COST AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

1.	is a broad concept. It deals with all financial activities of business		
	a) Business Finance		
	b) Capitalization		
	c) Earning Theory		
	d) Cost theory		
2.	is an analysis of financial statement at different period of time.		
	a) Common- size statement.		
	b) Comparative Statement		
	c) Trend Analysis		
	d) Fund Flow Statement		
3. CFIA Stands for			
	a) Cash Flows from Investing Activities.		
	b) Cash Fund from Investing Account.		
	c) Current Fund from Investing Account.		
	d) Cash outflows from Income Accounts.		
4.	Efficiency and Performance Ratios'		
	a. Liquidity Ratios		
	b. Leverage Ratios		
	c. Activity Ratios		
	d. Ratio analysis		
5.	It presents the cash flow from primary activities of a business.		
	a. Investing Activities		
	b. Financing Activities		
	c. Operating Activities		
	d. Regular operational Activities		
<u>_</u>	Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio = / Fixed Assets.		
6.	Fixed Assets Turnover Ratio = / Fixed Assets. a. Sales		
	b. Fixed Liabilities		
	c. Purchase		
	d. Capital		
	•		
7.	Sale of assets and investments is equivalents to		
	a. Cash outflows		
	b. Income on sales		
	c. Profit on sales		
_	d. Cash Inflows		
8.	The term '' means recording of transactions based on evidence in the		
	books of accounts		
	a. Recorded facts		
	b. Accounting entry		
	c. Transaction		

	d.	Double Entry
9.		may be defined as money advanced to a borrower.
	a.	Bank Loan
	b.	Gold Loan
	c.	Home Loan
	d.	Term Loan
10.	If a bu	usiness spends more money than it has in its bank account, we say that it has
	becom	e
	a.	Overdrawn
	b.	Bank Loan
	c.	Term Loan
	d.	Bank Balance
11.	The sh	are capital of company is divided into a large number of equal parts and each
	part is	individually called a
	a.	Debenture
	b.	Shares
	c.	Dividend
	d.	Interest
12.	The sh	ares which are issued to the founders or promoters are called
		Debenture
	b.	Preference Shares
		Equity Shares
		Deferred shares or founders shares.
13.	The w	ord is derived from the Latin word 'Lebere' meaning 'to owe'.
	a.	Debenture
	b.	Preference
	c.	Equity
		Deferred
14.		is the sum of the par value of stocks and bonds outstanding.
		Debenture 2
	b.	Working Capital
		Capitalization
		Watered stock.
15.		Funds which are not owner's funds or generated
	from i	Funds which are not owner's funds or generated nternal sources are fall under this category.
		Others Fund
		Owner's Funds or Owners Capital
		Reserve and Surplus
		Borrowed Funds or Non-Ownership Capital
		r

16. A share may be defined as a unit of measure of a shareholder's interest in the

company.

	a.	Assets
	b.	Stock
	c.	Profit
	d.	Share
17.	The es	timated annual earnings of Sunny Enterprises Ltd. is Rs. 3,00,000/- What will
	be the	amount of capitalization of the company if the fair rate of return earned by
	compa	ny is 12% =
	a.	25,00,000/-
	b.	20,00,000/-
	c.	30,00,000/-
		15,00,000/-
18.		one of the most important parts of financial decision, which is related to
	the tot	al amount of capital employed in the business concern.
	a.	Term Loan
	b.	Working Capital
	c.	Capitalization
	d.	Fixed Assets
19.	·	Appraisal is to examine the financial viability of the project.
		Technical
		Economical
	c.	Financial
	d.	Social
20.		is the ratio of the present value of future cash benefits, at the required
	rate of	return to the initial cash outflow of the investment.
		Profitability index
		Gross Profit Ratio
		Net Profit Ratio
		Financial Ratio
21.	The su	m total of all current assets of a business concern is termed as
	a.	Positive working Capital
		Total Working Capital
		Gross Working Capital
	d.	Negative Working Capital
22.		liabilities are those which are generally paid in the ordinary course of
		ss within a short period of time, i.e. one year.
	a.	Current
	b.	Fixed
		Total
		Net
23.		process includes identifying and then evaluating capital projects
		company.
		Capital Financing
		Capital budgeting