



Dr.G.R.Damodaran College of Science

(Autonomous, affiliated to the Bharathiar University, recognized by the UGC) Re-accredited at the 'A' Grade Level by the **NAAC** and ISO 9001:2008 Certified
CRISL rated 'A' (TN) for MBA and MIB Programmes

I B.Com[IT] [2017-2020]

Semester I

Allied: BUSINESS ORGANISATION AND MANAGEMENT -115D

Multiple Choice Questions.

1. Business means _____.
- A. commerce.
 - B. industry and commerce.
 - C. trade and commerce.
 - D. selling and buying of goods.

ANSWER: B

2. Which of the following is an extractive industry?
- A. Cattle breeding.
 - B. Forest cultivation
 - C. Hunting.
 - D. Flour mills.

ANSWER: C

3. Which of the following is not a manufacturing industry?
- A. Iron and steel works.
 - B. Flour mills.
 - C. Fruit canning.
 - D. Mining.

ANSWER: D

4. Sole-trade organization is also called as _____.
- A. individual proprietorship.
 - B. Partnership.
 - C. joint stock company.
 - D. co-operative society.

ANSWER: A

5. What is a holding company?
- A. A company having control over another is called as the holding company.
 - B. A company whose major share holdings are owned by other company.
 - C. A company having a sister concern.
 - D. A company whose shares are owned by a particular family.

ANSWER: A

6. When a partnership is dissolved?
- A. In any case of death of any of the partner.

- B. By individual consent.
- C. By insolvency of any of the partner.
- D. By insanity or madness.

ANSWER: A

7. What is the maximum number of the persons a private limited company can have as its members?

- A. 50.
- B. 2.
- C. 7.
- D. Unlimited.

ANSWER: A

8. A Sleeping is also called as _____.

- A. Active Partner.
- B. Dormant Partner.
- C. Sub partner.
- D. Actual.

ANSWER: B

9. Minimum number of the persons a private limited company can have is _____.

- A. 50.
- B. 2.
- C. 7.
- D. 3.

ANSWER: B

10. The oldest form of business organization is _____.

- A. partnership.
- B. sole proprietorship.
- C. joint stock company.
- D. co-operative undertaking.

ANSWER: B

11. The liability of a sole proprietor is _____.

- A. limited to the extent of his capital invested in the business.
- B. limited to the extent of the value of business assets.
- C. limited to the extent of the value of business assets and his all private assets.
- D. limited value of the business assets.

ANSWER: C

12. Individual proprietorship form of business organization is not advisable for the enterprises which _____.

- A. require small amount of capital.
- B. need personal attention of customers.
- C. are large in size.
- D. involved in heavy risk.

ANSWER: D

13. The agreement of partnership _____.

- A. must be oral.
- B. must be in writing.

- C. can be either oral or in writing.
- D. must be in writing on a stamp paper.

ANSWER: C

14. Partnership may come into existence _____.

- A. by the operation of law.
- B. by an express agreement only.
- C. by an express or implied agreement only.
- D. by inheritance of property.

ANSWER: C

15. A manager with a share in the profits _____.

- A. is only a servant of the firm.
- B. becomes a partner by the operation of law.
- C. becomes a partner by implied agreement.
- D. becomes a partner from status.

ANSWER: A

16. Registration of partnership is _____.

- A. optional under Indian partnership act.
- B. compulsory under the Indian partnership act.
- C. compulsory under the income tax act.
- D. compulsory under Indian contract act.

ANSWER: A

17. A nominal partner is _____.

- A. not entitled to share the profits of the concern.
- B. entitled to equal share in the profits unless there is an agreement to any other profit sharing ratio.
- C. not liable for the acts of other partners.
- D. not able to third parties.

ANSWER: A

18. The minimum number of directors in a private limited company is ____.

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 7.
- D. 10.

ANSWER: A

19. Memorandum of association of a firm contains _____.

- A. rules regarding the internal management of the company.
- B. rules regarding the constitution and activities of the company.
- C. rules regarding the companies.
- D. rules regarding the constitution.

ANSWER: B

20. The liability of shareholders of a public company is limited to the _____.

- A. paid up value of shares.
- B. nominal value of shares.
- C. extent of their private assets.
- D. accounts called up.

ANSWER: B

21. The most important advantage of a joint stock company is _____.
- A. the liability of its member is unlimited.
 - B. members can conveniently transfer their shares.
 - C. it offers limited scope for expansion.
 - D. more legal formalities.

ANSWER: B

22. Minimum number of directors in public limited company _____.
- A. 3.
 - B. 2.
 - C. 4.
 - D. 5.

ANSWER: A

23. Articles of association of a firm contain _____.
- A. rules regarding the internal management of the company.
 - B. rules regarding the constitution and activities of the company.
 - C. rules regarding the companies.
 - D. rules regarding the constitution.

ANSWER: A

24. In the co-operative organization, the voting rights of members are_____.
- A. in proportion to the capital paid by each member.
 - B. equal, irrespective of amount of capital contribution.
 - C. in proportion to the nominal value of capital held by each member.
 - D. one man one vote.

ANSWER: D

25. Localized materials are available at _____.
- A. all the places.
 - B. certain places.
 - C. central places.
 - D. local places.

ANSWER: B

26. Membership of a co-operative is_____.
- A. compulsory.
 - B. voluntary.
 - C. not essential.
 - D. not compulsory.

ANSWER: B

27. Co-operative and public companies are similar in respect of _____.
- A. the liability of members.
 - B. the minimum number of members required for registration.
 - C. the maximum number of members.
 - D. method of distribution of profit.

ANSWER: C

28. Reserve bank of India is a/an _____.

- A. statutory corporation.
- B. company limited by guarantee.
- C. company limited by shares.
- D. unlimited company.

ANSWER: A

29. A public corporation means _____.

- A. public company.
- B. government company.
- C. statutory corporation.
- D. department of union government.

ANSWER: B

30. The partnership entity is _____.

- A. legal entity.
- B. legal entity and accountable entity.
- C. neither entity nor accountable entity.
- D. group of individuals without legal status.

ANSWER: B

31. Promoter is a person who _____.

- A. takes part in the incorporation of a company.
- B. is a director.
- C. is a relative of the managing director.
- D. works to publicity to the company.

ANSWER: A

32. The minimum number of shareholders in a public limited company is ____.

- A. 2.
- B. 3.
- C. 5.
- D. 7.

ANSWER: D

33. A private company should have at least _____.

- A. 2 members.
- B. 7 members.
- C. 10 members.
- D. 50 members.

ANSWER: A

34. Reserve Bank of India is an example of _____.

- A. department organization of the central government.
- B. government company.
- C. public corporation.
- D. private corporation.

ANSWER: C

35. The charter of a company is its _____.

- A. prospectus.

- B. statement lieu of prospectus.
- C. memorandum of association.
- D. articles of association.

ANSWER: C

36. An association of 25 people not registered under the companies act, but carrying on business, is a _____.

- A. partnership.
- B. private company.
- C. public company.
- D. illegal association

ANSWER: D

37. A partnership firm cannot raise funds by _____.

- A. bank loan.
- B. partners loan.
- C. Debentures.
- D. partners capital.

ANSWER: C

38. The term Capitalization is used in relation to _____.

- A. sole-proprietorship.
- B. partnership.
- C. joint stock companies.
- D. co-operative societies.

ANSWER: C

39. Over-capitalization results from ____.

- A. payment of excessive amount for goodwill.
- B. underestimating the rate of capitalization.
- C. raising more money than can be profitably used.
- D. raising only the money.

ANSWER: C

40. Preference shares are those which carry preferential right in respect of ____.

- A. dividends.
- B. repayment of capital.
- C. both dividend and repayment of capital.
- D. right to vote on all important motions in AGM.

ANSWER: C

41. Investment in which of the following is most risky?

- A. Equity shares.
- B. Preference shares.
- C. Debentures.
- D. Land.

ANSWER: A

42. A project, which may not add to the existing profits, should be financed by ____.

- A. debentures.
- B. preference share capital.

- C. equity capital.
- D. public deposits.

ANSWER: C

43. Which of the following is not an ownership security?

- A. Equity shares.
- B. Debentures.
- C. Preference shares.
- D. Shares.

ANSWER: B

44. In which of the following, interest / dividend is payable even if the company does not earn profit?

- A. Equity capital.
- B. Preference capital.
- C. Debentures.
- D. Shares.

ANSWER: C

45. Control of management of the company mainly vests in _____.

- A. equity shareholders.
- B. preference shareholders.
- C. debenture holders.
- D. share holders.

ANSWER: A

46. Public deposits obtained by a company means _____.

- A. deposits received from government.
- B. deposits received from public at large.
- C. deposits received from stockiest and agent as advance.
- D. deposit received from share holders.

ANSWER: B

47. Deferred shares can be issued to _____.

- A. share holders.
- B. promoters.
- C. directors.
- D. auditors.

ANSWER: B

48. New issue market is an integral part of the _____.

- A. stock exchange.
- B. capital market.
- C. stock exchange and capital market.
- D. discount houses.

ANSWER: B

49. Which of the following are components of organized sector of stock exchange?

- A. Commercial banks.
- B. Investors in securities.
- C. Financial institutions like LFC, IDBI.
- D. Other financial institutions.

ANSWER: B

50. When an existing company offers its shares for sale to the existing shareholders, it is known as _____.
- A. private placing.
 - B. bonus issue.
 - C. rights issue.
 - D. offer for sale.

ANSWER: C

51. Which of the following methods is not used for raising capital through the sale of new securities?
- A. By issue of prospectus.
 - B. Rights issue.
 - C. Stock exchange placing.
 - D. Private placing.

ANSWER: C

52. The most common method used for marketing of new securities is _____.
- A. sale of existing shareholders.
 - B. stock exchange placing.
 - C. direct sale to public through prospectus.
 - D. sale to biometers.

ANSWER: C

53. The first stock exchange was set up in India in _____.
- A. Calcutta.
 - B. Bombay.
 - C. New Delhi.
 - D. Chennai.

ANSWER: B

54. Stock Exchanges in India are under the control of _____.
- A. SEBI.
 - B. C.C.B.
 - C. R.B.I.
 - D. financial Institution.

ANSWER: A

55. A speculator who applies for new share is _____.
- A. a stag.
 - B. middle man.
 - C. Jobber.
 - D. lame duck.

ANSWER: A

56. Dealings in stock exchanges can be done by public _____.
- A. directly.
 - B. directly or through brokers.
 - C. only through brokers.
 - D. only by corporate houses.

ANSWER: C

57. Speculation in stock exchange means _____.

- A. investment in securities.
- B. gambling in securities.
- C. buying and selling securities in the hope of making profit due to change in prices.
- D. creating secret profits.

ANSWER: C

58. Which of the following speculators expect fall in the prices of securities in the near future?

- A. Bull.
- B. Bear.
- C. Stag.
- D. Under inter.

ANSWER: B

59. Which of the speculator applies for new issues with a view to prompt resale?

- A. Bull.
- B. Bear.
- C. Stag.
- D. Lame duck.

ANSWER: C

60. Contango charge is paid by _____.

- A. bull speculator to bear speculator.
- B. bear speculator to bull speculator.
- C. lame duck to bull speculator.
- D. stag to under writer.

ANSWER: A

61. Buda chare is paid a _____.

- A. bull speculator to bear speculator.
- B. bear speculator to bull speculator.
- C. either (a) or (b) above.
- D. under writer to stag.

ANSWER: C

62. In India there are _____ recognized stock exchanges at present

- A. 15.
- B. 16.
- C. 17.
- D. 23.

ANSWER: D

63. When a right to purchase securities is acquired it is know as _____.

- A. call option.
- B. put option.
- C. double option.
- D. single option.

ANSWER: B

64. When a right to sell a security is acquired, it is known as _____.

- A. call option.

- B. put option.
- C. double option.
- D. single option.

ANSWER: A

65. Stock exchange deals with the _____.

- A. second hand securities.
- B. issued of equity shares.
- C. issue of preference shares.
- D. issue of debentures.

ANSWER: A

66. Dividend and interest are _____.

- A. synonymous terms.
- B. different from each other.
- C. debited to profit and loss account.
- D. divisible profits.

ANSWER: B

67. Register of members is a _____.

- A. statutory book.
- B. statistical book.
- C. official book.
- D. registered book.

ANSWER: A

68. The price of a share quoted in the stock exchange is cum, dividend when _____.

- A. it is inclusive of dividend declared.
- B. it is exclusive of dividend declared.
- C. it excludes interest.
- D. it includes interest.

ANSWER: A

69. When SEBI came into force?

- A. 1992.
- B. 1991.
- C. 1990.
- D. 1993.

ANSWER: A

70. Memory unit performs the function of _____.

- A. calculations at a very high speed.
- B. giving out the end product.
- C. controlling at the operating units.
- D. storing the data.

ANSWER: D

71. An Active partner is also called as _____.

- A. Actual partner.
- B. Sleeping partner.
- C. Sub partner.

D. Partner by estoppel.

ANSWER: A

72. Xerography is a process of _____.

- A. electrical photography.
- B. photocopier.
- C. fixing stamps
- D. printing address.

ANSWER: A

73. Memory unit is a part of _____.

- A. punched card system.
- B. electronic data processing.
- C. both Punched card system and Electronic data processing.
- D. both Punched card system and manually operated accounting machines.

ANSWER: B

74. The Cooperative society act is governed by _____.

- A. The Cooperative society act 1956.
- B. The Cooperative society act 1912.
- C. The Cooperative society act 1946.
- D. d. The Cooperative society act 1926.

ANSWER: B

75. The primary aim of co-operative is to _____.

- A. earn more profits.
- B. serve the members.
- C. raise production.
- D. raise more money

ANSWER: B

76. An Active partner is one who _____.

- A. contributes capital and takes part in the business.
- B. contributes only capital.
- C. contributes members.
- D. contributes materials.

ANSWER: A

77. Business risks can be _____.

- A. avoided.
- B. reduced.
- C. ignored.
- D. erased.

ANSWER: B

78. The computations in a computer are performed by _____.

- A. logical unit.
- B. memory unit.
- C. output unit.
- D. control unit.

ANSWER: D

79. The primary function of an office is _____.

- A. making records.
- B. receiving and collection of information.
- C. carrying out the management policies.
- D. safeguarding of authority means.

ANSWER: B

80. Which of the following methods of filing do you recommend for a large size undertaking?

- A. Pigeon hole system.
- B. Spike files.
- C. Box files.
- D. Vertical filing.

ANSWER: D

81. Planning and control are _____ functions of an office.

- A. informative.
- B. administrative.
- C. public.
- D. private.

ANSWER: B

82. _____ is a major physical facility in an office.

- A. Office accommodation.
- B. Open office
- C. Closed office.
- D. Public office.

ANSWER: A

83. _____ is an important consideration for setting up an office.

- A. Office accommodation.
- B. Office location.
- C. Closed office.
- D. Public office.

ANSWER: B

84. _____ is the arrangement of furniture and equipment with the available floor space.

- A. Office accommodation.
- B. Office location.
- C. Office layout.
- D. Open office.

ANSWER: C

85. _____ Layout based on similarity of work.

- A. Group.
- B. Process.
- C. Open.
- D. Closed

ANSWER: A

86. _____ Layout based on the sequence of work.

- A. Group.
- B. Process.
- C. Open.
- D. Closed

ANSWER: B

87. _____ Approach to layout is based on the idea that it is flow of information and sequence of operations.

- A. System.
- B. Public.
- C. Private.
- D. Open.

ANSWER: A

88. _____ Office means when persons are housed in private room or cabin.

- A. Open.
- B. Public.
- C. Private.
- D. System.

ANSWER: C

89. _____ refers to the systematic arrangement of keeping business correspondence and records.

- A. Indexing.
- B. Filing.
- C. Layout.
- D. Condominium.

ANSWER: B

90. A building jointly owned is called office _____.

- A. condominium.
- B. layout.
- C. accommodation.
- D. location.

ANSWER: A

91. Which type of classification is based on the area of operation?

- A. Alphabetical classification.
- B. Numerical classification.
- C. Subject wise classification
- D. Geographical classification.

ANSWER: D

92. Which type of classification is based on date and time order?

- A. Alphabetical classification.
- B. Numerical classification.
- C. Subject wise classification
- D. Chronological classification.

ANSWER: D

93. In which method of filing, a spike is fixed in a wooden or a metal base?

- A. Pigeon-hole method.
- B. The spike file.

- C. Card board filing.
- D. Box filing.

ANSWER: B

94. Spike file is also called as _____.

- A. card board file.
- B. pillar file.
- C. box file.
- D. pigeon-hole method.

ANSWER: B

95. In which method of filing, papers and documents are placed in metal holders in chorological order?

- A. Box file.
- B. Bound book.
- C. Metal holders.
- D. Pillar file.

ANSWER: C

96. In which method of filing, all the letters and documents are passed in the book in chorological order?

- A. Box file.
- B. Bound book.
- C. Metal holders.
- D. Pillar file.

ANSWER: B

97. Horizontal filing is also called as _____.

- A. box filing.
- B. flat filing.
- C. open filing
- D. pillar filing

ANSWER: B

98. In which type filing, the letters are kept in upright position?

- A. Horizontal filing.
- B. Vertical filing.
- C. Metal filing.
- D. Box filing.

ANSWER: B

99. Which types of files are available in the form of tray that lies flat horizontally in a cabinet?

- A. Horizontal files.
- B. Vertical files.
- C. Visible files.
- D. Metal files.

ANSWER: C

100. Which index system is used when small information is required about customers?

- A. Vowel index.
- B. Book index.
- C. Strip index.
- D. Card index.

ANSWER: C

101. ____ is a machine which process text material on a page when operator strikes keys are arranged on the key boards.

- A. Typewriter.
- B. Photocopier.
- C. Roller copier.
- D. Private.

ANSWER: A

102. The machines produce multiple copies with help off a _____.

- A. typewriter.
- B. stencil.
- C. roller machine.
- D. processor

ANSWER: B

103. ____ is an instrument which reproduces sound at a distance by means of electricity.

- A. Typewriter.
- B. Telephone.
- C. FAX.
- D. Photocopier.

ANSWER: B

104. Which machine is used for stamping outward mail?

- A. Franking machine.
- B. Adding machine.
- C. Mailing machine.
- D. Accounting machine.

ANSWER: A

105. OTCEI stands for _____.

- A. Over The Counter Exchange of India.
- B. Over The Country Exchange of India.
- C. Over The Comparison Exchange of India.
- D. Over The Company Exchange of India.

ANSWER: A

106. SEBI stands for _____.

- A. Securities Exchange Board of India.
- B. Shares Exchange Board of India.
- C. Stocks Exchange Board of India.
- D. Speculators Exchange Board of India.

ANSWER: A

107. A bear speculator is also called as _____.

- A. manidiwala.
- B. tejiwala.
- C. tarawaniwalas.
- D. vaniwala.

ANSWER: A

108. The purpose of an office is to furnish essential services to the _____.

- A. government.
- B. management.
- C. clerks.
- D. creditors.

ANSWER: B

109. The office management simply means to _____.

- A. eliminate.
- B. withdraw.
- C. control.
- D. decide.

ANSWER: C

110. Filing is an important aspect of _____.

- A. record keeping.
- B. book keeping.
- C. house-keeping.
- D. time keeping.

ANSWER: A

111. Which is the first procedure for dealing at stock exchange?

- A. Placing an order.
- B. Selection of broker.
- C. Contract note.
- D. Settlement.

ANSWER: B

112. Equity shares are also known as _____.

- A. ordinary shares.
- B. deferred shares.
- C. redeemable shares.
- D. irredeemable shares

ANSWER: A

113. A _____ is an acknowledgement of a debt.

- A. Share.
- B. Debenture.
- C. Equity share.
- D. Preference share.

ANSWER: B

114. The debentures are not given any security on assets are called as _____ debentures.

- A. unsecured.
- B. Secured.
- C. bearer.
- D. registered.

ANSWER: A

115. The debentures are given a security on assets are called as _____ debentures.

- A. unsecured.
- B. secured.
- C. bearer.
- D. registered.

ANSWER: B

116. The preference shares holders who have no claim for the arrears of dividend are ____ preference shares.

- A. cumulative.
- B. non-cumulative.
- C. Redeemable.
- D. Irredeemable.

ANSWER: B

117. Fixed capital is also called as _____.

- A. block capital.
- B. unblock capital.
- C. working capital.
- D. non-working capital.

ANSWER: A

118. The ____ co-operative societies are established for the benefit of small producers.

- A. Consumers.
- B. Producers.
- C. Marketing.
- D. Housing.

ANSWER: B

119. The ____ co-operatives are associations of producers for selling their products at remunerative prices.

- A. Consumers.
- B. Producers.
- C. Marketing.
- D. Housing.

ANSWER: C

120. Which co-operative societies are helpful to their members in purchasing land and constructing houses?

- A. Consumers.
- B. Producers.
- C. Marketing.
- D. Housing.

ANSWER: D

121. Co-operative societies have ____ management.

- A. government.
- B. democratic.
- C. autocratic.
- D. private.

ANSWER: B

122. ____ Debentures are to be redeemed on the expiry of a certain period.

- A. Redeemable.

- B. Irredeemable.
- C. Convertible.
- D. Non-convertible.

ANSWER: A

123. ____ Debentures are not redeemable during life time of the company.

- A. Redeemable.
- B. Irredeemable.
- C. Convertible.
- D. Non-convertible.

ANSWER: B

124. The return of shares to the company is known as ____.

- A. surrender of shares.
- B. transmission of shares.
- C. redeemable shares.
- D. irredeemable shares.

ANSWER: A

125. The optimum point is a ____ size of a firm.

- A. ideal.
- B. average.
- C. over.
- D. extra.

ANSWER: A

126. A representative firm works under ____ conditions.

- A. average.
- B. ideal.
- C. bad.
- D. good.

ANSWER: A

127. The transitional period in the life of an expanding firm is called _____ firm

- A. pessimism.
- B. ideal.
- C. average.
- D. good.

ANSWER: B

128. Which type of shareholders does not have voting rights?

- A. Equity shareholders.
- B. Preference shareholders.
- C. Deferred shareholders.
- D. Redeemable preference shareholders.

ANSWER: B

129. Which shareholders are the real owners of the company?

- A. Equity shareholders.
- B. Preference shareholders.
- C. Deferred shareholders.

D. Convertible preference shareholders.

ANSWER: A

130. _____ are the most important source of long term capital.

- A. Issue of shares.
- B. Trade credit.
- C. Installment credit.
- D. Advances.

ANSWER: A

131. The first organized stock exchange was set up in the year ____

- A. 1887.
- B. 1992.
- C. 1991.
- D. 1994.

ANSWER: A

132. The first stock exchange in the world_____.

- A. Mumbai stock exchange.
- B. America stock exchange.
- C. London stock exchange.
- D. France stock exchange.

ANSWER: C

133. _____ type of drawer are used to increased desk top work area.

- A. Letter tray drawer.
- B. Vertical file drawer
- C. Center drawer.
- D. Utility drawer.

ANSWER: A

134. Economic activities are related to _____.

- A. production of wealth.
- B. satisfy ones urge.
- C. undertaking social service.
- D. social service.

ANSWER: A

135. Non-economic activities aim at _____.

- A. social service.
- B. profit maximization.
- C. consumer satisfaction
- D. wealth.

ANSWER: A

136. Business includes _____.

- A. non-economic activities.
- B. economic activities.
- C. social activities.
- D. production activities.

ANSWER: B

137. Profession involves _____.
- A. rendering of personal service.
 - B. undertaking a business.
 - C. undertaking a contract.
 - D. profit motive.

ANSWER: A

138. An open office has the benefit of _____.
- A. privacy.
 - B. economy
 - C. efficiency.
 - D. inflexibility

ANSWER: B

139. In vertical filing system, files are kept _____.
- A. one upon the other.
 - B. in standing upright position.
 - C. in a drawer.
 - D. in a drawee.

ANSWER: B

140. Questionnaire method is used for collecting _____.
- A. secondary data.
 - B. primary data.
 - C. small quantity of data.
 - D. data.

ANSWER: B

141. The important activities of the business firm are _____.
- A. finance.
 - B. production.
 - C. marketing.
 - D. finance, production & marketing.

ANSWER: D

142. Dividends are payable to the _____.
- A. share holders.
 - B. debenture holders.
 - C. registrar of the company.
 - D. board of directors.

ANSWER: A

143. A stock dividend represents _____.
- A. cash dividend
 - B. interim dividend
 - C. distribution of shares in addition to cash dividend
 - D. distribution of shares in addition to interim dividend

ANSWER: C

144. Registration of a partnership is _____.

- A. compulsory.
- B. voluntary.
- C. statutory.
- D. mandatory

ANSWER: B

145. A written agreement signed by all partners is called _____.

- A. partnership Deed.
- B. partnership agreement.
- C. partnership contract.
- D. partnership registration.

ANSWER: A

146. One-man-one-vote is the principle adopted by _____.

- A. Partnership.
- B. Joint Stock Companies.
- C. Co-operative Societies.
- D. Sole proprietorship.

ANSWER: C

147. The liability of partners in a firm is _____.

- A. limited.
- B. unlimited.
- C. joint liability.
- D. separate liability.

ANSWER: B

148. A member of a company is _____.

- A. promoter.
- B. registered shareholder.
- C. director.
- D. broker.

ANSWER: B

149. A company cannot appoint simultaneously a managing director and a _____.

- A. secretary.
- B. manager.
- C. general manager.
- D. director.

ANSWER: C

150. Dividend declared by a company _____.

- A. may be paid in kind.
- B. must be paid in cash.
- C. may be paid in cash or in kind.
- D. may be paid in cash only.

ANSWER: D

Staff Name

SHANKAR GANESH G.