



VINAYAKA MISSION'S RESEARCH FOUNDATION, SALEM
(Deemed to be University under section 3 of the UGC Act 1956)

Management

Instructions / Note:

1. Answer all the questions. Each question carries one mark.
2. No negative marks for wrong answers.
3. Read each question carefully and answer in the OMR sheet provided for each question with only blue/ black pen to fill the circles in the OMR Sheet.
4. Return the question paper along with the OMR sheet.

Time: 90 Minutes

Venue: _____.

[35X1=35]

Part - B

1. Investment Decision is concerned with
 - a). Utilisation of Funds to gain maximum return
 - b). Dividend decision
 - c). Estimation of Capital requirements
 - d). Working capital management
2. Among the following which one is not a discounted cash flow method of capital budgeting?
 - a). IRR
 - b). NPV
 - c). Pay Back
 - d). Profitability Index
3. FDI stands for
 - a). Foreign Demand Investment
 - b). Foreign Decision Investment
 - c). Foreign Deposit Investment
 - d). Foreign Direct Investment
4. The minimum rate of Return necessary to attract an investor to purchase a security is called
 - a). Capital reserve
 - b). Initial Return
 - c). Cost of capital
 - d). Investment decision



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5. The approach states that the capital structure decision is relevant to valuation of firm is
 - a). Net Operating income approach
 - b). Net Income Approach
 - c). MM approach
 - d). Traditional Approach

6. Which accounting concept assumes that a business continue to exist for long period of time?
 - a). Business Entity
 - b). Cost concept
 - c). Going Concern
 - d). Accounting period

7. GAAP stands for
 - a). Generally Awareness Accounting Principles
 - b). Generally Accepted Accounting Principles
 - c). Generally Accepted And Principles
 - d). Generally And Accounting Principles

8. The Book used for recording all residual transactions which cannot find place in any of the subsidiary book is
 - a). Cash Book
 - b). Ledger
 - c). Reconciliation statement
 - d). Journal Proper

9. The capital of the proprietor increases when the business makes
 - a). losses
 - b). Profits
 - c). Neither profit nor loss
 - d). Withdrawal

10. Operating profit is the net profit which is the excess of Net sales over
 - a). Operating Cost
 - b). Forecasted costs
 - c). Direct cost
 - d). Indirect expenses

11. The application of costing to control the cost is called
 - a). Cost audit
 - b). Cost Control
 - c). Cost Accountancy
 - d). Indirect Costing



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12. The statement showing the various elements of costs is
- Job Statement
 - Marginal Statement
 - Cost Sheet
 - Financial Statement
13. The aggregate of direct material, direct labour and direct expenses is
- Prime cost
 - Factory cost
 - Total cost
 - Selling cost
14. Standard cost is a ----- cost which is calculated in advance of production.
- Marginal cost
 - Pre-determined cost
 - Variable cost
 - Fixed cost
15. Depreciation is a permissible expense as per -----.
- Income Tax Act
 - Companies Act
 - MRTTP Act
 - Competition Act
16. ----- is concerned with the determination of objectives and Policies.
- Management
 - Planning
 - Administration
 - Control
17. The Management Principle dealing with that all subordinates should receive orders from only one superior is
- Unity of Direction
 - Unity of Command
 - Delegation
 - Decentralisation
18. The Principle of Scientific Management was developed by
- Peter drucker
 - George Terry
 - F.W. Taylor
 - Henry Fayol



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19. ----- is concerned with deciding in advance what is to be done.
- Planning
 - Organising
 - Controlling
 - Budgeting
20. The system designed to provide decision oriented information needed by management is
- Reporting System
 - Statistical Information System
 - Accounting System
 - Management Information System
21. The number of subordinates that report directly to a single superior is
- Span of Control
 - Decentralisation
 - Delegation
 - Management
22. The vertical expansion of job by increasing responsibility and authority is
- Job Enlargement
 - Job Description
 - Job expansion
 - Job enrichment
23. Among the following which one is not a motivating factor as per Motivation Hygiene Theory
- Job Security
 - Achievement
 - Recognition
 - Assigning Challenging job
24. MBO Stands for
- Management by Opportunities
 - Management by Objection
 - Management by Objectivity
 - Management by Objectives
25. The tool for evaluating how satisfactorily a company has discharged its social responsibilities is -----.
- Corporate governance
 - CSR
 - Social audit
 - Responsibility accounting



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26. Among the following which one is not a key element of entrepreneurship?
- Innovation
 - Academic qualification
 - Risk taking
 - New business venturing
27. Brand loyalty is more likely to be seen when the Brand is
- Well known
 - a private brand
 - a durable brand
 - not seen as risky
28. The marketing mix for Specialty goods is to -----.
- Emphasise low price
 - Go in for wide spread distribution
 - Go in for limited No. of outlets
 - Opt aggressive personal selling
29. The Indian Contract Act was passed in -----.
- 1888
 - 1872
 - 1887
 - 1871
30. A finder of lost goods is a -----.
- a bailee
 - a bailor
 - thief
 - true owner
31. The maximum number of partners allowed in a firm carrying on general business is -----.
- 10
 - 100
 - 20
 - 50
32. The Qualitative observation of elementary units are called -----.
- Attributes
 - Variables
 - Data
 - Information



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33. The measure of average relationship between two or more variables in terms of the original units of the data is ----.
- a). Correlation
 - b). Central tendency
 - c). Dispersion
 - d). Regression
34. The variables, we are trying to predict, is called -----.
- a). Independent Variables
 - b). Dependent Variables
 - c). Extraneous Variables
 - d). Pure Variables
35. A time series consist of data arranged -----.
- a). Chronologically
 - b). Alphabetically
 - c). Horizontally
 - d). Vertically

