

424

QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET CODE : **A**

Question Paper Booklet No.

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Roll No. :

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Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

Total number of questions : 100

Total number of printed pages : 20

Instructions :

1. Candidates should use blue/black ball point pen ONLY to fill-in all the required information in OMR Answer Sheet and this Question Paper Booklet.
2. OMR Answer Sheet cannot be taken out from the Examination Hall by the examinees and the same is required to be properly handed over to the Invigilator/Supervisory staff on duty and acknowledgement be obtained for doing so on the Admit Card before leaving the Examination Hall.
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Note : All questions in Part-I relate to the Income Tax Act, 1961 and Assessment Year 2021-22, unless stated otherwise.

PART—I

1. Which of the following is not a merits of Direct Taxes ?
 - (A) Equity
 - (B) Simplicity
 - (C) Evasion
 - (D) Certainty
2. Which of the following is not a feature of Association of Persons (AOP) ?
 - (A) Joining together of two or more persons
 - (B) To produce income, profits or gains
 - (C) The coming together is voluntary in other words not mandated by any event or situation
 - (D) Only individuals can be members
3. Which of the following person's income would not be taxed in the previous year itself but would be taxed in the assessment year only ?
 - (A) Income of non-resident from shipping business in India
 - (B) Income of person leaving India temporarily for a short stay outside India
 - (C) Income of bodies formed for short duration
 - (D) Income of discontinued business
4. Mr. A (age 70) being a pensioner has total income (computed) of ₹ 5,50,000 for the previous year ended 31.03.2021. What would be his net tax liability payable by him including Higher Education Cess if opts for section 115BAC ?
 - (A) ₹ 23,400
 - (B) ₹ 5,600
 - (C) ₹ 15,600
 - (D) ₹ 8,320
5. Barua & Co. is a partnership firm. The firm earned ₹ 8,00,000 for the year ended 31st March, 2021 from sale of coffee grown and manufactured in India. How much of the income of the firm is chargeable to income tax for the assessment year 2021-22 ?
 - (A) ₹ 2,80,000
 - (B) ₹ 3,20,000
 - (C) ₹ 2,00,000
 - (D) ₹ 8,00,000

6. Ajit (age 62) received 25,000 per month from 01.07.2020 by entering into reverse mortgage transaction with State Bank of India. The property mortgaged was acquired by him on 01.01.2002 for ₹ 30 lakhs. The fair market value of the property as on 01.07.2020 was ₹ 70 lakhs. How much of the amount received by Ajit under reverse mortgage is chargeable to tax for the assessment year 2021-22 ?
- (A) ₹ 2,25,000
 (B) ₹ Nil
 (C) ₹ 3,00,000
 (D) ₹ 3,60,000
7. Mr. Y is a visually impaired person. He is employed in a public sector undertaking since 01.06.2019. He was paid 30,000 for the financial year ended 2020-2021 by way of transport allowance. How much of transport allowance is exempt from income-tax ?
- (A) ₹ 30,000
 (B) ₹ 15,000
 (C) ₹ 21,600
 (D) Nil
8. Chaturvedi is employed in a company at Delhi. He was paid monthly house rent allowance of ₹ 15,000 during the previous year 2020-21. His Basic pay + DA (eligible for retirement benefits) for the year ended 31st March, 2021 is ₹ 12 lakhs. Chaturvedi paid ₹ 20,000 as rent per month for the accommodation occupied by him throughout the year. Compute the amount of HRA exempt from tax.
- (A) ₹ 1,80,000
 (B) ₹ 1,20,000
 (C) ₹ 2,40,000
 (D) ₹ 60,000
9. State which of the following perquisite is not exempt perquisite for the assessment year 2021-22 ?
- (A) Personal expenditure through credit card reimbursed to employee by the employer
 (B) Telephone facility in the residence of employee
 (C) Subsidised lunch provided to employee by employer on working days
 (D) Laptop given to employee for official use (ownership is with employer)

10. Vignesh was appointed in XYZ Ltd on 01.12.2020 for a monthly salary of ₹ 80,000. He was not employed prior to that date during the previous year 2020-21. Compute the salary income chargeable to tax for the assessment year 2021-22 on the assumption that Vignesh opted for section 115BAC.
- (A) ₹ 3,20,000
(B) ₹ 2,70,000
(C) ₹ 9,10,000
(D) ₹ 1,70,000
11. Sreelekha let out a property on rent from 01.08.2020 which was self-occupied previously for residential purposes. The actual rent was ₹ 30,000 per month. The municipal value was ₹ 35,000 per month. The fair rent is ₹ 40,000 per month. Standard rent under the Rent Control Act is ₹ 32,000 per month. What is her income under the head "house property" for the assessment year 2021-22.
- (A) ₹ 2,24,000
(B) ₹ 1,68,000
(C) ₹ 1,96,000
(D) ₹ 1,79,200
12. Rajsekar owned three identical properties. He let out one property for a monthly rent of ₹ 50,000 during the financial year 2020-21. The other two properties are self-occupied by him. Compute his income under the head house property for the assessment year 2021-22.
- (A) ₹ 8,40,000
(B) ₹ 12,60,000
(C) ₹ 4,20,000
(D) ₹ 3,40,000
13. Red Mfg. Ltd. purchased a new motor car for ₹ 14 lakhs on 01.11.2019 and used the same w.e.f. 01.12.2019. How much is the amount of depreciation allowable on the car for the assessment year 2021-22 ?
- (A) ₹ 2,10,000
(B) ₹ 1,05,000
(C) ₹ 3,15,000
(D) ₹ 3,57,000
14. Green Ltd is located in a notified backward area in the State of Bihar. It is engaged in manufacturing activity. It acquired second-hand plant and machinery by import from Japan for ₹ 100 lakhs on 01.05.2020. It also acquired new machinery from Chennai for ₹ 50 lakhs on 10.11.2020. Compute eligible deduction under section 32AD in respect of the said plant and machineries acquired for the assessment year 2021-22.
- (A) ₹ 15 lakhs
(B) ₹ 22.5 lakhs
(C) ₹ 7.5 lakhs
(D) ₹ Nil
15. Brown Processors (P) Ltd paid ₹ 4,50,000 as contract charges to Martin. It deducted tax at source @ 1% for the expenditure incurred up to 30th April, 2020 of ₹ 1,50,000 and did not deduct tax on the subsequent payments of ₹ 3,00,000 made during the previous year 2020-21. How much of the expenditure would be added to its income while computing the income of Brown Processors (P) Ltd of the assessment year 2021-22 ?
- (A) ₹ 4,50,000
(B) ₹ 3,00,000
(C) ₹ 1,50,000
(D) ₹ 90,000

16. Which of the following expenditure is liable for disallowance for contravention of section 40A(3) read with rule 6ABBA ?
- (A) Payment made in cash to Central or State Government exceeding ₹ 10,000 in a day
- (B) Payment in cash in villages having no banking facility for purchase of raw material being agricultural produce
- (C) Retrenchment compensation paid to employee ₹ 40,000
- (D) Deposit of cash of ₹ 22,000 directly into the bank account of the supplier for purchase of goods
17. Shruthi Herbals (P) Ltd engaged in manufacturing activity acquired an equipment for ₹ 5 lakhs meant for scientific research purposes in the financial year 2017-18. It claimed 150% of the cost of expenditure as deduction under section 35. The asset ceased to be used for scientific research purposes subsequently and it was sold for ₹ 4 lakhs on 16.08.2020. How much is taxable as a result of sale of such asset ?
- (A) ₹ 6,50,000
- (B) ₹ 4,00,000
- (C) ₹ 7,50,000
- (D) ₹ 3,00,000
18. Mahadev (age 66) discontinued his wholesale trading business w.e.f. 10.09.2019. He wrote off a sum of ₹ 2,70,000 due from Sankar in the previous year 2017-18 which was allowed as deduction in the tax assessment. Now in March, 2021 Mahadev recovered ₹ 90,000 as final and full settlement from Sankar. What is the tax consequence of the receipt of amount by Mahadev for the assessment year 2021-22 ?
- (A) No tax implication
- (B) ₹ 90,000 taxable as income from business
- (C) ₹ 90,000 taxable as income from other sources
- (D) ₹ 2,70,000 written off now chargeable to tax as income from business
19. Dr. Kamlesh Pai is a cardiac surgeon. For the previous year 2020-21, his gross receipts from profession was ₹ 36,40,000. He wants to declare income as per the applicable presumptive provision. Determine the amount of income as per the applicable presumptive provision for the assessment year 2021-22.
- (A) ₹ 2,91,200
- (B) ₹ 3,64,000
- (C) ₹ 9,10,000
- (D) ₹ 18,20,000

20. Ramnath has 4 heavy goods vehicle (gross un laden weight of each vehicle was 13,000 kilograms) and 1 light vehicles (gross weight was less than 12000 kilograms). He operated the vehicles on contract basis to a paper manufacturing company throughout the previous year 2020-21 and received ₹ 90 lakhs as hire charges as per contract. How much is the income chargeable to tax under applicable presumptive provision ?
- (A) ₹ 7,80,000
 (B) ₹ 7,14,000
 (C) ₹ 7,20,000
 (D) ₹ 4,50,000
21. Senthil & Co. is a partnership firm consisting of 2 partners with equal share. The partnership deed provides for interest on capital @ 18% per annum on capital of ₹ 5 lakhs each contributed by the partners. Both are working partners eligible for monthly salary of ₹ 10,000 each as per partnership deed. The firm has done total sales of ₹ 60 lakhs. Amounts realized by cash was ₹ 10 lakhs and balance through account payee cheque/draft/ECS through a bank account. How much is the presumptive income of the firm under section 44AD for the assessment year 2021-22 ?
- (A) ₹ 64,000
 (B) ₹ 44,000
 (C) ₹ 4,60,000
 (D) ₹ 4,80,000
22. Larry Games Co. Ltd. engaged in medicine manufacture acquired on 22.11.2020 a patent from Andy Roberts by paying ₹ 100 lakhs. This enabled Larry Games Co. Ltd. to manufacture “Garner” a product for treatment of deadly contagious disease. How much is the eligible amount of depreciation on acquisition of patent ?
- (A) ₹ 12.50 lakhs
 (B) ₹ 25.00 lakhs
 (C) ₹ 50.00 lakhs
 (D) ₹ 100.00 lakhs
23. Manjula (age 62) sold a vacant land for ₹ 45,15,000 on 05.02.2021. The said land was acquired by her on 07.01.2019 for ₹ 28,00,000. She deposited ₹ 5 lakhs in Rural Electrification Bond on 30.03.2021. Cost inflation index : F Y 2018-19 = 280; FY 2020-21 = 301. Compute the capital gain chargeable to tax for the assessment year 2021-22.
- (A) Short-term capital gain ₹ 17.15 lakhs
 (B) Long-term capital gain ₹ 10.05 lakhs
 (C) Short-term capital gain ₹ 12.15 lakhs
 (D) Long-term capital gain ₹ 12.15 lakhs

24. Murali (age 67) reports the following transactions and you are required to determine which of the transaction shall be regarded as transfer and liable for tax ?
- (A) Distribution of capital assets on partial partition of HUF
- (B) Transfer of capital assets under reverse mortgage
- (C) Transfer of capital assets by holding company to subsidiary company for valuable consideration
- (D) Distribution of capital assets on the dissolution of partnership firm
25. Kapil Dev is engaged in manufacturing activity. The WDV of plant and machinery as on 01.04.2020 was ₹ 6,88,000. The entire plant and machinery were sold on 30.03.2021 for ₹ 7,80,000. The original cost of plant and machinery amounted to ₹ 14,65,000 acquired on 05.04.2017. Cost inflation index : FY 2017-18 = 272; 2020-21 = 301. Compute capital gain and state its nature.
- (A) Short-term capital gain ₹ 7,77,000
- (B) Short-term capital gain ₹ 92,000
- (C) Long-term capital gain ₹ 6,85,000
- (D) Long-term capital gain ₹ 18,647
26. In the case of investment in eligible start-ups which of the following condition is not applicable for the purpose of allowing exemption under section 54EE ?
- (A) Investment must be of long-term capital gain
- (B) Investment to be made within 6 months after the transfer of capital asset
- (C) Maximum investment is ₹ 50 lakhs
- (D) The amount is to be invested in convertible debentures issued by a company
27. Amin (age 68) sold on 12.05.2020 one vacant site at Baroda for ₹ 90 lakhs. The vacant site was inherited by him from his father in July 1999 as per the 'will' of his father. The FMV of vacant site on 01.04.2001 was ₹ 5 lakhs. He acquired a residential apartment in Singapore for ₹ 70 lakhs on 15.10.2020. Compute the capital gain chargeable to tax in the hands of Amin for the assessment year 2021.22.
- Cost inflation index F.Y. 2001-02 = 100/
F.Y. 2020-21 = 301
- (A) Long-term capital gain ₹ 74.95 lakhs
- (B) Long-term capital gain NIL
- (C) Long-term capital gain ₹ 4.95 lakhs
- (D) Long-term capital gain ₹ 65 lakhs
28. Rama Devi (age 53) sold 100 equity shares for ₹ 8,40,000 (STT paid) on 20.05.2020. Those shares were acquired on 21.03.2013 for ₹ 3 lakhs. The FMV as on 31.01.2018 was ₹ 5,50,000. How much is taxable under section 112A ? What is nature of such gain/loss ? Cost inflation index FY 2012-13 = 200/2017-18 = 272/2020-21 = 301.
- (A) ₹ 2,31,360/Long-term capital gain
- (B) ₹ 3,88,500/Long-term capital gain
- (C) ₹ 2,90,000/Long-term capital gain
- (D) ₹ 12,250/Short-term capital gain

29. Shivsagar (age 64) is a retired pensioner with pension of ₹ 3,20,000 received during the previous year 2020-21. He has lottery winning of ₹ 6 lakhs on 23.03.2021. Compute his income tax liability for the assessment year 2021-22.
- (A) ₹ 1,88,240
 (B) ₹ 1,87,200
 (C) ₹ 87,360
 (D) ₹ 97,760
30. Which of the following income is not chargeable under the head “income from other sources” ?
- (A) Income from undisclosed sources
 (B) Directors’ sitting fees received from company
 (C) Working partner salary received from partnership firm
 (D) Agricultural income from land situated outside India in the case of resident of India
31. Dr. Kumar gifted a property fetching monthly rental income of ₹ 1,00,000 to his son’s wife Divya on 31.05.2020 by executing a gift settlement deed. She paid municipal tax of ₹ 30,000 on 10.12.2020. Based on court decree arrear rent of ₹ 4 lakhs was paid by ex-tenant to present owner Divya on 01.03.2021. How much of income of Divya would be clubbed in the hands of Dr. Kumar ?
- (A) ₹ 8.19 lakhs
 (B) ₹ 10.99 lakhs
 (C) ₹ 10.79 lakhs
 (D) ₹ 6.79 lakhs
32. Minor Shruti (age 13) has following incomes; (i) Net income from Dancing ₹ 75,000; (ii) Interest on bank fixed deposits ₹ 62,000 and (iii) Cash gift from friends of her parents (non-relatives) ₹ 45,000. How much of her income would be clubbed with the income of her parents after deduction under section 10(32) of the Act ?
- (A) ₹ 60,500
 (B) ₹ 1,80,500
 (C) ₹ 1,05,500
 (D) ₹ 73,500
33. Padmaja has following income/loss for the previous year ended 31.03.2021 : (i) income from lottery winning of ₹ 7,00,000; (ii) loss from non-speculation business of ₹ 3,00,000; and (iii) dividend from Indian companies of ₹ 50,000. What is her total income chargeable to tax for the assessment year 2021-22 ?
- (A) ₹ 7,00,000
 (B) ₹ 4,00,000
 (C) ₹ 4,50,000
 (D) ₹ 7,50,000
34. Which of the following is not eligible for carry forward and set off ?
- (A) Loss from activity of owning and maintaining race horses
 (B) Loss under the head ‘other sources’
 (C) Loss under the head ‘house property’
 (D) Loss from transfer of short-term capital assets

35. Which of the following condition is not applicable for allowance of deduction for start-ups under section 80-IAC of the Act ?
- (A) It is a company incorporated after 01.04.2016 but before 01.04.2021
- (B) The total turnover does not exceed ₹ 100 crores and has not incurred loss in any previous year prior to the claim of deduction under this section for the first time
- (C) Holds a certificate of eligible business from Inter-Ministerial Board of Certification
- (D) Eligible for deduction @ 50% of the profits and gains derived from such business for 3 consecutive assessment years
36. Ramachari (age 83) is a pensioner who received ₹ 7,46,000 by way of pension during the previous year 2020-21. His only other income is interest of ₹ 65,000 from fixed deposit held in nationalized bank. What is the total income ?
- (A) ₹ 8,01,000
- (B) ₹ 7,11,000
- (C) ₹ 7,61,000
- (D) ₹ 7,21,000
37. In the case of a charitable trust registered under section 12AA, which of the following investment is not contained in section 11(5) of the Act for keeping the unspent incomes of the trust ?
- (A) Deposit in post office savings bank
- (B) Debentures issued by domestic companies unconditionally guaranteed by State Government
- (C) Investment in immovable property
- (D) Equity shares of listed domestic companies in India
38. Sam (P) Ltd has MAT credit of ₹ 10.50 lakhs belonging to the assessment year 2015-16. What is the maximum time limit up to which the MAT credit can be carried forward by Sam (P) Ltd ?
- (A) Assessment Year 2025-26
- (B) Assessment Year 2020-21
- (C) Assessment Year 2030-31
- (D) Assessment Year 2027-28

39. Ram Process (P) Ltd received ₹ 2,10,000 on transfer of Carbon Credit. The total income of the company is below ₹ 100 lakhs. How much is payable as income tax (including surcharge and higher education cess) on the said amount received on transfer of carbon credit ?
- (A) NIL
(B) ₹ 21,840
(C) ₹ 43,680
(D) ₹ 65,520
40. For which of the following transactions, quoting of PAN is mandatory.
- (A) Deposit of ₹ 26,000 in one day in post office saving bank account
(B) Life insurance premium paid during the year ₹ 48,000
(C) Payment to hotel bills of ₹ 49,000
(D) Fixed deposit in SBI of ₹ 55,000 on 10.02.2021
41. Botham Mfg. (P) Ltd paid ₹ 4,25,000 to LMN Services (P) Ltd who is engaged in operation of call centre for the company for the period from 01.09.2020 to 31.03.2021. How much is the amount of tax deductible at source by Botham Mfg (P) Ltd out of the amounts paid to LMN Services (P) Ltd ?
- (A) ₹ 42,500
(B) ₹ 6,375
(C) ₹ 8,500
(D) ₹ 4,250
42. EXE Automobiles (P) Ltd a dealer in motor car sold one motor car to A (having PAN) for ₹ 12,60,000 on 05.03.2021. How much is the amount of tax collectible at source ?
- (A) NIL
(B) ₹ 9,450
(C) ₹ 12,600
(D) ₹ 63,000
43. Manoj (age 45) earned ₹ 5,20,000 from business and ₹ 32,000 as interest on fixed deposits held with Canara Bank for the year ended 31st March, 2021. How much would be the amount of tax deductible at source by the bank on the said deposit ?
- (A) NIL
(B) ₹ 3,200
(C) ₹ 6,400
(D) ₹ 9,600
44. Ramesh (age 75) engaged in business has total income of ₹ 8,00,000 for the year ended 31st March, 2021. How much of advance tax, he must have paid before 15th December, 2020 ? Ignore section 115BAC.
- (A) NIL
(B) ₹ 72,800
(C) ₹ 54,600
(D) ₹ 43,680

45. For which of the following, the filing of return of income is mandatory ?
- (A) Acquired jewellery for ₹ 2,10,000
 (B) Made foreign travel and incurred expenditure of ₹ 2,05,000
 (C) Made aggregate cash deposit in a savings bank account of ₹ 10,01,000 in the previous year
 (D) Paid electricity bill of ₹ 56,000 in the previous year
46. A return of income filed by the assessee was found defective by the CPC, Bengaluru. The assessee was intimated of the defect on 02.04.2020. What is the time limit within which the defect has to be rectified by the assessee ?
- (A) 30.04.2020
 (B) 17.04.2020
 (C) 30.09.2020
 (D) 31.03.2021
47. A assessee has admitted total income of ₹ 5,50,000 and filed return of income in the month of January of the assessment year (i.e. for asst. year 2020-21 in March 2021). How much is the fee payable under section 234F ?
- (A) ₹ 10,000
 (B) ₹ 5,000
 (C) ₹ 1,000
 (D) NIL
48. MNO (P) Ltd filed its return for assessment year 2021-22 on 10.05.2021. State the time limit within which a notice under section 143(2) has to serve on the assessee.
- (A) 31.03.2022
 (B) 31.12.2021
 (C) 30.09.2022
 (D) 30.09.2021
49. The income tax assessment under section 143(3) of the Act of Jayant Co. Ltd. was completed by the Deputy Commissioner of Income Tax. Before whom, should Jayant Co. Ltd file its appeal against assessment ?
- (A) Joint Commissioner
 (B) Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
 (C) ITAT
 (D) High Court
50. X Co. (P) Ltd. having turnover of ₹ 220 lakhs for the previous year ended 31st March, 2021 failed to furnish tax audit report under section 44AB. How much could be levied as penalty on the assessee for the failure to furnish audit report under section 44AB ?
- (A) ₹ 1,00,000
 (B) ₹ 1,10,000
 (C) ₹ 1,50,000
 (D) ₹ 10,000

PART—II

51. Who can be the chairperson for the Goods and Service Tax Council ?
- (A) Prime Minister
(B) President of India
(C) Union Finance Minister
(D) Any Minister nominated by any State Government as Minister of GST Council
52. Which of the following product is liable for Central Excise duty and not liable for GST ?
- (A) Aviation Turbine Fuel
(B) Jewellery
(C) Floor Tiles
(D) Iron and Steel
53. Which of the following shall not be treated as deemed supply under GST ?
- (A) Supply of goods of Principal to agent for the purpose of sale of such goods by agent on behalf of principal
(B) Import of service by a person from any of his other establishment outside India
(C) Permanent transfer of business assets where input tax credit has been availed on such assets
(D) Services from employee to employer
54. Which of the following will not fall in the category of 'supply of service' ?
- (A) Renting of immovable property
(B) Permitting temporary use of intellectual property right
(C) Services of High Court
(D) Licence to occupy vacant land
55. Which of the following would be treated as deemed supply of goods or services ?
- (A) Gift by employer to employee exceeding ₹ 50,000
(B) Funeral service
(C) Sale of land
(D) Functions performed by Members of Parliament
56. Soundarya & Co. sold product A, Product B and Product C as mixed supply. If sold separately the applicable GST rates are 5%, 12% and 28% respectively. What GST rate would apply when they are supplied together ?
- (A) 5% i.e. least rate
(B) 28% i.e. highest rate
(C) 12% i.e. standard rate
(D) 15% i.e. average rate

57. For a trader in the State of Uttarakhand, what is the turnover limit for supply of goods in order to opt for Composition Scheme ?
- (A) ₹ 75 lakhs
(B) ₹ 100 lakhs
(C) ₹ 150 lakhs
(D) ₹ 200 lakhs
58. Dhoni & Co., Delhi placed order with Rahul Trade LLP., Bengaluru for supply of 40 laptops to be delivered to its branch at Chennai. The supplier Rahul Trade LLP directed its branch in Coimbatore to deliver the same. What is the place of supply in this case ?
- Note :** Chennai and Coimbatore are in the same State of Tamil Nadu.
- (A) Delhi
(B) Bengaluru
(C) Chennai
(D) Coimbatore
59. Chennai Branch of BA Trainers Ltd rendered training to employees of CD Co. Ltd. of Hyderabad at Lonawala near Pune (Maharashtra). The head office of BA Trainers is located in Kolkata. Where is the place of supply of services ?
- (A) Chennai
(B) Kolkata
(C) Hyderabad
(D) Lonawala (Maharashtra)
60. Q Ltd, Kanpur supplied goods to R Ltd. of Delhi. The goods were removed on 20.10.2020 and were delivered on 23.10.2020. The invoice was issued on 02.11.2020 and the payment for supply was received on 31.12.2020. What is the time of supply ?
- (A) 31.12.2020
(B) 23.10.2020
(C) 20.10.2020
(D) 02.11.2020
61. What is the time of supply in the case of reverse charge mechanism ?
- (A) 30 days from the date of invoice
(B) Date of receipt of goods
(C) Date of payment as reflected in the books of recipient
(D) Of all the above, whichever is earlier
62. What is the time of supply of service under reverse charge mechanism ?
- (A) 60 days from the date of service
(B) 90 days from the date of service
(C) 60 days from the date of invoice and date of payment – whichever is earlier
(D) 90 days from the date of service and date of payment – whichever is earlier

63. Which of the following will not be included in the value of taxable supply ?
- (A) Packing expenses incurred before delivery of goods or supply of services
- (B) Interest collected from buyer for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply
- (C) Discount granted for prompt payment by the recipient of supply as per terms of contract
- (D) Penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply
64. When the value of supply is not determinable, the value as per Rule 30 of CGST Rules, 2017 shall be :
- (A) 110% of the cost of manufacture
- (B) 120% of the cost of manufacture
- (C) 105% of the cost of manufacture
- (D) 150% of the cost of manufacture
65. Manked & Co. Delhi made supplies of ₹ 4,15,000 to Gupta & Co. of Noida (UP). Besides, it charged ₹ 10,000 towards packing charges. Mankad & Co. received ₹ 25,000 as subsidy from an NGO for such supply. It allowed discount @ 2% which is mentioned in the invoice. What is the value of supply ?
- (A) ₹ 4,06,700
- (B) ₹ 4,41,000
- (C) ₹ 4,16,500
- (D) ₹ 4,31,200
66. A banking company has ₹ 52,000 by way of input tax credit for the month of January, 2021. How much of input tax credit it can avail and how much would lapse ?
- (A) ₹ 26,000 and balance 50% of ITC would lapse
- (B) ₹ 13,000 and balance 75% of ITC would lapse
- (C) ₹ 39,000 and balance 25% of ITC would lapse
- (D) ₹ 52,000 and nothing would lapse
67. Purchase invoices beyond what period are not eligible for input tax credit ?
- (A) 6 months
- (B) 1 year
- (C) 2 years
- (D) 9 months
68. Balaram has made purchase of raw material vide invoice dated 11.01.2021 which has IGST of ₹ 24,000 (18%). Up to which date, he is entitled to take input tax credit ?
- (A) 10.07.2021
- (B) 10.01.2022
- (C) 10.01.2023
- (D) 10.10.2021

69. Chand & Co. bought a machine for ₹ 3 lakhs on 01.04.2019 plus GST @ 18% was charged on it. The goods manufactured became chargeable w.e.f. 01.08.2020. How much of input tax credit on such machinery purchase could be availed after the goods manufactured by it became taxable under GST ?
- (A) ₹ 40,500
(B) ₹ 27,000
(C) ₹ 54,000
(D) ₹ 37,800
70. Rex Ltd. purchased a machine for ₹ 5 lakhs plus GST 12% on 01.05.2019. It availed input tax credit and used the machine for manufacture of goods. On 12.12.2020, the machine was sold to its allied concern for ₹ 1,50,000 plus GST @ 12%. How much is the GST payable on sale of machine ?
- (A) ₹ 39,000
(B) ₹ 36,000
(C) ₹ 33,000
(D) ₹ 18,000
71. Trade LLP sent raw materials to a job worker on 01.06.2020. The raw materials were processed and became finished product. Within how many days the finished goods is either be brought back to its place or sold on its behalf from the premises of job worker ?
- (A) 4 months
(B) 6 months
(C) 1 year
(D) 2 years
72. Alpha Ltd dispatched on 10.09.2019 raw material to Beta Ltd for conversion into finished product. Beta Ltd manufactured and supplied finished goods to Alpha Ltd on 10.01.2021. The input tax credit on raw materials @ 5% was ₹ 3 lakhs. The finished goods were sold on 17.01.2021 for ₹ 100 lakhs and output tax was @ 12%. What would be the net output tax liability ?
- (A) ₹ 12 lakhs
(B) ₹ 9 lakhs
(C) ₹ 7 lakhs
(D) NIL
73. Which of the following utilization of input tax credit is not permitted ?
- (i) ITC of IGST against CGST
(ii) ITC of SGST against CGST
(iii) ITC or IGST against SGST
(iv) ITC of UTGST against CGST
(v) ITC of CGST against UTGST
- (A) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(B) (ii), (iii) and (iv)
(C) (ii), (iv) and (v)
(D) (iii), (iv) and (v)
74. The amount available in electronic credit ledger cannot be used for payment of which of the following :
- (A) Interest
(B) Penalty
(C) Fees
(D) All of the above

75. Which of the following persons need not obtain registration under GST on mandatory basis ?
- (A) Persons making any inter-state taxable supply
 - (B) Persons who are required to pay tax under reverse charge
 - (C) Input Service Distributor
 - (D) Supply of produce from the land cultivated by agriculturist
76. Bimal commenced proprietary business on 01.05.2020. His total value of supply exceeded the limit for mandatory registration on 05.09.2020. Within how many days, he is liable to get registered under the CGST Act, 2017 ?
- (A) 5 days
 - (B) 15 days
 - (C) 30 days
 - (D) 60 days
77. When the application seeking registration under GST is deficient and the proper officer has sought some details, within how many days of such intimation the applicant should furnish clarification, information or documents sought through electronic mode ?
- (A) Within 7 days from the date of receipt of such intimation
 - (B) Within 15 days from the original date of application for registration
 - (C) Within 15 days from the date of receipt of such information
 - (D) Within 30 days from the original date of application for registration
78. What is the time limit for issuing tax invoice in case of taxable supply of service ?
- (A) Within 10 days from the date of supply of service
 - (B) Within 15 days from the date of receipt of consideration for supply of service
 - (C) Within 30 days from the date of receipt of consideration for supply of service
 - (D) Within 30 days from the date of supply of service
79. Mark & Co. LLP is a registered person under CGST Act. It has maintained books of FY 2018-19 and the GST annual return was also filed before the due date. Up to what period, the books of account and ancillary records of the financial year 2018-19 have to be retained by it ?
- (A) 48 months from the due date of furnishing the annual return the books of account and ancillary records have to be retained by it
 - (B) 60 months from the due date of furnishing the annual return the books of account and ancillary records have to be retained by it
 - (C) 72 months from the due date of furnishing the annual return the books of account and ancillary records have to be retained by it
 - (D) 84 months from the due date of furnishing the annual return the books of account and ancillary records have to be retained by it

80. What is the validity period of an e-way bill when the goods travel 500 kilometers between place of dispatch and place of destination of such goods ?
- (A) 1 day
(B) 3 days
(C) 5 days
(D) 7 days
81. Atul & Co. is a partnership firm engaged in manufacturing activity. For the outward supplies made in the month of January, 2021, what is the due date for filing GSTR-1 ?
- (A) 05.02.2021
(B) 11.02.2021
(C) 10.02.2021
(D) 20.02.2021
82. Ramji Medicals is a retail trader of medicines covered by composition levy of GST. For the financial year 2020-21, what is the 'due date' for filing annual return GSTR-4 ?
- (A) 31.05.2021
(B) 30.04.2021
(C) 30.09.2021
(D) 31.07.2021
83. What is the monetary limit beyond which a certificate in GST-RFD-1 by a Chartered Accountant or a Cost Accountant must be submitted along with the refund application ?
- (A) ₹ 1,00,000
(B) ₹ 2,00,000
(C) ₹ 5,00,000
(D) ₹ 10,00,000
84. A & Co. has output tax of IGST of ₹ 50,000; CGST ₹ 60,000 and SGST ₹ 90,000. It has input tax credit by way of IGST ₹ 90,000, CGST ₹ 30,000; SGST ₹ 38,000. How much is the net tax liability/ITC after set off ?
- (A) IGST=Nil/CGST=Nil/SGST= ₹ 42,000
(B) IGST=Nil/CGST=₹ 30,000/SGST= ₹ 12,000
(C) IGST=₹ (40,000)/CGST=₹ 30,000/SGST = ₹ 52,000
(D) IGST input = ₹ 11,000/CGST= Nil/SGST = ₹ 52,000
85. What is the frequency and due date for filing GSTR-8 by e-commerce operator ?
- (A) Monthly/20th of next month
(B) Quarterly/10th of day of next month after each quarter
(C) Half yearly – 10th day of the month after the half year
(D) Monthly/10th day of every next month
86. What is the highest rate of tax applicable under IGST ?
- (A) 12%
(B) 18%
(C) 40%
(D) 28%

87. What is the highest applicable approved rate prescribed under UTGST ?
- (A) 12%
(B) 18%
(C) 20%
(D) 28%
88. To which of the following Union Territory the provisions of UTGST Act, 2017 will not apply ?
- (A) Chandigarh
(B) Delhi
(C) Lakshadweep
(D) Andaman & Nicobar Islands
89. Which of the following is not covered by exempt supply under UTGST Act, 2017 ?
- (A) Goods with 'Nil' rate
(B) Non-taxable supply
(C) Goods exempt under section 8 UTGST Act
(D) Zero rated supply
90. Which GST law would apply when goods are imported from foreign country ?
- (A) CGST + SGST
(B) IGST
(C) CGST + UTGST
(D) IGST + UTGST
91. What is the base year for the purpose of calculating the compensation under GST (Compensation to State) Act, 2017 ?
- (A) F.Y. 2017-18
(B) F.Y. 2016-17
(C) F.Y. 2015-16
(D) F.Y. 2018-19
92. Albert Co. Ltd, Chennai imported machinery from Germany for its unit located in EOU. The machine reached Chennai Port on 20.02.2021. The undertaking has deferred manufacture of article for which the machinery was originally imported. What is the time period up to which the machinery can be kept in the warehouse at port without payment of customs duty ?
- (A) 6 months
(B) 1 year
(C) 3 years
(D) 5 years
93. Beta Ltd, Mumbai imported machinery from Denmark. After using the machinery for 16 months, it was sold to Gama Inc. Canada. How much of the custom duty paid is eligible for refund to Beta Ltd ?
- (A) 85%
(B) 75%
(C) 60%
(D) 50%

94. Geo Ltd, Ahmedabad exported its machinery to EXE Co. Inc. of UK. It paid export duty of ₹ 21 lakhs. After using them for 12 months it was returned by Exe Inc. UK to Geo Ltd. How much Geo Ltd. is eligible for refund of export duty paid earlier ?
- (A) ₹ 5,25,000 (25%)
(B) ₹ 10,50,000 (50%)
(C) ₹ 21,00,000 (100%)
(D) NIL
95. Which of the following imported goods is not liable for confiscation ?
- (A) Prohibited goods found concealed in conveyance
(B) Dutiable goods removed from customs station, without permission
(C) Goods imported by sea off-loaded in an appointed Customs Port
(D) Goods imported by land through a route other than a specified route
96. The Authority for Advance Ruling (AAR) must give its ruling within.....days of the application.
- (A) 30
(B) 45
(C) 90
(D) 120
97. Beyond what time if the Duty drawback is not refunded, it becomes eligible for interest ?
- (A) Within 1 month
(B) Within 3 months
(C) Within 6 months
(D) Within 12 months
98. What is the rate of social welfare surcharge which is levied on Basic Customs Duty ?
- (A) 10%
(B) 20%
(C) 30%
(D) 5%
99. When goods cannot be classified in accordance with Rules 1, 2 or 3, how is it classified by applying which of the residuary principle ?
- (A) Latter the better principle
(B) Akin Principle
(C) Essential Character Principle
(D) Specific identification principle
100. In determination of FOB value of import what is the presumptive rate of cost of transport, if the actual cost is not ascertainable ?
- (A) 10% of CIF Value
(B) 20% of FOB Value
(C) 20% of CIF Value
(D) 5% of FOB Value

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