

FY.BBA - IB (2013 Pattern) Sample Question Bank

Class: FYBBA-IB

Subject: 201 – Basics of Cost Accounting

1. fixed cost is time bound cost
  - a. **TRUE**
  - b. FALSE
2. PV ratio means
  - a. product valuation
  - b. **profit volumeratio**
  - c. profit valuation
  - d. none of the above
3. breakeven point is calculated by
  - a. sales divided by fixed cost
  - b. **fixed cost divided by PV ratio**
  - c. PV ratio divided by fixed cost
  - d. contribution divided by fixed cost
4. variances are computed only for direct material and direct labour
  - a. TRUE
  - b. **FALSE**
5. classification of budget on basis of capacity
  - a. **fixed and flexible budget**
  - b. long term and short-term budget
  - c. master and subsidiary budget
  - d. none of the above
6. approach in performance budgeting is
  - a. retrospective
  - b. **prospective**
  - c. all of the above
  - d. none of the above
7. method of Costing used where mass production is undertaken
  - a. **process costing**
  - b. contract costing
  - c. job costing
  - d. none of the above
8. agreement to execute an order or assignment for a contract price
  - a. agreement
  - b. order
  - c. **contract**
  - d. batch
9. fixed cost-plus profit is
  - a. sales
  - b. variable cost
  - c. contribution
  - d. **desired profit**
10. financial statements are
  - a. intelligence reports
  - b. **postmortem reports**
  - c. all of the above
  - d. none of the above

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For  
203 Macro-Economic Analysis

1. What do you mean by the supply of goods?
  - (a) Stock available for sale
  - (b) Total stock in the warehouse
  - (c) The actual production of the good
  - (d) Quantity of the good offered for sale at a particular price per unit of time
2. Which of the below-mentioned institutes are linked with the financial sector of India controlled by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)?
  - (a) Commercial Bank
  - (b) Money Lenders
  - (c) Stock Exchange Operations
  - (d) All the above
3. Value of money means:
  - (a) Gold purchased by money
  - (b) General purchasing power of money
  - (c) Importance of money
  - (d) Demand for money
4. Inflation:
  - (a) Makes distribution of income equal
  - (b) Makes distribution of income unequal
  - (c) Has no effect on distribution of income
  - (d) Affects only industrial sector
5. Investment Multiplier is a
  - (a) Ratio between income and investment.
  - (b) Ratio between investment and savings
  - (c) Ratio between consumption and investment
  - (d) None of the above

6. Under the liquidity trap conditions, an increase in money supply will

- (a) Increase investment
- (b) Increase level of employment
- (c) Reduce the rate of interest
- (d) Have no effect on interest rate, investment and employment

7. Which of the following is not an assumption of classical theory?

- (a) Price flexibility
- (b) Unemployment
- (c) Say's law
- (d) Neutrality of money

8. Equation of exchange is associated with

- (a) Pigou
- (b) J.B. Say
- (c) Marshall
- (d) Irving Fisher

9. Say's law of market says:

- (a) Supply creates its own demand
- (b) Demand creates supply
- (c) Income generates demand
- (d) Savings create demand

10. In Fisher's equation of exchange  $MV=PT$ , the variation of which produces a proportional change in price

- (a) M
- (b) V
- (c) P
- (d) T

Sinhgad Technical Education Society's  
**SINHGAD COLLEGE OF SCIENCE**  
AMBEGAON (BK), PUNE.  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
FYBBA(IB)-Sem II  
**Subject name- Business Statistics(205)**

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1. Which one of the following is not a measure of central tendency?
  - a) Standard deviation
  - b) mean
  - c) median
  - d) Mode
2. The unprocessed data in terms of individual observations are called-----
  - a) raw data
  - b) data
  - c) variable
  - d) Attribute
3. A linear Programming problem have----- optimal solution
  - a) 1
  - b) 2
  - c) more than 1
  - d) more than 2
4. Which one of the following is not an example of continuous variable?
  - a) Number of articles produced by a machine.
  - b) length of screw produced by a machine.
  - c) speed of a vehicle.
  - d) Temperature at a certain place
5. Step deviation method or coding method is used for computation of the:
  - a) Arithmetic mean
  - b) Geometric mean
  - c) Weighted mean
  - d) Harmonic mean
6. The midpoint of the values after they have been ordered from the smallest to the largest or the largest to the smallest is called:
  - a) Mean
  - b) Median
  - c) Lower quartile
  - d) Upper quartile
7. If each of the observation in a series is divided by 5, then the mean of new data set is—
  - a) unchanged
  - b) half of the old mean
  - c) decreased by 5
  - d) the old mean is five times the new mean
8. Sample is-----
  - a) subset of population
  - b) part of population
  - c) 5% of population
  - d) at least 50% of population
9. A table containing class intervals along with frequencies is called as ----
  - a) Frequency
  - b) Frequency Distribution
  - c) variable
  - d) continuous variable
10. Probability distribution of a statistics is called:
  - a) Sampling
  - b) Parameter
  - c) Data
  - d) Sampling Distribution



