

M COM SEM IV

SAMPLE QUESTIONS : Advertising & Sales Management

Multiple Choice Questions: Module one & Two

1. Advertising on television primarily gives information to whom-
 - a) Consumers
 - b) Wholesalers
 - c) Middlemen
 - d) Retailers
2. What impact on consumers advertising mainly has?
 - a) Psychological
 - b) Sociological
 - c) Economical
 - d) Physical
3. Salesmanship in print is called?
 - a) Advertising
 - b) Publicity
 - c) Marketing
 - d) Selling
4. uses on using key leaders to drive the brand's message to the larger market.
 - a) Influencer marketing
 - b) Internet marketing
 - c) Mouth to mouth publicity
 - d) E-mail
5. It is an independent organization set up to render specialized services in advertising in particular and in marketing in general.
 - a) Social media
 - b) Media department
 - c) Production department
 - d) Advertising agency
6. In this method, companies set their ad budget on the basis of profits.
 - a) Percentage of sales
 - b) Objectives and task

- c) Expert opinion
 - d) Percentage of profit
7. He published AIDA model first in the year 1925.
- a) Taylor
 - b) Strong
 - c) Fayol
 - d) Philip kotler
8. It refers to total advertising required during a particular period.
- a) Height
 - b) Width
 - c) Breadth
 - d) Weight
9. Under this method, advertising copies are shown to a group of prospects.
- a) Recall test
 - b) Questionnaire
 - c) Checklist
 - d) Readability test
10. In this method recorded facts related to sales before and after advertisements are compared.
- a) Historical
 - b) Experimental
 - c) Consumer diaries
 - d) Checklist
11. Their team consists of the Board of Governors, the Consumer Complaints Council (CCC) and its Secretariat.
- a) IBM's
 - b) IFS's
 - c) ASCI's
 - d) IIMC's
12. It represents the client at an advertising agency and plays a key role in the development of the advertising campaign.
- a) Strategic planner
 - b) Account manager
 - c) Media planner
 - d) Copywriters

13. The Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC) was set up in which year?

- a) 2014
- b) 2016
- c) 2017
- d) 2011

3rd module and 4th module

1. Avon, Amway, and Tupperware use which of the following forms of channel distribution?

- a. direct marketing channel
- b. indirect marketing channel
- c. forward channel
- d. fashion channel

2. From the economic system's point of view, the role of marketing intermediaries is to transform:

- a. raw products into finished products.
- b. consumer needs into producer needs
- c. consumer needs and wants into product desires.
- d. assortments of products made by producers into the assortments wanted by consumers.

3. Transporting and storing goods is part of which of the following marketing channel functions?

- a. negotiation
- b. physical distribution

- c. contact
- d. matching

4. Who sells to the customers?

- (a) Semi wholesalers
- (b) Wholesalers
- (c) Retailer
- (d) Distributor

5. The difference between transactional selling and relationship selling is

- a. In transaction, selling buyers must pay cash
- b. In relationship selling, buyers and sellers must be related
- c. In transaction selling, sellers provide greater service
- d. In relationship selling, sellers work to provide value to their customers

6. The work of setting up objectives for selling activities, determining and scheduling the steps necessary to achieve these objectives is known as.....

- (a) Selling
- (b) Sales policy
- (c) Sales programme
- (d) Sales planning

7. Which is not a strategic role of sales management?

- a. Tracking
- b. Reporting

c. Delivery

d. Optimizes distribution

8. A large marketing intermediary, but not as large as a sole selling agent in terms of size, resources and territory of operation is known as.....

a. Wholesaler

b. Sole selling agent

c. Direct marketing channel

d. Semi-wholesalers

9. Many firms use environmental scanning to assess their external environment. Environmental scanning should be used to

a. Respond to current crises

b. Identify future threats and opportunities

c. Determine personnel performance

d. Allocate financial resources

10. Through ads customer used to take their purchasing decision in advance, in this way advertisement help in

(a) Online marketing

(b) Customer decision

(c) Personal selling

(d) Convenient purchasing

11.is the sum total of values, assets and liabilities generated by a branded product over a period of time.

- a) Brand loyalty
- b) Brand association
- c) Brand Equity
- d) Brand awareness

12. The strategy that encourages dealers and distributors to sell a product is known as

- a) Push
- b) Pull
- c) Combination
- d) Marketing

SAMPLE M.COM –IV SEM –MCQ Financial Management

1. Equity capital is known as _____ capital.
 - a) Creditors
 - b) Debt
 - c) **Risk**
 - d) Owed

2. The security which is last claimant is _____
 - a) **Equity shares**
 - b) Preference shares
 - c) Debentures
 - d) Public Deposits

3. Following is not a fixed income bearing security
 - a) **Equity shares**
 - b) Preference shares
 - c) Debentures
 - d) Public deposits

4. Capital Budgeting is a part of
 - a) **Investment Decision**
 - b) Working Capital Management
 - c) Marketing Management
 - d) Capital Structure

5. Capital Budgeting deals with
 - a) **Long-term Decision**
 - b) Short-term Decision
 - c) Medium-term Decision
 - d) Marketing Decision

6. Which of the following is not incorporated in Capital Budgeting?
 - a) Tax-Effect
 - b) Time value of money
 - c) Required Rate of Return
 - d) **Rate of Cash Discount**

7. Which of the following is not a capital budgeting decision?
 - a) Expansion Programme

- b) Merger
 - c) Replacement of an Asset
 - d) **Inventory Level**
8. Current Assets - Current Liabilities
- a) Gross Working Capital
 - b) **Net Working Capital**
 - c) Payment Working Capital
 - d) Temporary Working Capital
9. When Cash is received against overdraft from bank
- a) There is an increase in Net Working Capital
 - b) **There is an increase in Gross Working Capital**
 - c) There is an increase in both the Gross and the Net Working Capital
 - d) There is no effect on both the Gross and the Net Working Capital
10. Permanent Working Capital is also known as
- a) Gross Working Capital
 - b) Net Working Capital
 - c) Core Working Capital
 - d) **Fixed Capital**
11. Cash Budget does not include
- a) Dividend payable
 - b) Postal expenditure
 - c) Issue of capital
 - d) **Total sales figure**
12. The transaction motive for holding cash is for
- a) Safety cushion
 - b) **Daily operations**
 - c) Purchase of assets
 - d) Payments of dividends
13. Which of the following is not an objective of cash management
- a) Maximization of cash balance
 - b) Minimization of cash balance
 - c) **Optimization of** cash balance
 - d) Zero cash balance

14. Basic characteristic of short term marketable securities
- a) High return
 - b) High risk
 - c) **High marketability**
 - d) High safety
15. Marketable securities are primarily
- a) Equity shares
 - b) Preference shares
 - c) Fixed deposits with companies
 - d) **Short term debt investments**
16. Accounts receivable is a part of _____.
- a) **Current Assets**
 - b) Cash Discount
 - c) Current Liabilities
 - d) None of the above
17. _____ sales results in accounts receivable.
- a) **Credit**
 - b) Capital
 - c) Debit
 - d) Cash
18. EOQ is the quantity that minimizes
- a) **Total Ordering Cost**
 - b) Total Inventory Cost
 - c) Total Interest Cost
 - d) Safety Stock Level
19. ABC Analysis is used in
- a) **Inventory Management**
 - b) Receivables Management
 - c) Accounting Policies
 - d) Corporate Governance
20. When a flexible budget is used, then increase in the actual production level within a relevant range would increase
- a) Total cost
 - b) Variable cost
 - c) Fixed cost

d) Variable and total cost

21. When a flexible budget is used, a decrease in the actual production level within a relevant range would

- a) Decreases variable cost per unit
- b) Decrease variable costs**
- c) Increase total fixed costs
- d) Increase variable cost per unit

22. If the activity level is reduced from 80% to 70%, the fixed cost

- a) Will decrease by 10%
- b) Will increase by 10%
- c) Per unit will decrease
- d) Per unit will increase**

23. Process of carrying out a plan skillfully is a _____.

- a) Planning
- b) Strategic
- c) Strategy**
- d) Goal

24. Plan to achieve a particular purpose is _____.

- a) Planning
- b) Goal
- c) Strategic**
- d) Strategy

25. Strategic Financial Management caters to the interest of _____.

- a) Stakeholders**
- b) Financial
- c) Simple
- d) Creditors

SAMPLE QUESTIONS –MCOM SEM IV –SUBJECT- RETAIL MANAGEMENT

1. _____ is the process by which a retailer attempts to offer the right quantity of the right merchandise in the right place at the right time and meet the company's financial goals.

- a. **Merchandise management**
- b. Procurement
- c. Distribution
- d. sales management

2. A _____ is the smallest unit available for inventory control.

- a. Assortment
- b. Category
- c. **Stock-keeping unit**
- d. merchandising

3. Merchandise that has high demand for a relatively short period of time is referred to as _____.

- a. Staple merchandise
- b. Fad merchandise
- c. **Fashion merchandise**
- d. joint merchandise

4. _____ enjoy popularity for a limited period of time and usually generate a high level of sales for a short time.

- a. **Fads**
- b. Staples
- c. Necessities
- d. location

5. _____ is the combination of all products made available in a store and a set of products offered within a product category.

- a. Merchandise
- b. SKU
- c. **Assortment**

d. Stock-keeping unit

6. The _____ gives the precise items and quantities that need to be purchased for each merchandise line.

a. **Model Stock Plan**

b. Category

c. Assortment

d. retail trade

7. _____ brands target price-sensitive segment by offering no-frills product at a discount price.

a. **Generic**

b. Copy cat

c. Premium

d. Par

8. _____ go from one store to another, buying only items that are on special discounts.

a. **Cherry pickers**

b. Copy cat

c. Assortment

d. Premium

9. A _____ is a group of customers who are bound together by their loyalty to a retailer and the activities in which the retailer engages.

a. Focus group

b. Frequent Shopper

c. **Retail brand community**

d. Communities

10. _____ is a clear and definite plan outlined by the retailer to tap the market

a. **Retail strategy**

b. Diversification

c. Retail format

d. Expansion

11. The _____ provides a clear sense of direction for the organization and distinguishes the firm from all others

- a. **Mission statement**
- b. Brand equity
- c. Penetration strategy
- d. Pricing

12. The _____ defines a series of actions that enable businesses to sell their products to customers.

- a. **Retail Value Chain**
- b. Retail Format
- c. Brand Value
- d. Price value

13. _____ include activities associated with receiving, storing and discriminating inputs to the product.

- a. **Inbound Logistics**
- b. Outbound Logistics
- c. Operations
- d. Storage

14. _____ includes the activities associated with collecting, storing and physically distributing the product to buyers.

- a. Inbound Logistics
- b. **Outbound Logistics**
- c. Operations
- d. Category

15. Shopping Mall is an example of _____ location.

- a. Free standing
- b. **Destination**
- c. Traditional
- d. Delivery

16. _____ are small selling spaces, typically located in the walkways of enclosed malls, airports, college campuses, or office building lobbies.

a. **Merchandise kiosks**

b. Free standing

c. Shopping Centres

d. General stores

17. A _____ is a group of retail and other commercial establishments that are planned, developed, owned, and managed as a single property.

a. **Shopping centre**

b. Merchandise kiosks

c. Free standing location

d. Expansion

18. _____ stock items, ranging from groceries, hardware, and sports equipment to furniture and appliances to computers and electronics.

a. Kiraana store

b. **Hyper market**

c. Supermarket

d. local market

19. A _____ store stocks a particular type of merchandise.

a. Convenience

b. **Specialty**

c. Departmental

d. Local

20. _____ is defined as the exchange of business information, through standard interfaces, by using computers.

a. Electronic label

b. **Electronic Data Interchange**

c. electronic exchange

d. electronic change.

21. The _____ has been developed and managed on an international basis enabling compatibility for imported and exported goods.

- a. Electronic Data Interchange
- b. **European Article Number**
- c. Bar Code
- d. electronic change

22. _____ is fast transforming the way business is being conducted and monitored across the supply chain.

- a. **Radio Frequency Identification**
- b. Electronic Label
- c. Electronic Surveillance
- d. Electronic change

23. Radio Frequency Identification was invented in 1948 by _____.

- a. Henry Fayol
- b. Harry German
- c. **Harry Stockman**
- d. Harry handsome

24. The _____ owns the trademark/product/ service and licenses the trademark to another party.

- a. Franchisor
- b. **Franchise**
- c. distributor
- d. manufacture

25. McDonalds is an example of _____ franchise.

- a. Product
- b. Manufacturing
- c. **Business format**
- d. distributor

SAMPLE MCQ- MCOM SEM IV

Subject-Tourism Management

1. ----- tourism is the one when residents of other country visit your country.
 - a) Outbound Tourism
 - b) Inbound Tourism**
 - c) Religious Tourism
 - d) Adventure Tourism
2. Tourism is ----- Industry.
 - a) Capital Industry
 - b) Production Industry
 - c) Labour-intensive Industry**
 - d) Advertising Industry
3. ----- tourism is when residents of our country visit another country.
 - a) Outbound Tourism**
 - b) Inbound Tourism
 - c) Religious Tourism
 - d) Adventure Tourism
4. Tourism is ----- largest foreign exchange earner in India.
 - a) First
 - b) Second**
 - c) Third
 - d) Forth
5. ----- is more about visiting hearts and minds of intellectuals and rich civilizations than just seeing places and their Physical dimensions.
 - a) Spiritual Tourism**
 - b) Health and Medical Tourism
 - c) Nature Tourism
 - d) Mass Tourism
6. ----- tourism desire for souvenirs and site-seeing.
 - a) Business Tourism
 - b) Mass Tourism**
 - c) Pleasure Tourism
 - d) Nature Tourism
7. ----- tourism is with the objective of visiting weight-loss camps, naturopathy centres and health resorts.
 - a) Adventure Tourism
 - b) Religious Tourism
 - c) Active Tourism
 - d) Medical Tourism**
8. Rock Climbing, bungee jumping, sky-diving, hiking, horse-riding, surfing are examples of ----- Tourism.
 - a) Active Tourism
 - b) Adventure Tourism**
 - c) Sports Tourism

- d) Recreational Tourism
9. ----- has to deal with various service providers.
- a) SPA Manager
 - b) Tour Operator**
 - c) Event Organiser
 - d) Travel Agent
10. ----- is a place the tourist visits and stays there for at least 24 hours.
- a) Travel
 - b) Visit Place
 - c) Destination**
 - d) Distance
11. ----- person visiting a country, other than that in which he or she usually resides, for period of at least 24 hours.
- a) Local Tourist
 - b) Regional Tourist
 - c) Domestic Tourist
 - d) Foreign Tourist**
12. ----- is the tourism involving travel to places historically associated with death and tragedy.
- a) Dark Tourism**
 - b) Medical Tourism
 - c) Ayurveda Tourism
 - d) Ecological Tourism
13. Indian Tourism Development Corporation was established in -----
- a) 1956
 - b) 1976
 - c) 1986
 - d) 1966**
14. ----- is the observation of wild animals in their natural environment.
- a) Wildlife tourism**
 - b) Adventure tourism
 - c) Pilgrimage tourism
 - d) Ecological tourism
15. Kedarnath, Badrinath, Amarnath, Dwarka, Ajmer, Temples at Goa are of the some tourists attractions pertaining to -----Tourism.
- a) Adventure tourism
 - b) Pilgrimage tourism**
 - c) Ecological tourism
 - d) Natural Tourism
16. ----- is focuses on facilities and services deigned to meet the needs of the tourist.
- a) Tourist Price
 - b) Tourist Promotion
 - c) Tourist Marketing
 - d) Tourist product**
17. Wildlife, Beaches, Islands are examples of ----- tourism product
- a) Residents oriented products
 - b) Natural tourism products**

- c) Symbiotic tourism products
 - d) Tourism oriented products
18. Tourists visit places like the Osho foundation, Art of living, Buddhist Monasteries and Ashrams are examples ----- tourism
- a) Senior Citizen Tourism
 - b) Ethnic Tourism
 - c) Rural Tourism
 - d) **Spiritual Tourism**
19. ----- pricing means the company decided how to price its products to different customers in different locations and countries.
- a) Promotional Pricing
 - b) Image Pricing
 - c) **Geographical Pricing**
 - d) Customer-Segment Pricing
20. ----- agency functions as the nodal agency for the development of tourism in the country.
- a) Ministry of Transport
 - b) **Ministry of Tourism**
 - c) United Nations World Tourism Organisation
 - d) Tourism Finance Corporation of India Ltd.
21. ITDC stands for -----
- a) **Indian Tourism Development Corporation**
 - b) Indian Tourism Department Centre
 - c) Indian Trade Development Corporation
 - d) Indian Tourism Development Company
22. Travel Agents Association of India (TAAI) headquarter is established in ----- .
- a) New Delhi
 - b) Gujrat
 - c) **Mumbai**
 - d) Hyderabad
23. ----- is a price reduction to those buyers who buy large volumes.
- a) Seasonal discounts
 - b) Functional discounts
 - c) **Quantity discounts**
 - d) Cash discount
24. TSA stands for -----
- a) **Tourism Satellite Account**
 - b) Travel Satellite Account
 - c) Trade Service Account
 - d) Tourism Satellite Access
25. ----- agency was established as an organisation of hospitality industry in India.
- a) Travel Agency Association of India
 - b) **Hotel Association of India**
 - c) Indian Tourism Development Corporation
 - d) Indian Association of Tour Operators

- 1) A _____ is a company that is controlled by another company.
 - a) Subsidiary
 - b) Parent
 - c) Joint stock
 - d) Limited
- 2) A _____ is a parent and all its subsidiaries.
 - a) Group
 - b) Organisation
 - c) Staff
 - d) Department
- 3) _____ Statements are the financial statements of a group presented as those of single company.
 - a) Consolidated
 - b) Consolidated financial
 - c) Cost
 - d) Important
- 4) _____ is the residual interest in the assets of a company after deducting all its liabilities.
 - a) Equity
 - b) Preference
 - c) Share
 - d) Premium
- 5) _____ Interest is the part of the net results of operations and of the net assets.
 - a) Minority
 - b) Government
 - c) Actual
 - d) Real
- 6) Cost of control is _____
 - a) The excess of price paid for the investment over and above the share in equity
 - b) Reduce the price of equity share
 - c) Maintain the price of equity share
 - d) Maintain the price of preference share
- 7) Minority Interest In the _____ income of consolidated subsidiaries.
 - a) Net
 - b) Gross
 - c) Expense
 - d) Gain
- 8) The _____ of the subsidiary on the date of acquisition.
 - a. Net worth
 - b. Profit

- c. Income
 - d. Gross
- 9) Control of the composition of the _____ of a company so as to obtain economic benefits from its activities.
- a. Board of directors
 - b. Controller
 - c. Administer
 - d. Creditors
- 10) A company that presents consolidated financial statements should prepare and present these statements in accordance with _____
- a. Standard
 - b. Composition
 - c. Rule
 - d. Concept
- 11) The net worth of the subsidiary on the date of acquisition is equal to its _____
- a. Share capital
 - b. Premium
 - c. Dividend
 - d. Interest
- 12) _____ Profit means profits of the subsidiary company after the acquisition of controlling interest.
- a. Revenue
 - b. Net
 - c. Gross
 - d. Real
- 13) The accounting affect of bonus shares by subsidiary company must be considered by the _____ company.
- a. Holding
 - b. Subsidiary
 - c. Parent
 - d. Actual
- 14) _____ is companies Act.
- a. 2013
 - b. 2014
 - c. 2015
 - d. 2016
- 15) Subsidiary company capitalized _____
- a. Profit
 - b. Premium
 - c. Dividend

d. Interest

16) Holding company acquired 70% of its subsidiary company shares of November 1,2009 the profit and loss account of the subsidiary company showed a debt balance of Rs 50,000 on April 1 2009 and a credit balance of Rs 25,000 on March 31,2020 The share of capital profit of holding company is _____

- a) Rs 30,625
- b) Rs 50,000
- c) Rs 43,750
- d) Rs 35,000

17) Bills payable of B Ltd includes Rs 4000 issued to A Ltd which the company discounted for Rs 1000 In the consolidated balance sheet of A and B you will _____

- a) Deduct Rs 3,000 from bills receivable and deduct Rs 3,000 from bills payable
- b) Reduce Rs 3,000
- c) Add Rs 3,000 in bills receivable
- d) Add Rs 3,000 in bills payable

18) Consolidated financial statement should be prepared using _____accounting policies.

- a) Uniform
- b) Linear
- c) composite
- d) Simple

19) Intrinsic share value of the holding company can be calculated directly from the consolidated _____

- a) Balance sheet
- b) Profit and Loss Account
- c) Income statement
- d) Appropriation Account

20) The overall financial health of the holding company can be judged using Consolidated _____

- a) Financial statement
- b) Balance sheet
- c) Profit and Loss Account
- d) Income statement

21) The minority interest data of the consolidated financial statement indicates the amount payable to the outside _____of the subsidiary company

- a) Shareholders
- b) Preference shareholder
- c) Lenders
- d) Borrowers

22) All subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures will be covered under _____

a) Consolidated financial statements

b) Profit and Loss Account

c) Provision

d) Deposits

23) The accounting concept of entity can be extended to a _____

a) Group

b) Unit

c) Term

d) Share

24) A company shall be deemed to be a subsidiary company of the holding company can even if there is indirect control through the _____-company

a) Subsidiary

b) Holding

c) Parent

d) Actual

25) The holding company control its _____

a) Subsidiary company

b) Units

c) Branches

d) Office

SAMPLE QUESTIONS Multiple Choice Questions
Indirect tax- Introduction to Goods and Services Tax

1. As a result of constitution amendment for GST a Separate List --- has been inserted in the constitution.
a) **Article 246A** b) Article 146B c) Article 122 C d) Article 101B

2. The incidence of tax on tax is called
a) **Tax Cascading** b) Tax Pyramidding c) Tax evasion d) Indiret tax

3. Under GST, 'value addition' refers to
a) **Expenses 'plus' profit** b) Cost plus tax c) Cost plus tax plus 'profit' d) Tax plus profit

4. UTGST is applicable when
a) Sold from Union territory b) Goods are purchased by Central Government
c) Sold from one union territory to another union territory **d) There is interstate supply**

5. Integrated Goods and Services Tax is applicable when -
a) Sold in Union territory b) Sold from one GST dealer to another GST dealer
c) Sold within a state **d) There is interstate supply**

6. SGST is applicable when
a) **Goods are sold within a state** b) Goods are sold from one GST dealer to a customer
c) Goods are sold by a GST dealer to another GST dealer d) Interstate supply

7. The tax which was not merged into GST
a) Counterveiling Duty b) Excise duty c) **Basic Customs Duty** d) Purchase tax

8. Goods and service tax is a – tax system
- a) Single point tax **b) Multipoint tax** c) Regressive tax d) None of these
9. Goods and service tax is --
- a) Supply based **b) Consumption based**
- c) Both supply and consumption based d) None of these
10. When a GST dealer in Kerala sells a product to a GST dealer or customer in Tamilnadu, the tax collected is
- a) SGST b) CGST **c) Integrated GST** d) UTGST
11. After introduction of GST import into India is –
- a) **Subject to IGST plus BCD** b) Subject to CGST plus SGST plus BCD
- c) Zero rated d) SGST plus CGST plus IGST plus BCD
12. After introduction of GST supplies to SEZ are
- a) Subject to IGST b) Subject to CGST plus SGST
- c) **Zero rated** d) SGST plus CGST plus IGST
13. GST is a matter of jurisdiction of
- a) Union Government b) State Government
- c) Both centre and state government** d) None of these
14. Inter-state trade is presently subject to
- a) SGST b) CGST **c) Integrated GST** d) UTGST

15. Introduction of GST affects the revenue of

- a) Consuming states
- b) Manufacturing states**
- c) All the states
- d) Central Government

16. The council can take a decision only if there is

- a) Three- fourth majority**
- b) Two third Majority
- c) 60% majority
- d) Simple majority

17. GST dealers with annual turnover of --- are not required to use HSN code

- a) Less than Rs. 1.5 crore**
- b) less than Rs. 20 lakh
- c) less than Rs. 1 crore
- d) less than Rs. 75 lakh

18. Dealers whose annual turnover between Rs. 1.5 crore and Rs. 5 crore need to use

- a) Two-digit HSN code**
- b) Four digit HSN Codes
- c) Four digit HSN Codes
- d) Eight digit HSN codes

19. Dealers with annual turnover of Rs. 5 crore and above must use -- for their invoices.

- a) Two-digit HSN code
- b) Four digit HSN Codes
- c) Four digit HSN Codes**
- d) Eight digit HSN codes

20. In the case of import or export of goods, using -- is compulsory

- a) Two-digit HSN code
- b) Four digit HSN Code
- c) Four digit HSN Code
- d) Eight digit HSN code**

21. Under GST law SAC refers to --

- a) Systematic Accounting Code **b) Service Accounting Code**
c) System administration code d) Scientific accounting code

22. Under GST law, tax rates are determined by

- a) Central Government b) State Government
c) GST Council d) Central Government in consultation with state governments

23. The lowest tax rate under GST is --

- a) 0.25%** b) 1% c) .05% d) 5%

24. Base metals, gold, silver, articles of jewellery are taxable in India at the rate of

- a) 0.25% b) 1% **c) 3%** d) 5%

25. The highest GST rate applicable now is ---

- a) 100% b) 18% **c) 28%** d) 50%