

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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4. This Question Paper Booklet contains 100 questions. All questions are compulsory and carry ONE mark each. There will be negative marking for wrong answers in the ratio of 1 : 4, *i.e.*, deduction of 1 mark for every four wrong answers.
5. Seal of this Question Paper Booklet MUST NOT be opened before the specified time of examination.
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Note : All questions in Part-I relate to the Income Tax Act, 1961 and Assessment Year 2023-24, unless stated otherwise.

PART—I

1. Amar, a resident but not ordinarily resident in India, earned the following incomes during the previous year 2022-23 :
 - (i) Capital gain of ₹ 5,00,000 on sale of a building located in Agra but received in Australia.
 - (ii) Interest of ₹ 4,00,000 from Canada Development Bonds, 25% of which is received in India.

The amount of income chargeable to tax in India for the Assessment year 2023-24 is :

 - (A) ₹ 9,00,000
 - (B) ₹ 6,00,000
 - (C) ₹ 5,00,000
 - (D) ₹ 4,00,000
2. A deduction of ₹ 1,00,000 towards unrealised rent was allowed to Z, being the owner of a house in the Assessment year 2018-19. Z sold the house on 14th January, 2020 and subsequently in the previous year 2022-23 he realised ₹ 80,000 from the tenant. If Z spent ₹ 10,000 for the realisation of the rent, the amount taxable out of the realised rent in the Assessment year 2023-24 is :
 - (A) ₹ 56,000
 - (B) ₹ 80,000
 - (C) ₹ 70,000
 - (D) Nil
3. Section 2(24) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 defines income as it is :
 - (A) Exhaustive
 - (B) Exclusive
 - (C) Descriptive
 - (D) Inclusive

4. An Individual to be an Ordinary Resident must satisfy the conditions in Section 6(6) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. What are they ?
- (A) Only the First Condition in Section 6(6)
 (B) Only the Second Condition in Section 6(6)
 (C) Either the First or the Second Condition in Section 6(6)
 (D) Both the Conditions as mentioned in Section 6(6)
5. The effective rate of tax on winning from lotteries under Section 115BB is :
- (A) 31.2%
 (B) 41.6%
 (C) 20.8%
 (D) 15%
6. Albert aged 75 years mortgages his property with Housing Finance Corporation under "Reverse Mortgage Scheme". During the Financial Year 2022-23 he received ₹ 30,000 p.m. from the mortgage. Calculate the amount which is taxable under Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (A) Nil
 (B) ₹ 3,60,000
 (C) ₹ 2,52,000
 (D) ₹ 60,000
7. Which of the following Incomes of a Political Party is exempt from Income Tax under Section 13A of the Income Tax Act ?
- (A) Income from Other Sources Only
 (B) Income from House Property Only
 (C) Voluntary Contributions and Capital Gains Only
 (D) All the above
8. Partial Integration of Agricultural Income with Non-Agricultural Income arises when both Incomes in case of Senior Citizen are as follows :
- (A) Agricultural Income Nil, Non-Agricultural Income is above ₹ 1,00,000
 (B) Agricultural Income is above ₹ 5,000, Non-Agricultural Income is above ₹ 2,50,000
 (C) Agricultural Income is above ₹ 5,000, Non-Agricultural Income is above ₹ 3,00,000
 (D) Agricultural Income is above ₹ 1,000, Non-Agricultural Income is above ₹ 5,00,000

9. Exemption U/S 10(48C) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is available to :
- (A) Oil and Natural Gas Co. Ltd.
(B) Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited
(C) Gas Authority of India Ltd.
(D) All the above
10. From the following in which case, Employer-Employee relationship exists and therefore the Income is taxable under the head "Income from Salary" ?
- (A) Partner of a Firm
(B) Official Liquidator
(C) Member of Parliament
(D) Director of a company receiving fees for attending the board meetings
11. As per Section 10(14) of the Income Tax Act read with Rule 2BB of the Income tax Rules, the extent to which Compensatory Modified Field Area Allowance is exempt :
- (A) Up to ₹ 200 p.m.
(B) Up to ₹ 800 p.m.
(C) Up to ₹ 1,000 p.m.
(D) Up to ₹ 1,600 p.m.
12. Leave encashment at the time of retirement of an employee is exempted for Government Employee under Section 10(10AA). Here Government Employee means :
- (A) Central Government Employee only
(B) Central and State Government Employee
(C) Central and State Government Employees and Employees of local Authorities
(D) Central and State Government Employees and Employees of local Authorities and Employees of statutory corporations
13. Professional Tax if paid by the Employer on behalf of employee is :
- (A) Allowed as deduction
(B) Not Allowed as deduction
(C) Added to the Income of the Employee and then allowed as deduction
(D) None of the above

: 5 :

14. Out of the following which will be deducted from GAV (Gross Annual Value) of a house property ?
- (A) Municipal Taxes of previous years and current year paid by landlord but reimbursed by the tenant
- (B) Municipal taxes of current year paid by the tenant
- (C) Municipal taxes of current year payable
- (D) Municipal taxes of Previous Years and current year paid by the owner during the current previous year
15. Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS) notified by the Central Government are compulsorily required to be maintained by all assesseees following mercantile system of accounting while computing Income under the head “Profits and Gains from Business or Profession” and “Income from Other Sources” except :
- (A) Individual
- (B) HUF
- (C) Individuals and HUF who are not covered under the tax audit provisions under Section 44AB
- (D) Individuals and HUF who are covered under the tax audit provisions under Section 44AB
16. Motor buses, motor lorries and motor taxis used in a business of running them on hire acquired on or after 23.08.2019 but before 01.04.2021 and is put to use before 1.04.2021 will be entitled to a Depreciation @
- (A) 15%
- (B) 30%
- (C) 40%
- (D) 45%
17. AB Ltd is in trading business. It bought out a new machinery for the purpose of its business on 15.09.2022. The additional amount of depreciation available to AB Ltd. will be :
- (A) Nil
- (B) ₹ 3,00,000
- (C) ₹ 1,50,000
- (D) ₹ 75,000
18. P Ltd an infra company issued Zero Coupon Bonds the Face value of which is ₹ 5,00,000 for ₹ 3,60,000 which will be matured after 4 years. What will be the deduction p.a. be available to the company ?
- (A) ₹ 1,25,000
- (B) ₹ 90,000
- (C) ₹ 35,000
- (D) ₹ 2,15,000

19. Mr. X sold a building for ₹ 5,00,000 as part of his business. The stamp duty authority valued that building for ₹ 5,20,000. The valuation officer determines the value for ₹ 5,70,000. Assessing officer at the time of assessment took the value as per his discretion as ₹ 6,00,000. What will be the correct value for sale consideration for the purpose of computation of business Income ?
- (A) ₹ 5,00,000
(B) ₹ 5,20,000
(C) ₹ 5,70,000
(D) ₹ 6,00,000
20. What is the Cost Inflation Index for Financial Year 2022-23 ?
- (A) 328
(B) 329
(C) 331
(D) 335
21. AB Ltd has a building purchased on 12.03.2009 and that building was used for the company's business. The WDV of the building was ₹ 45,250 (Depreciation rate 10%) and sold for ₹ 1,10,000. Calculate the Capital Gain in this case ? (The building is the only assets in the block) :
- (A) LTCG ₹ 64,750
(B) LTCG ₹ 55,000
(C) STCG ₹ 64,750
(D) Nil being business Assets
22. Section 50C of the Income Tax Act makes a Special Provision for determining the full value of consideration in case of transfer of :
- (A) Plant and Machinery
(B) Land
(C) Building
(D) Land or Building or both
23. Under which Section, the assessee has to reinvest the entire net consideration to claim full exemption on long term capital gains earned from transfer of long-term capital assets other than a residential house during the previous year :
- (A) 54F
(B) 54E
(C) 54D
(D) 54C
24. Interest on securities shall be taxable under Income from other sources :
- (A) On Due basis
(B) On Receipt basis
(C) As per the direction of the Assessing Officer
(D) On the basis of method of accounting regularly employed by the assessee

25. Mr. Mithun employed in a Firm where he is regularly receiving consolidated salary of ₹ 25,000 per month during the year 2022-23 and also received family pension @ ₹ 15,000 p.m. during the year. His total income for the Financial Year 2022-23 taking that he does not have any deduction under Chapter VI A :
- (A) ₹ 4,80,000
 (B) ₹ 4,30,000
 (C) ₹ 4,15,000
 (D) ₹ 4,20,000
26. A person has loss from House Property in the current year. It can be set off against Income from :
- (A) Any other head of Income up to a maximum of ₹ 2,00,000
 (B) Only from Income from House Property without any monetary limit
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) None of the above
27. Public Provident Fund Account can be opened by an individual for the purpose of deduction under Section 80C in the name of :
- (A) Self
 (B) Spouse
 (C) Children
 (D) All the above
28. Mr. P has interest accrued from NSC (maturity date is after two years) ₹ 15,600. During the current year 2022-23 he invested ₹ 1,00,000 and his wife invested ₹ 50,000 in NSC. What will be the deduction under section 80C assuming that no other investments are made by Mr. P :
- (A) ₹ 1,00,000
 (B) ₹ 1,15,600
 (C) ₹ 1,50,000
 (D) ₹ 1,65,600
29. For claiming deduction under Section 80JJAA the assessee must obtain audit report in Form Number 10DA from a Chartered Accountant on or before the :
- (A) End of Previous Year
 (B) Due date of filing Return
 (C) Due date of filing of Tax Audit Report under Section 44AB of the Income Tax Act, 1961
 (D) 31st of December of the relevant Assesment Year

30. Contributions made other than by way of cash by an Indian Company in the previous year to any political party shall be allowed as deduction to the extent of % of contribution made.
- (A) 25%
(B) 50%
(C) 75%
(D) 100%
31. Relief under Section 89 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 is available except :
- (A) Amount received/receivable on Voluntary Retirement
(B) Advance Salary received
(C) Arrear of Salary received
(D) Gratuity Received
32. The amount of rebate of Income tax U/S 87A of the Income Tax Act, available to a resident Individual whose total Income does not exceed ₹ 5,00,000 for the Financial Year 2022-23 will be :
- (A) ₹ 12,500 or 100% income tax whichever is less
(B) ₹ 5,000
(C) ₹ 2,500
(D) ₹ 10,000
33. Which of the following is a company under the Income Tax Act, 1961 for income tax purposes ?
- (A) Foreign Company
(B) Indian Company
(C) Closely held Company
(D) All the above
34. Section 2(22)(e) of the Income Tax Act, which deems certain payments as dividend, is applicable to the shareholders of :
- (A) A closely-held Company
(B) A private Company
(C) A widely held Company
(D) A Nidhi Company
35. As per Section 115BG of the Income Tax Act, where the total Income of the assessee includes any Income from the transfer of carbon credit then such income shall be taxable at a concessional rate of plus cess on such income tax.
- (A) 5% on the gross amount of such income
(B) 5% on the net amount of such income
(C) 10% on the gross amount of such income
(D) 10% on the net amount of such income

36. Normal tax liability for a company assessee is ₹ 5,00,000 and tax liability under MAT is ₹ 8,00,000. In this case the tax payable and MAT Credit c/f will be :
- (A) ₹ 3,00,000, ₹ 0
 (B) ₹ 8,00,000, ₹ 3,00,000
 (C) ₹ 5,00,000, ₹ 3,00,000
 (D) ₹ 5,00,000, ₹ 0
37. Equalization levy in case of e-commerce operators is deductible if the aggregate amount of consideration for a specified service in a previous year exceeds :
- (A) ₹ 25,000
 (B) ₹ 50,000
 (C) ₹ 75,000
 (D) None of the above
38. In case of issue of shares at premium by listed companies, Share Premium is :
- (A) Considered as an Income under the Head Capital Gain
 (B) Considered as an Income under the Head Income from Other Sources
 (C) Considered as an Income Under the Head Profits and Gains from Business/ Profession
 (D) Not considered as Income at all
39. The provisions of section 139AA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 shall not apply to which of the following individuals if they do not possess the Aadhaar or enrolment ID :
- (A) The age of the Individual is 80 years or more during the Previous Year
 (B) A Non-Resident
 (C) Non-Citizen
 (D) All the above
40. Form No 12BA of Income Tax Act contains which of the following :
- (A) Details of the Tax Deducted by the Employer
 (B) Details of Perquisites and Profits in lieu of Salary chargeable U/S 17(3) of Income Tax Act
 (C) Details of Salary paid to Foreign National by Indian Employer
 (D) Details of tax collected at source

41. What is the time limit for filing updated return of Income U/S 139(8A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 ?
- (A) Within 12 months from the end of the Relevant Assessment Year
- (B) Within 18 months from the end of the Relevant Assessment Year
- (C) Within 24 months from the end of the Relevant Assessment Year
- (D) Within 36 months from the end of the Relevant Assessment Year
42. Any person who has not filed a return of Income within the time allowed under Section 139(1) or within the time allowed under a notice issued under Section 142(1) may file a return u/s 139(4) :
- (A) Before 31st December of the relevant Assessment year or before the completion of the Assessment whichever is earlier
- (B) Before three months prior to the end of the relevant assessment year
- (C) Before the completion of the Assessment
- (D) None of the above
43. If there is an apparent error in the intimation dated 15.06.2018 issued by the Assessing officer under section 143(1) then the time limit for filing application for rectification under Section 154 is available up to :
- (A) 30.09.2018
- (B) 31.03.2019
- (C) 31.03.2022
- (D) 31.03.2023
44. A buyer purchases goods liable for TCS for being used in manufacturing processing. The provisions of TCS shall not apply if the buyer gives declaration in duplicate to the seller in FORM NO :
- (A) 27B
- (B) 27C
- (C) 27E
- (D) 28C
45. An assessee who declares his income in accordance with presumptive taxation under Section 44ADA of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for Assessment Year 2023-24 is liable to pay advance tax :
- (A) In four instalments
- (B) In two instalments
- (C) In one instalment on or before 15th March of the Financial Year
- (D) In one instalment on or before 31st March of the Financial Year

46. Interest is payable to the assessee on the amount of refund under the Income Tax Act, 1961 where the amount to Refund is :
- (A) 2.5 percent or more of the tax as determined under section 143(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961
- (B) 5 percent or more of the tax as determined under section 143(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961
- (C) 7.5 percent or more of the tax as determined under section 143(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961
- (D) 10 percent or more of the tax as determined under section 143(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961
47. After the receipt of order from Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT), the time limit for filing appeal to the High Court is :
- (A) 120 days
- (B) 90 days
- (C) 60 days
- (D) 30 days
48. What is the penalty provided for under reporting and misreporting of Income respectively under the Income Tax Act, 1961 ?
- (A) 50% of tax payable on under reported income, 200% of tax payable on misreported income
- (B) 25% of tax payable on under reported income, 100% of tax payable on misreported income
- (C) 10% of tax payable on under reported income, 50% of tax payable on misreported income
- (D) 5% of tax payable on under reported income, 25% of tax payable on misreported income
49. Advance tax is not required to be paid by :
- (A) a firm of individuals
- (B) company giving donations to political parties
- (C) an individual of age 60 years or more and not having any income from business profession
- (D) Limited Liability Partnership
50. Mr. H has been provided with a servant by his employer whose salary is ₹ 5,000 p.m. Mr. H is not a specified employee. The amount taxable for the perquisite in the hands of Mr. H is :
- (A) ₹ 30,000
- (B) ₹ 60,000
- (C) ₹ 45,000
- (D) Nil

PART—II

51. Which of the following statements is not true in case of GST ?
- (A) GST is a Destination based consumption tax
 - (B) GST ensures seamless flow of ITC
 - (C) GST is levied on goods and services at equal rates
 - (D) GST adorns dual taxation model
52. was the first State in India to pass the State GST Bill.
- (A) Telangana
 - (B) Maharashtra
 - (C) Assam
 - (D) West Bengal
53. The important parameter that constitute supply under CGST Act is/are :
- (A) It involved supply of goods or supply of service or both
 - (B) It is for a consideration
 - (C) It is made in the course of or furtherance of business
 - (D) All the above
54. What would be the rate of tax applicable in case of mixed supply ?
- (A) Average of applicable tax rates on various items in the supply
 - (B) Flat @ 28%
 - (C) Tax rate applicable on supply attracting highest rate of tax
 - (D) Tax rate applicable on supply attracting lowest rate of tax
55. Transactions which are outside the ambit of supply are provided in of the CGST Act, 2017.
- (A) Schedule I
 - (B) Schedule II
 - (C) Schedule III
 - (D) Table I
56. Integrated Goods and Services Tax is payable on :
- (A) Interstate supply
 - (B) Intra state supply
 - (C) Both of (A) and (B)
 - (D) Deemed supply

57. Value of supply under Section 15(1) of the CGST Act is the :
- (A) Wholesale price
(B) Maximum retail price
(C) Transaction value
(D) Assessable value
58. Mr. A is an air travel agent, has provided the following details :
- Basic air fair collected for domestic booking ₹ 5,00,000
 - Basic air fair collected for international booking ₹ 10,00,000
- Determine the total value of taxable supply of services :
- (A) ₹ 1,25,000
(B) ₹ 1,75,000
(C) ₹ 2,00,000
(D) ₹ 3,25,000
59. Which of the following is treated as incidental expense under Section 15(2)(c) of the CGST Act ?
- (A) Packing expenses
(B) Weighment charges
(C) Commission
(D) All the above
60. Which of the following is the Rule for residual method of determination of value of supply of goods or services or both ?
- (A) Rule-28
(B) Rule-29
(C) Rule-30
(D) Rule-31
61. Input tax credit (ITC) is available in respect of tax paid on :
- (A) Goods used for personal consumption
(B) Free samples
(C) Services on which tax has been paid under composition levy
(D) None of the above
62. E-Way Bill is generated electronically in Form No. on the common portal.
- (A) EWB GST 01
(B) EWB GST 02
(C) GST EWB 01
(D) GST EWB 02
63. E-Invoice is not mandatory in case of which of the following category of persons irrespective of their turnover ?
- (A) Banking company
(B) Insurer
(C) Person supplying passenger transportation services
(D) All the above

64. If there is no business activities during the tax period, then as per the CGST Act :
- (A) No return need to be filed
 - (B) Nil return is to be filed
 - (C) Return may be filed on receipt of the notice from authority
 - (D) Matter of no business activities should be informed by a letter to the authority
65. The power to make rules is given to the Central Government in of the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017.
- (A) Section 12
 - (B) Section 13
 - (C) Section 14
 - (D) Section 15
66. The time limit for pronouncing the Advance Ruling under the Customs Act is :
- (A) 30 days
 - (B) 60 days
 - (C) 90 days
 - (D) 120 days
67. The classification of car without tyres as car is a classification according to the principles of of Interpretation Rules under the Customs Tariff Act.
- (A) Rule 2
 - (B) Rule 3
 - (C) Rule 4
 - (D) Rule 5
68. In terms of Section 17(5) of CGST Act, Blocked credit means the inward supply of goods or services on which ITC :
- (A) Shall be allowed provisionally
 - (B) Shall be allowed fully
 - (C) Shall not be allowed forever
 - (D) Shall not be allowed provisionally
69. If a registered person has claimed depreciation on the of the capital goods and plant and machinery under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, the input tax credit on the said tax component shall not be allowed in CGST Act.
- (A) Cost
 - (B) Tax component of the cost
 - (C) WDV
 - (D) Realisable value

70. Transportation of by a goods transport agency in a goods carriage is exempt from GST.
- (A) Agricultural produce
(B) Organic Manure
(C) Milk
(D) All the above
71. When can a claim for ITC under GST be made under the reverse charge ?
- (A) After payment of tax liability
(B) After issue of invoice
(C) Earlier of (A) and (B)
(D) Later of (A) and (B)
72. As per Article 279A who is empowered to constitute GST council :
- (A) Prime Minister
(B) President
(C) Central Government
(D) Parliament
73. Which of the following State Tax have been subsumed in GST ?
- (A) Central Sales Tax
(B) Central Excise Duty
(C) Service Tax
(D) All the above
74. The higher eligibility turnover limit of ₹ 1.5 Crore under composition scheme is not applicable to :
- (A) Assam
(B) Himachal Pradesh
(C) Uttarakhand
(D) Bihar
75. Intimation for withdrawal from composition scheme should be informed by submitting form
- (A) GST CMP-07
(B) GST CMP-06
(C) GST CMP-05
(D) GST CMP-04
76. Out of the following, who is not eligible for the composition scheme under the CGST Act, 2017 ?
- (A) Casual Taxable Person (CTP)
(B) Person engaged in inter State outward supplies of goods
(C) Non-Resident taxable person
(D) All the above
77. The prime purpose of place of supply is to determine :
- (A) Whether a supply in inter/intra State
(B) Whether CGST + SGST, or IGST or UTGST to be charged
(C) Which State/Union Territory will get the tax revenue
(D) All the above

78. Mr. R is supplying only services which are exclusively taxable under RCM. The value of such supplies is ₹ 51,00,000. Which of the following statements is true ?
- (A) Compulsory registration is required as supplies are taxable
- (B) Compulsory registration is required as turnover exceeds ₹ 50 lakh
- (C) Registration is not required in this case
- (D) Compulsory registration is required as the person engaged in supply of services only
79. In IGST Act a supply of service is considered as “Import of Service” when :
- (i) The supplier of service is located outside India
- (ii) The recipient of service is located in India
- (iii) The place of supply of service is in India
- (A) (i) only
- (B) (ii) and (iii)
- (C) (i) and (ii)
- (D) (i), (ii) and (iii)
80. The Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN), a special purpose vehicle, set up by the Government primarily to provide information technology infrastructure is a :
- (A) Public Limited Company
- (B) Government Company
- (C) Private Limited Company
- (D) Statutory Corporation
81. Which of the following activities is a supply of service ?
- (A) Transfer of title in goods
- (B) Transfer of right in goods without transfer of title in goods
- (C) Transfer of title in goods with a condition that property shall pass at a future date
- (D) All the above
82. Actionable claims are neither products nor services, hence they are dealt by of the Central Goods and Services Tax Act.
- (A) Schedule I
- (B) Schedule II
- (C) Schedule III
- (D) None of the above

83. Which of the following is a mixed supply ?
- (A) A soap manufacturer offers a free bucket with detergent
- (B) A five star hotel provides four days and three night package with breakfast
- (C) As per a sales contract goods are packed and transported with insurance by the seller
- (D) All the above
84. Krishnan a registered dealer in Karnataka has opted for composition scheme. He has a taxable turnover of goods for ₹ 20 lakhs and exempted turnover of goods for ₹ 15 lakhs within Karnataka in a tax period. If Krishnan is a trader, the GST to be paid by him for the tax period is :
- (A) ₹ 15,000
- (B) ₹ 20,000
- (C) ₹ 35,000
- (D) Nil
85. Input Tax Credit can be availed on the GST paid under :
- (A) Composition scheme
- (B) Forward charge mechanism
- (C) Reverse charge mechanism
- (D) Both Forward and Reverse charge mechanism
86. Nathan is a resident of Chennai working in Hyderabad travelled to Cochin for business purposes and booked a ticket for an event there in Cochin performed by a team from Delhi. In this case the place of supply is :
- (A) Chennai
- (B) Hyderabad
- (C) Cochin
- (D) Delhi
87. In case of goods supplied on “approval for sale/return basis”, the due date for issue of invoice is :
- (A) Before the time of supply
- (B) At the time of supply
- (C) Six months from the date of removal
- (D) Earliest of the above three
88. AVM Sounds Ltd. entered into a contract to purchase the copyright of a music album of Priyam, a music composer. The composer finished the work and gave the CD to the music company on 20th July and issued invoice on 24th July. The consideration for the contract ₹ 2.4 crores was received by the composer on 4th September. If GST is payable under reverse charge basis for this, the time of supply shall be :
- (A) 4th September
- (B) 23rd September
- (C) 20th July
- (D) 24th July

89. A an advocate provided legal consultancy services to B for a consideration of ₹ 50,000 on 14th August, 2023. There was a change in the rate of GST from 20th August, 2023. In this case, if the invoice and the payment for the supply were received after 20th August, 2023, the time of supply shall be :
- (A) The date of receipt of payment
 (B) The date of issue of invoice
 (C) The date of change of rate of tax
 (D) (A) or (B) whichever is earlier
90. Which of the following can avail of, every month, an amount equal to 50% of the eligible input tax credit on inputs, capital goods and input services of that month ?
- (A) Banking Company
 (B) Non-banking financial company
 (C) Financial institution
 (D) All the above
91. To whom registration under CGST Act, 2017 is compulsory ?
- (i) P is a person making reverse charge supplies only
 (ii) Q is a person required to pay tax under reverse charge
 (iii) R, a casual taxable person making inter-state supply of notified goods upto ₹ 20 lakhs
 (iv) S an input service distributor
- (A) For P only
 (B) For P and Q only
 (C) For Q and S only
 (D) For Q, R and S only
92. Tax invoice under GST may not be issued if the value of goods or services or both is less than :
- (A) ₹ 100
 (B) ₹ 200
 (C) ₹ 500
 (D) ₹ 1,000
93. Gail Ltd. of Mumbai supply gas to Copper Ltd. In this supply the supplier is not able to ascertain the quantity at the time of removal from the place of business. In this case the document to be accompanied with the gas supply is :
- (A) Tax Invoice
 (B) Delivery Challan
 (C) Bill of supply
 (D) Payment voucher
94. Consignment value of goods which is used in E-Way Bill includes apart from the value declared in invoice.
- (A) Central tax
 (B) State tax
 (C) Cess charged
 (D) All the above

95. Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries or any other person or class of persons notified U/S 55 of the CGST Act entitled to a refund of tax paid by it on inward supplies may make an application for such refund before the expiry of from the last day of the quarter in which such supply was received.
- (A) One month
(B) Three months
(C) Six months
(D) Twelve months
96. A general audit conducted U/S 65 of the CGST Act is required to be completed within 3 months from the date of Commencement. This period is extendable for another :
- (A) One month
(B) Three months
(C) Six months
(D) Additional period as required by the proper officer
97. The State Jammu and Kashmir has been divided into two Union Territories namely Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh in 2019. After the reorganisation, the Jammu and Kashmir Goods and Services Tax Act is applicable to :
- (A) The Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir
(B) The Union Territory of Ladakh
(C) The Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh
(D) None of the Union Territories
98. The input tax credit in respect of GST compensation to States Cess on supply of goods and services shall be utilised towards the payment of :
- (A) The cess only
(B) CGST only
(C) IGST only
(D) All the above
99. The important purpose of implementation of the Customs Act is to :
- (A) Regulate levy and collection of customs duty
(B) Regulating Imports and Exports
(C) Conservation and augmentation of foreign exchange
(D) All the above
100. Goods for customs duty levy which cannot be classified in accordance with Rules 1, 2 or 3 shall be classified under :
- (A) Character principle
(B) Latter and Better principle
(C) Akin principle
(D) Closest principle

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Space For Rough Work