

425

QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET CODE : **A**

Question Paper Booklet No.

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Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

Total number of questions : 100

Total number of printed pages : 20

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PART—I

1. Current Assets are those assets :
 - (A) Which can be converted into cash within 12 months
 - (B) Which can be converted into cash within a period normally not exceeding 12 months
 - (C) Which can be converted into cash within an operating cycle which normally does not exceed 12 months.
 - (D) Which are held for their conversion into cash within an operating cycle or a period of 12 months
2. The figures appearing in the Financial Statements may be rounded off to the nearest crore, only if Turnover is
 - (A) less than ₹ 100 crore
 - (B) ₹ 100 crore or more
 - (C) more than ₹ 100 crore
 - (D) more than ₹ 500 crore
3. Which of the following is correct ?
 - (A) The company shall not issue sweat equity shares for more than 15% of the existing paid up equity share capital in a year or shares of the issue value of rupees five crore, whichever is higher.
 - (B) The company shall not issue sweat equity shares for more than 15% of the existing paid up equity share capital in a year or shares of the issue value of rupees 5 crore, whichever is lower.
 - (C) The company shall not issue sweat equity shares for more than 25% of the existing paid up equity share capital in a year or shares of the issue value of rupees 5 crore, whichever is higher.
 - (D) The company shall not issue sweat equity shares for more than 25% of the existing paid up equity share capital in a year or shares of the issue value of rupees 5 crore, whichever is lower.

4. Financial statements are used by :
- (A) Investors
(B) Creditors
(C) Regulators
(D) All of the above
5. The Escrow account under Regulation 9(xi) of SEBI (Buy back of securities) Regulations, 2018 does not include :
- (A) Cash deposited with a scheduled commercial bank
(B) Bank guarantee in favour of the merchant banker
(C) Deposit of acceptable securities with appropriate margin, with the merchant banker
(D) Deposits of acceptable securities with appropriate margin, with the company
6. Every Company having Net Worth of ₹ shall constitute a corporate social responsibility committee of the Board.
- (A) 100 crore or more
(B) 200 crore or more
(C) 500 crore or more
(D) 1000 crore or more
7. On 30th June, 2018, two-third of the shares of S Ltd. (with total capital of ₹ 48,00,000) was acquired by H Ltd. The balance sheet of S Ltd. showed a debit balance ₹ 24,00,000 on 1st January, 2018 and a credit balance of ₹ 14,40,000 on 31st December, 2018. The investment by H Ltd. in shares of S Ltd. is ₹ 36,00,000. Calculate the “cost of control” in this acquisition :
- (A) ₹ 7,20,000
(B) ₹ 6,20,000
(C) ₹ 3,60,000
(D) ₹ 1,80,000
8. CARO 2016 is applicable to :
- (A) Banking Companies and Insurance Companies
(B) One Person Company and Small Companies
(C) Companies registered for Charitable Purposes
(D) Foreign Companies

9. On 31st March, 2019, X Ltd. has 8% fixed Deposit (Date of FD 1st March, 2019, maturing on 31st May, 2019) of ₹ 3,00,000. Interest is received on monthly basis. While preparing Cash Flow Statement as per AS-3 :
- (A) ₹ 2,000 (interest) will be added to net profit while calculating net cash inflow after tax from operating activities
 (B) ₹ 3,00,000 will be treated as cash outflow in investing activities
 (C) Both (A) and (B)
 (D) None of the above
10. Which of the following is a Small and Medium Sized Company (SMC) as per the Companies (Accounting standards) Rules, 2006 :
- (A) X Ltd. has appointed Merchant bankers to prepare a Red-herring prospectus for the purpose of filing the same with SEBI
 (B) Y Pvt. Ltd. engaged only in insurance broking business has a turnover of ₹ 55 crore (including other income of ₹ 5 crore), GST collected of ₹ 1 crore and shown as Unsecured Loan and Secured Loan from bank of ₹ 9 crore and public deposits of ₹ 1 crore.
 (C) Z Pvt. Ltd., acquired 51% equity in a listed company. It has a turnover of ₹ 50 crore and borrowings of ₹ 10 crore.
 (D) W Pvt. Ltd. has a turnover of ₹ 55 crore (including other income of ₹ 5 crore) and took Secured Loan from bank of ₹ 10 crore and public deposits of ₹ 1 crore which were fully paid before the end of the financial year.
11. “Satyam Vada, Dharam Chara” is :
- (A) Motto of the ICSI
 (B) Vision Statement of the ICSI
 (C) Mission Statement of the ICSI
 (D) Objective of the ICSI
12. Under Ind AS 1 , presentation of any items of income or expense as extraordinary item is :
- (A) Separately disclosed
 (B) Shown as a part of statement of profit and loss
 (C) Prohibited
 (D) None of the above
13. A person who owes money to the business is a
- (A) Debtor
 (B) Creditor
 (C) Investor
 (D) Promoter

14. A Company shall disclose by way of notes, additional information regarding aggregate expenditure and income on any item of income or expenditure which exceeds :
- (A) 1% of the revenue from operations or ₹ 1,00,000, whichever is higher
- (B) 1% of the revenue from operations or ₹ 1,00,000, whichever is lower
- (C) 1% of the revenue from operations or ₹ 10,00,000, whichever is higher
- (D) 1% of the revenue from operations or ₹ 10,00,000, whichever is lower
15. If the Articles of Association are silent regarding interest on calls-in-arrears, the minimum rate of interest which can be charged on calls-in-arrears is :
- (A) 12% p.m.
- (B) 10% p.a.
- (C) 12% p.a.
- (D) None of the above
16. Which of the following is not a method of redemption of debentures ?
- (A) By payment in lumpsum
- (B) By payment in Instalments
- (C) By purchase in open market
- (D) By conversion into short term loans
17. Every company required to create/maintain Debenture Redemption Reserve shall before the 30th day of April of each year, deposit or invest (as the case may be) at least % of the amount of its debentures maturing during the year ending on the 31st day of March next year in the prescribed mode.
- (A) 5
- (B) 10
- (C) 15
- (D) 25
18. Every non-listed public company must have at least one woman director, if it has :
- (A) paid up share capital of at least ₹ 100 crore
- (B) turnover of at least ₹ 100 crore
- (C) in aggregate, outstanding loans/borrowings/debentures/deposits of at least ₹ 50 crore
- (D) None of the above

19. The areas of corporate governance included in Companies Act, 2013 are :
- (A) Independent directors and woman director and Corporate Social Responsibility Committee
 - (B) Audit Committee, Internal Audit and Serious Fraud Investigation office
 - (C) Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholder relationship Committee
 - (D) All of the above
20. Which of the following is not a cash flow for a company ?
- (A) Dividends
 - (B) Proceeds from issuance of share capital
 - (C) Amortisation of preliminary expenses
 - (D) Interest payments
21. AS 3 and AS 17 are not applicable in their entirety to :
- (A) Level II Entities
 - (B) Level III Entities
 - (C) SMCs
 - (D) All of the above
22. IASB stands for :
- (A) Indian Accounting Standard Board
 - (B) International Auditing Standard Board
 - (C) International Accounting Standard Board
 - (D) International Assurance Service Board
23. The structure of IFRS Foundation consists of :
- (A) International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), IFRS Foundation Trustees and IFRS Foundation Monitoring Board
 - (B) IFRS Foundation Trustees, IFRS Foundation Monitoring Board and IFRS Advisory Council
 - (C) IFRS Foundation Monitoring Board, IFRS Advisory Council, International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
 - (D) International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), IFRS Foundation Trustees and IFRS Advisory Council

24. Ind AS 20 requires government grants of the nature of promoters contribution :
- (A) to be credited directly to capital reserve and treated as a part of shareholders funds
- (B) to be recognized as income over the periods
- (C) Not to be recognized
- (D) Either (A) or (B)
25. Provision is :
- (A) an unknown liability but its amount and due date are determinate
- (B) an unknown liability and its amount and due date are indeterminate
- (C) a known liability and its amount and due date are determinate
- (D) a known liability but its amount and due date are indeterminate
26. A balance sheet has two parts to it, i.e.
- I. Equity and Liabilities and
- II.
- (A) Shareholder's fund
- (B) Trade receivables
- (C) Inventories
- (D) Assets
27. The maximum amount of capital a company can issue is called
- (A) Issued Capital
- (B) Paid up Capital
- (C) Authorized Capital
- (D) Called up Capital
28. Neel Ltd. purchased a building worth ₹ 99,00,000 and issued 12% Debentures of ₹ 100 each at a premium of 10%. What will be the amount of premium ?
- (A) ₹ 8,00,000
- (B) ₹ 9,90,000
- (C) ₹ 9,00,000
- (D) ₹ 10,00,000
29. The Chief Accountant of TT Ltd. gives the following data regarding its six segments :
- ₹ in crore
- | Particulars | M | N | O | P | Q | R | Total |
|-----------------|-----|------|----|----|-----|----|-------|
| Segment Assets | 9 | 9 | 55 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 100 |
| Segment Results | -19 | -162 | 18 | 10 | -19 | 10 | -162 |
| Segment Revenue | 161 | 29 | 29 | 28 | 27 | 26 | 300 |
- The Reportable Segments as per AS 17 are :
- (A) M, N
- (B) M, N, O
- (C) M, N, O, P
- (D) M, N, O, P, R

30. Market Value Added is :
- (A) = Market Value of equity – Book value of equity
 - (B) = Present value of all future EVA
 - (C) = Shareholder Value Added (SVA)
 - (D) = Both (A) and (B)
31. What is the full form of CARO ?
- (A) Company Account's Repository Order
 - (B) Company Account's Reports Order
 - (C) Company Auditor's Report Order
 - (D) Company Assets Revaluation Order
32. Cash payments to and on behalf of employees is an example of
- (A) Cash flow from operating activities
 - (B) Cash flow from investing activities
 - (C) Cash flow from financing activities
 - (D) None of the above
33. AS 18 and AS 24 are not applicable in their entirety to :
- (A) Level II Entities
 - (B) Level III Entities
 - (C) SMCs
 - (D) All of the above
34. AS-7 issued by ICAI deals with
- (A) Disclosure of accounting policies
 - (B) Revenue Recognition
 - (C) Construction contracts
 - (D) Government grants
35. The Advisory Council is the formal advisory body to the :
- (A) International Accounting Standards Board
 - (B) Trustees of the IFRS Foundation.
 - (C) IFRS Foundation Monitoring Board
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
36. Ind AS 11 requires contract revenue to be measured at
- (A) Net realisable value
 - (B) Fair value of consideration received/receivable
 - (C) Consideration received/receivable
 - (D) None of the above

37. Share Options Outstanding Account will be shown in the Balance Sheet of a company under the heading
- (A) Share Capital
 - (B) Reserves & Surplus
 - (C) Non-current Liabilities
 - (D) Current Liabilities
38. Forfeited shares can be re-issued at
- (A) Par
 - (B) Premium
 - (C) Discount
 - (D) Any of the above
39. Saket Ltd. purchased a machinery worth ₹ 1,20,000 and building worth ₹ 2,00,000 from Rashmi Ltd. for an agreed purchase consideration of ₹ 3,00,000 to be satisfied by the issue of 3,000, 10% debentures of ₹ 100 each. Calculate the amount to be transferred to capital reserve A/c :
- (A) ₹ 10,000
 - (B) ₹ 20,000
 - (C) ₹ 30,000
 - (D) ₹ 40,000
40. Ind AS 34 requires the following in the contents of an interim financial report in addition to what was required under previous standard AS 25 :
- (A) A condensed balance sheet
 - (B) A condensed statement of profit and loss
 - (C) A condensed cash flow statement
 - (D) A condensed statement of changes in equity
41. Shareholder Value Added (SVA) is :
- (A) = Economic profits of a business – minimum return required by all providers of capital
 - (B) = Economic profits of a business – minimum return required by all Shareholders only
 - (C) = Economic profits of a business – minimum return required by Equity Shareholders only
 - (D) = Book value of equity – Cost of equity

42. In case of a financial enterprise, Interest received on Debentures held as Investment is
- (A) Operating activity
 - (B) Investing activity
 - (C) Financing activity
 - (D) None of the above
43. GAAP stands for :
- (A) Generally accepted accounting principles
 - (B) Generally accumulated adherence policy
 - (C) Generally accounting adherence policy
 - (D) Generally assisted accounting principles
44. are set of accounting standards notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs which are converged with International Financial Reporting Standards.
- (A) International Accounting Standards
 - (B) Indian Accounting Standard
 - (C) Indian Auditing Standard
 - (D) International Auditing Standards
45. Public Interest Committee (PIC) established by IPSASB consists of individuals from the :
- (A) International Monetary Fund
 - (B) International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions
 - (C) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and the World Bank Group
 - (D) All of the above
46. No issue of bonus shares shall be made by a company out of :
- (A) Its free reserves
 - (B) The securities premium account
 - (C) Capitalizing reserves created by revaluation of assets
 - (D) The capital redemption reserve account
47. The Association of International Certified Professional Accountants launched in 2017, bringing together the expertise and capabilities of the :
- (A) AICPA and CIMA
 - (B) AICPA and FASB
 - (C) IFRS Foundation and FASB
 - (D) CIMA and FASB

48. Preliminary expense is a asset.
- (A) Current
 - (B) Fixed
 - (C) Tangible
 - (D) Fictitious
49. Ind AS 113 deals with :
- (A) Fair value measurement
 - (B) Joint arrangements
 - (C) Financial instruments
 - (D) Insurance contract
50. The words 'To Balance b/f' or 'By Balance b/f' are recorded in the 'Particulars Column' at the time of posting of :
- (A) all compound entries
 - (B) an opening entry
 - (C) a closing entry
 - (D) an adjusting entry
51. Five years ago X Ltd. had issued 12% Debentures of ₹ 30 lakh (redeemable in six equal annual Installments). These Debentures will be shown in the Balance Sheet of a company under the heading :
- (A) Non-current Assets
 - (B) Non-current Liabilities
 - (C) Current Assets
 - (D) Current Liabilities
52. The Institute of Chartered Accountants in Australia and the New Zealand Institute of Chartered Accountants amalgamated to become one body :
- (A) CA ANZ
 - (B) ICA ANZ
 - (C) ANZ CA
 - (D) ANZ ICA
53. Loans from banks repayable on demand will be classified in the Balance Sheet of a company as :
- (A) Short-term borrowings
 - (B) Long-term borrowings
 - (C) Other Current Liabilities
 - (D) Other Long-term Liabilities
54. X Ltd. has 5,000 AC in stock on 31st March, 2019. The cost of each AC amount to ₹ 10,000. There is firm commitment of sale of 1,000 AC by the company in April, 2019 @ ₹ 15,000 per AC. However, the general price of this AC at year end amounts to ₹ 9,500 per AC. Calculate the Value of Closing Stock as per AS-2.
- (A) ₹ 480 lakh
 - (B) ₹ 475 lakh
 - (C) ₹ 530 lakh
 - (D) None of the above

55. prescribes the basis for presentation of general purpose financial statement to ensure comparability both with the entity's financial statements of previous periods and with the financial statements of other entities.
- (A) Ind AS 1
(B) Ind AS 2
(C) Ind AS 3
(D) Ind AS 4
56. In the Balance Sheet of a company which item shall be sub-classified as : (i) Secured, considered good; (ii) Unsecured, considered good; (iii) Doubtful.
- (A) Long-term and Short-term Trade Receivables
(B) Long-term loans and advances
(C) Short-term loans and advances
(D) All of the above
57. External Reporting Board (XRB) belongs to :
- (A) New Zealand
(B) Australia
(C) USA
(D) UK
58. The total capital of subsidiary company is ₹ 3,00,000 and out of this, ₹ 2,40,000 is owned by holding company. What is the amount of minority interest, if % of outside shareholder is 20% ?
- (A) ₹ 2,40,000
(B) ₹ 60,000
(C) ₹ 48,000
(D) None of the above
59. Profit on revaluation of assets to be shown as in the consolidated Balance Sheet.
- (A) General Reserve
(B) Capital Reserve
(C) Goodwill
(D) None of the above
60. The Board of Directors of the Company, who has to form a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee, shall make sure that the company spends in every financial year, minimum % of the average net profits made during the 3 immediately preceding financial years as per the CSR policy.
- (A) 1
(B) 2
(C) 5
(D) 10

PART—II

61. Which of the following is the social purpose of Cost Audit ?
- (A) Detection and correction of abnormal losses
- (B) Detection of errors and frauds
- (C) Determination of inventory valuation
- (D) Pinpointing areas of inefficiency and mismanagement for the benefit of shareholders and consumers
62. Following is not an advantage of effective Management reporting system :
- (A) Improves decision making
- (B) Improves responsiveness to issue
- (C) Improves efficiency of resources
- (D) None of the above
63. A company has Profit/Volume (P/V) Ratio 40 percent. By what percentage must variable cost be decreased to offset 25% reduction in selling price, so as to maintain the same P/V Ratio ?
- (A) 15%
- (B) 25%
- (C) 33.33%
- (D) 41.67%
64. MOON Ltd. is developing a new production process. During the financial year ended 31st March, 2018, the total expenditure incurred on the process was ₹ 60 lakh. The production process met the criteria for recognition as an intangible asset on 1st December, 2017. Expenditure incurred till this date was ₹ 32 lakh. Further expenditure incurred on the process for the financial year ending 31st March, 2019 was ₹ 90 lakh. As on 31st March, 2019, the recoverable amount of know-how embodied in the process is estimated to be ₹ 82 lakh. This includes estimates of future cash outflows and inflows. The expenditure to be charged to Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2019 is lakh. (Ignore depreciation).
- (A) ₹ 118
- (B) ₹ 82
- (C) ₹ 36
- (D) None of the above

65. Risk-Free Rate of Interest on Govt. Treasury Bonds 5.5%, Average Return on Market Portfolio 18%. Beta is 1.8. Security is said to be overpriced, if actual return is :
- (A) 29%
(B) 28%
(C) 27%
(D) None of the above
66. Production 11,000 units @ ₹ 11.50 per unit, Closing Stock of finished Goods 3,000 units. Opening Stock 2,000 units @ ₹ 14 per unit, Selling and Distribution Expenses 20% of Cost of Sales, Profit @ 25% on Sales. Calculate Profit per unit :
- (A) 15 per unit
(B) ₹ 10 per unit
(C) ₹ 5 per unit
(D) None of the above
67. Which section of the Companies Act, 2013 deals with audit of cost accounting records ?
- (A) Section 158
(B) Section 139
(C) Section 168
(D) Section 148
68. Sales Management is more concerned with :
- (A) Ageing Schedule of Debtors
(B) Product Cost Variance Analysis
(C) Capital Expenditure and Forward Commitments
(D) None of the above
69. XYZ Ltd. manufactures three products X, Y and Z. The Sales Value Mix Ratio of these products are 20%, 30% and 50% respectively. The corresponding Variable Cost to Sales Ratio is 50%, 30% and 20%. The total fixed costs are ₹ 35,500. Calculate Overall Break Even Point (in Value) :
- (A) ₹ 50,000
(B) ₹ 60,000
(C) ₹ 71,000
(D) None of the above
70. Risk-Free Rate of Interest on Govt. Treasury Bonds 5%, Average Return on Market Portfolio 17.5%. What must be the beta, if the security is correctly priced with actual return of 25% ?
- (A) 1.2
(B) 1.3
(C) 1.5
(D) 1.6

71. Cost Audit Report is required to be prepared in :
- (A) Form CRA-1
 - (B) Form CRA-2
 - (C) Form CRA-3
 - (D) Form CRA-4
72. Which of the following is not a method of Transfer Pricing ?
- (A) Market based transfer pricing
 - (B) Cost based transfer pricing
 - (C) Negotiated transfer pricing
 - (D) None of the above
73. Top Management is more concerned with :
- (A) Ageing Schedule of Debtors
 - (B) Product Cost Variance Analysis
 - (C) Capital Expenditure and Forward Commitments
 - (D) None of the above
74. Sales (in units) : Jan. 1,000, Feb. 2,000, Mar. 3,000, Apr. 4,000. 20% of the Sales are on cash basis and the balance on credit basis. Uniform Selling Price—₹ 20 per unit. 50% of credit sales are collected in the month following the sales, 50% of the remaining in the second month and the balance in the third month. Calculate the total amount of Cash Sales and Collection from Debtors during the month of April :
- (A) ₹ 52,000
 - (B) ₹ 36,000
 - (C) ₹ 50,000
 - (D) None of the above
75. Sales (in units): Jan. 1,000, Feb. 2,000, Mar. 3,000, Apr. 4,000, May 5,000. 25% of the Purchases are on cash basis and the balance on credit basis. Uniform Selling Price—₹ 20 per unit. This price was fixed after adding 25% to cost. No stock remains at the end of a month. Purchases are made one month in advance and 50% of Credit purchases are paid within one month and the balance in two months. Calculate the total amount of Cash Purchases and Payment to Creditors during the month of April :
- (A) ₹ 62,000
 - (B) ₹ 46,000
 - (C) ₹ 50,000
 - (D) None of the above

76. A company sells two products, J and K. The sales mix is 4 units of J and 3 units of K. The contribution margin per unit are ₹ 40 for J and ₹ 20 for K. Fixed costs are ₹ 3,08,000 per month. Compute the individual break-even point of product J and product K :
- (A) 800 units and 600 units
 (B) 600 units and 800 units
 (C) 5600 units and 4200 units
 (D) 4200 units and 5600 units
77. Which of the following is true ?
- (A) The main stress of Zero base budgeting is on why a unit needs to spend.
 (B) Zero base budgeting facilitates the introduction and implementation of the system of MBO.
 (C) Performance Budgeting requires Establishment of Responsibility Centres.
 (D) All of the above
78. Under section 247 of The Companies Act, 2013, a Registered Valuer shall be appointed by the Company's :
- (A) Board of Directors only
 (B) Company Secretary only
 (C) Director Finance and Accounts only
 (D) None of the above
79. SEBI (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014 apply to the :
- (A) Employee stock option schemes and employee stock purchase schemes only
 (B) stock appreciation rights schemes only
 (C) general employee benefits schemes and retirement benefit schemes only
 (D) All of the above
80. P purchased business from Q on 30th June, 2019. Profit earned by Q for the preceding years ending on 31st December every year were :
- 2016—₹ 41,000, 2017—₹ 40,000 and 2018—₹ 42,000. It was ascertained that profits of 2017 included a non-recurring item of ₹ 1,500 and profit of 2018 was reduced by ₹ 2,000 due to an extraordinary loss on account of theft. The annual premium was ₹ 200 per annum. P at the time of purchasing the business, was employed with Sufitel Associates and was getting ₹ 500 p.m. He intends to replace the manager who at the present is getting ₹ 350 p.m. The goodwill is calculated at 2 years purchase of the average profits. Calculate the goodwill of the business :
- (A) ₹ 84,000
 (B) ₹ 78,334
 (C) ₹ 75,455
 (D) ₹ 85,445

81. The relationship between the risk and return established by the security market line is called
- (A) Earning based model
(B) Arbitrage pricing theory
(C) Economic value added
(D) Capital asset pricing model
82. Ind AS 33 deals with
- (A) Earning per share
(B) Financial Instrument Presentation
(C) Fair Value Measurement
(D) None of the above
83. Which of the following is not an objective of Activity Based Costing ?
- (A) Activity Based Costing is a two-stage product costing method
(B) The cost pools in the two-stage approach now accumulate product related cost
(C) It is based on the concept that products consume activities and activities consume resources
(D) None of the above
84. Which of the following is also known as working capital ratio ?
- (A) Current ratio
(B) Liquid ratio
(C) Debtor turnover ratio
(D) Cash reserve ratio
85. A is a booklet specifying the objectives of an organisation in relation to its spending strategy.
- (A) Budgetary control
(B) Budget manual
(C) Key factor
(D) Budget controller
86. From the following information, calculate net profit ratio :
- Gross Profit is $\frac{1}{4}$ th of cost and sales is ₹ 2,00,000. Indirect expenses is ₹ 12,000 :
- (A) 19%
(B) 20%
(C) 14%
(D) 25%
87. Beta of Market portfolio is always
- (A) 0
(B) 1
(C) Less than 1
(D) More than 1

88. Average profit of a firm is ₹ 48,000. The rate of capitalisation is 12%. Assets and liabilities of the firm are ₹ 4,00,000 and ₹ 1,70,000 respectively. Find value of Goodwill :

- (A) ₹ 2,30,000
- (B) ₹ 4,00,000
- (C) ₹ 1,70,000
- (D) ₹ 1,90,000

89. Value of share based on earning basis method is calculated as :

- (A) (Possible rate of dividend/Normal rate of dividend) * Paid up value per share
- (B) (Normal rate of dividend/possible rate of dividend) * Paid up value per share
- (C) (Normal rate of dividend/dividend per share) * Paid up value per share
- (D) None of the above

90. Selling price of a product is ₹ 32/unit. Variable cost ratio is 50%. Fixed cost is ₹ 96,000. Units sold are 10,000. Calculate Margin of Safety in percentage :

- (A) 40%
- (B) 60%
- (C) 50%
- (D) Cannot be determined

91. From the following, calculate production for the 4th quarter :

	Units
	Sold
Q ₁	12,000
Q ₂	15,000
Q ₃	16,500
Q ₄	18,000

Opening units 10,000 at the beginning of Q₁ and closing units 12,500 at the end of Q₄.

Production is $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of current quarter requirement and $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of next quarter requirement :

- (A) 12,000 units
- (B) 20,500 units
- (C) 18,500 units
- (D) 18,000 units

92. is regarded as a specialised branch of accounting which involves classification, accumulation, assignment and control of costs.

- (A) Costing
- (B) Cost Accounting
- (C) Cost Accountancy
- (D) Cost

93. Margin of Safety may be improved by :
- (A) Lowering Fixed Cost
 (B) Increasing Volume of Sales
 (C) Increasing Selling Price
 (D) All of the above
94. Primary packaging material is an example of :
- (A) Direct material
 (B) Indirect material
 (C) Direct expenses
 (D) Indirect expenses
95. If sales in an organisation is ₹ 1,00,000, fixed cost is ₹ 12,000 and profit is ₹ 8,000, Profit/Volume ratio is
- (A) 80%
 (B) 8%
 (C) 20%
 (D) 12%
96. What is the General information attached in the Annexure to Cost Audit Report ?
- (A) Distribution of Earnings
 (B) Cost Accounting Policy
 (C) Details of Industry Specific Operating Expenses
 (D) Reconciliation of Indirect Taxes
97. Current ratio is 2.5 : 1 and Liquid ratio is 1 : 1. Stock is ₹ 60,000. Calculate current liability :
- (A) ₹ 40,000
 (B) ₹ 60,000
 (C) ₹ 1,00,000
 (D) Cannot be determined
98. Monsoon is an example of key factor in which of the following industries ?
- (A) Motor car
 (B) Aluminium
 (C) Electro-optics
 (D) Hydropower generation
99. Activity Based Costing assigns costs to products by tracing expenses to
- (A) Products
 (B) Sales
 (C) Activities
 (D) Profits
100. With reference to Ind AS 102, what does SBP stand for ?
- (A) Share based payment
 (B) Share based proportion
 (C) Sum based payment
 (D) Shareholder based pricing

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Space for Rough Work