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BBA Sem.-I (Old Course)
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Subject : Forms of Business Organization

કુલ સમય :– ૬૦ મીનીટ **કુલ પ્રશ્નો :** ૫૦ **વિદ્યાર્થીએ ટીક કરવાના પ્રશ્નો :** ૩૫

નોંધ : વિદ્યાર્થીએ માત્ર ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ટીક કરવાના રહેશે. જો વધારે ટીક કરેલ હશે તો પ્રથમ ૩૫ પ્રશ્નો જ ગણતરીમાં લેવામાં આવશે.

1. The karta in Joint Hindu family business has
   (a) Limited liability B.Unlimited liability C.No liability for debts D.Joint liability
2. The board of directors of a joint stock company is elected by
   (a) General public B.Government bodies C.Shareholders D.Employees
3. ____ Partners allowed in the banking business.
   (a) Twenty B.Ten C.Two D.No limit
4. The capital of a company is divided into number of parts each one of which are called
   (a) Dividend B.Profit C.Interest D.Share
5. The life of sole proprietorship business is _____
   (a) Unstable B.Stable C.Very short life D.Long life
6. Which one provides for the greatest degree of continuity?
   (a) General Partnership B.Joint ventures C.Corporation D.Sole proprietorship
7. ____ is required to be registered under the companies act.
   (a) Joint Hindu Family B.Cooperative society C.Company D.Partnership
8. A prospectus is issued by
   (a) Public Company B.Private Company C.Statutory Corporation D.Departmental undertaking
9. Which of the following statement is not true about a minor partner?
   (a) He has to bear losses also B.He can inspect books of accounts
   C.He has an option to continue with a firm even after attaining majority D.He shares only profits
10. Which of the following systems allows both male and female members of the family to be coparceners?
    (a) Dayabhaga B.Mitakshara C.Mutual Agency D.Particular Partnership
11. Which of the following business enterprises does not have a separate legal entity?
    (a) Partnership B.Company C.Cooperative Society D.Sole Proprietorship
12. What do you understand by the term unlimited liability?
    (a) The personal assets of owner can be sold when the assets of the business are not enough to pay the debts
    (b) The personal assets of owner cannot be sold at all
    (c) The personal assets of owner can be sold, according to the wish of the creditors
    (d) The personal assets of owner can be sold, only to a limited extent
13. ____ is a form of business organization which is owned, managed and controlled by an individual who is the recipient of all profits and bearer of all risks.
    (a) Cooperative Society B.Sole Proprietorship C.Joint Hindu family business D.Partnership
14. A partner who is not actually involved in the partnership but lends his name for public relations purposes is a
    (a) Silent partner B.General partner C.Nominal partner D.Dominant partner
15. Company is a _____ person.
    (a) Natural B.Artificial C.Both (a) and (b) D.None of these
16. The person which construct a company is called _____
    (a) Promoter B.Owner C.Director D.All of the above
17. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of stages in the formation of a company?
    (a) Promotion, incorporation, capital subscription, the commencement of business
    (b) Incorporation, capital subscription, promotion, the commencement of business
    (c) Promotion, the commencement of business, incorporation, capital subscription
    (d) Promotion, Incorporation, certificate of commencement, capital subscription
18. A company cannot come into existence without
    (a) Issuing prospectus B.Electing directors C.Certificate of incorporation D.All of the above
19. Annual general meeting should be held at
    (a) Company B.Registered office C.Corporate office D.None of the above
20. Minimum number of members to form a public company is
    (a) 5 B.7 C.12 D.21
21. The company needs to obtain prior permission from central government when it changes the address of its registered office from
    (a) One city to another city B.within the same city C.one state to another state D.one country to another country
22. The time gap between two Annual General Meetings shall not exceed
    (a) 15 months B.18 months C.16 months D.None of the above

23. ____ Share capital has priority both in repayment of dividend as well as capital.
(a) Equity B.Non preference C.Preference D.All of the above
24. In case of public company the quorum should be
(a) Five members B.Seven members C.Two members D.None of the above
25. Which of the following is a method of voting?
(a) By Show of hands B.By ballot C.By division D.All of the above
26. Casting vote can be cast by whom only in case of equality of votes.
(a) Chairman B.Director C.Auditor D.Manager
27. _____ is the official recording of the proceedings of a meeting.
(a) Quorum B.Minutes C.Both (a) and (b) D.None of the above
28. _____ means the total amount of called up share capital which is actually paid to the company by the members
(a) Nominal capital B.Reserve capital C.called up capital D.Paid-up capital
29. Directors are _____ of the company
(a) Employees B.Employers C.Both (a) and (b) D.None of the above
30. Number of clauses in Memorandum of Association is
(a) 5 B.6 C.7 D.8
31. _____ Industries are concerned with the extraction or drawing out of products from natural resources such as soil, water and air from beneath the surface of the earth.
(a) Extractive B.Genetic C.Construction D.Manufacturing
32. Which is the characteristic of business from given below?
(a) Production and distribution of goods and services
(b) Recurrence of transaction C.Profit objective D.All of the above
33. Profit is necessary for
(a) Growth B.Prestige C.Survival D.All of the above
34. Which of the following is an advantage of a sole proprietorship?
(a) Ease of formation B.Minimum cost C.Benefit of entire profit D.All of the above
35. Which of the following is a not type of partnership?
(a) Partnership at will B.Joint ventures C.Estoppel D.Limited partnership
36. The partner of the Joint Hindu Family is known as _____
(a) Karta B.Co-parcener C.Partner D.None of the above
37. Which of the following is the principle of co-operative society?
(a) One man one vote B.Profit motive C.Dependence D.Competition
38. The term ultra vires is _____
(a) Under the powers of the company B.Beyond the powers of the company
C.Both (a) and (b) D.None of the above
39. In which of the following way directors may be appointed?
(a) At general meeting B.By the board C.By the central government D.All of the above
40. _____ is a person who is authorised to attend and vote at a company meeting on behalf of another person.
(a) A proxy B.Quorum D.Minutes D.Resolution
41. _____ provides "the qualification of a director shall be holding at least one share in the company."
(a) Prospectus B.Articles of Association C.Table-A D.None of the above
42. _____ is a definite proposal put before a meeting for consideration or adoption.
(a) Motion B.Quorum C.Minutes D.Proxy
43. Which of the following is the type of preference share?
(a) Cumulative preference share B.Participating preference share
C.Convertible preference share D.All of the above
44. The company may issue shares by
A.Private placement B.Offer for sale C.Inviting public through prospectus D.All of the above
45. The written agreement of partnership is known as_____
(a) Partnership deed B.Contract C.Conduct of the partner D.None of the above
46. Which of the following is a type of Co-operative society?
(a) Credit Co-operatives B.Non-Credit Co-operative societies
C.Consumers' Co-operative societies D.All of the above
47. _____ means taking away the shares from the members.
(a) Forfeiture of shares B.Surrender of shares C.Transfer of shares D.All of the above
48. Which of the following clause of Memorandum of Association cannot be altered
(a) Name B.Object C.Liability D.Situation
49. A person cannot hold office at the same time as a director in more than _____ companies.
(a) Ten B.Fifteen C.Twenty D.Twelve
50. A partner who does not want outsiders to know that he is a partner in the firm is a ____.
(a) Sub partner B.Estoppel C.Secret Partner D.Acting partner