Roll. No. ....

O.M.R. Serial No. | | | | | | | | |

Question Booklet Number

BBA (SEM.-VI) (NEP) (SUPPLE.) EXAMINATION, 2024-25
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
F010602T - A : Auditing
F010602T - B : International Trade

Paper Code							
F	0	1	0	6	0	2	T

Question Booklet Series
A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours **Max. Marks : 75**

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. Booklet is in two Sections : Section-A (1-50) & Section-B (51-100). Candidate should select 37 and 38 questions respectively from both Sections. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। प्रश्न-पुस्तिका दो खण्डों : खण्ड-अ (1-50) तथा खण्ड-ब (51-100) में है। परीक्षार्थी को प्रत्येक खण्ड से क्रमशः 37 और 38 प्रश्न करने हैं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

SECTION-A : AUDITING

1. What is the primary objective of auditing?
   (A) To detect fraud
   (B) To express an opinion on financial statements
   (C) To prepare financial statements
   (D) To maintain accounting records
2. Who appoints the statutory auditor of a company?
   (A) Board of Directors
   (B) Shareholders
   (C) Managing Director
   (D) Government
3. Which of the following is not a type of audit?
   (A) Statutory audit
   (B) Internal audit
   (C) Operational audit
   (D) Managerial audit
4. The term 'audit' originates from a Latin word meaning :
   (A) To check
   (B) To examine
   (C) To hear
   (D) To observe
5. Which of the following is a limitation of an audit?
   (A) It guarantees accuracy
   (B) It detects all fraud
   (C) It is subject to sampling
   (D) It eliminates the need for internal controls
6. Who is responsible for the preparation of financial statements?
   (A) Auditors
   (B) Management
   (C) Shareholders
   (D) Government
7. An auditor is independent when :
   (A) He is a director of the company
   (B) He is not influenced by management
   (C) He has no interest in the company
   (D) Both (B) and (C)
8. What is 'audit evidence'?
   (A) Documents prepared by management
   (B) Information used by the auditor to form an opinion
   (C) Financial statements
   (D) Internal audit reports
9. What is the meaning of 'materiality' in auditing?
   (A) Size of the company
   (B) Importance of an item to influence decision-making
   (C) Cost of audit
   (D) Nature of audit procedures

10. Which of the following is not part of audit planning?
   (A) Understanding the client's business
   (B) Setting audit objectives
   (C) Preparing financial statements
   (D) Assessing risks of material misstatement

11. What is 'vouching' in auditing?
   (A) Verifying accounting entries
   (B) Checking authenticity of transactions
   (C) Examining internal controls
   (D) Preparing audit report

12. Who issues the auditing standards?
   (A) ICAI (Institute of Chartered Accountants of India)
   (B) RBI
   (C) SEBI
   (D) Ministry of Corporate Affairs

13. Which is the final step in the audit process?
   (A) Planning
   (B) Fieldwork
   (C) Reporting
   (D) Documentation

14. What type of audit is concerned with efficiency and economy of operations?
   (A) Financial audit
   (B) Compliance audit
   (C) Operational audit
   (D) Statutory audit

15. Which document shows the auditor's opinion on financial statements?
   (A) Audit working papers
   (B) Audit report
   (C) Internal memo
   (D) Management letter

16. An audit conducted without prior notice is called :
   (A) Interim audit
   (B) Surprise audit
   (C) Final audit
   (D) Continuous audit

17. What is 'cut-off' in auditing?
   (A) Stopping the audit
   (B) Ensuring transactions are recorded in the correct accounting period
   (C) Limiting audit scope
   (D) Type of audit evidence

18. Which of the following is an example of physical evidence?
   (A) Invoice
   (B) Bank statement
   (C) Stock count
   (D) Internal memo

19. Who is responsible for internal control within an organization?
   (A) Auditors
   (B) Management
   (C) Shareholders
   (D) Government

20. What is 'substantive testing'?
(A) Testing internal controls
(B) Testing financial statement balances
(C) Reviewing company policies
(D) Testing compliance with laws

21. Which audit report expresses a clear opinion without reservations?
(A) Qualified report
(B) Adverse report
(C) Unqualified report
(D) Disclaimer report

22. The term 'going concern' means :
(A) The company will continue to operate indefinitely
(B) The company will be liquidated soon
(C) The company is facing losses
(D) The company has large debts

23. An auditor's independence is compromised when :
(A) He owns shares in the client company
(B) He is a relative of the CEO
(C) He provides consultancy services to the client
(D) All of the above

24. Which of the following is a characteristic of a good auditor?
(A) Biased judgment
(B) Objectivity
(C) Lack of integrity
(D) Incompetence

25. What does the term 'audit trail' mean?
(A) Steps followed in audit
(B) Documentation that supports accounting entries
(C) The report prepared by auditors
(D) The audit plan

26. What is the purpose of 'internal audit'?
(A) To prepare financial statements
(B) To assist management in improving operations
(C) To express an opinion on financial statements
(D) To comply with laws

27. Which of the following is a test of controls?
(A) Checking authorization of transactions
(B) Recalculation of figures
(C) Confirming bank balances
(D) Physical verification of assets

28. When is an auditor required to issue a disclaimer of opinion?
(A) When there is insufficient evidence
(B) When financial statements are misstated
(C) When the auditor is independent
(D) When internal controls are effective

29. What is the meaning of 'qualified opinion'?
   (A) Auditor is satisfied with financial statements
   (B) Auditor is unable to express an opinion
   (C) Financial statements have some exceptions
   (D) Auditor refuses to audit

30. Which financial statement is the primary focus of an audit?
   (A) Balance Sheet
   (B) Profit and Loss Account
   (C) Cash Flow Statement
   (D) All of the above

31. What is 'management letter'?
   (A) Letter from management to auditors
   (B) Letter from auditors to management containing suggestions
   (C) Letter to shareholders
   (D) Letter from government

32. Which of the following is a responsibility of an auditor?
   (A) Preparation of financial statements
   (B) Detection of all frauds
   (C) Expressing an opinion on the truth and fairness of financial statements
   (D) Managing company funds

33. Which of the following is a common audit technique?
   (A) Inspection
   (B) Observation
   (C) Inquiry
   (D) All of the above

34. Which of the following is not an example of audit evidence?
   (A) Contract agreement
   (B) Oral statements of management
   (C) Physical inspection of assets
   (D) Company's marketing strategy

35. What is the main purpose of 'reliability test' in auditing?
   (A) To check authenticity of evidence
   (B) To verify financial statements
   (C) To prepare audit report
   (D) To identify fraud

36. Which of the following is not an audit procedure?
   (A) Confirmation
   (B)0 Recalculation
   (C) Vouching
   (D) Budgeting

37. Which organization sets auditing standards internationally?

(A) AICPA

(B) ICAI

(C) IAASB

(D) SEC

38. What is the 'audit risk'?

(A) Risk of being sued by the client

(B) Risk that the auditor expresses an inappropriate opinion

(C) Risk of losing the audit engagement

(D) Risk of fraud in the company

39. What is 'continuous audit'?

(A) Audit carried out after year-end

(B) Audit done throughout the year

(C) Audit done once in five years

(D) Audit of continuous processes only

40. What is 'statutory audit'?

(A) Audit required by law

(B) Audit done internally

(C) Audit done voluntarily

(D) Audit by the company's employees

41. Which of the following is a limitation of audit?

(A) Detects all errors

(B) Provides absolute assurance

(C) Use of sampling

(D) Guarantees fraud detection

42. Which of the following is not a responsibility of the auditor?

(A) Designing internal control

(B) Reporting on financial statements

(C) Detecting material misstatements

(D) Evaluating accounting policies

43. The 'letter of engagement' is :

(A) A contract between auditor and client

(B) A letter to shareholders

(C) A letter from government to company

(D) A letter from auditors to staff

44. What is 'material misstatement'?

(A) Minor errors

(B) Errors or omissions that affect decisions of users

(C) Typographical errors

(D) Errors found in accounting software

45. What is the role of an 'audit committee'?

(A) Oversee financial reporting and audit process

(B) Prepare financial statements

(C) Approve loans

(D) Manage daily operations

46. Which of the following is not a type of audit evidence?

(A) Documentary evidence

(B) Oral evidence

(C) Physical evidence

(D) Speculative evidence

47. Which of the following is an example of 'analytical procedure'?

(A) Verifying invoices

(B) Comparing current year figures with previous year

(C) Inspecting physical assets

(D) Testing internal controls

48. What is 'audit sampling'?

(A) Testing all transactions

(B) Selecting representative transactions for testing

(C) Ignoring minor transactions

(D) Randomly guessing errors

49. Which audit procedure involves seeking information from third parties?

(A) Inquiry

(B) Confirmation

(C) Observation

(D) Inspection

50. What does 'risk assessment' in auditing involve?

(A) Identifying potential errors or fraud

(B) Preparing financial statements

(C) Managing company funds

(D) None of the above

SECTION-B : INTERNATIONAL TRADE

51. SAARC Headquarters located in :

(A) Sri Lanka

(B) India

(C) Nepal

(D) Bangladesh

52. Which country joined SAARC in 2007?

(A) Bhutan

(B) Pakistan

(C) Afghanistan

(D) Maldives

53. Which country is not member of SAARC?

(A) Maldives

(B) Malaysia

(C) Sri Lanka

(D) Bhutan

54. Which country is member of ASEAN?

(A) Singapore

(B) Malaysia

(C) Thailand

(D) All of the above

55. The degree of integration is highest in which association?

(A) EU

(B) FTA

(C) CU

(D) CM

56. Uniform Fiscal and Monetary policy is seen in :

(A) FTA

(B) CU

(C) CM

(D) EU

57. Which kind of association are termed as Trade Block?

(A) Regional Economic Groups

(B) WTO

(C) IMF

(D) None of the above

58. International Company expand to become:

(A) Multinational Company

(B) Global Company

(C) Transnational Company

(D) All of the above

59. A successful MNCs market its product :

(A) Globally

(B) Regionally

(C) As a domestic company of the country concerned

(D) None of the above

60. A domestic company wants to become MNCs due to :

(A) Increase its market share

(B) Protect from domestic competition

(C) Reduce Cost

(D) All of the above

61. MNCs locate their operation in different countries due to :

(A) Availability of Raw material

(B) Low wage rate

(C) Low Transportation Cost

(D) All of the above

62. GATT has changed its name and it become:

(A) IMF

(B) WTO

(C) IBRD

(D) WB

63. WTO came into existence in year :

(A) 1995 (B) 1996

(C) 1997 (D) 1998

64. Headquarter of WTO located in :

(A) New York

(B) Geneva

(C) Rio de Janeiro

(D) New Jersey

65. Which one is key activity of WTO?

(A) Tariff

(B) IPR

(C) Dispute settlement

(D) All of the above

66. Which organisation works as watch dog in global trade?

(A) IMF (B) WTO

(C) GAT T (D) IBRD

67. WTO is a Plurilateral body because :

(A) It is universally accepted

(B) Its regulation applied to member nations only

(C) It is for MNCs only

(D) None of the above

68. MFN clause of WTO says :

(A) No discrimination

(B) Equal Treatment

(C) National Treatment

(D) All of the above

69. The basic purpose of WTO :

(A) Promote International Trade

(B) Promote International Cooperation

(C) Promote Trade without discrimination

(D) All of the above

70. TRIPs regulates :

(A) Patent

(B) Copyrights

(C) Trade secrets

(D) All of the above

71. TRIMs regulates :

(A) Repatriation of divident

(B) Repatriation of Interest

(C) Repatriation of Royalty

(D) All of the above

72. Highest Body in WTO is :

(A) General Council

(B) Ministerial Conference

(C) Management Committees

(D) Management Bodies

73. Dumping is of which kind?

(A) Intermittent

(B) Persistent

(C) Predatory

(D) All of the above

74. Main instrument of WTO is :

(A) GATT

(B) GATs

(C) TRIPs

(D) All of the above

75. Global Business is promoted and regulated by which body?

(A) IMF

(B) WTO

(C) IBRD

(D) All of the above

76. Which special mode is used to take part in International Business?

    (A) Contract Manufacturing

    (B) Management Contract

    (C) Turn Key Projects

    (D) All of the above

77. Turn Key Projects are also called as :

    (A) Build and Transfer

    (B) Build, operate and then Transfer

    (C) Both (A) and (B)

    (D) None of the above

78. FDI take place via :

    (A) Alliance

    (B) Green field investment

    (C) Merger and Acquisition

    (D) All of the above

79. Franchising covers :

    (A) Trademarks

    (B) Operating System

    (C) Continuous Support System

    (D) All of the above

80. Which modes of exporting is suitable for export organisation?

    (A) Indirect export

    (B) Direct export

    (C) Intra Corporate Transfers

    (D) All of the above

81. Which one is considered as political risk in International Business?

    (A) Confiscation

    (B) Expropriation

    (C) Nationalisation

    (D) All of the above

82. Economic Development of a country is measured by its :

    (A) Productivity

    (B) Employment

    (C) Per Capita income

    (D) All of the above

83. Economic Environment of a country is studies by their :

    (A) GDP inflation, unemployment

    (B) Market forces

    (C) Consumer behaviour

    (D) All of the above

84. By Economic Analysis strategist evaluate :

(A) Opportunities for industrial Trade

(B) Threats for industrial Trade

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

85. Legal System of a country is based on :

(A) Common Law

(B) Civil Law

(C) Theocratic Law

(D) All of the above

86. Which kind of Economic System governs the Trade?

(A) Capitalistic

(B) Communistic

(C) Socialistic

(D) All of the above

87. Market potential of a country is measured by its :

(A) GDP, NPCI

(B) Inflation and purchasing power

(C) Urban and Rural population

(D) All of the above

88. Before investing a MNCs make business analysis on :

(A) Cost

(B) Benefit

(C) Risk

(D) All of the above

89. What Restrict a company to invest in Foreign Market?

(A) Cultural differences

(B) Political instabilities

(C) Trade Barriers

(D) All of the above

90. A MNCs possesses the strength that cause them to grow due to :

(A) R&D

(B) Technology

(C) Innovation

(D) All of the above

91. Quality of life in a nation can be ascertained by :

(A) Education

(B) Healthcare

(C) Access to essential social services

(D) All of the above

92. Sign of Economic Development is seen as :

(A) Economic well being

(B) Quality of life

(C) Employment and Education

(D) All of the above

93. Medium level of Technology is used for :

(A) Automobiles

(B) Plastics

(C) Industrial chemicals

(D) All of the above

94. High level of Technology is required for :

(A) Aerospace Industry

(B) Electronics Industry

(C) Pharmaceutical Industry

(D) All of the above

95. India promotes exports by establishing :

(A) EOUs

(B) EPZs

(C) FTZs

(D) All of the above

96. For Global Trade a country try to Achieve its Economic objective by :

(A) Favourable BOP

(B) Maximize its Foreign Reserve

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

97. A government intervene in Economy by :

(A) Plan

(B) Regulate and control

(C) Entrepreneurship

(D) All of the above

98. MNCs brought improvement in Business process by :

(A) JIT

(B) CIM

(C) T&M

(D) All of the above

99. A Business activity include :

(A) Managerial Function

(B) Operational Function

(C) Informational Function

(D) All of the above

100. For E. Business international firms use :

(A) LAN

(B) VPN

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

ROUGH WORK

Example :

Question :

Q.1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

Q.2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Q.3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.

6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.

7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.

8. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.

9. There will be no negative marking.

10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.

11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.

12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

प्रश्न 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

प्रश्न 3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।

6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।

7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।

8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।

9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।

11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।

12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्णः प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।