 3. A has given to Z a guarantee of minimum ₹ 10,000 profit. For the year ending 31st March 2019, firm's profit is ₹ 28,800. J's share in profit will be :

- (A) ₹ 9,200
(B) ₹ 9,600
(C) ₹ 7,200
(D) ₹ 12,000

Answer

Answer: A

116. E, F and G share profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. G is given a guarantee that his share of profits will not be less than ₹ 75,000. Deficiency if any, would be borne by E and F equally. Firm's profit was ₹ 2,70,000. As share of profit will be :

- (A) ₹ 90,000
(B) ₹ 82,500
(C) ₹ 97,500
(D) ₹ 75,000

Answer

Answer: B

117. X, Y, and Z are partners in the ratio of 6 : 4 : 1. In the firm, A has guaranteed Z for his minimum profit of ₹ 15,000. Firm's profit was ₹ 99,000. In the firm profit A's share will be :

- (A) ₹ 30,000
(B) ₹ 15,000
(C) ₹ 48,000
(D) ₹ 45,000

Answer

Answer: C

118. P, Q, and R are partners in 3 : 2 : 1. R is guaranteed that his share of profit will not be less than ₹ 70,000. Any deficiency will be borne by P and Q in the ratio of 2 : 1. Firm's profit was ₹ 2,40,000. Share of P will be :

- (A) ₹ 1,00,000
(B) ₹ 1,10,000
(C) ₹ 1,20,000
(D) ₹ 1,02,000

Answer

Answer: A

119. A Y and Z are partners in 5 : 4 : 1. Z is guaranteed that his share of profit will not be less than ₹ 80,000. Any deficiency will be borne by A and Y in 3 : 2. Firm's profit was ₹ 5,60,000. How much deficiency will be borne by Y :

- (A) ₹ 2,14,400
- (B) ₹ 14,400
- (C) ₹ 2,09,600
- (D) ₹ 9,600

Answer

Answer: D

120. P and Q are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 1 : 2. R was manager who received the salary of ₹ 10,000 p.m. in addition to commission of 10% on net profits after charging such commission. Total remuneration to R amounted to ₹ 1,80,000. Profit for the year before charging salary and commission was :

- (A) ₹ 7,20,000
- (B) ₹ 6,00,000
- (C) ₹ 7,80,000
- (D) ₹ 6,60,000

Answer

Answer: C

121. X and Y are partners. X draws a fixed amount at the beginning of every month. Interest on drawings is charged @8% p.a. At the end of the year interest on X's drawings amounts to ₹ 2,600. Drawings of A were :

- (A) ₹ 8,000 p.m.
- (B) ₹ 7,000 p.m.
- (C) ₹ 6,000 p.m.
- (D) ₹ 5,000 p.m.

Answer

Answer: D

122. A and B are partners. B draws a fixed amount at the end of every month. Interest on drawings is charged @15% p.a. At the end of the year interest on B's drawings amounts to ₹ 8,250. Drawings of B were :

- (A) ₹ 12,000 p.m.
- (B) ₹ 10,000 p.m.
- (C) ₹ 9,000 p.m.
- (D) ₹ 8,000 p.m.

Answer

Answer: B

123. A and B are partners with a profit-sharing ratio of 2 : 1 and capitals of ₹ 3,00,000 and ₹ 2,00,000 respectively. They are allowed 6% p.a. interest on their capitals and are charged 10% p.a. interest on their drawings. Their drawings during the year were A ₹ 60,000 and B ₹ 40,000. B's share of net profit as per profit and loss appropriation account amounted to ₹ 40,000. Net Profit of the firm before any appropriations was :

(A) ₹ 1,22,000
(B) ₹ 1,13,000
(C) ₹ 1,17,000
(D) ₹ 1,45,000

Answer

Answer: D

124. A and B are partners in a firm. They are entitled to interest on their capitals but the net profit was not sufficient for this interest, then the net profit will be distributed among partners in : (CPT, Dec. 2012)

(A) Agreed Ratio
(B) Profit Sharing Ratio
(C) Capital Ratio
(D) Equally

Answer

Answer: C

Accounting for Partnership Firms – Fundamentals Class 12 Accountancy MCQs Pdf

Select the Best Alternate and tally your Answer: with the Answers given at the end of the book:

(i) Features or Characteristics of Partnership

1. Features of a partnership firm are :

- (A) Two or more persons are carrying common business under an agreement.
- (B) They are sharing profits and losses in the fixed ratio.
- (C) Business is carried by all or any of them acting for all as an agent.
- (D) All of the above.

Answer:: D

2. Following are essential elements of a partnership firm except: (CPT; June 2012)

- (A) At least two persons
- (B) There is an agreement between all partners
- (C) Equal share of profits and losses
- (D) Partnership agreement is for some business.

Answer:: C

3. In case of partnership the act of any partner is : (C.S. Foundation Dec. 2012)

- (A) Binding on all partners
- (B) Binding on that partner only
- (C) Binding on all partners except that particular partner
- (D) None of the above

Answer: A

4. Which of the following statement is true?

- (A) a minor cannot be admitted as a partner
- (B) a minor can be admitted as a partner, only into the benefits of the partnership
- (C) a minor can be admitted as a partner but his rights and liabilities are same of adult partner
- (D) none of the above

Answer: B

5. Ostensible partners are those who

- (A) do not contribute any capital but get some share of profit for lending their name to the business
- (B) contribute very less capital but get equal profit
- (C) do not contribute any capital and without having any interest in the business, lend their name to the business
- (D) contribute maximum capital of the business

Answer: C

6. Sleeping partners are those who

- (A) take active part in the conduct of the business but provide no capital. However, salary is paid to them.
- (B) do not take any part in the conduct of the business but provide capital and share profits and losses in the agreed ratio
- (C) take active part in the conduct of the business but provide no capital. However, share profits and losses in the agreed ratio.
- (D) do not take any part in the conduct of the business and contribute no capital. However, share profits and losses in the agreed ratio.

Answer: B



7. The relation of partner with the firm is that of:

- (A) An Owner
- (B) An Agent
- (C) An Owner and an Agent
- (D) Manager

Answer: C

8. What should be the minimum number of persons to form a Partnership :

- (A) 2
- (B) 7
- (C) 10
- (D) 20

Answer: A

9. Number of partners in a partnership firm may be :

- (A) Maximum Two
- (B) Maximum Ten
- (C) Maximum One Hundred
- (D) Maximum Fifty

Answer: D

10. Liability of partner is :

- (A) Limited
- (B) Unlimited
- (C) Determined by Court
- (D) Determined by Partnership Act

Answer: B

11. Which one of the following is NOT an essential feature of a partnership?

- (A) There must be an agreement
- (B) There must be a business
- (C) The business must be carried on for profits
- (D) The business must be carried on by all the partners

Answer: D

12. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits and losses equally. Their capital balances on March, 31, 2012 are ₹80,000, ₹60,000 and ₹40,000 respectively. Their personal assets are worth as follows: X – ₹20,000, Y – ₹15,000 and Z – ₹10,000. The extent of their liability in the firm would be : (C.S. Foundation; June 2013)

- (A) X – ₹80,000 : Y – ₹60,000 : and Z – ₹40,000
- (B) X – ₹20,000 : Y – ₹15,000 : and Z – ₹10,000
- (C) X – ₹1,00,000 : Y – ₹75,000 : and Z – ₹50,000
- (D) Equal

Answer: B

13. Every partner is bound to attend diligently to his in the conduct of the business.

- (A) Rights
- (B) Meetings
- (C) Capital
- (D) Duties

Answer: D

(ii) Partnership Deed

14. Forming a Partnership Deed is :

- (A) Mandatory
- (B) Mandatory in Writing
- (C) Not Mandatory
- (D) None of the Above

Answer: C



15. Partnership Deed is also called

- (A) Prospectus
- (B) Articles of Association
- (C) Principles of Partnership
- (D) Articles of Partnership

Answer: D

16. Which of the following is not incorporated in the Partnership Act?

- (A) profit and loss are to be shared equally
- (B) no interest is to be charged on capital
- (C) all loans are to be charged interest @6% p.a.
- (D) all drawings are to be charged interest

Answer: D

17. When is the Partnership Act enforced?

- (A) when there is no partnership deed
- (B) where there is a partnership deed but there are differences of opinion between the partners
- (C) when capital contribution by the partners varies
- (D) when the partner's salary and interest on capital are not incorporated in the partnership deed

Answer: A

18. In the absence of Partnership Deed, the interest is allowed on partner's capital: (CPT; June 2011)

- (A) @ 5% p.a.
- (B) @ 6% p.a.
- (C) @ 12% p.a.
- (D) No interest is allowed

Answer: D

19. In the absence of a partnership deed, the allowable rate of interest on partner's loan account will be :

- (A) 6% Simple Interest
- (B) 6% p.a. Simple Interest
- (C) 12% Simple Interest
- (D) 12% Compounded Annually

Answer: B

20. A and B are partners in partnership firm without any agreement. A has given a loan of ₹50,000 to the firm. At the end of year loss was incurred in the business. Following interest may be paid to A by the firm :

- (A) @5% Per Annum
- (B) @ 6% Per Annum
- (C) @ 6% Per Month
- (D) As there is a loss in the business, interest can't be paid

Answer: B

21. A and B are partners in a partnership firm without any agreement. A has withdrawn? 50,000 out of his Capital as drawings. Interest on drawings may be charged from A by the firm :

- (A) @ 5% Per Annum
- (B) @ 6% Per Annum
- (C) @ 6% Per Month
- (D) No interest can be charged

Answer: D

22. A and B are partners in a partnership firm without any agreement. A devotes more time for the firm as compare to B. A will get the following commission in addition to profit in the firm's profit:

- (A) 6% of profit
- (B) 4% of profit
- (C) 5% of profit
- (D) None of the above

Answer: D

23. In the absence of partnership deed, the following rule will apply :



- (A) No interest on capital
- (B) Profit sharing in capital ratio
- (C) Profit based salary to working partner
- (D) 9% p.a. interest on drawings

Answer: A

24. In the absence of agreement, partners are not entitled to :

- (A) Salary
- (B) Commission
- (C) Equal share in profit
- (D) Both (a) and (b)

Answer: D

25. Interest on capital will be paid to the partners if provided for in the partnership deed but only out of:
(C.S. Foundation; December, 2012)

- (A) Profits
- (B) Reserves
- (C) Accumulated Profits
- (D) Goodwill

Answer: A

26. Which one of the following items cannot be recorded in the profit and loss appropriation account?

- (A) Interest on capital
- (B) Interest on drawings
- (C) Rent paid to partners
- (D) Partner's salary

Answer: C

27. If any loan or advance is provided by partner then, balance of such Loan Account should be transferred to :

- (A) B/S Assets side
- (B) B/S Liability Side
- (C) Partner's Capital A/c
- (D) Partner's Current A/c

Answer: B

28. A, B and C were Partners with capitals of ₹50,000; ₹40,000 and Rs.30,000 respectively carrying on business in partnership. The firm's reported profit for the year was ₹80,000. As per provision of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, find out the share of each partner in the above amount after taking into account that no interest has been provided on an advance by A of ₹20,000 in addition to his capital contribution.

- (A) ₹26,267 for Partner B and C and ₹27,466 for Partner A.
- (B) ₹26,667 each partner.
- (C) ₹33,333 for A ₹26,667 for B and ₹20,000 for C.
- (D) ₹30,000 each partner.

Answer: A

29. X, Y, and Z are partners in a firm. At the time of division of profit for the year, there was dispute between the partners. Profit before interest on partner's capital was ₹6,000 and Y determined interest @24% p.a. on his loan of ₹80,000. There was no agreement on this point. Calculate the amount payable to X, Y, and Z respectively.

- (A) ₹2,000 to each partner.
- (B) Loss of ₹4,400 for X and Z; T will take ₹14,800.
- (C) ₹400 for X, ₹5,200 for Y and ₹400 for Z.
- (D) None of the above.

Answer: C

30. X, Y, and Z are partners in a firm. At the time of division of profit for the year, there was dispute between the partners. Profit before interest on partner's capital was ₹6,00,000 and Z demanded minimum profit of ₹5,00,000 as his financial position was not good. However, there was no written agreement on this



point.

- (A) Other partners will pay Z the minimum profit and will share the loss equally.
- (B) Other partners will pay Z the minimum profit and will share the loss in capital ratio.
- (C) X and T will take ₹50,000 each and Z will take ₹5,00,000.
- (D) ₹2,00,000 to each of the partners.

Answer: D

31. On 1st June 2018 a partner introduced in the firm additional capital ₹50,000. In the absence of partnership deed, on 31st March 2019 he will receive interest :

- (A) ₹3,000
- (B) Zero
- (C) ₹2,500
- (D) ₹1,800

Answer: B

32. On 1st January 2019, a partner advanced a loan of ₹1,00,000 to the firm. In the absence of agreement, interest on loan on 31st March 2019 will be :

- (A) Nil
- (B) ₹1,500
- (C) ₹3,000
- (D) ₹6,000

Answer: B

33. A partner introduced additional capital of ₹30,000 and advanced a loan of ₹40,000 to the firm at the beginning of the year. Partner will receive year's interest:

- (A) ₹4,200
- (B) ₹2,400
- (C) Nil
- (D) ₹1,800

Answer: B

34. In the absence of partnership deed, partners share profits or losses :

- (A) In the ratio of their Capitals
- (B) In the ratio decided by the court
- (C) Equally
- (D) In the ratio of time devoted

Answer: C

35. In the absence of Partnership Deed :

- (A) Interest will not be charged on partner's drawings
- (B) Interest will be charged @ 5% p.a. on partner's drawings
- (C) Interest will be charged @ 6% p.a. on partner's drawings
- (D) Interest will be charged @ 12% p.a. on partner's drawings

Answer: A

36. In the absence of express agreement, interest @ 6% p.a. is provided :

- (A) On opening balance of partner's capital accounts
- (B) On closing balance of partner's capital accounts
- (C) On loan given by partners to the firm
- (D) On opening balance of partner's current accounts

Answer: C

37. Which of the following items are recorded in the Profit & Loss Appropriation Account of a partnership firm?

- (A) Interest on Capital
- (B) Salary to Partner
- (C) Transfer to Reserve
- (D) All of the above



Answer: D

38. Is rent paid to a partner appropriation of profits?

- (A) It is appropriation of profit
- (B) It is not appropriation of profit
- (C) If partner's contribution as capital is maximum
- (D) If partner is a working partner.

Answer: B

(iii) Calculation of Profit and Division of Profit among partners

39. According to Profit and Loss Account, the net profit for the year is ₹1,50,000. The total interest on partner's capital is ₹18,000 and interest on partner's drawings is ₹2,000. The net profit as per Profit and Loss Appropriation Account will be :

- (A) ₹1,66,000
- (B) ₹1,70,000
- (C) ₹1,30,000
- (D) ₹1,34,000

Answer: D

40. According to Profit and Loss Account, the net profit for the year is ₹4,20,000. Salary of a partner is ₹5,000 per month and the commission of another partner is ₹10,000. The interest on drawings of partners is ₹4,000. The net profit as per Profit and Loss Appropriation Account will be :

- (A) ₹3,54,000
- (B) ₹3,46,000
- (C) ₹4,09,000
- (D) ₹4,01,000

Answer: A

41. A and B are partners. According to Profit and Loss Account, the net profit for the year is ₹2,00,000. The total interest on partner's drawings is ₹1,000. As salary is ₹40,000 per year and B's salary is ₹3,000 per month. The net profit as per Profit and Loss Appropriation Account will be :

- (A) ₹1,23,000
- (B) ₹1,25,000
- (C) ₹1,56,000
- (D) ₹1,58,000

Answer: B

42. According to Profit and Loss Account, the net profit for the year is ₹1,40,000. The total interest on partner's capital is ₹8,000 and a partner is to be allowed commission of ₹5,000. The total interest on partner's drawings is ₹1,200. The net profit as per Profit and Loss Appropriation Account will be :

- (A) ₹1,28,200
- (B) ₹1,44,200
- (C) ₹1,25,800
- (D) ₹1,41,800

Answer: A

43. Sangeeta and Ankita are partners in a firm. Sangeeta's capital is ₹70,000 and Ankita's Capital is ₹50,000. Firm's profit is ₹60,000. Ankita share in profit will be :

- (A) ₹25,000
- (B) ₹30,000
- (C) ₹35,000
- (D) ₹20,00

Answer: B

44. A, B and C are partners. A's capital is ₹3,00,000 and B's capital is ₹1,00,000. C has not invested any amount as capital but he alone manages the whole business. C wants ₹30,000 p.a. as salary. Firm earned a profit of ₹1,50,000. How much will be each partner's share of profit:

- (A) A ₹60,000; B ₹60,000; C ₹Nil
- (B) A ₹90,000; B ₹30,000; C ₹Nil



- (C) A ₹40,000; B ₹40,000 and C ₹40,000
(D) A ₹50,000; B ₹50,000 and C ₹50,000.

Answer: D

45. Net profit of a firm is ₹49,500. Manager is entitled to a commission of 10% on profits before charging his commission. Manager's Commission will be :

- (A) ₹4,950
(B) ₹4,500
(C) ₹5,500
(D) ₹495

Answer: A

46. Net profit of a firm is ₹79,800. Manager is entitled to a commission of 5% of profits after charging his commission. Manager's Commission will be :

- (A) ₹4,200
(B) ₹380
(C) ₹3,990
(D) ₹3,800

Answer: D

47. Ram and Shyam are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2. Before profit distribution, ' Ram is entitled to 5% commission of the net profit (after charging such commission). Before charging commission, firm's profit was ₹42,000. Shyam's share in profit will be :

- (A) ₹16,000
(B) ₹24,000
(C) ₹26,000
(D) ₹16,400

Answer: A

48. A, B and C are partners in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Before B's salary of ₹17,000 firm's profit is ₹97,000. How much in total B will receive from the firm?

- (A) ₹17,000
(B) ₹40,000
(C) ₹24,000
(D) ₹41,000

Answer: D

Hint: Total amount received by die partner will be Salary + Share of Profit

49. A, B and C are partners in a firm without any agreement. They have contributed 750,000, 730,000 and 720,000 by way of capital in the firm. A was unable to work for six months in a year due to illness. At the end of year, firm earned a pro lit of 7 15,000. A's share in the profit will be :

- (A) 77,500
(B) 73,750
(C) 75,000
(D) 72,500

Answer: C

50. In a partnership firm, partner A is entitled a monthly salary of ₹7,500. At the end of the year, firm earned a profit of ₹75,000 after charging A's salary. If the manager is entitled a commission of 10% on the net profit after charging his commission, Manager's commission will be :

- (A) ₹7,500
(B) ₹16,500
(C) ₹8,250
(D) ₹15,000

Answer: D

51. Seeta and Geeta are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 4 : 1. Meeta was manager who received the salary of ₹4,000 p.m. in addition to a commission of 5% on net profits after charging such commission. Profit for the year is ₹6,78,000 before charging salary. Find the total remuneration of Meeta.



- (A) ₹78,000
- (B) ₹88,000
- (C) ₹87,000
- (D) ₹76,000

Answer: A

52. Which of the following statement is true?

- (A) Fixed capital account will always have a credit balance
- (B) Current account can have a positive or a negative balance
- (C) Fluctuating capital account can have a positive or a negative balance
- (D) All of the above

Answer: D

(iv) Capital Accounts of Partners

53. Which accounts are opened when the capitals are fixed?

- (A) Only Capital Accounts
- (B) Only Current Accounts
- (C) Capital Accounts as well as Current Accounts
- (D) Either Capital Accounts or Current Accounts

Answer: C

54. Which accounts are opened when the capitals are fluctuating?

- (A) Only Capital Accounts
- (B) Only Current Accounts
- (C) Capital Accounts as well as Current Accounts
- (D) Either Capital Accounts or Current Accounts

Answer: A

55. Balance of partner's current accounts are :

- (A) Debit balance
- (B) Credit balances
- (C) Debit or Credit balances
- (D) Neither Debit nor credit balances

Answer: C

56. Which item is recorded on the credit side of partner's current accounts :

- (A) Interest on Partner's Capitals
- (B) Salaries of Partners
- (C) Share of profits of Partners
- (D) All of the Above

Answer: D

57. If the Partners' Capital Accounts are fixed 'salary payable to partner' will be recorded :

- (A) On the debit side of Partners' Current Account
- (B) On the debit side of Partners' Capital Account
- (C) On the credit side of Partners' Current Account
- (D) None of the above

Answer: C

58. If the Partner's Capital Accounts are fixed, interest on capital will be recorded:

- (A) On the credit side of Current Account
- (B) On the credit side of Capital Account
- (C) On the debit side of Current Account
- (D) On the debit side of Capital Account

Answer: A

59. If the Partner's Capital Accounts are fluctuating, in that case following item/items will be recorded in the credit side of capital accounts :

- (A) Interest on capital
- (B) Salary of partners



- (C) Commission of partners
- (D) All of the above

Answer: D

60. Interest on partner's capitals will be debited to :

- (A) Profit and Loss Account
- (B) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
- (C) Partner's Capital Accounts
- (D) None of the Above

Answer: B

61. Interest on partner's capitals will be credited to :

- (A) Profit and Loss Account
- (B) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
- (C) Interest Account
- (D) Partner's Capital Accounts

Answer: D

62. For the firm interest on drawings is

- (A) Capital Payment
- (B) Expenses
- (C) Capital Receipt
- (D) Income

Answer: D

63. Interest on Partner's drawings will be debited to :

- (A) Profit and Loss Account
- (B) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
- (C) Partner's Current Account
- (D) Interest Account

Answer: C

64. When partners' capital accounts are floating, which one of the following items will be written on the credit side of the partners' capital accounts? :

- (A) Interest on drawings
- (B) Loan advanced by partner to the firm
- (C) Partner's share in the firm's loss
- (D) Salary to the active partners

Answer: D

65. When partners' capital accounts are fixed, which one of the following items will be written in the partner's capital account? :

- (A) Partner's Drawings
- (B) Additional capital introduced by the partner in the firm
- (C) Loan taken by partner from the firm
- (D) Loan Advanced by partner to the firm

Answer: B

66. Interest on partner's drawings will be credited to

- (A) Profit and Loss Account
- (B) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
- (C) Partner's Capital Accounts
- (D) None of the Above

Answer: B

67. For the firm interest on capital is :

- (A) Capital Payment
- (B) Capital Receipt
- (C) Loss
- (D) Income



Answer: C

(v) Interest on Capital

68. On 1st April 2018, 2fs Capital was ₹2,00,000. On 1st October 2018, he introduces additional capital of ₹1,00,000. Interest on capital @ 6% p.a. on 31st March, 2019 will be :

- (A) ₹9,000
- (B) ₹18,000
- (C) ₹10,500
- (D) ₹15,000

Answer: D

69. X and Y are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capitals are ₹2,00,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively. Interest on capitals is allowed @ 8% p.a. Firm earned a profit of ₹60,000 for the year ended 31st March 2019.

Interest on Capital will be :

- (A) X ₹16,000; Y ₹8,000
- (B) V ₹8,000; Y ₹4,000
- (C) X ₹14,400; Y ₹9,600
- (D) No Interest will be allowed

Answer: A

70. X and Y are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capitals are ₹2,00,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively. Interest on capitals is allowed @ 8% p.a. Firm earned a profit of ₹15,000 for the year ended 31st March 2019. Interest on Capital will be :

- (A) X ₹16,000; Y ₹8,000
- (B) X ₹9,000; Y ₹6,000
- (C) X ₹10,000; Y ₹5,000
- (D) No Interest will be allowed

Answer: C

71. X and Y are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capitals are ₹2,00,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively. Interest on capitals is allowed @ 8% p.a. Firm incurred a loss of ₹60,000 for the year ended 31st March 2019. Interest on Capital will be :

- (A) X ₹16,000; Y ₹8,000
- (B) A ₹8,000; Y ₹4,000
- (C) X ₹14,400; Y ₹9,600
- (D) No Interest will be allowed

Answer: D

72. X and Y are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their capitals are ₹2,00,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively. Interest on capitals is allowed @ 8% p.a. Firm earned a profit of ₹15,000 for the year ended 31st March 2019. As per partnership agreement, interest on capital is treated a charge on profits. Interest on Capital will be :

- (A) X ₹16,000; Y ₹8,000
- (B) X ₹9,000; Y ₹6,000
- (C) X ₹10,000; Y ₹5,000
- (D) No Interest will be allowed

Answer: A

73. A and B contribute ₹1,00,000 and ₹60,000 respectively in a partnership firm by way of capital on which they agree to allow interest @ 8% p.a. Their profit or loss sharing ratio is 3 : 2. The profit at the end of the year was ₹2,800 before allowing interest on capital. If there is a clear agreement that interest on capital will be paid even in case of loss, then S's share will be:

- (A) Profit ₹6,000
- (B) Profit ₹4,000
- (C) Loss ₹6,000
- (D) Loss ₹4,000

Answer: D

(vi) [Interest on Drawings



74. Partners are suppose to pay interest on drawing only when by the

- (A) Provided, Agreement
- (B) Permitted, Investors
- (C) Agreed, Partners
- (D) 'A' & 'C' above

Answer: D

75. Where will you record interest on drawings : (CPT; June 2011)

- (A) Debit Side of Profit & Loss Appropriation Account
- (B) Credit Side of Profit & Loss Appropriation Account
- (C) Credit Side of Profit & Loss Account
- (D) Debit Side of Capital/Current Account only.

Answer: B

76. How would you close the Partner's Drawing Account:

- (A) By transfer to Capital or Current Account Debit Side.
- (B) By transfer to Capital Account Credit Side.
- (C) By transfer to Current Account Credit Side.
- (D) Either 'B' or 'C'.

Answer: A

77. If date of drawings of the partner's is not given in the question, interest is charged for how much time

- (A) 1 month
- (B) 3 months
- (C) 6 months
- (D) 12 months

Answer: C

78. Vikas is a partner in a firm. His drawings during the year ended 31st March, 2019 were ₹72,000. If interest on drawings is charged @ 9% p.a. the interest charged will be :

- (A) ₹324
- (B) ₹6,480
- (C) ₹3,240
- (D) ₹648

Answer: C

79. If a fixed amount is withdrawn by a partner on the first day of every month, interest on the total amount is charged for months :

- (A) 6
- (B) $6\frac{1}{2}$
- (C) $5\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) 12

Answer: B

80. If a fixed amount is withdrawn by a partner on the last day of every month, interest on the total amount is charged for months :

- (A) 12
- (B) $6\frac{1}{2}$
- (C) $5\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) 6

Answer: C

81. If a fixed amount is withdrawn by a partner in the middle of every month, interest on the total amount is charged for months

- (A) 6
- (B) $6\frac{1}{2}$
- (C) $5\frac{1}{2}$
- (D) 12

Answer: A



82. In a partnership firm, a partner withdrew ₹5,000 per month on the first day of every month during the year for personal expenses. If interest on drawings is charged @ 6% p.a. the interest charged will be : (C.S. Foundation, Dec. 2012)

- (A) ₹3,600
- (B) ₹1,950
- (C) ₹1,800
- (D) ₹1,650

Answer: B

83. Ajay is a partner in a firm. He withdrew ₹2,000 per month on the last day of every month during the year ended 31st March, 2019. If interest on drawings is charged @ 9% p.a. the interest charged will be :

- (A) ₹990
- (B) ₹1,080
- (C) ₹1,170
- (D) ₹2,160

Answer: A

84. Sushil is a partner in a firm. He withdrew ₹4,000 per month in the middle of every month during the year ended 31st March, 2019. If interest on drawings is charged @ 8% p.a. the interest charged will be :

- (A) ₹2,080
- (B) ₹1,760
- (C) ₹3,840
- (D) ₹1,920

Answer: D

85. If fixed amount is withdrawn by a partner on the first day of each quarter, interest on the total amount is charged for months

- (A) 4.5
- (B) 6
- (C) 7.5
- (D) 3

Answer: C

86. If a fixed amount is withdrawn by a partner on the last day of each quarter, interest on the total amount is charged for months

- (A) 6
- (B) 4.5
- (C) 7.5
- (D) 3

Answer: B

87. If a fixed amount is withdrawn by a partner in each quarter, interest on the total amount is charged for months

- (A) 3
- (B) 6
- (C) 4.5
- (D) 7.5

Answer: B

88. Anuradha is a partner in a firm. She withdrew ₹6,000 in the beginning of each quarter during the year ended 31st March, 2019. Interest on her drawings @ 10% p.a. will be :

- (A) ₹900
- (B) ₹1,200
- (C) ₹1,500
- (D) ₹600

Answer: C

89. Bipasa is a partner in a firm. She withdrew ₹6,000 at the end of each quarter during the year ended 31st March, 2019. Interest on her drawings @ 10% p.a. will be :



- (A) ₹900
- (B) ₹600
- (C) ₹1,500
- (D) ₹1,200

Answer: A

90. Charulata is a partner in a firm. She withdrew ₹10,000 in each quarter during the year ended 31st March, 2019. Interest on her drawings @ 9% p.a. will be:

- (A) ₹1,350
- (B) ₹2,250
- (C) ₹900
- (D) ₹1,800

Answer: D

91. If equal amount is withdrawn by a partner in the beginning of each month during a period of 6 months, interest on the total amount will be charged for months

- (A) 2.5
- (B) 3
- (C) 3.5
- (D) 6

Answer: C

92. If equal amount is withdrawn by a partner in the end of each month during a period of 6 months, interest on the total amount will be charged for months

- (A) 2.5
- (B) 3
- (C) 3.5
- (D) 6

Answer: A

93. If equal amount is withdrawn by a partner in each month during a period of 6 months, interest on the total amount will be charged for months

- (A) 6
- (B) 3
- (C) 2.5
- (D) 3.5

Answer: B

94. X is a partner in a firm. He withdrew regularly ₹1,000 at the beginning of every month for the six months ending 31st March, 2019. If interest on drawings is charged @ 8% p.a. the interest charged will be :

- (A) ₹240
- (B) ₹140
- (C) ₹100
- (D) ₹120

Answer: B

95. Y is a partner in a firm. He withdrew regularly ₹3,000 at the end of every month for the six months ending 31st March, 2019. If interest on drawings is charged @ 10% p.a. the interest charged will be :

- (A) ₹375
- (B) ₹450
- (C) ₹525
- (D) ₹900

Answer: A

96. Z is a partner in a firm. He withdrew regularly ₹2,000 every month for the six months ending 31st March, 2019. If interest on drawings is charged @ 8% p.a. the interest charged will be :

- (A) ₹480
- (B) ₹280
- (C) ₹200



(D) ₹240

Answer: D

97. A partner withdraws ₹8,000 each on 1st April and 1st Oct. Interest on his drawings @ 6% p.a. on 31st March will be :

(A) ₹480

(B) ₹720

(C) ₹240

(D) ₹960

Answer: B

98. A partner draws ₹2,000 each on 1st April 2018, 1st July 2018, 1st October, 2018 and 1st January 2019. For the year ended 31st March, 2019 interest on drawings @ 8% per annum will be :

(A) ₹540

(B) ₹320

(C) ₹960

(D) ₹400

Answer: D

99. A partner withdraws from firm ₹7,000 at the end of each month. At the rate of 6% per annum total interest will be :

(A) ₹5,040

(B) ₹2,310

(C) ₹3,570

(D) ₹1,370

Answer: B

(vii) Adjustments in the Closed Accounts

100. Anu and Tanu are equal partners with fixed capitals of ₹2,00,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st – March, 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals @ 8% p.a. was omitted to be provided. In the adjusting entry :

(A) Anu will be credited by ₹16,000 and Tanu will be credited by ₹8,000

(B) Anu will be debited by ₹16,000 and Tanu will be debited by ₹8,000

(C) Anu will be credited by ₹4,000 and Tanu will be debited by ₹4,000

(D) Anu will be debited by ₹4,000 and Tanu will be credited by ₹4,000

Answer: C

101. Sony and Romy are equal partners with fixed capitals of ₹4,00,000 and ₹3,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March, 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 8% instead of 10% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

(A) Sony will be credited by ₹8,000 and Romy will be credited by ₹6,000.

(B) Sony will be debited by ₹8,000 and Romy will be debited by ₹6,000.

(C) Sony will be debited by ₹1,000 and Romy will be credited by ₹1,000.

(D) Sony will be credited by ₹1,000 and Romy will be debited by ₹1,000.

Answer: D

102. Asha and Vipasha are equal partners with fixed capitals of ₹5,00,000 and ₹2,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 6% instead of 5% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

(A) Asha will be debited by ₹1,500 and Vipasha will be credited by ₹1,500;

(B) Asha will be credited by ₹1,500 and Vipasha will be debited by ₹1,500;

(C) Asha will be debited by ₹5,000 and Vipasha will be debited by ₹2,000;

(D) Asha will be credited by ₹5,000 and Vipasha will be credited by ₹2,000;

Answer: A

103. P and Q sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 1 have fixed capitals of ₹90,000 and ₹60,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 6% instead of 8% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

(A) P will be credited by ₹1,800 and Q will be credited by ₹1,200;



- (B) P will be debited by ₹200 and Q will be credited by ₹200;
(C) P will be credited by ₹200 and Q will be debited by ₹200;
(D) P will be debited by ₹1,800 and Q will be debited by ₹1,200;

Answer: B

104. A and B sharing profits in the ratio of 7 : 3 have fixed capitals of ₹2,00,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 12% instead of 10% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) A will be debited by ₹4,000 and B will be debited by ₹2,000;
(B) A will be credited by ₹4,000 and B will be credited by ₹2,000;
(C) A will be debited by ₹200 and B will be credited by ₹200;
(D) A will be credited by ₹200 and B will be debited by ₹200;

Answer: D

105. X and Y are partners in the ratio of 3 : 2. Their fixed capitals are ₹2,00,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019, it was discovered that interest on capital was allowed @ 12% instead of 10% per annum. By how much amount A will be debited/credited in the adjustment entry :

- (A) ₹600 (Debit)
(B) ₹400 (Credit)
(C) ₹400 (Debit)
(D) ₹600 (Credit)

Answer: C

106. X, Y and Z are equal partners with fixed capitals of ₹2,00,000, ₹3,00,000 and ₹4,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals @ 8% p.a. was omitted to be provided. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) Dr. X and Cr. Y by ₹8,000
(B) Cr. X and Dr. Z by ₹8,000
(C) Dr. X and Cr. Z by ₹8,000
(D) Cr. X and Dr. Y by ₹8,000

Answer: C

107. P, Q and R are equal partners with fixed capitals of ₹5,00,000, ₹4,00,000 and ₹3,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 7% instead of 9% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) P will be credited by ₹2,000 and Q will be debited by ₹2,000.
(B) P will be debited by ₹2,000 and Q will be credited by ₹2,000.
(C) P will be debited by ₹2,000 and R will be credited by ₹2,000.
(D) P will be credited by ₹2,000 and R will be debited by ₹2,000.

Answer: D

108. X, Y and Z are equal partners with fixed capitals of ₹5,00,000, ₹3,00,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 6% instead of 5% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) Dr. X and Cr. Z by ₹2,000
(B) Cr. X and Dr. Z by ₹2,000
(C) Dr. X and Cr. Y by ₹2,000
(D) Cr. X and Dr. Y by ₹2,000

Answer: A

109. P, Q, and R sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 1 : 1 have fixed capitals of ₹4,00,000, ₹3,00,000 and ₹2,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 6% instead of 8% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) Cr. P ₹1,000; Dr. Q ₹1,500 and Cr. R ₹500
(B) Dr. P ₹500; Cr. Q ₹1,500 and Dr. R ₹1,000
(C) Cr. P ₹500; Dr. Q ₹1,500 and Cr. R ₹1,000
(D) Dr. P ₹1,000; Cr. Q ₹1,500 and Dr. R ₹500



Answer: D

110. A, B and C sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1 have fixed capitals of ₹3,00,000, ₹2,00,000 and ₹1,00,000 respectively. After closing the accounts for the year ending 31st March 2019 it was discovered that interest on capitals was provided @ 12% instead of 10% p.a. In the adjusting entry :

- (A) Cr. A ₹1,200; Dr. B ₹800 and Dr. C ₹400
- (B) Dr. A ₹1,200; Cr. B ₹800 and Cr. C ₹400
- (C) Cr. A ₹800; Cr. B ₹400 and Dr. C ₹1,200
- (D) Dr. A ₹800; Dr. B ₹400 and Cr. C ₹1,200

Answer: B

111. X, Y, and Z are partners in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. Salary to X ₹15,000 and to Z ₹3,000 omitted and profits distributed. For rectification, now X will be credited :

- (A) ₹15,000
- (B) ₹1,000
- (C) ₹12,000
- (D) ₹7,000

Answer: D

(viii) Guarantee of Profit to a Partner

112. When a partner is given guarantee by other partners, loss on such guarantee will be borne by :

- (A) Partnership firm
- (B) All the other partners
- (C) Partners who give the guarantee
- (D) Partner with highest profit sharing ratio.

Answer: C

113. Guarantee given to partner 'A' by the other partners 'B & C' means :

- (A) In case of loss, 'A' will not contribute towards that loss.
- (B) In case of insufficient profits, 'A' will receive only the minimum guarantee amount.
- (C) In case of loss or insufficient profits, 'A' will withdraw the minimum guarantee amount.
- (D) All of the above.

Answer: C

114. P, Q and R are partners in a firm in 3 : 2 : 1. R is guaranteed that he will get minimum of ₹20,000 as his share of profit every year. Firm's profit was ₹90,000. Partners will get:

- (A) P ₹40,000; Q ₹30,000; R ₹20,000;
- (B) P ₹42,500; Q ₹27,500; R ₹20,000;
- (C) P ₹45,000; Q ₹30,000; R ₹15,000;
- (D) P ₹42,000; Q ₹28,000; R ₹20,000;

Answer: D

115. A, Y and Z are partners in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 3. A has given to Z a guarantee of minimum ₹10,000 profit. For the year ending 31st March 2019, firm's profit is ₹28,800. Z's share in profit will be :

- (A) ₹9,200
- (B) ₹9,600
- (C) ₹7,200
- (D) ₹12,000

Answer: A

116. E, F and G share profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. G is given a guarantee that his share of profits will not be less than ₹75,000. Deficiency if any, would be borne by E and F equally. Firm's profit was ₹2,70,000. As share of profit will be :

- (A) ₹90,000
- (B) ₹82,500
- (C) ₹97,500
- (D) ₹75,000

Answer: B

117. X, Y, and Z are partners in the ratio of 6 : 4 : 1. In the firm, A has guaranteed Z for his minimum profit



of ₹15,000. Firm's profit was ₹99,000. In the firm profit As share will be :

- (A) ₹30,000
- (B) ₹15,000
- (C) ₹48,000
- (D) ₹45,000

Answer: C

118. P, Q, and R are partners in 3 : 2 : 1. R is guaranteed that his share of profit will not be less than ₹70,000. Any deficiency will be borne by P and Q in the ratio of 2 : 1. Firm's profit was ₹2,40,000. Share of P will be :

- (A) ₹1,00,000
- (B) ₹1,10,000
- (C) ₹1,20,000
- (D) ₹1,02,000

Answer: A

119. A Y and Z are partners in 5 : 4 : 1. Z is guaranteed that his share of profit will not be less than ₹80,000. Any deficiency will be borne by A and Y in 3 : 2. Firm's profit was ₹5,60,000. How much deficiency will be borne by Y :

- (A) ₹2,14,400
- (B) ₹14,400
- (C) ₹2,09,600
- (D) ₹9,600

Answer: D

120. P and Q are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 1 : 2. R was manager who received the salary of ₹10,000 p.m. in addition to commission of 10% on net profits after charging such commission. Total remuneration to R amounted to ₹1,80,000. Profit for the year before charging salary and commission was :

- (A) ₹7,20,000
- (B) ₹6,00,000
- (C) ₹7,80,000
- (D) ₹6,60,000

Answer: C

121. X and Y are partners. X draws a fixed amount at the beginning of every month. Interest on drawings is charged @8% p.a. At the end of the year interest on X's drawings amounts to ₹2,600. Drawings of A were :

- (A) ₹8,000 p.m.
- (B) ₹7,000 p.m.
- (C) ₹6,000 p.m.
- (D) ₹5,000 p.m.

Answer: D

122. A and B are partners. B draws a fixed amount at the end of every month. Interest on drawings is charged @15% p.a. At the end of the year interest on B's drawings amounts to ₹8,250. Drawings of B were :

- (A) ₹12,000 p.m.
- (B) ₹10,000 p.m.
- (C) ₹9,000 p.m.
- (D) ₹8,000 p.m.

Answer: B

123. A and B are partners with a profit-sharing ratio of 2 : 1 and capitals of ₹3,00,000 and ₹2,00,000 respectively. They are allowed 6% p.a. interest on their capitals and are charged 10% p.a. interest on their drawings. Their drawings during the year were A ₹60,000 and B ₹40,000. B's share of net profit as per profit and loss appropriation account amounted to ₹40,000. Net Profit of the firm before any appropriations was :

- (A) ₹1,22,000
- (B) ₹1,13,000
- (C) ₹1,17,000
- (D) ₹1,45,000

Answer: D



124. A and B are partners in a firm. They are entitled to interest on their capitals but the net profit was not sufficient for this interest, then the net profit will be distributed among partners in : (CPT, Dec. 2012)

- (A) Agreed Ratio
- (B) Profit Sharing Ratio
- (C) Capital Ratio
- (D) Equally

Answer: C

Change in Profit Sharing Ratio among the Existing Partners Class 12

Accountancy MCQs Pdf

Select the Best Alternate :

1. Sacrificing Ratio :

- (A) New Ratio – Old Ratio
- (B) Old Ratio – New Ratio
- (C) Old Ratio – Gaining Ratio
- (D) Gaining Ratio – Old Ratio

Answer: B

2. Gaining Ratio :

- (A) New Ratio – Sacrificing Ratio
- (B) Old Ratio – Sacrificing Ratio
- (C) New Ratio – Old Ratio
- (D) Old Ratio – New Ratio

Answer: C

3. A and B were partners in a firm sharing profit or loss equally. With effect from 1st April 2019 they agreed to share profits in the ratio of 4 : 3. Due to change in profit sharing ratio, A's gain or sacrifice will be :

- (A) Gain $\frac{1}{14}$
- (B) Sacrifice $\frac{1}{14}$
- (C) Gain $\frac{4}{7}$
- (D) Sacrifice $\frac{3}{7}$

Answer: A

4. A and B were partners in a firm sharing profit or loss equally. With effect from 1st April, 2019 they agreed to share profits in the ratio of 4 : 3. Due to change in profit sharing ratio, B's gain or sacrifice will be :

- (A) Gain $\frac{1}{14}$
- (B) Sacrifice $\frac{1}{14}$
- (C) Gain $\frac{4}{7}$
- (D) Sacrifice $\frac{3}{7}$

Answer: B

5. A and B were partners in a firm sharing profit or loss in the ratio of 3 : 5. With effect from 1st April, 2019, they agreed to share profits or losses equally. Due to change in profit sharing ratio, A's gain or sacrifice will be :

- (A) Gain $\frac{3}{8}$
- (B) Gain $\frac{1}{8}$
- (C) Sacrifice $\frac{3}{8}$
- (D) Sacrifice $\frac{1}{8}$

Answer: B

6. A and B were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 1. With effect from 1st January 2019 they agreed to share profits and losses equally. Individual partner's gain or sacrifice due to



change in the ratio will be :

- (A) Gain by $A \frac{1}{6}$; Sacrifice by $B \frac{1}{6}$ (B) Sacrifice by $A \frac{1}{6}$; Gain by $B \frac{1}{6}$
(C) Gain by $A \frac{1}{2}$; Sacrifice by $B \frac{1}{2}$ (D) Sacrifice by $A \frac{1}{2}$; Gain by $B \frac{1}{2}$

Answer: B

7. A and B share profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. With effect from 1st . January, 2019, they agreed to share profits equally. Sacrificing ratio and Gaining Ratio will be :

- (A) Sacrifice by $A \frac{1}{10}$; Sacrifice by $B \frac{1}{10}$
(B) Gain by $A \frac{1}{10}$; Gain by $B \frac{1}{10}$
(C) Sacrifice by $A \frac{1}{10}$; Gain by $B \frac{1}{10}$
(D) Gain by $A \frac{1}{10}$; Sacrifice by $B \frac{1}{10}$

Answer: C

8. A and B were partners in a firm sharing profit or loss in the ratio of 3 : 1. With effect from Jan. 1, 2019 they agreed to share profit or loss in the ratio of 2 : 1. Due to change in profit-loss sharing ratio, B's gain or sacrifice will be :

- (A) Gain $\frac{1}{12}$
(B) Sacrifice $\frac{1}{12}$
(C) Gain $\frac{1}{3}$
(D) Sacrifice $\frac{1}{3}$

Answer: A

9. A, B and C were partners sharing profit or loss in the ratio of 7 : 3 : 2. From Jan. 1, 2019 they decided to share profit or loss in the ratio of 8 : 4 : 3. Due to change in the profit-loss sharing ratio, B's gain or sacrifice will be :

- (A) Gain $\frac{1}{60}$
(B) Sacrifice $\frac{1}{60}$
(C) Gain $\frac{2}{60}$
(D) Sacrifice $\frac{3}{60}$

Answer: A

10. A y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. The partners decide to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Each partner's gain or sacrifice due to change in the ratio will be :

- (A) X Sacrifice $\frac{1}{30}$; Y Gain $\frac{1}{30}$; Z Nil
(B) X Gain $\frac{1}{30}$; Y Nil; Z Sacrifice $\frac{1}{30}$
(C) X Nil; Y Sacrifice $\frac{1}{30}$; Z Gain $\frac{1}{30}$
(D) X Nil; Y Gain $\frac{1}{30}$; Z Sacrifice $\frac{1}{30}$

Answer: D

11. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. The partners decide to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. Each partner's gain or sacrifice due to change in ratio



will be :

- (A) Sacrifice A $\frac{3}{30}$; Gain B $\frac{2}{30}$; Gain C $\frac{1}{30}$
- (B) Gain A $\frac{2}{30}$; Gain B $\frac{1}{30}$; Sacrifice C $\frac{3}{30}$
- (C) Sacrifice A $\frac{3}{30}$; Gain B $\frac{1}{30}$; Gain C $\frac{2}{30}$
- (D) Gain A $\frac{1}{30}$; Gain B $\frac{1}{15}$; Sacrifice C $\frac{1}{10}$

Answer: A

12. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. The partners decide to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2: 1. Each partner's gain or sacrifice due to change in the ratio will be :

- (A) Sacrifice A $\frac{2}{45}$; Sacrifice B $\frac{1}{45}$; Gain C $\frac{3}{45}$
- (B) Gain A $\frac{2}{45}$; Sacrifice B $\frac{3}{45}$; Gain C $\frac{1}{45}$
- (C) Sacrifice A $\frac{2}{45}$; Gain B $\frac{3}{45}$; Sacrifice C $\frac{1}{45}$
- (D) Gain A $\frac{2}{45}$; Gain B $\frac{1}{45}$; Sacrifice C $\frac{3}{45}$

Answer: C

13. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits in 4 : 3 : 2 ratio. They decided to share future profits in 4 : 3 : 1 ratio. Sacrificing ratio and gaining ratio will be :

- (A) A Sacrifice $\frac{4}{72}$; B Sacrifice $\frac{3}{72}$; C Gain $\frac{7}{72}$
- (B) A Gain $\frac{3}{72}$; B Gain $\frac{4}{72}$; C Sacrifice $\frac{7}{72}$
- (C) A Sacrifice $\frac{3}{72}$; B Sacrifice $\frac{4}{72}$; C Gain $\frac{7}{72}$
- (D) A Gain $\frac{4}{72}$; B Gain $\frac{3}{72}$; C Sacrifice $\frac{7}{72}$

Answer: D

14. X, Y and Z were partners sharing profits in the ratio 2:3:4 with effect from 1st January, 2019 they agreed to share profits in the ratio 3:4:5. Each partner's gain or sacrifice due to change in the ratio will be :

- (A) X Gain $\frac{1}{36}$; Y Nil; Z Sacrifice $\frac{1}{36}$
- (B) X Sacrifice $\frac{1}{36}$; Y Nil; Z Gain $\frac{1}{36}$
- (C) X Gain $\frac{1}{36}$; Y Sacrifice $\frac{1}{36}$; Z Nil
- (D) X Sacrifice $\frac{1}{36}$; Y Gain $\frac{1}{36}$; Z Nil

Answer: A

15. X, Y and Z were in partnership sharing profits in the ratio 4 : 3 : 1. The partners agreed to share future profits in the ratio 5 : 4 : 3. Each partner's gain or sacrifice due to change in ratio will be :



(A) X Sacrifice $\frac{2}{24}$; Y Sacrifice $\frac{1}{24}$; Z Gain $\frac{3}{24}$

(B) X Gain $\frac{2}{24}$; Y Gain $\frac{1}{24}$; Z Sacrifice $\frac{3}{24}$

(C) X Sacrifice $\frac{1}{24}$; Y Sacrifice $\frac{2}{24}$; Z Gain $\frac{3}{24}$

(D) X Sacrifice $\frac{2}{24}$; Y Gain $\frac{3}{24}$; Z Sacrifice $\frac{1}{24}$

Answer: A

16. A, B and C are equal partners in the firm. It is now agreed that they will share the future profits in the ratio 5:3:2. Sacrificing ratio and gaining ratio of different partners will be :

(A) A Sacrifice $\frac{5}{30}$; B Gain $\frac{1}{30}$; C Gain $\frac{4}{30}$

(B) A Gain $\frac{5}{30}$; B Sacrifice $\frac{4}{30}$; C Sacrifice $\frac{1}{30}$

(C) A Gain $\frac{5}{30}$; B Sacrifice $\frac{1}{30}$; C Sacrifice $\frac{4}{30}$

(D) A Sacrifice $\frac{5}{30}$; B Gain $\frac{4}{30}$; C Gain $\frac{1}{30}$

Answer: C

17. The excess amount which the firm can get on selling its assets over and above the saleable value of its assets is called :

(A) Surplus

(B) Super profits

(C) Reserve

(D) Goodwill

Answer: D

18. Which of the following is NOT true in relation to goodwill?

(A) It is an intangible asset

(B) It is fictitious asset

(C) It has a realisable value

(D) None of the above

Answer: B

19. When Goodwill is not purchased goodwill account can :

(A) Never be raised in the books

(B) Be raised in the books

(C) Be partially raised in the books

(D) Be raised as per the agreement of the partners

Answer: A

20. The Goodwill of the firm is NOT affected by : (CPT; June 2011)

(A) Location of the firm

(B) Reputation of firm

(C) Better customer service

(D) None of the above

Answer: D

21. Capital employed by a partnership firm is ₹5,00,000. Its average profit is ₹60,000. The normal rate of return in similar type of business is 10%. What is the amount of super profits? (C.S. Foundation, Dec., 2012)

(A) ₹50,000

(B) ₹10,000

(C) ₹6,000



(D) ₹56,000

Answer: B

22. Weighted average method of calculating goodwill is used when : (CPT; June 2009)

- (A) Profits are not equal
- (B) Profits show a trend
- (C) Profits are fluctuating
- (D) None of the above

Answer: B

23. The profits earned by a business over the last 5 years are as follows : ₹12,000; ₹13,000; ₹14,000; ₹18,000 and ₹2,000 (loss). Based on 2 years purchase of the last 5 years profits, value of Goodwill will be :

- (A) ₹23,600
- (B) ₹22,000
- (C) ₹1,10,000
- (D) ₹1,18,000

Answer: B

24. The average profit of a business over the last five years amounted to ₹60,000. The normal commercial yield on capital invested in such a business is deemed to be 10% p.a. The net capital invested in the business is ₹5,00,000. Amount of goodwill, if it is based on 3 years purchase of last 5 years superprofits will be :

- (A) ₹1,00,000
- (B) ₹1,80,000
- (C) ₹30,000
- (D) ₹1,50,000

Answer: C

25. Under the capitalisation method, the formula for calculating the goodwill is : (CPT; Dec. 2011)

- (A) Super profits multiplied by the rate of return
- (B) Average profits multiplied by the rate of return
- (C) Super profits divided by the rate of return
- (D) Average profits divided by the rate of return

Answer: C

26. The net assets of a firm including fictitious assets of ₹5,000 are ₹85,000. The net liabilities of the firm are ₹30,000. The normal rate of return is 10% and the average profits of the firm are ₹8,000. Calculate the goodwill as per capitalisation of super profits.

- (A) ₹20,000
- (B) ₹30,000
- (C) ₹25,000
- (D) None of these

Answer: B

27. Total Capital employed in the firm is ₹8,00,000, reasonable rate of return is 15% and Profit for the year is ₹12,00,000. The value of goodwill of the firm as per capitalization method would be : (C.S. Foundation, June 2013)

- (A) ₹82,00,000
- (B) ₹12,00,000
- (C) ₹72,00,000
- (D) ₹42,00,000

Answer: C

28. The average capital employed of a firm is ₹4,00,000 and the normal rate of return is 15%. The average profit of the firm is ₹80,000 per annum. If the remuneration of the partners is estimated to be ₹10,000 per annum, then on the basis of two years purchase of super-profit, the value of the Goodwill will be :

- (A) ₹10,000
- (B) ₹20,000
- (C) ₹60,000
- (D) ₹80,000



Answer: B

29. A firm earns ₹1,10,000. The normal rate of return is 10%. The assets of the firm amounted to ₹11,00,000 and liabilities to ₹1,00,000. Value of goodwill by capitalisation of Average Actual Profits will be : (C.S. Foundation Dec., 2012)

- (A) ₹2,00,000
- (B) ₹10,000
- (C) ₹5,000
- (D) ₹1,00,000

Answer: D

30. Capital invested in a firm is ₹5,00,000. Normal rate of return is 10%. Average profits of the firm are ₹64,000 (after an abnormal loss of ₹4,000). Value of goodwill at four times the super profits will be :

- (A) ₹72,000
- (B) ₹40,000
- (C) ₹2,40,000
- (D) ₹1,80,000

Answer: A

31. P and Q were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 2. They decided that with effect from 1st January, 2019 they would share profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3. Goodwill is valued at ₹1,28,000. In adjustment entry :

- (A) Cr. P by ₹3,200; Dr. Q by ₹3,200
- (B) Cr. P by ₹37,000; Dr. Q by ₹37,000
- (C) Dr. P by ₹37,000; Cr. Q by ₹37,000
- (D) Dr. P by ₹3,200 Cr. Q by ₹3,200

Answer: D

32. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2 decided to share profits equally. Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹10,800. In adjusting entry for goodwill :

- (A) A's Capital A/c Cr. by ₹4,800; B's Capital A/c Cr. by ₹3,600; C's Capital A/c Cr. by ₹2,400.
- (B) A's Capital A/c Cr. by ₹3,600; B's Capital A/c Cr. by ₹3,600; C's Capital A/c Cr. by ₹3,600.
- (C) A's Capital A/c Dr. by ₹1,200; C's Capital A/c Cr. by ₹1,200;
- (D) A's Capital A/c Cr. by ₹1,200; C's Capital A/c Dr. by ₹1,200

Answer: D

33. A, B and C were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 7 : 3 : 2. From 1st January, 2019 they decided to share profits and losses in the ratio of 8:4:3. Goodwill is ₹1,20,000. In Adjustment entry for goodwill:

- (A) Cr. A by ₹6,000; Dr. B by ₹2,000; Dr. C by ₹4,000
- (B) Dr. A by ₹6,000; Cr. B by ₹2,000; Cr. C by ₹4,000
- (C) Cr. A by ₹6,000; Dr. B by ₹4,000; Dr. C by ₹2,000
- (D) Dr. A by ₹6,000; Cr. B by ₹4,000; Cr. C by ₹2,000

Answer: A

34. P, Q and R were partners in a firm sharing profits in 5 : 3 : 2 ratio. They decided to share the future profits in 2 : 3 : 5. For this purpose the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹1,20,000. In adjustment entry for the treatment of goodwill due to change in the profit sharing ratio :

- (A) Cr. P by ₹24,000; Dr. R by ₹24,000
- (B) Cr. P by ₹60,000; Dr. R by ₹60,000
- (C) Cr. P by ₹36,000; Dr. R by ₹36,000
- (D) Dr. P by ₹36,000; Cr. R by ₹36,000

Answer: C

35. A, B and C are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 1. They decided to share profits equally w.e.f. 1st April, 2019. On that date the Profit and Loss Account showed the credit balance of ₹96,000. Instead of closing the Profit and Loss Account, it was decided to record an adjustment entry reflecting the change in profit sharing ratio. In the journal entry :

- (A) Dr. A by ₹4,000; Dr. B by ₹16,000; Cr. C by ₹20,000
- (B) Cr. A by ₹4,000; Cr. B by ₹16,000; Dr. C by ₹20,000



(C) Cr. A by ₹16,000; Cr. B by ₹4,000; Dr. C by ₹20,000

(D) Dr. A by ₹16,000; Dr. B by ₹4,000; Cr. C by ₹20,000

Answer: B

36. A, B and C are partner sharing profits in the ratio of 1 : 2 : 3. On 1-4-2019 they decided to share the profits equally. On the date there was a credit balance of ₹1,20,000 in their Profit and Loss Account and a balance of ₹1,80,000 in General Reserve Account. Instead of closing the General Reserve Account and Profit and Loss Account, it is decided to record an adjustment entry for the same. In the necessary adjustment entry to give effect to the above arrangement:

(A) Dr. A by ₹50,000; Cr. B by ₹50,000

(B) Cr. A by ₹50,000; Dr. B by ₹50,000

(C) Dr. A by ₹50,000; Cr. C by ₹50,000

(D) Cr. A by ₹50,000; Dr. C by ₹50,000

Answer: C

37. X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio 4 : 3 : 2. Their Balance Sheet as at 31-3-2019 showed a debit balance of Profit & Loss A/c ₹1,80,000. From 1-4-2019 they will share profits equally. In the necessary journal entry to give effect to the above arrangement when A Y and Z decided not to close the Profit & Loss Account:

(A) Dr. X by ₹20,000; Cr. Z by ₹20,000

(B) Cr. X by ₹20,000; Dr. Z by ₹20,000

(C) Dr. X by ₹40,000; Cr. Z by ₹40,000

(D) Cr. X by ₹40,000; Dr. Z by ₹40,000

Answer: A

38. Aran and Varan are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3. Their Balance Sheet showed a balance of ₹56,000 in the General Reserve Account and a debit balance of ₹14,000 in Profit and Loss Account. They now decided to share the future profits equally. Instead of closing the General Reserve Account and Profit and Loss Account, it is decided to pass an adjustment entry for the same. In adjustment entry :

(A) Dr. Aran by ₹3,000; Cr. Varan by ₹3,000

(B) Dr. Aran by ₹5,000; Cr. Varan by ₹5,000

(C) Cr. Aran by ₹5,000; Dr. Varan by ₹5,000

(D) Cr. Aran by ₹3,000; Dr. Varan by ₹3,000

Answer: D

39. X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. They decided to share future profits equally. The Profit and Loss Account showed a Credit balance of ₹60,000 and a General Reserve of ₹30,000. If these are not to be shown in balance sheet, in the journal entry :

(A) Cr. X by ₹15,000; Dr. Z by ₹15,000

(B) Dr. X by ₹15,000; Cr. Z by ₹15,000

(C) Cr. X by ₹45,000; Cr. Y by ₹30,000; Cr. Z by ₹15,000

(D) Cr. X by ₹30,000; Cr. Y by ₹30,000; Cr. Z by ₹30,000

Answer: C

40. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio 5 : 3 : 2. They decide to share the future profits in the ratio 3 : 2 : 1. Workmen compensation reserve appearing in the balance sheet on the date if no information is available for the same will be :

(A) Distributed to the partners in old profit sharing ratio

(B) Distributed to the partners in new profit sharing ratio

(C) Distributed to the partners in capital ratio

(D) Carried forward to new balance sheet without any adjustment

Answer: A

41. Any change in the relationship of existing partners which results in an end of the existing agreement and enforces making of a new agreement is called (C.B.S.E. Sample Paper, 2015)

(A) Revaluation of partnership.

(B) Reconstitution of partnership.

(C) Realization of partnership.

(D) None of the above.



Answer: B

MCQ Questions for Class 12 Accountancy Chapter 3 Reconstitution of Partnership Firm: Admission of a Partner with Answers

Reconstitution of Partnership Firm: Admission of a Partner Class 12 MCQs Questions with Answers

1.

Goodwill is nothing more than probability that the old customer will resort to the old place. This definition of goodwill was given by:

- (a) Spicer and Pegler
- (b) ICAI
- (c) Lord Elton
- (d) AICPA

Answer

2.

Goodwill is to be calculated at one and half year' purchase of average profit of last 5 years. The firm earned profits during 3 years as ₹20,000 ₹18,000 and ₹9,000 and suffered losses of ₹2,000 and ₹5,000 in last 2 years. The amount of goodwill will be :

- (a) ₹12,000
- (b) ₹10,000
- (c) ₹15,000
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) ₹12,000

3.

When there is no Goodwill Account in the books and goodwill is raised,.....account will be debited :

- (a) Partner's Capital
- (b) Goodwill
- (c) Cash
- (d) Reserve

Answer: (b) Goodwill

4.

The amount of goodwill is paid by new partner :

- (a) for the payment of capital
- (b) for sharing the profit
- (c) for purchase of assets
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) for sharing the profit

5.

At the time of admission of a new partners general reserve appearing in the old Balance Sheet is transferred to:

- (a) All Partner's Capital Accounts
- (b) New Partner's Capital Account
- (c) Old Partners'. Capital Accounts



(d) None of these

Answer: (c) Old Partners' Capital Accounts

6.

Profit or Loss on Revaluation is borne by:

- (a) Old Partners
- (b) New Partners
- (c) All Partners
- (d) Only Two Partners

Answer: (a) Old Partners

7.

Share of goodwill brought by new partner in case is shared by old partners in :

- (a) Sacrificing Ratio
- (b) Old Ratio
- (c) New Ratio
- (d) Equal Ratio

Answer: (a) Sacrificing Ratio

8.

A, Band Care three partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:3:2. D is admitted for 1/10 share, the new ratio will be :

- (a) 10 : 7 : 7 : 4
- (b) 5 : 3 : 2 : 1
- (c) 4 : 3 : 2 : 1
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) 4 : 3 : 2 : 1

9.

A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admit C as a new partner for 1/3 rd share in the profits of the firm. The new profit sharing ratio of A, B and C would be :

- (a) 3 : 2 : 1
- (b) 3 : 2 : 2
- (c) 3 : 2 : 3
- (d) 6 : 4 : 5

Answer: (d) 6 : 4 : 5

10.

X and Y are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 1:1. They admit Z for 1/5 th share who contributed ₹25,000 for his share of goodwill. The total value of goodwill of the firm will be :

- (a) ₹ 2,50,000
- (b) ₹ 50,000
- (c) ₹ 1,00,000
- (d) ₹ 1,25,000

Answer: (c) ₹1,00,000

11.

A, B and C are partners in a firm. If D is admitted as a new partner, then:

- (a) Old firm is dissolved
- (b) Old firm and old partnership is dissolved
- (c) Old Partnership is reconstituted
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Old Partnership is reconstituted

12.



In which ratio, the cash brought in for goodwill by the new partner is shared by the existing partners :

- (a) Profit sharing ratio
- (b) Capital ratio
- (c) Sacrificing ratio
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Sacrificing ratio

13.

Sacrificing ratio is ascertained at the time of:

- (a) Death of a partner
- (b) Retirement of a partner
- (c) Admission of a partner
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Admission of a partner

14.

If at the time of admission of new partner, Profit and Loss Account balance appears in the books, it will be transferred to:

- (a) Profit & Loss Appropriation A/c
- (b) All Partners' Capital A/cs
- (c) Old Partners' Capital A/cs
- (d) Revaluation A/c

Answer: (c) Old Partners' Capital A/cs

15.

State the 'true' statement:

- (a) Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c is prepared for revalued assets and liabilities on the admission of a partner
- (b) The new partner is liable for the past losses of the firm
- (c) In case the new partner is unable to bring in cash for goodwill, Goodwill Account may be raised in the firm's books as per AS-26
- (d) When a partner is admitted, there is dissolution of firm

Answer: (a) Profit & Loss Adjustment A/c is prepared for revalued assets and liabilities on the admission of a partner

16.

Excess of the credit side over the debit side of Revaluation account is:

- (a) Profit
- (b) Loss
- (c) Gain
- (d) Expense

Answer: (a) Profit

17.

Balance sheet prepared after new partnership agreement, assets and liabilities are recorded at:

- (a) Original Value
- (b) Revalued Figure
- (c) At Realisable Value
- (d) Either of (a) or (b)

Answer: (b) Revalued Figure

18.

Assets and Liabilities are shown at their revalued values in :



- (a) New Balance Sheet
- (b) Revaluation A/c
- (c) All Partner's Capital A/c's
- (d) Realisation A/c

Answer: (a) New Balance Sheet

19.

Which of the following assets is compulsorily revalued at the time of admission of a new partner :

- (a) stock
- (b) Fixed Assets
- (c) Investment
- (d) Goodwill

Answer: (d) Goodwill

20.

A and B are partners. C is admitted with $\frac{1}{5}$ share. C brings ₹ 1,20,000 as his share towards capital. The total net worth of the firm is :

- (a) ₹ 1,00,000
- (b) ₹ 4,00,000
- (c) ₹ 1,20,000
- (d) ₹ 6,00,000

Answer: (d) ₹6,00,000

21.

A and B share profits and losses in the ratio of 3:4. C was admitted for $\frac{1}{5}$ th share. New profit sharing ratio will be:

- (a) 3 : 4 : 1
- (b) 12 : 16 : 7
- (c) 16 : 12 : 7
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) 12 : 16 : 7

22.

The opening balance of Partner's Capital Account is credited with:

- (a) Interest on Capital
- (b) Interest on Drawings
- (c) Drawings
- (d) Share in loss

Answer: (a) Interest on Capital

23.

Share of goodwill brought in cash by the new partner is called:

- (a) Assets
- (b) Profit
- (c) Premium
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Premium

24.

If the incoming partner brings the amount of goodwill in cash and also a balance exists in Goodwill A/c, then the Goodwill A/c is written off among the old partners:

- (a) In new profit-sharing ratio
- (b) In old profit-sharing ratio
- (c) In sacrificing ratio
- (d) In gaining ratio

Answer: (b) In old profit-sharing ratio



25.

A and B share profits and losses in the ratio of 3 : 1. C is admitted into partnership for 1/4 share. The sacrificing ratio of A and B is :

- (a) Equal
- (b) 3 : 1
- (c) 2 : 1
- (d) 3 : 2

Answer: (b) 3 : 1

26.

A and B are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 1. They admit C for 1/4 share in future profits. The new profit sharing ratio will be:

- (a) A916, B316, C416
- (b) A816, B416, C416
- (c) A1010, B216, C416
- (d) A816, B916, C1016

Answer: (a) A916, B316, C416

27.

Formula of Sacrificing ratio is:

- (a) New Ratio – Old Ratio
- (b) Old Ratio – New Ratio
- (c) Gain Ratio – Sacrificing Ratio
- (d) New Ratio – Sacrificing Ratio .

Answer: (b) Old Ratio – New Ratio

28.

The accumulated profits and reserves are transferred to:

- (a) Realisation A/c
- (b) Partner's Capital A/cs
- (c) Bank A/c
- (d) Savings A/c

Answer: (b) Partner's Capital A/cs

29.

A, B and C are equal partners. D is admitted to the firm for non-fourth share. D brings ₹ 20,000 as capital and ₹ 5,000 being half of the premium for goodwill. The value of goodwill of the firm is :

- (a) ₹ 10,000
- (b) ₹ 40,000
- (c) ₹ 30,000
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) ₹40,000

30.

On the admission of a new partner, increase in the value of assets is debited to which account ?

- (a) Revaluation Account
- (b) Assets Account
- (c) Old Partners' Capital Accounts
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Assets Account

31.

Z is admitted in a firm for a 1/4 share in the profit for which he brings ₹ 30,000 for goodwill. It will be taken away by the old partners X and Y in :



- (a) Old profit-sharing ratio
- (b) New profit-sharing ratio
- (c) Sacrificing ratio
- (d) Capital ratio

Answer: (c) Sacrificing ratio

32.

On the admission of a new partner, the decrease in the value of assets is debited to:

- (a) Revaluation Account
- (b) Assets Account
- (c) Old Partners' Capital Accounts
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Revaluation Account

33.

When the new partner pays for goodwill in cash, the amount should be debited in the firm's book to:

- (a) Goodwill Account
- (b) Cash Account
- (c) Capital Account of new partner
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Cash Account

34.

The balance of Revaluation Account or Profit & Loss Adjustment Account is transferred to Old Partners' Capital Accounts in their :

- (a) Old profit-sharing ratio
- (b) New profit-sharing ratio
- (c) Equal ratio
- (d) Capital ratio

Answer: (a) Old profit-sharing ratio

35.

X and Y share profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 Z was admitted as a partner who gets $\frac{1}{5}$ share. Z acquires $\frac{3}{20}$ from X and $\frac{1}{20}$ from Y. The new profit sharing ratio will be :

- (a) 9 : 7 : 4
- (b) 8 : 8 : 4
- (c) 6 : 10 : 4
- (d) 10 : 6 : 4

Answer: (a) 9 : 7 : 4

36.

The opening balance of Partner's Capital Account is credited with:

- (a) Interest on Capital
- (b) Interest on Drawings
- (c) Drawings
- (d) Share in loss

Answer: (a) Interest on Capital

37.

At the time of admission of a new partner, Undistributed Profits appearing in the Balance Sheet of the old firm is transferred to the Capital Account of:

- (a) Old partners in old profit-sharing ratio
- (b) Old partners in new profit-sharing ratio
- (c) All the partners in the new profit-sharing ratio
- (d) None of these



Answer: (a) Old partners is old profit-sharing ratio

38.

Z is admitted in a firm for $\frac{1}{4}$ share in the profit for which he brings 7 30,000 for goodwill. It will be taken away by the old partners X and Y in :

- (a) Old profit-sharing ratio
- (b) New profit-sharing ratio
- (c) Sacrificing ratio
- (d) Capital ratio

Answer: (c) Sacrificing ratio

39.

General Reserve at the time of admission of a new partner is transferred to :

- (a) Revaluation Account
- (b) Old Partner's Capital Account
- (c) Profit and Loss Adjustment Account
- (d) Realisation Account

Answer: (b) Old Partner's Capital Account

40.

Change in profit-sharing ratio of existing partners results in:

- (a) Revaluation of Firm
- (b) Reconstitutions of Firm
- (c) Dissolution of Firm
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Reconstitutions of Firm

41.

X, Y and Z are partners in a firm, they divided profit and loss in the ratio of 4:3:1. They decided to share profit in the ratio 5:4:3. X's and Y's sacrifices are :

- (a) 224:124
- (b) 124:324
- (c) 224:324
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) 224:124

42.

On reconstitution of a partnership firm, recording of an unrecorded liability will result in:

- (a) Gain to the existing partners
- (b) Loss to the existing partners
- (c) Neither gain nor loss to the existing partners
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Loss to the existing partners

43.

Increase in the value of assets on reconstitution of the partnership firm results into :

- (a) Gain to the existing partners
- (b) Loss to the existing partners
- (c) Neither gain nor loss to the existing partners
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Gain to the existing partners

44.

The balance of Revaluation Account is transferred to old Partner's Capital Accounts in their:

- (a) Old Profit-sharing Ratio
- (b) New Profit-sharing Ratio



- (c) Equal Ratio
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Old Profit-sharing Ratio

45.

X and Y share profits in the ratio 2 :3. In future they have decided to share profits in equal ratio. Which partner will sacrifice in which ratio ?

- (a) X sacrifice 1/10
- (b) Y sacrifice 1/5
- (c) Y sacrifice 1/10
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Y sacrifice 1/10

46.

Change in the partnership agreement results in:

- (a) Reconstitution of Firm
- (b) Dissolution of Firm
- (c) Amalgamation of Firm
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Reconstitution of Firm

47.

Change in the partnership agreement:

- (a) Changes the relationship among the partners
- (b) Results in end of partnership business
- (c) Dissolves the partnership firm
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Changes the relationship among the partners

48.

Excess of credit side over the debit side in Revaluation Account is:

- (a) Profit
- (b) Loss
- (c) Receipt
- (d) Expense

Answer: (a) Profit

49.

A, B and C are partners in a firm, if D is admitted as a new partner:

- (a) Old firm is dissolved
- (b) Old firm and old partnership are dissolved
- (c) Old partnership is reconstituted
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Old partnership is reconstituted

50.

Recording of an unrecorded asset on the reconstitution of a partnership firm will be:

- (a) A gain to the existing partners
- (b) A loss to the existing partners
- (c) Neither a gain nor a loss to the existing partners
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) A gain to the existing partners

51.

Revaluation Account or Profit & Loss Adjustment Account is a:

- (a) Personal Account



- (b) Real Account
- (c) Nominal Account
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Nominal Account

52.

A, B, C and D are partners sharing their profits and losses equally. They change their profit sharing ratio to 2:2:1:1. How much will C sacrifice ?

- (a) $\frac{1}{6}$
- (b) $\frac{1}{12}$
- (c) $\frac{1}{24}$
- (d) None of these

Answer: (d) None of these

53.

Sacrificing Ratio:

- (a) New Ratio – Old Ratio
- (b) Old Ratio – New Ratio
- (c) Gaining Ratio – Old Ratio
- (d) Old Ratio – Gaining Ratio

Answer: (b) Old Ratio – New Ratio

54.

Gaining Ratio:

- (a) New Ratio – Old Ratio
- (b) Old Ratio – Sacrificing Ratio
- (c) New Ratio – Sacrificing Ratio
- (d) Old Ratio – New Ratio

Answer: (a) New Ratio – Old Ratio

55.

X and Y share profit and loss in 3:2. From 1st January, 2017 they agreed to share profit equally. Their sacrifice or gain will be :

- (a) Sacrifice by X: $\frac{1}{10}$
- (b) Sacrifices by Y : $\frac{1}{10}$
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

56.

At the time of admission of a new partner, General Reserve appearing in the old Balances Sheet is transferred to:

- (a) All Partner's Capital Accounts .
- (b) New Partners' Capital Accounts
- (c) Old Partner's Capital Accounts
- (d) None of these

Answer: (c) Old Partner's Capital Accounts

57.

Change in profit-sharing ratio of existing partners results in:

- (a) Revaluation of Firm
- (b) Reconstitution of Firm
- (c) Dissolution of Firm
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Reconstitution of Firm

58.



Generally the interest on capital is considered as :

- (a) An appropriation of profit
- (b) An Asset
- (c) An Expense
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) An appropriation of profit

59.

Increase in the value of assets on reconstitution of the partnership firm results into:

- (a) Gain to the existing partners
- (b) Loss to the existing partners
- (c) Neither a gain nor a loss to the existing partners
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) Gain to the existing partners

60.

Following are the factors affecting goodwill except:

- (a) Nature of business
- (b) Efficiency of Management
- (c) Technical Knowledge
- (d) Location of the Customers

Answer: (c) Technical Knowledge

61.

The profit of the last three years are ₹ 42,000, ₹ 39,000 and ₹ 45,000. Value of goodwill at two years purchases of the average profits will be :

- (a) ₹ 42,000
- (b) ₹ 84,000
- (c) ₹ 1,26,000
- (d) ₹ 36,000

Answer: (b) ₹84,000

62.

Under average profit basis goodwill is calculated by :

- (a) No. of years' purchased x Average profit
- (b) No. of years' purchased x Super profit
- (c) Super Profit -r Expected Rate of Return
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) No. of years' purchased x Average profit

63.

Goodwill is:

- (a) Tangible Asset
- (b) Intangible Asset
- (c) Current Asset
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Intangible Asset

64.

An asset which is not fictitious but intangible in nature, having realisable value is :

- (a) Machinery
- (b) Building
- (c) Furniture
- (d) Goodwill

Answer: (d) Goodwill



65.

Which of the following is not a method of valuation of Goodwill:

- (a) Revaluation Method
- (b) Average Profit Method
- (c) Super Profit Method
- (d) Capitalisation Method

Answer: (a) Revaluation Method

66.

The excess of average profits over the normal profits are called :

- (a) Super Profits
- (b) Fixed Profits
- (c) Abnormal Profits
- (d) Normal Profits

Answer: (a) Super Profits

67.

Goodwill is a.....asset

- (a) Useless
- (b) Tangible
- (c) Worthless
- (d) Valuable

Answer: (c) Worthless

68.

Under super profit basis goodwill is calculated by :

- (a) No. of years' purchased x Average Profit
- (b) No. of years' purchased x Super profit
- (c) Super profit -r Expected rate of return
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) No. of years' purchased x Super profit

69.

Profits of the last three years were ₹ 6,000, ₹ 13,000 and ₹ 8,000 respectively. Goodwill at two years purchase of the average net profit will be :

- (a) ₹ 81,000
- (b) ₹ 27,0000
- (c) ₹ 9,000
- (d) ₹ 18,000

Answer: (d) ₹18,000

70.

What do you mean by Super Profit ?

- (a) Total Profit/No. of Years
- (b) Average Profit – Normal Profit
- (c) Weighted Profit/No. of Years' Purchase
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) Average Profit – Normal Profit

71.

Capital employed in a business is ₹ 1,50,000. Profits are ₹ 50,000 and the normal rate of profit is 20%. The amount of goodwill as per capitalisation method will be:

- (a) ₹ 2,00,000
- (b) ₹ 1,50,000
- (c) ₹ 3,00,000
- (d) ₹ 1,00,000



Answer: (d) ₹1,00,000

72.

Weighted average method of calculating goodwill is used when:

- (a) Profits are equal
- (b) Profit has increasing trend
- (c) Profit has decreasing trend
- (d) Either (b) or (c)

Answer: (d) Either (b) or (c)

73.

The monetary value of reputation of the business is called:

- (a) Goodwill
- (b) Super Profit
- (c) Surplus
- (d) Abnormal Profit

Answer: (a) Goodwill

74.

A firm has an average profit of ₹ 60,000 Rate of return on capital employed is 12.5% p.a. Total capital employed in the firm was ₹ 4,00,000. Goodwill on the basis of two years purchase of super profit is :

- (a) ₹ 20,000
- (b) ₹ 15,000
- (c) ₹ 10,000
- (d) None of these

Answer: (a) ₹ 20,000

75.

Under capitalisation method, goodwill is calculated by :

- (a) Average Profit x No. of Years' Purchase
- (b) Super Profit x No. of Years' Purchase
- (c) Total of the discounted value of expected future benefits
- (d) Super Profit -r Expected Rate of Return

Answer: (d) Super Profit -r Expected Rate of Return

76.

"Goodwill is nothing more than probability that the old customer will resort to the old place." This definition of goodwill was given by :

- (a) Spicer and Pegler
- (b) ICAI
- (c) Lord Eldon
- (d) AICPA

Answer: (c) Lord Eldon

77.

What will be the value of goodwill at twice the average of last three years profit if the profits of the last three years were ₹ 4,000, ₹ 5,000 and ₹ 6,000 ?

- (a) ₹ 5,000
- (b) ₹ 10,000
- (c) ₹ 8,000
- (d) None of these

Answer: (b) ₹ 10,000

78.

The Valuation of Goodwill is not necessary in Sole Trading:

- (a) On selling the Firm
- (b) On making a partner



- (c) On estimation of Assets
- (d) On Closing the Firm

Answer: (d) On Closing the Firm

Accountancy MCQs for Class 12 with Answer:s Chapter 4 Retirement or Death of a Partner

Select the Best Alternate :

1. Retiring partner is compensated for parting with the firm's future profits in favour of remaining partners. The remaining partners contribute to such compensation amount in:

- (A) Gaining Ratio
- (B) Capital Ratio
- (C) Sacrificing Ratio
- (D) Profit Sharing Ratio

Answer: A

2. 'Gaining Ratio' means : (C.S. Foundation Dec. 2012)

- (A) Old Ratio – New Ratio
- (B) New Ratio – Old Ratio
- (C) Old Ratio – Sacrificing Ratio
- (D) New Ratio – Sacrificing Ratio

Answer: B

3. What treatment is made of accumulated profits and losses on the retirement of a partner?

- (A) Credited to all partner's capital accounts in old ratio.
- (B) Debited to all partner's capital accounts in old ratio.
- (C) Credited to remaining partner's capital accounts in new ratio.
- (D) Credited to remaining partner's capital accounts in gaining ratio.

Answer: A

4. At the time of retirement of a partner, profit on revaluation will be credited to :

- (A) Capital Account of retiring partner
- (B) Capital Accounts of all partners in the old profit sharing ratio.
- (C) Capital Accounts of the remaining partners in their old profit sharing ratio
- (D) Capital Accounts of the remaining partners in their new profit sharing ratio

Answer: B

5. What journal entry will be recorded for writing off the goodwill already existing in Balance Sheet at the time of retirement of a partner?

- (A) Retiring Partner's Capital A/c Dr. To Goodwill A/c
- (B) All Partner's Capital A/cs (including retiring) Dr. (in old ratio) To Goodwill A/c
- (C) Remaining Partner's Capital A/cs Dr. (in gaining ratio) To Goodwill A/c
- (D) Remaining Partner's Capital A/cs Dr. (in new ratio) To Goodwill A/c

Answer: B

6. What journal entry will be recorded for deceased partner's share in profit from the closure of last balance sheet till the date of his death?

- (A) Profit and Loss A/c To Deceased Partner's Capital A/c Dr.
- (B) Deceased Partner's Capital A/c To Profit and Loss A/c Dr.
- (C) Deceased Partner's Capital A/c To Profit and Loss Suspense A/c Dr.
- (D) Profit and Loss Suspense A/c To Deceased Partner's Capital A/c Dr.

Answer: D

7. On retirement of a partner, goodwill will be credited to the Capital Account of:

- (A) Retiring Partner
- (B) Remaining Partners
- (C) All Partners
- (D) None of the Above

Answer: A

8. On the death of a partner, the amount due to him will be credited to :



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- (A) All partner's Capital Accounts
- (B) Remaining partner's Capital Accounts
- (C) His Executor's Account
- (D) Governments' Revenue Account

Answer: C

9. How goodwill is recorded on the retirement of a partner?

- (A) Remaining Partner's Capital A/cs Dr. (In Gaining Ratio) To Retiring Partner's Capital A/c (with his share of goodwill)
- (B) Remaining Partner's Capital A/cs Dr. (In New Ratio) To Retiring Partner's Capital A/c (with his share of goodwill)
- (C) Goodwill A/c Dr. To All Partner's Capital A/cs (In Old Ratio)
- (D) Goodwill A/c Dr. To Retiring Partner's Capital A/c (with his share)

Answer: A

10. A, B and C are partners in 3 : 4 : 2. B wants to retire from the firm. The profit on revaluation on that date was ₹36,000. New ratio of A and C is 5 : 3. Profit on revaluation will be distributed as :

- (A) A ₹16,000; B ₹12,000; C ₹8,000
- (B) A ₹12,000; B ₹16,000; C ₹8,000
- (C) A ₹22,500; C ₹13,500
- (D) A ₹23,625; C ₹12,375

Answer: B

11. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 2 : 1. If the new ratio on the retirement of A is 3 : 2, what will be the gaining ratio?

- (A) 11 : 14
- (B) 3 : 2
- (C) 2 : 3
- (D) 14 : 11

Answer: D

12. P, Q and R are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 4 : 3. Q retires and P and R decide to share future profits equally. Gaining Ratio will be :

- (A) 5 : 3
- (B) 1 : 1
- (C) 1 : 3
- (D) 3 : 1

Answer: C

13. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of $1/2$: $1/4$: $1/4$. New ratio on the retirement of B will be :

- (A) 2 : 4
- (B) 1 : 2
- (C) 2 : 1
- (D) $1/4$: $1/2$

Answer: C

14. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of $1/4$: $3/10$: $9/20$. The New ratio on the retirement of C will be :

- (A) 6 : 5
- (B) 5 : 6
- (C) 4 : 3
- (D) 4 : 10

Answer: B

15. X, Y and Z have been sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 2 : 1 Z retires. X and Y take Z's share equally. New profit sharing ratio will be :

- (A) 5 : 2
- (B) 5 : 3



(C) 9 : 5

(D) 4 : 2

Answer: C

16. P, Q and R have been sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Q retires. His share is taken by P and R in the ratio of 2 : 1. New profit sharing ratio will be:

(A) 6 : 4

(B) 7 : 3

(C) 7 : 2

(D) 6 : 3

Answer: B

17. A, B and C share profits and losses of the firm equally. B retires from business and his share is purchased by A and C in the ratio of 2 : 3. New profit sharing ratio between A and C respectively would be : (C.S. Foundation, Dec. 2012)

(A) 01 : 01

(B) 02 : 02

(C) 07 : 08

(D) 03 : 05

Answer: C

18. P, Q and R have been sharing profits in the ratio of 8 : 5 : 3. P retires. Q takes $\frac{3}{16}$ th share from P and R takes $\frac{5}{16}$ th share from P. New profit sharing ratio will be :

(A) 1 : 1

(B) 10 : 6

(C) 9 : 7

(D) 5 : 3

Answer: A

19. A, B and C are equal partners. C retires. He surrenders $\frac{3}{5}$ th of his share in favour of A and $\frac{2}{5}$ th in favour of B. New ratio will be :

(A) 3 : 2

(B) 8 : 7

(C) 7 : 8

(D) 2 : 3

Answer: B

20. P, Q and R are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. Q retires and his share was taken up by P and R in the ratio 3 : 2. New profit sharing ratio will be :

(A) 16 : 29

(B) 29 : 16

(C) 3 : 2

(D) 2 : 3

Answer: B

21. L, P and G are three partners sharing profits in the ratio 15 : 9 : 8. G retires. L and P decided to share profits in equal ratio. Gaining ratio will be :

(A) 15 : 9

(B) 9 : 15

(C) 7 : 1

(D) 1 : 7

Answer: D

22. On 1st April, 2019 A, B and C were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2 respectively. On this date B retires. The new profit sharing ratio of A and C will be 3 : 2. Gaining ratio will be :

(A) 1 : 2

(B) 2 : 1

(C) 1 : 1

(D) 5 : 2



Answer: A

23. B, P and L sharing profits in the ratio 4:3:2. B retires, P and L decided to share profits in future in the ratio of 5 : 3. Gaining ratio will be :

- (A) 11 : 21
- (B) 21 : 11
- (C) 11 : 13
- (D) 13 : 11

Answer: B

24. P, Q and R were partners sharing profits in the ratio 2 : 2 : 1 .Q retires and the new profit sharing ratio of P and R will be 3 : 1. Gaining ratio will be :

- (A) 1 : 7
- (B) 2 : 1
- (C) 1 : 2
- (D) 7 : 1

Answer: D

25. A, B and C are equal partners in a firm. B retires and the remaining partners decide to share the profits of the new firm in the ratio of 5 : 4. Gaining ratio will be :

- (A) 1 : 1
- (B) 1 : 2
- (C) 2 : 1
- (D) 5 : 4

Answer: C

26. A, B and C are partners sharing profit or loss in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. B retires and after B's retirement A and C agreed to share profit or loss in the ratio of 3 : 2 in future. Their gaining ratio will be :

- (A) 3 : 1
- (B) 1 : 3
- (C) 3 : 7
- (D) None of the above

Answer: C

27. A, B and C are partners sharing profit or loss in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. C retires and after C's retirement A and B agreed to share profit or loss in the ratio of 4 : 3 in future. Their gaining ratio will be :

- (A) 3 : 2 W
- (B) 4 : 3
- (C) 3 : 4
- (D) 1 : 1

Answer: B

28. A, B and C are partners sharing profit or loss in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 4. A retires and after A's retirement B and C agreed to share profit or loss in the ratio of 3 : 4 in future. Their gaining ratio will be :

- (A) 2 : 3
- (B) 4 : 3
- (C) 3 : 4
- (D) 1 : 1

Answer: C

29. A, B and C were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. The capital balance are ₹50,000 for A, ₹70,000 for B, ₹35,000 for C. B decided to retire from the firm and balance in. reserve on the date was ₹25,000. If goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹30,000 and profit on revaluation was ₹7,500 then, what amount will be payable to B1

- (A) ₹70,820
- (B) ₹76,000
- (C) ₹75,000
- (D) ₹95,000



Answer: D

30. P, Q and R are sharing profits and losses equally. R retires and the goodwill is appearing in the books at ₹30,000. Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹1,50,000. Calculate the net amount to be credited to R's Capital A/c.

- (A) ₹60,000
- (B) ₹50,000
- (C) ₹40,000
- (D) ₹10,000

Answer: C

31. Ram, Krishna and Ganesh were sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Ram retires and Krishna and Ganesh share the future profits and losses equally. Goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹1,00,000. Calculate the amount of goodwill to be debited to Krishna's and Ganesh's Capital A/c.

- (A) ₹60,000 & ₹40,000
- (B) ₹20,000 & ₹30,000
- (C) ₹40,000 & ₹60,000
- (D) ₹30,000 & ₹20,000

Answer: B

32. A, B and C are partners with profit sharing ratio 4 : 3 : 2. B retires and goodwill was valued ₹1,08,000. If A & C share profits in 5 : 3, find out the goodwill shared by A and C in favour of B.

- (A) ₹22,500 and ₹13,500
- (B) ₹16,500 and ₹19,500
- (C) ₹67,500 and ₹40,500
- (D) ₹19,500 and ₹16,500

Answer: D

33. A, B and C are sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. B retires and on the day of B's retirement Goodwill is valued at ₹60,000. A and C decided to share future profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. Journal entry will be :

- (A) A's Capital A/c Dr. 18,000 C's Capital A/c Dr. 42,000 To B's Capital A/c 60,000
- (B) A's Capital A/c Dr. 6,000 C's Capital A/c Dr. 14,000 To B's Capital A/c 20,000
- (C) A's Capital A/c Dr. 36,000 C's Capital A/c Dr. 24,000 To B's Capital A/c 60,000
- (D) A's Capital A/c Dr. 12,000 C's Capital A/c Dr. 8,000 To B's Capital A/c 20,000

Answer: B

34. P, Q and R share profits in the ratio of 5:4:3. R retires and the new ratio is 5 : 3. If R is given ₹6,000 as goodwill, journal entry will be :

- (A) P's Capital A/c Dr. 1,000 Q's Capital A/c Dr. 5,000 To R's Capital A/c 6,000
- (B) P's Capital A/c Dr. 5,000 Q's Capital A/c Dr. 1,000 To R's Capital A/c 6,000
- (C) P's Capital A/c Dr. 3,750 Q's Capital A/c Dr. 2,250 To R's Capital A/c 6,000
- (D) P's Capital A/c Dr. 3,333 Q's Capital A/c Dr. 2,667 To R's Capital A/c 6,000

Answer: B

35. X, Y and Z were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2 : 1. X retired and the new profit sharing ratio between Y and Z will be 5 : 4. On X's retirement the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹54,000. Journal entry will be :

- (A) Y's Capital A/c Dr. 24,000 Z's Capital A/c Dr. 30,000 To X's Capital A/c 54,000
- (B) Y's Capital A/c Dr. 15,000 Z's Capital A/c Dr. 12,000 To X's Capital A/c 27,000
- (C) Y's Capital A/c Dr. 12,000 Z's Capital A/c Dr. 15,000 To X's Capital A/c 27,000
- (D) X's Capital A/c Dr. 27,000 To Y's Capital A/c 12,000 To Z's Capital A/c 15,000

Answer: C

36. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 4 : 5. B retires and the goodwill of the firm is valued at ₹42,000. A and C decide to share profits in the ratio of 3 : 4. Journal entry will be :

- (A) A's Capital A/c Dr. 6,000 C's Capital A/c Dr. 8,000 To B's Capital A/c 14,000
- (B) A's Capital A/c Dr. 7,500 C's Capital A/c Dr. 6,500 To B's Capital A/c 14,000
- (C) A's Capital A/c Dr. 22,500 C's Capital A/c Dr. 19,500 To B's Capital A/c 42,000
- (D) B's Capital A/c Dr. 14,000 To A's Capital A/c 7,500 To C's Capital A/c 6,500



Answer: B

37. P, Q and R were partners sharing profits in the ratio 5 : 3 : 2 respectively. P retires from the firm and Q and R decide to share future profits equally. Goodwill is valued at ₹50,000. Adjustment entry for goodwill will be :

- (A) Q's Capital A/c Dr. 15,000 R's Capital A/c Dr. 10,000 To P's Capital A/c 25,000
- (B) Q's Capital A/c Dr. 20,000 R's Capital A/c To Dr. 30,000 T's Capital A/c 50,000
- (C) Q's Capital A/c Dr. 12,500 R's Capital A/c Dr. 12,500 To P's Capital A/c 25,000
- (D) Q's Capital A/c Dr. 10,000 R's Capital A/c Dr. 15,000 To P's Capital A/c 25,000

Answer: D

38. X, Y and Z are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 5. Goodwill already appearing in their books at a value of ₹60,000. X retires and Y and Z decided to share future profits equally. Journal entry will be :

- (A) F s Capital A/c To A's Capital A/c Dr. 12,000 12,000
- (B) Fs Capital A/c To/Fs Capital A/c Dr. 60,000 60,000
- (C) Xs Capital A/c Dr. 2,400 Fs Capital A/c Dr. 3,600 Z's Capital A/c To Goodwill A/c Dr. 6,000 12,000
- (D) Xs Capital A/c Dr. 12,000 Fs Capital A/c Dr. 18,000 Z's Capital A/c Dr. 30,000

Answer: D

39. A, B and C are partners in a firm sharing profit/loss in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. On March 31, 2019, C died. Accounts are closed on Dec., 31 every year. The sales for the year 2018 was ₹6,00,000 and the profits were 60,000. The sales for the period from Jan. 1, 2019 to March 31, 2019 were 2,00,000. The share of deceased partner in the current year's profits on the basis of sales is :

- (A) ₹20,000
- (B) ₹8,000
- (C) ₹3,000
- (D) ₹4,000

Answer: D

40. A, B and C were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. Books are closed on 31st March every year. C dies on 5th November, 2018. Under the partnership deed, the executors of the deceased partner are entitled to his share of profit to the date of death, calculated on the basis of last year's profit. Profit for the year ended 31st March, 2018 was ₹2,40,000. C's share of profit will be :

- (A) ₹28,000
- (B) ₹32,000
- (C) ₹28,800
- (D) ₹48,000

Answer: C

41. P, Q and R were partners sharing profits in the ratio of their Capital 'contribution which were ₹6,00,000; ₹4,00,000 and ₹5,00,000 respectively. Their books are closed on 31st March every year. P dies on 24th August, 2018. Under the partnership deed, deceased partner is entitled to his share of profit/loss to the date of death based on the average profits of preceding three years. Profits were 2015 ₹50,000; 2016 ₹1,20,000 (Loss); 2017 ₹30,000 and 2018 ₹60,000. P's share of profit/loss will be :

- (A) ₹3,200
- (B) ₹6,400
- (C) ₹12,000
- (D) ₹4,800

Answer: D

Dissolution of a Partnership Firm Class 12 Accountancy MCQs

Select the Best Alternate and tally your Answer: with the Answers given at the end of the book:



1. In which condition a partnership firm is deemed to be dissolved?

- (A) On a partner's admission
- (B) On retirement of a partner
- (C) On expiry of the period of partnership
- (D) On loss in partnership

Answer: C

2. Court can make an order to dissolve the firm when :

- (A) Some partner has become fully mad
- (B) Partnership deed is fully followed
- (C) Continued future profits are expected
- (D) Firm is running legal business

Answer: A

3. On dissolution of a firm, realisation account is debited with

- (A) All assets to be realised
- (B) All outside liabilities of the firm
- (C) Cash received on sale of assets
- (D) Any asset taken over by one of the partners

Answer: A

4. On dissolution of a firm, out of the proceeds received from the sale of assets will be paid first of all

- (A) Partner's Capital
- (B) Partner's Loan to Firm
- (C) Partner's additional capital
- (D) Outside Creditors

Answer: D

5. At the time of dissolution of firm, "Loan of partners" (Loans given by partners to the firm) is paid out of the amount realised on sale of assets :

- (A) After making the payment of loans given by third party
- (B) After making the payment of balance of Capital Accounts of partners
- (C) After making the payment of above (A) and (B)
- (D) Before the payment of loans given by third party

Answer: A

6. At the time of dissolution of firm, at which stage the balance of partner's capital accounts is paid?

- (A) After making the payment to third party's loans
- (B) Before making the payment of partners in respect of their loans
- (C) After making the payment to third party for their loans as well as partners loans
- (D) None of the above.

Answer: C

7. On firm's dissolution, which one of the following account should be prepared at the last?

- (A) Realisation Account
- (B) Partner's Capital Accounts
- (C) Cash Account
- (D) Partner's Loan Account

Answer: C

8. In the event of dissolution of a partnership firm, the provision for doubtful debts is transferred to :

- (A) Realisation Account
- (B) Partners Capital Accounts
- (C) Sundry Debtors Account
- (D) None of the above

Answer: A

9. On dissolution, if a partner undertakes to make payment of a liability of the firm is debited)

- (A) Profit & Loss Account
- (B) Realisation Account



- (C) Partner's Capital Account
- (D) Cash Account

Answer: B

10. Unrecorded liability, when paid on dissolution of a firm is debited to :

- (A) Partner's Capital A/cs
- (B) Realisation A/c
- (C) Liabilities A/c
- (D) Asset A/c

Answer: B

11. On dissolution of a partnership firm, profit or loss on realisation is distributed among the partners

- (A) In capital ratio
- (B) In Profit sharing ratio
- (C) Equally
- (D) None of the above

Answer: B

12. On dissolution of the firm, amount received from sale of unrecorded asset is credited to :

- (A) Partner's Capital Accounts
- (B) Profit and Loss Account
- (C) Realisation Account
- (D) Cash Account

Answer: C

13. Realisation A/c is a :

- (A) Nominal A/c
- (B) Real A/c
- (C) Personal A/c
- (D) Real A/c as well as Personal A/c

Answer: A

14. In the event of dissolution of firm, the partner's personal assets are first used for payment of the :

- (A) Firm's liabilities
- (B) The personal liabilities
- (C) None of the two
- (D) Any of the two

Answer: B

15. A partnership firm is compulsorily dissolved :

- (A) When the business of the firm is declared illegal
- (B) When a partner of the firm dies
- (C) When a partner of the firm becomes insolvent
- (D) When a partner transfers his share to some other person without the consent of other partners

Answer: A

16. At the time of firm's dissolution, Balance of General Reserve shown in the Balance Sheet is credited to :

- (A) Realisation Account
- (B) Creditor's Account
- (C) Partner's Capital Account
- (D) Profit & Loss Account

Answer: C

17. On dissolution, goodwill account is transferred to

- (A) In the Capital Accounts of Partners
- (B) On the credit of Cash Account
- (C) On the Debit of Realisation Account
- (D) On the Credit of Realisation Account

Answer: C

18. At the time of dissolution of partnership firm, fictitious assets are transferred to :



- (A) Capital Accounts of Partners
- (B) Realisation Account
- (C) Cash Account
- (D) Partners' Loan Account

Answer: A

19. At time of dissolution of partnership firm, the balance of profit and loss account shown in the assets side of Balance sheet of the firm is transferred to:

- (A) Realisation Account
- (B) Cash Account
- (C) Capital Accounts of partners
- (D) Loan Accounts of partners

Answer: C

20. At the time of dissolution of partnership firm, the amount of 'Bills Payable' shown in the liability side of Balance Sheet is transferred to :

- (A) Capital Accounts of Partners
- (B) Realisation Account
- (C) Cash Account
- (D) Loan Account of Partners

Answer: B

21. On dissolution, the final balance of capital accounts are transferred to :

- (A) Realisation Account
- (B) Cash Account
- (C) Profit & Loss Account
- (D) Loan Accounts of Partners

Answer: B

22. Change in the existing agreement between the partners is called :

- (A) Dissolution of Firm
- (B) Dissolution of Partnership
- (C) Dissolution of Business
- (D) All of the Above

Answer: B

23. On dissolution, the balance of 'Profit & Loss Account' appearing on the assets side of a Balance Sheet is transferred to :

- (A) On the debit of Realisation Account
- (B) On the credit of Realisation Account
- (C) On the debit of Partner's Capital Accounts
- (D) On the credit of Partner's Capital Accounts

Answer: C

24. On dissolution of a firm, a partner paid ₹700 for firm's realisation expenses. Which account will be debited?

- (A) Cash Account
- (B) Realisation Account
- (C) Capital Account of the Partner
- (D) Profit & Loss A/c

Answer: B

25. On taking responsibility of payment of realisation expenses by a partner, the account credited will be :

- (A) Realisation Account
- (B) Cash Account
- (C) Capital Account of the Partner
- (D) None of the Above

Answer: C



26. On dissolution of firm, loss calculate in realisation account is debited/credited to which account?

- (A) Cash Account (Credit)
- (B) Partners' Capital Accounts (Debit)
- (C) Partners' Capital Accounts (Credit)
- (D) Realisation Account (Debit)

Answer: B

27. Profit or loss of realisation account is transferred to :

- (A) Profit & Loss Account
- (B) Capital Accounts of Partners
- (C) Balance Sheet
- (D) None of the Above

Answer: B

28. Which of the following is transferred to Realisation Account:

- (A) Balance of Cash Account
- (B) Balance of Profit & Loss Account
- (C) Amount realised on sale of assets
- (D) Reserves

Answer: C

29. Which of the following is not transferred to Realisation Account:

- (A) Balance of Cash Account
- (B) Balance of Reserves
- (C) Balance of Profit & Loss Account
- (D) All of the Above

Answer: D

30. On taking responsibility of payment of a liability of ₹50,000 by a partner, the account credited will be :

- (A) Realisation Account
- (B) Cash Account
- (C) Capital Account of the Partner
- (D) Liability Account

Answer: C

31. Cash balance shown in the Balance Sheet is shown on dissolution of firm in :

- (A) Realisation Account
- (B) Cash Account
- (C) Capital Account
- (D) None of the Account

Answer: B

32. On firm's dissolution, on realisation of goodwill (which was shown in Balance Sheet) will be credited to :

- (A) Cash A/c
- (B) Realisation A/c
- (C) Profit & Loss A/c
- (D) None of the A/c

Answer: B

33. On dissolution of a firm, its Balance Sheet revealed total creditors ₹50,000; Total Capital ₹48,000; Cash Balance ₹3,000. Its assets were realised at 12% less. Loss on realisation will be :

- (A) ₹6,000
- (B) ₹11,760
- (C) ₹11,400
- (D) ₹3,600

Answer: C

34. On firm's dissolution, when a partner voluntarily gives his personal asset to firms' creditor as payment, the account credited will be :

- (A) Realisation A/c



- (B) Partner's Capital A/c
- (C) Cash A/c
- (D) None of the A/c

Answer: B

35. On dissolution, when a partner takes over an unrecorded asset, is credited :

- (A) Capital Account of the Partner
- (B) Cash Account
- (C) Asset Account
- (D) Realisation Account

Answer: D

36. On dissolution, when a partner takes over an asset is debited

- (A) Realisation Account
- (B) Partner's Capital Account
- (C) Cash Account
- (D) Asset Account

Answer: B

37. In case of dissolution, assets are transferred to Realisation Account:

- (A) At Book Value
- (B) At Market Value
- (C) Cost or Market Value, whichever is lower
- (D) None of the Above

Answer: A

38. On dissolution, the balance of a partner's capital account appearing on the assets side of a balance sheet is transferred to :

- (A) On the Debit of Realisation Account
- (B) On the Credit of Realisation Account
- (C) On the Debit of Partner's Capital Account
- (D) On the Credit of Cash Account

Answer: C

39. On dissolution, partner's loan is transferred to :

- (A) Partner's Capital Account
- (B) Realisation Account
- (C) Partner's Loan Account
- (D) Revaluation Account

Answer: C

40. Sundry Creditors amounted to ₹8,000. These were paid at a discount of 5%. Realisation account will be debited by

- (A) ₹8,000
- (B) ₹7,600
- (C) ₹400
- (D) ₹8,400

Answer: B

41. There was an Unrecorded asset of ₹2,000 which was taken over by a partner at ₹1,500. Partner's Capital Account will be debited by

- (A) ₹2,000
- (B) ₹1,500
- (C) ₹500
- (D) ₹3,500

Answer: B

42. On dissolution of a firm, an unrecorded furniture of the value of ₹5,000 was taken up by a partner for ₹4,300. Which Account will be credited and by how much amount? :

- (A) Cash Account by ₹4,300



- (B) Realisation Account by ₹700
- (C) Partner's Capital Account by ₹5,000
- (D) Realisation Account by ₹4,300

Answer: D

43. On the basis of following data, final payment to a partner on firm's dissolution ' will be made : Debit balance of Capital Account ₹14,000; Share of his profit on realisation ₹43,000; Firm's asset taken over by him for ₹17,000.

- (A) ₹31,000
- (B) ₹29,000
- (C) ₹12,000
- (D) ₹60,000

Answer: C

44. On payment of expenses of dissolution, account will be debited :

- (A) Realisation Account
- (B) Cash Account
- (C) Profit & Loss Account
- (D) None of the Above

Answer: A

45. An unrecorded asset was valued at ₹1,00,000. On firm's dissolution, it was sold for 52%. Realisation account will be credited with :

- (A) ₹52,000
- (B) ₹48,000
- (C) ₹1,00,000
- (D) None of the Above

Answer: A

46. On firm's dissolution, a partner undertook firm's creditors at ? 17,000. In this case the account will be credited :

- (A) Creditors A/c
- (B) Cash A/c
- (C) Realisation A/c
- (D) Partner's Capital A/c

Answer: D

47. On dissolution, losses are first of all met:

- (A) Out of Capital
- (B) Out of Profits
- (C) Out of private assets of partners
- (D) Out of loan from Bank

Answer: B

48. is prepared at the time of dissolution :

- (A) Revaluation Account
- (B) Profit & Loss Account
- (C) Profit and Loss Appropriation Account
- (D) Realisation Account

Answer: D

49. While transferring assets to realisation account is omitted to be transferred :

- (A) Patents
- (B) Goodwill
- (C) Cash
- (D) Investments

Answer: C

50. If total assets are ₹2,00,000; total liabilities are ₹40,000; amount realised on sale of assets is ₹1,75,000 and realisation expenses are ₹3,000, the profit or loss on realisation will be :



- (A) Profit ₹12,000
- (B) Loss ₹68,000
- (C) Loss ₹28,000
- (D) Loss ₹25,000

Answer: C

51. On dissolution of a firm, debtors were ₹17,000. Of these ₹500 became bad and the rest realised 60%. Which account will be debited and by how much amount?

- (A) Realisation Account by ₹16,500
- (B) Profit & Loss Account by ₹500
- (C) Cash Account by ₹9,900
- (D) Debtors Account by ₹7,100

Answer: C

52. In the Balance Sheet Total Debtors appear at ₹50,000 and Provision for Doubtful Debts appear at ₹1,500. How much amount will be realised from Debtors, if bad debts amount to ₹10,000 and remaining debtors are realised at a discount of 5%

- (A) ₹38,000
- (B) ₹36,500
- (C) ₹36,575
- (D) ₹39,500

Answer: A

53. How much amount will be paid to Creditors for ₹25,000 if ₹5,000 of the creditors are not to be paid and the remaining creditors agreed to accept 5% less amount?

- (A) ₹18,750
- (B) ₹19,000
- (C) ₹19,750
- (D) ₹20,000

Answer: B

54. P, a partner, is to bear all expenses of realisation for which he is to be paid ₹2,000. P had to pay realisation expenses of ₹2,500. How much amount will be debited to Realisation Account?

- (A) ₹500
- (B) ₹2,500
- (C) ₹4,500
- (D) ₹2,000

Answer: D

55. How much amount will be paid to A, if his opening capital is ₹2,00,000 and his share of realisation profit amounts to ₹10,000 and he has taken over assets valuing ₹25,000 from the firm?

- (A) ₹2,35,000
- (B) ₹1,65,000
- (C) ₹2,15,000
- (D) ₹1,85,000

Answer: D

56. Investments valued ₹2,00,000 were not shown in the books. One of the creditors took over these investments in full satisfaction of his debt of ₹2,20,000. How much amount will be deducted from creditors?

- (A) ₹20,000
- (B) ₹2,20,000
- (C) ₹4,20,000
- (D) ₹2,00,000

Answer: B

57. If creditors are ₹25,000, capital is ₹1,50,000 and cash balance is ₹10,000, what will be the amount of sundry assets?

- (A) ₹1,75,000
- (B) ₹1,85,000



- (C) ₹1,65,000
- (D) ₹1,40,000

Answer: C

58. If opening capitals of partners are A ₹3,00,000, B ₹2,00,000 and C ₹1,00,000 and their drawings during the year are A ₹50,000, B ₹40,000 and C ₹30,000 and creditors are ₹60,000, what will be the amount of assets of the firm?

- (A) ₹5,40,000
- (B) ₹4,20,000
- (C) ₹4,80,000
- (D) ₹6,60,000

Answer: A

59. If total assets of a firm are ₹12,00,000 and total liabilities are ₹2,40,000, what will be the capitals of P, Q and R if they share profits in the ratio of their capitals and profit sharing ratio is 1 : 2 : 3 :

- (A) P ₹4,80,000; Q ₹3,20,000; R ₹1,60,000
- (B) P ₹1,60,000; Q ₹3,20,000; R ₹4,80,000
- (C) P ₹2,00,000; Q ₹4,00,000; R ₹6,00,000
- (D) P ₹6,00,000; Q ₹4,00,000; R ₹2,00,000

Answer: B

60. On dissolution of a firm, a partner's capital account has a credit balance of ₹42,000. His share of profit in realisation account is ₹9,000. He has paid firm's realisation expenses ₹3,000. He will finally get a payment of:

- (A) ₹39,000
- (B) ₹42,000
- (C) ₹54,000
- (D) ₹48,000

Answer: C

61. On dissolution of a firm, a partner took over ₹17,000 investments for ₹14,000. Which one of the following account will be debited/credited with how much amount?

- (A) Partner's Capital Account Debit with ₹14,000
- (B) Partner's Capital Account Credit with ₹17,000
- (C) Realisation Account Credit with ₹17,000
- (D) Realisation Account Credit with ₹3,000

Answer: A

62. On dissolution of firm, which item is debited to the realisation account?:

- (A) Realisation expenses paid by partner
- (B) Balance of reserve fund
- (C) Amount of unrecorded asset
- (D) Creditor's balance shown in the Balance Sheet

Answer: A

63. At the time of dissolution of a firm, Creditors are ₹70,000; Partners' capital is ₹1,20,000; Cash Balance is ₹10,000. Other assets realised ₹1,50,000. Profit/Loss in the realisation account will be :

- (A) ₹60,000 (Loss)
- (B) ₹80,000 (Profit)
- (C) ₹40,000 (Loss)
- (D) ₹30,000 (Loss)

Answer: D

64. On dissolution of a firm, debtors ₹17,000 were shown in the Balance Sheet. Out of this ₹2,000 became bad. One debtor became insolvent. 70% were recovered from him out of ₹5,000. Full amount was recovered from the balance debtors. On account of this item, loss in realisation account will be :

- (A) ₹5,100
- (B) ₹1,500
- (C) ₹3,500



(D) ₹2,000

Answer: C

65. X, Y and Z are partners in a firm in the ratio of 4 : 3 : 2. On firm's dissolution, firm's total assets are ₹70,000, creditors are ₹15,000. Realisation expenses are ₹2,100. Assets realised 15% more than the book-value. Creditors were . paid 2% more. For profit/loss on realisation, Fs capital account will be debited/credited with :

(A) Credit ₹8,100

(B) Credit ₹2,700

(C) Debit ₹2,700

(D) Debit ₹2,400

Answer: B

66. On dissolution of a firm, firm's Balance Sheet total is ₹77,000. On the assets side of the Balance Sheet items were shown preliminary expenses ₹2,000; Profit & Loss Account (Debit) Balance ₹4,000 and Cash Balance ₹1,800. Loss on realisation was ₹6,300. Total assets (including cash balance) realised will be :

(A) ₹69,200

(B) ₹71,000

(C) ₹64,700

(D) ₹62,900

Answer: C

67. On dissolution of a firm, partners' capital accounts balance was ₹63,000; creditors balance was ₹12,000 and profit & loss account debit balance was ₹6,000. Profit on realisation of assets was ₹7,800. Total amount realised from assets was:

(A) ₹81,000

(B) ₹76,800

(C) ₹70,800

(D) ₹None

Answer: B

68. On dissolution of a firm, a partner took-over the investments of ₹15,000 at ₹19,000. By how much amount the Realisation Account will be credited?

(A) ₹4,000

(B) ₹19,000

(C) Nil

(D) ₹23,000

Answer: B

69. Anu, Bina and Charan are partners. The firm had given a loan of ₹20,000 to Bina. On the event of dissolution, the loan will be settled by : (C.B.S.E. Sample Paper, 2015)

(A) Transferring it to debit side of Realization Account.

(B) Transferring it to credit side of Realization Account.

(C) Transferring it to debit side of Bina's Capital Account.

(D) Bina paying Anu and Charan privately.

Answer: C



70. On dissolution, if a partner undertakes to make payment of a liability of the firm is debited
Realization A/c

71. In the event of dissolution of a partnership firm, the provision for doubtful debts is transferred to
Realization A/c

72. At the time of dissolution of firm, at which stage the balance of partner's capital accounts is paid?
After making the payment to third party for their loans as well as partner's loans.



73. Court can make an order to dissolve the firm when



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ACCOUNTING FOR NOT FOR PROFIT ORGANISATIONS

One Mark Questions

1. The main object of non-profit organization is — (A) To earn the Profit (B) To Serve the Society (C) To Prepare Profit & Loss A/c (D) All the above
2. Subscription received by an organization is— (A) Capital Receipt (B) Revenue Receipt (C) Both 'A' and 'B' (D) None of the above
3. Entrance fees received by a Club is treated as— (A) Revenue Receipt (B) Capital Receipt (C) Revenue Expenditure (D) None of these
4. Receipts and Payments A/c is a summary of— (A) All Capital Receipts and Payments (B) All Revenue Receipts and Payments (C) All Revenue and Capital Receipts and Payments (D) None of the above
5. Subscription received during the year Rs. 50,000; Subscriptions outstanding at the end of the year Rs. 8,000; Subscription outstanding at the beginning of the year Rs. 6,000. Net Income from subscription will be— (A) Rs. 48,000 (B) Rs. 64,000 (C) Rs. 52,000 (D) Rs. 36,000
6. Subscription received during the year Rs. 1,80,000; Subscriptions outstanding at the end of the year Rs. 20,000; Subscriptions received in advance at the end of the year Rs. 10,000. The amount of subscription to be credited to Income and Expenditure Account will be — (A) Rs. 2,10,000 (B) Rs. 1,90,000 (C) Rs. 1,70,000 (D) Rs. 2,00,000
7. In case specific fund is maintained, the expenses exceeding the amount of the funds, should be recorded on— (A) Liabilities side of the Balance Sheet (B) Debit side of the Income and Expenditure Account (C) Credit side of the Income and Expenditure Account (D) Assets side of the Balance Sheet
8. All receipts from sale of consumable items are treated as— (A) Capital Receipts (B) Revenue Receipts (C) Both 'A' and 'B' (D) None of these
9. Subscriptions received in cash during the year Rs. 5,000, amount Received in advance for the next year is Rs. 300. Amount outstanding for current year was Rs. 400. The amount to be credited to the Income and Expenditure Account is— (A) Rs. 4,000 (B) Rs. 5,100 (C) Rs. 4,200 (D) Rs. 4,600
10. If income is Rs. 16,000 and 'deficit' debited to capital fund is Rs. 4,300, then expenditure (A) Rs. 16,000 (B) Rs. 4,300 (C) Rs. 20,300 (D) None of these
10. Balance of Income and Expenditure Account shows— (A) Cash in hand (B) Capital Fund (C) Net Profit (D) Excess of Income over Expenditure or vice-versa

11. Property received as a result of the will of the deceased person is Called

(A) Legacy (B) Honorarium (C) Donation (D) Subscription

12. Legacies should be treated as —

(A) A Liability (B) A Revenue Receipts (C) An Income (D) None of these

13. Life membership fees received by Club is shown in—

(A) Income and Expenditure A/c (B) Balance Sheet

(C) Receipts and Payments A/c (D) None of these

14. For non-trading organisation honorarium is—

(A) A Capital Expenditure (B) A Revenue Expenditure

(C) An Income (D) None of these

15. Receipts & Payments A/c is a—

(A) Personal A/c (B) Real A/c (C) Nominal A/c (D) None of these

16. Income & Expenditure A/c is a—

(A) Personal A/c (B) Real A/c (C) Nominal A/c (D) None of these

17. Which of the following is not a not-for-profit organisation—

(A) College (B) Sports Club (C) Maruti Udyog (D) Hospital

18. Income and Expenditure Account is prepared—

(A) By Business Organisation (B) By Industrial Organisation

(C) By Not-for-profit Organisation (D) By all Organisations

19. Receipts and Payments Account usually indicates—

(A) Surplus (B) Capital Fund (C) Debit Balance (D) Credit Balance

20. Income and Expenditure Account generally indicates—

(A) Surplus/Deficit (B) Cash Balance

(C) Capital Fund (D) Net Profit/Loss

True/False

Q1. Income is shown on the debit side of Income and expenditure Account.

Q2. Income and Expenditure Account is a real account.

Q3. Only revenue items are recorded in the Income and Expenditure Account.

Q4. Expenses incurred on annual whitewashing of building is revenue expenditure.

Q5. Scholarships granted to students out of funds provided by Government will be Expenditure over incomes.

Fill in the Blanks

Q1. The regular source of income of a club is

Q2. The sale of old newspapers is of..... nature.

Q3. Not for Profit Organisation is a Legal entity.

Q4. Income and Expenditure Account shows the amount of subscription for the

Irrespective of the fact whether it is received or not.

Q5. An NPO does not have like proprietorship, partnership and joint stock company.

¾ MARKS QUESTIONS

Q1

Rs.

Subscription received during 2018-2019

50,000

Subscription outstanding on 31-3-2019

8,000

Subscription outstanding on 01-04-2018

6,000

Calculate the amount of subscription to be credited to Income & Expenditure a/c for the yr. 2018-2019.

Q 2 Ascertain the amount of salary chargeable to Income & Expenditure A/c for 2019-2020

	Rs.
Total salaries paid in 2019-2020	10,200
Prepaid salaries on 31-3-20019	1,200
Prepaid salaries on 31-3-2020	600
Outstanding salaries on 31-3-2019	900
Outstanding salaries on 31-3-2020	750

Q3 How would you deal with the following items in the Balance sheet of a NPO?

	Rs.
1. Donations received for Auditorium construction (Expected total cost of the auditorium Rs.40,00,000)	25,00,000
2. Expenditure on construction of Auditorium	21,00,000
3. Receipts from Charity show	10,000
4. Charity show expenses	11,000
5. Prize Fund	25,000
6. 6% Prize fund Investment	25,000
7. Donation for Prize Fund	5,000
8. Prizes awarded	6,000

Q 4. Stock of Cricket equipments on 1.1.2019	1,000
Stock of Cricket equipments on 31.12.2019	1,500
Cricket equipments purchased during the year	4,150

Q5.

Calculate the sports material to be debited to Income & Expenditure A/c for the year ended 31-3-2007 on the basis of the following information:

Particulars	1.4.2019 (Rs.)	31.3.2020 (Rs.)
Stock of sports material	7,500	6,400
Creditors for sports material	2,000	2,600

Amount paid for sports material during the year was Rs.19,000

Comprehensive Problems:

Q 6:

From the following particulars of M/s. Jalaram Charity Hospital, prepare Income & Expenditure A/c and the Balance Sheet as on 31st March 2019.

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To Cash in hand 1.4.2018	7,130	By Medicines	30,590
To Subscriptions	47,996	By Doctor's Honorarium	9,000
To Donations	14,500	By salaries	27,500
To Interest on Bank Fixed Deposit @ 7% p.a. for full year	7,000	By Petty expenses	461
		By Equipments	15,000
To charity show proceeds	10,450	By charity show expenses	750
		By Cash in hand 31.3.2019	3,775
	87,076		87,076

Additional information:	1.4.2018Rs.	31.3.2019Rs.
Subscription due	240	280
Subscription received in advance	64	100
Stock of medicines	8810	9740
Estimated value of equipment	21200	31600
Building (Cost less depreciation)	40000	38000

Q 7:

Prepare Income & Expenditure A/c & Balance Sheet of Leo Club Mumbai for the yr. ended 31st Dec. 2019 from the following:

Receipts & Payments A/c
(for the year ended 31st December, 2019)

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
Cash in hand b/d	4500	Salaries (11 months)	1100
Subscriptions: 2018 – 100 2019- 2400 2020 - 200	2700	Tournament exp.	1600
		Investments	1000
		Furniture	400
Sale of old furniture (Costing Rs.200)	140	Stationery	1200
Tournament Receipts	2000	Sports expenses	15000
Sports Fund	10000	Misc. expenses	200
Donations for Sports	3000	Rent paid up-to Feb. 2020	1400
		Cash in hand	440
	22340		22340

The club has 300 members each paying an annual subscription of Rs.10. Rs.70 are still outstanding for the year 2018. In 2018, 10 members had paid their subscription for 2019 in advance. Stock of stationery in 2018 was Rs.100 & in 2019 Rs.140.

On 1-1-2019, club owned Land & Building valued at Rs.20,000& furniture of Rs.1300. Interest accrued on investment @6% p.a. for 3 months.

Q 8 On the basis of the information given below, calculate the amount of stationery debited to income and Expenditure account of Raman Health Club for the year ended 31st March 2020:

Particulars	1 st April 2019 Rs	31 st March 2020 Rs
Stock of Stationery	80,000	60,000
Creditors for Stationery	90,000	1,10,000

Stationery purchased during the year ended 31st March 2020 Rs 4,70,000

Outstanding Subscription or Subscription Receivable	92,000	1,26,000
Advance Subscriptions	60,000	80,000

Subscription received during the year ended 31st March 2020 Rs 6,40,000

Q 9. Calculate the amount of subscriptions outstanding from the following information for the year ending 2018-19:

A club has 375 members each paying an annual subscription of Rs.1,000. Subscriptions outstanding on 31st March 2018 60,000

Subscriptions received in advance on 31st March 2019 45,000
Subscription received in advance on 31st March 2018 18,000

The Receipt and Payment Account showed a sum of Rs.3,97,500 received as subscriptions.

Q. 10 Following is the Receipt and Payment Account of You Bee Club for the year ended 31st December, 2019:

Receipts	Rs.	Payments	Rs.
To Balance b/d	15,000	By Salaries	16,000
To Subscriptions:		By Office Expenses	3,500
2018	6,000	By Sports Equipment	34,000
2019	35,000	By Telephone Charges	2,400
To Donations	5,000	By Electricity Charges	3,200
To Entrance Fees	8,000	By Travelling Expenses	6,500
		By Balance c/d	3,400
	69,000		69,000

Additional Information:

- (a) Outstanding Salaries Rs. 4,000.
- (b) Outstanding Subscription for 2019 Rs. 5,500.
- (c) Depreciate Sports Equipment by 25%.

Prepare Income and Expenditure Account of the Club from the above particulars.

Q 11 Following is the Receipts and Payments Account of Star Club for the year ended 31st March 2013:

Receipts	Amount Rs.	Payments	Amount Rs.
Balance b/d	4,400	Salaries	18,200
Subscriptions	46,100	Rent	15,000
Interest	2,500	Printing and Stationery	7,300
Tournament Fund	12,000	Expenses on Charity Show	16,100
Donation	6,000	Tournament Expenses	7,500
Donation for Building	20,000	Investments Purchased	10,000
Receipt from advertisement in the year book	5,200	Furniture	6,000
		Balance c/d	16,100
	96,200		96,200

Subscriptions outstanding on 31st March 2012 were Rs. 4,500 and Investments valued Rs. 15,000. Prepare Income and Expenditure A/c for the year ended 31st March, 2013 depreciation furniture by 10%.

PARTNERSHIP FUNDAMENTALS:CHANGE IN PROFIT SHARING RATIO , VALUATION OF GOODWILL.

Questions carrying 1mark each

1	State any two occasions when reconstitution of a partnership firm takes place.	1
2	The partnership deed is silent on payment of salary to partners. Amita a partner claim that she manages the business, she should get monthly salary of rupees 10,000. Is she entitled for the salary?give reason.	1
3	Why is value of goodwill ascertained when a firm is reconstituted.	1
4	A partnership deed provides for interest on capital but there was loss instead of profit during the year 2019- 2020. At what rate will be the interest on capital be allowed.	1
5	What are super profits?	1
6.	X, Y and Z are sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2. With effect from 1 st April,2015 they decide to share the future profits and losses in the ratio of 5:2:3. Calculate each partners' gain or sacrifice due to change in the ratio.	1
7	Chander and Suman are partners in a firm. Without a partnership deed. Chander's capital is Rs. 10000 and Suman's capital is Rs. 14000. Chander has advanced the loan of Rs. 5000 and claims interest @ 12% p.a. on it. State with reason whether his claim is valid or not.	1
8	Give two circumstances under which fixed capital of the partner may change.	1
9	Interest on capital will be paid to the partners if provided for in the partnership deed but only out of a) Profit b) Reserves c) Accumulated profits d) Goodwill	1
10	A group of 40 people wants to form a partnership firm. They want your advice regarding the the maximum number of persons that can be there in the partnership firm and the name of the act under whose provision it is given.	1
11	In the absence of a partnership deed, what is the the ratio in which the profits of a firm are divided among the partners?	1
12	X and Y shared profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. With effect from 1 st April,2015 they agreed to share profits equally. The goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 60000. The necessary single adjustment entry will be (a) Dr. Y and Cr X with Rs. 6000 (b) Dr. X and Cr Y with Rs. 6000 (c) Dr X and Cr. Y with Rs. 600 (d) Dr. Y and Cr X with Rs. 600	1
13	A, B C were in the partnership sharing profit in the ratio of 4: 3 :1. The partners agreed-to share future profits in the ratio of 5:4:3. Calculate each partners gain or sacrifice due to change in ratio.	1
14	The average profits of a firm is rupees 48000. The total assets of the firm are valued at Rs 800000. Value of other liabilities is rupees 500000. Average rate of return in the same business is 12%. Calculate goodwill from capitalisation of average profit method.	1
	Interest on partners drawing under fluctuating capital account is debited to	1
15	(a) Partners capital account (b) Profit and loss account (c) Drawing account (d) None of these	

Questions carrying 3-4 marks each

1	<p>P, Q and R are partners in a firm. Their capital accounts stood at Rs.30,000, Rs.15,000 and Rs.15,000 respectively on 1stApril,2015.</p> <p>As per the provision of the deed: (1) R was to be allowed a remuneration of Rs.3,000 per annum, (2) Interest @5% p.a. was to be provided on capital and Profits were to be divided in the ratio of 2:2:1. Ignoring the above terms, net profit of Rs.18,000 for the year ended 31stMarch,2016 was divided among the three partners equally.</p> <p>Pass an adjustment entry to rectify the error. Show the working clearly</p>	4
2	<p>Mona, Nisha and Priyanka were partners sharing profits and losses equally. Their respective capitals wereRs.30,000, Rs.20,000 andRs.10,000. After closing the accounts for the year 2019 it was discovered that the interest on capital at the rate 6% p.a. was omitted before distributing the profits. Instead of changing the audited balance sheet it was decided to pass a single adjusting entry in the beginning of the year, so that the accounts of the previous years can be rectified. Pass the journal entry and show the working notes</p>	3
3	<p>Ram, Shyam, Ghanshyam and Radheshyam are partners sharing profits and losses on the ratio of 4:3:3:2. Their respective <u>fixed capitals</u> on 31st March, 2016 were Rs. 1,20,000. 1,80,000,2,40,000 and Rs. 1,80,000 respectively. After preparing the final accounts for the year ended 31st March, 2016, it was discovered that interest on capital @ 12% per annum was not allowed and interest on drawings amounting to Rs.. 4,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 2,400 respectively was also not charged.Pass the necessary adjustment journal entry showing your working clearly.</p>	4
4.	<p>Ravi and Mohan were partner in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7:5. Their respective fixed capitals were Ravi Rs. 10,00,000 and Mohan Rs. 7,00,000. The partnership deed provided for the following:-</p> <p>(i) Interest on capital @ 12% p.a.</p> <p>(ii) Ravi's salary Rs. 6000 per month and Mohan's salary Rs. 60000 per year. The profit for the year ended 31-03-2016 was Rs. 5,04,000 which was distributed equally without providing for the above. Pass an adjustment entry.</p>	4
5	<p>Sharma and Gupta decided to start a partnership firm to manufacture low cost jute bags as plastic bags were creating many environmental problems. They contributed capitals of 1,00,000 and 50,000 on 1st April, 2015 for this. Sharma expressed his willingness to admit Shakti as a partner without capital, who is specially abled but a very creative and intelligent friend of his. Gupta agreed to this. The terms of partnership were as follows :</p> <p>i. Sharma, Gupta and Shakti will share profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1.</p> <p>ii. Interest on capital will be provided @ 6% p.a.</p> <p>Due to shortage of capital, Sharma contributed Rs. 25,000 on 30th September, 2015 and Gupta contributed 10,000 on 1st January, 2016 as additional capital. The profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2016 was Rs. 1,68,900.</p> <p>a) Prepare Profit and Loss Appropriation Account for the year ending 31st March, 2016</p>	3
6	<p>A , and B are partners sharing profit in the ratio 3:2 with capitals of Rs. 5,00,000 and Rs. 3,00,000 respectively. Interest on capital is agreed @ 6% p.a. B is to be allowed an annual salary of Rs.25,000. During 2015 the profits of the year prior to calculation of interest on capital but after charging B's salary amounted to Rs.1,25,000 .A provision of 5% of the profits is to be made in respect of managers commission.</p> <p>Prepare Profit and loss Appropriation account.</p>	3

7	<p>A business has earned average profit of Rs. 100000. During the last few years and normal rate of return in similar business is 10%. Find out the value of Goodwill by</p> <p>(i) Capitalisation of super profit method</p> <p>(ii) Super profit method if the goodwill is valued at 3 years purchase of super profit.</p> <p>Assets of the business were Rs. 1000000 and its external liabilities Rs. 180000</p>	4
8	<p>Mona, Nisha and Priyanka are partners in affirm. They contributed Rs 50,000 each as capital three years ago. At that time Priyanka agreed to look after the business as Mona and Nisha were busy. The profits for the past three years were Rs 15,000, Rs25,000 and Rs50,000 respectively. While going through the books of accounts; Mona noticed that the profit had been distributed in the ratio of 1:1:2, when she enquired from Priyanka about this, Priyanka answered and that since she looked after the business she should get more profit. Mona disagreed and it was decided to distribute profit equally respectively for the last three years.</p> <p>(a) You are required to make necessary corrections in the books of accounts of Mona, Nisha and Priyanka by passing an adjustment entry</p>	4
9.	<p>A and B were partners sharing ratio 3:2. they admitted C for $\frac{1}{5}$th share in firm. C is guaranteed a minimum profit of 2,00,000 for the year any deficiency in C'S share is to be borne by A and B in the ratio of 4:1. LOSS for the year was 1,00,000. PASS NECESSARY JOURNAL ENTRIES</p>	
Q 10	<p>A, B and C were partners in the ratio of 5:4:1. On 31st Dec. 2006 their balance sheet showed a reserve fund of Rs. 65,000, P&L A/C (Loss) of Rs. 45,000. On 1st January, 2007, the partners decided to change their profit sharing ratio to 9:6:5. For this purpose goodwill was valued at Rs. 1,50,000.</p> <p>The partners do not want to distribute reserves and losses and also do not want to record goodwill.</p> <p>You are required to pass single journal entry for the above.</p>	

Questions carrying 6 marks each

1	<p>Anwar, Bisvas and Divya are partners in a firm. Their capital accounts stood at Rs.8,00,000, Rs.6,00,000 and Rs.4,00,000 respectively on 1st april, 2015. They shared profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1 respectively. Partners are entitled to interest on Capital @ 6% per annum and salary to Bisvas and Divya @Rs.4,000 per month and Rs.6,000 per quarter respectively as per the provisions of partnership deed. Biswas's share of profit including interest on capital but excluding salary is guaranteed at a minimum of Rs.82,000 p.a. Any deficiency arising on that account shall be met by Divya. The profits for the year ended 31st march, 2016 amounted to Rs.3,12,000. Prepare profit and loss appropriation account and journal entries for the year ended 31st march, 2016.</p>	6
2	<p>X, Y and Z were partners in a firm. Their capitals on 01.04.2015 were; X Rs. 2,00,000, Y Rs. 2,50,000 and Z Rs. 3,00,000. the partnership deed provided for the following;</p> <p>(i) they will share profits in the ratio of 2 : 3 : 3.</p> <p>(ii) X will be allowed a salary of Rs. 12,000 p.a.</p> <p>(iii) Interest on capital will be allowed @ 12% p.a.</p> <p>During the year X withdrew Rs. 28,000 Y Rs. 30,000 and Z Rs. 18,000. for the year ended 31.3.2016 the firm earned a profit of Rs. 5,00,000.</p> <p>Prepare profit and loss Appropriation account and partners capital accounts.</p>	6
3	<p>ANIL, SANDHYA and NEETU are partners in a firm on 1st april 2015 the balance in their capital accounts stood at Rs.14,00,000, Rs.6,00,000 and Rs.4,00,000 respectively. They shared profits in the proportion of 7:3:2 respectively. Partners are entitled to interest on capital @ 6%</p>	6

Dr.	Profit & Loss Appropriation Account For the year ended 31 st March 2015	Cr.
-----	--	-----

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
To Interest on Capital @ 8% p.a.		By profit & loss Account	-----
A 24,000			
B 16,000		

To salary to B		
To profit transfer to			
Capital Accounts: Rs.			
A 3/5 			
B 2/5 20,000		

Dr.	Partners Capital Account For the year ended 31 st March 2015	Cr.
-----	---	-----

Particulars	(A)	Rs.	(B)	Rs.	Particulars	(A)	Rs.	(B)Rs.
To Balance c/d		By Balance b/d	.....		.....
					By Interest on Capital	.....		.....
					By Salary	.....		.....
					By P&L Appropriation a/c	.....		.....
	-----		-----					
					

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| 7 | <p>A,B and c were partners in a firm having capitals of 60,000, Rs 60,000 and Rs 80,000 respectively. Their current account balance were A: Rs 10,000, B: Rs 5,000 and C: Rs 2,000(Dr). According to the partnership deed the partners were entitled to interest on capital @5% p.a. C being the working partner was also entitled to a salary of Rs 6,000 p.a. The profits were to be divided as follows:</p> <p>(a) The first Rs 20,000 in proportion to their capital.</p> <p>(b) Next Rs 30,000 in the ratio of 5:3:2.</p> <p>(c) Remaining profits to be shared equally.</p> <p>The firm made a profit of Rs 1,56,000 before charging any of the above items. Prepare the profit and loss appropriation account and pass necessary journal entry.</p> | 6 |
|---|--|---|

ADMISSION OF A PARTNER

1 MARK QUESTIONS

Q1.	How can be a new partner admitted?	1
Q2.	Give the two main rights acquired by the new partner.	1
Q3.	Why is sacrificing ratio calculated?	1
Q4.	Unless given otherwise, what will be the ratio of sacrificing of the old partner in the case of admission of a new partner?	1
Q5.	Under what circumstances premium for goodwill paid by the incoming partner would never be recorded in the books of account?	1
Q6.	Pawan and Jayshree are partner. Bindu is admitted for $\frac{1}{4}$ th share. What is the ratio in which Pawan and Jayshree will sacrifice their share in favour of Bindu?	1
Q7	A,B and C were partners in the firm sharing profit in the ratio of 3:2:1. They admitted D as a new partner for $\frac{1}{8}$ th share in the profit which he acquired $\frac{1}{16}$ th from B and $\frac{1}{16}$ th from C. Calculate the new profit sharing ratio of A,B,C and D.	
Q8	Amit and Bina partners in a firm sharing profit and loss in the ratio of 3:1. Chaman was admitted as a new partner for $\frac{1}{6}$ share in the profit. Chaman acquired $\frac{2}{5}$ th share from Amit. How much share did Chaman acquire from Bina?	
Q9	General reserve at the time of admission of a partner is transfer to _____ account of _____ partners.	
Q10	Accumulated profits and losses at the time of admission of a partner are to be transferred to revaluation account. (True/ false)	

3 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q1	A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:1. They admitted C as a new partner. The New profit- sharing ratio of A, B and C will be 2:1:1. C brought Rs.2,50,000 for his capital but could not bring his share of goodwill Rs.10,000 in cash. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the firm for the amount of capital brought in by C and for the treatment of goodwill.	3
Q2	The capital of A and B are Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 40,000. To Increase the Capital base of the firm to Rs. 1, 50,000, they admit C to join the firm; C is required to Pay a sum of Rs. 70,000, what is the amount of premium of goodwill?	3
Q3.	Saloni and Shrishti were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 7:3. Their capitals were Rs.2,00,000 and Rs. 1,50,000 respectively. They admitted Aditi on 1 st April, 2013 as a new partner for $\frac{1}{6}$ th share in future profits. Aditi brought Rs.1,00,000 as her capital. Calculate the value of goodwill of the firm and record necessary entries for the above transaction on Aditi's admission.	3
Q 4	EK and FK were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 1. They admitted GK as a new partner on 1.3.2005 for $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share. It was decided that EK, FK and GK will share future profits equally. GK brought Rs.50,000 in cash and Machinery worth Rs.70,000 for his share of premium for goodwill. Showing your working clearly, give necessary entries.	3
Q 5	The average profits for last 5 years of a firm are Rs. 20,000 and goodwill has been worked out Rs. 24,000 calculated at 3 years purchase of super profits. Calculate the amount of capital employed assuming the normal rate of interest is 8 %.	3

4 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q1.	A and B were sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. They decided to admit C into the partnership for 1/6th share of the future profits. Goodwill, valued at 4 times the average super profits of the firm, was Rs.18,000. The firm had Assets worth Rs.15,00,000 and Liabilities Rs.12,00,000. The normal earning capacity of such firms is expected to be 10% p.a. Find the Average Profits/Actual Profits earned by the firm during the last 4 years.	4
Q2.	X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3. On 1st January they admitted Z as a new partner. On the date of Z's admission the balance sheet of X and Y showed a General Reserve of Rs.1,40,000 and a debit balance of Rs.14,000 in Profit and Loss Account. Give journal entries for the treatment of these items on Z's admission.	4
Q3.	Give Journal entries for the following on the admission of Vinod, as a partner in the Journal of Amit and Bobby: (a) Unrecorded Investments worth Rs.20,000 (b) Unrecorded Liabilities towards suppliers for Rs.6,000	4

6 MARKS QUESTIONS

Q 1	<p>X and Y are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. They admitted Z as a new partner for 1/5th share in future profits. At the time of admission of Z, Investment appeared at Rs. 1,00,000 in the Balance Sheet. Half of the Investments to be taken over by X and Y in their profit sharing ratio at book value. Remaining investments were valued at Rs. 62,500. One month after Z's admission, X and Y decided to allow a salary of Rs. 50,000 per annum to Z for the extra efforts and time devoted by him to the business.</p> <p>a. Pass necessary journal entries.</p> <p>b. Calculate new profit sharing ratio.</p>	6																																				
Q 2.	<p>A, B and C are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2013 is as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Balance Sheet</p> <table><tr><th><i>Liabilities</i></th><th><i>(Rs.)</i></th><th><i>Liabilities</i></th><th><i>(Rs)</i></th></tr><tr><td>Sundry Creditors</td><td>36000</td><td>Cash</td><td>14000</td></tr><tr><td>Bank Overdraft</td><td>20000</td><td>Sundry Debtors 50000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Reserve</td><td>15000</td><td>Less: Provisions. <u>2500</u></td><td>47500</td></tr><tr><td>Capital A/cs :</td><td></td><td>Stock</td><td>60000</td></tr><tr><td>A 60000</td><td></td><td>Patents</td><td>6000</td></tr><tr><td>B 60000</td><td></td><td>Fixed Assets</td><td>98500</td></tr><tr><td>C 50000</td><td>170000</td><td>Goodwill</td><td>15000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>241000</td><td></td><td>241000</td></tr></table> <p>On 1st April, 2013, D is admitted into the firm with 1/4th share in the profits, which he gets 1/8 from A and 1/8th from B. Other terms of agreement are as under:</p> <p>a. D will introduce Rs.60000 as his capital and pay Rs.18000 as his share of goodwill.</p> <p>b. 20% of the reserve is to remain as a provision against bad and doubtful debts.</p> <p>c. A liability to the extent of Rs.1000 to be created in respect of a claim for damages against the firm.</p> <p>d. An item of Rs.4000 included in sundry creditors is not likely to be claimed.</p> <p>e. Stock is to be reduced by 30% and patents to be written off in full.</p> <p>f. A is to pay off the Bank Overdraft.</p>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>(Rs.)</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>(Rs)</i>	Sundry Creditors	36000	Cash	14000	Bank Overdraft	20000	Sundry Debtors 50000		Reserve	15000	Less: Provisions. <u>2500</u>	47500	Capital A/cs :		Stock	60000	A 60000		Patents	6000	B 60000		Fixed Assets	98500	C 50000	170000	Goodwill	15000		241000		241000	6
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	241000		241000																																			

	After making the above adjustments the capital accounts of the old partners be adjusted on the basis of D's Capital to his share in the business, i.e., actual cash to be paid off to, or brought in by, the old partners, as the case may be. Prepare necessary Journal entries for above transactions.																																				
Q 3	A. A and B are partners share profit in the ratio Of 3:2 with capital of Rs. 80000 and Rs. 50,000 respectively. They admit C as partner with 1/5 th share in the profits of the firm. C brings Rs. 60,,000 as his share of capital. Give journal entry to record goodwill on C's admission. B. Q.10 A and B were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2. A surrenders 1/6 th of his share and B surrenders 1/4 th of his share in favour of C, a new partner. What is the new ratio and the sacrificing ratio	6																																			
	8 MARKS QUESTIONS																																				
Q1.	Rajat and Ravi are partners in a firm Sharing profit and losses in the ratio of 7:3 their balance sheet as at 31 st march ,2007 is as follows- <table><tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>Amount</th><th>Asset</th><th>Amount</th></tr><tr><td>Creditor</td><td>60,000</td><td>Cash</td><td>36000</td></tr><tr><td>Reserve</td><td>10,000</td><td>Bank</td><td>90,000</td></tr><tr><td>Capital</td><td></td><td>Debtors</td><td>44,000</td></tr><tr><td>Rajat</td><td>1,00,000</td><td>Furniture</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Ravi</td><td>80,000</td><td>Stock</td><td>50,000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>2,50,000</td><td></td><td>2,50,000</td></tr></table> On 1 st April ,2007 they admit Rohan on the following tem:- (i) Goodwill is valued at Rs 40,000 and Rohan is to be bring in the necessary amount in cash as premium for goodwill and Rs 60,000 as capital for ¼ share in profits. (ii) Stock is to be reduced by 40% and furniture is to be reduced to 60% Capital of partners shall be proportionate to their profit sharing ratio taking Rohan's capital as base. Adjustments of capital to be made by cash.	Liabilities	Amount	Asset	Amount	Creditor	60,000	Cash	36000	Reserve	10,000	Bank	90,000	Capital		Debtors	44,000	Rajat	1,00,000	Furniture	30,000	Ravi	80,000	Stock	50,000		2,50,000		2,50,000	8							
Liabilities	Amount	Asset	Amount																																		
Creditor	60,000	Cash	36000																																		
Reserve	10,000	Bank	90,000																																		
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Rajat	1,00,000	Furniture	30,000																																		
Ravi	80,000	Stock	50,000																																		
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Q2.	A and B are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On 31 st March, 2009, their Balance Sheet was as under: <table><tr><th>Liabilities</th><th>(Rs.)</th><th></th><th>Liabilities</th><th>(Rs)</th></tr><tr><td>Creditors</td><td>70,000</td><td></td><td>Bank</td><td>40000</td></tr><tr><td>Capital A/cs :</td><td></td><td></td><td>Debtor</td><td>120000</td></tr><tr><td>A 150000</td><td></td><td></td><td>stock</td><td>60000</td></tr><tr><td>B 80000</td><td>2,30,000</td><td></td><td>Furniture</td><td>50000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>goodwill</td><td>30000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>3,00,000</td><td></td><td></td><td>3,00,000</td></tr></table> On the above date C is admitted as a partner. A surrendered 1/6 th of his share and B 1/3 rd of his share in favour of C. Goodwill is valued at Rs.120000. C brings in only ½ of his share of goodwill in cash and Rs.100000 as his capital. Following adjustment are agreed upon: i. Stock is to be reduced to Rs.56000 and furniture by Rs.5000 ii. There is an unrecorded asset worth Rs.20000. iii. One month's rent of Rs.15000 is outstanding. iv. A creditor for goods purchased for Rs.10000 had been omitted to be recorded although the goods had been correctly included in stock.	Liabilities	(Rs.)		Liabilities	(Rs)	Creditors	70,000		Bank	40000	Capital A/cs :			Debtor	120000	A 150000			stock	60000	B 80000	2,30,000		Furniture	50000				goodwill	30000		3,00,000			3,00,000	8
Liabilities	(Rs.)		Liabilities	(Rs)																																	
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	3,00,000			3,00,000																																	

	<p>v. Insurance premium amounting to Rs.8000 was debited to P&L A/c, of which Rs.2000 is related to the period after 31st March, 2009.</p> <p>You are required to prepare revaluation account, partners' capital account and the balance sheet of the new firm. Also calculate the new profit sharing ratio.</p>																																					
Q3.	<p>A, B and C are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2013 is as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Balance Sheet</p> <table><tr><th><i>Liabilities</i></th><th><i>(Rs.)</i></th><th><i>Liabilities</i></th><th><i>(Rs)</i></th></tr><tr><td>Sundry Creditors</td><td>36000</td><td>Cash</td><td>14000</td></tr><tr><td>Bank Overdraft</td><td>20000</td><td>Sundry Debtors 50000</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Reserve</td><td>15000</td><td>Less: Provisions <u>2500</u></td><td>47500</td></tr><tr><td>Capital A/cs :</td><td></td><td>Stock</td><td>60000</td></tr><tr><td>A 60000</td><td></td><td>Patents</td><td>6000</td></tr><tr><td>B 60000</td><td></td><td>Fixed Assets</td><td>98500</td></tr><tr><td>C 50000</td><td>170000</td><td>Goodwill</td><td>15000</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>241000</td><td></td><td>241000</td></tr></table> <p>On 1st April, 2013, D is admitted into the firm with 1/4th share in the profits, which he gets 1/8 from A and 1/8th from B. Other terms of agreement are as under:</p> <p>a. D will introduce Rs.60000 as his capital and pay Rs.18000 as his share of goodwill.</p> <p>b. 20% of the reserve is to remain as a provision against bad and doubtful debts.</p> <p>c. A liability to the extent of Rs.1000 to be created in respect of a claim for damages against the firm.</p> <p>d. An item of Rs.4000 included in sundry creditors is not likely to be claimed.</p> <p>e. Stock is to be reduced by 30% and patents to be written off in full.</p> <p>f. A is to pay off the Bank Overdraft.</p> <p>After making the above adjustments the capital accounts of the old partners be adjusted on the basis of D's Capital to his share in the business, i.e., actual cash to be paid off to, or brought in by, the old partners, as the case may be.</p> <p>Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and Balance Sheet of the new firm.</p>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>(Rs.)</i>	<i>Liabilities</i>	<i>(Rs)</i>	Sundry Creditors	36000	Cash	14000	Bank Overdraft	20000	Sundry Debtors 50000		Reserve	15000	Less: Provisions <u>2500</u>	47500	Capital A/cs :		Stock	60000	A 60000		Patents	6000	B 60000		Fixed Assets	98500	C 50000	170000	Goodwill	15000		241000		241000	8
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RETIREMENT AND DEATH OF A PARTNER

Note 1. Question from 1 to 12 carry 1 marks

2. Question from 12 to 19 carry 3,4,6 marks

3. Question from 20 to 25 carry 6 to 8 marks

- Gaining Ratio means the ratio by which the share in profit stands increased. It is computed by deducting old ratio from the -----
- Give the Journal entry to distribute the 'Workmen Compensation Reserve' of Rs.60,000 at the time of retirement of Vinod, when there is no claim against it. There are three partners.
- Define the term sacrificing partner and gaining partner.
- Calculation of sharing of profit upto date of death will be calculated on the basis of-
 - Yearly basis
 - Time basis
 - Turnover basis
 - Both Time basis and Turnover basis

5. Dinkar, Navita and Vani were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. Navita died on 30th June, 2017. Her share of profit for the intervening period was based on the sales during that period, which were Rs. 6,00,000. The rate of profit during the past four years had been 10% on sales. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year.
6. If the retiring partner is not paid the full amounts due to him immediately on retirement, how should his Capital Account be shown in subsequent Balance Sheet.
7. A, B and C are partners with profit sharing ratio of 4:3:2. B retired and goodwill was valued Rs 1,08,000. If A & C share profits in 5:3, find out the goodwill shared by A and C in favour of B.
- Rs 22,500 and Rs 13,500
 - Rs 16,500 and Rs 19,500
 - Rs 67,500 and Rs 40,500
 - Rs 19,500 and Rs 16,500
8. A, B and C are equal partners in a firm whose books are closed on 31st December every year. A died on 31.03.1991 and according to agreement his share of profit upto date of death is to be calculated on the basis of average profits of last 3 years. Net profits for the last 3 years were Rs. 8,000, Rs. 1000 and Rs. 17,000. Calculate A's share of profit and pass necessary journal entry.
9. Ram, Mohan and Sohan are partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. Sohan retires and the Balance sheet of the firm on that date showed the following balances:
- General Reserve Rs. 60,000
Profit and Loss A/c Rs. 15,000
Work men's compensation fund Rs 10,000.
- Pass journal entries for the above balances.
10. A, B, C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. C dies on 30 June 2011. Accounts are closed on 31st March every year. Sales for the year ending 31st March 2011 was Rs 6,00,000. Sales from 1st April 2011 to 30th June 2011 was Rs 2,40,000. His profit for the year ended 31st March 2011 was Rs 30,000.
11. A, B and C are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 5:2:1. If the new ratio on the retirement of A is 3:2, what will be the gaining ratio?
- 11:14
 - 3:2
 - 2:3
 - 14:11
12. Retiring partner is compensated for parting with the firm's future in favour of remaining partners. The remaining partners contribute to such compensation amount in :
- Gaining Ratio
 - Capital Ratio
 - Sacrificing Ratio
 - Profit sharing Ratio
13. Alia, Karan and Shilpa were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5 : 3 : 2. Goodwill appeared in their books at a value of Rs. 60,000 and general reserve at Rs. 20,000. Karan decided to retire from the firm. On the date of his retirement goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 2,40,000. The new profit sharing ratio decided among Alia and Shilpa was 2 : 3. Record necessary Journal Entries on Karan's retirement.

14. Varun, Arun and Karan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2:2:1. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. On 31-12-2015 Karan died. On that date his Capital account showed a credit balance of Rs.3,80,000 and Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs.1,20,000. There was a debit balance of Rs. 50,000 in the profit and loss account. Karan's share of profit in the year of his death was to be calculated on the basis of the average profit of last five years. The average profit of last five years was Rs. 75,000. Pass necessary journal entries in the books of the firm on Karan's death.

15. Radhey, Krishna & Gopal are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. On 1st April, 2013 their capital balances were Radhey - ₹ 1,50,000; Krishna - ₹ 1,50,000; and Gopal - ₹ 1,00,000. Gopal retires on the same date and Goodwill is valued at ₹ 1,80,000. Radhey and Krishna decided to share profits or losses in the ratio of 3:1. Goodwill already appears in the books at ₹ 48,000 along with credit balance of ₹ 18,000 in General Reserve Account. Gopal requested the firm to pay off his dues immediately as he needs money for his daughter's marriage. The firm accepted his request. Calculate amount payable to Gopal on his retirement.

16. Dev, Swati and Sanskar were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 2 : 2 : 1. On 31st March, 2014 their balance sheet was as follows Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2014

Liabilities		Amt(Rs)	Assets	Amt(Rs)
Trade Payables		17,000	Building	1,00,000
Bank Loan		13,000	Inventory	20,000
Capital A/cs			Trade Receivables	23,000
Dev	77,000		Cash	40,000
Swati	87,000		Profit and Loss A/c	57,000
Sanskar	46,000	2,10,000		
		2,40,000		2,40,000

On 30th June, 2014 Dev died. According to partnership agreement, Dev was entitled to interest on capital @ 12% per annum. His share of profit till the date of his death was to be calculated on the basis of the average profits of last four years. The profits of the last four years were:

Years	Profit(Rs)
2010-2011	2,04,000
2011-2012	1,80,000
2012-2013	90,000
2013-14 loss	(57,000)

On 1st April, 2014, Dev withdrew Rs 15,000 to pay for his medical bills. Prepare Dev's account to be presented to his executors

17. Ashok, Babu and Chetan were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4:3:3. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. On 31st December, 2016, Ashok died. The partnership deed provided that on the death of a partner, his executors will be entitled to the following

- Balance in his capital account. On 1st April, 2016, there was a balance of Rs 90,000 in Ashok's capital account.
- Interest on capital @ 12% per annum.

iii. His share in the profits of the firm in the year of his death will be calculated on the basis of rate of net profit on sales of the previous year, which was 25%. The sales of the firm till 30th December, 2016 were Rs4,00,000.

iv. His share in the goodwill of the firm. The goodwill of the firm on Ashok's death was valued at Rs4,50,000. The partnership deed also provided for the following deductions from the amount payable to the executor of the deceased partner.

v. His drawings in the year of his death. Ashok's drawings till 31st December, 2016 were Rs15,000.

vi. Interest on drawing @12% per annum which was calculated as Rs 1,500.

The accountant of the firm prepared Ashok's capital account to be presented to the executor of Ashok but in a hurry he left it incomplete. Ashok's capital account as prepared by the firm's accountant is given below

Dr					Cr
Date	Particulars	Amt. (Rs.)	Date	Particulars	Amt. (Rs.)
2016			2016		
Dec31	15,000	Apr1	.....	90,000
Dec31	Dec31	.....	8,100
Dec31	Dec31	.....	40,000
			Dec31	.....	90,000
			Dec31	.....	90,000
		3,18,100			3,18,100

You are required to complete Ashok's capital account.

18. Lalit, Madhur and Neena were partners sharing profits as 3:2:5. On March 31st, 2013 their Balance Sheet was as follows

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Capitals:		Goodwill	300000
Lalit Madhur Neena	300000	Land and building	500000
Creditors	200000	Machinery	170000
General Reserve	500000	stock	30000
Loan from Seth	750000	Debtors	120000
	100000	Cash	45000
	50000	Profit and Loss A/c	600000
	1225000		1225000

On 14th March Madhur died.

The partnership deed provided that on the death of a partner the executor of the deceased partner is entitled to

1) Balance in capital A/c

- 2) Share in profit up to death on the basis of last years profit
- 3) His share in orofit /loss on revaluation of assets and liabilities as follows
Land and building was to be appreciated by Rs 120000
Machinery was to be depreciated to Rs 135,000 and stock to 25,000.
A provision of 2.5% for bad and doubtful debts was to be created on debtors.
- 4) The net amount payable to Madhurs executors was transferred to his Loan A/c.

Prepare RevaluationA/C,Partner's capital Accounts and Madhur's Executors A/c .

19 Chinku, Shobha and Nikita were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:1. The firm closes its books on 31st March every year. On 30th September 2014, Nikita died. According to the provisions of the partnership deed, the legal representatives of Nikita were entitled to the following in the event of death:

- i) Capital as per last balance sheet date
- ii) Interest on capital @ 6% p.a.
- iii) Her share of profits to the date of death calculated on the basis of the average profits of the last four years.
- iv) Her share of goodwill to be determined on the basis of three years' purchase of the average profits of last four years. The profits of last four years were:

YEAR	PROFITS
2010-11	30000
2011-12	50000
2012-13	40000
2013-14	60000

The balance in Nikita's capital account on 31-3-14 was Rs. 60000 and she had withdrawn Rs. 10000 till the date of her death. Interest on her drawings was to be charged @ 12% p.a.

Prepare Nikita's capital account to be rendered to her executors.

20 .The Balance Sheet of X, Y and Z who are sharing profits in the ratio of 2:3:1, as at 31st March, 2013 is given below

Liabilities	□	Assets	□
X's Capital A/c	2,00,000	Goodwill	24,000
Y's Capital A/c	4,00,000	Land and Building	5,00,000
Z's Capital A/c	6,00,000	Investments (M.V.92,000)	1,00,000
Workmen's compensation Fund	40,000	Stock	1,60,000
Investment fluctuation Fund	20,000	Debtors	6,00,000
Provision for doubtful debts	20,000	Bank	5,92,000
Creditors	7,20,000	Advertising Suspense A/c	24,000
	<u>20,00,000</u>		<u>20,00,000</u>

Z died on 1st April, 2013 and X & Y decided to share future profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2 and 50% of the amount payable to Z is to be paid immediately and the balance in two equal installments together with interest @ 10% p.a.

Other information:

- (i) Goodwill is to be valued at two years' purchase of average profits of last three completed years. The profits were ; 2010-11 □90,000; 2011-12 □1,80,000 and 2012-13 □2,70,000.
- (ii) Land and Building was found undervalued by □50,000 and stock was found overvalued □16,000.
- (iii) Provision for doubtful debts is to be made equal to 5% of the debtors.
- (iv) Claim on account of Workmen's compensation is □16,000.

Prepare revaluation account Partners capital account and Balance Sheet of the new firm

21. X, Y and Z were partners in a firm whose Balance sheet as on 31-03-2012 was as under:

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
Creditors	18240	Cash	16240
General reserve	7500	Debtors	22500
Capitals		Stock	26500
X	20000	Furniture	5000
Y	14500		
Z	10000		
	70240		70240

Y Retired on that date. In this connection, it was decided to make the following adjustments:

- To reduce stock and furniture by 5% and 10% respectively
- To provide for doubtful debts @5% on debtors.
- A long dispute with creditors was settled and the firm had to pay Rs. 9050. In anticipation Rs. 6000 have already been included in the sundry creditors by the firm.
- Goodwill was valued at Rs. 12000
- To share future profits in the ratio of 5:3
- Y should be paid off and the entire sum payable to Y shall be brought in by X and Z in such a way that their capital should be in the profit sharing ratio.

22. Q and R were partners sharing profits in 3:2:1 on 1 April, 2007, Q retired. On that date Balance Sheet was as follows

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
General Reserve	12,000	Plant	60,000
Expenses Owing	4,000	Patents	6,000
Bills Payable	10,000	Debtors	19,000
Creditors	20,000	Stock	22,000
Capital A/cs:		Cash	1,000
P 24,000			
Q 20,000			
R 18,000	62,000		
			1,08,000
	1,08,000		

The terms were:

Goodwill of the firm be valued at Rs. 24,000 and Q's share of goodwill be adjusted in the accounts of P and R share the profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2

Expenses owing are to be brought down to Rs. 3000; Plant is to be valued at 10 percent less and Patents at Rs. 8,000.

The total capital of the new firm will be fixed at Rs. 50,000 to be contributed by partners in profit sharing ratio.

Prepare Revaluation Account and partners' Capital accounts to record the above and prepare Balance sheet after Q's retirement.

23. Akshata, Preeti and Akansha are partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:2:3. On 31-3-2015, their Balance Sheet was as follows:

Balance Sheet as at 31-03-2015

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Trade Creditors	160000	Land and Building	1000000
Bank overdraft	44000	Machinery	500000
Long term debts	400000	Furniture	700000
Employees Provident Fund	76000	Investment	200000
Capitals		Closing Stock	800000
Akshata	1250000	Sundry Debtors	400000
Preeti	800000	Bank	80000
Akansha	1050000	Deferred Revenue Expenditure	100000
	3780000		3780000

On 31-3-2015, Preeti retired from the firm and the remaining partners decided to carry on the business. It was decided to revalue assets and liabilities as under:

- Land and building be appreciated by Rs. 240000 and Machinery be depreciated by 10%
- 50% investments were taken over by the retiring partner at book value
- An old customer, Mansi whose account was written off as bad had promised to pay Rs. 7000 in full settlement of a debt of Rs. 10000
- Provision for doubtful debts was to be made @5%
- Market price of closing stock was found Rs. 100000 less than its book value
- Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 560000 and Preeti's share of goodwill be adjusted through capital accounts of continuing partners who agree to share in 3:2 in future.
- The total capital of the firm be fixed at Rs. 3200000 which is to be contributed by the continuing partners in their profit sharing ratio.
- Amount due to Preeti was settled by accepting a bill of exchange in her favour payable after 4 months.

Prepare necessary accounts and the Balance Sheet of the new firm

24. Bhavin, Ankit and Kartik were equal partners. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2012 was :
BALANCE SHEET as at 31st March, 2012

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Creditors	60,000	Cash	18,000
Reserve	30,000	Stock	20,000
Profit and Loss A/c	6,000	Furniture	28,000
Capital A/c :		Debtors	45,000
Bhavin : 60,000		Less : Provision for	
Ankit : 40,000		Bad debts <u>5,000</u>	40,000
Kartik : <u>30,000</u>	1,30,000	Land & Building	1,20,000
	2,26,000		2,26,000

Ankit retired on 1st April, 2012. Bhavin and Kartik decided to continue the business as equal partners on the following terms:

- Goodwill of the firm was valued at Rs. 30,000.
- The Provision for Bad Doubtful debts to be maintained @ 10 % on Debtors.
- Land and Buildings to be increased to Rs. 1,42,000.

- d) Furniture to be reduced by Rs. 6,000.
 e) Rent outstanding (not provided for as yet) was Rs. 1,500.

Prepare the Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts and the Balance Sheet.

25 X, Y and Z are partners in a firm sharing profits in proportion of 1/2, 1/6 and 1/3 respectively. The Balance Sheet as on April 1, 2014 was as follows:

Liabilities	Amount(Rs.)	Assets	Amount(Rs.)
Employees Provident Fund	12,000	Freehold Premises	40,000
Sundry Creditors	18,000	Machinery	30,000
General Reserve	12,000	Furniture	12,000
Capitals		Stock	22,000
X	30,000	Debtors 20,000	
Y	30,000	Less provision for	
Z	28,000	doubtful debts <u>1,000</u>	19,000
		Cash	7,000
	1,30,000		1,30,000

Z retires from the business and the partners agree that:

- (a) Machinery is to be depreciated by 10%.
 (b) Provision for bad debts is to be increased to Rs. 1,500.
 (c) Furniture was taken over by Z for Rs. 14,000.
 (d) Goodwill is valued at Rs. 21,000 on Z's retirement.
 (e) The continuing partners' have decided to adjust their capitals in their new profit sharing ratio after retirement of Z. Surplus or deficit if any, in their capital accounts will be adjusted through their current accounts.

Prepare Revaluation A/c and Partners' Capital A/c's.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP FIRM

Question 1 to 9 carry 1 marks

Question 10 to 20 carry 3,4 and 6 marks.

Question 21 to 25 carry 6 to 8 marks

1 When an asset is taken over by a partner, why is his capital account debited?

2 Differentiate between dissolution of partnership and partnership firm on the basis of court's intervention

3. What shall be the journal entry for unrecorded assets in Realisation A/c.

4. On Dissolution of a firm, a partner paid Rs700 for firm's realization expenses. Which account will be debited?

- (a) Cash Account
 (b) Realisation Account
 (c) Capital Account of Partner
 (d) Profit & Loss A/C

5. On dissolution of a firm, out of the proceeds received from the sale of assets

Will be paid first of all:

- (a) Partner's Capital
 (b) Partner's Loan to firm

- (c) Partner's additional Capital
(d) Outside Creditors

6. In which condition a partnership firm is deemed to be dissolved ?

- On a partners admission
- On retirement of a partner
- On expiry of the period of partnership
- On loss in partnership
-

7. At the time of the dissolution of the firm, how undistributed profits such as General Reserve, Credit Balance of P&L A/C are dealing with?

8. Write any three differences between realisation account and revaluation account.

- Partners' Capital Accounts
- Partners' loan accounts
- Loan by the spouse of a partner;

Which account(s) will not be transferred to Realisation Account?

9. The amount of sundry assets transferred to Realisation Account was Rs 80,000. 60% of them have been sold at a profit of Rs. 2,000. 20% of the remaining were sold at a discount of 30% and remaining were taken over by Ramlal (a partner) at book value. Journalise.

10. State the provisions of Section 48 of the Partnership Act 1932 regarding settlement of Accounts during the Dissolution of Partnership firm.

11 State any six situations in which the court may order to dissolve a partnership firm.

12 Verma and Sharma are partner sharing profit in the ratio 3 : 1 . there balance sheet as on 31/3/2011.

LIABILITIES	AMOUNT	ASSETS	AMOUNT
Capital:		Land and building	70000
Verma : 120000		Machinery	60000
Sharma: <u>80000</u>	200000	Debtors	80000
<u>Creditor</u>	70000	bank	60000
	270000		270000

The firm was dissolved on 1/4/2011 and the assets and liabilities were settled as follows

- Creditors of rs, 50000 took over land and building in full settlement of their claim.
- Remaining creditors were paid in cash.
- Machinery was sold at depreciation of 30%.
- Debtors were collected at a cost of rs. 500
- Expenses of realisation were Rs. 1700

Pass necessary journal entries for the dissolution of the firm.

13 Pass the necessary Journal entries for the following transactions on the dissolution of the firm of King and Singh after the various assets (other than cash) and outside liabilities have been transferred to Realisation Account:

- Bank Loan Rs.45,000 was paid
- Stock worth Rs.60,000 was taken over by a partner Singh
- King paid Rs.27,000 to a creditor

- (iv) A liability not appearing in the books of accounts settled Rs.11,100
(v) Expenses of realisation Rs.2,700 were paid by partner Singh
(vi) Profit on realisation Rs.21,300 was distributed between KIng and Poppy in 7:3 Ratio

14 Pass necessary journal entries for the following transactions at the time of dissolution of the firm.

- (a).loan of Rs 10,000 advanced by a partner to the firm on dissolution of the firm.
(b). X, a partner takes over an unrecorded assets (typewriter) atRs.300.
(c). undistributed balance (debit) of P/L accountRs.30,000. The firm has three partners X, Y and Z.
(d). the assets of the firm realized Rs 1,25,000.
(e). Y who undertakes to carry out the dissolution proceedings is paidRs.2,000 for the same.
(f). creditors paid Rs. 28,000 in full settlement of their account ofRs.30,000

15 Journalise the following transactions regarding Realisation expense

- a) Realisation expenses amounted to Rs2,500.
b) Realisation expenses amounting to Rs3,000 were paid by Ashok,one of the partners.
c) Realisation expenses Rs2,300 borne by Tarun,personally.
d) Amit,a partner was appointed to realize the assets,at a cost of Rs4,000.

The actual amount of Realisation amounted to Rs3,000

16 X and Y are partners in the firm who decided to dissolve the firm.Assets and Liabilities are transferred to Realisation account.Pass necessary journal entries—

- a. Creditors were Rs1,00,000. They accepted Building valued Rs1,40,000 and paid cash to the firm Rs40,000
b. Aman,an old customer whose account of Rs1000 was written off as bad in the previous year paid 40% of the amount.
c. There were 300 shares of Rs10 each in ABCLtd which were acquired for Rs2000 were now valued at Rs6 each. These were taken over by the partners in the profit sharing ratio.
d. Profit on Realisation Rs42000 was divided among the partners.
e. Land and Building (BookvalueRs1,60,000) was sold for Rs3,00,000 through a broker who charged 2% commission on the deal

17 E and F are partner in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2 .there balance sheet on 31.3.2015

Liabilities	Amount	Assets	Amount
Creditors	25000	Building	100000
outstanding		Plant	40000
expense	5000	Stock	30000
Capital account		debtors	45000
E:90000		cash	25000
F:120000	210000		
	240000		240000

On the above date the firm was dissolved. Stock was taken over by E at a discount of 10% .F took over debtors for Rs. 40000.plant was sold for Rs. 30000 and buildings realised Rs. 80000.F arrange to ply the creditors . E paid outstanding expense. Expense of realisation amounted to Rs. 7500. Prepare Realisation A/c.

18 Ramesh and Umesh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of their capitals. On 31st March, 2013, their Balance Sheet was as follows

Liabilities		Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors		1,70,000	Bank	1,10,000
Workmen Compensation Reserve		2,10,000	Debtors	2,40,000
General Reserve		2,00,000	Stock	1,30,000
Ramesh's Current Account		80,000	Furniture	2,00,000
Capital A/cs:			Machinery	9,30,000
Ramesh	7,00,000		Umesh's Current Account	50,000
Umesh	3,00,000	10,00,000		
		16,60,000		16,60,000

On the above date the firm was dissolved.

- Ramesh took over 50% of stock at Rs. 10,000 less than book value. The remaining stock was sold at a loss of Rs. 15,000. Debtors were realized at a discount of 5%.
- Furniture was taken over by Umesh for Rs. 50,000 and machinery was sold for Rs. 450,000.
- Creditors were paid in full.
- There was an unrecorded bill for repairs for Rs. 1,60,000 which was settled at Rs. 1,40,000. Prepare Realisation Account.

20 A and B are in partnership sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:1. Their Balance Sheet on 31st March, 2013 was as follows:

Liabilities		□	Assets	□
Creditors		38,500	Debtors	30,000
A's Loan A/c		2,750	Stock	19,000
Capitals:			Furniture	7,200
A	15,200		Bank balance	11,450
B	11,200	26,400		
		<u>67,650</u>		<u>67,650</u>

The firm was dissolved on the above date. The assets realised: Stock □ 13,840, Furniture □ 5,150 and Debtors □ 29,200. The creditors were paid less discount amounting □ 250. The dissolution expenses were □ 520. Prepare necessary ledger accounts.

21 The Balance sheet of P, Q & R as on 31st March 2003. Who are sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:1 was as follows:

Liabilities		Assets	
B/P		Buildings	40,000
40,000		Plant and	
Loan from Bank	30,000	Machinery	40,000
Reserve Fund	9,000	Stock	19,000
Capital		Debtors	42,000
P – 44,000		Provisions	2,000
Q – 36,000			
R – 20,000	1,00,000	40,000	
		Cash	4000
		0	
	1,79,000		1,79,000

The partners dissolved the firm, the assets realized stock – Rs.23,400, Debtors – 50% fixed assets – 10% has than their book value B/P were settled for Rs.32,000. There was our outstanding bill of Rs.800. Which was paid off. Realisation expense Rs.1,250 were also paid. Prepare realization A/c, Bank A/c and partners capital A/c.

22 Monu and Shiksha were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. They decided to dissolve their firm on 31-03-2015, when their balance sheet was as follows:

BALANCE SHEET

Liabilities	Amt	Assets	Amt
Creditors	40000	Cash	14000
Monu's Brother's loan	10000	Stock	8000
Shiksha's loan	15000	Debtors 18000	17000
		Less PFBDD 1000	
Gen Res	5000	Furniture	4000
Capital		Plant	30000
Monu	10000	Investment	10000
Shiksha	8000	P/L A/c	5000
	88000		88000

The Firm was dissolved on 1-4-2015 on the following terms:

- Monu took over investments at Rs. 8000 and agreed to pay off her brother's loan
- The assets realized as follows: stock- Rs. 2000, Debtors-Rs. 20500, Furniture- Rs. 1000 more than the book value and Plant Rs. 20000 less than its book value
- Realisation expenses Rs. 1200
- Creditors were paid off at a discount of 3%
- Firm had an unrecorded asset of Rs. 5000 which was accepted by an unrecorded liability of Rs. 7000 in full settlement

Prepare necessary accounts to close the books of the firm.

23 A,BandCwereequalpartners.On31stMarch2019theirbalancesheetstoodas:

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Creditors	50,400	Cash	3,700
Reserve	12,000	Stock	20,100
CapitalA/c:		Debtors	62,600
A	40,000	LoantoA	10,000
B	25,000	Investments	16,000
C	15,000	Furniture	6,500
		Building	23,500
Total	1,42,400	Total	1,42,400

The firm was dissolved on the above date on the following terms:

- For the purpose of dissolution Investments were valued at Rs.18,000 and A took over the investments at this value,
- Fixed Assets realized Rs.29,700 whereas Stock and Debtors realized Rs.80,000.
- Expenses of Realisation amounted to Rs.1,300.
- Creditors allowed a discount of Rs.800..

Prepare Realisation Account, Cash Account and Partners'Capital Accounts showing how the accounts would finally be settled among the partners.

24 Vishal and Pavitra were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3 : 2. The Balance Sheet of the firm on 31st March, 2016 was as follows :

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Sundry credits	80,000	Bank	1,72,000
Pavitra's Sister's loan	20,000	Debtors	27,000
Vishal	3,69,000	Stock	50,000
1,75,000		Furniture	2,20,000
Pavitra	4,69,000		4,69,000
1,94,000			

On the above date the firm was dissolved. The assets were realized and the liabilities were paid off as follows :

- 50% of the furniture was taken over by Vishal at 20% less than book value. Th remaining furniture was sold for Rs.1,05,000.
- Debtors realized Rs.26,000
- Stock was taken over by Pavitra for Rs. 29,000.
- Pavitra's sister's loan was paid off along with an interestof Rs.2,000.
- Expenses on realization amounted to Rs. 5,000.

Prepare Realisation Account, Partner's Capital Accounts

	<u>ACCOUNTING FOR SHARE CAPITAL</u>													
Q.1	<u>VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [1 MARK]</u> What is meant by issue of shares at premium?													
Q.2	What is meant by over-subscription? What options does a Company have to deal with over-subscription?													
Q.3	Equity shareholders are ; (a) Creditors (b) Owners (c) Customers of the company (d) None of these													
Q.4	A company issued 25,000 shares and received applications for 35,000 shares . company wants to allot shares to everyone who has applied. What will be the ratio for allotment (a) 6:7 (b) 7:5 (c) 5:7 (d) 7:6													
Q.5	In a Public Company the maximum number of members is : (a) 50 (b) 1000 (c) 20 (d) Upto number of shares													
Q.6.	Premium received on issue of shares at : (a) Liabilities side (b) Assets side (c) Credit side of profit and loss A/c (d) Debit side of profit and loss A/c													
Q.7	Which amongst the following shares confer voting rights on its holders ? (a) Equity share (b) Redeemable preferences shares (c) participatory preference shares (d) None of these													
Q.8	A Company forfeited 60 shares of Rs. 10 each Rs. 8 per share called up on which X had paid application and Allotment money of Rs. 6 per share. Shares forfeiture a/c will be credited by the amount – (a) 160 (b) 480 (c) 360 (d) 200													
Q.9	Match Part – A with Part –B <table><tr><td>Part -A</td><td>Part-B</td></tr><tr><td>(i) Essential features of a company</td><td>(a) Basic discount</td></tr><tr><td>(ii) Private company</td><td>(b) Restrict the right of transfer of shares</td></tr><tr><td>(iii) Memorandum of Association</td><td>(c) Atleast 51% shares on paid up capital with Govt.</td></tr><tr><td>(iv) Govt. Company</td><td>(d) Underwriting commission</td></tr><tr><td>(v) Company's Preliminary Expense</td><td>(e) Limited liability</td></tr></table>		Part -A	Part-B	(i) Essential features of a company	(a) Basic discount	(ii) Private company	(b) Restrict the right of transfer of shares	(iii) Memorandum of Association	(c) Atleast 51% shares on paid up capital with Govt.	(iv) Govt. Company	(d) Underwriting commission	(v) Company's Preliminary Expense	(e) Limited liability
Part -A	Part-B													
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(iv) Govt. Company	(d) Underwriting commission													
(v) Company's Preliminary Expense	(e) Limited liability													
Q.10	True or False Type Questions (state true or false) 1. Issued capital can be less than called up capital. (True / False) 2. Share of a company is moveable asset. ((True / False) 3. Promoters are the owners of the company. (True / False) 4. Capital reserve is made out of capital profits. (True / False) 5. Ltd. Word is used for private companies. (True / False)													

Q.11	<p>Fill in the blanks.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Upon forfeiture of shares, share capital account is debited by 2. The profit made on reissue of shares is transferred to 3. When shares are forfeited, Calls – in- arrear Account is..... 4. If a share Rs. 50 on which Rs. 40 has been called up and Rs. 30 is paid is forfeited, the capital account should be debited with..... 5. If shares were issued at premium and such premium has been received then on forfeiture such premium is..... 	
Q.12.	<u>SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [3/4 MARKS]</u>	
Q.13	What is the difference between capital reserve and reserve capital?	
Q.13	State the provisions of section 52 of companies act 2013.OR How security premium can be utilized by the company?	
Q.14	ABC Ltd. issue 10,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each, payable as Rs 30 on application, Rs 40 on allotment and Rs 30 on first and final call. Pass necessary journal entries.	
Q.15	AB Ltd issues 5,00,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each at 20% premium, payable as Rs 3 on Application, Rs 4 on allotment, Rs 2 on first call and balance on final call. Applications received for 6,00,000 Equity shares, 40,000 applicants rejected and rest allotted proportionately. All the calls were made and duly received. Pass necessary journal entries.	
Q.16	XY Ltd purchased Land of Rs 8,00,000 and Machinery of Rs 3,00,000 from PQ Ltd. Purchase consideration satisfied by issue of equity shares of Rs 100 each. Pass necessary journal entries for above transactions.	
Q.17	MN Ltd. purchased Land of Rs 19, 00,000, Plant and Machinery of Rs 6,00,000 and also acquired creditors of Rs 3,00,000. Purchase consideration settled by issue of Equity shares of Rs 100 each at 10% premium. Pass necessary journal entries	
Q.18	Pass necessary Journal entries for the following transaction in the books of Sachin Ltd. Sachin Ltd. purchased a running business from Deepak Ltd. for a sum of Rs.3,00,000 payable as Rs.2,50,000 in fully paid Equity shares and balance by a bank draft. The assets and liabilities consisted of the following :- Plant and Machinery Rs.72,000; Building Rs.80,000; Sundry Debtors Rs. 38,000; Stock Rs. 60,000; Sundry Creditors Rs.40,000.	
Q.19	100 shares of Rs 10 each(Rs 8 called up) cancelled as shareholder failed to pay first call of Rs 3. All the shares reissued for Rs 7 per share as fully paid up. Pass entries for forfeiture and re-issue	
Q.20	Pass journal entries for the forfeiture and re-issue in the following cases:- (a.) Z Limited forfeited 800 shares of Ashok of Rs. 10 each fully paid called up due to non-payment of Final Call of Rs. 3 per share. All these shares were re-issued to Mohan for Rs. 8 per share as fully paid up. (b.) (b)K Limited forfeited 80 shares of Rs. 100 each due to non-payment of First Call of Rs. 20 per share. Second and Final Call of Rs. 30 has not been yet called. Out of these 24 shares were re-issued for Rs. 60 per share.	
Q.21	80 shares of Rs 10 each, cancelled due to nonpayment of final call of Rs 3. All the shares reissued at Rs 12 per share. Pass entries for forfeiture and re-issue.	
Q.22	Axis Ltd. issues 60,000 Equity shares of Rs 100 each at 10% premium, payable as follows: Application Rs 20, Allotment Rs 30, First call Rs. 30, second call - balance. Issue was oversubscribed by 40,000 shares. 20,000 applications rejected and rest allotted proportionately . All installments were duly received, except call money on 200 shares. Pass necessary journal entries.	

Q.2 5	<p>On 1st April 2012 Ashwin Ltd. was formed with an authorized capital of 10,00,000 divided into 20,000 equity shares of Rs. 50 each. The company issued prospectus inviting applications for 18,000 shares. The issue price was payable as under: On application: Rupees 20. On allotment: Rupees 20 On call: balance amount. The issue was fully subscribed and the company allotted shares to all the applicants</p> <p>The company did not make the call during the year, Chahal having 1,000 shares didn't pay the allotment.</p> <p>Show the following:</p> <p>(a) Share capital in the balance sheet of the company as per schedule III, part 1 of the Companies Act, 2013.</p> <p>(b) Also prepare notes of accounts for the same.</p>
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LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS [8 MARKS]

Q.26. A ltd invited applications for issuing 1,50,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each at a discount of 10%.The amount was payable as follows:

On application Rs.2 per share

On allotment Rs.2 per share

On first and final call balance.

Applications for Rs.3,00,000 shares were received.

Applications for 50,000 shares were rejected and application money of these applicants was refunded. Shares were allotted on pro rata basis to the remaining applicants Excess money received with these applicants was adjusted towards sum due on allotment. Neha who had applied for 2,500 shares, failed to pay the allotment and first and final call money. Hemant did not pay the first and final call money on his 2000 shares. All these shares were forfeited and later on 2000 of these shares were reissued at Rs.17 per share fully paid up. The reissue shares included all the shares of Neha.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of A ltd. For the above transactions.

Q.27.Jk.ltd invited application for issuing 70,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs.2 per share the amount was payable as follows:

On application Rs.3 per share

On allotment Rs.4(including premium Rs.2)

On first and final call balance

Applications for 65,000 shares were received and allotment was made to all the applicants .A shareholder Ram who was allotted 2000 shares failed to pay the allotment money. His shares were forfeited immediately after the allotment.Afterwards the first and final call was made. Soham who had 3,000 shares failed to pay the first and final call his shares were also forfeited.Out of forfeited shares 4,000 were reissued at Rs.20 per share fully paid up.The reissued share included all the shares of Ram.

Pass the necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the book of JK.ltd .

Q. 28 .Garima Limited issued a prospectus inviting applications for 3,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs.20 payable as follows:

On Application Rs.20 per share

On Allotment Rs.50 per share (Including premium)

On First call Rs.20 per share

On Second call Rs.30 per share

Accounting for Share Capital 5 7

Applications were received for 4,000 shares and allotments made on prorata basis to the applicants of 3,600 shares, the remaining applications being rejected, money received on application was adjusted on account of sums due on allotment.

Renuka whom 360 shares were allotted failed to pay allotment money and calls money, and her shares were forfeited.

Kanika, the applicant of 200 shares failed to pay the two calls, her shares were also forfeited. All these shares were sold to Naman as fully paid for Rs.80 per share. Show the journal entries in the books of the company.

Q.29. Raja Ltd. Invited applications for 1,00,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each . the shares were issued at a premium of Rs. 5 per share. The amount was payable as follows

On application and allotment Rs. 8 per share (including premium Rs. 3)

The balance including premium on the first and final call .

Applications for 1,50,000 shares were received . Applications for 10,000 shares were rejected and pro-rata allotment was made to the remaining applicants on the following basis.

(i) Applicants for 80,000 shares were allotted 60,000 shares.

(ii) Applicants for 60,000 shares were allotted 40,000 shares.

(iii) P, who belonged to the first category and was allotted 300 shares, failed to pay first call money.

Q, who belonged to the second category and was allotted 200 shares ,also failed to pay the first call money . their shares were forfeited . the forfeited shares were re-issued@ Rs. 12 per share fully paid – up . pass necessary journal entries and prepare cash book .

Q.30. on 1st June , 2019, kartik Ltd. Offered for subscription 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 20 per share payable as given below

On application Rs. 20 per share , on allotment (Including premium) Rs. 50 per share and two month after allotment Rs. 50 per share .

Application were received for 84,000 shares. On 1 st July , 2019 , the Directors processed to allot shares proportionately . of these, application for 4,500 shares were accompanied with full amount and hence, were accepted in full and the balance allotment was made on pro-rata basis.

Excess amount paid by applicants was utilized towards allotment and call money due from them.

One of the applicants to whom 300 shares were allotted proportionately , failed to pay the call money.

His shares were forfeited on 30th November , 2019 and subsequently issued @ Rs. 130 per share.

Record entries relating to these transactions in the journal of the company.

Q.31 CANDID Ltd. Invited applications for issuing 75,000 equity shares of Rs. 100 each at a premium of Rs. 30 per share . the amount was payable as follows .

On application and allotment Rs. – Rs. 85 per share (including premium)

On first and final call- the balance account .

Applications for 1,27,500 shares were received . Applications for 27,500 shares were rejected and shares were allotted on prorata basis to the remaining applicants.

Excess money received on application and allotment was adjusted towards sum due on first and final call. The calls were made. A shareholder , who applied for 1,000 shares, failed to pay the first and final call money . his shares were forfeited . all the forfeited shares were re- issued at Rs. 150 per share fully paid –up.

Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of CANDID Ltd.

Q.32. The Director of X Ltd. issued for public subscription 50,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each at Rs. 12 per share payable as to Rs. 5 on application (including premium), Rs. 4 on allotment and the balance on call. Applications for 70,000 shares were received. Of the cash received Rs. 40,000 was returned and Rs.60,000 was applied to the amount due on allotment, All the shareholders paid the call due with the exception of an allottee of 500 shares. These shares were forfeited and reissued as fully paid at Rs. 8 per share.

The company, as a matter of policy, does not maintain a calls-in-arrears account.

Give journal entries to record these transactions in the books of X. Ltd.

Q.33. Sunrise Company Limited offered for public subscription 10,000 shares of Rs.10 each at Rs. 11 per share. Money was payable as follows:

Rs. 3 on application

Rs. 4 on allotment (including premium)

Rs. 4 on first and final call.

Applications were received for 12,000 shares and the directors made prorata allotment.

Mr. Ahmad, an applicant for 120 shares, could not pay the allotment and call money, and Mr. Basu, a holder of 200 shares, failed to pay the call. All these shares were forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 150 shares (the whole of Mr. Ahmad's shares

being included) were issued at Rs. 8 per share fully paid-up.

Prepare Cash Book, Shares Capital Account and Share Forfeiture Account.

Q.34. A Ltd. Invited applications for issuing 1,00,000 shares of Rs.10 each at a premium of Rs. 1 per share . The amount was payable as follows

On application Rs. 3 per share

On allotment Rs. 3 per share (including premium)

On first call Rs. 3 per share

On second and final call Balance amount

Application for 1,60,000 shares were received . Allotment was made on the following basis

(i) To applicants for 90,000 shares 40,000 shares

(ii) To applicants for 50,000 shares 40,000 shares

(iii) To applicants for 20,000 shares Full shares

Excess money paid on application is to be adjusted against the amount due on allotment and call.

Rishabh , a shareholder, who applied for 1,500 shares and belonged to category (ii) , did not pay allotment, first and second and final call money , Another shareholder, Sudha , who applied for 1,800 shares and belonged to category (i), did not pay the first and second and final call money.

All the shares of Rishabh and Sudha were forfeited and were subsequently re- issued at Rs. 7 per share fully paid.

Pass the necessary journal entries in the books of A Ltd. Open calls -in-arrears account and calls-in-advance account wherever required.

ACCOUNTING FOR DEBENTURES

- 1) What do you mean by Debentures.?
- 2) Write any four types of debentures
- 3) What is debenture Trust Deed?
- 4) What is meant by convertible debentures?
- 5) Why is premium on the issue of debentures considered as a capital profit?
- 6) Explain deep discount Bond
- 7) Differentiate between shareholders and debenture holder,
- 8) What is the nature of interest on debentures?
- 9) State in brief, the SEBI Guidelines regarding Debenture Redemption Reserve.
- 10) Name the head under which discount on issue of debentures appears in the Balance Sheet of "C" Company.
- 11) What are the exceptions for creating debenture Redemption Reserve?
- 12) What do you mean by debentures issued as collateral security?
- 13) A Ltd issued 5,000 13% debentures of Rs.100 each at par and raised a loan of Rs.80, 000 from Bank. Collaterally secured by Rs. 100,000 13% debentures. How will You show the debenture in the Balance Sheet of the Company assuming that the company has recorded the issue of Debentures as collateral security in the books.
- 15) Ashoka Ltd. had Rs. 5, 00,000 12% debentures outstanding as on 1st Jan, 2003. During the year company took a loan of Rs. 3, 00,000 from Bank of Punjab for which the company placed with the bank debentures of Rs. 3, 60,000 as collateral security.
Pass journal entries and also show how the debentures and bank loan will appear in the balance sheet.
- 16) XYZ Co. Ltd., issued 10000 10% debentures of Rs.100 each at a premium of Rs. 5 payable as follows
On application Rs.40, on Allotment Rs.65 (including premium)
All the debentures were subscribed and money was received, pass necessary journal entries to record the issue of debentures
- 17) Pass Journal Entries to record the Issue of Debentures
 - 1) 5000 15% debenture of Rs.100 each issued at Discount of 5% and redeemable at premium at 5% after 5 years.
 - 2) 10000 15% debenture of Rs.100 each issued at a premium of 10% and redeemable at par after 6 years.
- 18) Journalise the following transactions:
 - (a) 10 debentures issued at Rs. 100 repayable at Rs. 100.
 - (b) 10 debentures issued at Rs. 95, repayable at Rs. 100
 - (c) 10 debentures issued at Rs. 105 , repayable at Rs. 100
 - (d) 10 debentures issued at Rs. 100, payable at Rs. 105.
 - (e) 10 debentures issued at Rs. 95, Repayable at Rs. 105.
- 19) A building has been purchased for Rs.1,10,000 from X Ltd., X Ltd., has been issued 12% debentures in Purchase Consideration at a Premium of 10% Journalise the above transaction.

20) Raghav Limited purchased a running business from Krishna traders for a sum of Rs. 15,00,000 payable Rs. 3,00,000 by cheque and for the balance issued 9% debentures of Rs. 100 each at par.

The assets and liabilities consisted of the following:

Plant and Machinery	4, 00,000
Building	6, 00,000
Stock	5, 00,000
Debtors	3, 00,000
Creditors	2, 00,000

21. Nirbaya chemical issued Rs. 1000000 6% debentures of rs. 50 each at a premium of 8%. On 30.6.2017 redeemable on 30.6.2018. the issue was fully subscribed . pass journal entries for issue and redemption of debentures. how much amount should be transferred to DRR before redemption. Also state how much amount should be invested in specific securities?

22. Manish LTD. 4000000 8% debenture of 100 each on 1st april 2016 . the term of issue state that the debenture are to be redeemed at a premium of 5% on 30th june 2018 . The company decided to transfer 1000000 out of profit to debenture redemption reserve on 31st march 2017 and 1000000 on 31st march 2018 . pass journal entries regarding the issue and redemption of debenture DRR and investment without providing for the interest or loss on issue of debenture .

Analysis of Financial Statements

Q.1 Which of the following is not required to be prepared under the Companies Act.

- (A) Statement of profit and loss (B) Balance Sheet
(C) Report of Director's and Auditor's (D) Funds Flow Statement

Q.2 50,000, 9% Debentures redeemable within 12 months of the date of Balance Sheet will be shown under:

- (A) Short-term Borrowings (B) Short-term Provision
(C) Other Current Liability (D) Trade Payables

Q.3 Under which heading the item 'Bills Discounted but not yet matured' will be shown in the Balance Sheet of a company?

- (A) Current Liability (B) Current Assets
(C) Contingent Liabilities (D) Unamortized Expenditure

Q.4 Financial analysis becomes significant because it:

- (A) Ignores price level changes
(B) Measures the efficiency of business
(C) Lacks qualitative analysis
(D) Is effected by personal bias

Q.5 For whom analysis of financial statements is not significant?

- (A) Political Adviser of Prime Minister
(B) Investors
(C) Management
(D) Financial Institutions

Q.6 Payment of Income Tax is considered as

- (A) Direct Expenses (B) Indirect Expenses
(C) Operating Expenses (D) None of the Above

Q.7 Net profit is obtained by deductingfrom Gross Profit.

- (A) Operating Expenses
(B) Non-Operating Exp.
(C) Operating and Non-Operating Exp.
(D) None of the Above

Q.8 Main objective of common Size Statement of Profit & Loss is :

- (A) To present changes in assets and liabilities
- (B) To judge the financial soundness
- (C) To establish relationship between revenue from operations and other Items of statement of Profit & Loss
- (D) All of the Above

Q.9 Current assets include only those assets which are expected to be realised

Within

- (A) 3 months (B) 6 months
- (C) 1 year (D) 2 years

Q.10 Which of the following transactions will improve the quick ratio?

- (A) Sale of goods for cash (B) Sale of goods on credit
- (C) Issue of new shares for cash (D) All of the Above

Q.11 Under which major heads and sub-heads the following items will be places in the Balance Sheet of a company as per revised Schedule VI, Part I of the Companies Act, 1956 (Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013)?

- (i) Accrued Incomes (ii) Loose Tools
- (iii) Provision for Employees Benefits (iv) Unpaid Dividend
- (v) Short-term Loans (vi) Long-term Loans

Q.12 Under which sub-heads will the following items be placed in the Balance Sheet of a company as per revised Schedule VI, Part I of the Companies Act, 1956 (Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013)?

- (i) Capital Reserve (ii) Bonds
- (iii) Loans repayable on Demand (iv) Vehicles
- (v) Goodwill (vi) Loose Tools

Q.13 From the following Balance Sheet of Exe Ltd. As at 31st March, 2020, Prepare Comparative Balance Sheet:

BALANCE SHEET as at 31 March, 2020

Particulars	Note No.	31 st March, 2020 (₹)	31 st March, 2019 (₹)
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Shareholders' funds			
Share Capital (Equity)		18,00,000	12,00,000
2. Non-Current Liabilities			
Long-term Borrowing: 8% Debentures (Secured)		6,00,000	6,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
Trade Payables		6,00,000	3,00,000
Total		30,00,000	21,00,000
II. ASSETS			
1. Non-Current Assets			
Fixed Assets: Tangible Assets		18,00,000	15,00,000
2. Current Assets			
(a) Trade Receivables		10,00,000	5,00,000
(b) Cash and Cash Equivalents		2,00,000	1,00,000
Total		30,00,000	21,00,000

Q.14 From The following information, prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	31 st March, 2017	31 st March, 2016
Revenue from Operations	₹ 24,00,000	₹ 18,00,000
Other Incomes (% of Revenue from Operations)	15%	25%
Expenses (% Revenue from Operations)	60%	50%
Tax Rate	40%	40%

Q.15 Prepare Common-size Statement of Profit and Loss from the following Information:

Particulars	31 st March, 2020	31 st March, 2019
Revenue from Operations	₹ 10,00,000	₹ 7,50,000
Other Income	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 75,000
Purchases of stock-in-Trade	₹ 7,50,000	₹ 6,00,000
Change in Inventories of Stock-in-Trade	₹ (50,000)	₹ 10,000
Other Expenses	₹ 10,000	₹ 7,500
Rate of Income Tax	50%	50%

Q.16 Prepare Common-size Balance Sheet from the following information:

Particulars	31 st March, 2019 (₹)	31 st March, 2020 (₹)
Shareholders' Funds	12,00,000	18,00,000
Non-current Liabilities	6,00,000	6,00,000
Current Liabilities	2,00,000	6,00,000
Non-current Assets	14,00,000	21,00,000
Current Assets	6,00,000	9,00,000

Q.17 Calculate Liquid Ratio/Quick Ratio/Acid Test Ratio from the following:

Working Capital ₹ 1,80,000; Total Debts, i.e., Outside Liabilities ₹ 3,90,000; Long-term Debts ₹ 3,00,000; Inventories ₹ 90,000.

Q.18 From the following information, compute Debt to Equity Ratio:

Long-term Borrowing	5,00,000	Equity Share Capital	2,00,000
Long-term Provisions	1,00,000	General Reserve	2,00,000

Surplus, i.e., Balance in Statement of

Profit and Loss (Dr.) 1,00,000

Q.19 From the following information, calculate Proprietary Ratio, Debt to Equity Ratio and Total Assets to Debt Ratio:

Non-current Assets ₹ 40,00,000; Current Assets ₹ 40,00,000; Long-term Borrowing ₹ 25,00,000; Long-term Provisions ₹ 15,00,000; Current Liabilities ₹ 20,00,000.

Q.20. From the following details obtained from the financial statement of Jeev Ltd., calculate Interest Coverage Ratio:

Net Profit after Tax	₹ 1,20,000
12% Long-term Debt	₹ 20,00,000
Tax Rate	40%

Q.21 ₹ 2,00,000 is Cost of Revenue from Operations (Cost of Goods Sold); Inventory Turnover Ratio 8 times; Inventory in the beginning is 1.5 Times more than the Inventory at the end. Calculate values of Opening And Closing Inventory.

Q.22 From the following information, calculate Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio:

Cost of Revenue from Operations (Cost of Goods-₹3,00,000	Opening Debtors-₹50,000
Gross Profit on Cost – 25%	Closing Debtors-₹1,00,000
Cash Sales – 20% of Total Sales	

Q.23 Current Assets ₹ 12,00,000; Current Liabilities ₹ 2,40,000; Sales: Credit ₹ 24,00,000 and Cash ₹ 5,20,000; Sales Return ₹ 40,000; Calculate Working Capital Turnover Ratio from the above information.

Q.24 Opening Inventory ₹ 5,00,000; Closing Inventory ₹ 3,00,000. Inventory Turnover Ratio 8 Times. Selling price 25% above cost. Calculate Gross Profit Ratio.

Q.25 Calculate 'Return on Investment' and 'Debt to Equity Ratio' from the following information:

Net Profit after Interest and Tax	₹ 3,00,000
10% Debentures	₹ 5,00,000
Tax Rate	40%
Capital Employed	₹40,00,000

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

1	The basis of cash flow statement is_____
2	Debentures issued for consideration other then cash are not shown in the cash flow statement because_____ -is not received against the issue.
3	Marketable securities are included in _____--
4	Curret investment are shown in_____
5	Buyback of own share is shown as outflow in financing activity as _____
6	Discount / loss on issue of debentures writtenoff is shown by way of deduction from _____ of the debentures.
7	Dividend received by other then financial enterprises is shown in cash flow statement under (i)operating activity (ii) Investing activity (iii) Financing activity (iv) general activity
8	Dividend receivedby financial enterprises is shown in cash flow statement under (i)operating activity (ii) Investing activity (iii) Financing activity (iv) general activity
9	Payment of income tax is shown as (i)operating activity (ii) Investing activity (iii) Financing activity (iv) general activity
10	Dividend paid by a non financing company is shown as (i)operating activity (ii) Invensting activity (iii) Financing activity (iv) general activity
11	Which of the following is shown under financing activity (i) Cash received received against sale of goods (ii) Cash received received against purchase of goods (iii) commission received (iv) interest paid

12	Which of the following is not added as non cash expense (i) Goodwill amortised (ii) depreciation (ii) Interest on debentures paid (iv) all of these																								
13	Identify the following transaction belonging to (i) operating activity (ii) financing activity (iii) investing activity (iv) cash and cash equivalent <table><tr><td>1.cash sales</td><td>11.cash purchase</td></tr><tr><td>2. Rent paid</td><td>12.cash in hand</td></tr><tr><td>3. Incometax paid</td><td>13.office expense</td></tr><tr><td>4.balance at bank</td><td>14. sale of machine by adealer of machine</td></tr><tr><td>5.issue of debentures</td><td>15. dividend paid</td></tr><tr><td>6.cash paid against trade payables</td><td>16. purchase of machine</td></tr><tr><td>7.income tax refund recieved</td><td>17. issue of share capital</td></tr><tr><td>8.sale of patents</td><td>18.purchase of marketable securities</td></tr><tr><td>9.purchase of goodwill</td><td>19. short term deposit in bank</td></tr><tr><td>10.purchase of securities</td><td>20.cash received from debtors</td></tr></table>	1.cash sales	11.cash purchase	2. Rent paid	12.cash in hand	3. Incometax paid	13.office expense	4.balance at bank	14. sale of machine by adealer of machine	5.issue of debentures	15. dividend paid	6.cash paid against trade payables	16. purchase of machine	7.income tax refund recieved	17. issue of share capital	8.sale of patents	18.purchase of marketable securities	9.purchase of goodwill	19. short term deposit in bank	10.purchase of securities	20.cash received from debtors				
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14	Calculate cash flow from operating activity from the following details <table><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>31.3.2020</td><td>30.3.2019</td></tr><tr><td>Surplus i.e balance in statement of p/l</td><td>300000</td><td>200000</td></tr><tr><td>Bills receivables</td><td>180000</td><td>140000</td></tr><tr><td>Accumulated depreciation</td><td>320000</td><td>300000</td></tr><tr><td>Outstanding rent</td><td>40000</td><td>16000</td></tr><tr><td>Prepaid insurance</td><td>12000</td><td>14000</td></tr><tr><td>goodwill</td><td>160000</td><td>200000</td></tr><tr><td>stock</td><td>180000</td><td>140000</td></tr></table>	Particulars	31.3.2020	30.3.2019	Surplus i.e balance in statement of p/l	300000	200000	Bills receivables	180000	140000	Accumulated depreciation	320000	300000	Outstanding rent	40000	16000	Prepaid insurance	12000	14000	goodwill	160000	200000	stock	180000	140000
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16	State the category of the following items for a financial as well as non-financial company (1) Dividend received (2) Dividend paid (3) Interest paid (4) Interest received																								
17	What are the objectives of preparing cash flow statement?																								
18	Calculate the net amount of cash flow if a fixed asset costing Rs. 32,000(having a book value of Rs. 24,000) is sold at a loss of Rs. 8,000.																								

19	<p>X Ltd. made a profit of Rs.1, 00,000/- after charging depreciation of Rs.20,000/- on assets and a transfer to General Reserve of Rs.30,000/-. The Goodwill written off was Rs.7, 000/- and the gain on sale of machinery was Rs.3, 000/-. The other information available to you (changes in the value of current assets and current liabilities) is as follows:</p> <p>At the end of the year Debtors showed an increase of Rs.6, 000/-, creditors an increase of Rs.10, 000/-, prepaid expenses an increase of Rs.200/-, Bills Receivable a decrease of Rs.3, 000/-, Bills Payable a decrease of Rs.4, 000/- and outstanding expenses a decrease of Rs.2, 000/-. Ascertain the cash flow from the operating activities.</p>																																								
20	<p>From the following information calculate cash flow from financing activity</p> <table><tr><td>Particulars</td><td>31.3.2020</td><td>31.3.2019</td></tr><tr><td>Equity share capital</td><td>900000</td><td>700000</td></tr><tr><td>12% preference share capital</td><td>300000</td><td>500000</td></tr><tr><td>Security premium</td><td>140000</td><td>100000</td></tr><tr><td>12% debentures</td><td>400000</td><td>300000</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Additional information</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">1. dividend paid on preference share</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">2..12%preference shares were redeemed at a premium of 5% on 31.3.2020</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">3.interim dividend paid on equity shares at the end of the current yearwas paid at 15%</td></tr></table>	Particulars	31.3.2020	31.3.2019	Equity share capital	900000	700000	12% preference share capital	300000	500000	Security premium	140000	100000	12% debentures	400000	300000	Additional information			1. dividend paid on preference share			2..12%preference shares were redeemed at a premium of 5% on 31.3.2020			3.interim dividend paid on equity shares at the end of the current yearwas paid at 15%															
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22	<p>From the following Balance sheet prepare Cash Flow Statement:</p> <table><tr><td>Particular</td><td>Note No.</td><td>31stMarch 2014 (Rs.)</td><td>31stMarch 2013 (Rs.)</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">I.EQITY AND LIABILITIES</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">1. Shareholders' Funds</td></tr><tr><td>(a) Share Capital</td><td></td><td>2,50,000</td><td>2,00,000</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Reserve and Surplus</td><td></td><td>90,600</td><td>80,500</td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">2. Current Liabilities</td></tr><tr><td>(a) Short Term Borrowings: Bank Loan</td><td></td><td>----</td><td>70,000</td></tr><tr><td>(b) Trade Payables</td><td></td><td>1,35,000</td><td>1,50,000</td></tr><tr><td>(c) Short Term Provision: Provision for Tax</td><td></td><td>35,000</td><td>30,000</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td></td><td>5,10,600</td><td>5,30,500</td></tr></table>	Particular	Note No.	31 st March 2014 (Rs.)	31 st March 2013 (Rs.)	I.EQITY AND LIABILITIES				1. Shareholders' Funds				(a) Share Capital		2,50,000	2,00,000	(b) Reserve and Surplus		90,600	80,500	2. Current Liabilities				(a) Short Term Borrowings: Bank Loan		----	70,000	(b) Trade Payables		1,35,000	1,50,000	(c) Short Term Provision: Provision for Tax		35,000	30,000	Total		5,10,600	5,30,500
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Total		5,10,600	5,30,500																																						

II. ASSETS				
1.	Non Current Assets			
(a)	Fixed Assets:		3,59,000	3,50,000
(i)	Tangible Assets		5,000	-----
(ii)	Intangible Assets: Goodwill			
2.	Current Assets			
(a)	Inventories		74,000	1,00,000
(b)	Trade Receivables		64,000	80,000
(c)	Cash and Cash Equivalents		8,600	500
Total			5,10,600	5,30,500

Notes to Accounts:

Particulars	31 st March 2014 (Rs.)	31 st March 2013 (Rs.)
1. Reserve and Surplus:		
General Reserve	60,000	50,000
Surplus i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	30,600	30,500
	90,600	80,500
2. Tangible Fixed Assets		
Land and Building	1,90,600	2,00,000
Plant and Machinery	1,69,000	1,50,000
	3,59,000	3,50,000

Additional Information:

- Dividend of Rs.23,000 was paid.
- The Income Tax paid during the year Rs.28,000.
- Machinery was purchased during the year Rs.33,000.
- Depreciation written off on Machinery Rs.14,000 , Building Rs.10,000. (M-6)

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From the following Balance sheet prepare Cash Flow Statement:

Particular	Note No.	31 st March 2014 (Rs.)	31 st March 2013 (Rs.)
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Shareholders' Funds			
(a) Share Capital		6,00,000	5,00,000
(b) Reserve and Surplus		75,000	50,000
2. Non Current Liabilities:			
Long term Borrowings:			
8% Debentures		1,10,000	2,00,000
3. Current Liabilities			
(a) Short Term Borrowings: Bank Overdraft		1,00,000	80,000
(b) Trade Payables		75,000	80,000
(c) Short Term Provision		40,000	30,000
Total		10,00,000	9,40,000
II. ASSETS			
1. Non Current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets:			
(i) Tangible Assets:			
Land and Building		5,50,000	5,50,000
(ii) Intangible Assets:			
Goodwill		75,000	1,00,000
(b) Investment		2,00,000	1,50,000
3. Current Assets			
(iii) Inventories		80,000	60,000
(iv) Trade Receivables		90,000	68,000
(v) Cash & Cash Equivalents		5,000	12,000
Total		10,00,000	9,40,000

Notes to Accounts:

Particulars	31 st March 2014 (Rs.)	31 st March 2013 (Rs.)
1. Reserve and Surplus:		
Securities Premium Reserve	50,000	50,000
Surplus i.e. Balance in Statement of Profit and Loss	25,000	-----
	75,000	50,000
2. Short term Provisions:		
Proposed Dividend	15,000	10,000
Provision for Tax	25,000	20,000
	40,000	30,000

	<p>Additional Information:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Net profit for the year 2013-14 before Tax and Dividend amounted to Rs.63,000. 2. Provision for Tax during the year 2013-14 was Rs.23,000. 3. Depreciation provided on Fixed Assets for the year 2013-14 Rs.80,000. 4. Debentures amounted to Rs.90,000 were redeemed on 1st July 2013. (M-6) 				
24	<p>Global ltd, has machinery written down value of which on 1.4.2019 was 860000 and on 31.3.2020 was 950000. Depreciation for the year was 40000. In the beginning of the year an item of machinery was sold for 25000 which had a writtendown value of 20000 . calculate cash flow from investing activity</p>				
25	<p>Swan ltd. Had the following balances</p> <table> <tr> <td>Investment in the beginning of the period</td><td>34000</td></tr> <tr> <td>Investment at the end of the period</td><td>28000</td></tr> </table> <p>During the year the company sold its 40% investment held in the beginning of the period at aprofit of 8400 determine cash flow from investing activity</p>	Investment in the beginning of the period	34000	Investment at the end of the period	28000
Investment in the beginning of the period	34000				
Investment at the end of the period	28000				



SKV VIDHYAASHRAM SENIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL

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Grade: XII

Subject: Business Studies (MCQ's)

Chapter 1 Nature and Significance of Management

1. Successful organisations do not achieve goals by chance but by following a deliberate process known as

- (a) Planning
- (b) Co-ordination
- (c) Controlling
- (d) Management

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

(d) Management is considered to be a deliberate process as it involves creating an environment which is conducive to efficient and effective performance.

2. Management is essential for the organisations which are

- (a) Non-profit organisations
- (b) Service organisations
- (c) Social organisations
- (d) All of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

(d) Management is essential for all types of organisations irrespective of their size or type.

3. Management contains a series of interrelated functions that include

- (a) Planning
- (b) Organising
- (c) Directing
- (d) All of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

(d) Management as a process contains a series of functions namely planning, organising, staffing, directing and controlling.

4. People in the organisations carry out diverse tasks with the aim to achieve

- (a) Different objectives

- (b) Common objectives
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) Management seeks to integrate individual goals with organisational goals and ensure realisation of both.

5. Successful management ensures that

- (a) Goals are achieved with least cost
- (b) Timely achievement of goals
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) Management aims to carry out the work in a manner that is completed within the stipulated time (effectiveness) and at the least cost (efficiency).

6. Efficiency is concerned with

- (a) Doing the right thing
- (b) Doing things right
- (c) Achieving end results
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) Efficiency aims at reduction of cost through optimum utilisation of resources and avoiding wastage of resources.

7. Effectiveness relates to

- (a) Doing the right task
- (b) Completing activities
- (c) Achieving goals
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

8. Rohan works as a production manager in Global Enterprises Limited. He has been given the task of getting 1000 units of hand woven table mats manufactured at the cost of ₹150 per unit within 10 days. In order to be acknowledged as an effective manager, he must ensure that

- (a) The cost of production does not exceed ₹150 per unit
- (b) The work is completed within 10 days even at higher cost per unit

- (c) The cost of production is less than ₹150 per unit
- (d) All of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) The concept of effectiveness is related to the completion of the task within the stipulated time irrespective of the cost involved.

9. Jay is working as a marketing manager in a company. Has been given the task of selling 100000 units of a product at the cost of ₹100 per unit within 20 days. He is able to sell all the units within the stipulated time, but had to sell last 1000 units at 20% discount in order to complete the target. In such a situation, he will be considered to be

- (a) An efficient manager
- (b) An effective manager
- (c) Both effective and efficient manager
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

10. Management is said to be poor if it is

- (a) Efficient but ineffective
- (b) Effective but inefficient
- (c) Both inefficient and ineffective
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: c

11. Tarang Enterprises Limited is planning to increase its sales by 30% in the next quarter. Identify the feature of management being highlighted in the given statement.

- (a) Management is all pervasive
- (b) Management is a goal oriented process
- (c) Management is a continuous process
- (d) All of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) Management is considered to be goal oriented as an organisation is brought into existence for realisation of certain goals.

12. Management is equally important to run a political organisation as it is to run an economic organisation. Which feature of management is being reflected in the given statement?

- (a) Management is goal oriented
- (b) Management is multidimensional

- (c) Management is all pervasive
- (d) Management is a group activity

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) Management is required in all types: economic, social or political, and sizes of organisations.

13. Management translates the works to be carried out in terms of goals to be achieved and assigns the means to achieve it. This statement relates to

- (a) Management of work
- (b) Management of people
- (c) Management of operations
- (d) All of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

(a) Management is multidimensional in nature and involves three aspects, management of work is one of them.

14. Which of the following statements highlights that management is a group activity?

- (a) Organisation is a collection of diverse individuals with different needs.
- (b) Achievement of common goal requires teamwork and co-ordination of efforts in a common direction.
- (c) Each member of the organisation may have different individual goals but they must travel together towards common goals.
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

15. Keeping in view the changes in the consumer demands and preferences 'Tasitemaker Bakery' has reduced the sugar and fat content in its products. This approach of business shows that management is

- (a) An intangible force
- (b) A group activity
- (c) A dynamic function
- (d) A multidimensional activity

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) In order to be successful, it is important that a business adapts itself to the changes in the taste and preferences of the consumers.

16. Which of the following is not an organisational objective of management?

- (a) Earning enough revenue to cover costs
- (b) Earning sufficient profits to cover risks of business

- (c) Increase in the prospects of business in the long run
- (d) Providing free education to their employees children

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

- (d) Providing free education to children is a social objective of management.

-
17. Management is considered important because
- (a) It helps an organisation to adapt to the changes
 - (b) Seeks to integrate individual efforts
 - (c) It helps in development of the society
 - (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

-
18. Management is considered to be an art because
- (a) The principles of management have universal validity
 - (b) The principles of management have universal application
 - (c) Different principles of management are brought into effect differently by different managers
 - (d) It is not important for the practising managers to be a member of a professional association.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) Management is based on personalised application of the knowledge and skills.

-
19. Which of the following statements is not relevant to the concept of “Management as an inexact science”?
- (a) The principles of management lack universal validity
 - (b) The principles of management lack universal applicability
 - (c) The principles of management have to be modified according to the given situation
 - (d) Management involves dealing with human behaviour and outcomes cannot be predicted with utmost accuracy

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

- (b) The principles of management are not universally valid as they deal with human behaviour and the outcome of application of a principle cannot be predicted with utmost accuracy.

-
20. The authority-responsibility relationships that exist within the organisation give rise to
- (a) Different functions within the organisation
 - (b) Different levels in the organisation
 - (c) Management as a multidimensional activity
 - (d) Management as a group activity

Answer

Answer: b

21. Which of the following is not a designation related to top level management?

- (a) President
- (b) Vice-President
- (c) Chairman
- (d) Production Manager

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

- (d) Production Manager is a designation for middle level management.

22. Which of the following is not a designation related to middle level management?

- (a) Operations Head
- (b) Sales Manager
- (c) Chief Operating Officer
- (d) Divisional Manager

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) Chief Operating Officer is a designation for top level management.

23. Which of the following is not a designation related to lower level management?

- (a) Plant Superintendent
- (b) Supervisors
- (c) Section officers
- (d) Marketing Manager

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

- (d) Marketing Manager is a designation related to middle level management.

24. Which of the following is a function of top level management?

- (a) Ensuring quality of output
- (b) Assigning necessary duties and responsibilities to their departments
- (c) Taking responsibility for all the activities of the business and its impact on the society
- (d) Ensuring that the safety standards are maintained within the organisation.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

- (d) Ensuring quality of output; Ensuring the safety standards are maintained within the organisation – lower level

management and assigning necessary duties and responsibilities to their departments – middle level management.

25. Which of the following statements does not pertain to middle level management?

- (a) They are responsible for all the activities of the operational managers.
- (b) They are responsible for the welfare and survival of the organisation.
- (c) They interpret the policies made by top level managers
- (d) Co-operate with other departments for the smooth running of the organisation.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

- (b) They are responsible for the welfare and survival of the organisation- top level management

26. Which of the following statements is not true for lower level management?

- (a) Analyse the business environment and its implications for the survival of the business.
- (b) Ensure the quality of the output
- (c) They strive to reduce the wastage of resources
- (d) They ensure that the safety standards are maintained within the organisation.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

- (a) Analyse the business environment and its implications for the survival of the business-top level management

27. Identify the level of management which does not interact with the work force directly.

- (a) Supervisory management
- (b) Operational management
- (c) First line managers
- (d) Middle level management

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

- (d) The middle level managers interact with the supervisory/operational/first-line managers who in turn interact with the workers directly.

28. The main task of this level of management is to determine the overall organisational objectives and strategies for their realisation.

- (a) Operational management
- (b) Middle level management
- (c) First line managers
- (d) Top level management

Answer

Answer: d

29. This level of management serves as a link between top level managers and first line managers.

- (a) Supervisory level management
- (b) Operational management
- (c) Middle level management
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: c

30. Organising as a function of management involves deciding

- (a) What activities and resources are required
- (b) Who will do a particular task
- (c) Where will it be done
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

31. The function of management related to grouping of activities to be carried out into departments and creating management hierarchy is

- (a) Planning
- (b) Organising
- (c) Controlling
- (d) Directing

Answer

Answer: b

32. This function of management relating to laying down the foundation for carrying out the other functions of management successfully is

- (a) Organising
- (b) Staffing
- (c) Planning
- (d) Controlling

Answer

Answer: c

33. Supervision, communication, motivation and leadership are the key elements of this • function of management.

- (a) Directing
- (b) Controlling
- (c) Planning
- (d) Organising

Answer

Answer: a

34. This function of Management related to placing the right person at the right job is

- (a) Organising
- (b) Staffing
- (c) Planning
- (d) Controlling

Answer

Answer: b

35. It is a force that binds all the functions Of management.

- (a) Cooperation
- (b) Co-ordination
- (c) Planning
- (d) Management hierarchy

Answer

Answer: b

36. Co-ordination is considered to be the essence of management because

- (a) It is a common thread that runs through all the activities within the organisation
- (b) It is implicit and inherent in all functions of the organisation
- (c) It is a force that binds all the functions of management
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

37. Identify the process that provides the requisite amount, quality, timing and sequence of efforts, which ensures that planned objectives are achieved with a minimum of conflict.

- (a) Management
- (b) Planning
- (c) Co-ordination
- (d) Controlling

Answer

Answer: c

38. Identify the feature of co-ordination being highlighted in the given statement: "Coordination is not a one time function, it begins at the planning stage and continue till controlling."

- (a) Coordination ensures unity of action
- (b) Coordination is an all pervasive function

- (c) Coordination is a continuous process
- (d) Coordination is a deliberate function

Answer

Answer: c

Chapter 2 Principles of Management

1. Which of the following statements is true with reference to principles of management?

- (a) The principles of management have evolved.
- (b) The principles of management are yet to be evolved.
- (c) The principles of management are in the continuous process of evolution.
- (d) None of the above.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) Principles of Management are said to be evolutionary in nature as these principles have evolved over a long period of time with continuous practice and experimentation.

2. By profession, FW Taylor was a

- (a) Mechanical engineer
- (b) Mining engineer
- (c) Psychologist
- (d) Human resource officer

Answer

Answer: a

3. The principles of pure science is considered to be _____ in nature.

- (a) Flexible
- (b) Rigid
- (c) Creative
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) Because they are applied in an absolute or in a static manner.

4. Which of the following statements best defines the techniques of management?

- (a) It is a set of guidelines to take decisions and actions.
- (b) It is a procedure which involves a series of steps to be taken.

- (c) They are general rules for behaviour of individuals.
- (d) None of the above.

Answer

Answer: b

5. The principles of management have been developed on the basis of

- (a) Observation
- (b) Experimentation
- (c) Personal experiences of the manager
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

6. Which of the following statements is/are true with reference to principles of management?

- (a) The principles are guidelines to action.
- (b) The principles denote a cause and effect relationship.
- (c) Principles help the manager to take decisions while performing various management functions.
- (d) All of the above.

Answer

Answer: d

7. The principles of management are intended to be applied to all types and sizes of organisations. This statement reflects that the principles of management are

- (a) General guidelines
- (b) Flexible
- (c) Universally applicable
- (d) Mainly behavioural

Answer

Answer: c

8. The principles of management do not provide readymade straight jacket solutions to all management problems because

- (a) The real business situations are complex.
- (b) The real business situations are dynamic.
- (c) The principles act as general guidelines.
- (d) All of the above.

Answer

Answer: d

9. Principles of management can be modified by the manager when the situation demands. This statement implies that the principles of management are

- (a) Rigid
- (b) Contingent
- (c) Flexible
- (d) Universally applicable

Answer

Answer: c

10. The principles of management enhance the understanding of relationship between human and material resources for the achievement of organisational goals. Identify the feature of the principles of management being described in the given statement.

- (a) Cause and effect relationships
- (b) Optimum utilisation of resources and effective administration
- (c) Formed by practice and experimentation
- (d) Mainly behavioural

Answer

Answer: d

11. The application of the principles of management has to be changed as per the requirements of the prevailing situation at a particular point of time. Which feature of the principles of management is being described in the given statement?

- (a) Contingent
- (b) Mainly behavioural
- (c) Cause and effect relationship
- (d) General guidelines

Answer

Answer: a

12. Principles of management emphasize on logical and rational decision making rather than on the basis of bias and prejudice. The given statement highlights that the knowledge of principles of management leads to

- (a) Providing managers with useful insight into reality
- (b) Scientific decisions
- (c) Meeting changing environmental requirements
- (d) All of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

- (b) Principles of management are not based on rule of thumb/hit-and-trial method, but on a scientific approach.

13. 'Rule of thumb' refers to

- (a) Use of personal judgement in handling management issues
- (b) Adopting a hit-and-trial approach to resolve management problems

- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: c

14. According to Taylor, “even a small production activity like loading figures of iron into boxes can be scientifically planned and managed. This can result in tremendous savings of human energy as well as wastage of time and materials.” Identify the related principle of scientific management.

- (a) Harmony, not discord
- (b) Science, not rule of thumb
- (c) Development of each and every person to get his/her greatest efficiency and prosperity
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) Taylor believes that there was only one method to maximize efficiency which can be developed to study and analysis.

15. According to this principle of scientific management, “Scientific management has for its foundation the firm conviction that true interest of the management and workers are one and the same; the prosperity for the employer cannot exist for a long time unless it is accompanied by prosperity for the employees and vice versa.”

- (a) Science, not rule of thumb
- (b) Co-operation, not individualism
- (c) Harmony, not discord
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: c

16. According to this principle of scientific management, the employees should be rewarded for their suggestions which results in substantial reduction in the cost.

- (a) Science, not rule of thumb
- (b) Co-operation, not individualism
- (c) Harmony, not discord
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: b

17. According to Taylor, “each specialist is to be assigned work according to his/her qualities, the employees who possess technical mastery should be involved in planning work whereas those with energy and good health may be assigned execution work.” Name the related principle of scientific management.

- (a) Functional foremanship
- (b) Science, not rule of thumb

- (c) Development of each and every person to his or her greatest efficiency and prosperity
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: c

18. Considering the fact that it is difficult to find one single person with all the needed qualities, Taylor suggested appointment of a specialist through this technique of scientific management. Identify the technique.

- (a) Standardisation and simplification of work
- (b) Method study
- (c) Functional foremanship
- (d) Motion study

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) Through the technique of functional foremanship, Taylor suggested appointment eight specialists to monitor various aspects of a job.

19. The concept of Work Study techniques includes

- (a) Time study
- (b) Motion study
- (c) Fatigue study
- (d) All of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

(d) The concept of work study includes time study, motion study, fatigue study and method study.

20. The objective of this technique of scientific management is to reduce a given line or a product to fixed type sizes and characteristics. Name the technique.

- (a) Method study
- (b) Differential piece wage system
- (c) Standardisation and simplification of work
- (d) Functional foremanship

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) Through the technique of simplification, Taylor suggested elimination of unnecessary diversity of products.

21. This technique of scientific management helps in development of the concept of assembly line which is widely used in automobile companies these days as well. Identify the technique.

- (a) Motion study
- (b) Standardisation and simplification of work

- (c) Method study
- (d) lime study

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) The concept of assembly line is used extensively in automobile industries like Toyota, Ford etc. these days as well.

22. Which of the following is an objective of time study?

- (a) To determine the number of workers to be employed
- (b) To formulate suitable incentive schemes
- (c) To calculate the labour costs
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

23. This technique of scientific management aims to determine the amount and frequency of rest intervals that should be provided to the employees during working hours.

- (a) Time study
- (b) Method study
- (c) Motion study
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

(d) The correct answer is fatigue study.

24. The technique of differential piece rate system was developed by Taylor in order to

- (a) Discriminate between efficient and inefficient workers
- (b) Reward the efficient worker
- (c) Motivate the inefficient workers to perform better
- (d) All of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

(d) Through the technique of differential piece rate wage system, Taylor advocated . that efficient workers should be paid at a higher rate as compared to inefficient workers.

25. The application of this principle of management leads to higher production and better work for the same effort. Identify the related principle of general management.

- (a) Discipline
- (b) Equity

- (c) Division of work
- (d) Order

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) The application of principle of division of work enables an employee to gain proficiency in work by doing it repetitively over a period of time.

26. According to this principle of general management, “an organisation should safeguard against abuse of managerial power, but at the same time a manager should have the necessary authority to carry out his responsibility.” Name the principle of management being described in the given statement.

- (a) Discipline
- (b) Authority and responsibility
- (c) Unity of command
- (d) Unity of direction

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) Through the principle of authority and responsibility, Taylor advocated that there should always be a balance between the authority granted and the responsibility entrusted to an employee.

27. Name the principle of management suggested by Henri Fayol, which advocates that, “there should be good superiors at all levels, clear and fair agreement and judicious application of penalties.”

- (a) Authority and responsibility
- (b) Esprit De Corps
- (c) Order
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

(d) The correct answer is Discipline.

28. According to Henri Fayol, if this principle of general management is violated, “authority is undermined, discipline is in jeopardy, order disturbed and stability threatened.” Identify the principle.

- (a) Authority and responsibility
- (b) Discipline
- (c) Unity of command
- (d) Equity

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) According to Fayol, there should be one and only one boss for every individual employee and dual subordination should be avoided.

29. Through this principle of management, Henri Fayol guides the managers to exhibit exemplary behaviour and advises that they should not fall into temptation of misusing their powers for personal benefit at the cost of general interest of the organisation. Which principle of management is being described in the above statement?

- (a) Remuneration of employees
- (b) Centralisation and decentralisation
- (c) Subordination of individual interest to general interest
- (d) Equity

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) Through this principle, Fayol advocates that the interest of the organisation should supersede individual interest of an employee under all kinds of situations.

30. Which principle of general management advocates that, “Employee turnover should be minimised to maintain organisational efficiency.”?

- (a) Stability of personnel
- (b) Remuneration of employees
- (c) Equity
- (d) Esprit De Corps

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

(a) According to Fayol, due care should be taken while carrying out the recruitment and selection process and the new recruits should be placed at a particular position for a sufficient tenure.

Chapter 3 Business Environment

1. Which of the following is not a part of the business environment of business?

- (a) Customers
- (b) Suppliers
- (c) Competitors
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

(d) All of the above elements are a part of business environment of an enterprise.

2. Which of the following is not a component of specific forces of business environment?

- (a) Technological conditions
- (b) Customers
- (c) Employees
- (d) Investors

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

(a) Technological conditions is a component of general forces that affect the business environment of an enterprise.

3. The growing awareness about healthcare has led to an increase in the demand for healthcare products and services in the country. Identify the feature of business environment being described in the above case.

- (a) Dynamic nature
- (b) Uncertainty
- (c) Relativity
- (d) Interrelatedness

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

(d) Interrelatedness, as the different elements or parts of business environment are closely interrelated

4. Since more number of people have become more beauty and health conscious, our economy has witnessed an unprecedented surge in the number of health and beauty spas and wellness clinics. Related feature of business environment being described in the above lines is —

- (a) Totality of external forces
- (b) Dynamic nature
- (c) Interrelatedness
- (d) Relativity

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) Interrelatedness, as the different elements or parts of business environment are closely interrelated

5. 'Twinkle Stars' is a well-known resort for organising parties, especially for children. However, in past 6 months its popularity has reduced considerably as a new resort with better ambience and facilities has opened within its vicinity. Name the related feature of business environment which has influenced the business of 'Twinkle Stars' adversely.

- (a) Totality of external forces
- (b) Dynamic nature
- (c) Interrelatedness
- (d) Uncertainty

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) Dynamic nature as business environment is dynamic in that it keeps on changing

6. Any kind of external devices, like compact discs (CD's) for computer, have become obsolete. Google, with its Google Drive service, Apple with its iCloud offering, enables the users store documents, photos, music and

movies on web-based servers. Identify the feature of business environment being described in the above lines.

- (a) Relativity
- (b) Dynamic nature
- (c) Uncertainty
- (d) Interrelatedness

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) Uncertainty, as business environment is largely uncertain as it is very difficult to predict future events.

7. According to the United Nations Environmental Agency, the world produces around 300 million tons of plastic each year, half of which constitutes single-use items. Ford is recycling over one billion plastic bottles every year to develop elements of the car's interior, reducing the amount of plastic ending up in a landfill. The American car maker has revealed that their Romanian-built EcoSport SUVs' carpets are made using 470 recycled single-use plastic bottles. The process for making Ford EcoSport carpets involves shredding bottles and their caps into tiny flakes and then heating them to 260° C. Identify the related dimension of business environment.

- (a) Economic dimension
- (b) Social dimension
- (c) Technological dimension
- (d) Political dimension

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) Technological dimension, as technology is facilitating recycling process.

8. DigiLocker is the country's first secured cloud-based platform for the storage, issuance and verification of documents with the Driving Licence & Vehicle Registration System of the Road Transport Ministry. The integration of a government department with DigiLocker since its launch last year is one of the biggest of its kind. It will spare 1 people the trouble of carrying licences & vehicle papers, which can be accessed on phones using the DigiLocker app. Identify the related dimension of business environment.

- (a) Economic dimension
- (b) Technological dimension
- (c) Social dimension
- (d) Political dimension

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) Technological dimension, as technology is facilitating online process.

9. The Uttarakhand government has developed surveillance network using latest satellite technology. Under this system, the state's mining department would be in a position to check illegal mining activities across the state. The state government is also considering the use of drones in its proposed campaign against illegal mining. Identify the related dimensions of business environment.

- (a) Economic dimension and Legal dimension

- (b) Social dimension and Economic dimension
- (c) Technological dimension and Political dimension
- (d) Political dimension and Economic dimension

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) Technological dimension and Political dimension

10. In order to boost and double India's export of goods and services to over USD 1,000 billion by 2025, it is important to lower effective corporate tax rate, bring down cost of capital and simplify regulatory and tax framework. Identify the related dimension of business environment.

- (a) Social dimension and Legal dimension
- (b) Technological dimension and Political dimension
- (c) Political dimension and Social dimension
- (d) Economic dimension and Legal dimension

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

- (a) Economic dimension and Legal dimension

11. The Economic Survey, 2019 suggests that the psychological biases can be used in the realm of tax compliance. It is in favour of using religious norms such "dying in debt is a sin" to improve tax compliance. Identify the related dimensions of business environment.

- (a) Legal dimension and Social dimension
- (b) Social dimension and Economic dimension
- (c) Technological dimension and Political dimension
- (d) Political dimension and Economic dimension

Answer

Answer: b

12. Electric vehicles with zero tail pipe emission are emerging as a good alternative to ' problems like climate change, surging pollution leading to ill health, crude import bill and energy security. Identify the related dimensions of business environment.

- (a) Economic dimension, Legal dimension and Social dimension
- (b) Social dimension, Political dimension and Economic dimension
- (c) Economic dimension, Technological dimension and Social dimension
- (d) Social dimension, Political dimension and Legal dimension

Answer

Answer: c

13. 'Yo Tummy' began its business by offering the classic combo of hamburgers and fries. But over time, their customers wanted healthier foods, so 'Yo Tummy' responded and began offering healthy alternatives such as salads, fruits, wraps and oatmeal. If 'Yo Tummy' hadn't responded, they may have lost customers that wanted to

eat healthier foods. The above case highlights one of the points related to the importance of business environment and its understanding by managers. Identify it.

- (a) It helps in coping with rapid changes.
- (b) It helps in improving performance.
- (c) It helps the firm to identify threats and early warning signals.
- (d) It enables the firm to identify opportunities and getting the first mover advantage.

Answer

Answer: a

14. As a result of major government initiatives, more and more people are going 'green'. In order to keep in line with the trend, 'Clapaway' a carpet cleaning company has advertised that they only use natural cleaners that come from renewable resources and that all their service vehicles are hybrid vehicles that use both gas and electricity. Identify one of the points related to the importance of business environment and its understanding by managers which is being highlighted in the above case.

- (a) It helps in assisting in planning and policy formulation.
- (b) It helps in coping with rapid changes.
- (c) It helps in improving performance.
- (d) It enables the firm to identify opportunities and getting the first mover advantage.

Answer

Answer: c

15. According to the World Health Organization, 39% of adults are overweight. Over the last 40 years, the prevalence of obesity has tripled around the world. With over half of consumers drinking at least one sugary drink on a given day, regulations towards the beverage sector are likely to become increasingly onerous. In the U.K., for example, a sugar tax was introduced in 2018 on beverages containing more than 5% sugar. Identify the related dimensions of business environment.

- (a) Legal dimension and Social dimension
- (b) Social dimension and Technological dimension
- (c) Technological dimension and Legal dimension
- (d) Political dimension and Technological dimension

Answer

Answer: a

16. India's population is expected to grow under 0.5 per cent during 2031-41 due to decline in fertility rate and increase in life expectancy. These changes in India's demography will also have implications such as the proportion of elementary school-going children will witness significant declines, lack of hospital beds and increase in retirement age. The related feature of business environment being described in the above lines is

- (a) Totality of external forces
- (b) Dynamic nature
- (c) Interrelatedness
- (d) Relativity

Answer

Answer: c

17. India continues to be a lower-middle-income country along with 46 others, while Sri Lanka has climbed to the upper-middle-income group for the fiscal year (FY) 2020, according to the World Bank's classification of countries by income levels, released on July 1, 2019.

Identify the related dimensions of business environment.

- (a) Social dimension
- (b) Technological dimension
- (c) Economic dimension
- (d) Political dimension

Answer

Answer: c

18. According to a report by the India Staffing Federation (ISF), India has emerged as the fifth largest market worldwide in flexi-staffing in 2018 and the country would have 6.1 million flexi-workforce by 2021. It showed that Haryana, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Telangana are the states with high growth potential for flexi-staffing but Andhra Pradesh tops the list of states with favourable business environment. Identify the feature of business environment being discussed above,

- (a) Relativity
- (b) Dynamic nature
- (c) Uncertainty
- (d) Interrelatedness

Answer

Answer: a

19. The Union Cabinet has given 'in-principle' nod to divest stakes in Air India — a wholly government owned airline. This means the government is willing to shed a substantial portion of its stake and hand over the management of the ailing airline to the private sector. Identify the concept being described in the above lines.

- (a) Liberalisation
- (b) Privatisation
- (c) Globalisation
- (d) Demonetisation

Answer

Answer: b

20. The Government of India launched "Make in India" initiative in September, 2014 to increase foreign direct investment (FDI) in 25 sectors. As of April, 2015, FDI inflow in India increased by 48% since the launch of "Make in India" initiative.

Identify the concept being described in the above lines, with regard to inflow of FDI.

- (a) Demonetisation
- (b) Privatisation
- (c) Liberalisation
- (d) Globalisation

Answer

Answer: c

21. In today's world, the flow of goods and services is not only cheap and fast, but reliable and secure. You can order anything you wish from any part of the world. Internet has been connecting people without any limitations or boundaries in the way of doing business. Identify the concept being described in the above lines.

- (a) Liberalisation
- (b) Globalisation
- (c) Demonetisation
- (d) Privatisation

Answer

Answer: b

22. On 8th November 2016, with the announcement from Government of India, all the ₹500 and ₹1,000 banknotes of the Mahatma Gandhi series have ceased to be a legal tender. The government also announced the issuance of new ₹500 and ₹2,000 banknotes in exchange for the demonetised banknotes. Identify the concept being described in the above lines.

- (a) Globalisation
- (b) Liberalisation
- (c) Demonetisation
- (d) Privatisation

Answer

Answer: c

23. Which of the following is a feature of demonetisation?

- (a) Tax administration measure
- (b) Channelising savings into the formal financial system
- (c) Development of less-cash economy
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

24. A business has to offer wider choice in purchasing enhanced quality of goods and services in order to maintain an edge over its competitors. The implementation of the new economic policy with liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation has posed various challenges for the corporate sector. One of the important challenges is explained in the above lines. Identify it.

- (a) Increasing competition
- (b) More demanding customers
- (c) Necessity for change
- (d) Market orientation

Answer

Answer: a

Chapter 4 Planning

1. Name the function of management which involves setting objectives and developing appropriate courses of action to achieve these objectives.

- (a) Directing
- (b) Organising
- (c) Planning
- (d) Staffing

Answer

Answer: c

2. Which of the following is not a benefit of planning?

- (a) Planning reduces overlapping and wasteful activities.
- (b) Planning is a mental exercise.
- (c) Planning provides directions.
- (d) Planning reduces the risks of uncertainty.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

- (b) Planning is a mental exercise (it is a feature of planning)

3. Which of the following is a benefit of planning?

- (a) Helps in avoiding confusion and misunderstanding.
- (b) Ensures clarity in thought and action.
- (c) Useless and redundant activities are minimised or eliminated.
- (d) All of the above.

Answer

Answer: d

4. Which of the following statements is not true with reference to planning?

- (a) Planning is a pre-requisite for controlling.
- (b) Planning does not lead to rigidity.
- (c) Planning enables a manager to look ahead and anticipate changes.
- (d) Planning facilitates co-ordination among departments and individuals in the organisation.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

- (b) Planning does lead to rigidity.

5. What is known as the primary function of management?

- (a) Controlling

- (b) Organising
- (c) Planning
- (d) Staffing

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) Planning lays down the foundation for all other functions.

6. Which of the following is not a feature of planning?

- (a) Planning is futuristic.
- (b) Planning is pervasive.
- (c) Planning establishes standards for controlling.
- (d) Planning focuses on achieving objectives.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) it is a point of importance; Planning establishes standards for controlling.

7. All other managerial functions are performed within the framework of the plans drawn. Identify the related feature of planning.

- (a) Planning focuses on achieving objectives.
- (b) Planning is pervasive.
- (c) Planning is futuristic.
- (d) Planning is primary function of management.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

- (d) Planning is the basis for all other functions of management.

8. Planning requires logical and systematic thinking rather than guess work or wishful thinking. Identify the related feature of planning.

- (a) Planning is futuristic.
- (b) Planning is a mental exercise.
- (c) Planning establishes standards for controlling.
- (d) Planning focuses on achieving objectives.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

- (b) Planning is basically an intellectual activity of rational thinking.

9. Planning cannot foresee everything, and thus, there may be obstacles to effective planning. Identify the related limitation of planning.

- (a) Planning leads to rigidity.

- (b) Planning may not work in a dynamic environment.
- (c) Planning does not guarantee success.
- (d) Planning reduces creativity.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) in business environment, nothing is constant as it consists of a number of dimensions: economic, political, physical, legal and social dimensions.

10. It is not always true that just because a plan has worked before it will work again. Identify the related limitation of planning.

- (a) Planning leads to rigidity.
- (b) Planning reduces creativity.
- (c) Planning may not work in a dynamic environment.
- (d) Planning does not guarantee success.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

(d) there are so many other unknown factors to be considered.

11. Identify the correct sequence of steps involved in the planning process.

- (a) Evaluating alternative courses, Identifying alternative course of actions, Setting objectives, Developing premises
- (b) Setting objectives, Identifying alternative course of actions, Evaluating alternative courses, Developing premises
- (c) Setting objectives, Developing premises, Identifying alternative course of actions, Evaluating alternative courses
- (d) Setting objectives, Developing premises, Identifying alternative course of actions, Evaluating alternative courses

Answer

Answer: c

12. They represent the end point of planning.

- (a) Rules
- (b) Methods
- (c) Objectives
- (d) Policies

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) All other managerial activities are also directed towards achieving these objectives.

13. A strategy is derived from

- (a) Policy
- (b) Objective
- (c) Method
- (d) Rule

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) a strategy is a comprehensive plan devised for attaining organisational objectives.

14. A strategy is a comprehensive plan which will not include this dimension

- (a) Determining long term objectives
- (b) Adopting a particular course of action
- (c) The ends which the management seeks to achieve by its operations
- (d) Allocating resources necessary to achieve the objective

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) The ends which the management seeks to achieve by its operations – objective

15. They provide a basis for interpreting strategy, which is usually stated in general terms.

- (a) Policies
- (b) Procedures
- (c) Objectives
- (d) Programmes

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

(a) Policies act as a guide to managerial action and decisions in the implementation . of strategy.

16. They detail the exact manner in which any work is to be performed.

- (a) Rules
- (b) Methods
- (c) Procedures
- (d) Programmes

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) procedures are specified in a chronological order

17. It helps to save time, money and effort, and increases efficiency.

- (a) Procedure
- (b) Programme

- (c) Rule
- (d) Method

Answer

Answer: d

18. It is a plan which quantifies future facts and figures.

- (a) Procedure
- (b) Programme
- (c) Rule
- (d) Budget

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

- (d) Budget is a numerical plan

19. Which of the following is not a standing plan?

- (a) Policy
- (b) Procedure
- (c) Programme
- (d) Rule

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) Programmes are specific and can be implemented only one time.

20. Which of the following is not a single use plan?

- (a) Budget
- (b) Programme
- (c) Method
- (d) All of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) Methods can be used repetitively to perform routine jobs.

21. Micromax was India's largest seller of mobile handsets. It launched low-cost Chinese manufacturing with some smart packaging and features like long-lasting batteries and dual-sim functionality to garner 20% market share in India's value-conscious mobile handset market. Identify the two types of plans being described in the above lines.

- (a) Strategy and objective
- (b) Rule and Programme
- (c) Programme and objective
- (d) Method and objective

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

(a) Strategy and objective

22. According to a survey, these days the young children have more power in purchasing decisions than ever before. The parents seek their kids' opinions about all kinds of once-adult decisions, including where to go for dinner, what kind of car to buy, even what to wear.”. Therefore, the retailers are adapting to this by enhancing their kids' sections. If the children want to shop in the store for their clothes, then there's a greater chance the parent will also see something they want to buy as well. Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Programme
- b) Method
- (c) Strategy
- (d) Rule

Answer

Answer: c

23. According to a survey of 250 consumer packaged goods (CPG) companies by a reputed firm, 75% of brand owners say they're going to spend significantly more on packaging as it is critical to their brand's success.

Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Rule
- (b) Programme
- (c) Strategy
- (d) Method

Answer

Answer: c

24. According to the World Health Organization, 39% of adults are overweight. Consequently in the U.K., a sugar tax was introduced in 2018 on beverages containing more than 5% sugar to curb sugar intake. Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Programme
- (b) Method
- (c) Strategy
- (d) Rule

Answer

Answer: c

25. According to the Economic Survey, insights from behavioural economics can be strategically utilised to create an aspirational agenda for social change – from BBBP (BetiBachaoBetiPadhao) to BADLAVL (BetiAapkiDhan Lakshmi Aur Vijay Lakshmi); from Swachh Bharat to Sundar Bharat; from 'Give It Up' for the LPG subsidy to 'Think about the Subsidy' and from tax evasion to tax compliance. Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Programme
- (b) Method
- (c) Strategy
- (d) Rule

Answer

Answer: a

26. Shubham wants to increase the sale of his business by 15% in the next quarter. Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Method
- (b) Objective
- (c) Strategy
- (d) Programme

Answer

Answer: b

27. Packaging is said to have the unique capacity to make products stand out in a crowded marketplace. Therefore, convenience of the consumer is at the top of mind of the marketers as they are focussing on developing packaging that's easier to open, to protect against breakage, maintain freshness during delivery and keep a consistent look and feel across multiple channels. Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Programme
- (b) Method
- (c) Strategy
- (d) Rule

Answer

Answer: c

28. Based on National Common Mobility Card standards, India's first indigenously developed inter-operable transport card was launched in March 2019 to make travel across various modes convenient. Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Strategy
- (b) Programme
- (c) Method
- (d) Rule

Answer

Answer: a

29. India is world's third largest domestic aviation market. The government plans to make India a hub for financing aircraft purchases and leasing of planes. In order to promote this, the government has announced tax incentives, like tax deductions, for companies setting up business in IFSC for fifteen years. Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Method

- (b) Strategy
- (c) Programme
- (d) Rule

Answer

Answer: b

30. The government has been doubling down on its efforts to switch to 100% electric vehicles by 2030. Many companies such as Tata Motors, Kinetic Motors, Maruti Suzuki and Hyundai Motors are all readying their EV models for a 2020 launch in order to support the plan. Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Method
- (b) Strategy
- (c) Programme
- (d) Objective

Answer

Answer: b

31. In order to encourage technologies like artificial intelligence (AI), the internet of things (iot) and virtual reality (VR), the government is planning to launch a scheme to invite foreign companies through a transparent bidding process, to set up plants for manufacturing semi-conductors, solar photo voltaic cells, lithium cell batteries, solar electric charging vehicles, computer servers, and laptops in India.

Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Method
- (b) Strategy
- (c) Programme
- (d) Objective

Answer

Answer: b

32. Ketan Enterprises adopts different ways to provide training to employees, like Job . Rotation, Coaching, Vestibule Training, Conference, Lecture Method and Role Playing. Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Method
- (b) Strategy
- (c) Programme
- (d) Procedure

Answer

Answer: a

33. Swatch Ltd. plans to earn a 20% return on its investment in a new project. Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Method
- (b) Strategy

- (c) Programme
- (d) Objective

Answer

Answer: d

34. Deepak is striving to earn a profit of 30% in the current financial year. Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Method
- (b) Objective
- (c) Strategy
- (d) Programme

Answer

Answer: b

35. Name the type of budget which is prepared to determine the net cash position.

- (a) Purchase budget
- (b) Sales budget
- (c) Cash budget
- (d) Production budget

Answer

Answer: c

36. In 2019 alone, Swiggy has launched operations in 300 towns and cities. Swiggy follows a two-step sequence while expanding to a small town. First, it provides more laborious training to restaurants and delivery partners compared to their counterparts in the city. Second, it focuses on building scale in operations and increase the restaurant's reach to a larger base of consumers, including optimizing kitchens, resource planning among others. Identify the type of plan being described in the above lines.

- (a) Method
- (b) Strategy
- (c) Programme
- (d) Procedure

Answer

Answer: b

Chapter 5 Organising

1. Name the process which co-ordinates human efforts, assembles resources and integrates both into a unified whole to be utilised for achieving specified objectives,

- (a) Management
- (b) Planning

- (c) Organising
- (d) Directing

Answer

Answer: c

2. Organising is a process by which the manager

- (a) Establishes order out of chaos
- (b) Removes conflict among people over work or responsibility sharing
- (c) Creates an environment suitable for teamwork
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

3. It is defined as the framework within which managerial and operating tasks are performed.

- (a) Span of management
- (b) Organisational structure
- (c) Informal organisation
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

4. It refers to the number of subordinates that can be effectively managed by a superior,

- (a) Organisational structure
- (b) Informal organisation
- (c) Span of management
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: c

5. As the span of management increases in an organisation, the number of levels of management in the organisation

- (a) Increases
- (b) Decreases
- (c) Remains unaffected
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

- (b) because more subordinates can be effectively managed by a superior
-

6. Uranus Limited is a company dealing in metal products. The work is mainly divided into functions including production, purchase, marketing, accounts and personnel. Identify the type of organisational structure followed by the organisation.

- (a) Functional structure
- (b) Relational structure
- (c) Divisional structure
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

- (a) as the people are being grouped on the basis of functions

7. Identify the type of organisational structure which facilitates occupational specialisation,

- (a) Functional structure
- (b) Horizontal structure
- (c) Network structure
- (d) Divisional structure

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

- (a) it emphasises on specific functions

8. Identify the type of organisational structure which makes training of employees easier, as the focus is only on a limited range of skills.

- (a) Network structure
- (b) Divisional structure
- (c) Functional structure
- (d) Matrix structure

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) as each employee is expected to gain proficiency with regard to one function only

9. This type of organisational structure is most suitable when the size of the organisation is large, has diversified activities and operations require a high degree of specialisation,

- (a) Divisional structure
- (b) Functional structure
- (c) Network structure
- (d) Matrix structure

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

- (b) it relates to single product companies

10. Under this type of organisational structure, manpower is grouped on the basis of different products manufactured.

- (a) Divisional structure
- (b) Functional structure
- (c) Network structure
- (d) Matrix structure

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

- (a) the divisions are created on the basis of products

11. Which of the following is not a feature of functional structure?

- (a) It promotes functional specialisation.
- (b) Managerial development is difficult.
- (c) It is easy to fix responsibility for performance.
- (d) It is an economical structure to maintain.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) it is difficult to fix responsibility for performance

12. Which of the following is not a merit of functional structure?

- (a) It promotes control and co-ordination within a department.
- (b) It makes training of employees easier, as the focus is only on a limited range of skills.
- (c) It ensures that different products get due attention.
- (d) It leads to occupational specialisation.

Answer

Answer: c

13. Rishabh has joined as a Creative Head in an entertainment company. He always ensures that the work has been divided into small and manageable activities and also the activities of similar nature are grouped together. Identify the related step in organising process being mentioned in the above lines.

- (a) Identification and division of work
- (b) Departmentalisation
- (c) Assignment of duties
- (d) Establishing reporting relationships

Answer

Answer: b

14. Indigo Limited has a staff of 300 people which is grouped into different departments. The organisational structure depicts that 100 people work in Production department, 150 in Finance department, 20 in Technology department and 30 in Human Resource department. Identify the type of organisational structure being followed

by the company.

- (a) Functional structure
- (b) Divisional structure
- (c) Informal structure
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

- (a) as people are grouped on the basis of functions

15. Which of the following is not a merit of divisional structure?

- (a) It promotes product specialisation.
- (b) It ensures that different functions get due attention.
- (c) It promotes flexibility and faster decision making.
- (d) It facilitates expansion and growth as new divisions.

Answer

Answer: b

16. Which of the following is not a demerit of divisional structure?

- (a) It is an expensive structure to maintain, since there may be a duplication of activities across products.
- (b) All functions related to a particular product are integrated in one department.
- (c) Conflict may arise among different divisional heads due to different interests.
- (d) Authority provided to the managers to supervise all activities related to a particular division may lead to undesirable consequences.

Answer

Answer: b

17. Identify the correct sequence of steps to be followed in an organising process.

- (a) Departmentalisation, Establishing reporting relationships, Assignment of duties, Identification and division of work
- (b) Identification and division of work, Departmentalisation, Assignment of duties, Establishing reporting relationships
- (c) Identification and division of work, Assignment of duties, Departmentalisation, Establishing reporting relationships
- (d) Identification and division of work, Establishing reporting relationships, Departmentalisation, Assignment of duties

Answer

Answer: b

18. Which of the following is not a demerit of functional structure?

- (a) It places more emphasis on the objectives pursued by a functional head than on overall enterprise objectives.
- (b) It may lead to conflict of interests among departments due to varied interests.

- (c) It leads to occupational specialisation.
- (d) It may lead to difficulty in co-ordination among functionally differentiated departments.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) it is a merit

19. Lakshay has been given the task of arranging for five-day conference for foreign delegates. In order to ensure smooth functioning of the event, he has made two people as co-ordinators to take care of activities related to registration and refreshment. Identify the function of management being carried out by Lakshay.

- (a) Planning
- (b) Staffing
- (c) Organising
- (d) Directing

Answer

Answer: c

20. Which of the following is not a feature of formal organisation?

- (a) It specifies the relationships among various job positions.
- (b) The standards of behaviour of employees are evolved from group norms.
- (c) It is deliberately designed by the top management.
- (d) It places less emphasis on interpersonal relationships among the employees.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

- (b) it relates to informal organisation

21. Which of the following is not a merit of formal organisation?

- (a) It is easier to fix responsibility for mistakes.
- (b) Scalar chain of command is followed.
- (c) It leads to effective achievement of organisational goals.
- (d) It leads to faster spread of information and rapid feedback.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

- (d) it relates to informal organisation

22. Which of the following is not a demerit of formal organisation?

- (a) It may lead to procedural delays.
- (b) It may lead to spreading of rumours.
- (c) It emphasises on following rigidly laid down policies.
- (d) It places more importance on work rather than the relationships.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) it relates to informal organisation

23. Which of the following is not a feature of informal organisation?

- (a) It originates from within the formal organisation.
- (b) The standards of behaviour evolve from group norms.
- (c) Scalar chain of command is not followed.
- (d) It is deliberately created by the management.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

(d) it relates to formal organisation

24. Which of the following is not a merit of informal organisation?

- (a) It leads to faster spread of information and speedy feedback.
- (b) It helps to fulfill the social needs of the members.
- (c) It does not fulfill inadequacies in the formal organisation.
- (d) All of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) it does fulfill the inadequacies of formal organisation

25. Which of the following is not a demerit of informal organisation?

- (a) It leads to spreading of rumours.
- (b) It gives more importance to structure and work.
- (c) It may restrict implementation of changes within the organisation.
- (d) It puts psychological pressure on members to conform to group expectations, even if they are against the interest of organisation.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) it relates to formal organisation

26. Which of the following is not an element of delegation?

- (a) Responsibility
- (b) Authority
- (c) Accountability
- (d) Decentralisation

Answer

Answer: d

27. It arises from the established scalar chain which links the various job positions and levels of an organisation.

- (b) Authority
- (d) All of the above
- (b) Top to bottom
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

28. The authority flows from as we go higher up in the management hierarchy.

- (a) Bottom to top
- (b) Decreases
- (c) In all directions
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

- (b) a superior has authority over subordinate

29. The scope of authority _____ as we go higher up in the management hierarchy.

- (a) Increases
- (b) Decreases
- (c) Remains same
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

30. It is the obligation of a subordinate to properly perform the assigned duty.

- (a) Responsibility
- (b) Authority
- (c) Accountability
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: a

31. The responsibility flows

- (a) In all directions
- (b) Downwards
- (c) Upwards
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) a subordinate is responsible to his superior

32. Authority granted to an employee should be
- (a) More than the responsibility entrusted to him
 - (b) Less than the responsibility entrusted to him
 - (c) Equal to the responsibility entrusted to him
 - (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: c

33. It helps the managers to ensure that their subordinate discharges his duties properly.

- (a) Responsibility
- (b) Authority
- (c) Accountability
- (d) All of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) accountability is answerability

34. The accountability flows

- (a) In all directions
- (b) Downwards
- (c) Upwards
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) a subordinate is accountable to his superior

35. Which of the following can be delegated?

- (a) Responsibility
- (b) Authority
- (c) Accountability
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: b

36. Which of the following cannot be delegated?

- (a) Responsibility and accountability
- (b) Authority and responsibility
- (c) Accountability and responsibility
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: a

37. Authority arises from

- (a) Responsibility
- (b) Formal position
- (c) Accountability
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: a

38. Responsibility is derived from

- (a) Authority
- (b) Formal position
- (c) Accountability
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: a

39. Accountability is derived from

- (a) Authority
- (b) Formal position
- (c) Responsibility
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: c

40. When decision-making authority is retained organisation is said to be by higher management levels, an

- (a) Decentralised
- (b) Centralised
- (c) Fragmented
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

Chapter 6 Staffing

1. Which of the following is not an external source of recruitment

- (a) Campus recruitment
- (b) Promotion
- (c) Casual callers
- (d) Direct recruitment

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

- (b) it is an internal source
-

2. It is a good source of filling the vacancies with employees from over staffed departments.

- (a) Transfer
- (b) Promotion
- (c) Placement agencies
- (d) Government exchanges

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

- (a) as the employees may be transferred from an overstaffed department to an under staffed department
-

3. Under this method of recruitment, a notice is placed on the notice board of the organisation containing the details of the jobs available.

- (a) Casual callers
- (b) Labour contractors
- (c) Recommendations of employees
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

- (d) direct recruitment

4. Which of the following is an internal source of recruitment?

- (a) Transfer
- (b) Advertising on television
- (c) Casual callers
- (d) Labour contractors

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

- (a) it is an internal source
-

5. Which of the following is not an advantage of using external sources of recruitment?

- (a) Qualified personnel
- (b) Wider choice
- (c) Fresh talent
- (d) Economical source

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

- (d) it involves high cost
-

6. Which of the following is not a disadvantage of using external sources of recruitment?

- (a) Dissatisfaction among existing staff
- (b) Lengthy process
- (c) The scope for induction of fresh talent is reduced
- (d) Costly process

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) it is an advantage
-

7. It is a career oriented process.

- (a) Training
- (b) Development
- (c) Selection
- (d) Recruitment

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) it is for an individual
-

8. It is the process of management which is concerned with obtaining, utilising and maintaining a satisfactory and satisfied work force.

- (a) Planning
- (b) Organising
- (c) Staffing
- (d) Directing

Answer

Answer: c

9. This analysis would enable an assessment of the number and types of human resources necessary for the performance of various jobs and accomplishment of organisational objectives.

- (a) Breakeven analysis
- (b) Workload analysis
- (c) Workforce analysis
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: b

10. This analysis would reveal the number and type of human resource available within the organisation.

- (a) Workload analysis
- (b) Breakeven analysis

- (c) Workforce analysis
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: c

11. Workforce analysis would enable to know whether the organisation is

- (a) Understaffed
- (b) Overstaffed
- (c) Optimally staffed
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

12. It refers to the process of searching for prospective employees and stimulating them to apply for jobs in the organisation.

- (a) Selection
- (b) Training
- (c) Recruitment
- (d) Orientation

Answer

Answer: c

13. It is the process of choosing from the pool of the prospective job candidates developed at the stage of recruitment.

- (a) Selection
- (b) Training
- (c) Recruitment
- (d) Orientation

Answer

Answer: a

14. It is the process of introducing the selected employee to other employees and familiarising him with the rules and policies of the organisation.

- (a) Orientation
- (b) Selection
- (c) Training
- (d) Recruitment

Answer

Answer: a

15. It refers to the employee occupying the position or post for which the person has been selected.

- (a) Orientation
- (b) Selection
- (c) Placement
- (d) Recruitment

Answer

Answer: c

16. The important aspects of staffing include

- (a) Selection
- (b) Training
- (c) Recruitment
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

17. The various activities involved in the process of recruitment include

- (a) Identification and assessment of the different sources of recruitment
- (b) Selecting the most suitable source or sources
- (c) Inviting applications from the prospective candidates
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

18. It refers to the horizontal movement of employees along the organisational structure,

- (a) Transfer
- (b) Promotion
- (c) Training

Answer

Answer: a

19. Promotion leads to

- (a) Shifting an employee to a higher position
- (b) Entrusting higher responsibilities
- (c) Increase in status
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

20. When the employees are given promotion, their

- (a) Motivation level improves
- (b) Loyalty increases
- (c) Job satisfaction level is higher
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

21. It is suitable for filling casual vacancies when work load is high or when certain number of permanent workers are absent.

- (a) Direct recruitment

- (b) Labour contractors
- (c) Advertising on television
- (d) Placement agencies and management consultants

Answer

Answer: a

22. Under this method of recruitment, an organisation maintains a database of unsolicited applicants in their offices.

- (a) Direct recruitment
- (b) Casual callers
- (c) Labour contractors
- (d) Advertising on television

Answer

Answer: b

23. This source of recruitment basically specialises in filling up the vacancies at the middle level and top level management.

- (a) Direct recruitment
- (b) Labour contractors
- (c) Advertising on television
- (d) Placement agencies and management consultants

Answer

Answer: d

24. It is a very useful source of recruitment for hiring casual or 'badli' workers to whom compensation is provided on a daily wage basis.

- (a) Placement agencies and management consultants
- (b) Direct recruitment
- (c) Labour contractors
- (d) Advertising on television

Answer

Answer: b

25. Many big organisations maintain a close liaison with the universities, vocational schools and management institutes to recruit qualified personnel for various jobs. This is known as

- (a) Placement agencies and management consultants
- (b) Direct recruitment
- (c) Labour contractors
- (d) Campus recruitment

Answer

Answer: d

26. This test is an indicator of a person's learning ability or the ability to make decisions and judgements.

- (a) Trade test
- (b) Personality test
- (c) Intelligence test
- (d) Aptitude test

Answer

Answer: c

27. It is a measure of an individual's potential for learning new skills.

- (a) Trade test
- (b) Personality test
- (c) Intelligence test
- (d) Aptitude test

Answer

Answer: d

28. These tests measure the existing skills of the individual in terms of the level of knowledge and proficiency in the area of professions or technical training.

- (a) Trade test
- (b) Personality test

- (c) Intelligence test
- (d) Aptitude test

Answer

Answer: a

29. These tests are used to know the pattern of interests or involvement of a person.

- (a) Trade test
- (b) Personality test
- (c) Intelligence test
- (d) Interest test

Answer

Answer: d

30. Which of the following is not a benefit of training and development to an organisation?

- (a) Help to avoid wastage of efforts and money
- (b) Enhance employee productivity
- (c) Lead to better career of the individual
- (d) Reduce absenteeism and increase employee turnover

Answer

Answer: b

31. Which of the following is not an on-the-job method of training?

- (a) Apprenticeship training
- (b) Induction training
- (c) Internship training
- (d) Vestibule training

Answer

Answer: d

32. Under this method of training, a trainee is put under the guidance of a master worker,

- (a) Internship training
- (b) Vestibule training
- (c) Apprenticeship training
- (d) Induction training

Answer

Answer: c

33. This type of training method is adopted when employees have to handle sophisticated machinery and equipment at their workplace.

- (a) Apprenticeship training
- (b) Induction training
- (c) Internship training
- (d) Vestibule training

Answer

Answer: d

34. This type of training is provided to the new employees of an organisation in order to familiarise them with the organisational rules and policies, their superior and subordinate, and so on.

- (a) Vestibule training
- (b) Apprenticeship training
- (c) Internship training
- (d) Induction training

Answer

Answer: d

35. Which of the following activities lie within the scope of Human Resource Department?

- (a) Formulating compensation and incentive plans
- (b) Ensuring healthy labour relations and union management relations
- (c) Creating provision for social security and welfare of employees
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

36. Identify the correct sequence of the steps involved in the staffing process

- (a) Recruitment, Estimating the Manpower Requirements, Placement and Orientation, Selection
- (b) Estimating the Manpower Requirements, Selection, Placement and Orientation, Recruitment
- (c) Selection, Estimating the Manpower Requirements, Recruitment, Placement and Orientation
- (d) Estimating the Manpower Requirements, Recruitment, Selection, Placement and Orientation

Answer

Answer: d

37. Identify the correct sequence of the steps involved in the selection process

- (a) Medical Examination, Contract of Employment, Reference and Background checking, Selection Decision, Job Offer
- (b) Reference and Background checking, Selection Decision, Contract of Employment, Medical Examination, Job Offer
- (c) Job Offer, Reference and Background checking, Selection Decision, Medical Examination, Contract of Employment
- (d) Reference and Background checking, Selection Decision, Medical Examination, Job Offer, Contract of Employment

Answer

Answer: d

38. Lalit has always been fascinated by the hand woven textile designs. Therefore, he decided to become a weaver. He was told that in order to understand and learn this workmanship, he will have to work under the guidance of a master worker for a certain number of years. Identify the type of training being described in the given lines.

- (a) Vestibule training
- (b) Apprenticeship training
- (c) Internship training
- (d) Induction training

Answer

Answer: b

39. Kundan Lai joined a food processing unit as a factory worker. Since he was expected to work on sophisticated machinery, he was asked to undergo a special training. Identify the training method with reference to above lines.

- (a) Vestibule training
- (b) Apprenticeship training
- (c) Internship training
- (d) Induction training

Answer

Answer: a

40. In the job application form for the post of Production Manager, Ketan had given details of his present employer. The company contacted the General Manager of his present company to establish Ketan's credibility. Identify the step in selection process being described in the above lines.

- (a) Job offer
- (b) Contract of employment
- (c) Reference and background checking
- (d) Selection decision

Answer

Answer: c

41. Aruna applied for the post of an art and craft teacher in a reputed school in Delhi. After successfully clearing the tests and the interview, she was offered an employment contract containing the terms and conditions, and the date of joining. Identify the steps in the staffing process being described in the above lines.

- (a) Reference and background checking
- (b) Selection decision
- (c) Job offer
- (d) Contract of employment

Answer

Answer: c

42. Roshni Limited is a company dealing in lights and illumination. Whenever the . company is in need of daily wage workers, a notice is placed on the factory gate for the same. Identify the source of recruitment being used by the company.

- (a) Placement agencies and management consultants
- (b) Direct recruitment
- (c) Labour contractors
- (d) Advertising

Answer

Answer: b

43. When the Principal of Golden Life Public School was on the verge of retirement, the management of the school contacted a specialised business firm in order to fill up the vacancy. Identify the source of recruitment being used by the management.

- (a) Labour contractors
- (b) Advertising
- (c) Placement agencies and management consultants
- (d) Direct recruitment

Answer

Answer: c

44. Rakesh works as a software engineer in an IT company. He provided the reference of close friend Rohan to the Human Resource Department for the post of Senior Business Development Manager. Rohan was duly selected for the concerned post by the company. Identify the source of recruitment being used by the company.

- (a) Advertising
- (b) Placement agencies and management consultants
- (c) Recommendation of employees
- (d) Direct recruitment

Answer

Answer: c

45. When Jaskaran Singh applied for the post of Computer teacher in a school in Bhubaneswar, he was asked to prepare a powerpoint presentation on a particular topic during selection procedure.

Identify the type of selection test being mentioned in the above lines,

- (a) Trade test
- (c) Intelligence test
- (b) Personality test
- (d) Interest test

Answer

Answer: a

Chapter 7 Directing

1. It is very difficult to detect the source of such communication.

- (a) Upward communication
- (b) Vertical communication
- (c) Lateral communication
- (d) Informal communication

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

- (d) As it leads to spreading of rumours
-

2. Which of the following is not a type of semantic barriers?

- (a) Badly expressed message
- (b) Unclear assumptions
- (c) Technical jargon
- (d) Premature evaluation

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

- (d) It is a type of psychological barrier
-

3. Which of the following is not a type of psychological barriers?

- (a) Premature evaluation
- (b) Lack of attention
- (c) Fear of challenge to authority
- (d) Distrust

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) It is a type of personal barrier
-

4. Which of the following is not a type of personal barrier?

- (a) Fear of challenge to authority .
- (b) Unwillingness to communicate
- (c) Loss by transmission and poor retention
- (d) Lack of proper incentive

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) It is a type of psychological barrier
-

5. It refers to the process of instructing, guiding, counselling, motivating and leading j people in the organisation to achieve their objectives.

- (a) Planning
- (b) Organising
- (c) Staffing
- (d) Directing

Answer

Answer: d

6. Which of the following is not an element of directing?

- (a) Supervision
- (b) Communication

- (c) Leadership
- (d) Inspection

Answer

Answer: d

7. While other functions prepare a setting for action, name the function that initiates action in the organisation.

- (a) Planning
- (b) Organising
- (c) Staffing
- (d) Directing

Answer

Answer: d

8. Identify the level at which the directing function takes place in an organisation?

- (a) Top level management
- (b) Middle level management
- (c) Lower level management
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

9. It is defined as the process of guiding the efforts of employees and other resources to accomplish the desired objectives.

- (a) Supervision
- (b) Communication
- (c) Leadership
- (d) Inspection

Answer

Answer: a

10. It means the process of making subordinates to act in a desired manner to achieve certain organisational goals.

- (a) Supervision
- (b) Communication
- (c) Leadership
- (d) Motivation

Answer

Answer: c

11. Effective motivation in the organisation does not contribute towards

- (a) Developing performance levels of employees
- (b) Helping to reduce employee turnover
- (c) Resistance to changes in the organisation
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: c

12. These needs are most basic in the hierarchy of motivation theory and correspond to primary needs.

- (a) Self Actualisation Needs
- (b) Basic Physiological Needs
- (c) Security Needs
- (d) Belonging Needs

Answer

Answer: b

13. Mohit recently got a raise in his salary due to annual increment. Which of his human needs is being satisfied through this?

- (a) Security Needs
- (b) Belonging Needs

- (c) Self Actualisation Needs
- (d) Basic Physiological Needs

Answer

Answer: d

14. Which of the following is not an assumption of Maslow's theory?

- (a) People's behaviour is not based on their needs.
- (b) Satisfaction of such needs influences their behaviour.
- (c) A satisfied need can no longer motivate a person; only next higher level need can motivate him.
- (d) A person moves to the next higher level of the hierarchy only when the lower need is satisfied.

Answer

Answer: a

15. It refers to all measures which are used to motivate people to improve performance,

- (a) Leadership
- (b) Motivation
- (c) Incentives
- (d) Communication

Answer

Answer: c

16. Which of the following is not an example of financial incentive?

- (a) Perquisites
- (b) Job Enrichment
- (c) Profit Sharing
- (d) Co-partnership

Answer

Answer: b

17. Which of the following is not an example of non-financial incentive?

- (a) Career Advancement Opportunity
- (b) Perquisites
- (c) Status
- (d) Organisational Climate

Answer

Answer: b

18. Ashutosh works as a manager in Kuber Ltd. Besides the salary, the company offers him benefits such as free housing, medical aid and education to the children, etc. Identify the type of incentive being offered to him.

- (a) Perquisites
- (b) Job Enrichment
- (c) Co-partnership
- (d) Pay and allowances

Answer

Answer: a

19. On joining Kartar Ltd. as Chief Financial Officer, Madhumita was allotted 500 shares of the company. Identify the type of incentive being described.

- (a) Perquisites
- (b) Retirement Benefits
- (c) Co-partnership
- (d) Pay and allowances

Answer

Answer: c

20. Boom Limited gives due weightage to the perquisites and prestige of job so that the designation helps to satisfy the psychological, social and esteem needs of an individual. Identify the type of incentive being described in the above lines.

- (a) Employee empowerment
- (b) Job security

- (c) Status
- (d) Perquisites

Answer

Answer: c

21. On joining Foster Public School as a Physical Education teacher, Vikram realised that he did not have any freedom to introduce any changes in the sports activities being : carried out in the school. Identify the incentive which was being ignored by the school.

- (a) Organisational climate
- (b) Job security
- (c) Career advancement opportunities
- (d) Employee recognition program

Answer

Answer: a

22. On the occasion of the Founders Day of the firm, Veena was felicitated with the certificate of best performer as a Business Development Manager. Identify the type of incentive being described in the above lines.

- (a) Career advancement opportunities
- (b) Employee recognition program
- (c) Organisational climate
- (d) Job security

Answer

Answer: b

23. Ishan works as an Accounts Officer in Fabrications Limited. He also feels very proud of the fact that he is the incharge of recreation committee in his office. Identify the type of incentive being offered to Ishan.

- (a) Career advancement opportunities
- (b) Employee recognition program
- (c) Organisational climate
- (d) Employee participation

Answer

Answer: d

24. It is the process of influencing the behaviour of people by making them strive voluntarily towards achievement of organisational goals.

- (a) Supervision
- (b) Communication
- (c) Leadership
- (d) Motivation

Answer

Answer: c

25. As the general manager of an e-commerce company, Gagan maintains good interpersonal relations with followers and also motivates them to contribute for y ' achievingorganisational goals. Identify the concept being described in the above lines.

- (a) Supervision
- (b) Communication
- (c) Determination
- (d) Leadership

Answer

Answer: d

26. Which of the following is not a feature of leadership?

- (a) It shows ability of an individual to influence others.
- (b) It leads to achievement of organisational goals.
- (c) Leadership is one-time process.
- (d) It leads to desired change in the organisation.

Answer

Answer: c

27. It refers to the process of exchange of ideas, views, facts, feelings etc., between or among people to create common understanding.

- (a) Supervision
- (b) Communication
- (c) Motivation
- (d) Leadership

Answer

Answer: b

28. Identify the correct sequence of steps involved in the communication process.

- (a) Sender, Message, Encoding, Media, Decoding, Receiver, Feedback
- (b) Sender, Decoding, Receiver, Feedback, Message, Encoding, Media
- (c) Sender, Message, Encoding, Media, Decoding, Receiver, Feedback
- (d) Sender, Media, Decoding, Receiver, Message, Encoding, Feedback

Answer

Answer: c

29. Formal communication may take place between

- (a) Superior and subordinate
- (b) Subordinate and superior
- (c) Two managers at the same level
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

30. Upward communications refer to flow of communication from

- (a) Subordinate to superior
- (b) One departmental manager to another
- (c) Superior to subordinate
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: a

31. Downward communications refer to flow of communication from

- (a) One departmental manager to another
- (b) Superior to subordinate
- (c) Subordinate to superior
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: b

32. Lateral communication takes place from

- (a) First to second division of the same organisation
- (b) Superior to subordinate
- (c) Subordinate to superior
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: a

33. Which of the following is not a type of communication barriers?

- (a) Semantic barriers
- (b) Psychological barriers
- (c) Rational barriers
- (d) Organisational barriers

Answer

Answer: c

34. Which of the following ways help in improving the communication effectiveness?

- (a) Ensuring proper feedback
- (b) Being a good listener
- (c) Ensuring follow up patience
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

35. As the incharge of a small scale factory manufacturing glassware, Raghu guides his subordinates and clarifies their doubts in performing a task, so that they are able to achieve the work targets given to them. Identify the function of management being described in the above lines.

- (a) Planning
- (b) Staffing
- (c) Directing
- (d) Organising

Answer

Answer: c

36. Yajur, as a Project Manager, is able to assess the true potential of his subordinates and constantly motivates them to realise their full potential. Identify the element of directing being described in the above lines.

- (a) Leadership
- (b) Communication
- (c) Supervision
- (d) Motivation

Answer

Answer: a

37. Suman works as a Project Co-ordinator in an export house. Whenever the workload is high, she is able to convince her team by explaining to them the purpose, providing training and motivating them with additional rewards so as to be able to win their wholehearted co-operation. Identify the element of directing being described in the above lines.

- (a) Supervision
- (b) Motivation
- (c) Leadership
- (d) Communication

Answer

Answer: c

38. As an employee of an automobile company, Suraj has always been very lazy and evasive. In order to change his behaviour, his boss decided to give him an incentive. Identify the feature of motivation being described in the above lines.

- (a) Motivation is an internal feeling.
- (b) Motivation produces goal-directed behaviour.
- (c) Motivation is a complex process.
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

39. Radhika runs a confectionary in a local market. In order to make the workers in the .Confectionary work optimally, she on one hand provides them overtime wages and on the other hand imposes penalty, if required, by deducting the wages. Identify the feature of motivation being described in the above lines.

- (a) Motivation is an internal feeling.
- (b) Motivation produces goal-directed behaviour.
- (c) Motivation is a complex process.
- (d) Motivation can be either positive or negative.

Answer

Answer: d

40. In order to motivate the workers in the factory to work overtime, Manoj decided to provide additional wages to the workers. On knowing this, a worker in his factory, Madhur, was very happy, whereas Raju was disappointed as he preferred to go back home on time rather than working for overtime wages. Identify the feature of motivation being described in the above lines.

- (a) Motivation is an internal feeling.
- (b) Motivation produces goal-directed behaviour.
- (c) Motivation is a complex process.
- (d) Motivation can be either positive or negative.

Answer

Answer: c

41. Identify the correct sequence of steps involved in the motivation process.

- (a) Tension, drives, search behaviour, unsatisfied need, satisfied behaviour, reduction of tension
- (b) Unsatisfied need, tension, drives, search behaviour, satisfied behaviour, reduction of tension
- (c) Drives, search behaviour, unsatisfied need, tension, satisfied behaviour, reduction of tension
- (d) Search behaviour, reduction of tension, unsatisfied need, tension, drives, satisfied behaviour

Answer

Answer: b

42. Esha was facing the problem of high labour turnover in her firm. On the advice of her friend, she introduced special benefits for the employees, which helped her to retain talented people in the organisation. Identify the related point of importance of motivation.

- (a) Motivation helps to improve performance levels of employees.
- (b) Motivation helps to reduce employee turnover.
- (c) Motivation helps to reduce absenteeism in the organisation.
- (d) Motivation helps to mould the attitudes of employees.

Answer

Answer: b

43. Yamini received a special gold coin from her school management for exceptionally good board result of her students in her subject. Identify the need of Yamini being fulfilled as per Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory.

- (a) Esteem Needs
- (b) Belonging Needs
- (c) Self Actualisation Needs
- (d) Basic Physiological Needs

Answer

Answer: a

44. Jay and Lai work in a garment factory. Jay always earns a higher wage than Lai, as he produces more units of output. Identify the type of financial incentive being adopted by the company.

- (a) Perquisites
- (b) Productivity linked wage incentives

- (c) Co-partnership
- (d) Pay and allowances

Answer

Answer: b

45. During the year 2018, Halla Walla Limited made surplus profits due to growing reputation of the business as a result of sincerity of its employees. In order to give due recognition to its employees and motivate them to continue with the good work, the company decided to give a certain percentage of profits to them. Identify the type of financial incentive being adopted by the company.

- (a) Perquisites
- (b) Productivity linked wage incentives
- (c) Co-partnership
- (d) Profit sharing

Answer

Answer: d

46. Om Limited adopts a systematic performance appraisal system which provides opportunity to employees to improve their skills and be promoted to the higher level jobs. Identify the type of incentive being adopted by the company.

- (a) Employee recognition programme
- (b) Organisational climate
- (c) Career advancement opportunities
- (d) Job security

Answer

Answer: c

47. Dheeraj Madan works as a Human Resource Manager in Busybee Limited. He gives due care in designing jobs, so that it offers a meaningful work experience by assuming a diversity of work content requiring higher level of knowledge. Identify the type of incentive being adopted by the company.

- (a) Employee recognition programme
- (b) Organisational climate

- (c) Career advancement opportunities
- (d) Job enrichment

Answer

Answer: c

48. On the successful completion of two years in a company, Harsh received a letter confirming his job as permanent employee. Identify the need of Harsh being fulfilled as per Maslow's Need Hierarchy Theory.

- (a) Esteem Needs
- (b) Security Needs
- (c) Self Actualisation Needs
- (d) Basic Physiological Needs

Answer

Answer: b

49. Identify the style of leadership in which the superior uses force from within the groups in order to establish control.

- (a) Autocratic leadership
- (b) Democratic leadership
- (c) Laissez-faire leadership
- (d) Authoritarian leadership

Answer

Answer: b

Chapter 8 Controlling

1. Which of the following is not an importance of controlling function?

- (a) It ensures order and discipline.
- (b) It restricts co-ordination in action.
- (c) It helps in judging accuracy of standards.
- (d) It improves employee motivation.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) It facilitates co-ordination in action

2. Which of the following statements does not highlight the relationship between planning and controlling?

(a) Planning and controlling are separable twins of management.

(b) Planning without controlling is meaningless, controlling without planning is blind.

(c) Planning is prescriptive, controlling is evaluative.

(d) Planning and controlling are interrelated and interdependent.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

(a) Planning and controlling are inseparable twins

3. Om Prakash has set up a small business unit for the manufacturing of detergent. In order to market the detergent in the local residential areas, he has appointed a team of ten salesmen. Each salesman is expected to sell at least 200 units of the detergent within a week's time. Identify the point of importance of controlling being highlighted in the above case.

(a) Controlling helps in judging accuracy of standards.

(b) It ensures efficient use of resources.

(c) It helps in improving employee motivation.

(d) It facilitates co-ordination in action.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) By making employees aware of the expected performance

4. It is the process of ensuring that events confirm to plans.

(a) Planning

(b) Controlling

- (c) Organising
- (d) Directing

Answer

Answer: b

5. The controlling function is performed by

- (a) Top level management
- (b) Lower level management
- (c) Middle level management
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

6. Controlling function brings the management cycle back to the

- (a) Organising function
- (b) Directing function
- (c) Planning function
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: c

7. Deviations are said to be positive in nature when

- (a) Planned performance is more than the actual performance
- (b) Actual performance is more than the planned performance
- (c) Both planned and actual performances are same
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

8. Which of the following statements is true with respect to controlling function?

- (a) It is a forward looking function.
- (b) Is a backward looking function.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: c

9. Identify the correct sequence of the steps involved in the controlling process.

- (a) Measurement of actual performance, Taking corrective action, Setting performance standards, Comparison of actual performance with standards, Analysing deviations

- (b) Comparison of actual performance with standards, Setting performance standards. Measurement of actual performance, Analysing deviations, Taking corrective action

- (c) Setting performance standards, Measurement of actual performance, Comparison of actual performance with standards, Analysing deviations, Taking corrective action

- (d) Taking corrective action, Measurement of actual performance, Comparison of actual performance with standards, Analysing deviations, Setting performance standards

Answer

Answer: c

10. Which of the following is a technique used for measuring actual performance?

- (a) Random sampling
- (b) Personal observation
- (c) Performance reports
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

11. The comparison of actual performance with the planned performance becomes easier if the standards are set in

- (a) Qualitative terms
- (b) Quantitative terms

- (c) Either of the above
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

12. This concept of Control Management is based on the belief that if you try to control everything, you may end up controlling nothing.

- (a) Critical point control
- (b) Key result areas
- (c) Management by exception
- (d) Deviations

Answer

Answer: c

13. When the deviations between the actual performance and the planned performance are within the limits

- (a) A limited corrective action is required
- (b) No corrective action is required
- (c) A major corrective action is required
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

14. In an artificial plants manufacturing unit, the standard output set for a worker is 50 units per day. Dinesh produces 48 units in one day. In the given case, the value of deviation is

- (a) -2
- (b) + 2
- (c) 98
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

15. The need for the controlling function is felt in

- (a) Business organisations
- (b) Political organisations
- (c) Social organisations
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

16. Controlling is known as a backward-looking function because

- (a) It relates to future course of action.
- (b) It is like a post-mortem of the past activities
- (c) To find out deviation, it aims at improving future performance.
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: b

17. Reducing the workers, absenteeism in a factory by 20% is an example of

- (a) Quantitative standard
- (b) Qualitative standard
- (c) Deviation
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

18. Yash runs a logistic company. The Tour Incharges of each trip in the company are expected to submit a report to the Event Manager on the completion of every trip. Identify the step in the controlling process being described in the above lines.

- (a) Setting of standards
- (b) Measurement of actual performance

- (c) Taking corrective action
- (d) Analysing the deviations

Answer

Answer: b

19. In a marketing firm, the Financial Manager pays more attention towards an increase of 3% in the marketing cost as compared to a 15% increase in the courier expenses. Identify the concept being used by the manager.

- (a) Management by exception
- (b) Critical point control
- (c) Corrective action
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

Chapter 9 Financial Management

1. Business finance is needed to

- (a) Establish a business
- (b) Run a business
- (c) Expand a business
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

2. Which of the following is not a tangible asset?

- (a) Machinery
- (b) Trademarks
- (c) Factories
- (d) Offices

Answer

Answer: b

3. Financial Management aims at

- (a) Reducing the cost of funds procured
- (b) Keeping the risk under control
- (c) Achieving effective deployment of such funds
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

4. Primary aim of financial management is to

- (a) Maximise shareholder's wealth
- (b) Wealth maximisation concept
- (c) Maximisation of the market value of equity shares
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

5. This decision relates to how the firm's funds are invested in different assets,

- (a) Investment decision
- (b) Financing decision
- (c) Dividend decision
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

6. Purchasing a new machine to replace an existing one is an example of

- (a) Financing decision
- (b) Dividend decision

- (c) Working capital decision
- (d) Capital budgeting decision

Answer

Answer: d

7. The size of assets, the profitability and competitiveness are all affected by

- (a) Working capital decision
- (b) Capital budgeting decision
- (c) Financing decision
- (d) Dividend decision

Answer

Answer: b

8. These decisions affect the liquidity as well as profitability of a business.

- (a) Capital budgeting decision
- (b) Financing decision
- (c) Working capital decision
- (d) Dividend decision

Answer

Answer: c

9. Dev has two projects A and B in hand. The same amount of risk is involved in both the projects. If the rate of return of project A and B is 20% and 15% respectively, then under normal circumstance, which of the two projects is likely to be selected?

- (a) Project A
- (b) Project B
- (c) Both project A and project B
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

10. This decision is about the quantum of finance to be raised from various long-term sources.

- (a) Investment decision
- (b) Financing decision
- (c) Dividend decision
- (d) Capital budgeting decision

Answer

Answer: b

11. The inability of a business to meet its fixed financial obligations, like payment of interest, is known as

- (a) Business risk
- (b) Financial risk
- (c) Long-term risk
- (d) Market risk

Answer

Answer: b

12. The overall financial risk depends upon the

- (a) Proportion of debt in the total capital
- (b) Proportion of equity in the total capital
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

13. This decision determines the overall cost of capital and the financial risk of the enterprise,

- (a) Dividend decision
- (b) Capital budgeting decision
- (c) Investment decision
- (d) Financing decision

Answer

Answer: d

14. Which of the following sources of capital should not be selected by a business if its fixed cost is high?

- (a) Equity shares
- (b) Preference shares
- (c) Debentures
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: c

15. When the stock market index is rising, a company may issue in order to meet its financial requirements.

- (a) Debentures
- (b) Bonds
- (c) Equity shares
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: c

16. When the stock market is bearish, a company may depend upon in order to raise the required funds.

- (a) Debentures
- (b) Equity shares
- (c) Preference shares
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: a

17. Name the financial decision which relates to disposal of profits.

- (a) Investment decision
- (b) Financing decision
- (c) Dividend decision
- (d) Capital budgeting decision

Answer

Answer: c

18. Under which of the following circumstances a company is not likely to declare a higher dividend?

- (a) When the earnings of the company are high
- (b) When a company has a lucrative forthcoming business opportunity
- (c) When the cash flow position of the company is strong
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

19. A company is likely to declare higher dividends if

- (a) Tax rates are high
- (b) Tax rates are relatively lower
- (c) Tax rate has no effect on dividend declaration
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

20. It is essentially the preparation of a financial blueprint of an organisation's future operations. Identify the related concept.

- (a) Financial management
- (b) Financial planning
- (c) Capital budgeting decisions
- (d) Dividend decision

Answer

Answer: b

21. Name the process that enables the management to foresee the fund requirements, both the quantum as well as the timing.

- (a) Financial management
- (b) Capital budgeting decisions
- (c) Dividend decision
- (d) Financial planning

Answer

Answer: d

22. Kapil Limited is a company dealing in ready-to-eat food products. Over the years, the earning potential of the company has gone up and it enjoys a good reputation. The Financial Manager is confident of the fact that not just the earnings of the current year, but of our future years are likely to be high. Identify the related factor of dividend decision being described in the given lines.

- (a) Earnings
- (b) Stability of earnings
- (c) Stability of dividend
- (d) Growth prospects

Answer

Answer: c

23. Amber Limited has been experiencing a downfall in its popularity, due to growing competition. Also the company doesn't see any forthcoming viable business expansion opportunities in the near future. So the management of the company has decided to declare high dividends for the current financial year. Identify the factor related to dividend decision being described above.

- (a) Cash flow position
- (b) Growth opportunities
- (c) Stability of earnings
- (d) Stability of dividends

Answer

Answer: b

24. Gamble Limited is a company dealing in healthcare products. The company is earning high profits but is short on cash, so it has decided to declare less dividends in the current financial year. Identify the factor related to dividend decision being described in the above lines.

- (a) Preference of shareholders
- (b) Earning
- (c) Cash flow position
- (d) Contractual constraints

Answer

Answer: c

25. Lalit, an experienced stock broker advised his client Prabhu to invest in the shares of Blue Angel Limited, as the company has declared high dividends since an increase in dividend is perceived as a good news and stock prices react positively to it. Identify the related factor of dividend decision being described in the above lines.

- (a) Tax rate
- (b) Growth prospects
- (c) Stock market reactions
- (d) Access to capital markets

Answer

Answer: c

26. A company must adhere to the provisions of the Companies Act while taking the dividend decision. Identify the related factor of dividend decision being mentioned in the above line.

- (a) Contractual constraints
- (b) Legal constraints
- (c) Access to capital market
- (d) Preferences of shareholders

Answer

Answer: b

27. While taking a loan from a financial institution, Lokesh Enterprises signed an agreement that they shall not pay dividend to its shareholder more than 15% until the loan is repaid, or dividend shall not be declared if the liquidity ratio is found to be less than 1:1. Identify the factor related to dividend decision being described in the above case.

- (a) Access to capital market
- (b) Preferences of shareholders
- (c) Contractual constraints
- (d) Legal constraints

Answer

Answer: c

28. Which of the following is not an objective of financial planning?

- (a) Ensuring enough funds are available at the right time
- (b) Ensuring excess availability of funds at the right time
- (c) Ensuring smooth business operations
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: b

29. The financial plans are drawn by taking into consideration

- (a) Growth prospects
- (b) Performance of the organisation –
- (c) Investments
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

30. The short-term financial plans are known as

- (a) Objectives
- (b) Budgets
- (c) Programs
- (d) Policies

Answer

Answer: b

31. Arrange the following steps involved in the process of financial planning in the correct sequence.

- (a) Estimation of expected profit, Preparation of a sales forecast, Preparation of financial statements
- (b) Preparation of a sales forecast, Preparation of financial statements, Estimation of expected profit
- (c) Preparation of a sales forecast, Estimation of expected profit, Preparation of financial statements
- (d) Preparation of financial statements, Estimation of expected profit, Preparation of a sales forecast

Answer

Answer: b

32. Which of the following is not an importance of financial planning?

- (a) It helps in avoiding business shocks and surprises.
- (b) It helps in co-ordinating various business functions.
- (c) It helps to reduce waste, duplication of efforts and gaps in planning.
- (d) It tries to delink the present with the future.

Answer

Answer: d

33. Which of the following is not a part of owners' funds?

- (a) Equity shares
- (b) Reserves and surplus
- (c) Debentures
- (d) Preference shares

Answer

Answer: c

34. Which of the following is not a source of borrowed funds?

- (a) Loan from financial institutions
- (b) Debentures
- (c) Retained earnings
- (d) Public deposits

Answer

Answer: c

35. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) The cost of debt is higher than cost of equity.
- (b) The lender's risk is lower than equity shareholder's risk.
- (c) The interest paid on debt is treated as a tax deductible expense.
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

36. In order to raise an additional capital of ₹50 lacs, Yudhister Limited has used debt because

- (a) Increased use of debt lowers the overall cost of capital
- (b) Decrease in use of debt lowers overall cost of capital
- (c) Increase in use of debt increases the overall cost of capital
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

37. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) Increased use of debt increases the financial risk of a business.
- (b) Increased use of debt decreases the financial risk of a business.
- (c) Decrease in use of debt increases the financial risk of a business.
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

38. Name the decision which affects both the profitability and the financial risk.

- (a) Financial planning decision
- (b) Capital budgeting decision
- (c) Capital structure decision
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: c

39. A higher financial leverage ratio indicates that

- (a) The dependency of the firm on the debt is more.
- (b) The dependency of the firm on the debt is less.
- (c) The proportion of equity in the total capital is high.
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

40. As the financial leverage of a company increases, it leads to

- (a) A decline in the cost of funds but an increase in the financial risk
- (b) An increase in the cost of funds but a decline in the financial risk
- (c) Both an increase in the cost of funds and financial risk
- (d) Both a decline in the cost of funds and financial risk

Answer

Answer: a

41. When does the earnings per share (EPS) rise with higher debt?

- (a) When the rate of return on investment is higher than the rate of interest.
- (b) When the rate of return on investment is lower than the rate of interest.
- (c) When the rate of interest is more than the rate of return.
- (d) None of the above.

Answer

Answer: a

42. The total capital of Uranium Private Limited is ₹50 lacs. The amount of debt is ₹20 lacs. The company has earned a profit of ₹10 lacs during the current financial year. Its return on investment (ROI) for the present year is

- (a) 20%
- (b) 40%
- (c) 10%
- (d) 80%

Answer

Answer: a

43. If in a particular situation, the earnings per share (EPS) falls with the increased use of debt, it indicates that

- (a) The rate of return on investment (Roi) is less than the cost of debt.
- (b) The rate of return on investment is more than the cost of debt.
- (c) The cost of debt is less than the rate of return on investment.
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

44. If the rate of return on investment for a company is 16%, a situation of unfavourable financial leverage will be said to arise when the rate of interest payable on debt capital is

- (a) More than 16 %
- (b) Less than 16 %
- (c) Equal to 16%
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

45. Under which of the following situations a company should not issue debt capital?

- (a) When the cash flow condition of the company is strong.
- (b) When the rate of tax is low.
- (c) When the return on investment is high.
- (d) When the interest coverage ratio is high.

Answer

Answer: b

46. Under which of the following situations a company is not likely to issue equity capital?

- (a) When the debt service coverage ratio is high.
- (b) When the interest coverage ratio is high.
- (c) When the cost of debt capital is low.
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

47. If a company is borrowing funds @ 10% and the tax rate is 30%, the after-tax cost of debt is only

- (a) 10%
- (b) 3%
- (c) 20%
- (d) 7%

Answer

Answer: d

48. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to use of fixed capital?

- (a) It affects the long term growth of the business.
- (b) Large amount of funds are involved.
- (c) The business risk involved is low.
- (d) The investment decisions are irreversible.

Answer

Answer: c

49. Under which of the following conditions the fixed capital requirements of a business is not likely to be below?

- (a) When the raw material is easily available
- (b) When the labour intensive production technique is used
- (c) When the level of collaboration is low
- (d) When the growth prospects of the firm are low

Answer

Answer: c

50. Under which of the following circumstances the fixed capital requirement of a business is not likely to be high?

- (a) When the raw material is not easily available
- (b) Capital intensive techniques of production are used
- (c) The growth prospects of a company a high
- (d) When the financial alternatives are easily available

Answer

Answer: d

51. The working capital requirement of a business is not likely to be low when

- (a) The scale of the business operation is small
- (b) When the growth prospects of the business are high
- (c) When the raw material is easily available
- (d) When the rate of inflation is low

Answer

Answer: b

52. The working capital requirement of a business is not likely to be high when?

- (a) The nature of business is trading
- (b) Scale of operation of business is small

- (c) It is difficult to procure raw material
- (d) The rate of inflation is low

Answer

Answer: c

Chapter 10 Financial Market

1. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to money market?
- (a) It involves low market risk.
 - (b) It is situated at specific locations.
 - (c) Deals in unsecured and short-term debt instruments.
 - (d) The instruments traded are highly liquid.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

- (b) it has no physical locations
-

2. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to Treasury bills?
- (a) Are issued in the form of a promissory note.
 - (b) They are highly liquid and have assured yield
 - (c) They carry high risk of default.
 - (d) They are available for a minimum amount of ₹25,000 and in multiples thereof.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) they carry no risk of default
-

3. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to Commercial paper?
- (a) Is a long-term unsecured promissory note with a fixed maturity period.

- (b) It usually has a maturity period of 15 days to one year.

- (c) It is sold at a discount and redeemed at par.
- (d) Companies use this instrument for bridge financing.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

- (a) it is a short-term instrument
-

4. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to Call money?

- (a) It is short-term finance repayable on demand.
- (b) Its maturity period ranges from one day to fifteen days.
- (c) There is a direct relationship between call rates and other short-term money market instruments.
- (d) It is used for inter-bank transactions.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

- (c) There is an inverse relationship between call rates and other short-term money market instruments
-

5. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to primary market?

- (a) Is also known as the old issues market.
- (b) It facilitates the transfer of investible funds from savers to entrepreneurs.
- (c) It deals with new securities being issued for the first time.

- (d) It facilitates the transfer of investible funds from savers to entrepreneurs.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

- (a) it is a new issue market
-

6. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to capital market?

- (a) The funds are raised for a short period of time.
- (b) Both debt and equity funds can be raised.
- (c) It is classified into two types.
- (d) All of the above.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

(a) it deals in long term funds

7. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to stock exchange?

- (a) It provides a platform for buying and selling of new securities.
- (b) It curbs the marketability of the securities.
- (c) By providing a ready market, it extends liquidity to the securities.
- (d) It provides a platform for buying and selling of old securities.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

(b) it promotes marketability of shares

8. Which of the following is not a protective function of stock exchange?

- (a) Prohibition of fraudulent and unfair trade practices.
- (b) Controlling insider trading.
- (c) Regulation of takeover bids by companies.
- (d) Promotion of fair practices and code of conduct in securities market.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) it is regulatory function

9. Raj Enterprises wishes to invest ₹1,10,000 in treasury bills. What is the maximum number of treasury bills it can buy with this fund?

- (a) 6
- (b) 7
- (c) 4
- (d) 2

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) because it is issued for ₹25,000 and in multiples thereof

10. Which of the following statements is true with regard to financial markets?

(a) They link the households which save funds and business firms which invest these funds.

(b) They work as an intermediary between the savers and the investors by mobilising funds between them.

(c) They allocate funds available for investment into their most productive investment opportunity.

(d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

11. The allocated function is performed by

(a) Financial market

(b) Capital market

(c) Money market

(d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

12. It is a market for short-term funds which deals in monetary assets whose period of maturity is up to one year.

(a) Primary market

(b) Secondary market

(c) Capital market

(d) Money market

Answer

Answer: d

13. It is an instrument of short-term borrowing by the Government of India maturing in less than one year.

- (a) Commercial bill
- (b) Treasury bill
- (c) Call money
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

14. Who issues a treasury bill?

- (a) Any nationalised bank
- (b) Any private sector bank
- (c) Reserve Bank of India
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: c

15. Suppose an investor purchases a 91 days Treasury bill with a face value of ₹2,00,000 for ₹1,92,000. By holding the bill until the maturity date, the investor receives ₹2,00,000. What is the amount of interest received by him?

- (a) ₹8,000
- (b) ₹80,000
- (c) ₹3,92,000
- (d) ₹2,00,000

Answer

Answer: a

16. It is used as an alternative to bank borrowing for large and creditworthy companies,

- (a) Commercial bill
- (b) Commercial papers
- (c) Call money
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

17. It is a method by which banks borrow from each other to be able to maintain the cash reserve ratio.

- (a) Commercial bill
- (b) Commercial papers
- (c) Call money
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: c

18. A rise in call money rates makes other sources of finance such as commercial paper and certificates of deposit

- (a) Expensive in comparison with banks who raise funds from these sources.
- (b) Cheaper in comparison with banks who raise funds from these sources.
- (c) Creates no effect on other sources.
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

19. It is a short-term, negotiable, self-liquidating instrument which is used to finance the credit sales of firms.

- (a) Commercial bill
- (b) Commercial papers
- (c) Call money
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

20. The capital market consists of

- (a) Development banks
- (b) Commercial banks
- (c) Stock exchanges
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

21. A company can raise capital through the primary market in the form of

- (a) Equity shares
- (b) Preference shares
- (c) Debentures
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

22. They can be issued to individuals, corporations and companies during periods of tight liquidity when the deposit growth of banks is slow but the demand for credit is high.

- (a) Commercial papers
- (b) Call money
- (c) Commercial bill
- (d) Certificate of deposit

Answer

Answer: d

23. Which of the following participants represent capital market?

- (a) Development banks
- (b) Commercial banks
- (c) Stock exchanges
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

24. Under this method of floatation in primary market, a subscription is invited from general public to invest in the securities of a company through the issue of advertisement.

- (a) Private placement
- (b) Offer through prospectus
- (c) Offer for sale
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: b

25. PK Enterprises Limited has sold an entire lot of 5,00,000 equity shares @ ₹9 each to Prosperous Bank Private Limited. The bank in turn will offer the shares to general public for subscription @ ₹11 per share. Identify the method of floatation being described in the given lines.

- (a) Private placement
- (b) Offer through prospectus
- (c) Offer for sale
- (d) Rights issue

Answer

Answer: c

26. Jaykant is holding hundred shares of a company. He has been given a privilege offer to subscribe to a new issue of shares of the same company in proportion of 2:1 to the number of shares already possessed by him. Identify the method of floatation being described in the above case.

- (a) Offer through prospectus
- (b) Offer for sale
- (c) Rights issue
- (d) Private placement

Answer

Answer: c

27. Stock Exchange works as a mechanism for valuation of securities through the forces of demand and supply. Identify the related function of performed by the stock exchanges.

- (a) Providing liquidity and marketability to existing securities.
- (b) Safety of transaction.
- (c) Pricing of security.
- (d) Spreading of equity cult.

Answer

Answer: c

28. Stock exchanges provide an opportunity to the investors to disinvest and invest. Identify the related function of the stock exchange.

- (a) Providing scope for speculation.
- (b) Providing liquidity and marketability to existing securities.
- (c) Pricing of security.
- (d) Spreading of equity cult.

Answer

Answer: b

29. The process of holding shares in electronic form is known as

- (a) Demutualisation
- (b) Dematerialisation
- (c) Speculation
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

30. One of the common irregularities noted by the Securities and Exchange Board of India during the inspection of a stock exchange was that it was dealing with unregistered sub-brokers. Identify the related function of Securities and Exchange Board of India

- (a) Regulatory function
- (b) Protective function
- (c) Developmental function
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

31. It acts like a bank and keeps securities in electronic form on behalf of the investor,

- (a) Depository Participant
- (b) Depository
- (c) Stock exchange
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

32. It serves as an intermediary between the investor and the depository who is authorised to maintain the accounts of dematerialised shares.

- (a) Depository Participant
- (b) Depository
- (c) Stock exchange
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

33. It is a number assigned to each transaction by the stock exchange and is printed on the contract note.

- (a) PAN number
- (b) Unique Order Code
- (c) Contract Note
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

34. Identify the correct sequence of steps to be followed in the trading procedure at Stock Exchange

- (a) Opening a trading account and Demat account, Placing an order, Settlement of order, Execution of order
- (b) Settlement of order, Opening a trading account and Demat account, Placing an order, Execution of order
- (c) Opening a trading account and Demat account, Placing an order, Execution of order, Settlement of order
- (d) Placing an order, Opening a trading account and Demat account, Execution of order, Settlement of order

Answer

Answer: c

35. The mandatory detail that an investor has to provide to the broker at the time of opening a demat account is

- (a) Date of birth and address
- (b) PAN number
- (c) Residential status (Indian/NRI)
- (d) Bank account details.

Answer

Answer: b

36. It is a legally enforceable document which is issued by a stock broker within 24 hours of the execution of a trade order.

- (a) PAN number
- (b) Unique Order Code
- (c) Contract Note
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: c

37. On this day, the exchange will deliver the share or make payment to the other broker,

- (a) Pay-in day
- (b) Pay-out day

- (c) Transaction day
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

38. When is a trade confirmation slip issued to the investor?

- (a) On placing an order
- (b) On execution of the order
- (c) On settlement of the order
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

39. After the trade has been executed, the broker issues a Contract Note to the investor within

- (a) 52 hours
- (b) 24 hours
- (c) 48 hours
- (d) 12 hours

Answer

Answer: b

Chapter 11 Marketing

1. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to the concept of product?

- (a) It is a bundle of utility.
- (b) It is a source of satisfaction.
- (c) It is confined to physical product.
- (d) All of the above.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) It includes both tangible and intangible attributes

2. In order to promote the sales of the company, Mukund Limited has decided to offer consumer durable products at 0% finance. Identify the type of marketing factor being described in the above line.

- (a) Controllable factor
- (b) Non-controllable factor
- (c) Environmental factor
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

(a) It is promotion

3. Harshit is planning a start up a venture for offering mobile pet care services at door step. He has decided to charge ₹1000 for heated hydrobath & blow dry of a pet and ₹500 for shampoo and conditioning. Identify the element of marketing mix which is not being described in the above case.

- (a) Product
- (b) Place
- (c) Price
- (d) None of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: d

Explanation:

(d) It is promotion

4. Guneet went to a shop and expressed her desire to buy a copper water bottle only of Prestige company. Identify the component related to branding being described in the above case.

- (a) Trademark
- (b) Generic name
- (c) Brand name
- (d) Brand mark

Answer/Explanation

Answer: c

Explanation:

(c) Prestige is a brand name

5. The term 'market' may be understood in which of the following contexts?

- (a) Geographical area covered
- (b) Type of buyers
- (c) Quantity of goods transacted
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

6. According to the modern marketing concept, which of the following statements is true?

- (a) It refers to the group of people who do not have the ability but willingness to buy a particular product.
- (b) It refers to only the set of people who have the purchasing power to buy a particular product.
- (c) It refers to the set of actual and potential buyers for a product.
- (d) It refers only to the people who show interest in a particular product.

Answer

Answer: c

7. Which of the following is a feature of marketing process?

- (a) Satisfying needs and wants of the consumers
- (b) Creating a market offering
- (c) Developing an exchange mechanism
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

8. Which of the following statements does not reflect a condition to be satisfied for an exchange to take place?

- (a) Involvement of at least two parties- the buyer and the seller- is mandatory.
- (b) Each party should be capable of offering something of value to the other.
- (c) Exchange can take place if the buyers and sellers are not able to communicate with each other.
- (d) Each party should have freedom to accept or reject other party's offer.

Answer

Answer: c

9. Which of the following can be marketed?

- (a) Red Cross society persuading to donate blood.
- (b) Kerala Tourism persuading people to visit Kerala for health tourism.
- (c) Political parties persuading to vote for a particular candidate.
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

10. Karam Limited is offering a travel package for 15 destinations worldwide with a free insurance on the bookings for the month of December, 2019. Identify the feature of marketing being described in the above lines.

- (a) Needs and wants
- (b) Creating a market offering
- (c) Customer value
- (d) Exchange mechanism

Answer

Answer: c

11. Agile Limited has launched a new range of air conditioners in order to add value to the usability of the product. The new range of air conditioners have an inbuilt air purifier and are available in attractive colours. Identify the type of marketing philosophy being described in the above lines.

- (a) Product concept

- (b) Production concept
- (c) Marketing concept
- (d) Societal marketing concept

Answer

Answer: a

12. In order to promote the habit of health and hygiene among weaker sections of the society, Abhyas Limited has launched low cost packs of hand wash. Identify the type of marketing philosophy being adopted by the company.

- (a) Product concept
- (b) Production concept
- (c) Marketing concept
- (d) Societal marketing concept

Answer

Answer: b

13. Sujhav Limited is a company dealing in various types of fire extinguishers. Considering the fact that people generally don't buy fire extinguishers, the company undertakes aggressive sales promotion efforts in order to create and maintain demand for the product. Identify the type of marketing philosophy being described in the given case,

- (a) Product concept
- (b) Selling concept
- (c) Marketing concept
- (d) Societal marketing concept

Answer

Answer: b

14. Madhubala is planning to launch an online education portal. In order to understand the varied needs of the students, she conducted an online survey. Based on the feedback of the survey, she has decided to offer educational packages to the prospective buyers. Identify the type of marketing concept being described in the given lines.

- (a) Product concept
- (b) Production concept

- (c) Marketing concept
- (d) Societal marketing concept

Answer

Answer: c

15. Pragati Limited has chalked out an action plan in order to increase its market share in the international market by 20% in the next one year. The action plan contains the details about how the production levels will be increased, promotional activities will be carried out and so on. Identify the type of marketing function being described in the given lines.

- (a) Gathering and analysing market information
- (b) Marketing planning
- (c) Product designing and development
- (d) Packaging and labelling

Answer

Answer: b

16. In order to improve upon its competitive edge, Khushboo Limited has change the packaging of its hair care products. They are now available in a consumer friendly design, which has a nozzle attached to the lid so that at the time of usage, the consumer doesn't need to open the cap of the bottle. Name the marketing function being explained in the given lines.

- (a) Product designing and development
- (b) Customer support services
- (c) Promotion
- (d) Physical distribution

Answer

Answer: a

17. In order to get feedback about its new product launch, Taggi Limited conducted an online survey through a short questionnaire. Identify the marketing function being mentioned in the given line.

- (a) Gathering and analysing market information
- (b) Marketing planning

- (c) Product designing and development
- (d) Packaging and labelling

Answer

Answer: a

18. Gabbar is a wholesaler of food grains. He categorises his stock into different groups on the basis of their quality and also fixes up the prices accordingly. Identify the type of marketing function being mentioned in the given line.

- (a) Physical distribution
- (b) Transportation
- (c) Warehousing
- (d) Standardisation and grading

Answer

Answer: d

19. In order to enhance the easy marketability of the products, Dev, a producer gets the home furnishing products manufactured in confirmation to the predetermined specifications. Identify the type of marketing function being described in the given case.

- (a) Physical distribution
- (b) Standardisation and grading
- (c) Transportation
- (d) Warehousing

Answer

Answer: b

20. Good Health Limited has decided to launch a new range of water bottles with in-built water purifier. Instead of marketing the product by its generic name, the company has decided to call it 'Turifiere'. Identify the type of marketing function being described in the given lines.

- (a) Packaging and labelling
- (b) Branding
- (c) Pricing
- (d) Promotion

Answer

Answer: b

21. Drishti Limited is a chain of trusted optical centers for prescription & fashion eyewear. It caters to affluent people with a range of premium sunglasses for men, women and kids. In order to raise the level of buyers' satisfaction, the company has decided to create a special section in each of its outlets for handling customer complaints and adjustment requirements. Identify the type of marketing function described in the given lines.

- (a) Product designing and development
- (b) Customer support services
- (c) Promotion
- (d) Physical distribution

Answer

Answer: b

22. Ecofriend Limited has decided to launch solar jackets, which will have an inbuilt solar charger as well. In order to make its product competitive, the company has decided to offer it for sale within the range of ₹1500 to ₹4000. Identify the related function of marketing being mentioned in the given case.

- (a) Packaging and labelling
- (b) Branding
- (c) Pricing
- (d) Promotion

Answer

Answer: c

23. Keeping in view the recent trends of sales regression, Sona Limited has decided to offer a flat 15% discount on all its products. Identify the related function of marketing being described in the given lines.

- (a) Packaging and labelling
- (b) Branding
- (c) Pricing
- (d) Promotion

Answer

Answer: d

24. BeCool Limited has decided to market its products through the conventional network of manufacturer-wholesaler-retailer-consumer. Identify the function of marketing being described in the above line.

- (a) Physical distribution
- (b) Transportation
- (c) Warehousing
- (d) Standardisation and grading

Answer

Answer: a

25. While reading the label of a pack of aluminium foil, Reshma discovered that the product was manufactured at Hyderabad but was available for sale in many states across the country. Identify the function of marketing which has made this possible.

- (a) Physical distribution
- (b) Standardisation and grading
- (c) Transportation
- (d) Warehousing

Answer

Answer: c

26. Ranjan's business is being adversely affected due to the delay in delivery on account of poor weather conditions. Identify the marketing function which will be helpful to him in this regard.

- (a) Physical distribution
- (b) Standardisation and grading
- (c) Transportation
- (d) Warehousing

Answer

Answer: d

27. Champ Limited is a company providing online education to school children of all the classes. Over the years, it has established a good reputation and a market share of 75%. However, in past 2 months, due to the entry of a new competitor in the same segment, the market share of the company has reduced by 20%. Identify the type of marketing factor which has adversely affected the sales of the company.

- (a) Controllable factors
- (b) Environmental factors
- (c) Marketing mix
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

28. Identify the component of branding being depicted below.



- (a) Brand name
- (b) Brand mark
- (c) Trademark
- (d) Generic name

Answer

Answer: b

29. What does the symbol given below denote?



- (a) Brand name
- (b) Brand mark
- (c) Trademark
- (d) Generic name

Answer

Answer: c

30. Pranav has decided to start a business of manufacturing crockery and cutlery items. In order to give a unique identification to his products, he has decided to assign the brand name 'Elegan' as it will enable the firm to secure and control the market for its products. Identify the relative advantage of branding to the marketers being described in the above case.

- (a) Facilitates differential pricing
- (b) Ease in the launching of new products
- (c) Facilitates product differentiation
- (d) Assists in advertising and display programmes

Answer

Answer: c

31. Srijan is fond of a particular brand of stationery. Every time he buys his favourite brand stationery products, he does not need make a close inspection of that product. Identify the relative advantage of branding to the customers being described in the given case.

- (a) Supports in product identification
- (b) Certifies quality
- (c) Considered to be a status symbol
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

32. Karan had started the business of producing exclusive home decor items under the brand name 'Eleganza' 15 years back. Over the years, he has diversified into new segments like home furnishing, furniture and kitchenware. However, all the products are being sold under the same brand name 'Eleganza', as it appears to be apt for all of them. Identify the relative feature of a good brand name being described in the given case.

- (a) Short and easy to pronounce, spell and remember
- (b) Reflects the functions of the product
- (c) Distinctive/easily identifiable
- (d) Versatile, can be used for brand extension

Answer

Answer: d

33. Sugandha purchased a pack of crayons for her daughter from a nearby stationery shop. She noticed that the crayons were packed in a portable transparent plastic bag. Identify the level of packaging being described in the above lines.

- (a) Primary package
- (b) Secondary packaging
- (c) Transportation packaging
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

34. Lavanya runs a Play School from her residence. Recently, she placed an order online for 200 chalk boxes. The boxes were delivered to her in a corrugated box. Identify this level of packaging which facilitated movement of the product.

- (a) Primary package
- (b) Secondary packaging
- (c) Transportation packaging
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: c

35. In an inter school quiz competition, the participants were shown empty bottles of soft drinks and were asked to identify the brands. All the participants were able to do so. Identify the related point highlighting the importance of packaging which is being described in the given case.

- (a) Rising standards of health and sanitation
- (b) Facilitates product differentiation
- (c) Innovative packaging adds value to a product.
- (d) Useful in self service outlets

Answer

Answer: b

36. When Reema had sent her servant to the market to buy a pack of chips, she asked him specifically to bring the yellow coloured packet of chips of a particular brand. Identify the function of packaging being described in the above line.

- (a) Helps in product identification
- (b) Provides protection to the product
- (c) Facilitates the use of product
- (d) Assists in promotion of the product

Answer

Answer: a

37. On visiting a supermarket to buy a pack of moisturizer, Harsha noticed that the packaging of most of the beauty products exhibited a photograph of a celebrity. Identify the related function of packaging being described in the given case.

- (a) Facilitates the use of product
- (b) Assists in promotion of the product
- (c) Helps in product identification
- (d) Provides protection to the product

Answer

Answer: b

38. The labelling of a pack of oats cookies explains how the product is beneficial in adding fibre to the diet and the other related health benefits. Identify the related function of labelling being described in the given case.

- (a) Describes the product and specifies its content
- (b) Identification of the product or brand
- (c) Grading of products
- (d) Helps in promotion of the products

Answer

Answer: d

39. Identify the component of promotion mix being described in the given exhibit?



- (a) Advertising
- (b) Sales Promotion
- (c) Public relation
- (d) Personal selling

Answer

Answer: b

40. Identify the related function of labelling being depicted below as given on the pack of the chips.



- (a) Describes the product and specifies its content
- (b) Grading of products
- (c) Helps in promotion of the products
- (d) Identification of the product or brand

Answer

Answer: c

41. Ria refused to buy an insulated lunch box for ₹1200 as she felt that the real worth of the product was much less than its monetary value. Identify the factor related to pricing decision being described in the given case.

- (a) Cost of the product
- (b) The utility and demand
- (c) Government and legal regulations
- (d) Pricing objectives

Answer

Answer: b

42. A salesman of a company dealing in pet foods is paid a fixed salary of ₹20000 per month and furthermore, ₹20 extra per unit of the product sold beyond the target sales. Identify the type of cost being described in the given example.

- (a) Fixed cost
- (b) Variable cost
- (c) Semi-variable cost
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: c

43. Under which of the following conditions is a marketer not likely to fix the price of his products at higher end?

- (a) When he faces high degree of competition
- (b) When he wants to attain market share leadership
- (c) When the product is unique in terms of packaging, product difference and product differentiation
- (d) When the demand for the product is low

Answer

Answer: c

44. Under which of the following situations is a company not likely to fix a lower price for its product?

- (a) When the competition has introduced a substitute product
- (b) If the demand for a product is inelastic
- (c) When the company wants to attain market share leadership
- (d) When the demand for the product is low

Answer

Answer: b

45. Nooper Limited is marketing its products online. Identify the channel of distribution being adopted by the company.

- (a) Zero level channel
- (b) One level channel
- (c) Two level channel
- (d) Three level channel

Answer

Answer: a

46. Kannu has decided to sell her range of organic food products through her own retail outlets. Identify the channel of distribution being adopted by the company.

- (a) Zero level channel
- (b) One level channel
- (c) Two level channel
- (d) Three level channel

Answer

Answer: a

47. Srijan Limited sells its products through the company approved retailers. Identify the channel of distribution being adopted by the company.

- (a) Zero level channel
- (b) One level channel
- (c) Two level channel
- (d) Three level channel

Answer

Answer: b

48. Hena is planning to set up a small manufacturing unit for manufacturing eco-friendly packaging material. She has decided to market her products through the conventional channel of distribution, which involves wholesalers and retailers. Identify the channel of distribution being adopted by the company.

- (a) Zero level channel
- (b) One level channel
- (c) Two level channel
- (d) Three level channel

Answer

Answer: c

49. Under which of the following conditions will the company not be able to provide high level of customer services?

- (a) When it maintains high level of inventory
- (b) When it maintains low level of inventory
- (c) When it owns large number of warehouses
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: b

50. Under which of the following conditions does a business need not maintain high level of inventory?

- (a) When higher level of customer services need to be provided
- (b) When high degree of accurate sales forecast can be made
- (c) When the responsiveness of the distribution system is low
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: b

51. Mehak Limited has hired 300 salesmen who will be assigned the task of contacting prospective buyers and creating awareness about the new range of organic incenses introduced by the company. Identify the element of promotion been described in the given lines.

- (a) Advertising
- (b) Sales promotion
- (c) Personal selling
- (d) Public relation

Answer

Answer: c

52. Within 2 years of its inception, Bhavishya Limited has created a very positive reputation about itself and its products in the eyes of general public by participating extensively in various social welfare programs. Identify the component of promotion mix described in the given lines.

- (a) Advertising
- (b) Personal selling
- (c) Public relation
- (d) Sales promotion

Answer

Answer: c

Chapter 12 Consumer Protection

1. Yash had severe pain in his throat, so he called up the doctor and asked for a telephonic advice. The doctor prescribed him a sachet of Throat Reliever Hot Sip. He asked his servant to get a sachet from a local chemist with a cash memo. After consuming the sachet, he started feeling more ill, so he picked up the empty sachet and started reading the label. To his utter dismay, the sachet had already expired last month. Which of the following remedies is not available to him any longer as a consumer?

- (a) To withdraw the hazardous goods from sale.
- (b) To replace the defective product with a new one.
- (c) To refund the price paid for the product.
- (d) To pay a reasonable amount of compensation for any loss suffered by the consumer due to the negligence of the opposite party.

Answer/Explanation

Answer: b

Explanation:

- (b) Because he has already consumed the product
-

2. Due to the negligence of the doctors, Johar passed away within a week's time after his surgery of the spine. Which of the following parties can not file a case in this regard?

- (a) The consumer
- (b) Any registered consumers' association
- (c) A legal heir or representative of a deceased consumer
- (d) All of the above

Answer/Explanation

Answer: a

Explanation:

(a) Because he is dead

3. Which of the following activities lie within the scope of consumer protection?

(a) Educating consumers about their rights and responsibilities

(b) Helping consumers in getting their grievances redressed

(c) Protecting the interests of consumers

(d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

4. Jagga started a small stationery shop in the nearby market. In pursuit of earning higher profits in a short term, he overpriced all his products by 20%. Gradually, the consumers understood his pricing strategy and stopped coming to his shop for making any purchase. Identify the related point highlighting the importance of consumer protection from businessmen's point of view.

(a) Long-term interest of business is assured

(b) Business uses society's resources so they need to safeguard consumer's interests.

(c) Social responsibility towards consumers as an important interest group.

(d) It is the moral obligation of the businessmen to give due consideration to the consumer's interests.

Answer

Answer: a

5. Dipika Pallikal, the Padma Shri recipient, in a petition filed in 2012 said that she had faced humiliation and loss of reputation, as a transaction using a bank's debit card at a hotel in the Netherlands' Rotterdam failed, though she had a balance of more than 10 times the billed amount in her account. The bank claimed that the incident was a case of "force majeure", which means a natural and unavoidable catastrophe or an act of God, and was beyond its control. A consumer court in Chennai has directed the bank to pay a compensation of lakh to Dipika Pallikal for "deficiency in

service”. The bank was also directed to pay her ₹5,000 as expenses. Identify the right of consumers being exercised in the given case.

- (a) Right to safety
- (b) Right to be heard
- (c) Right to seek redressal
- (d) Right to consumer education

Answer

Answer: c

6. When Aaradhya, inspite of paying the full price of the plot as per the terms and conditions of the allotment letter, was not given the possession of the plot by the builder, she filed a case in the State Commission. Identify the right of consumers being exercised in the given case.

- (a) Right to safety
- (b) Right to be heard
- (c) Right to seek redressal
- (d) Right to consumer education

Answer

Answer: b

7. Ranjan bought a bottle of soft drink of a famous beverage company and found a gutka pouch floating inside the bottle. He forwarded a legal notice to the company, accusing it of the deficiency in service that could cause health hazard to the consumer. Identify the right of consumer being violated in the given case.

- (a) Right to safety
- (b) Right to be heard
- (c) Right to seek redressal
- (d) Right to consumer education

Answer

Answer: a

8. Siddhartha booked several rooms in a reputed five-star hotel in Goa for his destination wedding. On the day of his wedding, when his friend Ramandeep, after attending the lunch party, returned to his room to take a shower, he had a fall in the bathroom. The bathroom was three stairs down to the bathing area and there was a handle bar to the right. On the second step, Ramandeep slipped badly and fell on his face with a great force, resulting in multiple fractures. He filled a case against the hotel for compensation for the injuries suffered due to faulty designing of its room. Identify the right of consumers being violated in the given case.

- (a) Right to be heard
- (b) Right to seek redressal
- (c) Right to consumer education
- (d) Right to safety

Answer

Answer: d

9. A consumer court in Pune slapped a ₹55,000 fine on a reputed online food-delivery company along with a hotel for delivering non-vegetarian food to a lawyer who had ordered a vegetarian dish. He had ordered paneer butter masala but was delivered butter chicken instead. When he reportedly registered the complaint, the hotel promised to replace it and send another parcel of food with the correct dish. However, Deshmukh allegedly received butter chicken instead of paneer butter masala the second time as well. Deshmukh sent notices to both the restaurant and the online food-delivery company for 'hurting religious sentiments'. Identify the right of consumers being violated in the given case.

- (a) Right to be heard
- (b) Right to seek redressal
- (c) Right to choose
- (d) Right to safety

Answer

Answer: c

10. A popular nationalised bank has been fined ₹8 lakh by the country's highest consumer court, National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC), for not sharing complete insurance policy details with a customer. The bank has been ordered to pay the full amount as compensation to the customer. Identify the right of consumers being violated in the given case.

- (a) Right to be heard
- (b) Right to seek redressal
- (c) Right to information
- (d) Right to safety

Answer

Answer: c

11. Naina, her husband and her two minor daughters were travelling from Mumbai to Delhi, availing a company's flight services in 2018. The airlines had issued boarding passes to all of them. Naina claimed in her plea that the airlines left all her family at the Mumbai Airport without informing them, despite their being in the airport premises. The family had to stay in a hotel and purchase new tickets the next day. The State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (SCDRC), on hearing the plea, asked an airline company to pay ₹50,000 to Naina and her family. Identify the right of consumers being exercised in the given case.

- (a) Right to safety
- (b) Right to be heard
- (c) Right to seek redressal
- (d) Right to consumer education

Answer

Answer: c

12. Identify the right of consumers being promoted in the picture given on the right.



- (a) Right to safety
- (b) Right to be heard
- (c) Right to seek redressal
- (d) Right to consumer education

Answer

Answer: d

13. Identify the right of consumers being exhibited in the picture on your right.



- (a) Right to choose
- (b) Right to be heard
- (c) Right to seek redressal
- (d) Right to consumer education

Answer

Answer: a

14. Identify the right of consumers being promoted in the picture.



- (a) Right to safety
- (b) Right to be heard
- (c) Right to seek redressal
- (d) Right to consumer education

Answer

Answer: a

15. Identify the right of consumers being promoted in the given picture.



- (a) Right to seek redressal
- (b) Right to consumer education
- (c) Right to information
- (d) Right to be heard

Answer

Answer: c

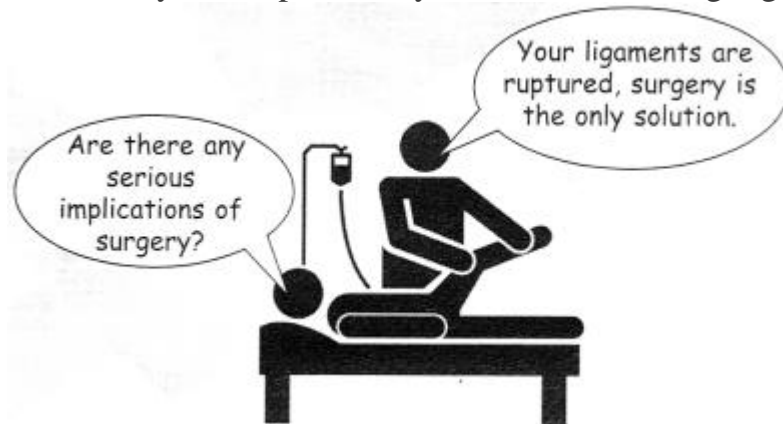
16. Identify the responsibility of consumers being promoted in the picture.



- (a) Buy only standardised goods
- (b) Read labels carefully
- (c) Assert yourself to ensure that you get a fair
- (d) Be honest in your dealings

Answer: c

17. Identify the responsibility of consumers being highlighted in the picture given below.



- (a) Be honest in your dealings
- (b) Learn about the risks associated with products and services
- (c) Assert yourself to ensure that you get a fair deal
- (d) Respect the environment.

Answer

Answer: b

18. Recently, Yamini purchased a pack of dog food for her pet. It was nowhere mentioned on the pack that it had to be mixed in lukewarm water in order to ensure easy digestion. Therefore, Yamini kept serving the food to her pet by mixing it in cold water. As a result, her pet fell ill and had to be hospitalised. Identify the right of consumers being ignored by the company marketing the pet food.

- (a) Right to consumer education
- (b) Right to information
- (c) Right to choose
- (d) Right to be heard

Answer: b

19. Which of the following types of cases are filed in the State Commission?

- (a) When the value of the goods or services in question, along with the compensation claimed, exceeds ₹20 lakhs but does not exceed ₹1 crore.
- (b) When the value of the goods or services in question, along with the compensation claimed, exceeds ₹20 lakhs but does not exceed ₹2 crore.
- (c) When the value of the goods or services in question, along with the compensation claimed, exceeds ₹40 lakhs but does not exceed ₹1 crore.
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: a

20. Where can the aggrieved party appeal further in case he is not satisfied with the order of the District Forum?

- (a) National Commission
- (b) State Commission
- (c) Supreme Court of India
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: b

21. In case an aggrieved consumer is not satisfied with the decision of the State Commission, he can make a further appeal in

- (a) National Commission
- (b) District Forum
- (c) Supreme Court of India
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: a

22. In case an aggrieved consumer is not satisfied with the decision of the National Commission, he can make a further appeal in

- (a) State Commission
- (b) District Forum
- (c) Supreme Court of India
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: c

23. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to the District Forum?

- (a) It consists of a President and three other members, one of whom should be a woman.
- (b) The members are appointed by the District Government.
- (c) A complaint can be made to the appropriate District Forum when the value of the goods or services in question, along with the compensation claimed, does not exceed ₹10 lakhs.
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

24. Which of the following statements is true with regard to the State Commission?

- (a) It consists of a President and not less than two other members, one of whom should be a woman.
- (b) The members are appointed by the State Government concerned.
- (c) A complaint can be made to the appropriate State Commission when the value of the goods or services in question, along with the compensation claimed, exceeds ₹20 lakhs but does not exceed ₹1 crore.
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

25. Which of the following statements is not true with regard to the National Commission?

- (a) It consists of a President and at least five other members, one of whom should be a woman.
- (b) The members are appointed by the Central Government.
- (c) A complaint can be made to the National Commission when the value of the goods or services in question, along with the compensation claimed, exceeds ₹1 crore.
- (d) Where the aggrieved party was not satisfied with the order of the National Commission, the case can be taken to the Supreme Court of India.

Answer

Answer: a

26. Which of the following functions are carried out by the consumer organisations?

- (a) Publishing periodicals to impart knowledge about consumer issues.
- (b) Providing legal assistance to consumers.
- (c) Filing complaints in appropriate consumer courts on behalf of the consumers,
- (d) All of the above

Answer

Answer: d

27. In case a consumer is not satisfied with the order passed in the State Commission, he can further make an appeal in the National Commission within a time period of

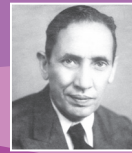
- (a) 10 days
- (b) 20 days
- (c) 30 days
- (d) 45 days

Answer

Answer: c

Class 12

Shiv Das



2021-22
CBSE

Term 1
(Nov-Dec)

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QUESTION BANK

MCQs

BUSINESS
STUDIES



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- Case Studies with MCQs
- Objective Type MCQs



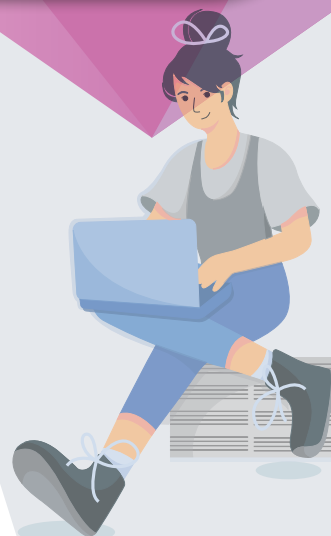
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- Keynotes
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OMR Based

Sample Question Paper



R.P.A.

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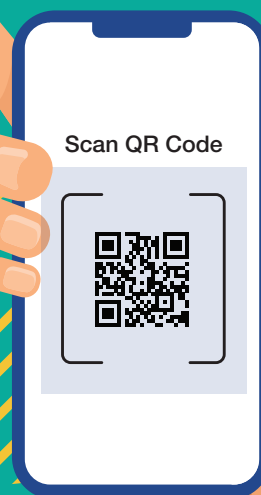


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Term-1

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CBSE BOARD EXAM 2021-22

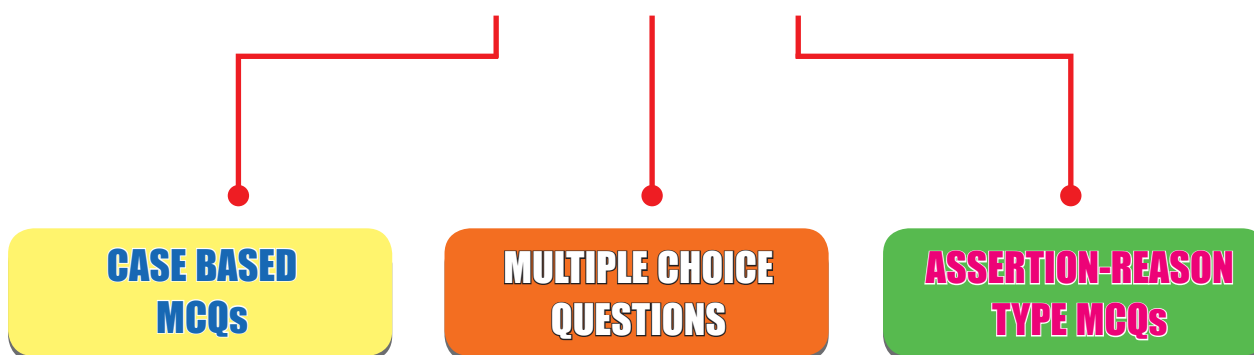
NEW PATTERN

(CBSE Circular no. Acad-51/2021) dated 5th July, 2021

TERM-1

50% Syllabus for Nov-Dec. 2021

Questions Types (90 Minutes)



- ☆ CBSE to send Question Papers with marking scheme.
- ☆ Exams will be conducted in the school.
- ☆ OMR sheet to be used for Evaluation.
- ☆ Term-1 marks will add to the final result.

Internal Assessment

- ☆ 3 Periodic Tests
- ☆ Student Enrichment
- ☆ Portfolio
- ☆ Practical
- ☆ Speaking listening activities
- ☆ Projects

Latest Syllabus (Issued by CBSE) (24TH JULY 2021)

BUSINESS STUDIES (Code-054)

COURSE STRUCTURE – CLASS XII (SESSION 2021-2022)

Theory

Time: 90 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 40

S.No.	Units	No. of Periods	Marks
Part A	Principles and Functions of Management		
1.	Nature and Significance of Management	12	16
2.	Principles of Management	11	
3.	Business Environment	08	
4.	Planning	08	14
5.	Organising	10	
	Total	49	30
Part B	Business Finance and Marketing		
11.	Marketing Management	24	10
	Total	24	10
	TOTAL (Part A + Part B)	73	40
	Project Work (Part 1)		10

Students would prepare only ONE project in the entire academic session, which is divided into 2 terms, i.e., Term I and Term II.

TERM-1

PART A : PRINCIPLES AND FUNCTIONS OF MANAGEMENT

Unit 1 : Nature and Significance of Management

Concept	After going through this unit, the student/ learner would be able to:
Management – concept, objectives, and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand the concept of management.Explain the meaning of 'Effectiveness and Efficiency'.Discuss the objectives of management.Describe the importance of management.
Management as Science, Art and Profession	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Examine the nature of management as a science, art and profession.
Levels of Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand the role of top, middle and lower levels of management
Management functions – planning, organizing, staffing, directing and controlling	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain the functions of management
Coordination – concept and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Discuss the concept and characteristics of coordination.Explain the importance of coordination.

Unit 2 : Principles of Management

Principles of Management – concept and significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of principles of management.• Explain the significance of management principles.
Fayol's principles of management	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss the principles of management developed by Fayol.

Unit 3 : Business Environment

Business Environment – concept and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of 'Business Environment'.• Describe the importance of business environment.
Dimensions of Business Environment – Economic, Social, Technological, Political and Legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the various dimensions of 'Business Environment'.

Unit 4 : Planning

Planning: Concept, importance and limitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of planning.• Describe the importance of planning.• Understand the limitations of planning.
Planning process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the steps in the process of planning.

Unit 5 : Organising

Organising: Concept and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of organizing as a structure and as a process.• Explain the importance of organising.
Organising Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe the steps in the process of organizing
Structure of organisation – functional and divisional concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Describe functional and divisional structures of organisation.
Delegation: concept, elements and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of decentralisation.• Describe the elements of delegation.• Appreciate the importance of Delegation.
Decentralization: concept and importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of decentralisation.• Explain the importance of decentralisation.• Differentiate between delegation and decentralisation.

PART B : BUSINESS FINANCE AND MARKETING

Unit 11 : Marketing

Themes	Learning Objectives
Marketing – Concept, functions and philosophies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of marketing.• Discuss the functions of marketing.• Explain the marketing philosophies.
Marketing Mix – Concept and elements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of marketing mix.• Describe the elements of the marketing mix.
Product – branding, labelling and packaging – Concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of product as an element of marketing mix.• Understand the concepts of branding, labelling and packaging.
Price – Concept, Factors determining price	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of price as an element of marketing mix.• Describe the factors determining price of a product.
Physical Distribution – concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of physical distribution.
Promotion – Concept and elements; Advertising, Personal Selling, Sales Promotion and Public Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the concept of promotion as an element of marketing mix.• Describe the elements of the promotion mix.• Understand the concept of advertising and personal selling.• Understand the concept of sales promotion.• Discuss the concept of public relations.

Project Work in Business Studies (only one project): Please refer to guidelines as Given in Class XII Curriculum.

Nature and Significance of Management



Competency Based Questions



◆ Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which is not a function of management of the following:

- (a) Planning
- (b) Staffing
- (c) Cooperating
- (d) Controlling

[Ans. (c)]

2. Policy formulation is the function of

- (a) Top level Managers
- (b) Middle level Managers
- (c) Operational Management
- (d) None of the above

[Ans. (a)]

3. The following is not an objective of Management

- (a) Earning profits
- (b) Growth of the organisation
- (c) Providing Employment
- (d) Policy Making

[Ans. (c)]

4. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of management

- (a) Management is a goal-oriented process
- (b) Management is multidimensional
- (c) Management is profit oriented
- (d) Management is intangible

[Ans. (c)]

5. Foremen and supervisors fall in the category of

- (a) Top level management
- (b) Operational Management
- (c) Middle Level Management
- (d) None of the above

[Ans. (b)]

6. Which of the following functions of Management is concerned with finding the right people for the right Job.

- (a) Planning
- (b) Organising
- (c) Staffing
- (d) Controlling

[Ans. (c)]

7. 'The activities involved in managing an enterprise are common to all organisations whether economic, social or political'.

Which characteristic of management is highlighted in the given statement.

- (a) Management is a goal-oriented process
- (b) Management is all pervasive
- (c) Management is multidimensional
- (d) Management is a group activity.

[Ans. (b)]

8. Which one of the following is not an organisational objective of management

- (a) Survival
- (b) Cooperation
- (c) Growth
- (d) Profit

[Ans. (b)]

9. 'Management aims at reducing costs and increasing productivity'.

Which importance of Management is highlighted in the given statement.

- (a) Management helps in achieving group goals
- (b) Management increases efficiency
- (c) Management creates a dynamic organisation
- (d) Management helps in achieving personal objectives

[Ans. (b)]

10. Deeksha is working in 'Telco Ltd.' A company manufacturing toys. She found that the profits had started declining for the last six months. Profit has an implication for the survival of the firm. So She analysed the business environment to find out the reasons for this decline.

From the following alternatives, identify the level of management at which Deeksha is working.

- (a) Lower level Management
- (b) Middle level Management

- (c) Top Level Management
(d) None of the above [Ans. (c)]
11. One of the organisational objectives of management is 'Growth of a business'.
Which one of the following is not associated with measurement of business growth.
(a) Sales volume
(b) Number of Employees
(c) Number of creditors
(d) Number of Products offered [Ans. (c)]
12. 'Management has to adapt itself to the changing environment'. Identify from the following alternatives, the characteristic of management discussed in the given statement.
(a) Management is a group activity
(b) Management is a dynamic function
(c) Management is goal oriented
(d) Management is multidimensional [Ans. (b)]
13. _____ refers to the orderly synchronising of efforts of subordinates to provide proper amount, timing and quality of execution. (Choose the correct alternative from the following)
(a) Planning
(b) Organising
(c) Coordination
(d) Cooperation [Ans. (c)]
14. _____ is a managerial function that is concerned with monitoring organisational performance towards the attainment of organisational goals. (Identify from the following alternatives)
(a) Planning
(b) Organising
(c) Directing
(d) Controlling [Ans. (d)]
15. _____ in Management means to complete the task correctly with minimum resources. (Choose from the following alternatives)
(a) Effectiveness
(b) Efficiency
(c) Coordination
(d) None of the above [Ans. (b)]
16. Vijay works in a bank. The bank is about to lose its position as the leading bank in the banking industry. Vijay was assigned to find out the reason behind poor performance of the bank. He analysed the situation and came out with the conclusion that there was lack of integration of efforts made by various departments like human resource, information technology and customer relationship.
Identify the Managerial concept discussed in the about case.
(a) Cooperation
(b) Coordination
(c) Effectiveness
(d) Efficiency [Ans. (b)]
17. Saurabh is managing director in a shoe manufacturing company. He has been doing well at this post. Under his guidance and leadership, the company has been actively achieving all the set targets as all the unrelated and diverse actions taken by different departments are given a common direction.
Identify the characteristic of management discussed in the given case.
(a) Management is a goal oriented process
(b) Management is a continuous process
(c) Management is a group activity
(d) Management is a dynamic function [Ans. (c)]
18. **Name the process of working with and through others to effectively achieve organisational objectives by efficiently using limited resources in a changing environment.**
(a) Management
(b) Planning
(c) Organising
(d) Controlling [Ans. (a)]
19. 'Even where members of a department willingly cooperate and work, a manager has to coordinate the efforts of different people in a conscious manner.' Identify the characteristic of coordination discussed above.
(a) Coordination ensures unity of action
(b) Coordination is a deliberate function
(c) Coordination is a continuous process
(d) Allowances [Ans. (b)]
20. _____ is the force that binds all the other functions of management
(a) Planning
(b) Organising
(c) Span of Management
(d) Coordination [Ans. (d)]
21. **Management is**
(a) An art
(b) A science
(c) Both art & science
(d) Neither [Ans. (c)]
22. 'Management cannot be seen but its presence can be felt in the way the organisation functions.' **Which characteristic of management is mentioned in the given statement.**
(a) Management is multidimensional
(b) Management is all pervasive
(c) Management is an intangible force
(d) Management is a dynamic function [Ans. (c)]
23. 'Coordination unifies unrelated or diverse interests into purposeful work activity.' **Which characteristic of coordination is discussed in the given statement?**

- (a) Coordination is a continuous process.
 (b) Coordination ensures unity of action.
 (c) Coordination is an all pervasive function.
 (d) Coordination integrates group efforts. [Ans. (d)]
24. Identify the nature of management when a manager applies the existing theoretical Knowledge in his own unique manner. (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) Management as a Science
 (b) Management as an Art
 (c) Management as a profession
 (d) Management as a Discipline [Ans. (b)]
25. 'The aim of a manager is to reduce costs and increase productivity'.
 Identify the importance of management mentioned in the given Statement.
 (a) Management increases efficiency.
 (b) Management creates a dynamic organisation.
 (c) Management helps in achieving personal objectives.
 (d) Management helps in achieving group goals. [Ans. (a)]
26. Coordination is
 (a) a function of management
 (b) the essence of management
 (c) an objective of management
 (d) characteristic of management [Ans. (b)]
27. is the process of designing and maintaining an environment in which individuals, working together in groups, efficiently accomplish selected aims.
 (a) Planning
 (b) Management
 (c) Organising
 (d) Development [Ans. (b)]
28. 'An organisation has multiple objectives to serve the purpose of the different groups that constitute it', which importance of management is mentioned here?
 (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) Management helps in achieving group goals.
 (b) Management helps in development of society.
 (c) Management creates a dynamic organisation.
 (d) Management helps in achieving personal objectives. [Ans. (b)]
29. Which of the following is a feature of art?
 (a) Existence of theoretical knowledge
 (b) Systematised body of knowledge
 (c) Service motive
 (d) Ethical code of conduct [Ans. (a)]

30. _____ arises out of the complexities of modern technology and the diversity of tasks to be performed.

(a) Division of work
 (b) Cooperation
 (c) Specialisation
 (d) Functional Differentiation [Ans. (b)]

31. Harsh is the managing director in a shoe manufacturing company. He has been doing well at this post. Under his guidance and leadership, the company has been actively achieving all the set targets as all the unrelated and diverse actions taken by different departments are given a common direction.

Identify the characteristic of Management discussed in the given case.

(a) Management is a goal oriented process
 (b) Management is a continuous process
 (c) Management is a group activity
 (d) Management is a dynamic function [Ans. (c)]

32. Coordination acts as the binding force between departments and ensures that all action is aimed at achieving the goals of the organisation.

Which characteristic of management is mentioned in the given statement.

(a) Coordination integrates group efforts
 (b) Coordination ensures unity of action
 (c) Coordination is a continuous process
 (d) Coordination is an all pervasive function [Ans. (b)]

33. Match the features of management in Column I with their respective definition in Column II.

Column I	Column II
A. Continuous process	(i) Managerial functions are performed by all managers all the time.
B. Pervasive	(ii) Effect of management can only be felt on organisation functions.
C. Intangible force	(iii) Managerial activities are common to all organisations

(a) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(ii)

(b) A-(iii), B-(ii), C-(i)

(c) A-(ii), B-(iii), C-(i)

(d) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(ii) [Ans. (a)]

34. _____ is the process of working with and through others to effectively achieve organisational objectives by efficiently using limited resources in the changing environment.

(a) Coordination
 (b) Management
 (c) Organising
 (d) Planning [Ans. (b)]

35. _____ is not an element of delegation.

- (a) Authority
- (b) Accountability
- (c) Efficiency
- (d) Responsibility

[Ans. (c)]

◆ Case Based Questions

I. Anil is a Managing director in a toy manufacturing company. He decided to set up a new manufacturing unit of his company in a rural area of Bihar where job opportunities are very less. He believes in using environmental friendly methods of production and aims at giving employment opportunities to the disadvantaged section of the community. As a manager he aims at reducing costs and increasing productivity through better planning, organizing, directing staffing and controlling the activities of the organization. Anil considers human resources as the greatest asset of any organization. Getting work done through others is a major task of a manager as per the views of Anil. As a manager Anil believes that his task is to make workers work towards achieving the organizations' goals. On the basis of the above paragraph answer the following questions.

On the basis of the above paragraph, answer the following questions:

(i) Identify the level of management at which Anil is working.

- (a) Top level management
- (b) Middle level management
- (c) Lower level management
- (d) Supervisory level management

Ans. (a) Top level management

(ii) Identify the objective of management discussed in the given case (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Economic objective
- (b) Organizational objective
- (c) Social objective
- (d) Personal objective

Ans. (c) Social objective

(iii) "As a manager, he aims at reducing costs and increasing productivity".

Name the importance of management highlighted in the given statement. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Management helps in achieving group goals.
- (b) Management creates a dynamic organization.
- (c) Management increases efficiency.
- (d) Management helps in achieving personal objectives.

Ans. (c) Management increases efficiency.

(iv) "Getting work done through others is a major task of a manager as per the views of Anil".

Which dimension of management is reflected by Anil's view? (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Management of people
- (b) Management of work
- (c) Management of operations
- (d) Management of resources

Ans. (a) Management of people

II. XOLO Power Ltd. set up a factory for manufacturing solar lanterns in a remote village as there was no reliable supply of electricity in rural areas. The revenue earned by the company was sufficient to cover the costs and the risks. As the demand of lanterns was increasing day by day, the company decided to increase production to generate higher sales. For this they decided to employ people from a nearby village as very few job opportunities were available in that area. The company also decided to open schools and creches for the children of its employees. The General Manager of the company, Nishant believes that an organization should provide good quality products and services, create employment opportunities and adapt new technology for the greater good of the people. According to him, in order to be successful, an organization must change itself and its goals according to the needs of the environment. As per Nishant's viewpoint, in order to ensure success a business needs to add to its prospects in the long run. He firmly believes that in order to remain in the industry, management must exploit fully the given resources.

On the basis of the above paragraph, answer the following questions:

(i) Which set of managerial objectives are mentioned in the given case. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Personal objectives and social objectives
- (b) Social objectives and group objectives
- (c) Organizational objectives and social objectives
- (d) Organizational objectives and personal objectives

Ans. (c) Organizational objectives and social objectives

(ii) "Nishant believes that an organization should provide good quality goods and services, create employment opportunities and adapt new technology for the greater good of the people".

Identify the importance of management mentioned in the given statement. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Management increases efficiency
- (b) Management creates a dynamic organization

- (c) Management helps in the development of society
 (d) Management helps in achieving group goals
Ans. (c) Management helps in the development of society

(iii) "An organization must change itself and its goals according to the needs of the environment".

Identify, from the following alternatives, the characteristic of management discussed in the given statement. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Management is multidimensional
 (b) Management is a goal oriented process
 (c) Management is a group activity
 (d) Management is a dynamic function
Ans. (d) Management is a dynamic function

(iv) **Which organizational objective is mentioned in the given case. (Choose the correct alternative)**

- (a) Survival
 (b) Growth
 (c) Profit
 (d) Operational efficiency
Ans. (b) Growth

III. An organization is a collection of diverse individuals with different needs. Every member of the group has a different purpose of joining the organization but as members of the organization they work towards fulfilling the common organizational goal. Bhagwati Enterprises is also such an organization. The firm deals in manufacturing of shoes. The company's margins are under pressure and the profits and market share are declining. The production department blames marketing for not meeting sales targets and marketing blames production department for producing goods, which are not of good quality meeting customers' expectations. The finance department blames both production and marketing for declining returns on investment and poor marketing. On investigation the CEO of the company Mr. Gopal Rao found that the organization was lacking an important quality of management. This managerial quality aims at securing unity of action in the realization of the common purpose. It acts as the binding force between the departments and ensures that all action is aimed at achieving the goals of the organization.

On the basis of the above paragraph answer the following questions:

(i) **According to you, which characteristic of management is lacking in Bhagwati Enterprises? (Choose the correct alternative)**

- (a) Management is multidimensional
 (b) Management is a continuous process

- (c) Management is an intangible force
 (d) Management is a group activity

Ans. (d) Management is a group activity

(ii) "This managerial quality aims at securing unity of action in the realization of the common purpose".

Which managerial quality is being talked about in the given statement? (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Cooperation
 (b) Coordination
 (c) Effectiveness
 (d) Efficiency

Ans. (b) Coordination

(iii) **Identify the characteristic of managerial quality (identified in part (i)). Which is discussed in the given paragraph. (Choose the correct alternative)**

- (a) It integrates group efforts
 (b) It ensures unity of action
 (c) It is an all pervasive function
 (d) It is the responsibility of all the managers

Ans. (c) It is an all pervasive function

(iv) **Which one of the following functions is not performed by Mr. Gopal Rao as the CEO of the company.**

- (a) Coordinating the activities of different departments.
 (b) Ensuring welfare and survival of the organization.
 (c) Assigning necessary duties and responsibilities to the workers.
 (d) Formulating overall organizational goals and strategies for their achievement.

Ans. (c) Assigning necessary duties and responsibilities to the workers.

IV. Shilpa is working as a marketing head in an insurance company. She has been holding this position for long. She is an experienced manager who believes that organisations are made up of people who have different personalities, backgrounds, experiences and objectives. According to her, people become part of the organization to satisfy their diverse needs. Shilpa is of the view that all organisations have to function in an environment that is constantly changing. Hence, during the spread of Corona virus pandemic, she came up with new insurance products, which were designed as per the present needs and requirements of the customers. Soon the insurance products developed by Shilpa became a hit and the organization was able to achieve its goals. The goal of the organization which Shilpa wanted to achieve acted as a vital incentive for the continued successful operation of the enterprise. Before developing the new products, Shilpa determined in advance what is

to be done and who is to do it. She set goals in advance and developed a way of achieving them efficiently and effectively.

On the basis of the above paragraph answer the following questions:

- (i) During the spread of coronavirus pandemic, Shilpa came up with new insurance products to ensure _____ of the company in the long run.

- (a) Growth
- (b) Survival
- (c) Welfare
- (d) Profit

Ans. (b) Survival

- (ii) Which importance of management is mentioned in the given case. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Management increases efficiency
- (b) Management creates a dynamic organization
- (c) Management helps in the development of society.
- (d) Management helps in achieving group goals

Ans. (b) Management creates a dynamic organization

- (iii) "Before developing the new product, Shilpa determined in advance what is to be done and who is to do it. She set goals in advance and developed a way of achieving them efficiently and effectively".

Which managerial function is achieved by Shilpa here? (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Planning
- (b) Organizing
- (c) Directing
- (d) Controlling

Ans. (a) Planning

- (iv) "The goal of the organization which Shilpa wanted to achieve acted as a vital incentive for the continued successful operation of the enterprise".

Which goal of the organization Shilpa wanted to achieve?

- (a) Growth
- (b) Survival
- (c) Profit
- (d) Efficiency

Ans. (c) Profit

- V. Sameer is a foreman in a factory. He directs all the members under him to follow the targets and advises them to put their efforts in the direction of the achievement of these targets. He leads, influences and motivates the workers to perform the tasks assigned to them. He encourages the employees to do their best. Sameer was assigned a target of 1,000 units in the month of July. For this he and his team had to operate on double

shifts. Sameer was able to achieve the production target but at a higher production cost.

On the basis of the above paragraph answer the following questions.

- (i) Name the function of management Sameer is performing in the above paragraph. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Planning
- (b) Organising
- (c) Directing
- (d) Controlling

Ans. (c) Directing

- (ii) With reference to the above case, Sameer believes in motivation, teamwork, communication and achievement of objectives. Sameer in the given case is (Fill in the blank with the correct alternative)

- (a) Effective
- (b) Efficient
- (c) Cooperative
- (d) Goal oriented

Ans. (a) Effective

- (iii) At which level of management, Sameer is working. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Top level management
- (b) Middle level management
- (c) Lower level management
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (c) Lower level management

- (iv) Which of the following functions is performed by Sameer as a foreman.

- (a) Interpreting the policies formed by top management
- (b) Assigning necessary duties and responsibilities to the workers.
- (c) Directly overseeing the efforts of the workers
- (d) Coordinating the activities of different departments.

Ans. (c) Directly overseeing the efforts of the workers

- VI. Sana is the branch manager of ABC Handicrafts Pvt. Ltd. The company's objective is to promote the sales of Indian handloom and handicraft products. It sells fabrics, furnishings, ready-mades and household items made out of traditional Indian fabrics. Sana decides quantities, variety, colour and texture of all the above items and then allocates resources for their purchase from different suppliers. She appoints a team of designers and crafts people in the company, who developed some prints for bed covers in bright colours on silk. Although the products looked very attractive and impressive, they were relatively expensive on the front of affordability for an average customer. Sana suggested that they should keep the silk bed covers for special festive occasions and offer the cotton bed covers on a regular basis to keep costs under control.

On the basis of the above paragraph answer the following questions.

- (i) "She appoints a team of designers and crafts people in the company, who developed some prints for bed covers in bright colour on silk."
Which function of management is highlighted in this context?

- (a) Controlling
- (b) Staffing
- (c) Planning
- (d) Directing

Ans. (c) Staffing

- (ii) In the above case "company's objective is to promote the sales of Indian handloom and handicraft products."

The above line focuses on which feature of management?

- (a) Management is an intangible force
- (b) Management is a goal oriented process
- (c) Management is pervasive in nature

- (d) Management is a continuous process

Ans. (b) Management is a goal oriented process

- (iii) **With reference to the above case, at which level of management Sana is working?**

- (a) Lower level
- (b) Top level
- (c) Middle level
- (d) Shop floor

Ans. (c) Middle level

- (iv) "Sana suggested that they should keep the silk bed covers for special festive occasions and offer the cotton bed covers on a regular basis to keep costs under control".

Which function of management is highlighted in this context?

- (a) Controlling
- (b) Staffing
- (c) Organizing
- (d) Planning

Ans. (a) Controlling



Shiv Das

Principles of Management



Competency Based Questions



♦ Multiple Choice Questions

- 'Principles of Management are not rigid prescriptions, which have to be followed absolutely'. Identify the nature of management principles discussed in the given statement.
(a) General Guidelines (b) Universal
(c) Flexible (d) Contingent [Ans. (c)]
- 'The application of principles of management is dependent upon the prevailing situation at a particular point of time'. Which nature of management principle is mentioned in the given statement.
(a) Behavioural (b) Contingent
(c) Flexible (d) Universal [Ans. (b)]
- Which principle of Henri Fayol states that 'there should be one and only one boss for every individual employee'.
(a) Discipline
(b) Unity of command
(c) Unity of direction
(d) Division of work [Ans. (b)]
- Violation of which of the following principle of Henri Fayol is known as gang plank.
(a) Remuneration of employees
(b) Scalar Chain
(c) Centralisation and Decentralisation
(d) Discipline [Ans. (b)]
- Which of the following techniques of scientific management aims at differentiating between efficient and inefficient workers. (choose the correct alternative)
(a) Differential piece wage system
(b) Time Study
(c) Standardisation and simplification of work
(d) Method study [Ans. (a)]
- Which principle of scientific management is considered as an extension of principle of 'Harmony not discord'.
(Choose the correct alternative)
(a) Science not rule of thumb
(b) Equity
(c) Coordination not individualism
(d) Development of each and every person to his or her greatest efficiency and prosperity. [Ans. (c)]
- 'Management principles help the managers in better understanding of managerial situations and circumstances'. Which significance of principles of management is highlighted in the given statements.
(a) Optimum utilisation of resources and effective administration
(b) Providing managers with useful insights into reality
(c) Scientific decisions
(d) Fulfilling social responsibility. [Ans. (b)]
- According to Henri Fayol 'People and materials must be in suitable place at appropriate time for maximum efficiency'. Identify the managerial principle discussed in the given statement.
(a) Discipline (b) Scalar Chain
(c) Unity of Direction (d) Order [Ans. (d)]
- Which principle of Henri Fayol states that workers should be encouraged to develop and carry out their plans for improvements.
(a) Esprit de corps (b) Order
(c) Initiative (d) Equity [Ans. (c)]

10. Which of the following statements best describes mental revolution.
 (a) It implies change of attitude
 (b) The management and workers should not play the game of one upmanship
 (c) Both Management and workers require each other
 (d) Workers should be paid more wages [Ans. (c)]
11. Raj, a Manager decided that there will be separate departments for finance, marketing, production and sales in his company. By doing so he is following a principle of Management. Identify the principle of management followed by Raj in the given situation. (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) Division of work
 (b) Centralisation and decentralisation
 (c) Order
 (d) Unity of command [Ans. (a)]
12. XYZ Ltd. is engaged in producing electricity from domestic garbage. There is almost equal division of work and responsibility between workers and Management. The management even takes workers into confidence before taking important decisions. All the workers are satisfied as the behaviour of the management is very good.
From the following options identify the principle of management discussed in the given case.
 (a) Initiative
 (b) Science not rule of thumb
 (c) Cooperation not individualism
 (d) Equity [Ans. (c)]
13. Simco Ltd. is manufacturing files and folders from the old clothes to discourage use of plastic files and folders. For this they employ people from nearby villages where very less job opportunities are available. An employee, Atul, designed a plan for the cost reduction but it was not welcomed by the production manager. Another employee gave the same suggestion for improvement in design, but it was also not appreciated by the production manager.
From the following alternatives choose the principle of management described in the above para.
 (a) Equity (b) Initiative
 (c) Order (d) Discipline [Ans. (b)]
14. Which technique of scientific Management helps in establishing interchangeability of manufactured parts and products. (choose the correct alternative)
 (a) Standardisation of work
 (b) Division of work
 (c) Functional foremanship
 (d) Motion study [Ans. (a)]
15. Which technique of scientific management is an extension of the principle of division of work and specialisation. (Choose the correct alternative)
 (a) Standardisation of work
 (b) Functional foremanship
 (c) Simplification of work
 (d) Differential piece wage system [Ans. (b)]
16. A firm is manufacturing Apparels and is running under heavy losses. To recover from the losses, the management thought of shifting the unit to a backward area where labour is available at a low cost. The management also asked the workers to work overtime without any additional payment and promised to increase the wages of workers after achieving its mission. Within a short period the company started earning profits because both the management and the workers honoured their commitments. From the following options, identify principle of management described in the above para.
 (a) Discipline
 (b) Cooperation not individualism
 (c) Esprit de corps
 (d) Order [Ans. (a)]
17. Management should find 'one best way to perform a task'. Which technique of scientific management is defined in this sentence?
 (a) Time study (b) Motion study
 (c) Fatigue study (d) Method study [Ans. (d)]
18. She/He keeps machines materials tools etc. ready for operations by concerned workers. Whose work is described by this sentence under functional foremanship.
 (a) Instruction card clerk
 (b) Repair Boss
 (c) Gang Boss
 (d) Route Clerk [Ans. (c)]
19. Praveen is working as a production manager in a factory. There is no class conflict between the management and workers. The working conditions are very good. The company is earning huge profits. As a policy matter, management is sharing the gains with the workers because they believe that prosperity of the company cannot exist for a long time without the prosperity of the employees.
From the following alternatives, Identify the principle of management described in above para.
 (a) Esprit De corps
 (b) Cooperation not individualism
 (c) Science not rule of thumb
 (d) Harmony not discord [Ans. (d)]

20. Taylor in one of his principles of scientific management suggested 'investigation of traditional methods through work study, unifying the best practices and developing a standard method, which would be followed throughout the organisation. Which principle of scientific management is discussed in the given statement. (Choose the correct alternative)
- Science not rule of thumb
 - Harmony not discord
 - Cooperation not individualism
 - Division of work
- [Ans. (a)]
21. 'Principles of management are at the core of management theory'. Which importance of principles of management is highlighted in the above statement.
- Optimum utilisation of resources and effective administration
 - Scientific divisions
 - Meeting changing environment requirements
 - Management training, education and research
- [Ans. (d)]
22. Manoj is a managing director in a company. He believes that employee turnover should be minimised to maintain organisational efficiency. He is of the view that personnel should be selected and appointed after due and rigorous procedure and once selected they should be kept at their post for a minimum fixed tenure. From the following options, choose the management principle followed by Manoj in the given case.
- Remuneration of employees
 - Stability of personnel
 - Centralisation and decentralisation
 - Discipline
- [Ans. (b)]
23. "Any one can be called a manager irrespective of the educational qualification possessed." Identify the characteristic of the profession that Management does not fulfil in the statement being discussed above.
- Ethical code of Conduct
 - Professional Association
 - Restricted Entry
 - Service Motive
- [Ans. (c)]
24. 'The application of Principles of management is dependent upon the prevailing situation at a particular point of time'. Identify the nature of management principles mentioned in the given statement. (Choose the correct alternative)
- Universal
 - Flexible
 - Contingent
 - Mainly behavioural
- [Ans. (c)]
25. Which of the following techniques of scientific management helps in differentiating efficient and inefficient workers?
- Time study
 - Motion study
 - Functional foremanship
 - Differential piece wage system
- [Ans. (d)]
26. Rahul, a manager decided that there will be separate departments for finance, marketing, production and sales in his company. By doing so he is following a principle of management. Which of the following principles of management is followed by Rahul in the given case?
- Division of work
 - Equity
 - Order
 - Unity of direction
- [Ans. (a)]
27. XYZ Ltd. is producing electricity from domestic garbage. There is almost equal division of work and responsibility between workers and management. The management even takes workers into confidence. All the workers are satisfied as the behaviour of management is very good. State the principle of management described in the above para. (Choose the correct alternative)
- Harmony not discord
 - Cooperation not individualism
 - Science not rule of thumb
 - Authority and responsibility
- [Ans. (b)]
28. Which of the following is not a principle of management given by Taylor?
- Science not rule of thumb
 - Functional foremanship
 - Maximum not restricted output
 - Harmony not discord
- [Ans. (b)]
29. 'The principles of management are not rigid prescriptions, which have to be followed absolutely.' Which nature of principles of management is highlighted in the given statement?
- General guidelines
 - Universal applicability
 - Flexible
 - Contingent
- [Ans. (c)]
30. is the principle of management according to which a manager should replace 'I' with 'we' in all his conversations with workers.
- Division of work
 - Scalar chain
 - Esprit de corps
 - Cooperation not individualism
- [Ans. (c)]
31. Principles of management are not

(Fill in the blank choosing the correct alternative)

- (a) Universal (b) Flexible
(c) Behavioural (d) Absolute [Ans. (d)]
32. involves a change in the attitude of workers and management towards and another from competition to cooperation.
(a) Cooperation not individualism
(b) Mental revolution
(c) Unity of direction
(d) Unity of command [Ans. (b)]
33. Arun is a managing director in a company. He believes that employees turnover should be minimised to maintain organisational efficiency. He is of the view that personnel should be selected and appointed after due and rigorous procedure and once selected they should be kept at their post for a minimum fixed tenure.
From the following options, choose the management principle followed by Arun in the given case.
(a) Remuneration of employees
(b) Stability of personnel
(c) Centralisation and decentralisation
(d) Discipline [Ans. (b)]
34. Aqualife Ltd. has decided to become the market leader in selling water bottles. The company decides to take care of all the departments. The top management decides to set standards for all the business activities right from the purchase of raw material to manufacturing and packaging of the water bottles.
Which technique of scientific management is used here?
(a) Simplification (b) Standardisation
(c) Differential piece wage system
(d) Method study [Ans. (b)]
35. 15 new employees have started their career in Bhagwati Enterprises Ltd. The employees are new to the environment of the organisation and have no idea about the demands of the new job. The management has decided to give them three months of time to show their results.
Which principle of Henri Fayol is mentioned here?
(a) Stability of personnel
(b) Discipline
(c) Order
(d) Unity of Direction [Ans. (a)]
36. School time is a company engaged in manufacturing stationery items, school bags and school uniforms. The company has the same unit producing all the three products. This leads to

confusion among the employees regarding the reporting as well as differentiation of work.

Which principle of Henri Fayol is violated here.

- (a) Unit of Command (b) Unity of Direction
(c) Incentive (d) Order [Ans. (b)]
37. Match the Nature of principles of management in Column I with their respective Explanation in Column II.

Column I	Column II
A. Universal Applicability	(i) Principles of management are not rigid prescriptions.
B. Flexible	(ii) Principles of management are intended to apply to all types of organisations.
C. General guidelines	(iii) Management principles do not provide readymade strait jacket solutions to all managerial problems.

- (a) A-(i), B-(iii), C-(ii)
(b) A-(i), B-(ii), C-(iii)
(c) A-(ii), B-(i), C-(iii)
(d) A-(iii), B-(i), C-(ii)

[Ans. (c)]

◆ Case Based Questions

I. The principles of management are intended for all types of organisations, business as well as non-business, small as well as large, public as well as private sector, manufacturing as well as service sectors. They are not rigid prescriptions, which have to be followed absolutely. They can be modified by the manager as per the prevailing situation. Adherence to these principles adds to managers' knowledge, ability and understanding of managerial situations and circumstances. It enables managers to learn from past mistakes and conserve time by solving recurring problems quickly. These principles of management hold great relevance and managers should try to follow them as far as possible. Often certain principles of management are violated and the entire organization suffers. *For example*, Raman is working as a production manager in CFL Ltd. which manufactures CFL bulbs. His subordinate Arjun designed a plan for cost reduction but it was not welcomed by Raman. Another employee gave some suggestions for improvement in design but it was also not appreciated by Raman. This resulted in dissatisfaction among the employees which further resulted in poor performance of the employees.

On the basis of the above paragraph answer the following questions:

- (i) Identify the nature of principle of management discussed in the given para. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) General guidelines
- (b) Universal applicability
- (c) Formed by practice and experimentation
- (d) Contingent

Ans. (b) Universal applicability

(ii) Identify the nature of management principles when it is said that principles of management can be modified as per the prevailing situation. (Choose the correct)

- (a) Flexible
- (b) Contingent
- (c) Behavioural
- (d) Absolute

Ans. (a) Flexible

(iii) 'It enables managers to learn from past mistakes and conserve time by solving recurring problems quickly'.

According to this statement, the principles of management are important because they help in

-
- (a) Meeting changing environment requirements
- (b) Optimum utilization of resources and effective administration
- (c) Providing managers with useful insights into reality
- (d) Fulfilling social responsibility

Ans. (c) Providing managers with useful insights into reality

(iv) As Raman did not welcome the suggestions of other employees, which principle of management is violated by him?

- (a) Discipline
- (b) Order
- (c) Unity of direction
- (d) Initiative

Ans. (d) Initiative

II. Principles of Taylor and Fayol are mutually complimentary. One believed that management should share the gains with the workers, while the other suggested that employees' compensation should depend on the earning capacity of the company and should give them a reasonable standard of living. Taylor also developed certain techniques of scientific management which aimed at improving the performance of the employees. One of his techniques aimed at differentiating between efficient and inefficient workers. The purpose behind this technique is to reward efficient workers and motivate inefficient workers to perform better.

On the basis of the above paragraph answer the following questions:

(i) Which principle of Henri Fayol is being referred to in the above paragraph? (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Discipline

- (b) Order
- (c) Equality
- (d) Remuneration of employees

Ans. (d) Remuneration of employees

(ii) Which principle of scientific management advocates complete agreement between the managers and workers? (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Harmony not discord
- (b) Cooperation not individualism
- (c) Science not rule of thumb
- (d) Development of each and every person to his/her greatest efficiency and prosperity.

Ans. (a) Harmony not discord

(iii) Which principle of scientific management is the extension of the principle (identified in part (ii))? (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Harmony not discord
- (b) Cooperation not individualism
- (c) Science not rule of thumb
- (d) Development of each and every person to his/her greatest efficiency and prosperity

Ans. (b) Cooperation not individualism

(iv) 'One of his techniques aimed at differentiating between efficient and inefficient workers'. Name the technique of scientific management reflected in the given statement. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Functional foremanship
- (b) Method study
- (c) Differential piece wage system
- (d) Standardisation and simplification of work

Ans. (c) Differential piece wage system

III. The application of principles of management is dependent upon the prevailing situation at a particular point of time. The application of principles has to be changed as per the requirements. These principles are logical rather than blind faith. They are based on objective assessment of the situation. Management decision taken on the basis of principles are free from bias and prejudice. Managers often try to apply these principles in various day to day situations. violation of these principles can result in negative consequences in the organization. For example, Sushma and Suresh are working in a Multinational company at the same level. Both are working hard and are happy with their employer. Suresh had the habit of backbiting and wrong reporting about his colleagues to impress his boss. All the employees knew about it. At the time of performance appraisal, the performance of Sushma was judged better than Suresh. Even then their boss Nikhil decided to promote Suresh stating that being a female Sushma will not be

able to handle the complications of a higher post. This resulted in a great deal of dissatisfaction for Sushma. Nikhil gave priority to his own interest over the interest of the organization. Since he personally liked Suresh more than Sushma, hence he promoted Suresh instead of Sushma, ignoring the overall interest of the organization.

On the basis of the above paragraph answer the following questions:

- (i) "The application of principles of management is dependent upon the prevailing situation at particular point of time".

What is the nature of principles of management that is depicted by the above statement? (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Universal applicability
(b) Flexible (c) Contingent
(d) Mainly behavioural

Ans. (d) Contingent

- (ii) 'Decisions based on management principles are free from bias and prejudice'.

This statement shows which importance of principles of management. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Scientific decisions
(b) Fulfilling social responsibility
(c) Providing managers with useful insights into reality
(d) Meeting changing environment requirements

Ans. (a) Scientific decisions

- (iii) 'Nikhil gave priority to his own interest over the interest of the organisation'.

Which one of the following principles have been violated in the given case.

- (a) Order (b) Equity
(c) Discipline (d) Initiative

Ans. (b) Equity

- (iv) Violation of which principle of management prompted Nikhil to further violate the managerial principle identified in part (iii) (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Division of work.
(b) Unity of direction
(c) Subordination of individual interest to general interest
(d) Centralization and decentralization

Ans. (c) Subordination of individual interest to general interest

IV. Sakaar Foundation is an NGO(Non-Government organization) working to improve the lives of children with medical needs, the homeless and victims of natural disasters. Apart from donations in Cash, they collect dry ration, old clothes,

shoes, toys, books, medicines, etc. from donors. At Sakaar Foundation's office in Lucknow the material collected is segregated, classified and put in shelves and boxes that are numbered systematically. There is a specific place for each of these items and volunteers put everything at their respective places. The volunteer work is divided into specific jobs like fund raising, field visits, social media updates and so on. Each volunteer is a part of a particular team, depending on their competency and training. Each volunteer becomes specialized in their respective field, leading to efficient utilization of human effort. The management of Sakaar Foundation does not close its ears to any constructive suggestion made by the volunteers. There is an equal division of work and responsibility between volunteers and management. All day long the management works side by side with the volunteers helping, encouraging and smoothing the way for them.

On the basis of the above paragraph answer the following questions:

- (i) _____ is considered as the father of scientific management. (Fill up the blank with the correct alternative)

- (a) Peter Drucker (b) F.W.Taylor
(c) Henri Fayol (d) Abraham Maslow

Ans. (b) F.W.Taylor

- (ii) Identify the principle of scientific management adopted by Sakaar Foundation in the above case. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Science not rule of thumb
(b) Cooperation not individualism
(c) Harmony not discord
(d) Development of each and every person to his/her greatest efficiency and prosperity.

Ans. (b) Cooperation not individualism

- (iii) Which principle of management means "a specific place for everything and everyone" as adopted by Sakaar Foundation? . (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Discipline (b) Order
(c) Initiative (d) Scalar chain

Ans. (b) Order

- (iv) Identify the importance of principles of management that can be linked with the given case. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Fulfilling social responsibility
(b) Optimum utilization of resources and effective administration
(c) Meeting changing environment requirements
(d) Providing managers with useful insights into reality

Ans. (a) Fulfilling social responsibility

V. Vishesh completed his MBA at a reputed business school in Lucknow. He was impressed by the principles and techniques of scientific management developed by F.W.Taylor. On completing his MBA, he wanted to apply Scientific Management in his family's business of fast food chain of restaurants named 'Burger Mania'. His main goal was to reduce costs with increased output. To begin with, he wanted to develop a standard method which would be followed throughout the organization. So, he investigated traditional methods through work study and unified the best practices. The standard method, i.e., the best way of doing the job was then developed taking into account all parameters right from the procurement of raw materials till the delivery of the final product to the customer. Vishesh also believed that each person should not only be scientifically selected but should also be given the required training to increase efficiency. For this, he set up a special training unit called 'Hamburger' in Bengaluru where the workers were given the required training to learn the best method. At the factory, the ingredients making up a burger were strategically placed to reduce the time taken for excess movements. The standard time and other parameters were determined on the basis of work study and Vishesh rewarded the workers for meeting the standard output. Now, 'Burger Mania' has standardized processes, raw material, time, machinery, trained staff and working conditions that ensure that the food they send out to their customers has the same high standards of excellence and level of quality in every chain or franchise. The application of Scientific Management to every aspect of restaurant operations led to 'Burger Mania's' widespread success.

On the basis of the above paragraph, answer the following questions:

- (i) **Identify the technique of Scientific Management used by Vishesh to reward the workers for meeting the standard output. (Choose the correct alternative)**

- (a) Time study (b) Motion study
(c) Differential piece system
(d) Functional foremanship

Ans. (c) Differential piece system

- (ii) 'At the factory, the ingredients making up a burger were strategically placed to reduce the time taken for excess movements.'

Identify the technique of Scientific Management mentioned in the given statement. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Method study (b) Motion Study
(c) Standardization and simplification of work
(d) Time study

Ans. (b) Motion Study

- (iii) **Identify the principle of Scientific Management that helped Vishesh in investigating the traditional methods through work study and unifying the best practices. (Choose the correct alternative)**

- (a) Science not rule of thumb
(b) Method study
(c) Harmony not discord
(d) Cooperation not individualism

Ans. (a) Science not rule of thumb

- (iv) 'Vishesh also believed that each person should not only be scientifically selected but should also be given the required training to increase efficiency.'

Identify the principle of Scientific Management mentioned in the given statement. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Cooperation not individualism
(b) Stability of personnel
(c) Harmony not discord
(d) Development of each and every person to his/her greatest efficiency and prosperity.

Ans. (d) Development of each and every person to his/her greatest efficiency and prosperity.

VI. Amar is the Managing director in a garment manufacturing company. He is an experienced manager and firmly believes in application of principles of management in day to day managerial situations. He believes that management principles are flexible to adapt to dynamic business environment. He believes in producing more and better work for the same effort. He always hires specialists for various job positions. This results in efficient and effective output. Hence the organization has separate departments for finance, marketing, production and human resource. Being a management expert, Amar believes in the concept of having one and only one boss for every individual employee. He always aims at avoiding dual subordination within the organization. Under his direction and supervision, his company has achieved new heights within a short span of time. As the Managing director, he formulates policies that aims at minimizing employee turnover and maintaining organizational efficiency. Hence his organization selects personnel after due and rigorous procedure, and once a person is selected, he is kept at his post for a minimum fixed tenure. This helps in improving the overall efficiency of the organization.

On the basis of the above paragraph, answer the following questions:

- (i) Identify which importance of principles of management is mentioned here? (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Providing managers with useful insights into reality
- (b) Meeting changing environment requirements
- (c) Fulfilling social responsibility
- (d) Scientific decisions

Ans. (b) Meeting changing environment requirements

- (ii) Identify the principle of management that suggests setting up of separate departments for finance, marketing, production etc. within an organization. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Discipline
- (b) Centralization and Decentralisation
- (c) Division of work
- (d) Authority and responsibility

Ans. (c) Division of work

- (iii) 'He always aims at avoiding dual subordination within the organization'. Name the principle of management that aims at avoiding dual subordination. (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Order
- (b) Equity
- (c) Unity of direction
- (d) Unity of command

Ans. (d) Unity of command

- (iv) "As a Managing Director, he formulates policies that aim at minimizing employee turnover and maintaining organizational efficiency".

Which principle of management Amar is following? (Choose the correct alternative)

- (a) Order
- (b) discipline
- (c) Equity
- (d) Stability of personnel

Ans. (d) Stability of personnel

VII. After completing her Bachelors in Fashion Designing from a well-known college in France, Aditi has opened a boutique in a posh market in Kolkata. She has divided the work in smaller units and each employee is well trained to perform his/her task efficiently. The sales persons are allowed to close a deal with a buyer by giving a maximum of 5 percent discount, whereas the decision to give any further discount rests with Aditi as the final authority. In the earlier period of her business venture, employees were asked to put in extra hours of work. In return she had promised to give them a special incentive within a year. Therefore, when the business was doing well, she honoured her commitment by giving bonus to her employees. She also instructed her employees that communication from top to bottom should follow the official lines of command. However, she tends to be more biased

towards her female employees, when it comes to solving the conflicts among employees.

On the basis of the above paragraph, answer the following questions.

- (i) Aditi has divided the work in smaller units and each employee is well trained to perform his/ her task efficiently. Which principle of management is being followed here?

- (a) Centralization and Decentralization
- (b) Division of work
- (c) Discipline
- (d) Order

Ans. (b) Division of work

- (ii) "The sales persons are allowed to close a deal with a buyer by giving a maximum of 5 percent discount, whereas the decision to give any further discount rests with Aditi as the final authority".

Identify the principle of Management being followed here:

- (a) Centralization and Decentralisation
- (b) Authority and Responsibility
- (c) Unity of Command
- (d) Unity of Direction

Ans. (a) Centralization and Decentralisation

- (iii) "Therefore, when the business was doing well, she honoured her commitment by giving bonus to her employees."

Which principle of management is being highlighted here?

- (a) Discipline
- (b) Order
- (c) Remuneration to Employees
- (d) Unity of Direction

Ans. (a) Discipline

- (iv) Aditi tends to be more biased towards her female employees, when it comes to solving the conflicts among employees. Which principle is being violated here?

- (a) Discipline
- (b) Order
- (c) Equity
- (d) None of these

Ans. (c) Equity

VIII. Ramesh is day and night involved in the organizing of his business. He has given job to every employee based upon his capability and experience. As there has been proper division of work and systematic allocation of tasks the productivity is increasing. The size of the company has increased in the recent past. The related activities which are similar in nature are grouped together. Everything was going well in the organisation until recently. The company has recently seen a deficit of exchange of information across functionally different departments.

On the basis of the given paragraph, answer the following questions:

- (i) Which importance of organizing is highlighted in the above case:

- (a) Optimum utilisation of resources
- (b) Effective administration
- (c) Benefits of specialisation
- (d) Expansion and growth

Ans. (c) Benefits of specialisation

- (ii) Now the related activities which are similar in nature are grouped together. Which step of organising is highlighted in the above case:

- (a) Identification and division of work
- (b) Departmentalisation
- (c) Assignment of duties
- (d) Establishing authority relationship

Ans. (b) Departmentalisation

- (iii) The company has recently seen a deficit of exchange of information across functionally different departments. Which one disadvantage of functional structure is highlighted above:

- (a) Function allocative
- (b) Conflict of interests
- (c) Inflexibility
- (d) Problems in coordination

Ans. (d) Problems in coordination

- (iv) Identify the type of organisational structure which facilitates occupational specialisation.

- (a) Functional structure
- (b) Horizontal structure
- (c) Network structure
- (d) Divisional structure

Ans. (a) Functional structure

IX. Ganesh Leathers is a shoe manufacturing company. The firm has decided to increase the productivity of its workers. For this the firm has chalked out a plan. It will be hiring operational managers to work at the lower levels of management. It has decided to keep eight managers over a group of workers. Thus every worker has to report to all these eight managers. The managing director of the company Mr. Ganesh Tiwari is of the view that the principles of management are guidelines to action but do not provide readymade straitjacket solutions to all managerial problems. This is so because real business situations are very complex and dynamic and are a result of many factors. According to him it is necessary to differentiate between efficient and inefficient workers. Hence, he introduced specific rate of wage payment for those who performed above standard and for those who performed below standard. The basic

idea behind is to improve the productivity of all the workers.

On the basis of the above paragraph, answer the following questions:

- (i) Which technique of scientific management is employed by Ganesh leathers by keeping eight managers.

- (a) Time study
- (b) Motion study
- (c) Functional foremanship
- (d) Standardisation of work

Ans. (c) Functional foremanship

- (ii) Which principle of Henri Fayol is followed by the company in the above case.

- (a) Unity of direction
- (b) Unity of command
- (c) Initiative
- (d) Discipline

Ans. (b) Unity of command

- (iii) Which nature of principles of management is mentioned in the given para.

- (a) Universal applicability
- (b) Flexibility
- (c) General guidelines
- (d) Contingent

Ans. (c) General guidelines

- (iv) Which technique of scientific management is used by the firm to differentiate between efficient and inefficient workers.

- (a) Time study
- (b) Motion study
- (c) Differential piece rate system
- (d) method study

Ans. (c) Differential piece rate system

X. Care Ltd. is a well known cement company in India. It is able to earn adequate revenues to cover costs. Its capital base, number of employees and production turnover has increased manifolds over the years. The rate of profitability of the business is also creditable. The employees of the company are happy and satisfied. The overall pay and compensation paid by the company is fair to both- employees and the organisation. There is complete cooperation between the workers and management. The spirit of competition has been replaced by the spirit of cooperation within the organisation. As a part of its moral obligation, the company has taken many initiatives for providing employment to specially abled persons and promoting literacy in the rural areas.

On the basis of the above paragraph, answer the following questions:

- (i) 'It is able to earn adequate revenue to cover costs'.

Which organisational objective is achieved by the company in the given statement.

- (a) Growth (b) Survival
(c) Profit (d) Diversification

Ans. (b) Survival

(ii) Name the principle of Fayol followed by the company in the given case.

- (a) Discipline
(b) Order
(c) Remuneration of employees
(d) Unity of direction

Ans. (c) Remuneration of employees

(iii) Which principle of scientific management is followed by the company in the given case:

- (a) Scientific not rule of thumb

(b) Harmony not discord

(c) Cooperation not individualism

(d) Development of each and every person to his or her greatest efficiency and prosperity.

Ans. (c) Cooperation not individualism

(iv) Which importance of management is discussed in the given case.

- (a) Management increases efficiency
(b) Management helps in the development of society
(c) Management creates a dynamic organisation
(d) Management is an intangible force

Ans. (b) Management helps in the development of society



Shiv Das



SKV VIDHYAASHRAM SR. SEC. SCHOOL

KANDAMPALAYAM, TIRUCHENGODE

CBSE - GR-XII - COMPUTER SCIENCE WITH PYTHON
(2021 - 2022)

TERM- 1 BOARD EXAMINATIONS

UNIT-1 PYTHON MCQ'S
(CHAPTER WISE AND TOPIC WISE)

CHAPTER-1 - PYTHON REVISION TOUR-1

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which keyword can be used in any place in Python code to tell interpreter “to do nothing” and move to next instruction

skip
continue
next

pass

Correct answer

pass

2. Are there tools available to help find bugs, or perform static analysis?

Yes, PyErrs.

Yes, PyChecker and Pylint.

No, you must find the bugs on your own.

Yes, PyStats.

Correct answer

Yes, PyChecker and Pylint.

3. Python was created by _____.

James Gosling

Steve Jobs

Guido van Rossum

Google

Guido van Rossum

What is used to define a block of code (body of loop, function etc.) in Python?

Curly braces

Parenthesis

Indentation

Quotation

4. A Python paragraph comment uses the style _____.

```
// comments //  
/ comments /  
" comments "  
/# comments #/
```

Correct answer

" comments "

5. What does the expression string1 + string2 do?

Repeats string1 string2 times (string2 must be in numeric format).

Concatenates string1 and string2.

It's a syntax error.

Adds string1 to string2 (both must be in numeric format).

Correct answer

Concatenates string1 and string2.

6. Python is compiled language. True or False?

True

False

Correct answer

False

7. Which of these should you include in order to pass variables to a script?

from sys import getarg

from system import argv

from sys import args

from sys import argv

Correct answer

from sys import argv

8. Which of the following statements is true?

Python is an interpreted language.

Python is a high level programming language.

Python is an object-oriented language.

All of the above.

Correct answer

All of the above.

9. In Python, 'Hello', is the same as "Hello"

True

False

10. What is the correct file extension for Python files?

.pyth

.pt

.pyt

.py

Correct answer

.py

11. In Python, a syntax error is detected by the _____ at _____.

compiler/at compile time

interpreter/at runtime

compiler/at runtime

interpreter/at compile time

Correct answer

interpreter/at runtime

12. Which of the following is correct?

Comments are for programmers for better understanding of the program.

Python Interpreter ignores comment.

You can write multi-line comments in Python using triple quotes, either ''' or ''''.

All the above

Correct answer

All the above

13. Is it possible to link a Python program to code written in C?

Yes; the C code can be in a form of a dynamically or a statically linked library.

No, it is impossible.

Yes, but the C code must be provided in a form of a dynamically linked library.

Yes, but C code must be provided in a form of statically linked library.

Correct answer

Yes; the C code can be in a form of a dynamically or a statically linked library.

14. Which of the following is correct?

Python Interpreter ignores comment.

Comments are for programmers for better understanding of the program.

You can write multi-line comments in Python using triple quotes, either ''' or ''''.

All of the above

Correct answer

All of the above

15. Is it possible to check for more than one error in one except line?

Yes, if the exception types are enclosed in parentheses.

No, it is not possible.

Yes, if the exception types are enclosed in square brackets.

Yes, if the exception types are enclosed in curly braces.

Correct answer

Yes, if the exception types are enclosed in parentheses.

16. Python syntax is case-sensitive.

True

False

17. A _____ error does not cause the program to abort, but produces incorrect results.

syntax

runtime

logical

Correct answer

logical

18. _____ is interpreted.

Python

C++

Ada

Pascal

19. Which of the following statements is true?

Python 3 is a newer version, but it is backward compatible with Python 2.

Python 3 is a newer version, but it is not backward compatible with Python 2.

A Python 2 program can always run on a Python 3 interpreter.

A Python 3 program can always run on a Python 2 interpreter.

Correct answer

Python 3 is a newer version, but it is not backward compatible with Python 2.

20. A Python line comment begins with _____.

//

/

#

\$\$

21. What is a correct syntax to output "Hello World" in Python?

print("Hello World")

echo("Hello World");

echo "Hello World"

p("Hello World")

22. _____ is an object-oriented programming language.

Java

C++

Python

All the above

Correct answer

All the above

23.How do you insert comments in Python code?

#This is a comment

/This is a comment/

//This is a comment

//This is a comment#

Correct answer

#This is a comment

24.Which of the following is not a keyword?

eval

assert

nonlocal

pass

Correct answer

eval

25.What is the output of the following code?

```
xx = 25
if False:
    xx = 75

def var_test():
    if True:
        xx = 35
print(var_test())
```

25

75

35

None

Correct answer

None

26.Which of the following is not a keyword?

open

lambda

is

except

Correct answer

open

27.Select the correct output of the following code.

```
1 x = 15
2 x = "Python"
3 print(x)
```

Python

15

Blank

Correct answer

Python

28.All keywords available in Python are in

Uppercase

Lowercase

Both uppercase and lowercase

CamelCase

Correct answer

Both uppercase and lowercase

29.Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?

Yes

None of the above

No

machine dependent

Correct answer

Yes

30.Which of the following is not a variable?

in

on

it

__init__

Correct answer

in

31.Which of the following are Python reserved words (keywords):

default

and

goto

class

None

Correct answer

class

32.All keywords in Python are in _____

Lower case

Upper case

None of the mentioned

Capitalized

Correct answer

None of the mentioned

33.From the execution of the statements $n = 300$, $m = n$ how many objects and references will be created?

Two objects, two references

One object, two references

Two objects, one reference

One object, one reference

Correct answer

One object, two references

34.What is the output of the following code?

```
var1 = 15
var2 = 25
var3 = "30"

print(var1 + var2 + var3)
```

70

63

152530

TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int' and 'str'

Correct answer

TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'int' and 'str'

35.What Python built-in function returns the unique number assigned to an object:

refnum()

id()

ref()

identity()

Correct answer

id()

36.Which of the following is valid ?

`_var = 'python'`
`__var = 'python'`
`_name_ = 'python'`
All the above

Correct answer

All the above

37. In Python, a variable may be assigned a value of one type, but later it can be assigned a value of a different type:

True

False

38. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier or an attribute ?

32

64

73

Any length

Correct answer

Any length

39. How to swap two variables in one line ?

`x = y`

`x ^= y ^= x ^= y`

`x, y = y, x`

`(x ^= y), (y ^= x), (x ^= y)`

Correct answer

`x, y = y, x`

40. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier?

31 characters

63 characters

79 characters

None of the above

41. What is the output of the following code?

```
def var_test():  
    b = 63  
    return b  
  
print(var_test())
```

0

63

Error

None

42. Which of the following is an invalid statement?

num = 1,000,000

x y z = 1 2 3

x,y,z = 1, 2, 3

x_y_z = 1,000,000

Correct answer

x y z = 1 2 3

43. Which of the following cannot be a variable ?

name

def

at

on

Correct answer

def

44. Which of the following cannot be a variable?

__init__

in

it

on

Correct answer

in

45. Why are local variable names beginning with an underscore discouraged?

they are used to indicate a private variables of a class

they confuse the interpreter

they are used to indicate global variables

they slow down execution

Correct answer

they are used to indicate a private variables of a class

46. Which of the following is not a keyword?

pass
class
max
def

47. Which of the following are valid Python variable names:

ver1.3
return
home_address
route66
Age
4square

48. What is the output of the following code?

```
xx = 50
def var_test():
    xx = 100
    return xx
print(var_test())
```

50
100
Error
None
Correct answer
100

49. What is the output of the following code?

```
a = 75
def var_test():
    return a

print(var_test())
```

75
0

Error
None
Correct answer
75

50. What is the output of the following code?

```
def var_test():  
    xx = 99  
    return xx  
  
var_test()  
print(xx)
```

0

70

Error

None

Correct answer

Error

51. Which of the following is an invalid variable?

odd_num_1

1_odd_num

num

Correct answer

1_odd_num

52. What is the output of the following code?

```
var_test = "Jhons" * 3 * 2  
print(var_test)
```

JhonsJhonsJhonsJhons

Jhons

JhonsJhonsJhonsJhonsJhonsJhons

Syntax Error

Correct answer

JhonsJhonsJhonsJhonsJhonsJhons

53. In Python, a variable must be declared before it is assigned a value:

True

False

54. What is the output of the following code?

```
xx = 15  
  
def var_test():  
    xx = 25  
var_test()  
print(xx)
```

25

15

Error

None

55. Is Python case sensitive while dealing with identifiers?

Yes

No

OS dependent

None of the above

Correct answer

Yes

56. What is the output of the following code?

```
xx = 15

if True:
    xx = 25

print(xx)
```

25

15

Error

None

Correct answer

25

57. Output of `print(f"Python {3 + .2}")`

3.2

3+.2

Shows error

Python 3.2

Correct answer

Python 3.2

58. Which of the following is an invalid variable?

`_var_`

`1var`

`_var_1`

All the above

Correct answer

1var

59. Which of the following is an invalid statement?

```
a_b_c = 100
abc = 100, 'python'
a b c = 1 00
a, b, c = 1, 0, 0
```

60. Which of the following statements assigns the value 100 to the variable x in Python:

```
let x = 100
x := 100
x ← 100
x = 100
x << 100
Correct answer
x = 100
```

61. In Python if a variable is assigned a value anywhere within the function's body, it's assumed to be a local unless explicitly declared as global.

True
False

62. Which of the following is true for variable names in Python?

all private members must have leading and trailing underscores
underscore and ampersand are the only two special characters allowed
unlimited length
none of the mentioned

Correct answer
unlimited length

63. Which of the following is not a complex number?

```
a = 2 + 3j
a = complex(2, 3)
a = 2 + 3l
a = 2 + 3J
Correct answer
a = 2 + 3l
```

64. Boolean type is a subtype of Integer data type in Python

True
False

Correct answer
True

65. What is the result of round(0.5) - round(-0.5)

1.0

2.0

0.0

None of the mentioned

66. Given a function that does not return any value, What value is thrown by default when executed in shell.

int

bool

void

None

Correct answer

None

67. Select all immutable basic data types:

Dictionary

String

Integer

Set

Float

List

Tuple

68. What gets printed?

```
p = "abb "  
q = 2  
print(p + q)
```

abb

abb abb

abb 2

2

Error

Correct answer

Error

69. What gets printed

```
axa = {}  
print(type(axa))
```

<class 'set'>

<class 'dict'>

<class 'list'>

<class 'tuple'>
<class 'object'>

70. In order to store values in terms of key and value which core data type is used.

list
tuple
class
dictionary

Correct answer
dictionary

71. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
def example(x):  
    x = x + '2'  
    x = x*2  
    return x  
>>>example("hello")
```

indentation Error
cannot perform mathematical operation on strings

hello2
hello2hello2

Correct answer
indentation Error

72. If x and y are strings, which of the following is equivalent to [x] + [y] ?

[x].extend([y])
[x,y]
[x + y]
[x].append(y)

Correct answer
[x,y]

73. What gets printed?

```
def x(): pass  
print(type(x()))
```

<class 'function'>
<class 'tuple'>
<class 'NoneType'>
<class 'str'>
<class 'type'>

74. Which of the following is incorrect?

a = 0b101
a = 0x4f5
a = 19023
a = 03964

75. In order to execute an operation over arguments of different data types, convert all of them to the same type beforehand.

True
False

Correct answer

False

76. What gets printed?

```
axx = (5, 6, 7)  
print(type(axx))
```

<class 'int'>
<class 'list'>
<class 'tuple'>
<class 'dict'>
<class 'set'>

77. What should the below code print?

```
print(type(2j))
```

<class 'complex'>
<class 'unicode'>
<class 'int'>
<class 'float'>
<class 'dict'>
<class 'complex'>

78. Select all valid basic data types in Python 3

Double
String
Integer
Boolean
Float

Decimal
Union
Complex number
Correct answers
String
Integer
Float
Complex number

79. Select all numeric data types in Python

String
Integer
Double
Float
Complex number

80. What error occurs when you execute the following Python code snippet?

```
dog = cat
```

SyntaxError
NameError
ValueError
TypeError
Correct answer
NameError

81. What is the return value of trunc()?

int
bool
float
None

Correct answer
int

82. What gets printed?

```
print(type(2/3))
```

<class 'int'>
<class 'number'>
<class 'float'>
<class 'double'>
<class 'tuple'>

Correct answer

<class 'float'>

83. What is the output of `print 0.2 + 0.3 == 0.5`?

True

False

Error

Correct answer

True

84. Which of the following is incorrect?

`float('inf')`

`float('nan')`

`float('56'+ '78')`

`float('12+34')`

Correct answer

`float('12+34')`

85. Complex numbers in Python have real and imaginary parts. In Python they are represented as:

One Integer and one floating point number

Each is floating point number

Each is Integer

Both are strings

86. List in Python can hold elements of same type only. True or False?

True

False

Correct answer

False

87. Strings in Python should be en-quoted in double quotation marks ("). True or False?

True

False

Correct answer

False

88. What data type is the object below?

```
P = [2, 22, 'python', 2]
```

list
dictionary
array
tuple

89. What is the output of the following code?

```
print(type(lambda:None))
```

<class 'NoneType'>

<class 'tuple'>
<class 'type'>
<class 'function'>
<class 'bool'>

Correct answer

<class 'function'>

90. Which of the following data types can be used as keys in dictionaries in Python?
Select all that apply

List
Set
Integer
String
Dictionary
Any type of value

Correct answer

Any type of value

91. What does ~~~~~6 evaluate to?

6
-5
-11
11

Correct answer

6

92. Which of the following results in a SyntaxError?

“Once upon a time...”, she said.’
“He said, ‘Yes!’”
‘3\
””That’s okay””

93. In Python types are directly interpreted by the compiler, so check the following operation to be performed.

a = 15 ? 3

Objective is to make sure a has a integer value, select all that apply (Python 3.xx)

a = 15 // 3

a = int(15 / 3)

a = 15 % 3

All of the mentioned

Correct answer

All of the mentioned

94. Only immutable data types can be used as keys for dictionaries in Python. True or False?

True

False

95. What does 3 ^ 8 evaluate to?

81

24

11

5

Correct answer

11

96. What is the type of inf?

Boolean

Integer

Float

Complex

97. Which of the following can be used as a dictionary key?

list

set

dictionary

tuple

None of the above

98. Which of the following will run without errors?

round(45.8)

round(6352.898, 2, 5)

round()

round(7463.123,2,1)

Correct answer

round(45.8)

99. What is the return type of function id?

int

float

bool

dict

Correct answer

int

100. What does ~5 evaluate to?

-5

-7

-6

5

Correct answer

-6

101. Which of these is not a core data type?

Lists

Dictionary

Tuples

Class

Correct answer

Class

102. What is the output of the following code?

```
print(type([2,3]))
```

<class 'tuple'>

<class 'int'>

<class 'set'>

<class 'complex'>

<class 'list'>

Correct answer

<class 'list'>

OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

01. In which year was the Python language developed?

- A. 1995
- B. 1972
- C. 1981
- D. 1989

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: Python language was developed by Guido van Rossum in 1989 (late 1980s).

02. Who developed the Python language?

- A. Zim Den
- B. Guido van Rossum
- C. Niene Stom
- D. Wick van Rossum

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: Python language was developed by Guido van Rossum in the Netherlands in the late 1980s.

03. How many keywords are there in python 3.7?

- A. 32
- B. 33
- C. 31
- D. 30

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: There are 33 keywords in Python 3.7. Keywords are reserved words of the programming language that can not be used as variables and that have by default some meaning in that language. So, Option B is correct.

04. Which one of the following is the correct extension of the Python file?

- A. .py
- B. .python
- C. .p
- D. None of these

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: “.py” is the extension of the python file.

05. What is output for – min(”hello world”)

- A. e
- B. a blank space character
- C. w
- D. hello world

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: python considers a blank space character as the minimum value in a string.

06. How to output the string “May the odds favor you” in Python?

- A. print(“May the odds favor you”)
- B. echo(“May the odds favor you”)
- C. System.out(“May the odds favor you”)
- D. printf(“May the odds favor you”)

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: print() function is used to display something to the user in python.

07. In which year was the Python 3.0 version developed?

- A. 2005
- B. 2000
- C. 2010
- D. 2008

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: Python 3.0 version was developed on December 3, 2008.

08. Which character is used in Python to make a single line comment?

- A. /
- B. //
- C. #
- D. ?

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: “#” character is used in the Python to make a single-line comment.

09. Python is often described as a:

- A. Batteries excluded language
- B. Gear included language
- C. Batteries included language
- D. Gear excluded language

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: Python programming language is often described as a “batteries included” language due to its comprehensive standard library

10. What do we use to define a block of code in Python language?

- A. Indentation
- B. Key
- C. Brackets
- D. None of these

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: Python uses indentation to define blocks of code. Indentations are simply spaces or tabs used as an indicator that is part of the indent code child as Curly braces are used in the C programming language.

11. Mathematical operations can be performed on a string in Python? State whether true or false:

- A. False
- B. True

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: We can't perform mathematical operations on the string even if the string is in the form: '1234...'.

12. . Which one of the following is not a python's predefined data type?

- A. List
- B. Dictionary
- C. Tuple
- D. Class

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: Class is not a python's predefined data type. But we can create classes on our own.

13. . Which of the following has more precedence?

- A. +
- B. ()
- C. /
- D. -

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: () has more precedence in python programming language.

14. In which language is Python written?

- A. English
- B. PHP
- C. C
- D. All of the above

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: Python is written in the C programming language, and it is also called CPython.

15. Do we need to compile a program before execution in Python?

- A. No
- B. Yes

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: We don't need to compile a program before execution in Python.

16. How to convert the uppercase letters in the string to lowercase in Python?

- A. lowercase()
- B. capilaize()
- C. lower()
- D. toLower()

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: lower() function is used to convert string into lower case in python.

17. How to capitalize only the first letter of a sentence in Python?

- A. uppercase() method
- B. capitalize() method
- C. upper() method
- D. None of the above

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: capitalize() method is used to capitalize only the first letter of a sentence in Python.

18. How to convert the lowercase letters in the string to uppercase in Python?

- A. uppercase()
- B. toUpper()
- C. capitalize()
- D. upper()

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: upper() function is used to convert the lowercase letters in the string to uppercase in Python.

19. How to check whether all the characters in a string is printable?

- A. print() method
- B. printable() method
- C. isprintable() method
- D. echo() method

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: isprintable() method.

20. How to swap case in Python i.e. lowercase to uppercase and vice versa?

- A. casefold() method
- B. case() method
- C. convert() method
- D. swapcase() method

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: swapcase().

01. In the Python statement $x = a + 5 - b$:

a and b are _____
 $a + 5 - b$ is _____

- A. terms, a group
- B. operators, a statement
- C. operands, an expression
- D. operands, an equation

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: The objects that operators act on are called operands. An expression involving operators and operands is called an expression So, option C is correct.

02. Which is the correct operator for power(xy)?

- A. X^y
- B. $X**y$
- C. X^{**y}
- D. None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: In python, power operator is $x**y$ i.e. $2**5=32$.

03. What is the output of the following addition (+) operator

```
a = [10, 20]
b = a
b += [30, 40]
print(a)
print(b)
```

- A. [10, 20, 30, 40]
[10, 20, 30, 40]
- B. [10, 20]
[10, 20, 30, 40]
- C. [10, 20, 10, 20]
[10, 20, 30, 40]
- D. [10, 20]
[30, 40]

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: Because since b and a reference to the same object, when we use the addition assignment operator += on b, it changes both a and b.

04. Which function overloads the >> operator?

- A. more()
- B. gt()
- C. ge()

D. None of the above

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: rshift() function overloads the >> operator

05. What is the value of the expression 100 / 25?

- A. 4
- B. 4.0
- C. 0
- D. 25

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: The result of standard division is always float. The value of 100 // 25 (integer division) is 4.

06. Which one of these is floor division?

- A. //
- B. /
- C. %
- D. None of the above

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: When both of the operands are integer then python chops out the fraction part and gives you the round-off value, to get the accurate answer use, floor division. This is floor division. For ex, $5/2 = 2.5$ but both of the operands are integers so the answer of this expression in Python is 2. To get the 2.5 as an answer, use floor division.

07. What is the output of the following assignment operator

```
a = 10
b = a -= 2
print(b)
```

- A. 8
- B. 10
- C. Syntax Error
- D. No error but no output too

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: `b = a -= 2` expression is Invalid

08. Which operator is overloaded by the or() function?

- A. ||
- B. |
- C. //
- D. /

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: or() function overloads the bitwise OR operator “|”.

09. Should you use the == operator to determine whether objects of type float are equal?

- A. Nope, not a good idea.
- B. Sure! Go for it.

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: Internal representation of float objects is not precise, so they can't be relied on to equal exactly what you think they will:

```
>>> 1.1 + 2.2 == 3.3
```

False

You should instead compute whether the numbers are close enough to one another to satisfy a specified tolerance:

```
>>> tolerance = 0.00001
```

```
>>> abs((1.1 + 2.2) - 3.3) < tolerance
```

True

10. What is the order of precedence in python?

- i) Parentheses
- ii) Exponential
- iii) Multiplication
- iv) Division
- v) Addition
- vi) Subtraction

- A. ii,i,iii,iv,v,vi
- B. ii,i,iv,iii,v,vi
- C. i,ii,iii,iv,vi,v
- D. i,ii,iii,iv,v,vi

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: For order of precedence, just remember this PEMDAS-Parentheses> Exponential> Multiplication> Division> Addition> Subtraction (similar to BODMAS).

11. What is the output of the following code

```
x = 6
y = 2
print(x ** y)
print(x // y)
```

- A. 66
0
- B. 36
0

- C. 66
3
- D. 36
3

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: The Exponent (**) operator performs exponential (power) calculation. so here $6 ** 2$ means $6 * 6 = 36$ The // is the Floor Division operator so $6 // 2 = 3$

12. What is the output of the following program :

```
i = 0
while i < 3:
    print i
    i++
    print i+1
```

- A. 0 2 1 3 2 4
- B. 0 1 2 3 4 5
- C. Error
- D. 1 0 2 4 3 5

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: Python Programming language does not support '++' operator.

13. Suppose the following statements are executed:

```
a = 100
b = 200
```

What is the value of the expression *a and b*?

- A. True
- B. 0
- C. False
- D. 200
- E. 100

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: None

14. Operators with the same precedence are evaluated in which manner?

- A. Left to Right
- B. Right to Left
- C. Can't say
- D. None of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: None

15. Which of the following operators has the highest precedence?

- A. not
- B. &
- C. *
- D. +

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: None

16. Given a function that does not return any value, what value is shown when executed at the shell?

- A. int
- B. bool
- C. void
- D. None

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: Python explicitly defines the None object that is returned if no value is specified.

17. The function sqrt() from the math module computes the square root of a number. Will the highlighted line of code raise an exception?

```
x = -100
from math import sqrt
x > 0 and sqrt(x)
```

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. void
- D. None

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: In the highlighted line, $x > 0$ is False. The expression is already known to be falsy at that point. Due to short-circuit evaluation, $\text{sqrt}(x)$ (which would raise an exception) is not evaluated.

18. Which one of the following has the same precedence level?

- A. Addition and Subtraction
- B. Multiplication, Division and Addition
- C. Multiplication, Division, Addition and Subtraction
- D. Addition and Multiplication

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: “Addition and Subtraction” are at the same precedence level. Similarly, “Multiplication and Division” are at the same precedence level. However, Multiplication and Division operators are at a higher precedence level than Addition and Subtraction operators.

19. What is the output of the following code

```
print(bool(0), bool(3.14159), bool(-3), bool(1.0+1j))
```

- A. True True False True
- B. False True True True
- C. True True False True
- D. False True False True

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: If we pass A zero value to the bool() constructor, it will treat it as false. Any non-zero value is true.

20. What is the output of the expression print(-18 // 4)

- A. -4
- B. -5
- C. 4
- D. 5

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: In the case of the floor division operator(//), when the result is negative, the result is rounded down to the next smallest (big negative) integer.

01. Which of the following statements assigns the value 25 to the variable x in Python:

- A. `x ← 25`
- B. `x = 25`
- C. `x := 25`
- D. `int x = 25`
- E. `x << 25`

View Answer

Answer : B

02. In Python, a variable may be assigned a value of one type, and then later assigned a value of a different type:

- A. False
- B. True

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: Variables are not statically typed in Python, as they are in some other programming languages.

03. Which one of the following is the correct way of declaring and initializing a variable, x with the value 7?

- A. `int x`
`x=7`
- B. `int x=7`
- C. `x=7`
- D. `declare x=7`

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: The correct way of declaring and initializing a variable, x with the value 7 is `x=7`.

04. What will be the output of statement `22**2**2`**

- A. 16
- B. 256
- C. 32768
- D. 65536

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: The statement is equivalent to 2^{16} . So, Option D is correct.

05. Which of the following statement is False?

- A. Variable names can be arbitrarily long.
- B. They can contain both letters and numbers.
- C. Variable name can begin with underscore.
- D. Variable name can begin with number.

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: Variable name can not begin with the number, it can only begin with a letter or underscore.

06. What is the output of the following code: print 9//2

- A. 4
- B. 4.5
- C. 4.0
- D. Error

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: Floor Division operator “//” – The division of operands where the result is the quotient in which the digits after the decimal point are removed. So in this case we get 4 as the answer. So, Option A is correct.

07. Which of the following is not a valid variable name in Python?

- A. _var
- B. var_name
- C. var11
- D. 5var

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: 5var is not a valid variable name in python.

08. What is the maximum length of an identifier in python?

- A. 32
- B. 31
- C. 63
- D. None of the above

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: In python, the Identifier can be of any length. So, Option D is correct.

09. Which of the following declarations is incorrect?

- A. None Of the below
- B. _x = 2
- C. __x = 3
- D. __xyz__ = 5

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: All declarations will execute successfully but at the expense of low readability.

10. What is the result of round(0.5) – round(-0.5)?

- A. 1.0
- B. 2.0
- C. 0
- D. None Of the above

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: Python rounds off numbers away from 0 when the number to be rounded off is exactly halfway through. $\text{round}(0.5)$ is 1 and $\text{round}(-0.5)$ is -1 So, $1 - (-1) = 2.0$

11. In Python, a variable must be declared before it is assigned a value:

- A. True
- B. False

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: Variables need not be declared or defined in advance in Python programming. To create a variable, you just assign it a value.

12. Why does the name of local variables start with an underscore discouraged?

- A. To identify the variable
- B. It confuses the interpreter
- C. It indicates a private variable of a class
- D. None of these

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: Since there is no concept of private variables in Python language, majorly underscore is used to denote variables that cannot be accessed from outside the class.

13. Which of the following will run without errors?

- A. $\text{round}(75.8)$
- B. $\text{round}()$
- C. $\text{round}(5352.898, 9, 5)$
- D. $\text{round}(6463.123, 2, 6)$

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: Execute $\text{help}(\text{round})$ in the shell to get details of the parameters that are passed into the round function.

14. Which of the following is a valid variable?

- A. `var@`
- B. `32var`
- C. `in`
- D. `abc_x`

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: Variable name should not be a keyword, cannot begin with a digit, and should not contain any special symbol. Hence D is the correct identifier or variable. So, Option D is correct.

15. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?

- A. Yes
- B. No

- C. Machine dependent
- D. None of the above

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: Case is always significant.

16. In which data type, indexing is not valid?

- A. List
- B. String
- C. Dictionary
- D. None of the above

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: Indexing is not valid in dictionary.

17. Select the correct example of complex datatype in Python

- A. $3 + 2j$
- B. $-100j$
- C. $5j$
- D. All of the above are correct

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: All of the above are complex data types in python

18. What is output of: $35 == 35.0$

- A. False
- B. True
- C. 33
- D. None of the above

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: comparison operator ($==$) evaluates true and false. And in python, we need not specify whether the number is int or float.

19. $l = [4, 8, 9, 2.6, 5]$ is a type of which data type in python?

- A. List
- B. Tuple
- C. Set
- D. None of these

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: List in python is created by writing values inside `[]`.

20. How can we create an empty list in python?

- A. `list=()`
- B. `list.null`
- C. `null.list`

D. list=[]

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: List in python is created by writing values inside []. So, for creating an empty list just leave the list as [].

21. If x=3.123, then int(x) will give ?

- A. 3.1
- B. 0
- C. 1
- D. 3

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: int() will convert the float value into integer value.

22. Which of the following is the example of typecasting?

- A. int(5)
- B. str(5)
- C. str(xyz)
- D. All of the above

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: All

23. What is type casting in python?

- A. Declaration of data type
- B. Destroy data type
- C. Change data type property
- D. None of the above

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: Type casting means changing the property of data types.

24. In Python 3, the maximum value for an integer is $2^{63} - 1$:

- A. True
- B. False

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: In Python 2, there was an internal limit to how large an integer value could be. But that limit was removed in Python 3.

This means there is no explicitly defined limit, but the amount of available address space forms a practical limit depending on the machine Python runs on.

25. Which of the following is not a data type in python?

- A. List
- B. Tuple
- C. Dictionary

D. Book

View Answer

Answer : D

Explanation: Book is not a data type

26. Which of the following is a valid way to specify the string literal foo'bar in Python:

- A. "foo'bar"
- B. 'foo"bar'
- C. 'foo'bar'
- D. None of the above

View Answer

Answer : A

27. Correct way to declare a variable x of float data type in python:

- A. x = 2.5
- B. float x = 2.5
- C. float(2.5)
- D. All of the above

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: We just write the variable name and can assign any type of value and then the type of variable will change according to the value we assign in it.

28. All keywords in Python are in ____

- A. None of the below
- B. lower case
- C. UPPER CASE
- D. Capitalized

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: True, False, and None are capitalized while the others are in lower case.

29. Which of the following is true for variable names in Python?

- A. Underscore and ampersand are the only two special characters allowed
- B. All private members must have leading and trailing underscores
- C. Unlimited length
- D. none of the mentioned

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: Variable names can be of any length.

30. What does ~4 evaluate to?

- A. -4
- B. -5
- C. -3
- D. +3

View Answer

Answer : B

Explanation: $\sim x$ is equivalent to $-(x+1)$.

31. In order to store values in terms of key and value we use that core data type in python?

- A. List
- B. Class
- C. Dictionary
- D. Tuppel

View Answer

Answer : C

Explanation: Dictionary is the collection of keys and their value.

32. How can we get 6 from the given list: list=[9,5,6,3]

- A. list[-2]
- B. list[-1]
- C. list[3]
- D. None of the above

View Answer

Answer : A

Explanation: list[-2] will give the second last element of the list.

Questions and Answers – Variable Names

1. Is Python case sensitive when dealing with identifiers?

- a) yes
- b) no
- c) machine dependent
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Case is always significant.

2. What is the maximum possible length of an identifier?

- a) 31 characters
- b) 63 characters
- c) 79 characters
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: Identifiers can be of any length.

3. Which of the following is invalid?

- a) `_a = 1`
- b) `__a = 1`
- c) `__str__ = 1`
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: All the statements will execute successfully but at the cost of reduced readability.

4. Which of the following is an invalid variable?

- a) `my_string_1`
- b) `1st_string`
- c) `foo`
- d) `_`

Answer: b

Explanation: Variable names should not start with a number.

5. Why are local variable names beginning with an underscore discouraged?

- a) they are used to indicate a private variables of a class
- b) they confuse the interpreter
- c) they are used to indicate global variables
- d) they slow down execution

Answer: a

Explanation: As Python has no concept of private variables, leading underscores are used to indicate variables that must not be accessed from outside the class.

6. Which of the following is not a keyword?

- a) eval
- b) assert
- c) nonlocal
- d) pass

Answer: a

Explanation: eval can be used as a variable.

7. All keywords in Python are in _____

- a) lower case
- b) UPPER CASE
- c) Capitalized
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: True, False and None are capitalized while the others are in lower case.

8. Which of the following is true for variable names in Python?

- a) unlimited length
- b) all private members must have leading and trailing underscores
- c) underscore and ampersand are the only two special characters allowed
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Variable names can be of any length.

9. Which of the following is an invalid statement?

- a) abc = 1,000,000
- b) a b c = 1000 2000 3000
- c) a,b,c = 1000, 2000, 3000
- d) a_b_c = 1,000,000

Answer: b

Explanation: Spaces are not allowed in variable names.

10. Which of the following cannot be a variable?

- a) __init__
- b) in
- c) it
- d) on

Answer: b

Explanation: in is a keyword.

Python Questions and Answers – Basic Operators

1. Which is the correct operator for power(x^y)?

- a) X^y
- b) $X**y$
- c) $X^^y$
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: In python, power operator is $x**y$ i.e. $2**3=8$.

2. Which one of these is floor division?

- a) /
- b) //
- c) %
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: When both of the operands are integer then python chops out the fraction part and gives you the round off value, to get the accurate answer use floor division. This is floor division. For ex, $5/2 = 2.5$ but both of the operands are integer so answer of this expression in python is 2. To get the 2.5 answer, use floor division.

3. What is the order of precedence in python?

- i) Parentheses
 - ii) Exponential
 - iii) Multiplication
 - iv) Division
 - v) Addition
 - vi) Subtraction
- a) i,ii,iii,iv,v,vi
 - b) ii,i,iii,iv,v,vi
 - c) ii,i,iv,iii,v,vi
 - d) i,ii,iii,iv,vi,v

Answer: a

Explanation: For order of precedence, just remember this PEMDAS (similar to BODMAS).

4. What is the answer to this expression, $22 \% 3$ is?

- a) 7
- b) 1
- c) 0
- d) 5

Answer: b

Explanation: Modulus operator gives the remainder. So, $22\%3$ gives the remainder, that is, 1.

5. Mathematical operations can be performed on a string.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: b

Explanation: You can't perform mathematical operation on string even if the string is in the form: '1234...'.

6. Operators with the same precedence are evaluated in which manner?

- a) Left to Right
- b) Right to Left
- c) Can't say
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

7. What is the output of this expression, $3*1**3$?

- a) 27
- b) 9
- c) 3
- d) 1

Answer: c

Explanation: First this expression will solve $1**3$ because exponential has higher precedence than multiplication, so $1**3 = 1$ and $3*1 = 3$. Final answer is 3.

8. Which one of the following has the same precedence level?

- a) Addition and Subtraction
- b) Multiplication, Division and Addition
- c) Multiplication, Division, Addition and Subtraction
- d) Addition and Multiplication

Answer: a

Explanation: "Addition and Subtraction" are at the same precedence level. Similarly, "Multiplication and Division" are at the same precedence level. However, Multiplication and Division operators are at a higher precedence level than Addition and Subtraction operators.

9. The expression `Int(x)` implies that the variable x is converted to integer.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

10. Which one of the following has the highest precedence in the expression?

- a) Exponential
- b) Addition
- c) Multiplication
- d) Parentheses

Answer: d

Explanation: Just remember: PEMDAS, that is, Parenthesis, Exponentiation, Division, Multiplication, Addition, Subtraction. Note that the precedence order of Division and Multiplication is the same. Likewise, the order of Addition and Subtraction is also the same.

Python Questions and Answers – Core Data types

1. Which of these is not a core data type?

- a) Lists
- b) Dictionary
- c) Tuples
- d) Class

Answer: d

Explanation: Class is a user defined data type.

2. Given a function that does not return any value, What value is thrown by default when executed in shell.

- a) int
- b) bool
- c) void
- d) None

Answer: d

Explanation: Python shell throws a NoneType object back.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. `>>>str="hello"`
- 2. `>>>str[:2]`
- 3. `>>>`
- a) he
- b) lo
- c) olleh
- d) hello

Answer: a

Explanation: We are printing only the 1st two bytes of string and hence the answer is “he”.

4. Which of the following will run without errors?

- a) `round(45.8)`
- b) `round(6352.898,2,5)`
- c) `round()`
- d) `round(7463.123,2,1)`

Answer: a

Explanation: Execute `help(round)` in the shell to get details of the parameters that are passed into the round function.

5. What is the return type of function `id`?

- a) int
- b) float

- c) bool
- d) dict

Answer: a

Explanation: Execute `help(id)` to find out details in python shell. `id` returns a integer value that is unique.

6. In python we do not specify types, it is directly interpreted by the compiler, so consider the following operation to be performed.

1. `>>>x = 13 ? 2`

objective is to make sure x has a integer value, select all that apply (python 3.xx)

- a) `x = 13 // 2`
- b) `x = int(13 / 2)`
- c) `x = 13 % 2`
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: `//` is integer operation in python 3.0 and `int(..)` is a type cast operator.

7. What error occurs when you execute the following Python code snippet?

`apple = mango`

- a) `SyntaxError`
- b) `NameError`
- c) `ValueError`
- d) `TypeError`

Answer: b

Explanation: Mango is not defined hence name error.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
1. def example(a):
2.     a = a + '2'
3.     a = a*2
4.     return a
5. >>>example("hello")
```

- a) indentation Error
- b) cannot perform mathematical operation on strings
- c) hello2
- d) hello2hello2

Answer: a

Explanation: Python codes have to be indented properly.

9. What data type is the object below?

`L = [1, 23, 'hello', 1]`

- a) list
- b) dictionary

- c) array
- d) tuple

Answer: a

Explanation: List data type can store any values within it.

10. In order to store values in terms of key and value we use what core data type.

- a) list
- b) tuple
- c) class
- d) dictionary

Answer: d

Explanation: Dictionary stores values in terms of keys and values.

11. Which of the following results in a SyntaxError?

- a) `""Once upon a time...", she said.'`
- b) `"He said, 'Yes!'"`
- c) `'3\'`
- d) `"""That's okay"""`

Answer: c

Explanation: Carefully look at the colons.

12. The following is displayed by a print function call. Select all of the function calls that result in this output.

- 1. tom
- 2. dick
- 3. harry

a)

```
print("tom
\dick
\nharry")
```

b) `print("""tomdickharry""")`

c) `print('tom\dick\nharry')`

d)

```
print('tom
dick
harry')
```

Answer: c

Explanation: The \n adds a new line.

13. What is the average value of the following Python code snippet?

- 1. `>>>grade1 = 80`
- 2. `>>>grade2 = 90`
- 3. `>>>average = (grade1 + grade2) / 2`

- a) 85.0
- b) 85.1
- c) 95.0
- d) 95.1

Answer: a

Explanation: Cause a decimal value of 0 to appear as output.

14. Select all options that print.

hello-how-are-you

- a) `print('hello', 'how', 'are', 'you')`
- b) `print('hello', 'how', 'are', 'you' + '-' * 4)`
- c) `print('hello-' + 'how-are-you')`
- d) `print('hello' + '-' + 'how' + '-' + 'are' + 'you')`

Answer: c

Explanation: Execute in the shell.

15. What is the return value of `trunc()`?

- a) int
- b) bool
- c) float
- d) None

Answer: a

Explanation: Execute `help(math.trunc)` to get details.

Python Questions and Answers – Numeric Types

1. What is the output of `print 0.1 + 0.2 == 0.3`?

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Machine dependent
- d) Error

Answer: b

Explanation: Neither of 0.1, 0.2 and 0.3 can be represented accurately in binary. The round off errors from 0.1 and 0.2 accumulate and hence there is a difference of **5.5511e-17** between **(0.1 + 0.2)** and **0.3**.

2. Which of the following is not a complex number?

- a) `k = 2 + 3j`
- b) `k = complex(2, 3)`
- c) `k = 2 + 3l`
- d) `k = 2 + 3J`

Answer: c

Explanation: **l (or L)** stands for **long**.

3. What is the type of `inf`?

- a) Boolean
- b) Integer
- c) Float
- d) Complex

Answer: c

Explanation: **Infinity** is a special case of floating point numbers. It can be obtained by **`float('inf')`**.

4. What does `~4` evaluate to?

- a) -5
- b) -4
- c) -3
- d) +3

Answer: a

Explanation: **`~x`** is equivalent to **`-(x+1)`**.

5. What does `~~~~~5` evaluate to?

- a) +5
- b) -11
- c) +11
- d) -5

Answer: a

Explanation: $\sim x$ is equivalent to $-(x+1)$.

6. Which of the following is incorrect?

- a) $x = 0b101$
- b) $x = 0x4f5$
- c) $x = 19023$
- d) $x = 03964$

Answer: d

Explanation: Numbers starting with a 0 are octal numbers but 9 isn't allowed in octal numbers.

7. What is the result of `cmp(3, 1)`?

- a) 1
- b) 0
- c) True
- d) False

Answer: a

Explanation: `cmp(x, y)` returns 1 if $x > y$, 0 if $x == y$ and -1 if $x < y$.

8. Which of the following is incorrect?

- a) `float('inf')`
- b) `float('nan')`
- c) `float('56'+ '78')`
- d) `float('12+34')`

Answer: d

Explanation: '+' cannot be converted to a float.

9. What is the result of `round(0.5) - round(-0.5)`?

- a) 1.0
- b) 2.0
- c) 0.0
- d) Value depends on Python version

Answer: d

Explanation: The behavior of the `round()` function is different in Python 2 and Python 3. In Python 2, it rounds off numbers away from 0 when the number to be rounded off is exactly halfway through. `round(0.5)` is 1 and `round(-0.5)` is -1 whereas in Python 3, it rounds off numbers towards nearest even number when the number to be rounded off is exactly halfway through. See the below output.

Here's the runtime output for Python version 2.7 interpreter.

\$ python

Python 2.7.17 (default, Nov 7 2019, 10:07:09)

>>> round(0.5)

1.0

```
>>> round(-0.5)
```

-1.0

```
>>>
```

In the above output, you can see that the round() functions on 0.5 and -0.5 are moving away from 0 and hence “round(0.5) – (round(-0.5)) = 1 – (-1) = 2”

Here’s the runtime output for Python version 3.6 interpreter.

```
$ python3
```

```
Python 3.6.8 (default, Oct 7 2019, 12:59:55)
```

```
>>> round(0.5)
```

0

```
>>> round(-0.5)
```

0

```
>>> round(2.5)
```

2

```
>>> round(3.5)
```

4

```
>>>
```

In the above output, you can see that the round() functions on 0.5 and -0.5 are moving towards 0 and hence “round(0.5) – (round(-0.5)) = 0 – 0 = 0“. Also note that the round(2.5) is 2 (which is an even number) whereas round(3.5) is 4 (which is an even number).

10. What does $3 \wedge 4$ evaluate to?

- a) 81
- b) 12
- c) 0.75
- d) 7

Answer: d

Explanation: \wedge is the Binary XOR operator.

Python Questions and Answers – Operator Precedence and Associativity – 1

1. The value of the expressions $4/(3*(2-1))$ and $4/3*(2-1)$ is the same.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: a

Explanation: Although the presence of parenthesis does affect the order of precedence, in the case shown above, it is not making a difference. The result of both of these expressions is 1.333333333. Hence the statement is true.

2. What will be the value of the following Python expression?

`4 + 3 % 5`

- a) 4
- b) 7
- c) 2
- d) 0

Answer: b

Explanation: The order of precedence is: %, +. Hence the expression above, on simplification results in $4 + 3 = 7$. Hence the result is 7.

3. Evaluate the expression given below if $A = 16$ and $B = 15$.

`A % B // A`

- a) 0.0
- b) 0
- c) 1.0
- d) 1

Answer: b

Explanation: The above expression is evaluated as: $16\%15//16$, which is equal to $1//16$, which results in 0.

4. Which of the following operators has its associativity from right to left?

- a) +
- b) //
- c) %
- d) **

Answer: d

Explanation: All of the operators shown above have associativity from left to right, except exponentiation operator (**) which has its associativity from right to left.

5. What will be the value of x in the following Python expression?

`x = int(43.55+2/2)`

- a) 43
- b) 44

- c) 22
- d) 23

Answer: b

Explanation: The expression shown above is an example of explicit conversion. It is evaluated as $\text{int}(43.55+1) = \text{int}(44.55) = 44$. Hence the result of this expression is 44.

6. What is the value of the following expression?

$2+4.00, 2**4.0$

- a) (6.0, 16.0)
- b) (6.00, 16.00)
- c) (6, 16)
- d) (6.00, 16.0)

Answer: a

Explanation: The result of the expression shown above is (6.0, 16.0). This is because the result is automatically rounded off to one decimal place.

7. Which of the following is the truncation division operator?

- a) /
- b) %
- c) //
- d) |

Answer: c

Explanation: // is the operator for truncation division. It is called so because it returns only the integer part of the quotient, truncating the decimal part. For example: $20//3 = 6$.

8. What are the values of the following Python expressions?

$2**(3**2)$

$(2**3)**2$

$2**3**2$

- a) 64, 512, 64
- b) 64, 64, 64
- c) 512, 512, 512
- d) 512, 64, 512

Answer: d

Explanation: Expression 1 is evaluated as: $2**9$, which is equal to 512. Expression 2 is evaluated as $8**2$, which is equal to 64. The last expression is evaluated as $2**(3**2)$. This is because the associativity of ** operator is from right to left. Hence the result of the third expression is 512.

9. What is the value of the following expression?

$8/4/2, 8/(4/2)$

- a) (1.0, 4.0)
- b) (1.0, 1.0)
- c) (4.0, 1.0)
- d) (4.0, 4.0)

Answer: a

Explanation: The above expressions are evaluated as: $2/2$, $8/2$, which is equal to (1.0, 4.0).

10. What is the value of the following expression?

`float(22//3+3/3)`

- a) 8
- b) 8.0
- c) 8.3
- d) 8.33

Answer: b

Explanation: The expression shown above is evaluated as: `float(7+1) = float(8) = 8.0`. Hence the result of this expression is 8.0.

Python Questions and Answers – Precedence and Associativity – 2

1. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

```
print(4.00/(2.0+2.0))
```

- a) Error
- b) 1.0
- c) 1.00
- d) 1

Answer: b

Explanation: The result of the expression shown above is 1.0 because print rounds off digits.

2. What will be the value of X in the following Python expression?

```
X = 2+9*((3*12)-8)/10
```

- a) 30.0
- b) 30.8
- c) 28.4
- d) 27.2

Answer: d

Explanation: The expression shown above is evaluated as: $2+9*(36-8)/10$, which simplifies to give $2+9*(2.8)$, which is equal to $2+25.2 = 27.2$. Hence the result of this expression is 27.2.

3. Which of the following expressions involves coercion when evaluated in Python?

- a) $4.7 - 1.5$
- b) $7.9 * 6.3$
- c) $1.7 \% 2$
- d) $3.4 + 4.6$

Answer: c

Explanation: Coercion is the implicit (automatic) conversion of operands to a common type. Coercion is automatically performed on mixed-type expressions. The expression $1.7 \% 2$ is evaluated as $1.7 \% 2.0$ (that is, automatic conversion of int to float).

4. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

```
24//6%3, 24//4//2
```

- a) (1,3)
- b) (0,3)
- c) (1,0)
- d) (3,1)

Answer: a

Explanation: The expressions are evaluated as: $4\%3$ and $6//2$ respectively. This results in the answer (1,3). This is because the associativity of both of the expressions shown above is left to right.

5. Which among the following list of operators has the highest precedence?

`+, -, **, %, /, <<, >>, |`

- a) `<<, >>`
- b) `**`
- c) `|`
- d) `%`

Answer: b

Explanation: The highest precedence is that of the exponentiation operator, that is of `**`.

6. What will be the value of the following Python expression?

`float(4+int(2.39)%2)`

- a) 5.0
- b) 5
- c) 4.0
- d) 4

Answer: c

Explanation: The above expression is an example of explicit conversion. It is evaluated as: `float(4+int(2.39)%2) = float(4+2%2) = float(4+0) = 4.0`. Hence the result of this expression is 4.0.

7. Which of the following expressions is an example of type conversion?

- a) `4.0 + float(3)`
- b) `5.3 + 6.3`
- c) `5.0 + 3`
- d) `3 + 7`

Answer: a

Explanation: Type conversion is nothing but explicit conversion of operands to a specific type. Options `5.3 + 6.3` and `5.0 + 3` are examples of implicit conversion whereas option `4.0 + float(3)` is an example of explicit conversion or type conversion.

8. Which of the following expressions results in an error?

- a) `float('10')`
- b) `int('10')`
- c) `float('10.8')`
- d) `int('10.8')`

Answer: d

Explanation: All of the above examples show explicit conversion. However the expression `int('10.8')` results in an error.

9. What will be the value of the following Python expression?

`4+2**5//10`

- a) 3
- b) 7
- c) 77
- d) 0

Answer: b

Explanation: The order of precedence is: ******, **//**, **+**. The expression **4+2**5//10** is evaluated as **4+32//10**, which is equal to **4+3 = 7**. Hence the result of the expression shown above is 7.

10. The expression **2**2**3** is evaluates as: **(2**2)**3**.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: b

Explanation: The value of the expression **(2**2)**3 = 4**3 = 64**. When the expression **2**2**3** is evaluated in python, we get the result as 256, because this expression is evaluated as **2**(2**3)**. This is because the associativity of exponentiation operator (******) is from right to left and not from left to right.

Python Questions and Answers – Bitwise – 1

1. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet if $x=1$?

```
x<<2
```

- a) 8
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) 4

Answer: d

Explanation: The binary form of 1 is 0001. The expression $x<<2$ implies we are performing bitwise left shift on x. This shift yields the value: 0100, which is the binary form of the number 4.

2. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

```
bin(29)
```

- a) '0b10111'
- b) '0b11101'
- c) '0b11111'
- d) '0b11011'

Answer: b

Explanation: The binary form of the number 29 is 11101. Hence the output of this expression is '0b11101'.

3. What will be the value of x in the following Python expression, if the result of that expression is 2?

```
x>>2
```

- a) 8
- b) 4
- c) 2
- d) 1

Answer: a

Explanation: When the value of x is equal to 8 (1000), then $x>>2$ (bitwise right shift) yields the value 0010, which is equal to 2. Hence the value of x is 8.

4. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

```
int(1011)?
```

- a) 1011
- b) 11
- c) 13
- d) 1101

Answer: a

Explanation: The result of the expression shown will be 1011. This is because we have not specified the base in this expression. Hence it automatically takes the base as 10.

5. To find the decimal value of 1111, that is 15, we can use the function:

- a) `int(1111,10)`
- b) `int('1111',10)`
- c) `int(1111,2)`
- d) `int('1111',2)`

Answer: d

Explanation: The expression `int('1111',2)` gives the result 15. The expression `int('1111', 10)` will give the result 1111.

6. What will be the output of the following Python expression if `x=15` and `y=12`?

`x & y`

- a) `b1101`
- b) `0b1101`
- c) `12`
- d) `1101`

Answer: c

Explanation: The symbol '`&`' represents bitwise AND. This gives 1 if both the bits are equal to 1, else it gives 0. The binary form of 15 is 1111 and that of 12 is 1100. Hence on performing the bitwise AND operation, we get 1100, which is equal to 12.

7. Which of the following expressions results in an error?

- a) `int(1011)`
- b) `int('1011',23)`
- c) `int(1011,2)`
- d) `int('1011')`

Answer: c

Explanation: The expression `int(1011,2)` results in an error. Had we written this expression as `int('1011',2)`, then there would not be an error.

8. Which of the following represents the bitwise XOR operator?

- a) `&`
- b) `^`
- c) `|`
- d) `!`

Answer: b

Explanation: The `^` operator represent bitwise XOR operation. `&`: bitwise AND, `|` : bitwise OR and `!` represents bitwise NOT.

9. What is the value of the following Python expression?

`bin(0x8)`

- a) `'0bx1000'`
- b) `8`

- c) 1000
- d) '0b1000'

Answer: d

Explanation: The prefix 0x specifies that the value is hexadecimal in nature. When we convert this hexadecimal value to binary form, we get the result as: '0b1000'.

10. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

0x35 | 0x75

- a) 115
- b) 116
- c) 117
- d) 118

Answer: c

Explanation: The binary value of 0x35 is 110101 and that of 0x75 is 1110101. On OR-ing these two values we get the output as: 1110101, which is equal to 117. Hence the result of the above expression is 117.

Python Questions and Answers – Bitwise – 2

1. It is not possible for the two's complement value to be equal to the original value in any case.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: b

Explanation: In most cases the value of two's complement is different from the original value. However, there are cases in which the two's complement value may be equal to the original value. For example, the two's complement of 10000000 is also equal to 10000000. Hence the statement is false.

2. The one's complement of 110010101 is:

- a) 001101010
- b) 110010101
- c) 001101011
- d) 110010100

Answer: a

Explanation: The one's complement of a value is obtained by simply changing all the 1's to 0's and all the 0's to 1's. Hence the one's complement of 110010101 is 001101010.

3. Bitwise _____ gives 1 if either of the bits is 1 and 0 when both of the bits are 1.

- a) OR
- b) AND
- c) XOR
- d) NOT

Answer: c

Explanation: Bitwise XOR gives 1 if either of the bits is 1 and 0 when both of the bits are 1.

4. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

`4^12`

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 8
- d) 12

Answer: c

Explanation: ^ is the XOR operator. The binary form of 4 is 0100 and that of 12 is 1100. Therefore, $0100 \wedge 1100$ is 1000, which is equal to 8.

5. Any odd number on being AND-ed with _____ always gives 1. Hint: Any even number on being AND-ed with this value always gives 0.

- a) 10
- b) 2
- c) 1
- d) 0

Answer: c

Explanation: Any odd number on being AND-ed with 1 always gives 1. Any even number on being AND-ed with this value always gives 0.

6. What will be the value of the following Python expression?

```
bin(10-2)+bin(12^4)
```

- a) 0b10000
- b) 0b10001000
- c) 0b1000b1000
- d) 0b10000b1000

Answer: d

Explanation: The output of `bin(10-2)` is `0b1000` and that of `bin(12^4)` is `0b1000`. Hence the output of the above expression is: `0b10000b1000`.

7. Which of the following expressions can be used to multiply a given number 'a' by 4?

- a) `a<<2`
- b) `a<<4`
- c) `a>>2`
- d) `a>>4`

Answer: a

Explanation: Let us consider an example wherein `a=2`. The binary form of 2 is `0010`. When we left shift this value by 2, we get `1000`, the value of which is 8. Hence if we want to multiply a given number 'a' by 4, we can use the expression: `a<<2`.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code if `a=10` and `b =20`?

```
a=10
b=20
a=a^b
b=a^b
a=a^b
print(a,b)
```

- a) 10 20
- b) 10 10
- c) 20 10
- d) 20 20

Answer: c

Explanation: The code shown above is used to swap the contents of two memory locations using bitwise XOR operator. Hence the output of the code shown above is: 20 10.

9. What is the two's complement of -44?

- a) 1011011
- b) 11010100
- c) 11101011
- d) 10110011

Answer: b

Explanation: The binary form of -44 is 00101100. The one's complement of this value is 11010011. On adding one to this we get: 11010100 (two's complement).

10. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

`~100?`

- a) 101
- b) -101
- c) 100
- d) -100

Answer: b

Explanation: Suppose we have an expression $\sim A$. This is evaluated as: $-A - 1$. Therefore, the expression ~ 100 is evaluated as $-100 - 1$, which is equal to -101.

Python Questions and Answers – Boolean

1. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
bool('False')
```

```
bool()
```

- a)
 - True
 - True
- b)
 - False
 - True
- c)
 - False
 - False
- d)
 - True
 - False

Answer: d

Explanation: The Boolean function returns true if the argument passed to the bool function does not amount to zero. In the first example, the string 'False' is passed to the function bool. This does not amount to zero and hence the output is true. In the second function, an empty list is passed to the function bool. Hence the output is false.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
['hello', 'morning'][bool("")]
```

- a) error
- b) no output
- c) hello
- d) morning

Answer: c

Explanation: The line of code shown above can be simplified to state that 'hello' should be printed if the argument passed to the Boolean function amounts to zero, else 'morning' will be printed.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
not(3>4)
```

```
not(1&1)
```

- a)
 - True
 - True
- b)
 - True
 - False
- c)
 - False

- True
- d)
- False
- False

Answer: b

Explanation: The function not returns true if the argument amounts to false, and false if the argument amounts to true. Hence the first function returns false, and the second function returns false.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
['f', 't'][bool('spam')]
```

- a) t
- b) f
- c) No output
- d) Error

Answer: a

Explanation: The line of code can be translated to state that 'f' is printed if the argument passed to the Boolean function amount to zero. Else 't' is printed. The argument given to the Boolean function in the above case is 'spam', which does not amount to zero. Hence the output is t.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
l=[1, 0, 2, 0, 'hello', ", []]
```

```
list(filter(bool, l))
```

- a) Error
- b) [1, 0, 2, 0, 'hello', ", []]
- c) [1, 0, 2, 'hello', ", []]
- d) [1, 2, 'hello']

Answer: d

Explanation: The code shown above returns a new list containing only those elements of the list l which do not amount to zero. Hence the output is: [1, 2, 'hello'].

6. What will be the output of the following Python code if the system date is 21st June, 2017 (Wednesday)?

```
[] or {}
```

```
{ } or []
```

- a)
- ```
[]
```

```
{ }
```
- b)
- ```
[]
```

```
[]
```
- c)
- ```
{ }
```

[]  
d)  
{ }  
{ }

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The code shown above shows two functions. In both the cases the right operand is returned. This is because each function is evaluated from left to right. Since the left operand is false, it is assumed that the right operand must be true and hence the right operand is returned in each of the above case.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
class Truth:
```

```
 pass
```

```
x=Truth()
```

```
bool(x)
```

a) pass

b) true

c) false

d) error

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** If the truth method is not defined, the object is considered true. Hence the output of the code shown above is true.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
if (9 < 0) and (0 < -9):
```

```
 print("hello")
```

```
elif (9 > 0) or False:
```

```
 print("good")
```

```
else:
```

```
 print("bad")
```

a) error

b) hello

c) good

d) bad

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The code shown above prints the appropriate option depending on the conditions given. The condition which matches is (9>0), and hence the output is: good.

9. Which of the following Boolean expressions is not logically equivalent to the other three?

a) not(-6<0 or -6>10)

b) -6>=0 and -6<=10

c) not(-6<10 or -6==10)

d) `not(-6>10 or -6==10)`

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** The expression `not(-6<0 or -6>10)` returns the output False.

The expression `-6>=0` and `-6<=10` returns the output False.

The expression `not(-6<10 or -6==10)` returns the output False.

The expression `not(-6>10 or -6==10)` returns the output True.

10. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

`not(10<20) and not(10>30)`

a) True

b) False

c) Error

d) No output

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The expression `not(10<20)` returns false. The expression `not(10>30)` returns true. The and operation between false and true returns false. Hence the output is false.

## Python Question and Answers – Formatting – 1

1. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
X="hi"
print("05d"%X)
```

- a) 00000hi
- b) 000hi
- c) hi000
- d) error

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** The code snippet shown above results in an error because the above formatting option works only if 'X' is a number. Since in the above case 'X' is a string, an error is thrown.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
X="san-foundry"
print("%56s",X)
```

- a) 56 blank spaces before san-foundry
- b) 56 blank spaces before san and foundry
- c) 56 blank spaces after san-foundry
- d) no change

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The formatting option `print("%Ns",X)` helps us add 'N' number of spaces before a given string 'X'. Hence the output for the code snippet shown above will be 56 blank spaces before the string "san-foundry".

3. What will be the output of the following Python expression if `x=456`?

```
print("%-06d"%x)
```

- a) 000456
- b) 456000
- c) 456
- d) error

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The expression shown above results in the output 456.

4. What will be the output of the following Python expression if `X=345`?

```
print("%06d"%X)
```

- a) 345000
- b) 000345
- c) 000000345
- d) 345000000

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The above expression returns the output 000345. It adds the required

**number of zeroes before the given number in order to make the number of digits 6 (as specified in this case).**

5. Which of the following formatting options can be used in order to add 'n' blank spaces after a given string 'S'?

- a) `print("-ns"%S)`
- b) `print("-ns"%S)`
- c) `print("%ns"%S)`
- d) `print("%-ns"%S)`

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** In order to add 'n' blank spaces after a given string 'S', we use the formatting option: `("%-ns"%S)`.

6. What will be the output of the following Python expression if X = -122?

`print("-%06d"%x)`

- a) -000122
- b) 000122
- c) -00122
- d) -00122

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The given number is -122. Here the total number of digits (including the negative sign) should be 6 according to the expression. In addition to this, there is a negative sign in the given expression. Hence the output will be – -00122.

7. What will be the output of the following Python expression if the value of x is 34?

`print("%f"%x)`

- a) 34.00
- b) 34.0000
- c) 34.000000
- d) 34.00000000

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The expression shown above normally returns the value with 6 decimal points if it is not specified with any number. Hence the output of this expression will be: 34.000000 (6 decimal points).

8. What will be the output of the following Python expression if x=56.236?

`print("%.2f"%x)`

- a) 56.00
- b) 56.24
- c) 56.23
- d) 0056.236

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The expression shown above rounds off the given number to the number



of decimal places specified. Since the expression given specifies rounding off to two decimal places, the output of this expression will be 56.24. Had the value been x=56.234 (last digit being any number less than 5), the output would have been 56.23.

9. What will be the output of the following Python expression if x=22.19?

```
print("%5.2f"%x)
```

- a) 22.1900
- b) 22.00000
- c) 22.19
- d) 22.20

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The output of the expression above will be 22.19. This expression specifies that the total number of digits (including the decimal point) should be 5, rounded off to two decimal places.

10. The expression shown below results in an error.

```
print("-%5d0",989)
```

- a) True
- b) False

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The expression shown above does not result in an error. The output of this expression is -%5d0 989. Hence this statement is incorrect.

## Python Question and Answers – Formatting – 2

1. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
'%d %s %g you' %(1, 'hello', 4.0)
```

- a) Error
- b) 1 hello you 4.0
- c) 1 hello 4 you
- d) 1 4 hello you

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** In the snippet of code shown above, three values are inserted into the target string. When we insert more than one value, we should group the values on the right in a tuple. The % formatting expression operator expects either a single item or a tuple of one or more items on its right side.

2. The output of which of the codes shown below will be: “There are 4 blue birds.”?

- a) ‘There are %g %d birds.’ %4 %blue
- b) ‘There are %d %s birds.’ %(4, blue)
- c) ‘There are %s %d birds.’ %[4, blue]
- d) ‘There are %d %s birds.’ 4, blue

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The code ‘There are %d %s birds.’ %(4, blue) results in the output: There are 4 blue birds. When we insert more than one value, we should group the values on the right in a tuple.

3. What will be the output of the python code shown below for various styles of format specifiers?

```
x=1234
```

```
res='integers:...%d...%-6d...%06d' %(x, x, x)
```

```
res
```

- a) ‘integers:...1234...1234 ...001234’
- b) ‘integers...1234...1234...123400’
- c) ‘integers:... 1234...1234...001234’
- d) ‘integers:...1234...1234...001234’

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The code shown above prints 1234 for the format specified %d, ‘1234’ for the format specifier %-6d (minus ‘-’ sign signifies left justification), and 001234 for the format specifier %06d. Hence the output of this code is: ‘integers:...1234...1234 ...001234’

4. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x=3.3456789
```

```
'%f | %e | %g' %(x, x, x)
```

- a) Error
- b) ‘3.3456789 | 3.3456789+00 | 3.345678’

- c) '3.345678 | 3.345678e+0 | 3.345678'  
d) '3.345679 | 3.345679e+00 | 3.34568'

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** The %f %e and %g format specifiers represent floating point numbers in different ways. %e and %E are the same, except that the exponent is in lowercase. %g chooses the format by number content. Hence the output of this code is: '3.345679 | 3.345679e+00 | 3.34568'.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x=3.3456789
'%-6.2f | %05.2f | %+06.1f' %(x, x, x)
```

- a) '3.35 | 03.35 | +003.3'  
b) '3.3456789 | 03.3456789 | +03.3456789'  
c) Error  
d) '3.34 | 03.34 | 03.34+'

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The code shown above rounds the floating point value to two decimal places. In this code, a variety of addition formatting features such as zero padding, total field width etc. Hence the output of this code is: '3.35 | 03.35 | +003.3'.

6. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x=3.3456789
'%s' %x, str(x)
```

- a) Error  
b) ('3.3456789', '3.3456789')  
c) (3.3456789, 3.3456789)  
d) ('3.3456789', 3.3456789)

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** We can simply convert strings with a %s format expression or the str built-in function. Both of these methods have been shown in this code. Hence the output is: ) ('3.3456789', '3.3456789')

7. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
'%(qty)d more %(food)s' % {'qty':1, 'food': 'spam'}
```

- a) Error  
b) No output  
c) '1 more foods'  
d) '1 more spam'

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** String formatting also allows conversion targets on the left to refer to the keys in a dictionary coded on the right and fetch the corresponding values. In the code shown above, (qty) and (food) in the format string on the left refers to keys in the

**dictionary literal on the right and fetch their assorted values. Hence the output of the code shown above is: 1 more spam.**

8. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
a='hello'
q=10
vars()
```

- a) {'a' : 'hello', 'q' : 10, .....plus built-in names set by Python....}
- b) {.....Built in names set by Python.....}
- c) {'a' : 'hello', 'q' : 10}
- d) Error

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The built in function `vars()` returns a dictionary containing all the variables that exist in the place. Hence the output of the code shown above is: {'a' : 'hello', 'q' : 10, .....plus built-in names set by Python....}

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
s='{0}, {1}, and {2}'
s.format('hello', 'good', 'morning')
```

- a) 'hello good and morning'
- b) 'hello, good, morning'
- c) 'hello, good, and morning'
- d) Error

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** Within the subject string, curly braces designate substitution targets and arguments to be inserted either by position or keyword. Hence the output of the code shown above: 'hello, good, and morning'.

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
s='%s, %s & %s'
s%('mumbai', 'kolkata', 'delhi')
```

- a) mumbai kolkata & delhi
- b) Error
- c) No output
- d) 'mumbai, kolkata & delhi'

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** In the code shown above, the format specifier `%s` is replaced by the designated substitution. Hence the output of the code shown above is: 'mumbai, kolkata & delhi'.

11. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
t = '%(a)s, %(b)s, %(c)s'
t % dict(a='hello', b='world', c='universe')
```

- a) 'hello, world, universe'
- b) 'hellos, worlds, universes'
- c) Error
- d) hellos, world, universe

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** Within the subject string, curly braces represent substitution targets and arguments to be inserted. Hence the output of the code shown above: 'hello, world, universe'.

12. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
'{a}, {0}, {abc}'.format(10, a=2.5, abc=[1, 2])
```

- a) Error
- b) '2.5, 10, [1, 2]'
- c) 2.5, 10, 1, 2
- d) '10, 2.5, [1, 2]'

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** Since we have specified that the order of the output be: {a}, {0}, {abc}, hence the value of associated with {a} is printed first followed by that of {0} and {abc}. Hence the output of the code shown above is: '2.5, 10, [1, 2]'.

13. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
'{0:.2f}'.format(1.234)
```

- a) '1'
- b) '1.234'
- c) '1.23'
- d) '1.2'

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The code shown above displays the string method to round off a given decimal number to two decimal places. Hence the output of the code is: '1.23'.

14. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
'%x %d' %(255, 255)
```

- a) 'ff, 255'
- b) '255, 255'
- c) '15f, 15f'
- d) Error

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The code shown above converts the given arguments to hexadecimal and decimal values and prints the result. This is done using the format specifiers %x and %d respectively. Hence the output of the code shown above is: 'ff, 255'.

15. The output of the two codes shown below is the same.

i. '{0:.2f}'.format(1/3.0)

ii. `'%.2f'%(1/3.0)`

- a) True
- b) False

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The two codes shown above represent the same operation but in different formats. The output of both of these functions is: '0.33'. Hence the statement is true.

## Python Questions and Answers – Advanced Formatting Tools

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
l=list('HELLO')
'first={0[0]}, third={0[2]}'.format(l)
```

- a) 'first=H, third=L'
- b) 'first=0, third=2'
- c) Error
- d) 'first=0, third=L'

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** In the code shown above, the value for first is substituted by l[0], that is H and the value for third is substituted by l[2], that is L. Hence the output of the code shown above is: 'first=H, third=L'. The list l= ['H', 'E', 'L', 'L', 'O'].

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
l=list('HELLO')
p=l[0], l[-1], l[1:3]
'a={0}, b={1}, c={2}'.format(*p)
```

- a) Error
- b) "a='H', b='O', c=(E, L)"
- c) "a=H, b=O, c=['E', 'L']"
- d) Junk value

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** In the code shown above, the value for a is substituted by l[0], that is 'H', the value of b is substituted by l[-1], that is 'O' and the value for c is substituted by l[1:3]. Here the use of \*p is to unpack a tuple items into individual function arguments.

3. The formatting method {1:<10} represents the \_\_\_\_\_ positional argument, \_\_\_\_\_ justified in a 10 character wide field.

- a) first, right
- b) second, left
- c) first, left
- d) second, right

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The formatting method {1:<10} represents the second positional argument, left justified in a 10 character wide field.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
hex(255), int('FF', 16), 0xFF
```

- a) [0xFF, 255, 16, 255]
- b) ('0xff', 155, 16, 255)
- c) Error

d) ('0xff', 255, 255)

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** The code shown above converts the value 255 into hexadecimal, that is, 0xff. The value 'FF' into integer. Hence the output of the code shown is: ('0xff', 255, 255).

5. The output of the two codes shown below is the same.

i. `bin((2**16)-1)`

ii. `'{}'.format(bin((2**16)-1))`

a) True

b) False

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The output of both of the codes shown above is '0b1111111111111111'. Hence the statement is true.

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

`'{a}{b}{a}'.format(a='hello', b='world')`

a) 'hello world'

b) 'hello' 'world' 'hello'

c) 'helloworldhello'

d) 'hello' 'hello' 'world'

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The code shown above prints the values substituted for a, b, a, in the same order. This operation is performed using the format function. Hence the output of the code is: 'helloworldhello'.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

`D=dict(p='san', q='foundry')`

`'{p}{q}'.format(**D)`

a) Error

b) sanfoundry

c) san foundry

d) {'san', 'foundry'}

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The code shown above prints the values substituted for p and q in the same order. Note that there is no blank space between p and q. Hence the output is: sanfoundry.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

`'The {} side {} {}'.format('bright', 'of', 'life')`

a) Error

b) 'The bright side of life'

c) 'The {bright} side {of} {life}'



d) No output

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The code shown above results in an error. This is because we have switched from automatic field numbering to manual field numbering, that is, from {} to {1}. Hence this code results in an error.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
'{0:f}, {1:2f}, {2:05.2f}'.format(1.23456, 1.23456, 1.23456)
```

- a) Error
- b) '1.234560, 1.22345, 1.23'
- c) No output
- d) '1.234560, 1.234560, 01.23'

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** In the code shown above, various formatting options are displayed using the format option. Hence the output of this code is: '1.234560, 1.234560, 01.23'

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
'%.2f%s' % (1.2345, 99)
```

- a) '1.2345', '99'
- b) '1.2399'
- c) '1.234599'
- d) 1.23, 99

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** In this code, we must notice that since multiple values haven't been given, they should be enclosed in a tuple. Since the formatting format is `%.2f`, the value 1.2345 is reduced to two decimal places. Hence the output of the code shown above: '1.2399'.

11. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
'%s' % ((1.23,),)
```

- a) '(1.23,)'
- b) 1.23,
- c) (1.23)
- d) '1.23'

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The formatting expression accepts either a single substitution value, or a tuple of one or more items. Since a single item can be given either by itself or within the tuple, a tuple to be formatted must be provided as a tested tuple. Hence the output of the code is: `>>> '%s' % ((1.23,),)`

12. What will be the output of the following two codes?

- i. '{0}'.format(4.56)
- ii. '{0}'.format([4.56,])

- a) '4.56', '4.56,'
- b) '4.56', '[4.56]'
- c) 4.56, [4.56,]
- d) 4.56, [4.56,]

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The code shown above shows the formatting option on the same value, that is 4.56, where in the second case, the value is enclosed in a list. Hence the output of the code shown above is:

**'4.56', '[4.56]'**

## Python Questions and Answers – While and For Loops – 1

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = ['ab', 'cd']
```

```
for i in x:
```

```
 i.upper()
```

```
print(x)
```

a) ['ab', 'cd']

b) ['AB', 'CD']

c) [None, None]

d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The function `upper()` does not modify a string in place, it returns a new string which isn't being stored anywhere.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = ['ab', 'cd']
```

```
for i in x:
```

```
 x.append(i.upper())
```

```
print(x)
```

a) ['AB', 'CD']

b) ['ab', 'cd', 'AB', 'CD']

c) ['ab', 'cd']

d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** The loop does not terminate as new elements are being added to the list in each iteration.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 1
```

```
while True:
```

```
 if i%3 == 0:
```

```
 break
```

```
 print(i)
```

```
 i += 1
```

a) 1 2

b) 1 2 3

c) error

d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** `SyntaxError`, there shouldn't be a space between `+` and `=` in `+=`.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 1
while True:
 if i%007 == 0:
 break
 print(i)
 i += 1
```

- a) 1 2 3 4 5 6
- b) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Control exits the loop when i becomes 7.**

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 5
while True:
 if i%0011 == 0:
 break
 print(i)
 i += 1
```

- a) 5 6 7 8 9 10
- b) 5 6 7 8
- c) 5 6
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: 0011 is an octal number.**

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 5
while True:
 if i%009 == 0:
 break
 print(i)
 i += 1
```

- a) 5 6 7 8
- b) 5 6 7 8 9
- c) 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 ....
- d) error

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: 9 isn't allowed in an octal number.**

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 1
while True:
```

```
if i%2 == 0:
 break
print(i)
i += 2
```

- a) 1
- b) 1 2
- c) 1 2 3 4 5 6 ...
- d) 1 3 5 7 9 11 ...

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: The loop does not terminate since i is never an even number.**

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 2
while True:
 if i%3 == 0:
 break
 print(i)
 i += 2
```

- a) 2 4 6 8 10 ...
- b) 2 4
- c) 2 3
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: The numbers 2 and 4 are printed. The next value of i is 6 which is divisible by 3 and hence control exits the loop.**

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 1
while False:
 if i%2 == 0:
 break
 print(i)
 i += 2
```

- a) 1
- b) 1 3 5 7 ...
- c) 1 2 3 4 ...
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Control does not enter the loop because of False.**

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
True = False
while True:
 print(True)
```

break

- a) True
- b) False
- c) None
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: SyntaxError, True is a keyword and it's value cannot be changed.**

## Python Questions and Answers – While and For Loops – 2

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 0
while i < 5:
 print(i)
 i += 1
 if i == 3:
 break
else:
 print(0)
```

- a) 0 1 2 0
- b) 0 1 2
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The else part is not executed if control breaks out of the loop.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
i = 0
while i < 3:
 print(i)
 i += 1
else:
 print(0)
```

- a) 0 1 2 3 0
- b) 0 1 2 0
- c) 0 1 2
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The else part is executed when the condition in the while statement is false.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = "abcdef"
while i in x:
 print(i, end=" ")
```

- a) a b c d e f
- b) abcdef
- c) i i i i i i ...
- d) error

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** NameError, i is not defined.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = "abcdef"
i = "i"
while i in x:
 print(i, end=" ")
```

- a) no output
- b) i i i i i ...
- c) a b c d e f
- d) abcdef

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: “i” is not in “abcdef”.**

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = "abcdef"
i = "a"
while i in x:
 print(i, end = " ")
```

- a) no output
- b) i i i i i ...
- c) a a a a a ...
- d) a b c d e f

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: As the value of i or x isn’t changing, the condition will always evaluate to True.**

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = "abcdef"
i = "a"
while i in x:
 print('i', end = " ")
```

- a) no output
- b) i i i i i ...
- c) a a a a a ...
- d) a b c d e f

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: As the value of i or x isn’t changing, the condition will always evaluate to True.**

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = "abcdef"
i = "a"
while i in x:
 x = x[:-1]
 print(i, end = " ")
```



- a) i i i i i
- b) a a a a a
- c) a a a a a
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: The string x is being shortened by one character in each iteration.**

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = "abcdef"
i = "a"
while i in x[:-1]:
 print(i, end = " ")
```

- a) a a a a a
- b) a a a a a a
- c) a a a a a a ...
- d) a

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: String x is not being altered and i is in x[:-1].**

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = "abcdef"
i = "a"
while i in x:
 x = x[1:]
 print(i, end = " ")
```

- a) a a a a a a
- b) a
- c) no output
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: The string x is being shortened by one character in each iteration.**

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = "abcdef"
i = "a"
while i in x[1:]:
 print(i, end = " ")
```

- a) a a a a a a
- b) a
- c) no output
- d) error

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: i is not in x[1:].**

## Python Questions and Answers – While and For Loops – 3

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in x:
 print(i)
 x.upper()
```

- a) a B C D
- b) a b c d
- c) A B C D
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** Changes do not happen in-place, rather a new instance of the string is returned.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in x:
 print(i.upper())
```

- a) a b c d
- b) A B C D
- c) a B C D
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The instance of the string returned by upper() is being printed.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in range(x):
 print(i)
```

- a) a b c d
- b) 0 1 2 3
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** range(str) is not allowed.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in range(len(x)):
 print(i)
```

- a) a b c d
- b) 0 1 2 3
- c) error

d) 1 2 3 4

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: i takes values 0, 1, 2 and 3.**

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in range(len(x)):
 print(i.upper())
```

- a) a b c d
- b) 0 1 2 3
- c) error
- d) 1 2 3 4

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Objects of type int have no attribute upper().**

6. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in range(len(x)):
 i.upper()
print (x)
```

- a) a b c d
- b) 0 1 2 3
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Objects of type int have no attribute upper().**

7. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in range(len(x)):
 x[i].upper()
print (x)
```

- a) abcd
- b) ABCD
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Changes do not happen in-place, rather a new instance of the string is returned.**

8. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in range(len(x)):
```

```
i[x].upper()
print (x)
a) abcd
b) ABCD
c) error
d) none of the mentioned
```

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Objects of type int aren't subscriptable. However, if the statement was x[i], an error would not have been thrown.**

9. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in range(len(x)):
 x = 'a'
 print(x)
```

- a) a
- b) abcd abcd abcd
- c) a a a a
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: range() is computed only at the time of entering the loop.**

10. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x = 'abcd'
for i in range(len(x)):
 print(x)
 x = 'a'
```

- a) a
- b) abcd abcd abcd abcd
- c) a a a a
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: abcd a a a a is the output as x is modified only after 'abcd' has been printed once.**

## Python Questions and Answers – While and For Loops – 4

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = 123
for i in x:
 print(i)
```

- a) 1 2 3
- b) 123
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Objects of type int are not iterable.**

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
d = {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'}
for i in d:
 print(i)
```

- a) 0 1 2
- b) a b c
- c) 0 a
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Loops over the keys of the dictionary.**

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
d = {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'}
for x, y in d:
 print(x, y)
```

- a) 0 1 2
- b) a b c
- c) 0 a
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Error, objects of type int aren't iterable.**

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
d = {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'}
for x, y in d.items():
 print(x, y)
```

- a) 0 1 2
- b) a b c
- c) 0 a
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Loops over key, value pairs.**

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
d = {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'}
for x in d.keys():
 print(d[x])
```

- a) 0 1 2
- b) a b c
- 2 c 1 b c) 0 a
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Loops over the keys and prints the values.**

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
d = {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'}
for x in d.values():
 print(x)
```

- a) 0 1 2
- b) a b c
- 2 c 1 b c) 0 a
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Loops over the values.**

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
d = {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'}
for x in d.values():
 print(d[x])
```

- a) 0 1 2
- b) a b c
- 2 c 1 b c) 0 a
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Causes a KeyError.**

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
d = {0, 1, 2}
for x in d.values():
 print(x)
```

- a) 0 1 2
- b) None None None
- c) error

d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Objects of type set have no attribute values.**

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
d = {0, 1, 2}
```

```
for x in d:
```

```
 print(x)
```

a) 0 1 2

b) {0, 1, 2} {0, 1, 2} {0, 1, 2}

c) error

d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Loops over the elements of the set and prints them.**

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
d = {0, 1, 2}
```

```
for x in d:
```

```
 print(d.add(x))
```

a) 0 1 2

b) 0 1 2 0 1 2 0 1 2 ...

c) None None None

d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Variable x takes the values 0, 1 and 2. set.add() returns None which is printed.**

11. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
for i in range(0):
```

```
 print(i)
```

a) 0

b) no output

c) error

d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: range(0) is empty.**

## Python Questions and Answers – While and For Loops – 5

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
for i in range(2.0):
```

```
 print(i)
```

- a) 0.0 1.0
- b) 0 1
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Object of type float cannot be interpreted as an integer.**

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
for i in range(int(2.0)):
```

```
 print(i)
```

- a) 0.0 1.0
- b) 0 1
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: range(int(2.0)) is the same as range(2).**

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
for i in range(float('inf')):
```

```
 print (i)
```

- a) 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 ...
- b) 0 1 2 3 ...
- c) 0.0 1.0 2.0 3.0 ...
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Error, objects of type float cannot be interpreted as an integer.**

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
for i in range(int(float('inf'))):
```

```
 print (i)
```

- a) 0.0 0.1 0.2 0.3 ...
- b) 0 1 2 3 ...
- c) 0.0 1.0 2.0 3.0 ...
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: OverflowError, cannot convert float infinity to integer.**



5. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
for i in [1, 2, 3, 4][::-1]:
```

```
 print (i)
```

- a) 1 2 3 4
- b) 4 3 2 1
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** `[::-1]` reverses the list.

6. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
for i in ".join(reversed(list('abcd'))):
```

```
 print (i)
```

- a) a b c d
- b) d c b a
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** ‘`.join(reversed(list('abcd')))`’ reverses a string.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
for i in 'abcd'[::-1]:
```

```
 print (i)
```

- a) a b c d
- b) d c b a
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** `[::-1]` reverses the string.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
for i in ":
```

```
 print (i)
```

- a) None
- b) (nothing is printed)
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The string does not have any character to loop over.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x = 2
```

```
for i in range(x):
```

```
x += 1
print (x)
```

- a) 0 1 2 3 4 ...
- b) 0 1
- c) 3 4
- d) 0 1 2 3

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Variable x is incremented and printed twice.**

10. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x = 2
for i in range(x):
 x -= 2
 print (x)
```

- a) 0 1 2 3 4 ...
- b) 0 -2
- c) 0
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: The loop is entered twice.**

## Python Questions and Answers – While and For Loops – 6

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
for i in range(10):
```

```
 if i == 5:
```

```
 break
```

```
 else:
```

```
 print(i)
```

```
else:
```

```
 print("Here")
```

a) 0 1 2 3 4 Here

b) 0 1 2 3 4 5 Here

c) 0 1 2 3 4

d) 1 2 3 4 5

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The else part is executed if control doesn't break out of the loop.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
for i in range(5):
```

```
 if i == 5:
```

```
 break
```

```
 else:
```

```
 print(i)
```

```
else:
```

```
 print("Here")
```

a) 0 1 2 3 4 Here

b) 0 1 2 3 4 5 Here

c) 0 1 2 3 4

d) 1 2 3 4 5

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The else part is executed if control doesn't break out of the loop.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = (i for i in range(3))
```

```
for i in x:
```

```
 print(i)
```

a) 0 1 2

b) error

c) 0 1 2 0 1 2

d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The first statement creates a generator object.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = (i for i in range(3))
for i in x:
 print(i)
for i in x:
 print(i)
a) 0 1 2
b) error
c) 0 1 2 0 1 2
d) none of the mentioned
```

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: We can loop over a generator object only once.**

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
string = "my name is x"
for i in string:
 print(i, end=", ")
a) m, y, , n, a, m, e, , i, s, , x,
b) m, y, , n, a, m, e, , i, s, , x
c) my, name, is, x,
d) error
```

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Variable i takes the value of one character at a time.**

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
string = "my name is x"
for i in string.split():
 print(i, end=", ")
a) m, y, , n, a, m, e, , i, s, , x,
b) m, y, , n, a, m, e, , i, s, , x
c) my, name, is, x,
d) error
```

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Variable i takes the value of one word at a time.**

7. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3]
for a[-1] in a:
 print(a[-1])
a) 0 1 2 3
b) 0 1 2 2
c) 3 3 3 3
d) error
```

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: The value of a[-1] changes in each iteration.**

8. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3]
for a[0] in a:
 print(a[0])
```

- a) 0 1 2 3
- b) 0 1 2 2
- c) 3 3 3 3
- d) error

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: The value of a[0] changes in each iteration. Since the first value that it takes is itself, there is no visible error in the current example.**

9. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
a = [0, 1, 2, 3]
i = -2
for i not in a:
 print(i)
 i += 1
```

- a) -2 -1
- b) 0
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: SyntaxError, not in isn't allowed in for loops.**

10. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
string = "my name is x"
for i in ''.join(string.split()):
 print (i, end=", ")
```

- a) m, y, , n, a, m, e, , i, s, , x,
- b) m, y, , n, a, m, e, , i, s, , x
- c) my, name, is, x,
- d) error

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Variable i takes the value of one character at a time.**

## CHAPTER-2 - PYTHON REVISION TOUR-2 (STRING, LIST, TUPLE, DICTIONARY, MODULE)

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("abbcabcbacabb".count('abb', 2, 11))
```

2

0

1

error

**Correct answer**

**0**

2. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('2.3'.isnumeric())
```

True

False

None

Error

**Correct answer**

**False**

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('*', "pqrst".center(6), '*', sep="")
```

pqrst

pqrst

pqrst

pqrst

**Correct answer**

**pqrst**

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('xy10'.isalnum())
```

**True**

False

None

Error

5. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('Xy!4'.swapcase())
```

XY!@

xy12

xY!4

xY1@

**Correct answer**

**xY!4**

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("abbcabcbabbb".count('bb'))
```

2

0

error

none of the mentioned

7. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

```
"pqrs"[2:]
```

p

pq

rs

sr

**Correct answer**

**rs**

8. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('mnopqr22'.replace('op', '22'))
```

mn22qr

mn22qr22

mnopqr22

none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**mn22qr22**

9. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('The sum of {0} and {1} is {2}'.format(5, 12, 17))
```

Error

**The sum of 5 and 12 is 17**

The sum of 0 and 1 is 2

None of the mentioned

10. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('Python Exercises'.istitle())
```

True

False

None

Error

**Correct answer**

**True**

11. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('+88'.zfill(4))
```

0+88

0088

+088

++88

**Correct answer**

**+088**

12. Which of the following statement prints hello\example\test.txt?

```
print("hello\example\test.txt")
```

```
print("hello\\example\\test.txt")
```

```
print("hello\"example\"test.txt")
```

```
print("hello"example"test.txt")
```

**Correct answer**

**print("hello\\example\\test.txt")**

13. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('pq\nrs\ntv'.splitlines())
```

['pq', 'rs', 'tv']

['pq\n', 'rs\n', 'tv\n']

['pq\n', 'rs\n', 'tv']

['pq', 'rs', 'tv\n']

**Correct answer**

**['pq', 'rs', 'tv']**

14. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('pq rs tu'.title())
```

Pq rs tu

Pq rs tU



Pq Rs Tu

None of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**Pq Rs Tu**

15. `print(0xA + 0xB + 0xC):`

0xA0xB0xC

Error

0x22

33

**Correct answer**

**33**

16. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('abbabbabababab'.replace('ab', '10', 100))
```

10b10b1010a10

abbabbabababab

none of the mentioned

error

**Correct answer**

**10b10b1010a10**

17. To concatenate two strings to a third what statements are applicable?

`s3 = s1 . s2`

`s3 = s1.add(s2)`

**`s3 = s1.__add__(s2)`**

`s3 = s1 s2`

18. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
example="waterworld"
example[::-1].startswith("d")
```

terworldwo

**True**

-1

None

19. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
example = "beautiful world"
example[3] = 'b'
print example
```

snow  
beautiful world  
Error  
beabtiful world  
**Correct answer**  
**Error**

20. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('pqtv'.partition('rs'))
```

('pqtv')  
(('pqtv', 'rs', ''))  
(('pqtv', '', ''))  
**error**

21. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("Python {0!r} and {0!s}".format('fbb', 'bin'))
```

Python fbb and fbb  
Python 'fbb' and fbb  
Python fbb and 'bin'  
Error  
**Correct answer**  
**Python 'fbb' and fbb**

22. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('mnopqropstop'.split('op'))
```

['mn', 'qr', 'st']  
['mn', 'qr', 'st', '']  
(('mn', 'qr', 'st'))  
(('mn', 'qr', 'st', ''))  
**Correct answer**  
**['mn', 'qr', 'st', '']**

23. What will be the output of the "hello" + 1 + 2 + 3?

hello123  
hello  
**Error**  
hello6

24. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print("".isdigit())
```

True  
**False**  
None  
Error

25.What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('xy'.isalpha())
```

True  
False  
None  
Error

**Correct answer**  
**True**

26.What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('wxyz'.partition('yz'))
```

error  
(‘wx’, ‘yz’)  
(‘wx’, ‘yz’, '')  
none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**  
(‘wx’, ‘yz’, '')

27.What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('pq rs-tu'.title())
```

Pq rs-tu  
**Pq Rs-tu**  
Pq Rs-Tu

28.None of the mentioned

29.What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print(''.isspace())
```

True  
**False**  
None  
Error

30.What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('__faa__'.isidentifier())
```

True  
False  
None  
Error

**Correct answer**

**True**

31. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('str1'.isidentifier())
```

True  
False  
None  
Error

**Correct answer**

**True**

32. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("abbcabcacabb".count('abb', -10, -1))
```

2  
0  
1  
error

**Correct answer**

**0**

33. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('mnopqropstop'.split('op', 0))
```

['mnopqropstop']  
'mnopqropstop'  
error  
none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**['mnopqropstop']**

34. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('{:;}'.format(2223334445))
```

2,223,334,445  
222,333,444,5  
223334445

Error

**Correct answer**

**2,223,334,445**

35. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('*', "pqrstv".center(7), '*')
```

pqrstv

pqrstv

pqrstv

pqrstv

**Correct answer**

**pqrstv**

36. What is "Hello".replace("l", "e")?

Heeeo

Heelo

Heleo

None

**Correct answer**

**Heeeo**

37. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
str1="redrose"
str1[::-1]
```

esorder

red

rose

redrose

**Correct answer**

**esorder**

38. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('x'.maketrans('XYZ', '234'))
```

{88: 50, 89: 51, 90: 52}

{80: 50, 81: 51, 82: 52}

432

234

**Correct answer**

**{88: 50, 89: 51, 90: 52}**

39. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("pqrstv".center(7, '1'))
```

1pqrstv  
pqrstv1  
pqrstv  
error

**Correct answer**

**1pqrstv**

40. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('The sum of {0:b} and {1:x} is {2:o}'.format(2, 12, 14))
```

The sum of 2 and 12 is 14

**The sum of 10 and c is 16**

The sum of 10 and a is c

Error

41. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
max("who are you")
```

error

u

t

y

**Correct answer**

**y**

42. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

```
print('x\95\x98')
```

Error

95

98

Option 2

x\95~

\x95\x98

**Correct answer**

**x\95~**

43. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('Python!2@#Tutorial'.istitle())
```

True

False

None

error

**Correct answer**

**True**

44. What is the default value of encoding in encode()?

ascii

qwerty

utf-8

utf-16

**Correct answer**

**utf-8**

45. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("mnopqr".center(10, '12'))
```

12mnopqr12

mnopqr1212

1212mnopqr

error

**Correct answer**

**error**

46. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('2Xy@'.lower())
```

x

**2xy@**

xy

y

47. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("""
\tboo""").lstrip()
```

\tboo

boo

\boo

none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**boo**

48. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('*', "mnopqr".center(7), '*', sep="")
```

mnopqr  
mnopqr  
mnopqr  
mnopqr

**Correct answer**

**mnopqr**

49. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print (r"\nworld")
```

a new line and world  
\nworld  
the letter r and then world  
error

**Correct answer**

**\nworld**

50. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('{0:.2%}'.format(2/5))
```

0.33  
40.40%  
40.00%  
42.00%

**Correct answer**

**40.00%**

51. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('2@ f'.isprintable())
```

True  
False  
None  
Error

**Correct answer**

**True**

52. To return the length of string s what command do we execute?

s.\_\_len\_\_()  
len(s)  
size(s)  
s.size()

**Correct answer**



s.\_\_len\_\_()

53. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

```
"x"+"yz"
```

x

yz

yzx

xyz

**Correct answer**

**xyz**

54. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('Opq'.isdigit())
```

True

**False**

None

Error

55. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("mn\top\tqr".expandtabs())
```

mn op qr

mnopqr

mn\top\tqr

mn op qr

**Correct answer**

**mn op qr**

56. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('xyz'.islower())
```

True

False

None

Error

**Correct answer**

**True**

57. Given a string example="hello" what is the output of example.count('l')?

2

1

None

0

**Correct answer**

**2**

58. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("pqqrprprpq".endswith("pq", 0, 2))
```

0

1

True

False

**Correct answer**

**False**

59. Say s="hello" what will be the return value of type(s)?

int

bool

**str**

String

60. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('{:,.}'.format('3334445556'))
```

3,334,445,556

333,444,555,6

3334445556

Error

**Correct answer**

**Error**

61. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('x Y'.isalpha())
```

True

False

None

Error

**Correct answer**

**False**

62. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("mnopqr".center(0))
```

op  
mnopqr  
error  
none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**mnopqr**

63.To check whether string s1 contains another string s2, use \_\_\_\_\_

s1.\_\_contains\_\_(s2)  
s2 in s1  
s1.contains(s2)  
si.in(s2)

**Correct answer**

**s1.\_\_contains\_\_(s2)**

64.What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("Python {0} and {1}".format('faa', 'bin'))
```

Python faa and bin

Python ('faa', 'bin') and ('faa', 'bin')

Error

None of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**Error**

65.What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("pqqrpqrrpq".count('pqq', 0, 100))
```

2

0

1

error

**Correct answer**

**2**

66.Suppose s is "\t\tWorld\n", what is s.strip()?

\t\tworld\n

\t\tWorld\n

\t\tWORLD\n

World

**Correct answer**  
**World**

67. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('pqrtvs'.replace('rs', '10'))
```

pq1tvo  
pqrtvs  
pq1tvs

pq12ts2

**Correct answer**  
**pqrtvs**

68. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('xy'.zfill(4))
```

00xy  
x00y

xy00  
x0y0

**Correct answer**  
**00xy**

69. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('pqtv'.replace('rs', '10'))
```

pqtv  
10  
error

none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**  
**pqtv**

70. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
example = "python"
example.rfind("n")
```

4  
3  
5  
0

**Correct answer**  
**5**

71.What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("pqr XYZ".capitalize())
```

pqr xyz  
PQR XYZ  
**Pqr xyz**

Pqr Xyz

72.What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('mnopqropstop'.split('op', 2))
```

['mn', 'qr', 'stop']  
['mn', 'qropstop']  
['qropstop', 'mn']  
none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**['mn', 'qr', 'stop']**

73.What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('pqrs'.translate({'p': '2', 'q': '3', 'r': '4', 's': '5'}))
```

pqrs  
2345  
error  
none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**pqrs**

74.What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("Python {} and {}".format('fbb', 'bin'))
```

Python { } and { }  
Python fbb and bin  
Error

Python and

**Correct answer**

**Python fbb and bin**

75.What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('wxyz'.translate('w'.maketrans('wxy', 'xyz')))
```

xyzz  
wxyz

xzyz  
zxyz

**Correct answer**

**xyzz**

76.What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("S", end = ' ')
print("R", end = ' ')
print("Q", end = ' ')
print("P", end = ' ')
```

SRQP

S R Q P

P Q R S

p q r s

**Correct answer**

**S R Q P**

77.What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('rs'.partition('rs'))
```

('rs')  
("")

('rs', "", "")  
("", 'rs', "")

**Correct answer**

**("", 'rs', "")**

78.What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('{0:.2}'.format(2/3))
```

0.677777

0.67

0.6777:.2

Error

**Correct answer**

0.67

79. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
class Name:
 def __init__(self, firstName, mi, lastName):
 self.firstName = firstName
 self.mi = mi
 self.lastName = lastName

firstName = "Robin"
name = Name(firstName, 'F', "Smith")
firstName = "Jack"
name.lastName = "Roy"
print(name.firstName, name.lastName)
```

Jack Roy

Robin Roy

Jack Smith

Robin Smith

**Correct answer**

**Robin Roy**

80. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('mnopqropstop'.split('op', -1))
```

['mn', 'qr', 'st']

['mn', 'qr', 'st', '']

('mn', 'qr', 'st',)

['mn', 'qr', 'st']

81. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('pen'.isidentifier())
```

True

False

None

Error

**Correct answer**

**True**

82. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("pqrstv".center())
```

rs  
pqrstv

error  
none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**error**

83.What will be the output of the following Python statement?

```
print('black' 'berry')
```

Error

Output equivalent to print 'black\berry'

blackberry

black berry

**Correct answer**

**blackberry**

84.What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("Python {name1} and {name2}".format(name1='faa', name2='bin'))
```

Python faa and bin

Python {name1} and {name2}

Error

Python and

**Correct answer**

**Python faa and bin**

85.What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("abbcabacabb".count('bb', 2))
```

2

0

1

none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**1**

86.What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('zyx'.maketrans('xyz', '234'))
```

{120: 50, 121: 51, 122: 52}

{97: 49, 98: 50, 99: 51}



{100: 50, 101: 51, 102: 52}

234

**Correct answer**

**{120: 50, 121: 51, 122: 52}**

87. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("efghij".find("gh") == "gh" in "efghij")
```

True

**False**

Error

None of the mentioned

88. Suppose x is 6 and y is 4, x + y is same as \_\_\_\_\_

x.\_\_add(y)

x.\_\_add\_\_(y)

x.\_\_Add(y)

x.\_\_ADD(y)

**Correct answer**

**x.\_\_add\_\_(y)**

89. What arithmetic operators cannot be used with strings?

+

-

All of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

-

90. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('{:$}'.format(2223334445))
```

2,223,334,445

222,333,444,5

2223334445

Error

91. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("pqqrpqrrpq".endswith("pqq"))
```

1  
**True**

3  
2

92. What function do you use to read a string?

```
input("Enter a string")
eval(input("Enter a string"))
enter("Enter a string")
eval(enter("Enter a string"))
```

**Correct answer**  
**input("Enter a string")**

93. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('{:}'.format(3334445556))
```

3,334,445,556  
333,444,555,6  
3334445556  
Error

94. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('PythonExercises'.istitle())
```

True  
**False**  
None  
Error

95. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('15'.isnumeric())
```

True  
False  
None  
Error

**Correct answer**  
**True**

96. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
class X:
 def __init__(self, param):
 self.o1 = param

class Y(X):
 def __init__(self, param):
 self.o2 = param

obj = Y(22)
print "%d %d" % (obj.o1, obj.o2)
```

None None

None 22

22 None

Error is generated

**Correct answer**

**Error is generated**

97. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
example = "hello world"
print("%s" % example[4:7])
```

w

world

he

rl

98. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

```
chr(ord('P'))
```

P

p

Error

b

**Correct answer**

**P**

99. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print("\f".isspace())
```

True

False

None

Error

**Correct answer**

**True**

100. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("pqrstv".center(7, 1))
```

1pqrstv  
pqrstv1  
pqrstv  
error

101. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
class test:
 def __init__(self, id):
 self.id = str(id)
 id="144"

x = tester(12)
print(x.id)
```

224  
Error  
12  
None

**Correct answer**

**12**

102. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("pq\trs\ttv".expandtabs('+'))
```

pq+rs+tv  
pq+++++++rs+++++++tv  
pq rs tv  
None of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**None of the mentioned**

103. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('mnopqrstuv'.partition('op'))
```

('mn', 'op', 'qrstuv')  
('mn', 'op', 'qrstuv')  
('mnopqr', 'st', 'uv')  
error

104. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("xyxyxyxy".find("x"))
```

4

0

Error

True

**Correct answer**

**0**

105. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('y@ 2'.islower())
```

True

False

None

Error

**Correct answer**

**True**

106. If a class defines the `__str__(self)` method, for an object `obj` for the class, you can use which command to invoke the `__str__` method.

`obj.__str__()`

`str(obj)`

`print obj`

all of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**all of the mentioned**

107. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

```
print(chr(ord('p')+1))
```

a

q

r

Q

**Correct answer**

**q**

108. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("Python {1} and {0}".format('bin', 'fab'))
```

Python bin and fab

Python fab and bin

Error

None of the mentioned

## Correct answer

### Python fab and bin

109. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
str1 = 'python'
str2 = ','
str3 = 'string'
str1[-1:]
```

nthopy

python

h

n

## Correct answer

n

110. What will be the output of the following Python statement?(python 3.xx)

```
print(format("Python", "10s"), end = '#')
print(format(100, "4d"), end = '#')
print(format(900.666, "3.2f"))
```

Python# 100#900.66

Python#100# 900.67

Python # 100#900.67

Python#100#900.67

## Correct answer

**Python # 100#900.67**

111. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("mnopqr".find("op"))
```

True

2

3

None of the mentioned

## Correct answer

2

112. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('pqrstv'.partition('rs'))
```

('pq', 'tv')

('pqt', 'v')

('pq', 'rs', 'tv')

2

113. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('pqqrppqpqq'.lstrip('pqq'))
```

error

rppqpqq

r

pqr

**Correct answer**

**rppqpqq**

114. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
example = "world"
example.find("d")
```

Error

-1

4

0

**Correct answer**

**4**

115. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("xyz. PQR".capitalize())
```

xyz. PQR

XYZ. PQR

**Xyz. pqr**

Xyz. Pqr

116. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("Python {0[0]} and {0[1]}".format(('fff', 'bbb')))
```

Python fff and bbb

Python ('fff', 'bbb') and ('fff', 'bbb')

Error

None of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**Python fff and bbb**

117. The format function, when applied on a string returns \_\_\_\_\_

Error

int  
bool  
str

118. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('pqppqqrppq'.lstrip('pq'))
```

rppq  
rq  
rppqrqp

none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**rppq**

119. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('xyz'.encode())
```

xyz  
'xyz'  
b'xyz'  
h'xyz'

**Correct answer**

**b'xyz'**

120. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("Python {name1} and {name2}".format('fff', 'bin'))
```

Python fff and bin  
Python {name1} and {name2}  
Error  
Python and

**Correct answer**

**Error**

121. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("pq\trs\ttu".expandtabs(4))
```

pq rs tu  
pqrstu  
pq\trs\ttu



pq rs tu

**Correct answer**

pq rs tu

122. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("Python {0} and {1}".format('fff', 'bin'))
```

Python fff and bin

Python {0} and {1} fff bin

Error

Python 0 and 1

**Correct answer**

**Python fff and bin**

123. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("pqqrprprpq".count('qq', 1))
```

2

0

1

none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**2**

124. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('xy,14'.isalnum())
```

True

False

None

Error

**Correct answer**

**False**

125. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
print('abbabbababaab'.replace('ab', '10', 0))
```

abbabbababaab

10b10b1010a10

12babbababaab

babbababaab12

**Correct answer**

**abbabbababaab**

126. What will be displayed by `print(ord('b') - ord('a'));`?

1

0

-1

2

**Correct answer**

**1**

127. Suppose `y` is 345.3546, what is `format(y, "10.3f")` ( \_ indicates space).

\_\_345.355

\_\_\_345.355

\_\_\_\_345.355

\_\_\_\_\_345.354

**Correct answer**

**\_\_\_345.355**

129. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x={f: 'X' + str(f) for f in range(5)}
print(x)
```

An exception is thrown

{0: 'X0', 1: 'X1', 2: 'X2', 3: 'X3', 4: 'X4'}

{0: 'X', 1: 'X', 2: 'X', 3: 'X', 4: 'X'}

{0: '0', 1: '1', 2: '2', 3: '3', 4: '4'}

**Correct answer**

**{0: 'X0', 1: 'X1', 2: 'X2', 3: 'X3', 4: 'X4'}**

130. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x = {"jack":40, "henry":45}
print("jack" in x)
```

True

False

None

Error

**Correct answer**

**True**

131. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x={"x":1,"y":2,"z":3}
y=dict(zip(x.values(),x.keys()))
print(y)
```

{1: 'x', 2: 'y', 3: 'z'}

An exception is thrown

{'x': 'y': 'z': }

{1: 'x', 2: 'y', 3: 'z'}

**Correct answer**

**{1: 'x', 2: 'y', 3: 'z'}**

132. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
import collections
x=collections.Counter([3,3,4,4,4,5])
y=collections.Counter([3,3,4,5,5])
print(x|y)
```

Counter({4: 4, 3: 3, 5: 3})

Counter({4: 3, 3: 2, 5: 2})

Counter({4: 3})

Counter({5: 3})

**Correct answer**

**Counter({4: 3, 3: 2, 5: 2})**

133. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x={}
x['x']=2
x['y']=[3,4,5]
print(x)
```

{'x': 2, 'y': [3, 4, 5]}

Exception is thrown

{'x': [2], 'y': 3}

{'y': [2], 'x': [3]}

134. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
t = {1:'J', 2:'K', 3:'L'}
t = {}
print(len(t))
```

**0**

None

An exception is thrown

3

135. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
f={}
print(f.fromkeys([2,3,4],"check"))
```

Syntax error

“check”

```
{2: 'check', 3: 'check', 4: 'check'}
```

```
{2:None,3:None,4:None}
```

**Correct answer**

```
{2: 'check', 3: 'check', 4: 'check'}
```

136. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x={1:"P",2:"Q",3:"R"}
x.clear()
print(x)
```

None

```
{ None:None, None:None, None:None}
```

```
{1:None, 2:None, 3:None}
```

```
{ }
```

**Correct answer**

```
{ }
```

137. If b is a dictionary, what does any(b) do?

Returns True if any key of the dictionary is true

Returns False if dictionary is empty

Returns True if all keys of the dictionary are true

Method any() doesn't exist for dictionary

**Correct answer**

**Returns True if any key of the dictionary is true**

138. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
import collections
x=collections.Counter([2,2,3,4])
y=collections.Counter([2,3,3,4,4,4])
print(x&y)
```

Counter({2: 15, 4: 1, 3: 1})

Counter({2: 1, 3: 1, 4: 1})

Counter({4: 2})

Counter({4: 1})

**Correct answer**

**Counter({2: 1, 3: 1, 4: 1})**

139. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x = {}
x[1] = 1
x['1'] = 2
x[1]=x[1]+1
count = 0
for f in x:
 count += x[f]
print(count)
```

1  
2  
**4**

140. Error, the keys can't be a mixture of letters and numbers

141. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x = {}
x[2] = 2
x['2'] = 3
x[2.0]=5
count = 0
for f in x:
 count += x[f]
print(count)
```

8

6

5

An exception is thrown

142. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x={1:"P",2:"Q",3:"R"}
del x
```

method del doesn't exist for the dictionary

del deletes the values in the dictionary

del deletes the entire dictionary

del deletes the keys in the dictionary

**Correct answer**

**del deletes the entire dictionary**

143. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
import collections
y=collections.Counter([3,3,4,5,5,5])
print(y.most_common(2))
```

Counter({5: 4, 4: 4, 3: 2})  
{3:2}  
[(5, 3), (3, 2)]  
{4:3}

**Correct answer**

[(5, 3), (3, 2)]

144. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
count={}
count[(2,3,5)] = 6
count[(5,3,2)] = 8
count[(2,3)] = 7
count[(5,3,2)] = 3
tot = 0
for f in count:
 tot=tot+count[f]
print(len(count)+tot)
```

25  
17

19  
Tuples can't be made keys of a dictionary  
Correct answer  
19

145. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x={1:"P",2:"Q",3:"R"}
y={4:"S",5:"T"}
x.update(y)
print(x)
```

{1: 'P', 2: 'Q', 3: 'R', 4: 'S', 5: 'T'}

Method update() doesn't exist for dictionaries

{1: 'P', 2: 'Q', 3: 'R'}

{4: 'S', 5: 'T'}

146. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
numbers = {}
letters = {}
comb = {}
numbers[2] = 90
numbers[3] = 9
letters[5] = 'A'
comb['Numbers'] = numbers
comb['Letters'] = letters
print(comb)
```

Error, dictionary in a dictionary can't exist

'Numbers': {2: 90, 3: 9}

{'Numbers': {2: 90, 3: 9}, 'Letters': {5: 'A'}}

{'Numbers': {2: 90}, 'Letters': {5: 'A'}}

147. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x={}
x[3]=2
x[2]=[3,4,5]
print(x[2][2])
```

[3,4,5]

5

3

An exception is thrown

148. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
import collections
x=collections.Counter([2,2,3,4,4,5,5,5])
print(x)
```

{2,3,4,5}

Counter({5: 4, 3: 2})



Counter({5: 3, 2: 2, 4: 2, 3: 1})

{5: 3, 2: 3, 3: 4, 3: 2}

**Correct answer**

**Counter({5: 3, 2: 2, 4: 2, 3: 1})**

149. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
f=dict()
f[1]
```

An exception is thrown since the dictionary is empty

‘ ‘

1

Error

**Correct answer**

**Error**

150. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
f={1:"X",2:"Y",3:"Z"}
print(f.setdefault(3))
```

{1: 'X', 2: 'Y', 3: 'Z'}

Z

{1: 3, 2: 3, 3: 3}

No method called setdefault() exists for dictionary

**Correct answer**

**Z**

151. Which of the following is not a declaration of the dictionary?

{1: 'A', 2: 'B'}

dict([[1,"A"],[2,"B"]])

{1,"A",2"B"}

{ }

**Correct answer**

**{1,"A",2"B"}**

1. Suppose x = {"jack":30, "henry":35}. To obtain the number of entries in dictionary which command do we use?

x.size()

len(x)

size(x)

x.len()

**Correct answer**

len(x)

152. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x={2:6,3:4,4:5}
x.pop(3)
print(x)
```

{2: 6}

{2: 6, 4: 5}

Error, syntax error for pop() method

{2: 6, 3: 4}

**Correct answer**

**{2: 6, 4: 5}**

153. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x1 = {"jack":30, "john":35}
x2 = {"jack":355, "john":35}
print(x1 == x2)
```

True

False

None

Error

154. Suppose x = {"jack":30, "henry":35}, to delete the entry for "jack" what command do we use?

x.delete("jack":30)

x.delete("jack")

del x["jack"]

del x("jack":30)

**Correct answer**

**del x["jack"]**

155. Which of the statements about dictionary values is false?

More than one key can have the same value

The values of the dictionary can be accessed as dict[key]

Values of a dictionary must be unique

Values of a dictionary can be a mixture of letters and numbers

**Correct answer****Values of a dictionary must be unique**

156. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x={'Y':3,'X':5,'Z':7}
print(sorted(x))
```

['X', 'Y', 'Z']  
['Y','Z','X']  
[3,5,7]  
[7,5,3]

**Correct answer****['X', 'Y', 'Z']**

157. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
f={1:"P",2:"Q",3:"R"}
f.setdefault(4,"S")
print(f)
```

{1: 'P', 2: 'Q', 3: 'R', 4: 'S'}  
Error  
None

[1,2,3,4]

**Correct answer****{1: 'P', 2: 'Q', 3: 'R', 4: 'S'}**

158. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x={1:"P",2:"Q",3:"R"}
y=x.copy()
y[2]="S"
print(x)
```

{1: 'P', 2: 'Q', 3: 'R'}

{1: 'P', 2: 'S', 3: 'R'}

Error, copy() method doesn't exist for dictionaries  
"None" is printed

159. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
x1 = {"jack":30, "john":35}
x2 = {"jack":355, "john":35}
print(x1 > x2)
```

True

False

Error

None

**Correct answer**

**Error**

160. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
f={}
print(all(f))
```

{ }

False

True

An exception is thrown

**Correct answer**

**True**

161. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
import collections
f=dict()
f=collections.defaultdict(lambda: 7)
print(f[4])
```

4

0

7

An exception is thrown

**Correct answer**

**7**

162. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x={f: f*f for f in range(5)}
print(x)
```

{0: 0, 1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16}

{0: 0, 1: 1, 4: 4, 9: 9, 4: 16}

{0: 0, 1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}

Dictionary comprehension doesn't exist

163. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x={1:"P",2:"Q",3:"R"}
print(x.get(7,6))
```

Error, invalid syntax

P

7

6

**Correct answer**

6

164. Which of the following statements create a dictionary?

d = { }

d = { "jack":30, "peter":35 }

d = { 30:"jack", 35:"peter" }

All of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

All of the mentioned

165. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
import collections
f=collections.OrderedDict((str(p),p) for p in range(3))
print(f)
```

{ '2':2, '0':0, '1':1 }

OrderedDict([('0', 0), ('1', 1), ('2', 2)])

An exception is thrown

''

**Correct answer**

OrderedDict([('0', 0), ('1', 1), ('2', 2)])

166. Which of these about a dictionary is false?

The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys

The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values

Dictionaries aren't ordered

Dictionaries are mutable

**Correct answer**

**The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values**

167. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
total={}
def insert(items):
 if items in total:
 total[items] += 1
 else:
 total[items] = 1
insert('Mango')
insert('Pen')
insert('Mango')
print (len(total))
```

3

2

1

0

**Correct answer**

**2**

168. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
f = {"peter":50, "henry":55}
print(f["peter"])
```

55

50

peter

henry

**Correct answer**

**50**

169. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x={2:6,3:4,4:5}
print(x.pop(4,9))
```

3

5

4

Too many arguments for pop() method

**Correct answer**

5

170. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
import collections
x=dict()
x=collections.defaultdict(int)
print(x[1])
```

1

0

An exception is thrown

‘ ‘

If a is a dictionary with some key-value pairs, what does a.popitem() do?

Removes an arbitrary element

Removes all the key-value pairs

Removes the key-value pair for the key given as an argument

Invalid method for dictionary

**Correct answer**

**Removes an arbitrary element**

171. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
t = {1:'J', 2:'K', 3:'L'}
del t[2]
t[2] = 'M'
del t[3]
print(len(t))
```

Error as the key-value pair of 1:'A' is already deleted

0

2

1

172. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
f = {"jack":30, "john":35}
print(list(f.keys()))
```

[“jack”:30, “john”:35]  
[‘jack’, ‘john’]  
 (“jack”, “john”)  
 (“jack”:30, “john”:35)

**Correct answer**

**[‘jack’, ‘john’]**

173. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
d = {"jack":30, "henry":35}
print(d)
```

“jack”, 30, 35, and “henry”  
{‘jack’: 30, ‘henry’: 35}  
“jack” and “henry”  
30 and 35

**Correct answer**

**{‘jack’: 30, ‘henry’: 35}**

174. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
d={1:"X",2:"Y",3:"Z"}
for a,b in d.items():
 print(a,b,end=" ")
```

1 X 2 Y 3 Z  
1 2 3  
X Y Z

1:”X” 2:”Y” 3:”Z”

**Correct answer**

**1 X 2 Y 3 Z**

175. Which of the following isn’t true about dictionary keys?

More than one key isn’t allowed  
Keys must be immutable  
Keys must be integers  
When duplicate keys encountered, the last assignment wins

**Correct answer**

**Keys must be integers**

176. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?



```
F={1:"X",2:"Y",3:"Z"}
print(F.get(1,4))
```

1  
4  
X

Invalid syntax for get method

177. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
f={1:"X",2:"Y",3:"Z"}
for i in f:
 print(i,end=" ")
```

1 2 3  
'X' 'Y' 'Z'  
1 'X' 2 'Y' 3 'Z'

Error, it should be: for i in a.items():

**Correct answer**

**1 2 3**

178. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x={1:"P",2:"Q",3:"R"}
print(x.items())
```

dict\_items([(1, 'P'), (2, 'Q'), (3, 'R')])  
Syntax error

dict\_items([(1,2,3)])  
dict\_items([( 'P'), ( 'Q'), ( 'R')])

**Correct answer**

**dict\_items([(1, 'P'), (2, 'Q'), (3, 'R')])**

180. Let list1 = [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.extend([34, 5])?

[3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3, 34, 5]

[1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25, 34, 5]

[25, 20, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1, 34, 5]

[1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 3, 34, 5]

[3, 1, 25, 5, 20, 5, 4, 3, 34, 5]

**Correct answer**

**[3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3, 34, 5]**

181. Let list1 = [1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1, 0], What is list1[-1]?

3

5

1

0

**Correct answer**

**0**

182. Let list1 = [0.5 a for a in range(0, 4)], list1 is \_\_\_\_\_

[0, 1, 2, 3]

[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]

[0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5]

[0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0]

**Correct answer**

**[0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5]**

183. Let list1 = [1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1, 0], What is list1[:-1]?

0

[1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1]

[1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 2]

[1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1, 0]

**Correct answer**

**[1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1]**

184. What Will be The output Of the following code snippet?

```
def x(value, values):
 v = 1
 values[0] = 33

y = 3
v = [1, 2, 3]
x(y, v)
print(y, v[0])
```

1 1

1 33

3 1

3 33

**Correct answer**

**3 33**

185. Let list1 = [1, 3, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1, 0], Which of the following is correct?

print(list1[0])

print(list1[:2])

print(list1[:-2])

print(list1[4:6])

186. list1 = [11, 2, 23] and list2 = [2, 11, 23], list1 == list2 is \_\_\_\_\_

True

**False**

187. "Welcome to Python".split() is \_\_\_\_\_

**["Welcome", "to", "Python"]**

("Welcome", "to", "Python")

{"Welcome", "to", "Python"}

"Welcome", "to", "Python"

188. Let list1 = [2, 3, 4], What is list1 \* 2?

[2, 6, 4]

[2, 4, 3, 2, 4]

[2, 3, 4, 2, 3, 4]

[2, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2]

189. Let list1 = [3, 4, 5, 18, 5, 22, 1, 2], what is len(list1)?

6  
7  
8  
5

4

**Correct answer**

**8**

190. \_\_\_\_\_ creates a list.

list1 = list()  
list1 = []  
list1 = list([12, 4, 4])

list1 = [12, 4, 4]  
list1 = [1, "3", "red"]

191. What is the output when we execute list("hello")?

['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o']  
['hello']  
['llo']

['olleh']

**Correct answer**

**['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o']**

192. Let list1 = [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.pop(1)?

[3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]  
[1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]  
[3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]  
[1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25]

[3, 1, 25, 5, 20, 5, 4]

**Correct answer**

**[3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]**

193. To insert 5 to the third position in list1, use \_\_\_\_\_.

list1.insert(3, 5)  
list1.insert(2, 5)  
list1.add(3, 5)

list1.append(3, 5)

**Correct answer**

**list1.insert(3, 5)**

194. Let list1 = [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is max(list1)?

5

4

8

25

1

**Correct answer**

**25**

195. To shuffle list1, use \_\_\_\_\_.

list1.shuffle()

shuffle(list1)

random.shuffle(list1)

random.shuffleList(list1)

**Correct answer**

**random.shuffle(list1)**

196. Let list1 = [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1.count(5)?

0

4

1

2

**Correct answer**

**2**

197. Let list1 = [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.reverse()?

[3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]

[1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]

[25, 20, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1]

[1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 3]

[3, 1, 25, 5, 20, 5, 4, 3]

**Correct answer**

**[3, 1, 25, 5, 20, 5, 4, 3]**

198. Let list1 = [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.sort()?

[3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]

[1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]

[25, 20, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1]

[1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 3]

**Correct answer**

**[1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]**

199. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
def x(i, values = []):
 values.append(i)
 return values
```

```
x(2)
```

```
x(3)
```

```
y = x(4)
```

```
print(y)
```

[2] [3] [4]

1 2 3

[2, 3, 4]

[2] [2, 3] [2, 3, 4]

**Correct answer**

**[2, 3, 4]**

200. Let list1 = [3, 2, 5, 10, 5, 24, 1, 3], what is min(list1)?

5

4

8

25

1

**Correct answer**

**1**

201. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
list1 = [1, 2]
```

```
list2 = list1
```

```
list1[0] = 3
```

```
print(list2)
```

[2, 3]

[1, 3]

[3, 2]

[1, 2, 3]

**Correct answer**

[3, 2]

202. What Will be The output Of the following code snippet?

```
myList = [1, 3, 3, 3, 3, 1]
max = myList[0]
indexOfMax = 0
for x in range(1, len(myList)):
 if myList[x] > max:
 max = myList[x]
 indexOfMax = x

print(indexOfMax)
```

0

1

2

3

4

**Correct answer**

1

203. Let list1 = [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1.index(5)?

0

4

1

2

**Correct answer**

2

204. What is list("pqrs")?

['p', 'q', 'r', 's']

['pq']

['rs']

['pqrs']

**Correct answer**

['p', 'q', 'r', 's']

205. What will be the output of the following code snippet?

```
myList = [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for x in range(1, 5):
 myList[x - 1] = myList[x]

for x in range(0, 5):
 print(myList[x], end = " ")
```

2 3 4 5 6 1

1 1 2 3 4 5

6 1 2 3 4 5

1 2 3 4 4

**Correct answer**

**1 2 3 4 4**

206. What is `list("a#b#c#d".split('#'))`?

`['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']`

`['a b c d']`

`['a#b#c#d']`

`['abcd']`

**Correct answer**

**`['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']`**

207. To add 5 to the end of list1, use \_\_\_\_\_.

`list1.add(5)`

`list1.append(5)`

`list1.addLast(5)`

`list1.addEnd(5)`

**Correct answer**

**`list1.append(5)`**

208. `list1 = [11, 2, 23]` and `list2 = [11, 2, 2]`, `list1 < list2` is \_\_\_\_\_

True

**False**

209. What will be the output of the following code snippet?



```
def x(values):
 values[0] = 33
```

```
v = [1, 2, 3]
x(v)
print(v)
```

[1, 2, 3, 33]

[1, 2, 3]

[1, 33]

[33, 2, 3]

**Correct answer**

**[33, 2, 3]**

210. Let list1 = [0, 3, 2], what is sum(list1)?

5

4

6

2

1

**Correct answer**

**5**

211. To remove string "red" from list1, use \_\_\_\_\_.

list1.remove("red")

list1.remove(red)

list1.removeAll("red")

list1.removeOne("red")

**Correct answer**

**list1.remove("red")**

212. What will be the output of the following code?

```
list1 = [12, 3, 25]
list2 = [12, 3, 2]
print(list1>list2)
```

False

**True**

Error

None

213. What will be the output of the following code?

```
numbers = [2, 4, 6]
numbers.append([1,2,3,4])
print(len(numbers))
```

6

7

4

22

**Correct answer**

**4**

214. What will be the output of the following code?

```
names1 = ['Bertha', 'Davida', 'Monika']
names2 = [name.lower() for name in
names1]
print(names2[2][0])
```

b

m

d

None

215. What will be the output of the following code?

```
p="python"
q=list((f.upper(),len(f)) for f in p)
print(q)
```

[('P', 1), ('Y', 1), ('T', 1), ('H', 1), ('O', 1), ('N', 1)]

[('PYTHON', 5)]

[('P', 1), ('Y', 1), ('T', 1), ('H', 1), ('O', 1), ('N', 1)]

Syntax error

216. To which of the following the “in” operator can be used to check if an item is in it?

Dictionary

Set

Lists

All of the above

**Correct answer**

**All of the above**

217. What will be the output of the following code?

```
def x(values):
 values[0] = 45
v = [2, 4, 6]
x(v)

print(v)
```

[ 45, 6, 4,]

[45, 4]

[4, 6, 45 ]

[45, 4, 6]

**Correct answer**

**[45, 4, 6]**

218. Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 15, 15, 25, 15], what is list1.index(15)?

0

5

2

3

219. What will be the output of the following code?

```
my_List = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for i in range(1, 5):
 my_List[i - 1] = my_List[i]
 for i in range(0, 5):
 print(my_List[i], end = " ")
```

2 2 3 4 3 3 6 3 3 4 5 2 3 4 4 5 4 5 5

2 2 3 4 3 3 4 5 4 4 5 2 3 4 2 3 3 4 5

2 2 3 4 5 2 3 3 4 5 2 3 4 4 5 2 3 4 5 5

2 2 2 3 4 5 2 2 2 2 3 4 5 3 4 5 2 3 4 5

**Correct answer**

**2 2 3 4 5 2 3 3 4 5 2 3 4 4 5 2 3 4 5 5**

220. What will be the output of the following code?

```
my_List = [2, 6, 6, 6, 6, 2]
max = my_List[0]
indexOfMax = 0
for i in range(2, len(my_List)):
 if my_List[i] > max:
 max = my_List[i]
 indexOfMax = i
print(indexOfMax)
```

1

2

3

4

**Correct answer**

**2**

221. What will be the output of the following code?

```
q=[5,6,7,8]
p=list(filter(lambda x:x%2,q))
print(p)
```

[5,8]

[ ]

[5, 7]

Invalid arguments for filter function

**Correct answer**

**[5, 7]**

222. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x=[12,48,15]
x.append([77])
x.extend([40,60])
print(x)
```

[12,48,15, [77]40,60]

**[12, 48, 15, [77], 40, 60]**

[12, 48, 15, 77,[ 40, 60]]

[12,48,15,77,[ 40, 60]]

223. What will be the output of the following code?

```
def addItem(list1):
 list1 += [1]
my_list = [2, 4, 6, 8]
addItem(my_list)
print(len(my_list))
```

5

1

4

8

**Correct answer**

**5**

224. What will be the output of the following code?

```
def increment_items(L, increment):
 i = 0
 while i < len(L):
 L[i] = L[i] + increment
 i = i + 1
values = [2, 4, 6]
print(increment_items(values, 2))
print(values)
```

**None [4, 6, 8]**

[4,6,8] None

[1, 2, 3] [4,5,6]

None [1, 2, 3]

225. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x=[2,3,4]
y=x.append(5)
print(x)
print(y)
```

[2,3,4,5]

[2,3,4,5]

Option 1

[2, 3, 4, 5]

None

Option 2

[2,3,4]

[2,3,4,5]

Option 3

Syntax error

**Correct answer**

**Option 2**

226. What will be the output of the following code?

```
list1 = [8, 7, 6, 5]
list2 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
print(len(list1 + list2))
```

2

8

4

6

**Correct answer**

**8**

227. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x="p@q@r@s"
p=list(x.partition("@"))
print(p)
q=list(x.split("@",3))
print(q)
```

```
['p','q','r','s']
['p','q','r','s']
```

Option 1

```
['p','@','q','@','r','@','s']
['p','q','r','s']
```

Option 2

```
['p', '@', 'q@r@s']
['p', 'q', 'r', 's']
```

Option 3

```
['p','@','q@r@s']
['p','@','q','@','r','@','s']
```

Option 4

**Correct answer**

**Option 3**

228. What will be the output of the following code?

```

values = [[4, 5, 6, 2], [44, 7, 2, 3]]

x = values[0][0]
for lst in values:
 for element in lst:
 if x > element:
 x = element

print(x)

```

2

3

6

7

229. What will be the output of the following code?

```

def f(i, values = []):
 values.append(i)
 return values

f(2)
f(4)
v = f(6)
print(v)

```

['2, 4, 6']

[2] [ 2, 4] [2, 4, 6]

[2, 4, 6]

[2] [4] [6]

**Correct answer**

**[2, 4, 6]**

230. What will be the output of the following code?

```

p=[2,3,4,5]
q=[sum(p[0:x+1]) for x in range(0,len(p))]
print(q)

```

14

[2,3,5,7]

5

[2, 5, 9, 14]

**Correct answer**

**[2, 5, 9, 14]**

231. How many elements are in a?

```
x = [[a, b] for a in range(0, 2) for b in range(0, 2)]
```

[[0, 1], [0, 2], [2, 0], [0, 1]]  
[[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]]  
[[0, 10], [0, 2], [0, 3], [0, 4]]  
None

**Correct answer**

[[0, 0], [0, 1], [1, 0], [1, 1]]

232. What will be the output of the following code?

```
v = [[4, 5, 6, 2], [44, 7, 2, 3]]

for row in v:
 row.sort()
 for element in row:
 print(element, end = " ")
 print()
```

The program prints two rows 3 5 6 2 followed by 44 7 2 3

The program prints on row 3 6 5 2 44 7 3 2

The program prints two rows 2 4 5 6 followed by 2 3 7 44

The program prints two rows 3 6 5 2 followed by 44 6 2 3

233. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
p = [1, 3, 5, 7, 7, 1]
q=p[0]
a= 0
for a in range(1, len(p)):
 if p[a] > q:
 q = p[a]
 q= a
print(q)
```

5

3

4

0

**Correct answer**

4

234. What will be the output of the following code?



```
def example(L):
 ''' (list) -> list
 '''
 i = 0
 result = []
 while i < len(L):
 result.append(L[i])
 i = i + 3
 return result
```

Return a list containing every third item from L starting at index 0  
 Return an empty list

Return a list containing every third index from L starting at index 0

Return a list containing the items from L starting from index 0, omitting every third item

**Correct answer**

**Return a list containing every third item from L starting at index 0**

235. What will be the output of the following code?

```
animals = ['Monkey', 'Tiger', 'Lion']
animals1 = animals
animals2 = animals[:]
animals1[1]="Fox"
animals2[2]="Deer"
print(animals)
```

['Monkey', 'Fox', 'Deer']

['Monkey', 'Fox', 'Lion']

['Monkey', 'Fox', 'Tiger']

['Monkey', 'Tiger', 'Lion']

**Correct answer**

**['Monkey', 'Fox', 'Lion']**

236. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x=list((50,)*4)
print((50)*4)
print(x)

200
[(50),(50),(50),(50)]
```

Option 1

```
(50,50,50,50)
[50,50,50,50]
```

Option 2

```
200
[50, 50, 50, 50]
```

Option 3

Syntax error

**Correct answer**

**Option 3**

237. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x=[12,50,5]
y=x.copy()
y is x
```

True

False

**Correct answer**

**False**

238. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x = y= [2,4, 6]
y [2] = 5
print (x)
```

[1, 4, 3]

[2, 4, 6, 5]

[ 2, 4, 5]

[ 2, 4, 6]

**Correct answer**

**[ 2, 4, 5]**

239. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x = [[[2, 3], [4, 5]], [[6, 7], [8, 9]]]
print(x[1][0][0])
```

2

5

4

6

**Correct answer**

**6**

240. What will be the output of the following code?

```
import copy
x=[20,33,60,[80]]
y=copy.deepcopy(x)
x[3][0]=90
x[1]=35
print(y)
```

[20,33,60,[90]]  
 [20,33,60,[80]]  
 [20, 33, 60, [80]]  
 [20, 33, 60, [90]]

**Correct answer**

**[20, 33, 60, [80]]**

241. What will be the output of the following code?

```
word1="Pen"
word2="Pen"
list1=[0,1,2]
list2=[0,1,2]
print(word1 is word2)
print(list1 is list2)
```

True  
 True

Option 1

False  
 True

Option 2

False  
 False

Option 3

True  
 False

Option 4

**Correct answer**

**Option 4**

242. What will be the output of the following code?

```
a=[[2],[3]]
print(" ".join(list(map(str,a))))
```

[2] [3]

[49] [50]  
[[2]] [[3]]  
Syntax error

243. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x=["Mango","Nail","Ox"]
x.sort(key=len)
print(x)
```

['Mango', 'Nail', 'Ox']  
['Ox', 'Nail', 'Mango']  
['Ox', 'Mango', 'Nail']

Invalid syntax for sort()

**Correct answer**

['Ox', 'Nail', 'Mango']

244. What will be the output of the following code?

```
fruits = ['mango', 'apple', 'banana', 'cherry']
fruits.insert(fruits.index('apple'), 'berry')
print(fruits)
```

['mango', 'berry', 'apple', 'banana', 'cherry']  
['mango', 'berry', 'banana', 'cherry']  
['mango', 'apple', 'berry', 'banana', 'cherry']

['mango', 'apple', 'berry', 'cherry', 'banana']

**Correct answer**

['mango', 'berry', 'apple', 'banana', 'cherry']

245. What will be the output of the following code?

```
m = [[2, 3, 4, 5],
 [5, 6, 7, 8],
 [9, 10, 11, 12],
 [13, 14, 15, 16]]

for i in range(0, 4):
 print(m[i][1], end = " ")
```

2 3 4 5  
5 6 7 8

2 3 9 15  
3 6 10 14

**Correct answer**

### 3 6 10 14

246. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x=[20,33,60,[88]]
y=list(x)
x[3][0]=90
x[1]=35
print(y)
```

[20,33,60,[90]]  
[20, 33, 60, [88]]  
[20, 33, 60, [90]]

[20,33,60,[88]]

247. What will be the output of the following code?

```
>>>names = ['Ajoy', 'Jaya', 'Champion', 'Dhiman']
>>>print (names[-1] [-1])
```

A  
Dhiman  
Error  
**n**

248. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x=170
y=sum(list(map(int,str(x))))
print(y)
```

561  
12  
8  
Syntax error

**Correct answer**

**8**

249. Which of the following commands will create a list?

list1 = []  
list1 = list()  
list1 = list([1, 2, 3])  
**all of the mentioned**

250. What will be the output of the following code?

```
def change(var, lst):
 var = 1
 lst[0] = 55
x = 4
y = [2, 3, 4]
change(x, y)
print(x)
print(y)
```

4  
[55, 3, 4]

Option 1

4  
[2,3,4]

Option 2

4  
[2,3,55]

Option 3

2  
[55,3,4]

Option 4

**Correct answer**

**Option 1**

251. What will be the output of the following code?

```
print(list(zip((2,3,4),('p'),('aaa','bbb'))))
print(list(zip((3,5),('q','r'),('bb','aa'))))
```

[(2,3,4),('p'),('aaa','bbb')]  
[(2,4),('q','r'),('bb','aa')]

Option 1

[(2, 'p', 'aaa'),(3, ' ', 'bbb'),(4, ' ', ' ')]  
[(3, 'q', 'bb'), (5, 'r', 'aa')]

Option 2

[(2, 'p', 'aaa')]  
[(3, 'q', 'bb'), (5, 'r', 'aa')]

Option 3

Syntax error

252. What will be the output of the following code?

```
n = ['One', 'Two', 'Three']
for a, x in enumerate(n):
 print('{}: {}'.format(a, x),end=" ")
```

1: 2: 3:

Exception is thrown

One Two Three

0: One 1: Two 2: Three

Correct answer

0: One 1: Two 2: Three

253. What will be the output of the following code?

```
list1 = [2, 5]
list2 = list1
list1[0] = 3
print(list2)
```

[2, 5]

[5, 2]

[3, 5]

[5, 3]

254. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x=[[]]*3
x[1].append(5)
print(x)
```

Syntax error

[[5], [], []]

[[5], [5], [5]]

[[],5, [], []]

**Correct answer**

[[5], [5], [5]]

255. What will be the output of the following code?

```
names1 = ['Bertha',
'Davida', 'Monika']
if 'bertha' in names1:
 print(1)
else:
 print(2)
```

1  
3

2  
None

**Correct answer**

**1**

256. What will be the output of the following code?

```
m=[4,5,7,2,3]
m[1:2]=[8,9]
print(m)
```

[4, 8, 9, 7, 2, 3]

Syntax error

[4,[8,9],5,2,3]

[4,5,6,7,8]

**Correct answer**

**[4, 8, 9, 7, 2, 3]**

257. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x= [2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
for y in range(1, 5):
 x[y-1] = x[y]
for y in range(0, 5):
 print(x[y],end = " ")
```

6 6 2 3 4

6 2 3 4 5

3 4 5 6 2

3 4 5 6 6

**Correct answer**

**3 4 5 6 6**

258. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x=[2,3,4,5]
y=[sum(x[0:a+1]) for a in range(0,len(x))]
print(y)
```

14

[2,5,7,9]

[2, 5, 9, 14]

[2,3,9,14]



**Correct answer**

**[2, 5, 9, 14]**

259. What is the maximum number of elements List can contain in Python?

10 million items

10 million on 32-bit system and 20 million on 64-bit system

There is no limit

20 million items

Another limit

**Correct answer**

**There is no limit**

260. What will be the output of the following code?

```
>>>"Welcome to Python".split()
```

("Welcome", "to", "Python")

{"Welcome", "to", "Python"}

['Welcome', 'to', 'Python']

"Welcome", "to", "Python"

**Correct answer**

**['Welcome', 'to', 'Python']**

261. What will be the output of the following code?

```
d = [[[2, 3], [4, 5]], [[6, 7], [8, 9]]]

def abc(y):
 x = y[0][0]

 for row in y:
 for element in row:
 if x < element: x = element

 return x

print(abc(d[0]))
```

2

4

5

6

**Correct answer**

**5**

262. What will be the output of the following code?

```
values = [[4, 5, 6, 2], [44, 7, 2, 3]]

x = values[0][0]
for row in range(0, len(values)):
 for column in range(0, len(values[row])):
 if x < values[row][column]:
 x = values[row][column]

print(x)
```

5

6

44

7

**Correct answer**

**44**

263. What will be the output of the following code?

```
p = [[2, 3], [4, 2.5], [0.7, 0.7]]
p.sort()
print(p)
```

[[4, 2.5], [2, 3], [0.7, 0.7]]

[[0.7, 0.7], [2, 3], [4, 2.5]]

[[0.7, 0.7], [4, 2.5], [2, 3]]

[[2, 3], [4, 2.5], [0.7, 0.7]]

**Correct answer**

**[[0.7, 0.7], [2, 3], [4, 2.5]]**

264. Suppose list1 is [4, 2, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1, 0], Which of the following is correct syntax for slicing operation?

print(list1[0])

print(list1[:2])

print(list1[:-2])

**all of the mentioned**

265. What will be the output of the following code?

```
def unpack(p,q,r,s):
 print(p+s)
a = [2,3,4,5]
unpack(*a)
```

Error

[2,5]

[7]

7

266. What will be the output of the following code?

```
names1 = ['Ajoy', 'Jaya', 'Champoin', 'Dhiman']
names2 = names1
names3 = names1[:]
names2[0] = 'Alicia'
names3[1] = 'Yen'
sum = 0
for ls in (names1, names2, names3):
 if ls[0] == 'Alicia':
 sum += 1
 if ls[1] == 'Yen':
 sum += 10
print(sum)
```

10

12

2

8

**Correct answer**

2

267. Suppose list1 = [0.5 x for x in range(0, 5)], list1 is:

[1.0, 0.5, 0.0, 1.5, 2.0]

[0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0]

[2.0, 1.5, 1.0, 0.5, 0.0]

[0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5]

**Correct answer**

[0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0]

268. What will be the output of the following code?

```
x=[[2,3],[4,5]]
print(sum(x,[]))
```

[[3],[8]]

[2, 3, 4, 5]

Error

[14]

**Correct answer**

**[2, 3, 4, 5]**

269. What will be the output of the following code?

```
def x(list):
 y = list[0]
 for e in list:
 if y < e: y = e
 return y

values = [[4, 5, 6, 2], [44, 7, 2, 3]]

for row in values:
 print(x(row), end = " ")
```

3 44

4 44

5 44

6 7

270. What will be the output of the following code?

```
f = [[a, a + 2, a + 3] for a in range(0, 3)]
```

[[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]

[[0, 2, 3], [1, 3, 4], [2, 4, 5]]

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]

[0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4]

**Correct answer**

**[[0, 2, 3], [1, 3, 4], [2, 4, 5]]**

272. Which of the following is a Python tuple?

[1, 2, 3]  
(1, 2, 3)  
{1, 2, 3}

{}

**Correct answer**

**(1, 2, 3)**

273. What is the data type of (1)?

Tuple  
Integer  
List  
Both tuple and integer

**Correct answer**

**Integer**

274. If x=(1,2,3,4), x[1:-1] is \_\_\_\_\_

Error, tuple slicing doesn't exist

**[2,3]**  
(2,3,4)  
(2,3)

275. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = ('check',)

n = 2

for i in range(int(n)):

 x = (x,)

 print(x)
```

Error, tuples are immutable

**((('check',),),)**  
**((('check',),),)**

Option 2

**((('check',),) 'check',)**

```
('check,)'check',)
(((('check,)'check',)'check',)
```

Option 4

**Correct answer**

**Option 2**

276. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print(min((45, 5, 75)))
```

(min - 5)

5

Error

None of these above

**Correct answer**

**5**

277. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
d = {"jimmy":45, "jack":40}
d["jimmy"]
```

40

45

“jimmy”

“jack”

**Correct answer**

**45**

278. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = (3,4,2,6)
x.sort()
x
```

(2,3,4,6)

(3,4,2,6)

None

Error, tuple has no attribute sort

**Correct answer**

**Error, tuple has no attribute sort**

279. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = (2,3)
y = (4,5)
z = x+y
z
```

(4,5)

(2, 3, 4, 5)

Error as tuples are immutable

None

**Correct answer**

**(2, 3, 4, 5)**

280. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
fruit = ("apple", "orange", "apple", "cherry", "apple")
print(fruit.count("apple"))
```

5

2

3

None

**Correct answer**

**3**

281. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
p = (2, 3, 5, 4, 8, 9)
[p[y] for y in range(0, len(p), 2)]
```

[2, 3, 9]

[2, 3, 5, 4, 8, 9]

(2, 4, 8)

[2, 5, 8]

**Correct answer**

**[2, 5, 8]**

282. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print(any((False, False, False)))
```

(False, False, False)

False

True

None

**Correct answer**

**False**

283. Is the following Python code valid?

```
x=(1,2,3,4)
del x
```

No because tuple is immutable

Yes, first element in the tuple is deleted

Yes, the entire tuple is deleted

No, invalid syntax for del method

**Correct answer**

**Yes, the entire tuple is deleted**

284. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x=(5,6,7,8)
del(x[2])
```

Now, a=(1,2,4)

Now, a=(1,3,4)

Now a=(3,4)

Error as tuple is immutable

**Correct answer**

**Error as tuple is immutable**

285. Is the following Python code valid?

```
x = 1,2,3,4
x
```

Yes, 1 is printed

Yes, [1,2,3,4] is printed

No, too many values to unpack

Yes, (1,2,3,4) is printed

**Correct answer**

**Yes, (1,2,3,4) is printed**

286. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
p=(2,3,5,4)
p[1:4]
```



(1, 2, 4)

(2, 4, 3)

(3, 5, 4)

(1, 2)

**Correct answer**

**(3, 5, 4)**

287. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print(any((False, True, False)))
```

True

(False, True, False)

False

None

288. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
alpha = ("a", "g", "f")
print(alpha[1])
```

f

g

a

None

**Correct answer**

**g**

289. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
alpha = ("a", "g", "f")
print(alpha[-1])
```

g

a

f

None

**Correct answer**

**f**

290. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x=(2,3,(5,6))
y=(2,3,(4,5))
(x<y)
```

False

True

Error, < operator is not valid for tuples

Error, < operator is valid for tuples but not if there are sub-tuples

291. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x=(1,2,3)
sum(x,3)
```

Too many arguments for sum() method

The method sum() doesn't exist for tuples

12

9

**Correct answer**

**9**

292. Tuples can't be made keys of a dictionary.

True

False

**Correct answer**

**False**

293. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
p1 = (2, 3, 5, 4)
p2 = (2, 3, 4, 5)
p1 < p2
```

True

False

Error

None

294. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = [(3,4),(2,3),(4,9)]
x.sort()
x
```

[(2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 9)]

[(2,3),(3,2),(4,9)]

Error because tuples are immutable

Error, tuple has no sort attribute

**Correct answer**

[(2, 3), (3, 4), (4, 9)]

295. Suppose p = (1, 2, 4, 3), which of the following Python code is incorrect?

print(p[3])

p[3] = 45

print(max(p))

print(len(p))

**Correct answer**

p[3] = 45

296. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print(max((45, 5, 75)))
```

(max - 75)

75

Error

None of these above

**Correct answer**

75

297. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
my_tuple = (2, 3, 4, 5)
my_tuple.append((6, 7, 8))
print len(my_tuple)
```

1

2

5

Error

**Correct answer**

Error

298. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
subject = ("English", "Science", "Bengali", "History")
for word in subject:
 print(f"I like to read {word}")
```

```
I like to read English
I like to read Science
I like to read Bengali
I like to read History
```

Option 1

```
I like to read English
I like to read Bengali
I like to read History
I like to read Science
```

Option 2

```
I like to read All
```

Option 3

None of these above

299. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
numberGames = {}
numberGames[(2,4,6)] = 14
numberGames[(6,4,2)] = 16
numberGames[(2,4)] = 18
sum = 0
for x in numberGames:
 sum += numberGames[x]
print (len(numberGames) + sum)
```

30

24

51

12

**Correct answer**

**51**

300. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x1 = ("apple",)
x2 = ("mango",)
x3 = x1 + x2
print(x3)
```

(apple, mango)

('apple', 'mango')

('apple"mango')

None

**Correct answer**

**('apple', 'mango')**

301. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x=(0,2,3,4,5)
y=slice(0,2)
x[y]
```

Invalid syntax for slicing  
[0,2]

(0, 1)

(0, 2)

**Correct answer**

**(0, 2)**

302. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
color = ("Red", "Green", "Blue")
color[0] = "yellow"
print(color)
```

("Yellow", "Green", "Blue")

'tuple' object does not support item assignment

("Red", "Green", "Blue")

None

**Correct answer**

**'tuple' object does not support item assignment**

303. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = ("Python", "Tutorial")
print("Web" in x)
```

True

False

Error

None

**Correct answer**

**False**

304. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
import collections
x = collections.namedtuple('x',['i','j'])
obj = x(i = 2, j = 5)
obj
```

x(i=2, j=5)  
obj(i=2, j=5)

(2,5)

An exception is thrown

**Correct answer**

**x(i=2, j=5)**

305. Is the following Python code valid?

```
x = (2,3,4)
y = x.update(4,)
```

Yes, x=(1,2,3,4) and y=(1,2,3,4)

Yes, a=(2,3,4) and b=(1,2,3,4)

No because tuples are immutable

No because wrong syntax for update() method

306. What type of data is: x=[(1,1),(2,4),(3,9)]?

Array of tuples

List of tuples

Tuples of lists

Invalid type

**Correct answer**

**List of tuples**

307. Is the following Python code valid?

```
x = (0, 1, 2)
y = ('X', 'Y', 'Z')
z = zip(x, y)
print(z)
```

Yes, z will be ((0, 1, 2),('X','Y','Z'))

Yes, z will be ((1,2,3),('X','Y','Z'))

No because tuples are immutable

No because the syntax for zip function isn't valid

**Correct answer**

**Yes, z will be ((0, 1, 2),('X','Y','Z'))**

308. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
p = (2, 3)
2 * p
```

(2, 3, 2, 3)

[2, 3, 2, 3]

(2, 2, 3, 3)

[2, 2, 3, 3]

**Correct answer**

**(2, 3, 2, 3)**

309. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
p=(2,3,4,5)
p[1:-1]
```

(1, 2)

(1, 2, 4)

(3, 4)

(2, 4, 3)

310. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x=("Check")*3
x
```

('Check','Check','Check')

Operator not valid for tuples

('CheckCheckCheck')

Syntax error

**Correct answer**

**('CheckCheckCheck')**

311. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x,y = 6,8
x,y = y,x
x,y
```

(6,8)

Invalid syntax

(8,6)

Nothing is printed

**Correct answer**

(8,6)



## **MCQ on List in Python**

Q1. Which of the following statement will create list?

- a. L1=list( )
- b. L1=[1,2,3,4]
- c. Both of the above
- d. None of the above

Ans. c. Both of the above

Q2. Write the output of the following code :

```
list("welcome")
```

- a. ['w', 'e', 'l', 'c', 'o', 'm', 'e']
- b. ('w', 'e', 'l', 'c', 'o', 'm', 'e')
- c. ['welcome']
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. ['w', 'e', 'l', 'c', 'o', 'm', 'e']

Q3. Write the output of the following code :

```
>>> L=['w','e','l','c','o','m','e']
```

```
>>> print(len(L))
```

- a. 7
- b. 8
- c. 9
- d. None

Ans. a. 7

Q4. Write the output of the following code :

```
>>> L=["Amit","Anita","Zee","Longest Word"]
```

```
>>> print(max(L))
```

- a. Zee
- b. Longest Word
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. Zee

Q5. Write the output of the following code :

```
>>> L=["Amit","Anita","Zee","Longest Word",123]
```

```
>>> print(max(L))
```

- a. Longest Word
- b. Zee
- c. Amit
- d. Error

Ans. d. Error

Q6. Write the output of the following code :

```
>>>L=[1,5,9]
```

```
>>>print(sum(L),max(L),min(L))
```

- a. 15 9 1
- b. Error
- c. Max and Min are only for String Value
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. 15 9 1

Q7. Do we have any inbuilt function for shuffling the values of List. :

- a. True
- b. False

Ans. a. True

Q8. Write the output of the following code :

```
>>>L=[1,2,3,4,5,[6,7,8]]
>>>print(L[5])
```

- a. [6, 7, 8]
- b. 6, 7, 8
- c. Error
- d. 6

Ans. a. [6, 7, 8]

Q9. Write the output of the following code :

```
L=list("www.csiplearninghub.com")
print(L[20 : -1])
```

- a. ['c' , 'o']
- b. ['c' , 'o' , 'm']
- c. (com)
- d. Error

Ans. a. ['c' , 'o']

Q10. Write the output of the following code :

```
>>>L=list("www.csiplearninghub.com")
>>>print(L[20 : 0])
```

- a. Error
- b. No Value
- c. None
- d. [ ]

Ans. d. [ ]

Q11. Write the output of the following code :

```
>>>L=["Amit","Sumit","Naina"]
>>>print(L[-1][-1])
```

- a. [Naina]
- b. [a]
- c. a
- d. None of the above

Ans. c. a

Q12. Write the output of the following code :

```
>>>L=["Amit","Sumit","Naina"]
```

```
>>>print(L[1:-1])
```

- a. ['Sumit']
- b. [a]
- c. [Naina]
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. ['Sumit']

Q13. Write the output of the following code :

```
L=["Amit","Sumit","Naina"]
```

```
print(L*2)
```

- a. ['Amit', 'Sumit', 'Naina', 'Amit', 'Sumit', 'Naina']
- b. ["Amit", "Sumit", "Naina"]
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. ['Amit', 'Sumit', 'Naina', 'Amit', 'Sumit', 'Naina']

Q14. Write the output of the following code :

```
L=["Amit","Sumit","Naina"]
```

```
print(L**2)
```

- a. Error
- b. ["Amit","Sumit","Naina"]["Amit","Sumit","Naina"]
- c. ["Amit","Sumit","Naina"]
- d. ["Amit","Sumit","Naina","Amit","Sumit","Naina"]

Ans. a. Error

Q15. Write the output of the following code :

```
L=[0.5 * x for x in range(4)]
```

```
print(L)
```

- a. [0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5]
- b. (0,.5, 1, 1.5)
- c. [0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0]
- d. Error

Ans. a. [0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5]

Q16. Write the output of the following code :

```
L=['a' * x for x in range(4)]
```

```
print(L)
```

- a. [' ', 'a', 'aa', 'aaa']
- b. ['a', 'aa', 'aaa']
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. [' ', 'a', 'aa', 'aaa']

Q17. Write the output of the following code :

```
L= [1*x for x in range(10,1,-4)]
```

```
print(L)
```

- a. [10, 6, 2]
- b. [10, 7, 4]
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. [10, 6, 2]

Q18. Write the output of the following code :

```
L=[1,2,3,4,5]
```

```
for i in L:
```

```
 print(i,end=" ")
```

```
 i=i+1
```

- a. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5
- b. 1, 3, 5
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5

Q19. Write the output of the following code :

```
L=["Amit","Sumit","Naina"]
```

```
L1=["Sunil"]
```

```
print(L + L1)
```

- a. ['Amit' , 'Sumit' , 'Naina' , ['Sunil']]
- b. ['Amit' , 'Sumit' , 'Naina' , 'Sunil']
- c. List can not concatenate
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. ['Amit' , 'Sumit' , 'Naina' , 'Sunil']

Q20. Which command is used to add an element in List named L1

- a. L1.add(4)
- b. L1.append(4)
- c. L1.new(4)
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. L1.append(4)

Q21. Write the output of the following :

```
L = "123456"
```

```
L = list(L)
```

```
print(type(L[0]))
```

- a. class 'str'
- b. class 'int'
- c. 1
- d. Error

Ans. a. class 'str'

Q22. Write the output of the following:

```
T=(1,2,3,4,5.5)
```

```
L = list(T)
```

```
print(L[3]*2.5)
```

- a. Error
- b. 10
- c. 10.0
- d. 4

Ans. c. 10.0

Q23. Index value in list and string start from 0(T/F)

- a. True
- b. False

Ans. a. True

Q24. Write the output of the following:

```
T=(1,2,3,4,5.5)
```

```
L = list(T)
```

```
print(L*2)
```

- a. [2, 4, 6, 8, 11]
- b. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.5]
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.5]

Q25. Write the output of the following:

```
T = [1,2,3,4]
```

```
T1 = [3,4,5,6]
```

```
T2 = T + T1
```

```
print(T2)
```

- a. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
- b. [1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 6]
- c. [4, 6, 8, 10]
- d. Error

Ans. b. [1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 6]

Q26. Write the output of the following:

```
T = [1,2,3,4]
```

```
T1 = [3,4,5,6]
```

```
T2 = T.append(T1)
```

```
print(T2)
```

- a. [1, 2, 3, 4, [3, 4, 5, 6]]
- b. [1, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 6]
- c. None

d. None of the above

Ans. c. None

Q27. del statement can delete the following from the List?

- a. Single Element
- b. Multiple Elements
- c. All elements along with List object
- d. All of the above

Ans. d. All of the above

Q28. Write the output of the following:

```
T = [1,2,3,4]
```

```
T1=T
```

```
T[0] = "A"
```

```
print(T)
```

```
print(T1)
```

a.  
['A', 2, 3, 4]  
[1, 2, 3, 4]

b.  
['A', 2, 3, 4]  
['A', 2, 3, 4]

c.  
[1, 2, 3, 4]  
[1, 2, 3, 4]

d. Error

Ans. b.

```
['A', 2, 3, 4]
```

```
['A', 2, 3, 4]
```

Q29. What type of error is returned by the following statement?

```
T = [1,2,3,4]
```

```
print(T.index(9))
```

- a. IndexError
- b. TypeError
- c. ValueError
- d. None of the above

Ans. c. ValueError

Q30. Write the output of the following.

```
T = [1,2,3,4]
```

```
T1=[5,6,7]
```

```
L=T.append(T1)
```

```
print(L)
```

- a. None
- b. [1, 2, 3, 4, [5, 6, 7]]
- c. [ ]

d. Error

Ans. a. None

Q31. Write the output of the following:

```
L=["Amit","Sumit","Naina"]
```

```
L1=["Sunil"]
```

```
print(L + L1)
```

a. ["Amit", "Sumit", "Naina", ["Sunil"] ]

b. ['Amit', 'Sumit', 'Naina', 'Sunil']

c. Error

d. ['Amit', 'Sumit', 'Naina', 'Sunil']['Amit', 'Sumit', 'Naina', 'Sunil']

Ans. b. ['Amit', 'Sumit', 'Naina', 'Sunil']

Q32. Result of list slice is also a list?(T/F)

a. True

b. False

Ans. a. True

Q33. What we call the operation which is used to extract particular range from a sequence.

a. Slicing

b. range

c. Indexing

d. Replication

Ans. a. Slicing

Q34. Index of last element in list is n-1, where n is total number of elements.(T/F)

a. True

b. False

Ans. a. True

Q35. Write the output of the following :

```
L=[2 * x for x in range(3,14,3)]
```

```
print(L)
```

a. [6, 12, 18, 24]

b. [6, 12, 18]

c. [6, 12, 18, 24, 30]

d. Error

Ans. a. [6, 12, 18, 24]

Q36. Write the output of the following :

```
L=["Amit","Sumit","Naina"]
```

```
L1=["Sumit"]
```

```
print(L - L1)
```

a. ["Amit", "Naina"]

b. ["Amit", "Naina", "Sumit"]

- c. Show Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. c. Show Error

Q37. Write the output of the following:

- a. Error
- b.  $14 + 9 - 1$
- c. 23
- d. 24

Ans. c. 23

Q38. Which mathematical operator is used for repetition?

- a. \*
- b. \*\*
- c. +
- d. //

Ans. a. \*

Q39. Following two print statement will return same result.(T/F)

```
L1 = [1, 5, 9]
```

```
L2 = [2, 3, 4]
```

```
print(L1 + L1)
```

```
print(L1 * 2)
```

- a. True
- b. False

Ans. a. True

Q40. Which of the following is not list operation?

- a. Indexing
- b. Slicing
- c. Dividing
- d. Concatenation

Ans. c. Dividing

Q41. Which of the following is true about List data type in Python?

- a. List is a Sequence data type
- b. List is mutable
- c. List can have elements of different data type
- d. All of the above

Ans. d. All of the above

Q42. Identify data type of 'T' in following line of Code:

```
T = list(tuple([1,2,3]))
```

```
print(type(T))
```

- a. Tuple
- b. List



- c. Nested List
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. List

Q43. List and String are different

- a. in reference to their indexing
- b. in reference to data type of elements they contain
- c. None of the above
- d. Both of the above

Ans. b. in reference to data type of elements they contain

Q44. List can have elements of \_\_\_\_\_ data types.

- a. Same
- b. Different
- c. Both of the above
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. Different

Q45. Write the output of the following:

```
L=[['Physics',101],['Chemistry',202], ['Maths',303],45, 6, 'j']
print(len(L))
```

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

Ans. d. 6

Q46. Write the output of the following :

```
L = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
print(L[L[3]])
```

- a. 3
- b. 4
- c. 5
- d. 6

Ans. c. 5

Q47. Which of the following statement will return first element from right of list 'L'?

- a. L[0]
- b. L[-1]
- c. L[1]
- d. None of the Above

Ans. b. L[-1]

Q48. Write the output of the following:

```
L = [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
print(L[len(L) - 1])
```

- a. 9
- b. 1
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. d. None of the above

Q49. We can concatenate only two list at one time.(T/F)

- a. True
- b. False

Ans. b. False

Q50. The following statements is showing \_\_\_\_\_ operation in List.

L1 = [1,2,3,4]

L2 = [1,2,3,4]

L = L1 + L2

- a. Replication of List
- b. Concatenation of String
- c. Indexing of String
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. Concatenation of String

Q51. Which mathematical operator is used to concatenate list?

- a. +
- b. //
- c. \*\*
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. +

Q52. Write the output of the following :

L1 = [1,2,3]

L2=[5,6,7]

L1 + L2

print(L1)

- a. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7]
- b. [1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7]
- c. [1, 2, 3]
- d. None of the above

Ans.c. [1, 2, 3]

Q53. If we try to concatenate a list with elements of some other data type, \_\_\_\_\_ occurs.

- a. SyntaxError
- b. SyntaxError
- c. TypeError
- d. None of the above

Ans. c. TypeError

Q54. Name the operator which is used in the following print statement.

- a. Concatenation
- b. Repetition
- c. Membership
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. Repetition

Q55. `print(L1 + L1)` and `print(L1 * 2)` will produce the same result.(L1 is a List)(T/F)

- a. True
- b. False

Ans. a. True

Q56. Which operator helps to check whether an element is present in list or not?

- a. +
- b. in
- c. \*\*
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. in

Q57. Write the output of the following:

`print(1 in [[1],2,3])`

- a. True
- b. False
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. False

Q58. Which operation of List is shown in following lines?

`L1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8]`

`print(L1[3 : 6])`

- a. Concatenation
- b. Repetition
- c. Slicing
- d. None of the above

Ans. c. Slicing

Q59. Which of the following statement will reverse the list L1?

- a. `L1[ : : 1]`
- b. `L1[-1 : : -1]`
- c. `L1[: : -1]`
- d. None of the above

Ans. c. `L1[: : -1]`

Q60. Traversing a list can be done with the help of \_\_\_\_\_

- a. loop

- b. if
- c. if-elif
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. loop

Q61. Write the output of the following:

```
print(len(tuple[1]))
```

- a. 1
- b. 0
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. c. Error

Q62. Write the output of the following :

```
L = [[1,2,3,5,6,7,[1,[2,3]]]]
```

```
print(len(L))
```

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

Ans. d. 1

Q63. Which function returns the length of a list?

- a. Len( )
- b. length( )
- c. len( )
- d. Length( )

Ans. c. len( )

Q64. Write the output of the following :

```
D = list[]
```

```
print(len(D))
```

- a. 0
- b. 1
- c. SyntaxError
- d. ValueError

Ans. c. SyntaxError

Q65. remove( ) function removes the \_\_\_\_\_ occurrences of an element from the list

- a. all
- b. first
- c. last
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. first

Q66. sort () function Sorts the elements of the given list in-place(T/F)

- a. True
- b. False

Ans. a. True

Q67. Which of the following function creates the new list?

- a. sort( )
- b. sorted( )
- c. reverse( )
- d. All of the above

Ans. b. sorted( )

Q68. Write the output of the following :

```
D = [1,2,3]
```

```
D1 = D
```

```
D.append(4)
```

```
print(D1)
```

- a. [1, 2, 3, 4]
- b. [1, 2, 3]
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. [1, 2, 3, 4]

Q69. Fill in the blanks with same word in both places

```
>>> import _____
```

```
>>> list1 = [1,2,3,4,5]
```

```
>>> list2 = _____copy(list1)
```

```
>>> list2
```

- a. copy
- b. math
- c. pickle
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. copy

Q70. Write the output of the following :

```
def listchange(L):
```

```
 L.append(45)
```

```
 return
```

```
L1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
listchange(L1)
```

```
print(L1)
```

- a. [1, 2, 3, 4]
- b. [1, 2, 3, 45]
- c. [1, 2, 3, 4, 45]
- d. None of the above

Ans. c. [1, 2, 3, 4, 45]

Q71. Write the output of the following:

```
print([] * 2)
```

- a. [ ]
- b. 0
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. [ ]

Q72. Which of the following will give output as [21,2,9,7] ? if list L = [1,21,4,2,5,9,6,7]

- a. print(L[1 : 8 : 2])
- b. print(L[1 : : 2])
- c. Both of the above
- d. None of the above

Ans. print(L[1 : : 2])

Q73. Write the output of the following :

```
L = ['Amit', 'anita', 'Sumant', 'Zaid']
```

```
print(max(L))
```

- a. Zaid
- b. Sumant
- c. anita
- d. Amit

Ans. c. anita

Q74. Write the output of the following:

```
L=[13, 12, 15, 27, 3, 46]
```

```
list1.pop(3)
```

```
print(L)
```

- a. [13,12,15, 27, 46]
- b. [13, 12, 15, 3, 46]
- c. [13, 12, 15, 27, 3]
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. [13, 12, 15, 3, 46]

Q75. Write the output of the following:

```
list1=[3,2,5,7,3,6]
```

```
list1.remove(3)
```

```
print(sum(list1))
```

- a. 23
- b. 20
- c. 19
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. 23

Q76. Write the output of the following

```
list1=[3,2,5,7,3,6]
```

```
list1.insert(6,3)
```

```
print(list1)
```

- a. [3, 2, 5, 6, 7, 3, 6]
- b. [3, 2, 5, 6, 3, 6]
- c. [3, 2, 5, 7, 3, 6, 3]
- d. None of the above

Ans. c. [3, 2, 5, 7, 3, 6, 3]

Q77. Write the output of the following

```
L = [14, 2, 3, 16, 15]
```

```
L[1:4] = [5, 4, 8]
```

```
print(L)
```

- a. [14, 5, 4, 8, 15]
- b. [14, 5, 4, 8, 2, 3, 16, 15]
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. [14, 5, 4, 8, 15]

Q78. Write the output of the following

```
L = ["Amit", 'Sumit', 'Ravi']
```

```
print(L[0][1])
```

- a. A
- b. Amit
- c. S
- d. m

Ans.d. m

Q79. Write the output of the following

```
L = ["Amit", 'Sumit', 'Ravi']
```

```
print("@".join(L))
```

- a. @Amit
- b. Amit@Sumit@Ravi
- c. Amit@Sumit@Ravi@
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. Amit@Sumit@Ravi

Q80. Write the output of the following:

```
L = ['A', 'S', 'R']
```

```
L = L + L*2
```

```
print(L)
```

- a. ['A', 'S', 'R', '2A', '2S', '2R']
- b. ['A', 'S', 'R', 'A', 'S', 'R', 'A', 'S', 'R']
- c. ['A', 'S', 'R']
- d. Error

Ans. b. ['A', 'S', 'R', 'A', 'S', 'R', 'A', 'S', 'R']

Q81. Write the output of the following :

L = [[5, 7, 9, 1 ], [12, 23, 4, 9]]

for r in L:

    r.reverse( )

    for e in r:

        print(e, end = " ")

a. 1 9 7 5 9 4 23 12

b.

1 9 7 5

9 4 23 12

c.

Error

d. None of the above

Ans. a. 1 9 7 5 9 4 23 12

Q82. Write the output of the following:

L = [[5, 7, 9, 1 ], [12, 23, 4, 9]]

for r in L:

    r.sort()

    for e in r:

        print(e, end = " ")

a. 1 5 7 9 4 9 12 23

b. 1 4 5 7 9 9 12 23

c. 9 7 5 1 23 12 9 4

d. None of the above

Ans. a. 1 5 7 9 4 9 12 23

Q83. How many elements will be there in list 'L'

L = [[p, q] for p in (0, 4) for q in (0, 4)]

a. 2

b. 4

c. 8

d. 16

Ans. b. 4

Q84. Write the output of the following:

L = [[p, q] for p in (0, 4) for q in (0, 4)]

print(L[0])

a. [0]

b. [0, 4]

c. [4, 4]

d. [0, 0]

Ans. d. [0, 0]

Q85. Write the output of the following:



```
L = [23, 45, 65, 32, 3]
L.insert(L[4], 'Monitor')
print(L)
```

- a. [23, 45, 65, 'Monitor', 32, 3]
- b. [23, 45, 65, 32, 'Monitor', 3]
- c. [23, 45, 65, 32, 3, 'Monitor']
- d. None of the above

Ans. a. [23, 45, 65, 'Monitor', 32, 3]

Q86. Which statement will give the same output?

```
list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
list2 = [5, 6, 7, 8]
a. print(len(list1 + list2))
b. print(len(list1) + len (list2))
c. print(list2[3])
d. All of the above
```

Ans. d. All of the above

Q87. Write the output of the following:

```
L = [11, 21, 31, 41]
L.append([51,62,73,84])
print(len(L))
a. 8
b. 5
c. 4
d. None of the above
```

Ans. b. 5

Q88. Write the output of the following :

```
L = [11, 21, 31, 41]
L.extend([51,62,73,84])
print(len(L))
a. 8
b. 4
c. 5
d. Error
```

Ans. a. 8

Q89. Write the output of the following

```
L1 = ['C++', 'C-Sharp', 'Visual Basic']
L2 = [name.upper() for name in L1]
L3 = [name for name in L1]
if(L2[2][0] == L3[2][0]):
 print("YES")
else:
 print("NO")
```

- a. No
- b. Yes
- c. Error
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. Yes

Q90. Write the output of the following :

```
L = [11, 22, 33, 44, 55, 66]
```

```
for i in range(1, 6):
```

```
 L[i - 1] = L[i]*2
```

```
for i in range(0, 4):
```

```
 print(L[i], end = " ")
```

- a. 44 66 88 110
- b. 22 33 44 55
- c. 11 22 33 44
- d. Error

Ans. a. 44 66 88 110

Q91. Write the output of the following :

```
L= [1,2,3,4,5]
```

```
m = [m and 1 for m in L]
```

```
print(m)
```

- a. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
- b. [1, 1, 1, 1, 1]
- c. [1, 0, 1, 0, 1]
- d. None of the above

Ans. b. [1, 1, 1, 1, 1]

Q92. Write the output of the following :

```
L= [1,2,3,4,5]
```

```
m = [m + 3 for m in L]
```

```
print(m)
```

- a. [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
- b. [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10]
- c. [4, 5, 6, 7, 8]
- d. Error

Ans. c. [4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

Q93. Write the output of the following :

```
L1 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
L2 = [9, 8, 7, 6, 5]
```

```
S= [L1 + 3 for L1 in L2]
```

```
print(S)
```

- a. [12, 11, 10, 9, 8]
- b. [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
- c. [4, 5, 6, 7, 8]

d. Error

Ans. a. [12, 11, 10, 9, 8]

Q94. Write the output of the following :

L1 = [1, 2, 3]

L2 = [9, 8]

S = [m \* n for m in L1 for n in L2]

print(S)

a. [9, 8, 18, 16, 27, 24]

b. [9, 18, 27, 8, 16, 24]

c. [8, 9, 16, 18, 24, 27]

d. Error

Ans. a. [9, 8, 18, 16, 27, 24]

Q95. Write the output of the following :

L1 = [1, 2, 3]

L2 = [9, 8]

S = [n + m for m in L1 for n in L1]

print(S)

a. [2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 4, 5]

b. [1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5]

c. [2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 6]

d. Error

Ans. c. [2, 3, 4, 3, 4, 5, 4, 5, 6]

Q96. Which of the following statement will generate the square of given list L ?

L = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

a. [x \*\* 2 for x in L]

b. [x \* 2 for x in L]

c. [x ^ 3 for x in L]

d. None of the above

Ans. a. [x \*\* 2 for x in L]

Q97. Which of the following function is used to shuffle the list ?

a. random( )

b. swap( )

c. shuffle( )

d. None of the above

Ans. a. random( )

Q98. Both the print statement will produce the same result.(T/F)

L = ["Amit", "Ananya", "Parth"]

print(L[-1])

print(L[-1][-1])

a. True

b. False

Ans. b. False

Q99. Write the output of the following:

```
L1 = [1, 2, 3]
```

```
L2 = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
```

```
print(L1 in L2)
```

a. True

b. False

Ans. b. False

Q100. Which of the following command will insert 7 in third position of List L.

a. L.insert(3, 7)

b. L.insert(2, 7)

c. L.add(3, 7)

d. L.append(3, 7)

Ans. b. L.insert(2, 7)

## Questions and Answers –Strings – 1

1. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

1. `>>>"a"+"bc"`

- a) a
- b) bc
- c) bca
- d) abc

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: + operator is concatenation operator.**

2. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

1. `>>>"abcd"[2:]`

- a) a
- b) ab
- c) cd
- d) dc

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Slice operation is performed on string.**

3. The output of executing `string.ascii_letters` can also be achieved by:

- a) `string.ascii_lowercase_string.digits`
- b) `string.ascii_lowercase+string.ascii_uppercase`
- c) `string.letters`
- d) `string.lowercase_string.uppercase`

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Execute in shell and check.**

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. >>> str1 = 'hello'
2. >>> str2 = ','
3. >>> str3 = 'world'
4. >>> str1[-1:]
```

- a) olleh
- b) hello
- c) h
- d) o

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: -1 corresponds to the last index.**

5. What arithmetic operators cannot be used with strings?

- a) +
- b) \*

- c) –
- d) All of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: + is used to concatenate and \* is used to multiply strings.**

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `>>>print (r"\nhello")`

- a) a new line and hello
- b) \nhello
- c) the letter r and then hello
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: When prefixed with the letter 'r' or 'R' a string literal becomes a raw string and the escape sequences such as \n are not converted.**

7. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

1. `>>>print('new' 'line')`

- a) Error
- b) Output equivalent to print 'new\nline'
- c) newline
- d) new line

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: String literal separated by whitespace are allowed. They are concatenated.**

8. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

1. `>>> print('x\97\x98')`

- a) Error
- b)  
97  
98
- c) x\97
- d) \x97\x98

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: \x is an escape sequence that means the following 2 digits are a hexadecimal number encoding a character.**

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `>>>str1="helloworld"`

2. `>>>str1[::-1]`

- a) dlrowolleh
- b) hello
- c) world

d) helloworld

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** Execute in shell to verify.

10. `print(0xA + 0xB + 0xC):`

a) `0xA0xB0xC`

b) Error

c) `0x22`

d) 33

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** `0xA` and `0xB` and `0xC` are hexadecimal integer literals representing the decimal values 10, 11 and 12 respectively. Their sum is 33.

## Python Questions and Answers – Strings – 2

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. class father:
2. def __init__(self, param):
3. self.o1 = param
4.
5. class child(father):
6. def __init__(self, param):
7. self.o2 = param
8.
9. >>>obj = child(22)
10.>>>print "%d %d" % (obj.o1, obj.o2)
```

- a) None None
- b) None 22
- c) 22 None
- d) Error is generated

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: self.o1 was never created.**

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. class tester:
2. def __init__(self, id):
3. self.id = str(id)
4. id="224"
5.
6. >>>temp = tester(12)
7. >>>print(temp.id)
```

- a) 224
- b) Error
- c) 12
- d) None

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Id in this case will be the attribute of the class.**

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. >>>example = "snow world"
2. >>>print("%s" % example[4:7])
```

- a) wo
- b) world
- c) sn
- d) rl

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell and verify.**



4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `>>>example = "snow world"`
2. `>>>example[3] = 's'`
3. `>>>print example`

- a) snow
- b) snow world
- c) Error
- d) snos world

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Strings cannot be modified.**

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `>>>max("what are you")`

- a) error
- b) u
- c) t
- d) y

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Max returns the character with the highest ascii value.**

6. Given a string `example="hello"` what is the output of `example.count('l')`?

- a) 2
- b) 1
- c) None
- d) 0

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: l occurs twice in hello.**

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `>>>example = "helle"`
2. `>>>example.find("e")`

- a) Error
- b) -1
- c) 1
- d) 0

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Returns lowest index.**

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `>>>example = "helle"`
2. `>>>example.rfind("e")`

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

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Returns highest index.**

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `>>>example="helloworld"`
2. `>>>example[::-1].startswith("d")`

- a) dlrowolleh
- b) True
- c) -1
- d) None

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Starts with checks if the given string starts with the parameter that is passed.**

10. To concatenate two strings to a third what statements are applicable?

- a) `s3 = s1 . s2`
- b) `s3 = s1.add(s2)`
- c) `s3 = s1.__add__(s2)`
- d) `s3 = s1 * s2`

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: \_\_add\_\_ is another method that can be used for concatenation.**

## Python Questions and Answers – Strings – 3

1. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

1. `>>>chr(ord('A'))`

- a) A
- b) B
- c) a
- d) Error

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Execute in shell to verify.**

2. What will be the output of the following Python statement?

1. `>>>print(chr(ord('b')+1))`

- a) a
- b) b
- c) c
- d) A

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

3. Which of the following statement prints hello\example\test.txt?

- a) `print("hello\example\test.txt")`
- b) `print("hello\\example\\test.txt")`
- c) `print("hello\"example\"test.txt")`
- d) `print("hello"\example"\test.txt")`

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: \ is used to indicate that the next \ is not an escape sequence.**

4. Suppose s is `"\t\tWorld\n"`, what is `s.strip()`?

- a) `\t\tWorld\n`
- b) `\t\tWorld\n`
- c) `\t\tWORLD\n`
- d) World

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Execute `help(string.strip)` to find details.**

5. The format function, when applied on a string returns \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Error
- b) int
- c) bool
- d) str

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Format function returns a string.**

6. What will be the output of the “hello” +1+2+3?

- a) hello123
- b) hello
- c) Error
- d) hello6

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Cannot concatenate str and int objects.**

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. >>>print("D", end = ' ')
- 2. >>>print("C", end = ' ')
- 3. >>>print("B", end = ' ')
- 4. >>>print("A", end = ' ')

- a) DCBA
- b) A, B, C, D
- c) D C B A
- d) D, C, B, A will be displayed on four lines

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell.**

8. What will be the output of the following Python statement?(python 3.xx)

- 1. >>>print(format("Welcome", "10s"), end = '#')
- 2. >>>print(format(111, "4d"), end = '#')
- 3. >>>print(format(924.656, "3.2f"))

- a) Welcome# 111#924.66
- b) Welcome#111#924.66
- c) Welcome#111#.66
- d) Welcome # 111#924.66

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

9. What will be displayed by print(ord('b') – ord('a'))?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) -1
- d) 2

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: ASCII value of b is one more than a. Hence the output of this code is 98-97, which is equal to 1.**

10. Say s="hello" what will be the return value of type(s)?

- a) int
- b) bool
- c) str
- d) String

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: str is used to represent strings in python.**

## Python Questions and Answers – Strings – 4

1. What is "Hello".replace("l", "e")?

- a) Heeeo
- b) Heelo
- c) Heleo
- d) None

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** Execute in shell to verify.

2. To retrieve the character at index 3 from string s="Hello" what command do we execute (multiple answers allowed)?

- a) s[]
- b) s.getitem(3)
- c) s.\_\_getitem\_\_(3)
- d) s.getItem(3)

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** \_\_getitem\_\_(..) can be used to get character at index specified as parameter.

3. To return the length of string s what command do we execute?

- a) s.\_\_len\_\_()
- b) len(s)
- c) size(s)
- d) s.size()

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** Execute in shell to verify.

4. If a class defines the \_\_str\_\_(self) method, for an object obj for the class, you can use which command to invoke the \_\_str\_\_ method.

- a) obj.\_\_str\_\_()
- b) str(obj)
- c) print obj
- d) all of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** Execute in shell to verify.

5. To check whether string s1 contains another string s2, use \_\_\_\_\_

- a) s1.\_\_contains\_\_(s2)
- b) s2 in s1
- c) s1.contains(s2)
- d) si.in(s2)

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** s2 in s1 works in the same way as calling the special function `__contains__`.

6. Suppose i is 5 and j is 4, i + j is same as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) i.\_\_add(j)
- b) i.\_\_add\_\_(j)
- c) i.\_\_Add(j)
- d) i.\_\_ADD(j)

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** Execute in shell to verify.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. class Count:
2. def __init__(self, count = 0):
3. self.__count = count
4.
5. c1 = Count(2)
6. c2 = Count(2)
7. print(id(c1) == id(c2), end = " ")
8.
9. s1 = "Good"
10.s2 = "Good"
11.print(id(s1) == id(s2))
```

- a) True False
- b) True True
- c) False True
- d) False False

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** Execute in the shell objects cannot have same id, however in the case of strings its different.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. class Name:
2. def __init__(self, firstName, mi, lastName):
3. self.firstName = firstName
4. self.mi = mi
5. self.lastName = lastName
6.
7. firstName = "John"
8. name = Name(firstName, 'F', "Smith")
9. firstName = "Peter"
10.name.lastName = "Pan"
11.print(name.firstName, name.lastName)
```

- a) Peter Pan
- b) John Pan
- c) Peter Smith
- d) John Smith

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

9. What function do you use to read a string?

- a) input("Enter a string")
- b) eval(input("Enter a string"))
- c) enter("Enter a string")
- d) eval(enter("Enter a string"))

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Execute in shell to verify.**

10. Suppose x is 345.3546, what is format(x, "10.3f") ( \_ indicates space).

- a) \_\_345.355
- b) \_\_\_\_345.355
- c) \_\_\_\_\_345.355
- d) \_\_\_\_\_345.354

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**



## Python Questions and Answers – Strings – 5

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("abc DEF".capitalize())
```

- a) abc def
- b) ABC DEF
- c) Abc def
- d) Abc Def

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The first letter of the string is converted to uppercase and the others are converted to lowercase.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("abc. DEF".capitalize())
```

- a) abc. def
- b) ABC. DEF
- c) Abc. def
- d) Abc. Def

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The first letter of the string is converted to uppercase and the others are converted to lowercase.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("abcdef".center())
```

- a) cd
- b) abcdef
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The function center() takes at least one parameter.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("abcdef".center(0))
```

- a) cd
- b) abcdef
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The entire string is printed when the argument passed to center() is less than the length of the string.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('*', "abcdef".center(7), '*')
```

- a) \* abcdef \*
- b) \* abcdef \*
- c) \*abcdef \*
- d) \* abcdef\*

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** Padding is done towards the left-hand-side first when the final string is of odd length. Extra spaces are present since we haven't overridden the value of sep.

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('*', "abcdef".center(7), '*', sep="")
```

- a) \* abcdef \*
- b) \* abcdef \*
- c) \*abcdef \*
- d) \* abcdef\*

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** Padding is done towards the left-hand-side first when the final string is of odd length.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('*', "abcde".center(6), '*', sep="")
```

- a) \* abcde \*
- b) \* abcde \*
- c) \*abcde \*
- d) \* abcde\*

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** Padding is done towards the right-hand-side first when the final string is of even length.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("abcdef".center(7, 1))
```

- a) 1abcdef
- b) abcdef1
- c) abcdef
- d) error

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** TypeError, the fill character must be a character, not an int.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("abcdef".center(7, '1'))
```

- a) 1abcdef
- b) abcdef1
- c) abcdef

d) error

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The character '1' is used for padding instead of a space.

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("abcdef".center(10, '12'))
```

a) 12abcdef12

b) abcdef1212

c) 1212abcdef

d) error

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** The fill character must be exactly one character long.

## Python Questions and Answers – Strings – 6

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("xyyzxyzxxyy".count('yy'))
```

- a) 2
- b) 0
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** Counts the number of times the substring 'yy' is present in the given string.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("xyyzxyzxxyy".count('yy', 1))
```

- a) 2
- b) 0
- c) 1
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** Counts the number of times the substring 'yy' is present in the given string, starting from position 1.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("xyyzxyzxxyy".count('yy', 2))
```

- a) 2
- b) 0
- c) 1
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** Counts the number of times the substring 'yy' is present in the given string, starting from position 2.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("xyyzxyzxxyy".count('xyy', 0, 100))
```

- a) 2
- b) 0
- c) 1
- d) error

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** An error will not occur if the end value is greater than the length of the string itself.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("xyyzyzxxxyy".count('xyy', 2, 11))
```

- a) 2
- b) 0
- c) 1
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** Counts the number of times the substring 'xyy' is present in the given string, starting from position 2 and ending at position 11.

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("xyyzyzxxxyy".count('xyy', -10, -1))
```

- a) 2
- b) 0
- c) 1
- d) error

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** Counts the number of times the substring 'xyy' is present in the given string, starting from position 2 and ending at position 11.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print('abc'.encode())
```

- a) abc
- b) 'abc'
- c) b'abc'
- d) h'abc'

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** A bytes object is returned by encode.

8. What is the default value of encoding in encode()?

- a) ascii
- b) qwerty
- c) utf-8
- d) utf-16

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The default value of encoding is utf-8.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("xyyzyzxxxyy".endswith("xyy"))
```

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

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The function returns True if the given string ends with the specified substring.

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print("xyyzyzxxxy".endswith("xyy", 0, 2))
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) True
- d) False

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** The function returns False if the given string does not end with the specified substring

## Python Questions and Answers – Lists – 1

1. Which of the following commands will create a list?

- a) `list1 = list()`
- b) `list1 = []`
- c) `list1 = list([1, 2, 3])`
- d) all of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** Execute in the shell to verify

2. What is the output when we execute `list("hello")`?

- a) `['h', 'e', 'l', 'l', 'o']`
- b) `['hello']`
- c) `['llo']`
- d) `['olleh']`

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** Execute in the shell to verify.

3. Suppose `listExample` is `['h','e','l','l','o']`, what is `len(listExample)`?

- a) 5
- b) 4
- c) None
- d) Error

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** Execute in the shell and verify.

4. Suppose `list1` is `[2445,133,12454,123]`, what is `max(list1)`?

- a) 2445
- b) 133
- c) 12454
- d) 123

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** Max returns the maximum element in the list.

5. Suppose `list1` is `[3, 5, 25, 1, 3]`, what is `min(list1)`?

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 25
- d) 1

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** Min returns the minimum element in the list.

6. Suppose list1 is [1, 5, 9], what is sum(list1)?

- a) 1
- b) 9
- c) 15
- d) Error

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Sum returns the sum of all elements in the list.**

7. To shuffle the list(say list1) what function do we use?

- a) list1.shuffle()
- b) shuffle(list1)
- c) random.shuffle(list1)
- d) random.shuffleList(list1)

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

8. Suppose list1 is [4, 2, 2, 4, 5, 2, 1, 0], Which of the following is correct syntax for slicing operation?

- a) print(list1[0])
- b) print(list1[:2])
- c) print(list1[:-2])
- d) all of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Slicing is allowed in lists just as in the case of strings.**

9. Suppose list1 is [2, 33, 222, 14, 25], What is list1[-1]?

- a) Error
- b) None
- c) 25
- d) 2

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: -1 corresponds to the last index in the list.**

10. Suppose list1 is [2, 33, 222, 14, 25], What is list1[:-1]?

- a) [2, 33, 222, 14]
- b) Error
- c) 25
- d) [25, 14, 222, 33, 2]

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**





## Python Questions and Answers – Lists – 2

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?
1. `>>>names = ['Amir', 'Bear', 'Charlton', 'Daman']`
  2. `>>>print(names[-1][-1])`
- a) A  
b) Daman  
c) Error  
d) n

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?
1. `names1 = ['Amir', 'Bear', 'Charlton', 'Daman']`
  2. `names2 = names1`
  3. `names3 = names1[:]`
  - 4.
  5. `names2[0] = 'Alice'`
  6. `names3[1] = 'Bob'`
  - 7.
  8. `sum = 0`
  9. `for ls in (names1, names2, names3):`
  10. `if ls[0] == 'Alice':`
  11. `sum += 1`
  12. `if ls[1] == 'Bob':`
  13. `sum += 10`
  - 14.
  15. `print sum`
- a) 11  
b) 12  
c) 21  
d) 22

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: When assigning names1 to names2, we create a second reference to the same list. Changes to names2 affect names1. When assigning the slice of all elements in names1 to names3, we are creating a full copy of names1 which can be modified independently.**

3. Suppose list1 is [1, 3, 2], What is list1 \* 2?
- a) [2, 6, 4]  
b) [1, 3, 2, 1, 3]  
c) [1, 3, 2, 1, 3, 2]  
d) [1, 3, 2, 3, 2, 1]

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell and verify.**

4. Suppose `list1 = [0.5 * x for x in range(0, 4)]`, `list1` is:

- a) `[0, 1, 2, 3]`
- b) `[0, 1, 2, 3, 4]`
- c) `[0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5]`
- d) `[0.0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0]`

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. `>>>list1 = [11, 2, 23]`
- 2. `>>>list2 = [11, 2, 2]`
- 3. `>>>list1 < list2` is

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Error
- d) None

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Elements are compared one by one.**

6. To add a new element to a list we use which command?

- a) `list1.add(5)`
- b) `list1.append(5)`
- c) `list1.addLast(5)`
- d) `list1.addEnd(5)`

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: We use the function `append` to add an element to the list.**

7. To insert 5 to the third position in `list1`, we use which command?

- a) `list1.insert(3, 5)`
- b) `list1.insert(2, 5)`
- c) `list1.add(3, 5)`
- d) `list1.append(3, 5)`

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

8. To remove string "hello" from `list1`, we use which command?

- a) `list1.remove("hello")`
- b) `list1.remove(hello)`
- c) `list1.removeAll("hello")`

d) list1.removeOne("hello")

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

9. Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5], what is list1.index(5)?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 4
- d) 2

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Execute help(list.index) to get details.**

10. Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1.count(5)?

- a) 0
- b) 4
- c) 1
- d) 2

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

## Python Questions and Answers – Lists – 3

1. Suppose list1 is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after list1.reverse()?

- a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
- b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]
- c) [25, 20, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1]
- d) [3, 1, 25, 5, 20, 5, 4, 3]

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** Execute in the shell to verify.

2. Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.extend([34, 5])?

- a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3, 34, 5]
- b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25, 34, 5]
- c) [25, 20, 5, 5, 4, 3, 3, 1, 34, 5]
- d) [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 3, 34, 5]

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** Execute in the shell to verify.

3. Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.pop(1)?

- a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
- b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]
- c) [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
- d) [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25]

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** pop() removes the element at the position specified in the parameter.

4. Suppose listExample is [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3], what is list1 after listExample.pop()?

- a) [3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1]
- b) [1, 3, 3, 4, 5, 5, 20, 25]
- c) [3, 5, 20, 5, 25, 1, 3]
- d) [1, 3, 4, 5, 20, 5, 25]

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** pop() by default will remove the last element.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `>>>"Welcome to Python".split()`

- a) ["Welcome", "to", "Python"]
- b) ("Welcome", "to", "Python")
- c) {"Welcome", "to", "Python"}
- d) "Welcome", "to", "Python"

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: split() function returns the elements in a list.**

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. >>>list("a#b#c#d".split('#'))
```

- a) ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
- b) ['a b c d']
- c) ['a#b#c#d']
- d) ['abcd']

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. myList = [1, 5, 5, 5, 5, 1]
2. max = myList[0]
3. indexOfMax = 0
4. for i in range(1, len(myList)):
5. if myList[i] > max:
6. max = myList[i]
7. indexOfMax = i
8.
9. >>>print(indexOfMax)
```

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

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: First time the highest number is encountered is at index 1.**

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. myList = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]
2. for i in range(1, 6):
3. myList[i - 1] = myList[i]
4.
5. for i in range(0, 6):
6. print(myList[i], end = " ")
```

- a) 2 3 4 5 6 1
- b) 6 1 2 3 4 5
- c) 2 3 4 5 6 6
- d) 1 1 2 3 4 5

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. >>>list1 = [1, 3]
2. >>>list2 = list1
3. >>>list1[0] = 4
4. >>>print(list2)

- a) [1, 3]
- b) [4, 3]
- c) [1, 4]
- d) [1, 3, 4]

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Lists should be copied by executing [:] operation.**

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. def f(values):
2. values[0] = 44
- 3.
4. v = [1, 2, 3]
5. f(v)
6. print(v)

- a) [1, 44]
- b) [1, 2, 3, 44]
- c) [44, 2, 3]
- d) [1, 2, 3]

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

## Python Questions and Answers – Lists – 4

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. def f(i, values = []):
2. values.append(i)
3. return values
4.
5. f(1)
6. f(2)
7. v = f(3)
8. print(v)
```

- a) [1] [2] [3]
- b) [1] [1, 2] [1, 2, 3]
- c) [1, 2, 3]
- d) 1 2 3

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify**

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. names1 = ['Amir', 'Bala', 'Chales']
2.
3. if 'amir' in names1:
4. print(1)
5. else:
6. print(2)
```

- a) None
- b) 1
- c) 2
- d) Error

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. names1 = ['Amir', 'Bala', 'Charlie']
2. names2 = [name.lower() for name in names1]
3.
4. print(names2[2][0])
```

- a) None
- b) a
- c) b
- d) c

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: List Comprehension are a shorthand for creating new lists.**



4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. numbers = [1, 2, 3, 4]
2.
3. numbers.append([5,6,7,8])
4.
5. print(len(numbers))
```

- a) 4
- b) 5
- c) 8
- d) 12

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: A list is passed in append so the length is 5.**

5. To which of the following the “in” operator can be used to check if an item is in it?

- a) Lists
- b) Dictionary
- c) Set
- d) All of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: In can be used in all data structures.**

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. list1 = [1, 2, 3, 4]
2. list2 = [5, 6, 7, 8]
3.
4. print(len(list1 + list2))
```

- a) 2
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 8

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: + appends all the elements individually into a new list.**

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. def addItem(listParam):
2. listParam += [1]
3.
4. mylist = [1, 2, 3, 4]
5. addItem(mylist)
6. print(len(mylist))
```

- a) 1
- b) 4
- c) 5

d) 8

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: + will append the element to the list.**

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. def increment_items(L, increment):
2. i = 0
3. while i < len(L):
4. L[i] = L[i] + increment
5. i = i + 1
6.
7. values = [1, 2, 3]
8. print(increment_items(values, 2))
9. print(values)
```

- a)  
None  
[3, 4, 5]
- b)  
None  
[1, 2, 3]
- c)  
[3, 4, 5]  
[1, 2, 3]
- d)  
[3, 4, 5]  
None

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. def example(L):
2. "" (list) -> list
3. ""
4. i = 0
5. result = []
6. while i < len(L):
7. result.append(L[i])
8. i = i + 3
9. return result
```

- a) Return a list containing every third item from L starting at index 0
- b) Return an empty list
- c) Return a list containing every third index from L starting at index 0
- d) Return a list containing the items from L starting from index 0, omitting every third item

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Run the code to get a better understanding with many arguments.**

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `veggies = ['carrot', 'broccoli', 'potato', 'asparagus']`
2. `veggies.insert(veggies.index('broccoli'), 'celery')`
3. `print(veggies)`

a) ['carrot', 'celery', 'broccoli', 'potato', 'asparagus'] Correct 1.00

b) ['carrot', 'celery', 'potato', 'asparagus']

c) ['carrot', 'broccoli', 'celery', 'potato', 'asparagus']

d) ['celery', 'carrot', 'broccoli', 'potato', 'asparagus']

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

## Python Questions and Answers – Lists – 5

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. >>>m = [[x, x + 1, x + 2] for x in range(0, 3)]
```

- a) [[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]
- b) [[0, 1, 2], [1, 2, 3], [2, 3, 4]]
- c) [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9]
- d) [0, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4]

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

2. How many elements are in m?

```
1. m = [[x, y] for x in range(0, 4) for y in range(0, 4)]
```

- a) 8
- b) 12
- c) 16
- d) 32

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. values = [[3, 4, 5, 1], [33, 6, 1, 2]]
2.
3. v = values[0][0]
4. for row in range(0, len(values)):
5. for column in range(0, len(values[row])):
6. if v < values[row][column]:
7. v = values[row][column]
8.
9. print(v)
```

- a) 3
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 33

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. values = [[3, 4, 5, 1], [33, 6, 1, 2]]
2.
3. v = values[0][0]
4. for lst in values:
5. for element in lst:
6. if v > element:
```

7. v = element
- 8.
9. print(v)

- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) 6

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. values = [[3, 4, 5, 1 ], [33, 6, 1, 2]]
- 2.
3. for row in values:
4. row.sort()
5. for element in row:
6. print(element, end = " ")
7. print()

- a) The program prints two rows 3 4 5 1 followed by 33 6 1 2
- b) The program prints on row 3 4 5 1 33 6 1 2
- c) The program prints two rows 3 4 5 1 followed by 33 6 1 2
- d) The program prints two rows 1 3 4 5 followed by 1 2 6 33

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. matrix = [[1, 2, 3, 4],
2. [4, 5, 6, 7],
3. [8, 9, 10, 11],
4. [12, 13, 14, 15]]
- 5.
6. for i in range(0, 4):
7. print(matrix[i][1], end = " ")

- a) 1 2 3 4
- b) 4 5 6 7
- c) 1 3 8 12
- d) 2 5 9 13

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. def m(list):
2. v = list[0]
3. for e in list:

```

4. if v < e: v = e
5. return v
6.
7. values = [[3, 4, 5, 1], [33, 6, 1, 2]]
8.
9. for row in values:
10. print(m(row), end = " ")

```

- a) 3 33
- b) 1 1
- c) 5 6
- d) 5 33

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```

1. data = [[[1, 2], [3, 4]], [[5, 6], [7, 8]]]
2.
3. print(data[1][0][0])

```

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 4
- d) 5

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```

1. data = [[[1, 2], [3, 4]], [[5, 6], [7, 8]]]
2.
3. def ttt(m):
4. v = m[0][0]
5.
6. for row in m:
7. for element in row:
8. if v < element: v = element
9.
10. return v
11.
12. print(ttt(data[0]))

```

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 4
- d) 5

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `points = [[1, 2], [3, 1.5], [0.5, 0.5]]`

2. `points.sort()`

3. `print(points)`

a) `[[1, 2], [3, 1.5], [0.5, 0.5]]`

b) `[[3, 1.5], [1, 2], [0.5, 0.5]]`

c) `[[0.5, 0.5], [1, 2], [3, 1.5]]`

d) `[[0.5, 0.5], [3, 1.5], [1, 2]]`

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

## Python Questions and Answers – Lists – 6

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a=[10,23,56,[78]]
b=list(a)
a[3][0]=95
a[1]=34
print(b)
a) [10,34,56,[95]]
b) [10,23,56,[78]]
c) [10,23,56,[95]]
d) [10,34,56,[78]]
```

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The above copy is a type of shallow copy and only changes made in sublist is reflected in the copied list.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print(list(zip((1,2,3),('a'),('xxx','yyy'))))
print(list(zip((2,4),('b','c'),('yy','xx'))))
a)
[(1,2,3),('a'),('xxx','yyy')]
[(2,4),('b','c'),('yy','xx')]
b)
[(1, 'a', 'xxx'),(2, ' ', 'yyy'),(3, ' ', ' ')]
[(2, 'b', 'yy'), (4, 'c', 'xx')]
c) Syntax error
d)
[(1, 'a', 'xxx')]
[(2, 'b', 'yy'), (4, 'c', 'xx')]
```

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** The zip function combines the individual attributes of the lists into a list of tuples.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
import copy
a=[10,23,56,[78]]
b=copy.deepcopy(a)
a[3][0]=95
a[1]=34
print(b)
a) [10,34,56,[95]]
b) [10,23,56,[78]]
c) [10,23,56,[95]]
d) [10,34,56,[78]]
```



**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The above copy is deepcopy. Any change made in the original list isn't reflected.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
s="a@b@c@d"
a=list(s.partition("@"))
print(a)
b=list(s.split("@",3))
print(b)
```

a)

```
['a','b','c','d']
['a','b','c','d']
```

b)

```
['a','@','b','@','c','@','d']
['a','b','c','d']
```

c)

```
['a','@','b@c@d']
['a','b','c','d']
```

d)

```
['a','@','b@c@d']
['a','@','b','@','c','@','d']
```

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The partition function only splits for the first parameter along with the separator while split function splits for the number of times given in the second argument but without the separator.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a=[1,2,3,4]
b=[sum(a[0:x+1]) for x in range(0,len(a))]
print(b)
```

a) 10

b) [1,3,5,7]

c) 4

d) [1,3,6,10]

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** The above code returns the cumulative sum of elements in a list.

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a="hello"
b=list((x.upper(),len(x)) for x in a)
print(b)
```

a) [('H', 1), ('E', 1), ('L', 1), ('L', 1), ('O', 1)]

b) [('HELLO', 5)]

c) [('H', 5), ('E', 5), ('L', 5), ('L', 5), ('O', 5)]

d) Syntax error

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** Variable **x** iterates over each letter in string **a** hence the length of each letter is 1.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a=[1,2,3,4]
b=[sum(a[0:x+1]) for x in range(0,len(a))]
print(b)
a) 10
b) [1,3,5,7]
c) 4
d) [1,3,6,10]
```

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** The above code returns the cumulative sum of elements in a list.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a=[]*3
a[1].append(7)
print(a)
a) Syntax error
b) [[7], [7], [7]]
c) [[7], [], []]
d) [], 7, [], []
```

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The first line of the code creates multiple reference copies of sublist. Hence when 7 is appended, it gets appended to all the sublists.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
b=[2,3,4,5]
a=list(filter(lambda x:x%2,b))
print(a)
a) [2,4]
b) []
c) [3,5]
d) Invalid arguments for filter function
```

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The filter function gives value from the list **b** for which the condition is true, that is,  $x \% 2 == 1$ .

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
lst=[3,4,6,1,2]
lst[1:2]=[7,8]
```

```
print(lst)
```

- a) [3, 7, 8, 6, 1, 2]
- b) Syntax error
- c) [3,[7,8],6,1,2]
- d) [3,4,6,7,8]

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** In the piece of code, slice assignment has been implemented. The sliced list is replaced by the assigned elements in the list. Type in python shell to verify.

## Python Questions and Answers – Lists – 7

1. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a=[1,2,3]
b=a.append(4)
print(a)
print(b)
a)
[1,2,3,4]
[1,2,3,4]
b)
[1, 2, 3, 4]
None
c) Syntax error
d)
[1,2,3]
[1,2,3,4]
```

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** Append function on lists doesn't return anything. Thus the value of b is None.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a=[14,52,7]
>>>> b=a.copy()
>>> b is a
a) True
b) False
```

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** List b is just a copy of the original list. Any copy made in list b will not be reflected in list a.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a=[13,56,17]
a.append([87])
a.extend([45,67])
print(a)
a) [13, 56, 17, [87], 45, 67]
b) [13, 56, 17, 87, 45, 67]
c) [13, 56, 17, 87,[45, 67]]
d) [13, 56, 17, [87], [45, 67]]
```

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The append function simply adds its arguments to the list as it is while extend function extends its arguments and later appends it.

4. What is the output of the following piece of code?

```
a=list((45,)*4)
print((45)*4)
print(a)
a)
180
[(45),(45),(45),(45)]
b)
(45,45,45,45)
[45,45,45,45]
c)
180
[45,45,45,45]
d) Syntax error
```

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** (45) is an int while (45,) is a tuple of one element. Thus when a tuple is multiplied, it created references of itself which is later converted to a list.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
lst=[[1,2],[3,4]]
print(sum(lst,[]))
a) [[3],[7]]
b) [1,2,3,4]
c) Error
d) [10]
```

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The above piece of code is used for flattening lists.

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
word1="Apple"
word2="Apple"
list1=[1,2,3]
list2=[1,2,3]
print(word1 is word2)
print(list1 is list2)
a)
True
True
b)
False
True
c)
False
False
d)
```

True  
False

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** In the above case, both the lists are equivalent but not identical as they have different objects.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def unpack(a,b,c,d):
```

```
 print(a+d)
```

```
x = [1,2,3,4]
```

```
unpack(*x)
```

a) Error

b) [1,4]

c) [5]

d) 5

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** `unpack(*x)` unpacks the list into the separate variables. Now, `a=1` and `d=4`. Thus 5 gets printed.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
places = ['Bangalore', 'Mumbai', 'Delhi']
```

```
<br class="blank" />places1 = places
```

```
places2 = places[:]
```

```
<br class="blank" />places1[1]="Pune"
```

```
places2[2]="Hyderabad"
```

```
print(places)
```

a) ['Bangalore', 'Pune', 'Hyderabad']

b) ['Bangalore', 'Pune', 'Delhi']

c) ['Bangalore', 'Mumbai', 'Delhi']

d) ['Bangalore', 'Mumbai', 'Hyderabad']

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** `places1` is an alias of the list `places`. Hence, any change made to `places1` is reflected in `places`. `places2` is a copy of the list `places`. Thus, any change made to `places2` isn't reflected in `places`.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x=[[1],[2]]
```

```
print(" ".join(list(map(str,x))))
```

a) [1] [2]

b) [49] [50]

c) Syntax error

d) [[1]] [[2]]

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** The elements 1 and 2 are first put into separate lists and then combined with a space in between using the join attribute.

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a=165
b=sum(list(map(int,str(a))))
print(b)
a) 561
b) 5
c) 12
d) Syntax error
```

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** First, map converts the number to string and then places the individual digits in a list. Then, sum finds the sum of the digits in the list. The code basically finds the sum of digits in the number.

11. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a= [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
for i in range(1, 5):
 a[i-1] = a[i]
for i in range(0, 5):
 print(a[i],end = " ")
a) 5 5 1 2 3
b) 5 1 2 3 4
c) 2 3 4 5 1
d) 2 3 4 5 5
```

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** The items having indexes from 1 to 4 are shifted forward by one index due to the first for-loop and the item of index four is printed again because of the second for-loop.

12. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def change(var, lst):
 var = 1
 lst[0] = 44
k = 3
a = [1, 2, 3]
change(k, a)
print(k)
print(a)
a)
3
[44, 2, 3]
b)
```

1  
[1,2,3]  
c)  
3  
[1,2,3]  
d)  
1  
[44,2,3]

**Answer: a**

**Explanation:** A list is mutable, hence it's value changes after function call. However, integer isn't mutable. Thus its value doesn't change.

13. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a = [1, 5, 7, 9, 9, 1]
<br class="blank" />b=a[0]
<br class="blank" />x= 0
for x in range(1, len(a)):
 if a[x] > b:
 b = a[x]
 b= x
print(b)
```

- a) 5
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 0

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The above piece of code basically prints the index of the largest element in the list.

14. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a=["Apple","Ball","Cobra"]
<br class="blank" />a.sort(key=len)
print(a)
```

- a) ['Apple', 'Ball', 'Cobra']
- b) ['Ball', 'Apple', 'Cobra']
- c) ['Cobra', 'Apple', 'Ball']
- d) Invalid syntax for sort()

**Answer: b**

**Explanation:** The syntax isn't invalid and the list is sorted according to the length of the strings in the list since key is given as len.

15. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
num = ['One', 'Two', 'Three']
for i, x in enumerate(num):
```



```
print('{}: {}'.format(i, x),end=" ")
```

- a) 1: 2: 3:
- b) Exception is thrown
- c) One Two Three
- d) 0: One 1: Two 2: Three

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** `enumerate(iterator,start=0)` is a built-in function which returns `(0,lst[0]),(1,lst[1])` and so on where `lst` is a list(iterator).

## Python Questions and Answers – Tuples – 1

1. Which of the following is a Python tuple?

- a) [1, 2, 3]
- b) (1, 2, 3)
- c) {1, 2, 3}
- d) {}

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Tuples are represented with round brackets.**

2. Suppose t = (1, 2, 4, 3), which of the following is incorrect?

- a) print(t[3])
- b) t[3] = 45
- c) print(max(t))
- d) print(len(t))

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Values cannot be modified in the case of tuple, that is, tuple is immutable.**

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. >>>t=(1,2,4,3)
- 2. >>>t[1:3]

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

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Slicing in tuples takes place just as it does in strings.**

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. >>>t=(1,2,4,3)
- 2. >>>t[1:-1]

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

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Slicing in tuples takes place just as it does in strings.**

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. >>>t = (1, 2, 4, 3, 8, 9)
- 2. >>>[t[i] for i in range(0, len(t), 2)]

- a) [2, 3, 9]
- b) [1, 2, 4, 3, 8, 9]

- c) [1, 4, 8]
- d) (1, 4, 8)

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`
- 2. `d["john"]`

- a) 40
- b) 45
- c) "john"
- d) "peter"

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.**

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. `>>>t = (1, 2)`
- 2. `>>>2 * t`

- a) (1, 2, 1, 2)
- b) [1, 2, 1, 2]
- c) (1, 1, 2, 2)
- d) [1, 1, 2, 2]

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: \* operator concatenates tuple.**

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. `>>>t1 = (1, 2, 4, 3)`
- 2. `>>>t2 = (1, 2, 3, 4)`
- 3. `>>>t1 < t2`

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Error
- d) None

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: Elements are compared one by one in this case.**

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. `>>>my_tuple = (1, 2, 3, 4)`
- 2. `>>>my_tuple.append( (5, 6, 7) )`
- 3. `>>>print len(my_tuple)`

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 5

d) Error

**Answer: d**

**Explanation:** Tuples are immutable and don't have an append method. An exception is thrown in this case.

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
2. numberGames = {}
3. numberGames[(1,2,4)] = 8
4. numberGames[(4,2,1)] = 10
5. numberGames[(1,2)] = 12
6. sum = 0
7. for k in numberGames:
8. sum += numberGames[k]
9. print len(numberGames) + sum
```

- a) 30
- b) 24
- c) 33
- d) 12

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** Tuples can be used for keys into dictionary. The tuples can have mixed length and the order of the items in the tuple is considered when comparing the equality of the keys.

## Python Questions and Answers – Tuples – 2

1. What is the data type of (1)?

- a) Tuple
- b) Integer
- c) List
- d) Both tuple and integer

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: A tuple of one element must be created as (1,).**

2. If a=(1,2,3,4), a[1:-1] is \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Error, tuple slicing doesn't exist
- b) [2,3]
- c) (2,3,4)
- d) (2,3)

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: Tuple slicing exists and a[1:-1] returns (2,3).**

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a=(1,2,(4,5))
```

```
>>> b=(1,2,(3,4))
```

```
>>> a<b
```

- a) False
- b) True
- c) Error, < operator is not valid for tuples
- d) Error, < operator is valid for tuples but not if there are sub-tuples

**Answer: a**

**Explanation: Since the first element in the sub-tuple of a is larger than the first element in the subtuple of b, False is printed.**

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a=("Check")*3
```

```
>>> a
```

- a) ('Check','Check','Check')
- b) \* Operator not valid for tuples
- c) ('CheckCheckCheck')
- d) Syntax error

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: Here ("Check") is a string not a tuple because there is no comma after the element.**

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a=(1,2,3,4)
```

```
>>> del(a[2])
```

- a) Now, a=(1,2,4)
- b) Now, a=(1,3,4)
- c) Now a=(3,4)
- d) Error as tuple is immutable

**Answer: d**

**Explanation: 'tuple' object doesn't support item deletion.**

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a=(2,3,4)
```

```
>>> sum(a,3)
```

- a) Too many arguments for sum() method
- b) The method sum() doesn't exist for tuples
- c) 12
- d) 9

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: In the above case, 3 is the starting value to which the sum of the tuple is added to.**

7. Is the following Python code valid?

```
>>> a=(1,2,3,4)
```

```
>>> del a
```

- a) No because tuple is immutable
- b) Yes, first element in the tuple is deleted
- c) Yes, the entire tuple is deleted
- d) No, invalid syntax for del method

**Answer: c**

**Explanation: The command del a deletes the entire tuple.**

8. What type of data is: a=[(1,1),(2,4),(3,9)]?

- a) Array of tuples
- b) List of tuples
- c) Tuples of lists
- d) Invalid type

**Answer: b**

**Explanation: The variable a has tuples enclosed in a list making it a list of tuples.**

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a=(0,1,2,3,4)
```

```
>>> b=slice(0,2)
```

```
>>> a[b]
```

- a) Invalid syntax for slicing
- b) [0,2]

- c) (0,1)
- d) (0,2)

**Answer: c**

**Explanation:** The method illustrated in the above piece of code is that of naming of slices.

10. Is the following Python code valid?

- ```
>>> a=(1,2,3)
>>> b=('A','B','C')
>>> c=tuple(zip(a,b))
```
- a) Yes, c will be ((1, 'A'), (2, 'B'), (3, 'C'))
 - b) Yes, c will be ((1,2,3),('A','B','C'))
 - c) No because tuples are immutable
 - d) No because the syntax for zip function isn't valid

Answer: a

Explanation: Zip function combines individual elements of two iterables into tuples. Execute in Python shell to verify.

Python Questions and Answers – Tuples-3

1. Is the following Python code valid?

```
>>> a,b,c=1,2,3
```

```
>>> a,b,c
```

- a) Yes, [1,2,3] is printed
- b) No, invalid syntax
- c) Yes, (1,2,3) is printed
- d) 1 is printed

Answer: c

Explanation: A tuple needn't be enclosed in parenthesis.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a = ('check',)
```

```
n = 2
```

```
for i in range(int(n)):
```

```
    a = (a,)
```

```
    print(a)
```

- a) Error, tuples are immutable
- b)
(('check',),)
- c) (('check',)'check',)
- d)
(('check',)'check',)
(((('check',)'check',)'check',)

Answer: b

Explanation: The loop runs two times and each time the loop runs an extra parenthesis along with a comma is added to the tuple (as a=(a')).

3. Is the following Python code valid?

```
>>> a,b=1,2,3
```

- a) Yes, this is an example of tuple unpacking. a=1 and b=2
- b) Yes, this is an example of tuple unpacking. a=(1,2) and b=3
- c) No, too many values to unpack
- d) Yes, this is an example of tuple unpacking. a=1 and b=(2,3)

Answer: c

Explanation: For unpacking to happen, the number of values of the right hand side must be equal to the number of variables on the left hand side.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a=(1,2)
```

```
>>> b=(3,4)
```

```
>>> c=a+b
```



```
>>> c
a) (4,6)
b) (1,2,3,4)
c) Error as tuples are immutable
d) None
```

Answer: b

Explanation: In the above piece of code, the values of the tuples aren't being changed. Both the tuples are simply concatenated.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a,b=6,7
>>> a,b=b,a
>>> a,b
a) (6,7)
b) Invalid syntax
c) (7,6)
d) Nothing is printed
```

Answer: c

Explanation: The above piece of code illustrates the unpacking of variables.

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> import collections
>>> a=collections.namedtuple('a',['i','j'])
>>> obj=a(i=4,j=7)
>>> obj
a) a(i=4, j=7)
b) obj(i=4, j=7)
c) (4,7)
d) An exception is thrown
```

Answer: a

Explanation: The above piece of code illustrates the concept of named tuples.

7. Tuples can't be made keys of a dictionary.

a) True
b) False

Answer: b

Explanation: Tuples can be made keys of a dictionary because they are hashable.

8. Is the following Python code valid?

```
>>> a=2,3,4,5
>>> a
a) Yes, 2 is printed
b) Yes, [2,3,4,5] is printed
```

- c) No, too many values to unpack
- d) Yes, (2,3,4,5) is printed

Answer: d

Explanation: A tuple needn't be enclosed in parenthesis.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a=(2,3,1,5)
>>> a.sort()
>>> a
```

- a) (1,2,3,5)
- b) (2,3,1,5)
- c) None
- d) Error, tuple has no attribute sort

Answer: d

Explanation: A tuple is immutable thus it doesn't have a sort attribute.

10. Is the following Python code valid?

```
>>> a=(1,2,3)
>>> b=a.update(4,)
```

- a) Yes, a=(1,2,3,4) and b=(1,2,3,4)
- b) Yes, a=(1,2,3) and b=(1,2,3,4)
- c) No because tuples are immutable
- d) No because wrong syntax for update() method

Answer: c

Explanation: Tuple doesn't have any update() attribute because it is immutable.

11. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a=[(2,4),(1,2),(3,9)]
>>> a.sort()
>>> a
```

- a) [(1, 2), (2, 4), (3, 9)]
- b) [(2,4),(1,2),(3,9)]
- c) Error because tuples are immutable
- d) Error, tuple has no sort attribute

Answer: a

Explanation: A list of tuples is a list itself. Hence items of a list can be sorted.

Python Questions and Answers – Dictionary – 1

1. Which of the following statements create a dictionary?

- a) `d = {}`
- b) `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`
- c) `d = {40:"john", 45:"peter"}`
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: Dictionaries are created by specifying keys and values.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

1. `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`

- a) "john", 40, 45, and "peter"
- b) "john" and "peter"
- c) 40 and 45
- d) `d = (40:"john", 45:"peter")`

Answer: b

Explanation: Dictionaries appear in the form of keys and values.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

1. `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`

2. `"john" in d`

- a) True
- b) False
- c) None
- d) Error

Answer: a

Explanation: In can be used to check if the key is in dictionary.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

1. `d1 = {"john":40, "peter":45}`

2. `d2 = {"john":466, "peter":45}`

3. `d1 == d2`

- a) True
- b) False
- c) None
- d) Error

Answer: b

Explanation: If d2 was initialized as `d2 = d1` the answer would be true.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

1. `d1 = {"john":40, "peter":45}`

2. `d2 = {"john":466, "peter":45}`

3. `d1 > d2`

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Error
- d) None

Answer: c

Explanation: Arithmetic > operator cannot be used with dictionaries.

6. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

1. `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`
2. `d["john"]`

- a) 40
- b) 45
- c) "john"
- d) "peter"

Answer: a

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

7. Suppose `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`, to delete the entry for "john" what command do we use?

- a) `d.delete("john":40)`
- b) `d.delete("john")`
- c) `del d["john"]`
- d) `del d("john":40)`

Answer: c

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

8. Suppose `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`. To obtain the number of entries in dictionary which command do we use?

- a) `d.size()`
- b) `len(d)`
- c) `size(d)`
- d) `d.len()`

Answer: b

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

1. `d = {"john":40, "peter":45}`
2. `print(list(d.keys()))`

- a) `["john", "peter"]`
- b) `["john":40, "peter":45]`
- c) `("john", "peter")`

d) ("john":40, "peter":45)

Answer: a

Explanation: The output of the code shown above is a list containing only keys of the dictionary d, in the form of a list.

10. Suppose d = {"john":40, "peter":45}, what happens when we try to retrieve a value using the expression d["susan"]?

- a) Since "susan" is not a value in the set, Python raises a KeyError exception
- b) It is executed fine and no exception is raised, and it returns None
- c) Since "susan" is not a key in the set, Python raises a KeyError exception
- d) Since "susan" is not a key in the set, Python raises a syntax error

Answer: c

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

Python Questions and Answers – Dictionary – 2

1. Which of these about a dictionary is false?

- a) The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys
- b) The keys of a dictionary can be accessed using values
- c) Dictionaries aren't ordered
- d) Dictionaries are mutable

Answer: b

Explanation: The values of a dictionary can be accessed using keys but the keys of a dictionary can't be accessed using values.

2. Which of the following is not a declaration of the dictionary?

- a) {1: 'A', 2: 'B'}
- b) dict([[1,"A"],[2,"B"]])
- c) {1,"A",2"B"}
- d) { }

Answer: c

Explanation: Option c is a set, not a dictionary.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}  
for i,j in a.items():  
    print(i,j,end=" ")
```

- a) 1 A 2 B 3 C
- b) 1 2 3
- c) A B C
- d) 1:"A" 2:"B" 3:"C"

Answer: a

Explanation: In the above code, variables i and j iterate over the keys and values of the dictionary respectively.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}  
print(a.get(1,4))
```

- a) 1
- b) A
- c) 4
- d) Invalid syntax for get method

Answer: b

Explanation: The get() method returns the value of the key if the key is present in the dictionary and the default value(second parameter) if the key isn't present in the dictionary.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}  
print(a.get(5,4))  
a) Error, invalid syntax  
b) A  
c) 5  
d) 4
```

Answer: d

Explanation: The `get()` method returns the default value(second parameter) if the key isn't present in the dictionary.

6. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}  
print(a.setdefault(3))  
a) {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C'}  
b) C  
c) {1: 3, 2: 3, 3: 3}  
d) No method called setdefault() exists for dictionary
```

Answer: b

Explanation: `setdefault()` is similar to `get()` but will set `dict[key]=default` if key is not already in the dictionary.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}  
a.setdefault(4,"D")  
print(a)  
a) {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C', 4: 'D'}  
b) None  
c) Error  
d) [1,3,6,10]
```

Answer: a

Explanation: `setdefault()` will set `dict[key]=default` if key is not already in the dictionary.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}  
b={4:"D",5:"E"}  
a.update(b)  
print(a)  
a) {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C'}  
b) Method update() doesn't exist for dictionaries  
c) {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C', 4: 'D', 5: 'E'}  
d) {4: 'D', 5: 'E'}
```

Answer: c

Explanation: update() method adds dictionary b's key-value pairs to dictionary a.
Execute in python shell to verify.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}
```

```
b=a.copy()
```

```
b[2]="D"
```

```
print(a)
```

a) Error, copy() method doesn't exist for dictionaries

b) {1: 'A', 2: 'B', 3: 'C'}

c) {1: 'A', 2: 'D', 3: 'C'}

d) "None" is printed

Answer: b

Explanation: Changes made in the copy of the dictionary isn't reflected in the original one.

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}
```

```
a.clear()
```

```
print(a)
```

a) None

b) { None:None, None:None, None:None }

c) {1:None, 2:None, 3:None }

d) { }

Answer: d

Explanation: The clear() method clears all the key-value pairs in the dictionary.

11. Which of the following isn't true about dictionary keys?

a) More than one key isn't allowed

b) Keys must be immutable

c) Keys must be integers

d) When duplicate keys encountered, the last assignment wins

Answer: c

Explanation: Keys of a dictionary may be any data type that is immutable.

12. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a={1:5,2:3,3:4}
```

```
a.pop(3)
```

```
print(a)
```

a) {1: 5}

b) {1: 5, 2: 3}

c) Error, syntax error for pop() method

d) {1: 5, 3: 4}

Answer: b

Explanation: pop() method removes the key-value pair for the key mentioned in the pop() method.

13. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a={1:5,2:3,3:4}
print(a.pop(4,9))
```

- a) 9
- b) 3
- c) Too many arguments for pop() method
- d) 4

Answer: a

Explanation: pop() method returns the value when the key is passed as an argument and otherwise returns the default value(second argument) if the key isn't present in the dictionary.

14. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}
for i in a:
    print(i,end=" ")
```

- a) 1 2 3
- b) 'A' 'B' 'C'
- c) 1 'A' 2 'B' 3 'C'
- d) Error, it should be: for i in a.items():

Answer: a

Explanation: The variable i iterates over the keys of the dictionary and hence the keys are printed.

15. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}
>>> a.items()
```

- a) Syntax error
- b) dict_items([('A'), ('B'), ('C')])
- c) dict_items([(1,2,3)])
- d) dict_items([(1, 'A'), (2, 'B'), (3, 'C')])

Answer: d

Explanation: The method items() returns list of tuples with each tuple having a key-value pair.

Python Questions and Answers – Dictionary – 3

1. Which of the statements about dictionary values is false?

- a) More than one key can have the same value
- b) The values of the dictionary can be accessed as dict[key]
- c) Values of a dictionary must be unique
- d) Values of a dictionary can be a mixture of letters and numbers

Answer: c

Explanation: More than one key can have the same value.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
>>> a={1:"A",2:"B",3:"C"}
>>> del a
```

- a) method del doesn't exist for the dictionary
- b) del deletes the values in the dictionary
- c) del deletes the entire dictionary
- d) del deletes the keys in the dictionary

Answer: c

Explanation: del deletes the entire dictionary and any further attempt to access it will throw an error.

3. If a is a dictionary with some key-value pairs, what does a.popitem() do?

- a) Removes an arbitrary element
- b) Removes all the key-value pairs
- c) Removes the key-value pair for the key given as an argument
- d) Invalid method for dictionary

Answer: a

Explanation: The method popitem() removes a random key-value pair.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
total={ }
def insert(items):
    if items in total:
        total[items] += 1
    else:
        total[items] = 1
insert('Apple')
insert('Ball')
insert('Apple')
print (len(total))
```

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

d) 0

Answer: c

Explanation: The insert() function counts the number of occurrences of the item being inserted into the dictionary. There are only 2 keys present since the key 'Apple' is repeated. Thus, the length of the dictionary is 2.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
a = {}  
a[1] = 1  
a['1'] = 2  
a[1]=a[1]+1  
count = 0  
for i in a:  
    count += a[i]  
print(count)
```

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 4
- d) Error, the keys can't be a mixture of letters and numbers

Answer: c

Explanation: The above piece of code basically finds the sum of the values of keys.

6. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
numbers = {}  
letters = {}  
comb = {}  
numbers[1] = 56  
numbers[3] = 7  
letters[4] = 'B'  
comb['Numbers'] = numbers  
comb['Letters'] = letters  
print(comb)
```

- a) Error, dictionary in a dictionary can't exist
- b) 'Numbers': {1: 56, 3: 7}
- c) {'Numbers': {1: 56}, 'Letters': {4: 'B'}}
- d) {'Numbers': {1: 56, 3: 7}, 'Letters': {4: 'B'}}

Answer: d

Explanation: Dictionary in a dictionary can exist.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
test = {1:'A', 2:'B', 3:'C'}  
test = {}  
print(len(test))
```

- a) 0
- b) None
- c) 3
- d) An exception is thrown

Answer: a

Explanation: In the second line of code, the dictionary becomes an empty dictionary. Thus, length=0.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
test = {1:'A', 2:'B', 3:'C'}  
del test[1]  
test[1] = 'D'  
del test[2]  
print(len(test))
```

- a) 0
- b) 2
- c) Error as the key-value pair of 1:'A' is already deleted
- d) 1

Answer: b

Explanation: After the key-value pair of 1:'A' is deleted, the key-value pair of 1:'D' is added.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
a = { }  
a[1] = 1  
a['1'] = 2  
a[1.0]=4  
count = 0  
for i in a:  
    count += a[i]  
print(count)
```

- a) An exception is thrown
- b) 3
- c) 6
- d) 2

Answer: c

Explanation: The value of key 1 is 4 since 1 and 1.0 are the same. Then, the function count() gives the sum of all the values of the keys (2+4).

10. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
a={ }  
a['a']=1  
a['b']=[2,3,4]  
print(a)
```

- a) Exception is thrown
- b) {'b': [2], 'a': 1}
- c) {'b': [2], 'a': [3]}
- d) {'b': [2, 3, 4], 'a': 1}

Answer: d

Explanation: Mutable members can be used as the values of the dictionary but they cannot be used as the keys of the dictionary.

11. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
>>>import collections
>>> a=collections.Counter([1,1,2,3,3,4,4,4])
>>> a
```

- a) {1,2,3,4}
- b) Counter({4: 1, 3: 2})
- c) Counter({4: 3, 1: 2, 3: 2, 2: 1})
- d) {4: 3, 1: 2, 3: 2, 2: 1}

Answer: c

Explanation: The statement `a=collections.OrderedDict()` generates a dictionary with the number as the key and the count of times the number appears as the value.

12. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
>>>import collections
>>> b=collections.Counter([2,2,3,4,4,4])
>>> b.most_common(1)
```

- a) Counter({4: 3, 2: 2, 3: 1})
- b) {3:1}
- c) {4:3}
- d) [(4, 3)]

Answer: d

Explanation: The `most_common()` method returns the n number key-value pairs where the value is the most recurring.

13. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
>>>import collections
>>> b=collections.Counter([2,2,3,4,4,4])
>>> b.most_common(1)
```

- a) Counter({4: 3, 2: 2, 3: 1})
- b) {3:1}
- c) {4:3}
- d) [(4, 3)]

Answer: d

Explanation: The `most_common()` method returns the n number key-value pairs where the value is the most recurring.

14. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
>>> import collections
>>> a=collections.Counter([2,2,3,3,3,4])
>>> b=collections.Counter([2,2,3,4,4])
>>> a|b
a) Counter({3: 3, 2: 2, 4: 2})
b) Counter({2: 2, 3: 1, 4: 1})
c) Counter({3: 2})
d) Counter({4: 1})
```

Answer: a

Explanation: `a|b` returns the pair of keys and the highest recurring value.

15. What will be the output of the following Python code snippet?

```
>>> import collections
>>> a=collections.Counter([3,3,4,5])
>>> b=collections.Counter([3,4,4,5,5,5])
>>> a&b
a) Counter({3: 12, 4: 1, 5: 1})
b) Counter({3: 1, 4: 1, 5: 1})
c) Counter({4: 2})
d) Counter({5: 1})
```

Answer: b

Explanation: `a&b` returns the pair of keys and the lowest recurring value.

Python Questions and Answers – Dictionary – 4

1. The following Python code is invalid.

```
class demo(dict):  
    def __test__(self,key):  
        return []  
a = demo()  
a['test'] = 7  
print(a)  
a) True  
b) False
```

Answer: b

Explanation: The output of the code is: {'test':7}.

2. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
count={ }  
count[(1,2,4)] = 5  
count[(4,2,1)] = 7  
count[(1,2)] = 6  
count[(4,2,1)] = 2  
tot = 0  
for i in count:  
    tot=tot+count[i]  
print(len(count)+tot)  
a) 25  
b) 17  
c) 16  
d) Tuples can't be made keys of a dictionary
```

Answer: c

Explanation: Tuples can be made keys of a dictionary. Length of the dictionary is 3 as the value of the key (4,2,1) is modified to 2. The value of the variable tot is 5+6+2=13.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a={ }  
a[2]=1  
a[1]=[2,3,4]  
print(a[1][1])  
a) [2,3,4]  
b) 3  
c) 2  
d) An exception is thrown
```

Answer: b

Explanation: Now, a={1:[2,3,4],2:1} . a[1][1] refers to second element having key 1.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a={'B':5,'A':9,'C':7}
```

```
>>> sorted(a)
```

a) ['A','B','C']

b) ['B','C','A']

c) [5,7,9]

d) [9,5,7]

Answer: a

Explanation: Return a new sorted list of keys in the dictionary.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a={i: i*i for i in range(6)}
```

```
>>> a
```

a) Dictionary comprehension doesn't exist

b) {0: 0, 1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25, 6:36}

c) {0: 0, 1: 1, 4: 4, 9: 9, 16: 16, 25: 25}

d) {0: 0, 1: 1, 2: 4, 3: 9, 4: 16, 5: 25}

Answer: d

Explanation: Dictionary comprehension is implemented in the above piece of code.

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a={ }
```

```
>>> a.fromkeys([1,2,3],"check")
```

a) Syntax error

b) {1:"check",2:"check",3:"check"}

c) "check"

d) {1:None,2:None,3:None}

Answer: b

Explanation: The dictionary takes values of keys from the list and initializes it to the default value (value given in the second parameter). Execute in Python shell to verify.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> b={ }
```

```
>>> all(b)
```

a) { }

b) False

c) True

d) An exception is thrown

Answer: c

Explanation: Function all() returns True if all keys of the dictionary are true or if the dictionary is empty.

8. If b is a dictionary, what does any(b) do?
- a) Returns True if any key of the dictionary is true
 - b) Returns False if dictionary is empty
 - c) Returns True if all keys of the dictionary are true
 - d) Method any() doesn't exist for dictionary

Answer: a

Explanation: Method any() returns True if any key of the dictionary is true and False if the dictionary is empty.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a={"a":1,"b":2,"c":3}
>>> b=dict(zip(a.values(),a.keys()))
>>> b
```

- a) {'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3}
- b) An exception is thrown
- c) {'a': 'b': 'c': }
- d) {1: 'a', 2: 'b', 3: 'c'}

Answer: d

Explanation: The above piece of code inverts the key-value pairs in the dictionary.

10. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a={i: 'A' + str(i) for i in range(5)}
>>> a
```

- a) An exception is thrown
- b) {0: 'A0', 1: 'A1', 2: 'A2', 3: 'A3', 4: 'A4'}
- c) {0: 'A', 1: 'A', 2: 'A', 3: 'A', 4: 'A'}
- d) {0: '0', 1: '1', 2: '2', 3: '3', 4: '4'}

Answer: b

Explanation: Dictionary comprehension and string concatenation is implemented in the above piece of code.

11. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> a=dict()
>>> a[1]
```

- a) An exception is thrown since the dictionary is empty
- b) ‘ ‘
- c) 1
- d) 0

Answer: a

Explanation: The values of a dictionary can be accessed through the keys only if the keys exist in the dictionary.

12. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> import collections
>>> a=dict()
>>> a=collections.defaultdict(int)
>>> a[1]
a) 1
b) 0
c) An exception is thrown
d) ‘ ‘
```

Answer: b

Explanation: The statement `a=collections.defaultdict(int)` gives the default value of 0 (since int data type is given within the parenthesis) even if the keys don't exist in the dictionary.

13. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> import collections
>>> a=dict()
>>> a=collections.defaultdict(str)
>>> a['A']
a) An exception is thrown since the dictionary is empty
b) ‘ ‘
c) ‘A’
d) 0
```

Answer: b

Explanation: The statement `a=collections.defaultdict(str)` gives the default value of ‘ ‘ even if the keys don't exist in the dictionary.

14. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> import collections
>>> b=dict()
>>> b=collections.defaultdict(lambda: 7)
>>> b[4]
a) 4
b) 0
c) An exception is thrown
d) 7
```

Answer: d

Explanation: The statement `a=collections.defaultdict(lambda: x)` gives the default value of x even if the keys don't exist in the dictionary.

15. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> import collections
>>> a=collections.OrderedDict((str(x),x) for x in range(3))
>>> a
```

- a) {'2':2, '0':0, '1':1}
- b) OrderedDict([('0', 0), ('1', 1), ('2', 2)])
- c) An exception is thrown
- d) ' '

Answer: b

Explanation: The line of code `a=collections.OrderedDict()` generates a dictionary satisfying the conditions given within the parenthesis and in an ascending order of the keys.

Python Questions and Answers – Python Modules

1. Which of these definitions correctly describes a module?

- a) Denoted by triple quotes for providing the specification of certain program elements
- b) Design and implementation of specific functionality to be incorporated into a program
- c) Defines the specification of how it is to be used
- d) Any program that reuses code

Answer: b

Explanation: The term “module” refers to the implementation of specific functionality to be incorporated into a program.

2. Which of the following is not an advantage of using modules?

- a) Provides a means of reuse of program code
- b) Provides a means of dividing up tasks
- c) Provides a means of reducing the size of the program
- d) Provides a means of testing individual parts of the program

Answer: c

Explanation: The total size of the program remains the same regardless of whether modules are used or not. Modules simply divide the program.

3. Program code making use of a given module is called a _____ of the module.

- a) Client
- b) Docstring
- c) Interface
- d) Modularity

Answer: a

Explanation: Program code making use of a given module is called the client of the module. There may be multiple clients for a module.

4. _____ is a string literal denoted by triple quotes for providing the specifications of certain program elements.

- a) Interface
- b) Modularity
- c) Client
- d) Docstring

Answer: d

Explanation: Docstring used for providing the specifications of program elements.

5. Which of the following is true about top-down design process?

- a) The details of a program design are addressed before the overall design
- b) Only the details of the program are addressed
- c) The overall design of the program is addressed before the details

d) Only the design of the program is addressed

Answer: c

Explanation: Top-down design is an approach for deriving a modular design in which the overall design.

6. In top-down design every module is broken into same number of submodules.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: b

Explanation: In top-down design every module can even be broken down into different number of submodules.

7. All modular designs are because of a top-down design process.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: b

Explanation: The details of the program can be addressed before the overall design too. Hence, all modular designs are not because of a top-down design process.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
#mod1
def change(a):
    b=[x*2 for x in a]
    print(b)
#mod2
def change(a):
    b=[x*x for x in a]
    print(b)
from mod1 import change
from mod2 import change
#main
s=[1,2,3]
change(s)
```

- a) [2,4,6]
- b) [1,4,9]
- c) [2,4,6]
[1,4,9]
- d) There is a name clash

Answer: d

Explanation: A name clash is when two different entities with the same identifier become part of the same scope. Since both the modules have the same function name, there is a name clash.

9. Which of the following isn't true about main modules?

- a) When a python file is directly executed, it is considered main module of a program
- b) Main modules may import any number of modules
- c) Special name given to main modules is: `__main__`
- d) Other main modules can import main modules

Answer: d

Explanation: Main modules are not meant to be imported into other modules.

10. Which of the following is not a valid namespace?

- a) Global namespace
- b) Public namespace
- c) Built-in namespace
- d) Local namespace

Answer: b

Explanation: During a Python program execution, there are as many as three namespaces – built-in namespace, global namespace and local namespace.

11. Which of the following is false about “import modulename” form of import?

- a) The namespace of imported module becomes part of importing module
- b) This form of import prevents name clash
- c) The namespace of imported module becomes available to importing module
- d) The identifiers in module are accessed as: `modulename.identifier`

Answer: a

Explanation: In the “import modulename” form of import, the namespace of imported module becomes available to, but not part of, the importing module.

12. Which of the following is false about “from-import” form of import?

- a) The syntax is: `from modulename import identifier`
- b) This form of import prevents name clash
- c) The namespace of imported module becomes part of importing module
- d) The identifiers in module are accessed directly as: `identifier`

Answer: b

Explanation: In the “from-import” form of import, there may be name clashes because names of the imported identifiers aren't specified along with the module name.

13. Which of the statements about modules is false?

- a) In the “from-import” form of import, identifiers beginning with two underscores are private and aren't imported
- b) `dir()` built-in function monitors the items in the namespace of the main module
- c) In the “from-import” form of import, all identifiers regardless of whether they are private or public are imported
- d) When a module is loaded, a compiled version of the module with file extension `.pyc` is

automatically produced

Answer: c

Explanation: In the “from-import” form of import, identifiers beginning with two underscores are private and aren’t imported.

14. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
from math import factorial  
print(math.factorial(5))
```

- a) 120
- b) Nothing is printed
- c) Error, method factorial doesn’t exist in math module
- d) Error, the statement should be: print(factorial(5))

Answer: d

Explanation: In the “from-import” form of import, the imported identifiers (in this case factorial()) aren’t specified along with the module name.

15. What is the order of namespaces in which Python looks for an identifier?

- a) Python first searches the global namespace, then the local namespace and finally the built-in namespace
- b) Python first searches the local namespace, then the global namespace and finally the built-in namespace
- c) Python first searches the built-in namespace, then the global namespace and finally the local namespace
- d) Python first searches the built-in namespace, then the local namespace and finally the global namespace

Answer: b

Explanation: Python first searches for the local, then the global and finally the built-in namespace.

Python Questions and Answers – Math module– 1

1. What is returned by `math.ceil(3.4)`?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 4.0
- d) 3.0

Answer: b

Explanation: The `ceil` function returns the smallest integer that is bigger than or equal to the number itself.

2. What is the value returned by `math.floor(3.4)`?

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) 4.0
- d) 3.0

Answer: a

Explanation: The `floor` function returns the biggest number that is smaller than or equal to the number itself.

3. What will be the output of `print(math.copysign(3, -1))`?

- a) 1
- b) 1.0
- c) -3
- d) -3.0

Answer: d

Explanation: The `copysign` function returns a float whose absolute value is that of the first argument and the sign is that of the second argument.

4. What is displayed on executing `print(math.fabs(-3.4))`?

- a) -3.4
- b) 3.4
- c) 3
- d) -3

Answer: b

Explanation: A negative floating point number is returned as a positive floating point number.

5. Is the output of the function `abs()` the same as that of the function `math.fabs()`?

- a) sometimes
- b) always
- c) never
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: `math.fabs()` always returns a float and does not work with complex numbers whereas the return type of `abs()` is determined by the type of value that is passed to it.

6. What is the value returned by `math.factorial(6)`?

- a) 720
- b) 6
- c) [1, 2, 3, 6]
- d) error

Answer: d

Explanation: `NameError`, `fact()` is not defined.

7. What is the value of x if `x = math.factorial(0)`?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: Factorial of 0 is 1.

8. What is `math.factorial(4.0)`?

- a) 24
- b) 1
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: The factorial of 4 is returned.

9. What will be the output of `print(math.factorial(4.5))`?

- a) 24
- b) 120
- c) error
- d) 24.0

Answer: c

Explanation: Factorial is only defined for non-negative integers.

10. What is `math.floor(0o10)`?

- a) 8
- b) 10
- c) 0
- d) 9

Answer: a

Explanation: 0o10 is 8 and floor(8) is 8.

Python Questions and Answers – Math module– 2

1. What does the function `math.frexp(x)` return?
- a) a tuple containing the mantissa and the exponent of x
 - b) a list containing the mantissa and the exponent of x
 - c) a tuple containing the mantissa of x
 - d) a list containing the exponent of x

Answer: a

Explanation: It returns a tuple with two elements. The first element is the mantissa and the second element is the exponent.

2. What is the result of `math.fsum([.1 for i in range(20)])`?
- a) 2.0
 - b) 20
 - c) 2
 - d) 2.000000000000000004

Answer: a

Explanation: The function `fsum` returns an accurate floating point sum of the elements of its argument.

3. What is the result of `sum([.1 for i in range(20)])`?
- a) 2.0
 - b) 20
 - c) 2
 - d) 2.000000000000000004

Answer: d

Explanation: There is some loss of accuracy when we use `sum` with floating point numbers. Hence the function `fsum` is preferable.

4. What is returned by `math.isfinite(float('inf'))`?
- a) True
 - b) False
 - c) None
 - d) error

Answer: b

Explanation: `float('inf')` is not a finite number.

5. What is returned by `math.isfinite(float('nan'))`?
- a) True
 - b) False
 - c) None
 - d) error

Answer: b

Explanation: float('nan') is not a finite number.

6. What is x if `x = math.isfinite(float('0.0'))`?

- a) True
- b) False
- c) None
- d) error

Answer: a

Explanation: float('0.0') is a finite number.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
>>> -float('inf') + float('inf')
```

- a) inf
- b) nan
- c) 0
- d) 0.0

Answer: b

Explanation: The result of float('inf')-float('inf') is undefined.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
print(math.isinf(float('-inf')))
```

- a) error, the minus sign shouldn't have been inside the brackets
- b) error, there is no function called isinf
- c) True
- d) False

Answer: c

Explanation: -float('inf') is the same as float('-inf').

9. What is the value of x if `x = math.ldexp(0.5, 1)`?

- a) 1
- b) 2.0
- c) 0.5
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: The value returned by ldexp(x, y) is $x * (2 ** y)$. In the current case x is 1.0.

10. What is returned by `math.modf(1.0)`?

- a) (0.0, 1.0)
- b) (1.0, 0.0)
- c) (0.5, 1)

d) (0.5, 1.0)

Answer: a

Explanation: The first element is the fractional part and the second element is the integral part of the argument.

Python Questions and Answers – Math module– 3

1. What is the result of `math.trunc(3.1)`?
- a) 3.0
 - b) 3
 - c) 0.1
 - d) 1

Answer: b

Explanation: The integral part of the floating point number is returned.

2. What is the output of `print(math.trunc('3.1'))`?
- a) 3
 - b) 3.0
 - c) error
 - d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: `TypeError`, a string does not have `__trunc__` method.

3. Which of the following is the same as `math.exp(p)`?
- a) `e ** p`
 - b) `math.e ** p`
 - c) `p ** e`
 - d) `p ** math.e`

Answer: b

Explanation: `math.e` is the constant defined in the math module.

4. What is returned by `math.expm1(p)`?
- a) `(math.e ** p) - 1`
 - b) `math.e ** (p - 1)`
 - c) error
 - d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: One is subtracted from the result of `math.exp(p)` and returned.

5. What is the default base used when `math.log(x)` is found?
- a) e
 - b) 10
 - c) 2
 - d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: The natural log of x is returned by default.

6. Which of the following aren't defined in the math module?

- a) `log2()`
- b) `log10()`
- c) `logx()`
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: `log2()` and `log10()` are defined in the math module.

7. What is returned by `int(math.pow(3, 2))`?

- a) 6
- b) 9
- c) error, third argument required
- d) error, too many arguments

Answer: b

Explanation: `math.pow(a, b)` returns `a ** b`.

8. What is output of `print(math.pow(3, 2))`?

- a) 9
- b) 9.0
- c) None
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: `math.pow()` returns a floating point number.

9. What is the value of x if `x = math.sqrt(4)`?

- a) 2
- b) 2.0
- c) (2, -2)
- d) (2.0, -2.0)

Answer: b

Explanation: The function returns one floating point number.

10. What does `math.sqrt(X, Y)` do?

- a) calculate the Xth root of Y
- b) calculate the Yth root of X
- c) error
- d) return a tuple with the square root of X and Y

Answer: c

Explanation: The function takes only one argument.

Python Question and Answers – Random module – 1

1. To include the use of functions which are present in the random library, we must use the option:

- a) import random
- b) random.h
- c) import.random
- d) random.random

Answer: a

Explanation: The command `import random` is used to import the random module, which enables us to use the functions which are present in the random library.

2. The output of the following Python code is either 1 or 2.

```
import random
random.randint(1,2)
```

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: a

Explanation: The function `random.randint(a,b)` helps us to generate an integer between 'a' and 'b', including 'a' and 'b'. In this case, since there are no integers between 1 and 2, the output will necessarily be either 1 or 2'.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
import random
random.choice(2,3,4)
```

- a) An integer other than 2, 3 and 4
- b) Either 2, 3 or 4
- c) Error
- d) 3 only

Answer: c

Explanation: The code shown above displays the incorrect syntax of the function `random.choice()`. This functions takes its numeric parameter in the form of a list. Hence the correct syntax would be: `random.choice([2,3,4])`.

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
import random
random.choice([10.4, 56.99, 76])
```

- a) Error
- b) Either 10.4, 56.99 or 76
- c) Any number other than 10.4, 56.99 and 76
- d) 56.99 only

Answer: b

Explanation: The function `random.choice(a,b,c,d)` returns a random number which is

selected from a, b, c and d. The output can be either a, b, c or d. Hence the output of the snippet of code shown above can be either 10.4, 56.99 or 76.

5. What will be the output of the following Python function (random module has already been imported)?

```
random.choice('sun')
```

- a) sun
- b) u
- c) either s, u or n
- d) error

Answer: c

Explanation: The above function works with alphabets just as it does with numbers. The output of this expression will be either s, u or n.

6. What will be the output of the following Python function, assuming that the random module has already been imported?

```
random.uniform(3,4)
```

- a) Error
- b) Either 3 or 4
- c) Any integer other than 3 and 4
- d) Any decimal value between 3 and 4

Answer: d

Explanation: This question depicts the basic difference between the functions `random.randint(a, b)` and `random.uniform(a, b)`. While `random.randint(a,b)` generates an integer between 'a' and 'b', including 'a' and 'b', the function `random.uniform(a,b)` generates a decimal value between 'a' and 'b'.

7. What will be the output of the following Python function if the random module has already been imported?

```
random.randint(3.5,7)
```

- a) Error
- b) Any integer between 3.5 and 7, including 7
- c) Any integer between 3.5 and 7, excluding 7
- d) The integer closest to the mean of 3.5 and 7

Answer: a

Explanation: The function `random.randint()` does not accept a decimal value as a parameter. Hence the function shown above will throw an error.

8. Which of the following functions helps us to randomize the items of a list?

- a) seed
- b) randomise
- c) shuffle
- d) uniform

Answer: c

Explanation: The function `shuffle`, which is included in the `random` module, helps us to randomize the items of a list. This function takes the list as a parameter.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
random.seed(3)
random.randint(1,5)
2
random.seed(3)
random.randint(1,5)
```

- a) 3
- b) 2
- c) Any integer between 1 and 5, including 1 and 5
- d) Any integer between 1 and 5, excluding 1 and 5

Answer: b

Explanation: We use the seed function when we want to use the same random number once again in our program. Hence the output of the code shown above will be 2, since 2 was generated previously following which we used the seed function.

10. What is the interval of the value generated by the function `random.random()`, assuming that the `random` module has already been imported?

- a) (0,1)
- b) (0,1]
- c) [0,1]
- d) [0,1)

Answer: d

Explanation: The function `random.random()` generates a random value in the interval [0,1), that is, including zero but excluding one.

11. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
random.randrange(0,91,5)
a) 10
b) 18
c) 79
d) 95
```

Answer: a

Explanation: The function shown above will generate an output which is a multiple of 5 and is between 0 and 91. The only option which satisfies these criteria is 10. Hence the only possible output of this function is 10.

12. Both the functions `randint` and `uniform` accept _____ parameters.

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) 3

d) 2

Answer: d

Explanation: Both of these functions, that is, `randint` and `uniform` are included in the `random` module and both of these functions accept 2 parameters. For example: `random.uniform(a,b)` where 'a' and 'b' specify the range.

13. The `randrange` function returns only an integer value.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: a

Explanation: The function `randrange` returns only an integer value. Hence this statement is true.

14. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
random.randrange(1,100,10)
```

- a) 32
- b) 67
- c) 91
- d) 80

Answer: c

Explanation: The output of this function can be any value which is a multiple of 10, plus 1. Hence a value like 11, 21, 31, 41...91 can be the output. Also, the value should necessarily be between 1 and 100. The only option which satisfies this criteria is 91.

15. What will be the output of the following Python function, assuming that the `random` library has already been included?

```
random.shuffle([1,2,24])
```

- a) Randomized list containing the same numbers in any order
- b) The same list, that is [1,2,24]
- c) A list containing any random numbers between 1 and 24
- d) Error

Answer: d

Explanation: The function shown above will result in an error because this is the incorrect syntax for the usage of the function `shuffle()`. The list should be previously declared and then passed to this function to get an output.

An example of the correct syntax:

```
>>> l=['a','b','c','d']
>>> random.shuffle(l)
>>> print(l)
```

Python Questions and Answers – Random Module – 2

1. What the does random.seed(3) return?

- a) True
- b) None
- c) 3
- d) 1

Answer: b

Explanation: The function random.seed() always returns a None.

2. Which of the following cannot be returned by random.randrange(4)?

- a) 0
- b) 3
- c) 2.3
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: Only integers can be returned.

3. Which of the following is equivalent to random.randrange(3)?

- a) range(3)
- b) random.choice(range(0, 3))
- c) random.shuffle(range(3))
- d) random.select(range(3))

Answer: b

Explanation: It returns one number from the given range.

4. The function random.randint(4) can return only one of the following values. Which?

- a) 4
- b) 3.4
- c) error
- d) 5

Answer: c

Explanation: Error, the function takes two arguments.

5. Which of the following is equivalent to random.randint(3, 6)?

- a) random.choice([3, 6])
- b) random.randrange(3, 6)
- c) 3 + random.randrange(3)
- d) 3 + random.randrange(4)

Answer: d

Explanation: random.randint(3, 6) can return any one of 3, 4, 5 and 6.

6. Which of the following will not be returned by `random.choice("1 ,")`?

- a) 1
- b) (space)
- c) ,
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: d

Explanation: Any of the characters present in the string may be returned.

7. Which of the following will never be displayed on executing `print(random.choice({0: 1, 2: 3}))`?

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) `KeyError: 1`
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: It will not print 0 but `dict[0]` i.e. 1 may be printed.

8. What does `random.shuffle(x)` do when `x = [1, 2, 3]`?

- a) error
- b) do nothing, it is a placeholder for a function that is yet to be implemented
- c) shuffle the elements of the list in-place
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: The elements of the list passed to it are shuffled in-place.

9. Which type of elements are accepted by `random.shuffle()`?

- a) strings
- b) lists
- c) tuples
- d) integers

Answer: b

Explanation: Strings and tuples are immutable and an integer has no `len()`.

10. What is the range of values that `random.random()` can return?

- a) `[0.0, 1.0]`
- b) `(0.0, 1.0]`
- c) `(0.0, 1.0)`
- d) `[0.0, 1.0)`

Answer: d

Explanation: Any number that is greater than or equal to 0.0 and lesser than 1.0 can be returned.

CHAPTER-3 WORKING WITH FUNCTIONS

1. Which of the following is the use of function in python?

- a) Functions are reusable pieces of programs
- b) Functions don't provide better modularity for your application
- c) you can't also create your own functions
- d) All of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Functions are reusable pieces of programs. They allow you to give a name to a block of statements, allowing you to run that block using the specified name anywhere in your program and any number of times.

2. Which keyword is used for function?

- a) Fun
- b) Define
- c) Def
- d) Function

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

3. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. `def sayHello():`
- 2. `print('Hello World!')`
- 3. `sayHello()`
- 4. `sayHello()`
 - a)
Hello World!
Hello World!
 - b)
'Hello World!'
'Hello World!'
 - c)
Hello
Hello
 - d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Functions are defined using the `def` keyword. After this keyword comes an identifier name for the function, followed by a pair of parentheses which may enclose some names of variables, and by the final colon that ends the line. Next follows the block of statements that are part of this function.

- 1. `def sayHello():`
- 2. `print('Hello World!')` # block belonging to the function
- 3. `# End of function #`

- 4.
5. sayHello() # call the function
6. sayHello() # call the function again

4. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. def printMax(a, b):
 2. if a > b:
 3. print(a, 'is maximum')
 4. elif a == b:
 5. print(a, 'is equal to', b)
 6. else:
 7. print(b, 'is maximum')
 8. printMax(3, 4)
- a) 3
 - b) 4
 - c) 4 is maximum
 - d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: Here, we define a function called printMax that uses two parameters called a and b. We find out the greater number using a simple if..else statement and then print the bigger number.

5. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. x = 50
 2. def func(x):
 3. print('x is', x)
 4. x = 2
 5. print('Changed local x to', x)
 6. func(x)
 7. print('x is now', x)
- a) x is now 50
 - b) x is now 2
 - c) x is now 100
 - d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: The first time that we print the value of the name x with the first line in the function's body, Python uses the value of the parameter declared in the main block, above the function definition.

Next, we assign the value 2 to x. The name x is local to our function. So, when we change the value of x in the function, the x defined in the main block remains unaffected.

With the last print function call, we display the value of x as defined in the main block, thereby confirming that it is actually unaffected by the local assignment within the previously called function.

6. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `x = 50`
 2. `def func():`
 3. `global x`
 4. `print('x is', x)`
 5. `x = 2`
 6. `print('Changed global x to', x)`
 7. `func()`
 8. `print('Value of x is', x)`
- a)
x is 50
Changed global x to 2
Value of x is 50
- b)
x is 50
Changed global x to 2
Value of x is 2
- c)
x is 50
Changed global x to 50
Value of x is 50
- d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: The global statement is used to declare that x is a global variable – hence, when we assign a value to x inside the function, that change is reflected when we use the value of x in the main block.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `def say(message, times = 1):`
 2. `print(message * times)`
 3. `say('Hello')`
 4. `say('World', 5)`
- a)
Hello
WorldWorldWorldWorldWorld
- b)
Hello
World 5
- c)
Hello
World,World,World,World,World
- d)
Hello
HelloHelloHelloHelloHello

Answer: a

Explanation: For some functions, you may want to make some parameters optional and use

default values in case the user does not want to provide values for them. This is done with the help of default argument values. You can specify default argument values for parameters by appending to the parameter name in the function definition the assignment operator (=) followed by the default value.

The function named say is used to print a string as many times as specified. If we don't supply a value, then by default, the string is printed just once. We achieve this by specifying a default argument value of 1 to the parameter times.

In the first usage of say, we supply only the string and it prints the string once. In the second usage of say, we supply both the string and an argument 5 stating that we want to say the string message 5 times.

8. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `def func(a, b=5, c=10):`
2. `print('a is', a, 'and b is', b, 'and c is', c)`
- 3.
4. `func(3, 7)`
5. `func(25, c = 24)`
6. `func(c = 50, a = 100)`
 - a)
a is 7 and b is 3 and c is 10
a is 25 and b is 5 and c is 24
a is 5 and b is 100 and c is 50
 - b)
a is 3 and b is 7 and c is 10
a is 5 and b is 25 and c is 24
a is 50 and b is 100 and c is 5
 - c)
a is 3 and b is 7 and c is 10
a is 25 and b is 5 and c is 24
a is 100 and b is 5 and c is 50
 - d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: If you have some functions with many parameters and you want to specify only some of them, then you can give values for such parameters by naming them – this is called keyword arguments – we use the name (keyword) instead of the position (which we have been using all along) to specify the arguments to the function.

The function named func has one parameter without a default argument value, followed by two parameters with default argument values.

In the first usage, `func(3, 7)`, the parameter a gets the value 3, the parameter b gets the value 7 and c gets the default value of 10.

In the second usage `func(25, c=24)`, the variable a gets the value of 25 due to the position of the argument. Then, the parameter c gets the value of 24 due to naming i.e. keyword arguments. The variable b gets the default value of 5.

In the third usage `func(c=50, a=100)`, we use keyword arguments for all specified values. Notice that we are specifying the value for parameter c before that for a even though a is defined before c in the function definition.

9. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- ```
1. def maximum(x, y):
2. if x > y:
3. return x
4. elif x == y:
5. return 'The numbers are equal'
6. else:
7. return y
8.
9. print(maximum(2, 3))
```
- a) 2
  - b) 3
  - c) The numbers are equal
  - d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

Explanation: The maximum function returns the maximum of the parameters, in this case the numbers supplied to the function. It uses a simple if..else statement to find the greater value and then returns that value.

10. Which of the following is a feature of DocString?

- a) Provide a convenient way of associating documentation with Python modules, functions, classes, and methods
- b) All functions should have a docstring
- c) Docstrings can be accessed by the `__doc__` attribute on objects
- d) All of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

Explanation: Python has a nifty feature called documentation strings, usually referred to by its shorter name docstrings. DocStrings are an important tool that you should make use of since it helps to document the program better and makes it easier to understand.

11. Which are the advantages of functions in python?

- a) Reducing duplication of code
- b) Decomposing complex problems into simpler pieces
- c) Improving clarity of the code
- d) All of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

Explanation: None.

12. What are the two main types of functions?

- a) Custom function
- b) Built-in function & User defined function
- c) User function

d) System function

**Answer: b**

Explanation: Built-in functions and user defined ones. The built-in functions are part of the Python language. Examples are: `dir()`, `len()` or `abs()`. The user defined functions are functions created with the `def` keyword.

13. Where is function defined?

- a) Module
- b) Class
- c) Another function
- d) All of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

Explanation: Functions can be defined inside a module, a class or another function.

14. What is called when a function is defined inside a class?

- a) Module
- b) Class
- c) Another function
- d) Method

**Answer: d**

Explanation: None.

15. Which of the following is the use of `id()` function in python?

- a) Id returns the identity of the object
- b) Every object doesn't have a unique id
- c) All of the mentioned
- d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: Each object in Python has a unique id. The `id()` function returns the object's id.

16. Which of the following refers to mathematical function?

- a) `sqrt`
- b) rhombus
- c) `add`
- d) rhombus

**Answer: a**

Explanation: Functions that are always available for usage, functions that are contained within external modules, which must be imported and functions defined by a programmer with the `def` keyword.

Eg: `math import sqrt`

A `sqrt()` function is imported from the `math` module.

17. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `def cube(x):`
  2.  `return x * x * x`
  3. `x = cube(3)`
  4. `print x`
- a) 9
  - b) 3
  - c) 27
  - d) 30

**Answer: c**

Explanation: A function is created to do a specific task. Often there is a result from such a task. The return keyword is used to return values from a function. A function may or may not return a value. If a function does not have a return keyword, it will send a none value.

18. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `def C2F(c):`
  2.  `return c * 9/5 + 32`
  3. `print C2F(100)`
  4. `print C2F(0)`
- a)  
212
  - b)  
32
  - c)  
314
  - d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: The code shown above is used to convert a temperature in degree celsius to fahrenheit.

19. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `def power(x, y=2):`
  2.  `r = 1`
  3.  `for i in range(y):`
  4.  `r = r * x`
  5.  `return r`
  6. `print power(3)`
  7. `print power(3, 3)`
- a)  
212
  - b)  
32

- 9
- 27
- c)
- 567
- 98
- d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

Explanation: The arguments in Python functions may have implicit values. An implicit value is used, if no value is provided. Here we created a power function. The function has one argument with an implicit value. We can call the function with one or two arguments.

20. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- ```
1. def sum(*args):
2.     """Function returns the sum
3.     of all values"""
4.     r = 0
5.     for i in args:
6.         r += i
7.     return r
8. print sum.__doc__
9. print sum(1, 2, 3)
10. print sum(1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
```
- a)
 - 6
 - 15
 - b)
 - 6
 - 100
 - c)
 - 123
 - 12345
 - d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: We use the * operator to indicate, that the function will accept arbitrary number of arguments. The sum() function will return the sum of all arguments. The first string in the function body is called the function documentation string. It is used to document the function. The string must be in triple quotes.

21. Python supports the creation of anonymous functions at runtime, using a construct called

-
- a) lambda
 - b) pi
 - c) anonymous
 - d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Python supports the creation of anonymous functions (i.e. functions that are not bound to a name) at runtime, using a construct called lambda. Lambda functions are restricted to a single expression. They can be used wherever normal functions can be used.

22. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `y = 6`
2. `z = lambda x: x * y`
3. `print z(8)`
 - a) 48
 - b) 14
 - c) 64
 - d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: The lambda keyword creates an anonymous function. The x is a parameter, that is passed to the lambda function. The parameter is followed by a colon character. The code next to the colon is the expression that is executed, when the lambda function is called. The lambda function is assigned to the z variable.

The lambda function is executed. The number 8 is passed to the anonymous function and it returns 48 as the result. Note that z is not a name for this function. It is only a variable to which the anonymous function was assigned.

23. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `lamb = lambda x: x ** 3`
2. `print(lamb(5))`
 - a) 15
 - b) 555
 - c) 125
 - d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

24. Does Lambda contains return statements?

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: b

Explanation: lambda definition does not include a return statement. it always contains an expression which is returned. Also note that we can put a lambda definition anywhere a function is expected. We don't have to assign it to a variable at all.

25. Lambda is a statement.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: b

Explanation: lambda is an anonymous function in Python. Hence this statement is false.

26. Lambda contains block of statements.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

27. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `def f(x, y, z): return x + y + z`
2. `f(2, 30, 400)`
 - a) 432
 - b) 24000
 - c) 430
 - d) No output

Answer: a

Explanation: None.

28. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `def writer():`
2. `title = 'Sir'`
3. `name = (lambda x:title + ' ' + x)`
4. `return name`
- 5.
6. `who = writer()`
7. `who('Arthur')`
 - a) Arthur Sir
 - b) Sir Arthur
 - c) Arthur
 - d) None of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: None.

29. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `L = [lambda x: x ** 2,`
2. `lambda x: x ** 3,`
3. `lambda x: x ** 4]`
- 4.
5. `for f in L:`
6. `print(f(3))`
 - a) 27
 - b) 81

343

b)

6

9

12

c)

9

27

81

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

30. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `min = (lambda x, y: x if x < y else y)`

2. `min(101*99, 102*98)`

a) 9997

b) 9999

c) 9996

d) None of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: None.

31. What is a variable defined outside a function referred to as?

a) A static variable

b) A global variable

c) A local variable

d) An automatic variable

Answer: b

Explanation: The value of a variable defined outside all function definitions is referred to as a global variable and can be used by multiple functions of the program.

32. What is a variable defined inside a function referred to as?

a) A global variable

b) A volatile variable

c) A local variable

d) An automatic variable

Answer: c

Explanation: The variable inside a function is called as local variable and the variable definition is confined only to that function.

33. What will be the output of the following Python code?


```
i=0
def change(i):
    i=i+1
    return i
change(1)
print(i)
```

a) 1
b) Nothing is displayed
c) 0
d) An exception is thrown

Answer: c

Explanation: Any change made in to an immutable data type in a function isn't reflected outside the function.

34. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def a(b):
    b = b + [5]
```

```
c = [1, 2, 3, 4]
```

```
a(c)
print(len(c))
```

- a) 4
b) 5
c) 1
d) An exception is thrown

Answer: b

Explanation: Since a list is mutable, any change made in the list in the function is reflected outside the function.

35. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a=10
b=20
def change():
```

```
    global b
    a=45
    b=56
```

```
change()
print(a)
print(b)
```

- a)
10
56
b)
45
56

- c)
- 10
- 20
- d) Syntax Error

Answer: a

Explanation: The statement “global b” allows the global value of b to be accessed and changed. Whereas the variable a is local and hence the change isn’t reflected outside the function.

36. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def change(i = 1, j = 2):
```

```
    i = i + j
```

```
    j = j + 1
```

```
    print(i, j)
```

```
change(j = 1, i = 2)
```

- a) An exception is thrown because of conflicting values
- b) 1 2
- c) 3 3
- d) 3 2

Answer: d

Explanation: The values given during function call is taken into consideration, that is, i=2 and j=1.

37. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def change(one, *two):
```

```
    print(type(two))
```

```
change(1,2,3,4)
```

- a) Integer
- b) Tuple
- c) Dictionary
- d) An exception is thrown

Answer: b

Explanation: The parameter two is a variable parameter and consists of (2,3,4). Hence the data type is tuple.

38. If a function doesn’t have a return statement, which of the following does the function return?

- a) int
- b) null
- c) None
- d) An exception is thrown without the return statement

Answer: c

Explanation: A function can exist without a return statement and returns None if the function doesn't have a return statement.

39. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def display(b, n):  
    while n > 0:  
        print(b,end="")  
        n=n-1  
display('z',3)
```

- a) zzz
- b) zz
- c) An exception is executed
- d) Infinite loop

Answer: a

Explanation: The loop runs three times and 'z' is printed each time.

40. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def find(a, **b):  
    print(type(b))  
find('letters',A='1',B='2')
```

- a) String
- b) Tuple
- c) Dictionary
- d) An exception is thrown

Answer: c

Explanation: b combines the remaining parameters into a dictionary.

41. Which of the following functions is a built-in function in python?

- a) seed()
- b) sqrt()
- c) factorial()
- d) print()

Answer: d

Explanation: The function seed is a function which is present in the random module. The functions sqrt and factorial are a part of the math module. The print function is a built-in function which prints a value directly to the system output.

42. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

```
round(4.576)
```

- a) 4.5
- b) 5
- c) 4
- d) 4.6

Answer: b

Explanation: This is a built-in function which rounds a number to give precision in decimal digits. In the above case, since the number of decimal places has not been specified, the decimal number is rounded off to a whole number. Hence the output will be 5.

43. The function `pow(x,y,z)` is evaluated as:

- a) $(x**y)**z$
- b) $(x**y) / z$
- c) $(x**y) \% z$
- d) $(x**y)*z$

Answer: c

Explanation: The built-in function `pow()` can accept two or three arguments. When it takes in two arguments, they are evaluated as $x**y$. When it takes in three arguments, they are evaluated as $(x**y)\%z$.

44. What will be the output of the following Python function?

`all([2,4,0,6])`

- a) Error
- b) True
- c) False
- d) 0

Answer: c

Explanation: The function `all` returns false if any one of the elements of the iterable is zero and true if all the elements of the iterable are non zero. Hence the output of this function will be false.

45. What will be the output of the following Python expression?

`round(4.5676,2)?`

- a) 4.5
- b) 4.6
- c) 4.57
- d) 4.56

Answer: c

Explanation: The function `round` is used to round off the given decimal number to the specified decimal places. In this case, the number should be rounded off to two decimal places. Hence the output will be 4.57.

46. What will be the output of the following Python function?

`any([2>8, 4>2, 1>2])`

- a) Error
- b) True
- c) False
- d) $4>2$

Answer: b

Explanation: The built-in function any() returns true if any or more of the elements of the iterable is true (non zero), If all the elements are zero, it returns false.

47. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
import math  
abs(math.sqrt(25))
```

- a) Error
- b) -5
- c) 5
- d) 5.0

Answer: d

Explanation: The abs() function prints the absolute value of the argument passed. For example: abs(-5)=5. Hence, in this case we get abs(5.0)=5.0.

48. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
sum(2,4,6)  
sum([1,2,3])
```

- a) Error, 6
- b) 12, Error
- c) 12, 6
- d) Error, Error

Answer: a

Explanation: The first function will result in an error because the function sum() is used to find the sum of iterable numbers. Hence the outcomes will be Error and 6 respectively.

49. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
all(3,0,4.2)
```

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Error
- d) 0

Answer: c

Explanation: The function all() returns 'True' if any one or more of the elements of the iterable are non zero. In the above case, the values are not iterable, hence an error is thrown.

50. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
min(max(False,-3,-4), 2,7)
```

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

Answer: b

Explanation: The function max() is being used to find the maximum value from among -3, -4 and false. Since false amounts to the value zero, hence we are left with min(0, 2, 7) Hence the output is 0 (false).

51. What will be the output of the following Python functions?

`chr('97')`

`chr(97)`

a)

a

Error

b)

'a'

a

c)

Error

a

d)

Error

Error

Answer: c

Explanation: The built-in function chr() returns the alphabet corresponding to the value given as an argument. This function accepts only integer type values. In the first function, we have passed a string. Hence the first function throws an error.

52. What will be the output of the following Python function?

`complex(1+2j)`

a) Error

b) 1

c) 2j

d) 1+2j

Answer: d

Explanation: The built-in function complex() returns the argument in a complex form. Hence the output of the function shown above will be 1+2j.

53. What is the output of the function complex()?

a) 0j

b) 0+0j

c) 0

d) Error

Answer: a

Explanation: The complex function returns 0j if both of the arguments are omitted, that is, if the function is in the form of complex() or complex(0), then the output will be 0j.

54. The function `divmod(a,b)`, where both 'a' and 'b' are integers is evaluated as:

- a) `(a%b, a//b)`
- b) `(a//b, a%b)`
- c) `(a//b, a*b)`
- d) `(a/b, a%b)`

Answer: b

Explanation: The function `divmod(a,b)` is evaluated as `a//b, a%b`, if both 'a' and 'b' are integers.

55. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
divmod(10.5,5)
divmod(2.4,1.2)
```

- a)
`(2.00, 0.50)`
`(2.00, 0.00)`
- b)
`(2, 0.5)`
`(2, 0)`
- c)
`(2.0, 0.5)`
`(2.0, 0.0)`
- d)
`(2, 0.5)`
`(2)`

Answer: c

Explanation: See python documentation for the function `divmod`.

56. The function `complex('2-3j')` is valid but the function `complex('2 - 3j')` is invalid.

- a) True
- b) False

Answer: a

Explanation: When converting from a string, the string must not contain any blank spaces around the + or - operator. Hence the function `complex('2 - 3j')` will result in an error.

57. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
list(enumerate([2, 3]))
```

- a) Error
- b) `[(1, 2), (2, 3)]`
- c) `[(0, 2), (1, 3)]`
- d) `[(2, 3)]`

Answer: c

Explanation: The built-in function `enumerate()` accepts an iterable as an argument. The

function shown in the above case returns containing pairs of the numbers given, starting from 0. Hence the output will be: [(0, 2), (1,3)].

58. What will be the output of the following Python functions?

```
x=3  
eval('x^2')
```

- a) Error
- b) 1
- c) 9
- d) 6

Answer: b

Explanation: The function eval is use to evaluate the expression that it takes as an argument. In the above case, the eval() function is used to perform XOR operation between 3 and 2. Hence the output is 1.

59. What will be the output of the following Python functions?

```
float('1e-003')  
float('2e+003')
```

- a)
3.00
300
- b)
0.001
2000.0
- c)
0.001
200
- d)
Error
2003

Answer: b

Explanation: The output of the first function will be 0.001 and that of the second function will be 2000.0. The first function created a floating point number up to 3 decimal places and the second function adds 3 zeros after the given number.

60. Which of the following functions does not necessarily accept only iterables as arguments?

- a) enumerate()
- b) all()
- c) chr()
- d) max()

Answer: c

Explanation: The functions enumerate(), all() and max() accept iterables as arguments

whereas the function `chr()` throws an error on receiving an iterable as an argument. Also note that the function `chr()` accepts only integer values.

61. Which of the following functions accepts only integers as arguments?

- a) `ord()`
- b) `min()`
- c) `chr()`
- d) `any()`

Answer: c

Explanation: The function `chr()` accepts only integers as arguments. The function `ord()` accepts only strings. The functions `min()` and `max()` can accept floating point as well as integer arguments.

62. Suppose there is a list such that: `l=[2,3,4]`. If we want to print this list in reverse order, which of the following methods should be used?

- a) `reverse(l)`
- b) `list(reverse(l))`
- c) `reversed(l)`
- d) `list(reversed(l))`

Answer: d

Explanation: The built-in function `reversed()` can be used to reverse the elements of a list. This function accepts only an iterable as an argument. To print the output in the form of a list, we use: `list(reversed(l))`. The output will be: `[4,3,2]`.

63. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
float(' -12345\n')
```

(Note that the number of blank spaces before the number is 5)

- 12345.0 (5 blank spaces before the number) a)
- b) -12345.0
- c) Error
- d) -12345.000000000.... (infinite decimal places)

Answer: b

Explanation: The function `float()` will remove all the blank spaces and convert the integer to a floating point number. Hence the output will be: -12345.0.

64. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
ord(65)
```

```
ord('A')
```

- a)
- A
- 65
- b)
- Error
- 65

- c)
A
Error
- d)
Error
Error

Answer: b

Explanation: The built-in function `ord()` is used to return the ASCII value of the alphabet passed to it as an argument. Hence the first function results in an error and the output of the second function is 65.

65. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
float('-infinity')  
float('inf')
```

- a)
-inf
inf
- b)
-infinity
inf
- c)
Error
Error
- d)
Error
Junk value

Answer: a

Explanation: The output of the first function will be `-inf` and that of the second function will be `inf`.

66. Which of the following functions will not result in an error when no arguments are passed to it?

- a) `min()`
- b) `divmod()`
- c) `all()`
- d) `float()`

Answer: d

Explanation: The built-in functions `min()`, `max()`, `divmod()`, `ord()`, `any()`, `all()` etc throw an error when no arguments are passed to them. However there are some built-in functions like `float()`, `complex()` etc which do not throw an error when no arguments are passed to them. The output of `float()` is 0.0.

67. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
hex(15)
```

- a) f
- b) 0xF
- c) 0Xf
- d) 0xf

Answer: d

Explanation: The function `hex()` is used to convert the given argument into its hexadecimal representation, in lower case. Hence the output of the function `hex(15)` is `0xf`.

68. Which of the following functions does not throw an error?

- a) `ord()`
- b) `ord(' ')`
- c) `ord('')`
- d) `ord('')`

Answer: b

Explanation: The function `ord()` accepts a character. Hence `ord()`, `ord('')` and `ord('')` throw errors. However the function `ord(' ')` does not throw an error because in this case, we are actually passing a blank space as an argument. The output of `ord(' ')` is 32 (ASCII value corresponding to blank space).

69. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
len(["hello",2, 4, 6])
```

- a) 4
- b) 3
- c) Error
- d) 6

Answer: a

Explanation: The function `len()` returns the length of the number of elements in the iterable. Therefore the output of the function shown above is 4.

70. What will be the output of the following Python function?

```
oct(7)  
oct('7')
```

- a)
Error
07
- b)
0o7
Error
- c)
0o7
Error
- d)
07
0o7

Answer: c

Explanation: The function oct() is used to convert its argument into octal form. This function does not accept strings. Hence the second function results in an error while the output of the first function is 0o7.

71. What is the type of each element in sys.argv?

- a) set
- b) list
- c) tuple
- d) string

Answer: d

Explanation: It is a list of strings.

72. What is the length of sys.argv?

- a) number of arguments
- b) number of arguments + 1
- c) number of arguments – 1
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: The first argument is the name of the program itself. Therefore the length of sys.argv is one more than the number arguments.

73. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def foo(k):
```

```
    k[0] = 1
```

```
q = [0]
```

```
foo(q)
```

```
print(q)
```

- a) [0]
- b) [1]
- c) [1, 0]
- d) [0, 1]

Answer: b

Explanation: Lists are passed by reference.

74. How are keyword arguments specified in the function heading?

- a) one-star followed by a valid identifier
- b) one underscore followed by a valid identifier
- c) two stars followed by a valid identifier
- d) two underscores followed by a valid identifier

Answer: c

Explanation: Refer documentation.

75. How many keyword arguments can be passed to a function in a single function call?

- a) zero
- b) one
- c) zero or more
- d) one or more

Answer: c

Explanation: Zero keyword arguments may be passed if all the arguments have default values.

76. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def foo(fname, val):  
    print(fname(val))  
foo(max, [1, 2, 3])  
foo(min, [1, 2, 3])
```

- a) 3 1
- b) 1 3
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: It is possible to pass function names as arguments to other functions.

77. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def foo():  
    return total + 1  
total = 0  
print(foo())
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: b

Explanation: It is possible to read the value of a global variable directly.

78. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def foo():  
    total += 1  
    return total  
total = 0  
print(foo())
```

- a) 0
- b) 1
- c) error
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: c

Explanation: It is not possible to change the value of a global variable without explicitly specifying it.

79. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def foo(x):  
    x = ['def', 'abc']  
    return id(x)  
q = ['abc', 'def']  
print(id(q) == foo(q))
```

- a) True
- b) False
- c) None
- d) Error

Answer: b

Explanation: A new object is created in the function.

80. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def foo(i, x=[]):  
    x.append(i)  
    return x  
for i in range(3):  
    print(foo(i))
```

- a) [0] [1] [2]
- b) [0] [0, 1] [0, 1, 2]
- c) [1] [2] [3]
- d) [1] [1, 2] [1, 2, 3]

Answer: b

Explanation: When a list is a default value, the same list will be reused.

81. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def foo(k):  
    k = [1]  
q = [0]  
foo(q)  
print(q)
```

- a) [0]
- b) [1]
- c) [1, 0]
- d) [0, 1]

Answer: a

Explanation: A new list object is created in the function and the reference is lost. This can be checked by comparing the id of k before and after k = [1].

82. How are variable length arguments specified in the function heading?

- a) one star followed by a valid identifier
- b) one underscore followed by a valid identifier
- c) two stars followed by a valid identifier
- d) two underscores followed by a valid identifier

Answer: a

Explanation: Refer documentation.

83. Which module in the python standard library parses options received from the command line?

- a) getopt
- b) os
- c) getarg
- d) main

Answer: a

Explanation: getopt parses options received from the command line.

84. What is the type of sys.argv?

- a) set
- b) list
- c) tuple
- d) string

Answer: b

Explanation: It is a list of elements.

85. What is the value stored in sys.argv[0]?

- a) null
- b) you cannot access it
- c) the program's name
- d) the first argument

Answer: c

Explanation: Refer documentation.

86. How are default arguments specified in the function heading?

- a) identifier followed by an equal to sign and the default value
- b) identifier followed by the default value within backticks (“ ”)
- c) identifier followed by the default value within square brackets ([])
- d) identifier

Answer: a

Explanation: Refer documentation.

87. How are required arguments specified in the function heading?

- a) identifier followed by an equal to sign and the default value

- b) identifier followed by the default value within backticks (“)
- c) identifier followed by the default value within square brackets ([])
- d) identifier

Answer: d

Explanation: Refer documentation.

88. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def foo(x):  
    x[0] = ['def']  
    x[1] = ['abc']  
    return id(x)  
q = ['abc', 'def']  
print(id(q) == foo(q))
```

- a) True
- b) False
- c) None
- d) Error

Answer: a

Explanation: The same object is modified in the function.

89. Where are the arguments received from the command line stored?

- a) sys.argv
- b) os.argv
- c) argv
- d) none of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: Refer documentation.

90. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def foo(i, x=[]):  
    x.append(x.append(i))  
    return x  
for i in range(3):  
    y = foo(i)  
print(y)
```

- a) [[[0]], [[0]], [1]], [[[0]], [[0]], [1]], [2]]
- b) [[0], [[0], 1], [[0], [0], 1], 2]
- c) [0, None, 1, None, 2, None]
- d) [[[0]], [[[0]], [1]], [[[0]], [[0]], [1]], [2]]

Answer: c

Explanation: append() returns None.

91. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def f1():  
    x=15  
    print(x)  
x=12  
f1()
```

- a) Error
- b) 12
- c) 15
- d) 1512

Answer: c

Explanation: In the code shown above, x=15 is a local variable whereas x=12 is a global variable. Preference is given to local variable over global variable. Hence the output of the code shown above is 15.

92. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def f1():  
    x=100  
    print(x)  
x+=1  
f1()
```

- a) Error
- b) 100
- c) 101
- d) 99

Answer: b

Explanation: The variable x is a local variable. It is first printed and then modified. Hence the output of this code is 100.

93. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def san(x):  
    print(x+1)  
x=-2  
x=4  
san(12)
```

- a) 13
- b) 10
- c) 2
- d) 5

Answer: a

Explanation: The value passed to the function san() is 12. This value is incremented by one and printed. Hence the output of the code shown above is 13.

94. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def f1():
    global x
    x+=1
    print(x)
x=12
print("x")
a) Error
b) 13
c)
13
x
d) x
```

Answer: d

Explanation: In the code shown above, the variable 'x' is declared as global within the function. Hence the output is 'x'. Had the variable 'x' been a local variable, the output would have been:

```
13
x
```

95. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def f1(x):
    global x
    x+=1
    print(x)
f1(15)
print("hello")
a) error
b) hello
c) 16
d)
16
hello
```

Answer: a

Explanation: The code shown above will result in an error because 'x' is a global variable. Had it been a local variable, the output would be: 16
hello

96. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x=12
def f1(a,b=x):
    print(a,b)
x=15
f1(4)
```

- a) Error
- b) 12 4
- c) 4 12
- d) 4 15

Answer: c

Explanation: At the time of leader processing, the value of 'x' is 12. It is not modified later. The value passed to the function f1 is 4. Hence the output of the code shown above is 4 12.

97. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def f():  
    global a  
    print(a)  
    a = "hello"  
    print(a)  
a = "world"  
f()  
print(a)
```

- a)
hello
hello
world
- b)
world
hello
hello
- c)
hello
world
world
- d)
world
hello
world

Answer: b

Explanation: Since the variable 'a' has been explicitly specified as a global variable, the value of a passed to the function is 'world'. Hence the output of this code is:

```
world  
hello  
hello
```

98. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def f1(a,b=[]):  
    b.append(a)  
    return b  
print(f1(2,[3,4]))
```

- a) [3,2,4]
- b) [2,3,4]
- c) Error
- d) [3,4,2]

Answer: d

Explanation: In the code shown above, the integer 2 is appended to the list [3,4]. Hence the output of the code is [3,4,2]. Both the variables a and b are local variables.

99. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def f(p, q, r):  
    global s  
    p = 10  
    q = 20  
    r = 30  
    s = 40  
    print(p,q,r,s)  
p,q,r,s = 1,2,3,4  
f(5,10,15)
```

- a) 1 2 3 4
- b) 5 10 15 4
- c) 10 20 30 40
- d) 5 10 15 40

Answer: c

Explanation: The above code shows a combination of local and global variables. The output of this code is: 10 20 30 40

100. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
def f(x):  
    print("outer")  
    def f1(a):  
        print("inner")  
        print(a,x)
```

- ```
f(3)
f1(1)
```
- a)  
outer  
error
  - b)  
inner  
error
  - c)  
outer  
inner
  - d) error

**Answer: a**

Explanation: The error will be caused due to the statement `f1(1)` because the function is nested. If `f1(1)` had been called inside the function, the output would have been different and there would be no error.

101. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = 5
def f1():
 global x
 x = 4
def f2(a,b):
 global x
 return a+b+x
f1()
total = f2(1,2)
print(total)
```

- a) Error
- b) 7
- c) 8
- d) 15

**Answer: b**

Explanation: In the code shown above, the variable 'x' has been declared as a global variable under both the functions `f1` and `f2`. The value returned is  $a+b+x = 1+2+4 = 7$ .

102. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x=100
def f1():
 global x
 x=90
def f2():
 global x
 x=80
print(x)
```

- a) 100
- b) 90
- c) 80
- d) Error

**Answer: a**

Explanation: The output of the code shown above is 100. This is because the variable 'x' has been declared as global within the functions `f1` and `f2`.

103. Read the following Python code carefully and point out the global variables?

```
y, z = 1, 2
def f():
 global x
```

```
x = y+z
```

- a) x
- b) y and z
- c) x, y and z
- d) Neither x, nor y, nor z

**Answer: c**

Explanation: In the code shown above, x, y and z are global variables inside the function f. y and z are global because they are not assigned in the function. x is a global variable because it is explicitly specified so in the code. Hence, x, y and z are global variables.

104. Which of the following data structures is returned by the functions `globals()` and `locals()`?

- a) list
- b) set
- c) dictionary
- d) tuple

**Answer: c**

Explanation: Both the functions, that is, `globals()` and `locals()` return value of the data structure dictionary.

105. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x=1
def cg():
 global x
 x=x+1
```

```
cg()
```

```
x
```

- a) 2
- b) 1
- c) 0
- d) Error

**Answer: a**

Explanation: Since 'x' has been declared a global variable, it can be modified very easily within the function. Hence the output is 2.

106. On assigning a value to a variable inside a function, it automatically becomes a global variable.

- a) True
- b) False

**Answer: b**

Explanation: On assigning a value to a variable inside a function, it automatically becomes a local variable. Hence the above statement is false.

107. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
e="butter"
def f(a): print(a)+e
f("bitter")
```

a) error  
b) butter  
error  
c) bitter  
error  
d) bitterbutter

**Answer: c**

Explanation: The output of the code shown above will be 'bitter', followed by an error. The error is because the operand '+' is unsupported on the types used above.

108. What happens if a local variable exists with the same name as the global variable you want to access?

- a) Error
- b) The local variable is shadowed
- c) Undefined behavior
- d) The global variable is shadowed

**Answer: d**

Explanation: If a local variable exists with the same name as the local variable that you want to access, then the global variable is shadowed. That is, preference is given to the local variable.

109. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
a=10
globals()['a']=25
print(a)
```

a) 10  
b) 25  
c) Junk value  
d) Error

**Answer: b**

Explanation: In the code shown above, the value of 'a' can be changed by using globals() function. The dictionary returned is accessed using key of the variable 'a' and modified to 25.

110. \_\_\_\_\_ returns a dictionary of the module namespace.

\_\_\_\_\_ returns a dictionary of the current namespace.

- a)  
locals()

globals()

b)

locals()

locals()

c)

globals()

locals()

d)

globals()

globals()

**Answer: c**

Explanation: The function globals() returns a dictionary of the module namespace, whereas the function locals() returns a dictionary of the current namespace.



## CHAPTER-4 – FILE HANDLING

1. To open a file c:\scores.txt for reading, we use \_\_\_\_\_
- a) infile = open("c:\scores.txt", "r")
  - b) infile = open("c:\\scores.txt", "r")
  - c) infile = open(file = "c:\scores.txt", "r")
  - d) infile = open(file = "c:\\scores.txt", "r")

**Answer: b**

Explanation: Execute help(open) to get more details.

2. To open a file c:\scores.txt for writing, we use \_\_\_\_\_
- a) outfile = open("c:\scores.txt", "w")
  - b) outfile = open("c:\\scores.txt", "w")
  - c) outfile = open(file = "c:\scores.txt", "w")
  - d) outfile = open(file = "c:\\scores.txt", "w")

**Answer: b**

Explanation: w is used to indicate that file is to be written to.

3. To open a file c:\scores.txt for appending data, we use \_\_\_\_\_
- a) outfile = open("c:\\scores.txt", "a")
  - b) outfile = open("c:\\scores.txt", "rw")
  - c) outfile = open(file = "c:\scores.txt", "w")
  - d) outfile = open(file = "c:\\scores.txt", "w")

**Answer: a**

Explanation: a is used to indicate that data is to be appended.

4. Which of the following statements are true?
- a) When you open a file for reading, if the file does not exist, an error occurs
  - b) When you open a file for writing, if the file does not exist, a new file is created
  - c) When you open a file for writing, if the file exists, the existing file is overwritten with the new file
  - d) All of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

Explanation: The program will throw an error.

5. To read two characters from a file object infile, we use \_\_\_\_\_
- a) infile.read(2)
  - b) infile.read()
  - c) infile.readline()
  - d) infile.readlines()

**Answer: a**

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

6. To read the entire remaining contents of the file as a string from a file object infile, we use \_\_\_\_\_

- a) infile.read(2)
- b) infile.read()
- c) infile.readline()
- d) infile.readlines()

**Answer: b**

Explanation: read function is used to read all the lines in a file.

7. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. f = None
  - 2. for i in range (5):
  - 3.     with open("data.txt", "w") as f:
  - 4.         if i > 2:
  - 5.             break
  - 6. print(f.closed)
- a) True
  - b) False
  - c) None
  - d) Error

**Answer: a**

Explanation: The WITH statement when used with open file guarantees that the file object is closed when the with block exits.

8. To read the next line of the file from a file object infile, we use \_\_\_\_\_

- a) infile.read(2)
- b) infile.read()
- c) infile.readline()
- d) infile.readlines()

**Answer: c**

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

9. To read the remaining lines of the file from a file object infile, we use \_\_\_\_\_

- a) infile.read(2)
- b) infile.read()
- c) infile.readline()
- d) infile.readlines()

**Answer: d**

Explanation: Execute in the shell to verify.

10. The readlines() method returns \_\_\_\_\_

- a) str

- b) a list of lines
- c) a list of single characters
- d) a list of integers

**Answer: b**

Explanation: Every line is stored in a list and returned.

11. Which are the two built-in functions to read a line of text from standard input, which by default comes from the keyboard?

- a) Raw\_input & Input
- b) Input & Scan
- c) Scan & Scanner
- d) Scanner

**Answer: a**

Explanation: Python provides two built-in functions to read a line of text from standard input, which by default comes from the keyboard. These functions are: raw\_input and input

12. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. str = raw\_input("Enter your input: ");
- 2. print "Received input is : ", str

- a)  
Enter your input: Hello Python  
Received input is : Hello Python
- b)  
Enter your input: Hello Python  
Received input is : Hello
- c)  
Enter your input: Hello Python  
Received input is : Python
- d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: The raw\_input([prompt]) function reads one line from standard input and returns it as a string. This would prompt you to enter any string and it would display same string on the screen. When I typed "Hello Python!"

13. What will be the output of the following Python code?

- 1. str = input("Enter your input: ");
- 2. print "Received input is : ", str

- a)  
Enter your input: [x\*5 for x in range(2,10,2)]  
Received input is : [x\*5 for x in range(2,10,2)]
- b)  
Enter your input: [x\*5 for x in range(2,10,2)]  
Received input is : [10, 30, 20, 40]

- c)  
Enter your input: [x\*5 for x in range(2,10,2)]  
Received input is : [10, 10, 30, 40]  
d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: None.

14. Which one of the following is not attributes of file?

- a) closed  
b) softspace  
c) rename  
d) mode

**Answer: c**

Explanation: rename is not the attribute of file rest all are files attributes.

| Attribute      | Description                                                            |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| file.closed    | Returns true if file is closed, false otherwise.                       |
| file.mode      | Returns access mode with which file was opened.                        |
| file.name      | Returns name of the file.                                              |
| file.softspace | Returns false if space explicitly required with print, true otherwise. |

15. What is the use of tell() method in python?

- a) tells you the current position within the file  
b) tells you the end position within the file  
c) tells you the file is opened or not  
d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: The tell() method tells you the current position within the file; in other words, the next read or write will occur at that many bytes from the beginning of the file.

16. What is the current syntax of rename() a file?

- a) rename(current\_file\_name, new\_file\_name)  
b) rename(new\_file\_name, current\_file\_name,)  
c) rename()(current\_file\_name, new\_file\_name))  
d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: This is the correct syntax which has shown below.

rename(current\_file\_name, new\_file\_name)

17. What is the current syntax of remove() a file?

- a) remove(file\_name)  
b) remove(new\_file\_name, current\_file\_name,)  
c) remove() , file\_name))

d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: remove(file\_name)

18. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
1. fo = open("foo.txt", "rw+")
2. print "Name of the file: ", fo.name
3.
4. # Assuming file has following 5 lines
5. # This is 1st line
6. # This is 2nd line
7. # This is 3rd line
8. # This is 4th line
9. # This is 5th line
10.
11. for index in range(5):
12. line = fo.next()
13. print "Line No %d - %s" % (index, line)
14.
15. # Close opened file
16. fo.close()
a) Compilation Error
b) Syntax Error
c) Displays Output
d) None of the mentioned
```

**Answer: c**

Explanation: It displays the output as shown below. The method next() is used when a file is used as an iterator, typically in a loop, the next() method is called repeatedly. This method returns the next input line, or raises StopIteration when EOF is hit.

Output:

Name of the file: foo.txt

Line No 0 - This is 1st line

Line No 1 - This is 2nd line

Line No 2 - This is 3rd line

Line No 3 - This is 4th line

Line No 4 - This is 5th line

19. What is the use of seek() method in files?

- a) sets the file's current position at the offset
- b) sets the file's previous position at the offset
- c) sets the file's current position within the file

d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: Sets the file's current position at the offset. The method seek() sets the file's current position at the offset.

Following is the syntax for seek() method:

fileObject.seek(offset[, whence])

Parameters

offset — This is the position of the read/write pointer within the file.

whence — This is optional and defaults to 0 which means absolute file positioning, other values are 1 which means seek relative to the current position and 2 means seek relative to the file's end.

20. What is the use of truncate() method in file?

- a) truncates the file size
- b) deletes the content of the file
- c) deletes the file size
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: The method truncate() truncates the file size. Following is the syntax for truncate() method:

fileObject.truncate( [ size ])

Parameters

size — If this optional argument is present, the file is truncated to (at most) that size.

21. Which is/are the basic I/O connections in file?

- a) Standard Input
- b) Standard Output
- c) Standard Errors
- d) All of the mentioned

**Answer: d**

Explanation: Standard input, standard output and standard error. Standard input is the data that goes to the program. The standard input comes from a keyboard. Standard output is where we print our data with the print keyword. Unless redirected, it is the terminal console. The standard error is a stream where programs write their error messages. It is usually the text terminal.

22. What will be the output of the following Python code? (If entered name is sanfoundry)

```
1. import sys
2. print 'Enter your name: ',
3. name = "
4. while True:
5. c = sys.stdin.read(1)
6. if c == '\n':
7. break
```

8. `name = name + c`  
9.  
10. `print 'Your name is:', name`  
a) sanfoundry  
b) sanfoundry, sanfoundry  
c) San  
d) None of the mentioned

Answer: a

Explanation: In order to work with standard I/O streams, we must import the sys module. The read() method reads one character from the standard input. In our example we get a prompt saying “Enter your name”. We enter our name and press enter. The enter key generates the new line character: \n.

Output:

Enter your name: sanfoundry  
Your name is: sanfoundry

23. What will be the output of the following Python code?

1. `import sys`  
2. `sys.stdout.write(' Hello\n')`  
3. `sys.stdout.write('Python\n')`  
a) Compilation Error  
b) Runtime Error  
c) Hello Python  
d)  
Hello  
Python

Answer: d

Explanation: None

Output:

Hello  
Python

24. Which of the following mode will refer to binary data?

- a) r  
b) w  
c) +  
d) b

**Answer:d**

Explanation: Mode Meaning is as explained below:

r Reading

w Writing

a Appending

b Binary data

+ Updating.

25. What is the pickling?

- a) It is used for object serialization
- b) It is used for object deserialization
- c) None of the mentioned
- d) All of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: Pickle is the standard mechanism for object serialization. Pickle uses a simple stack-based virtual machine that records the instructions used to reconstruct the object. This makes pickle vulnerable to security risks by malformed or maliciously constructed data, that may cause the deserializer to import arbitrary modules and instantiate any object.

26. What is unpickling?

- a) It is used for object serialization
- b) It is used for object deserialization
- c) None of the mentioned
- d) All of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

Explanation: We have been working with simple textual data. What if we are working with objects rather than simple text? For such situations, we can use the pickle module. This module serializes Python objects. The Python objects are converted into byte streams and written to text files. This process is called pickling. The inverse operation, reading from a file and reconstructing objects is called deserializing or unpickling.

27. What is the correct syntax of open() function?

- a) file = open(file\_name [, access\_mode][, buffering])
- b) file object = open(file\_name [, access\_mode][, buffering])
- c) file object = open(file\_name)
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

Explanation: Open() function correct syntax with the parameter details as shown below:

file object = open(file\_name [, access\_mode][, buffering])

Here is parameters' detail:

file\_name: The file\_name argument is a string value that contains the name of the file that you want to access.

access\_mode: The access\_mode determines the mode in which the file has to be opened, i.e., read, write, append, etc. A complete list of possible values is given below in the table. This is optional parameter and the default file access mode is read (r).

buffering: If the buffering value is set to 0, no buffering will take place. If the buffering value is 1, line buffering will be performed while accessing a file. If you specify the buffering value as an integer greater than 1, then buffering action will be performed with the indicated buffer size. If negative, the buffer size is the system default(default behavior).

28. What will be the output of the following Python code?



1. `fo = open("foo.txt", "wb")`
2. `print "Name of the file: ", fo.name`
3. `fo.flush()`
4. `fo.close()`
  - a) Compilation Error
  - b) Runtime Error
  - c) No Output
  - d) Flushes the file when closing them

**Answer: d**

Explanation: The method `flush()` flushes the internal buffer. Python automatically flushes the files when closing them. But you may want to flush the data before closing any file.

29. Correct syntax of `file.writelines()` is?

- a) `file.writelines(sequence)`
- b) `fileObject.writelines()`
- c) `fileObject.writelines(sequence)`
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

Explanation: The method `writelines()` writes a sequence of strings to the file. The sequence can be any iterable object producing strings, typically a list of strings. There is no return value.

Syntax

Following is the syntax for `writelines()` method:

`fileObject.writelines( sequence )`.

30. Correct syntax of `file.readlines()` is?

- a) `fileObject.readlines( sizehint )`;
- b) `fileObject.readlines()`;
- c) `fileObject.readlines(sequence)`
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: The method `readlines()` reads until EOF using `readline()` and returns a list containing the lines. If the optional `sizehint` argument is present, instead of reading up to EOF, whole lines totalling approximately `sizehint` bytes (possibly after rounding up to an internal buffer size) are read.

Syntax

Following is the syntax for `readlines()` method:

`fileObject.readlines( sizehint )`;

Parameters

`sizehint` — This is the number of bytes to be read from the file.

31. In file handling, what does this terms means “r, a”?

- a) read, append
- b) append, read

- c) write, append
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: r- reading, a-appending.

32. What is the use of “w” in file handling?

- a) Read
- b) Write
- c) Append
- d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: b**

Explanation: This opens the file for writing. It will create the file if it doesn't exist, and if it does, it will overwrite it.

`fh = open("filename_here", "w").`

33. What is the use of “a” in file handling?

- a) Read
- b) Write
- c) Append
- d) None of the mentioned

**Answer: c**

Explanation: This opens the file in appending mode. That means, it will be open for writing and everything will be written to the end of the file.

`fh=open("filename_here", "a").`

34. Which function is used to read all the characters?

- a) Read()
- b) Readcharacters()
- c) Readall()
- d) Readchar()

**Answer: a**

Explanation: The read function reads all characters `fh = open("filename", "r")`  
`content = fh.read().`

35. Which function is used to read single line from file?

- a) Readline()
- b) Readlines()
- c) Readstatement()
- d) Readfullline()

**Answer: b**

Explanation: The readline function reads a single line from the file `fh = open("filename",`

“r”)

content = fh.readline().

36. Which function is used to write all the characters?

- a) write()
- b) writecharacters()
- c) writeall()
- d) writechar()

**Answer: a**

Explanation: To write a fixed sequence of characters to a file

```
fh = open("hello.txt", "w")
```

```
write("Hello World").
```

37. Which function is used to write a list of string in a file?

- a) writeline()
- b) writelines()
- c) writestatement()
- d) writefullline()

**Answer: b**

Explanation: With the writeline function you can write a list of strings to a file

```
fh = open("hello.txt", "w")
```

```
lines_of_text = ["a line of text", "another line of text", "a third line"]
```

```
fh.writelines(lines_of_text).
```

38. Which function is used to close a file in python?

- a) Close()
- b) Stop()
- c) End()
- d) Closefile()

**Answer: a**

Explanation: f.close()to close it and free up any system resources taken up by the open file.

39. Is it possible to create a text file in python?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Machine dependent
- d) All of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: Yes we can create a file in python. Creation of file is as shown below.

```
file = open("newfile.txt", "w")
```

```
file.write("hello world in the new file\n")
```

```
file.write("and another line\n")
```

```
file.close().
```

40. Which of the following are the modes of both writing and reading in binary format in file?

- a) wb+
- b) w
- c) wb
- d) w+

**Answer: a**

Explanation: Here is the description below

“w” Opens a file for writing only. Overwrites the file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, creates a new file for writing.

“wb” Opens a file for writing only in binary format. Overwrites the file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, creates a new file for writing.

“w+” Opens a file for both writing and reading. Overwrites the existing file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, creates a new file for reading and writing.

“wb+” Opens a file for both writing and reading in binary format. Overwrites the existing file if the file exists. If the file does not exist, creates a new file for reading and writing

41. Which of the following is not a valid mode to open a file?

- a) ab
- b) rw
- c) r+
- d) w+

**Answer: b**

Explanation: Use r+, w+ or a+ to perform both read and write operations using a single file object.

42. What is the difference between r+ and w+ modes?

- a) no difference
- b) in r+ the pointer is initially placed at the beginning of the file and the pointer is at the end for w+
- c) in w+ the pointer is initially placed at the beginning of the file and the pointer is at the end for r+
- d) depends on the operating system

**Answer: b**

Explanation: none.

43. How do you get the name of a file from a file object (fp)?

- a) fp.name
- b) fp.file(name)
- c) self.\_\_name\_\_(fp)
- d) fp.\_\_name\_\_()

**Answer: a**

Explanation: name is an attribute of the file object.

44. Which of the following is not a valid attribute of a file object (fp)?

- a) fp.name
- b) fp.closed
- c) fp.mode
- d) fp.size

**Answer: d**

Explanation: fp.size has not been implemented.

45. How do you close a file object (fp)?

- a) close(fp)
- b) fclose(fp)
- c) fp.close()
- d) fp.\_\_close\_\_()

**Answer: c**

Explanation: close() is a method of the file object.

46. How do you get the current position within the file?

- a) fp.seek()
- b) fp.tell()
- c) fp.loc
- d) fp.pos

**Answer: b**

Explanation: It gives the current position as an offset from the start of file.

47. How do you rename a file?

- a) fp.name = 'new\_name.txt'
- b) os.rename(existing\_name, new\_name)
- c) os.rename(fp, new\_name)
- d) os.set\_name(existing\_name, new\_name)

**Answer: b**

Explanation: os.rename() is used to rename files.

48. How do you delete a file?

- a) del(fp)
- b) fp.delete()
- c) os.remove('file')
- d) os.delete('file')

**Answer: c**

Explanation: os.remove() is used to delete files.

49. How do you change the file position to an offset value from the start?

- a) fp.seek(offset, 0)

- b) `fp.seek(offset, 1)`
- c) `fp.seek(offset, 2)`
- d) none of the mentioned

**Answer: a**

Explanation: 0 indicates that the offset is with respect to the start.

50. What happens if no arguments are passed to the seek function?

- a) file position is set to the start of file
- b) file position is set to the end of file
- c) file position remains unchanged
- d) error

**Answer: d**

Explanation: `seek()` takes at least one argument.

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS:**

1. What is the use of “a” in file handling?

- a) Read
- b) Write
- c) Append
- d) None of the mentioned

2. How do you rename a file?

- a) `f.name = 'new_name.txt'`
- b) `os.rename(old_file, new_name)`
- c) `os.set_name(old_file, new_name)`

3. What is the use of `seek()` method in files?

- a) sets the file's current position at the offset
- b) sets the file's previous position at the offset
- c) sets the file's current position within the file
- d) none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**sets the file's current position at the offset**

4. How do you get the name of a file from a file object (f)?

- a) `f.name`
- b) `f.file(name)`
- c) `self.__name__(f)`
- d) `f.__name__()`

**Correct answer**

## **f.name**

5. What is the use of “w” in file handling?

- a) Read
- b) Write
- c) Append
- d) None of the mentioned

6. What is the correct syntax to remove() a file?

- a) remove(file\_name)
- b) remove(new\_file\_name, current\_file\_name,)
- c) remove((), file\_name))
- d) none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**remove(file\_name)**

7. To read two characters from a file object f, we use \_\_\_\_\_

- a) f.read(2)
- b) f.read()
- c) f.readline()
- d) f.readlines()

**Correct answer**

**f.read(2)**

8. What is the correct syntax of rename() a file?

- a) rename(current\_file\_name, new\_file\_name)
- b) rename(new\_file\_name, current\_file\_name,)
- c) rename((),(current\_file\_name, new\_file\_name))
- d) none of the mentioned

9. Which of the following statements are true?

- a) When you open a file for reading an error occurs, if the file does not exist
- b) When you open a file for writing a new file is created, if the file does not exist
- c) When you open a file for writing, the existing file is overwritten with the new file, if the file exists,
- d) All of the mentioned

10. Which are the two built-in functions to read a line of text from standard input, which by default comes from the keyboard?

- a) raw\_input & Input
- b) Input & Scan

- c) Scan & Scanner
- d) Scanner

**Correct answer**

**raw\_input & Input**

11. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
ab = open("abb.txt", "wb")
print("Name of the file: ", ab.name)
ab.flush()
ab.close()
```

- a) Compilation Error
- b) Runtime Error
- c) No Output
- d) Flushes the file when closing them

**Correct answer**

**Flushes the file when closing them**

12. What happens if no arguments are passed to the seek function?

- a) file position is set to the start of file
- b) file position is set to the end of file
- c) file position remains unchanged
- d) error

**Correct answer**

**error**

13. To read the next line of the file from a file object f, we use \_\_\_\_\_

- a) f.read(2)
- b) f.read()
- c) f.readline()
- d) f.readlines()

**Correct answer**

**f.readline()**

14. What is the use of truncate() method in file?

- a) truncates the file size
- b) deletes the content of the file
- c) deletes the file size
- d) none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**truncates the file size**

15. Is it possible to create a text file in Python?



- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Machine dependent
- d) All of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**Yes**

16. Which of the following are the modes of both writing and reading in binary format in file?

- a) wb+
- b) w
- c) wb
- d) w+

**Correct answer**

**wb+**

17. What is the difference between r+ and w+ modes?

- a) No difference
- b) In case of r+ the pointer is initially placed at the beginning of the file and the pointer is at the end for w+
- c) In case of w+ the pointer is initially placed at the beginning of the file and the pointer is at the end for r+
- d) Depends on the operating system

**Correct answer**

**In case of r+ the pointer is initially placed at the beginning of the file and the pointer is at the end for w+**

18. To open a file c:\test.txt for appending data, we use \_\_\_\_\_

- a) outfile = open("c:\\test.txt", "a")
- b) outfile = open("c:\\test.txt", "rw")
- c) outfile = open(file = "c:\\test.txt", "w")
- d) outfile = open(file = "c:\\test.txt", "w")

**Correct answer**

**outfile = open("c:\\test.txt", "a")**

19. What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
import sys
print(sys.stdout.write(' Hello\n'))
print(sys.stdout.write('World\n'))
```

- a) Compilation Error
- b) Runtime Error

c)

output

d)

Output

```
Hello
7
World
6
```

```
Hello
None
World
None
```

20. Correct syntax of `file.readlines()` is?

- a) `fileObject.readlines( sizehint );`
- b) `fileObject.readlines();`
- c) `fileObject.readlines(sequence)`
- d) none of the mentioned

21. Command to delete a file.

- a) `del(fp)`
- b) `fp.delete()`
- c) `os.remove('file')`
- d) `os.delete('file')`

22. Which function is used to write all the characters?

- a) `write()`
- b) `writecharacters()`
- c) `writeall()`
- d) `writechar()`

**Correct answer**

**`write()`**

23. What is the correct syntax of `open()` function?

- a) `file = open(file_name [, access_mode][, buffering])`
- b) `file object = open(file_name [, access_mode][, buffering])`
- c) `file object = open(file_name)`
- d) none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**`file object = open(file_name [, access_mode][, buffering])`**

24. Which of the following is not a valid attribute of a file object (f)?

- a) f.name
- b) f.closed
- c) f.mode
- d) f.size

**Correct answer**

**f.size**

25. Which one of the following is not attributes of file?

- a) closed
- b) softspace
- c) rename
- d) mode

26. Which function is used to read single line from file?

- a) readline()
- b) readlines()
- c) readstatement()
- d) readfullline()

27. Which of the following mode will refer to binary data?

- a) r
- b) w
- c) +
- d) b

28. To open a file c:\text.txt for reading, we use \_\_\_\_\_

- a) f = open("c:\test.txt", "r")
- b) f = open("c:\\test.txt", "r")
- c) f = open(file = "c:\test.txt", "r")
- d) f = open(file = "c:\\test.txt", "r")

**Correct answer**

**f = open("c:\\test.txt", "r")**

29. Change the file position to an offset value from the starting position.

- a) fp.seek(offset, 0)
- b) fp.seek(offset, 1)
- c) fp.seek(offset, 2)
- d) none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**fp.seek(offset, 0)**

30.What is the use of tell() method in python?

- a) Inform you the current position within the file
- b) Inform you the end position within the file
- c) Inform you the file is opened or not
- d) None of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**Inform you the current position within the file**

31.How do you close a file object (fp)?

- a) close(fp)
- b) fclose(fp)
- c) fp.close()
- d) fp.\_\_close\_\_()

**Correct answer**

**fp.close()**

32.Correct syntax of file.writelines() is?

- a) file.writelines(sequence)
- b) fileObject.writelines()
- c) fileObject.writelines(sequence)
- d) none of the mentioned

33.What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
import sys
print('w3resource'),
name = 'w3resource'
while True:
 c = sys.stdin.read(1)
 if c == '\n':
 break
 name = name + c

print('w3resource', name)
```

- a) w3resource
- b) w3resource , w3resource
- c) w3r
- d) None of the mentioned

34.What will be the output of the following Python code?

```
x = None
for y in range (3):
 with open("data.txt", "w") as x:
 if y > 2:
 break
 print(x.closed)
```

- a) True
- b) False
- c) None
- d) Error

**Correct answer**

**True**

35. In file handling, what does this term mean “r, a”?

- a) read, append
- b) append, read
- c) write, append
- d) none of the mentioned

**Correct answer**

**read, append**

36. To open a file c:\text.txt for writing, we use \_\_\_\_\_

- a) outfile = open("c:\test.txt", "w")
- b) outfile = open("c:\\test.txt", "w")
- c) outfile = open(file = "c:\test.txt", "w")
- d) outfile = open(file = "c:\\test.txt", "w")

**Correct answer**

**outfile = open("c:\\test.txt", "w")**

37. Which function is used to write a list of strings in a file?

- a) writeline()
- b) writelines()
- c) writestatement()
- d) writefullline()

**Correct answer**

**writelines()**

38. Which function is used to read all the characters?

- a) read()
- b) readcharacters()
- c) readall()
- d) readchar()

**Correct answer**

**read()**

39. Which of the following is not a valid mode to open a file?

- a) ab
- b) rw
- c) r+
- d) w+

**Correct answer**

**rw**

40. The readlines() method returns \_\_\_\_\_

- a) str
- b) a list of lines
- c) a list of single characters
- d) a list of integers

41. Which function is used to close a file in Python?

- a) close()
- b) stop()
- c) end()
- d) closefile()

**Correct answer**

**close()**

42. How do you get the current position within the file?

- a) f.seek()
- b) f.tell()
- c) f.loc
- d) f.pos

**Correct answer**

**f.tell()**

43. To read the remaining lines of the file from a file object f, we use \_\_\_\_\_

- a) f.read(2)
- b) f.read()
- c) f.readline()
- d) f.readlines()

**Correct answer**

**f.readlines()**

44. To read the entire remaining contents of the file as a string from a file object f, we

use \_\_\_\_\_

- a) f.read(2)
- b) f.read()
- c) f.readline()
- d) f.readlines()

**Correct answer**

**f.read()**

## MCQs – FILE HANDLING:

[1] Which of the following is not a correct statement for binary files?

- a) Easy for carrying data into buffer
- b) Much faster than other file systems
- c) Characters translation is not required
- d) Every line ends with new line character '\n'**

[2] Which of the following file mode open a file for reading and writing both in the binary file?

- a) r
- b) rb
- c) rb+**
- d) rwb

[3] Which of the following file mode opens a file for reading and writing both as well as overwrite the existing file if the file exists otherwise creates a new file?

- a) w
- b) wb+**
- c) wb
- d) rwb

[4] Which of the following file mode opens a file for append or read a binary file and moves the files pointer at the end of the file if the file already exist otherwise create a new file?

- a) a
- b) ab
- c) ab+**
- d) a+

[5] Ms. Suman is working on a binary file and wants to write data from a list to a binary file. Consider list object as l1, binary file suman\_list.dat, and file object as f. Which of the following can be the correct statement for her?

- a) f = open('sum\_list','wb'); pickle.dump(l1,f)**
- b) f = open('sum\_list','rb'); l1=pickle.dump(f)
- c) f = open('sum\_list','wb'); pickle.load(l1,f)
- d) f = open('sum\_list','rb'); l1=pickle.load(f)

[6] Which option will be correct for reading file for suman from q-5?

→ Option ) f = open('sum\_list','rb'); l1=pickle.load(f)

[7] In which of the file mode existing data will be intact in binary file?

- a) ab**
- b) a
- c) w
- d) wb

[8] Which one of the following is correct statement?



- a) import – pickle
- b) pickle import
- c) import pickle**
- d) All of the above

### **Data file handling in python – MCQs**

1 Every file has its own identity associated with it. Which is known as –

- a. icon
- b. extension**
- c. format
- d. file type

2 Which of the following is not a known file type?

- a. .pdf
- b. jpg
- c. mp3
- d. txp**

3. In f=open(“data.txt”, “r”), r refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. File handle
- b. File object
- c. File Mode**
- d Buffer

4. EOL stands for

- a. End Of Line**
- b. End Of List
- c. End of Lines
- d. End Of Location

5. Which of the following file types allows to store large data files in the computer memory?

- a. Text Files
- b. Binary Files**
- c. CSV Files
- d. None of these

6. Which of the following file types can be opened with notepad as well as ms excel?

- a. Text Files
- b. Binary Files
- c. CSV Files**
- d. None of these

7. Which of the following is nor a proper file access mode?

- a. close**
- b. read
- c. write

d. append

8. To read 4th line from text file, which of the following statement is true?

**a. dt = f.readlines();print(dt[3])**

b. dt=f.read(4) ;print(dt[3])

c. dt=f.readline(4);print(dt[3])

d. All of these

9 Which of the following function flushes the files implicitly?

a. flush()

**b. close()**

c. open()

d. fflush()

10. Which of the following functions flushes the data before closing the file?

**a. flush()**

b. close()

c. open()

d. fflush()