

(A)

EPAF Sample Test Paper

- (1) Union Budget is passes by
- a) Central Government
 - b) Finance Minister
 - c) Both Houses of the Parliament
 - d) Planning Commission
- (2) Union Budget represents
- a) Estimate of Revenues of the Government
 - b) Estimate of Expenditure of the Government
 - c) Estimate of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government
 - d) Taxes
- (3) Economic Growth of a Country is generally measure in terms of
- a) Bank Deposits
 - a) Forex Reserves
 - b) G.D.P
 - c) Savings
- (4) Union Budget aims at Managing
- a) Liquidity in the Country
 - b) Interest Rates
 - c) Prices
 - d) Economic Development

(B)

EPAF Sample Test Paper

- (1) Security Deposit with a Service Provides is an example of
- a) Current Asset
 - b) Current
 - c) Non current Asset
 - d) Fixed Asset
- (2) Current Ratio of a firm depicts
- a) Liquidity
 - b) Solvency
 - c) Working Capital
 - d) Profitability
- (3) High Debt Equity Ratio means
- a) High cost of funds
 - b) Insolvency
 - c) Financial Leveraging
 - d) Good Governance
- (4) Desirable Debt Service Coverage Ratio is
- a) 0.5 - 1.0
 - b) 1.5 - 2.0
 - c) 2.5 - 3.0
 - d) Above 3.0
- (5) Working Capital Gap is
- a) C.A
 - b) C.L
 - c) C.A. –C.L (excluding Bank Borrowing)
 - d) C.A – C.L. (including Bank Borrowing)

(C)

EPAF Sample Test Paper

Business Accounting

- (1) Which of this following is not an Internationally conventions of Accounting
 - a) Consistency
 - b) Conservation
 - c) Disclosure
 - d) Taxation

- (2) Rules of Accounting for Personal Accounts are
 - a) Credit the Receiver and Debit the given
 - b) Debit the Receiver and Credit the given
 - c) Debit the Receiver
 - d) Credit the given

- (3) Golden Rules for Real Accounts are
 - a) Debit what comes in Credit what goes out
 - b) Credit what comes in Debit what goes out
 - c) Debit Expenses and Credit Incomes
 - d) Debit the Receiver and Credit the given

- (4) Which of the following is not an Intangible asset
 - a) Debit Balance in P& L Account
 - b) Good will
 - c) Patents
 - d) Capital

(D)

EPAF Sample Test Paper

Business Accounting

(1) The value of Money keeps depreciating because of

- a) Inflation
- b) Opportunity cost
- c) Inflation and opportunity cost both
- d) Interest offered by Banks

(2) Future value of Investment is Calculated

- a) $P.V. (1+r)^n$
- b) $P.V/(1+r)^n$
- c) P.V. (Discount Rate)
- d) N.P.V. and I.R.R. methods

(3) Suppose an Investor has an option of Receiving Rs 1000/- at this end of each year for 2 years with 12 interest at 10 % .p.a. what is the P.V of these receipts

- a) $1000 (1+.10)^2$
- b) $1000 / (1.1)^2$
- c) $1000 / (1.1) + 1000 / (1.21)$
- d) $1000 / 1.21$

(4) I.R.R. is

- a) Rate at which NPV is zero
- b) Rate at which NPV is positive
- c) Rate at which NPV is negative
- d) Always 10 %