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CALICUT UNIVERSITY CENTRALIZED ENTRANCE TEST (CU–CET)

APRIL 2025

M.Com.

Time : Two Hours Maximum : 400 Marks

Each question carries 4 *marks.*

1 *Mark will be deducted for each wrong answer.*

1. Which of the following is not a characteristic of management ?

(A) Goal-oriented. (B) Universal.

(C) Temporary process. (D) Continuous process.

2. Management by Objectives (MBO) was introduced by :

(A) Elton Mayo. (B) Frederick Taylor.

(C) Peter Drucker. (D) Henri Fayol.

3. Which of the following is not a function of management ?

(A) Delegation. (B) Planning.

(C) Organizing. (D) Auditing.

4. Maslow's theory of motivation is based on :

(A) Expectancy. (B) Hierarchy of needs.

(C) Reinforcement. (D) Job satisfaction.

5. Herzberg identified which two factors in his theory of motivation ?

(A) Hygiene and Motivators. (B) Safety and Esteem.

(C) Incentives and Penalties. (D) Power and Affiliation.

6. The style of leadership where the leader makes decisions alone is called :

(A) Democratic. (B) Autocratic.

(C) Laissez-faire. (D) Participative.

7. The theory of ethics that focuses on consequences is :

   (A) Deontological. (B) Teleological.

   (C) Virtue theory. (D) Moral relativism.

8. The argument against business ethics states that :

   (A) Ethics boosts long-term success.

   (B) Business and ethics are inseparable.

   (C) Ethics hinders profit-making.

   (D) Ethics is necessary for sustainability.

9. Kaizen refers to :

   (A) Radical innovation. (B) Continuous improvement.

   (C) Cost-cutting. (D) Performance punishment.

10. Which view suggests ethics should be completely separated from business ?

    (A) Unitarian View. (B) Integration View.

    (C) Separatist View. (D) Dual View.

11. CSR stands for :

    (A) Corporate Social Reputation.

    (B) Corporate Sectoral Regulation.

    (C) Corporate Social Responsibility.

    (D) Corporate Sustainability Report.

12. McGregor's Theory Y assumes that employees :

    (A) Dislike work. (B) Need to be coerced.

    (C) Are self-motivated. (D) Avoid responsibilities.

13. TQM stands for :

    (A) Total Quality Management. (B) Timely Quality Measurement.

    (C) Total Quick Management. (D) Top Quality Maintenance.

14. Fishbone diagram is also known as :

(A) Bar graph. (B) Histogram.

(C) Ishikawa diagram. (D) Gantt chart.

15. One of the key features of Managerial Economics is:

(A) Static in nature. (B) Prescriptive in approach.

(C) Ignores decision-making. (D) Not related to any other discipline.

16. The role of a managerial economist does not include :

(A) Decision-making support. (B) Cost analysis.

(C) Legal advocacy. (D) Demand forecasting.

17. In Cardinal utility analysis, utility is :

(A) Not measurable.

(B) Measurable and additive.

(C) Measured through indifference.

(D) Abstract and conceptual.

18. Indifference curves are :

(A) Downward sloping and convex to the origin.

(B) Upward sloping.

(C) Concave to the origin.

(D) Straight lines.

19. Giffen goods show a :

(A) Positive price-demand relationship.

(B) Negative price-demand relationship.

(C) Constant price-demand relationship.

(D) No relationship.

20. India's foreign trade policy is managed by :

(A) Ministry of Home Affairs. (B) Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(C) Reserve Bank of India. (D) SEBI.

Turn over

21. The parallel economy refers to :

(A) Agricultural economy. (B) Tax-evaded and unaccounted economy.

(C) Government subsidies. (D) Capital goods sector.

22. India liberalized its economy in :

(A) 1980. (B) 1992.

(C) 1995. (D) 1991.

23. Price elasticity of demand measures :

(A) Relationship between price and supply.

(B) Percentage change in price.

(C) Profit levels.

(D) Responsiveness of demand to price changes.

24. Which market form features product differentiation ?

(A) Monopoly. (B) Oligopoly .

(C) Monopolistic competition. (D) Perfect competition.

25. The kinked demand curve is associated with :

(A) Monopoly. (B) Oligopoly.

(C) Perfect competition. (D) Monopsony.

26. In the short run under perfect competition, a firm can earn :

(A) Only normal profit.

(B) No profit.

(C) Supernormal, normal, or loss.

(D) Supernormal profit only.

27. Which statement is used to determine profit in the single-entry system ?

(A) Trading Account. (B) Trial Balance.

(C) Statement of Affairs. (D) Cash Book.

28. Calls in arrears appear in the :

(A) Asset side of Balance Sheet.

(B) Liabilities side of Balance Sheet.

(C) Income Statement.

(D) Cash Flow Statement.

29. Which accounting body develops IFRS ?

(A) ICAI. (B) FASB.

(C) IASB. (D) SEBI.

30. Which of the following debentures is secured against company assets ?

(A) Mortgage debenture. (B) Naked debenture.

(C) Bearer debenture. (D) Zero-coupon debenture.

31. Which of the following is the correct sequence in share issue ?

(A) Allotment $\rightarrow$ Application $\rightarrow$ Call.

(B) Application $\rightarrow$ Allotment $\rightarrow$ Call.

(C) Call $\rightarrow$ Application $\rightarrow$ Allotment.

(D) Allotment $\rightarrow$ Call $\rightarrow$ Application.

32. Which method is used in IFRS for asset valuation ?

(A) Historical Cost. (B) Replacement Cost.

(C) Fair Value. (D) Arbitrary Value.

33. Which statement shows changes in equity during the reporting period ?

(A) SOFP. (B) SOCE.

(C) SOPL. (D) SOCF.

34. Which of the following is NOT true about Ind AS 1 ?

(A) It requires disclosure of comparative figures.

(B) It prescribes format of cash flow statement.

(C) It is related to presentation of financial statements.

(D) It requires disclosure of significant accounting policies.

35. How will TDS of ₹ 1,000 deducted on interest income of ₹ 10,000 be shown in financial statements ?

(A) ₹ 10,000 income and ₹ 1,000 asset.

(B) ₹ 9,000 income only.

(C) ₹ 9,000 income and ₹ 1,000 expense.

(D) ₹ 10,000 expense.

36. The minimum number of designated partners required in an LLP is :

(A) One. (B) Two.

(C) Three. (D) Five.

37. The Consumer Protection Act came into force in :

(A) 1986. (B) 1984.

(C) 1988. (D) 1991.

38. The principle of "Caveat Emptor" means :

(A) Let the buyer beware. (B) Let the seller beware.

(C) Goods must be safe. (D) Free consent must exist.

39. An agency created by conduct or situation is known as :

(A) Express agency. (B) Implied agency.

(C) Agency by ratification. (D) Agency by necessity.

40. A contract of guarantee involves :

(A) Two parties. (B) One party.

(C) Four parties. (D) Three parties.

41. Which of the following is not essential for a valid contract ?

(A) Free consent. (B) Lawful consideration.

(C) Registration. (D) Competency of parties.

42. When the consent of the parties is not free, the contract is :

(A) Void. (B) Voidable.

(C) Illegal. (D) Valid.

43. A contract where performance depends on the happening of a future uncertain event is called :

(A) Quasi-contract. (B) Voidable contract.

(C) Contingent contract. (D) Implied contract.

44. Which section of the Indian Contract Act defines a contract ?

(A) Section 10. (B) Section 2 (e).

(C) Section 5. (D) Section 20.

45. Which of the following distinguishes LLP from a general partnership ?

(A) Partners share profit. (B) Legal entity.

(C) Common interest. (D) Limited liability.

46. A contract made with a minor is :

(A) Valid. (B) Voidable.

(C) Void ab initio. (D) Illegal.

47. A contract discharged by novation means :

(A) One party cancels the contract.

(B) A new contract replaces the old one.

(C) The contract is fulfilled.

(D) A contract is breached.

48. In a contract of indemnity, the liability of the indemnifier is :

(A) Primary. (B) Secondary.

(C) Joint. (D) Unlimited.

49. The person who delivers the goods in a contract of bailment is called :

(A) Bailee. (B) Pledger.

(C) Bailor. (D) Agent.

50. Which of the following is a 'condition' and not a 'warranty' ?

(A) Quality of packaging. (B) Time of delivery.

(C) Fitness for purpose. (D) Minor defect.

51. Which of the following is a feature of business research ?

(A) Subjectivity. (B) Personal bias.

(C) Random conclusions. (D) Systematic process.

52. Which of the following is not a type of research ?

(A) Descriptive. (B) Exploratory.

(C) Causal. (D) Evaluative.

53. Which of the following ensures that a research tool actually measures what it is supposed to measure ?

(A) Reliability. (B) Objectivity.

(C) Consistency. (D) Validity.

54. Which type of research design is used when the problem is not clearly defined ?

(A) Descriptive. (B) Experimental.

(C) Causal. (D) Exploratory.

55. Which of the following scales is used for ranking preferences ?

(A) Nominal. (B) Ordinal.

(C) Interval. (D) Ratio.

56. Which of the following is a threat to internal validity in research ?

(A) Generalizability. (B) Measurement error.

(C) History effect. (D) Sampling error.

57. Which of the following is a primary source of data ?

(A) Textbooks. (B) Government reports.

(C) Survey questionnaires. (D) Encyclopedias.

58. Snowball sampling is a type of :

(A) Probability sampling. (B) Random sampling.

(C) Non-probability sampling. (D) Stratified sampling.

59. The process of assigning numerical values to responses is known as :

(A) Coding. (B) Editing.

(C) Validation. (D) Tabulation.

60. Which of the following is a multivariate statistical technique ?

(A) Factor analysis. (B) Chi-square test.

(C) Mean. (D) t-test.

61. A table that shows the frequency of two variables occurring together is called :

(A) Cross-tabulation. (B) Histogram.

(C) Pie chart. (D) Frequency table.

62. Cluster analysis is primarily used to :

(A) Test hypotheses. (B) Measure variance.

(C) Group similar objects. (D) Compare means.

63. Which of the following refers to the ethical aspect of research ?

(A) Data editing. (B) Report formatting.

(C) Informed consent. (D) Graphical representation.

64. Which of the following enhances the readability of a research report ?

(A) Technical jargon. (B) Passive voice.

(C) Clear headings. (D) Long paragraphs.

65. Which of the following is a sampling error ?

(A) Difference between sample result and actual population value.

(B) Wrong interpretation of results.

(C) Typing mistake in data entry.

(D) Misleading questionnaire.

66. Which of the following is a limitation of ratio analysis ?

(A) Helps in decision-making. (B) Useful in comparing firms.

(C) Ignores qualitative factors. (D) Assists in financial forecasting.

67. Management accounting primarily focuses on :

(A) External reporting.
(B) Future projections.
(C) Historical data.
(D) Tax calculations.

68. Which of the following is a recent trend in management reporting ?

(A) Static reports.
(B) Real-time dashboards.
(C) Manual ledgers.
(D) Quarterly summaries.

69. The main difference between financial accounting and management accounting is :

(A) Legal compliance.
(B) Internal decision-making focus.
(C) Use of double-entry system.
(D) Preparation of trial balance.

70. Common size statements express items as a percentage of :

(A) Total assets.
(B) Net profit.
(C) A base amount.
(D) Gross sales.

71. Liquidity ratios measure :

(A) Profitability.
(B) Operational efficiency.
(C) Short-term solvency.
(D) Long-term solvency.

72. Which ratio indicates the profitability of a company ?

(A) Debt-Equity Ratio.
(B) Return on Equity.
(C) Current Ratio.
(D) Inventory Turnover Ratio.

73. Cash flow statement is prepared as per :

(A) AS-2.
(B) AS-3.
(C) AS-10.
(D) AS-5.

74. Fund flow statement focuses on :

(A) Changes in working capital.
(B) Short-term liquidity.
(C) Cash inflows and outflows.
(D) Profitability.

75. If fixed cost is ₹ 40,000 and contribution per unit is ₹ 20, the break-even point in units is :

(A) 2000 units.
(B) 1000 units.
(C) 4000 units.
(D) 3000 units.

76. In a 'make or buy' decision, relevant cost is :

(A) Past cost. (B) Sunk cost.

(C) Opportunity cost. (D) Non-cash cost.

77. Correlation measures the :

(A) Cause and effect relationship between two variables.

(B) Degree of association between two variables.

(C) Difference between two variables.

(D) Average of two variables.

78. The value of Karl Pearson's co-efficient of correlation lies between :

(A) 0 and 1. (B) -1 and $+1$.

(C) -1 and 0. (D) 0 and ∞.

79. Which method is used to find the correlation when data is not normally distributed ?

(A) Karl Pearson's method. (B) Spearman's Rank method.

(C) Least Squares Method. (D) Regression method.

80. In Poisson distribution, the mean and variance are :

(A) Always different. (B) Equal.

(C) Zero. (D) Undefined.

81. A decision tree is useful when :

(A) There is only one possible outcome.

(B) All variables are known.

(C) A sequence of decisions and uncertainties are involved.

(D) Linear programming is not required.

82. The term "lifting of the corporate veil" refers to :

(A) Punishing a company's directors.

(B) Holding the shareholders liable for the company's debts.

(C) Enforcing corporate social responsibility.

(D) Transferring shares to the public.

83. What is the main difference between a statutory meeting and an AGM ?

(A) Statutory meetings are only held once, whereas AGMs are held annually.

(B) AGMs are for declaring dividends, while statutory meetings are for electing directors.

(C) Statutory meetings involve discussions on the company's expansion plans.

(D) AGM is the first meeting of the company after incorporation.

84. The FIFO method of material issue assumes that :

(A) The first materials purchased are the last to be issued.

(B) The first materials purchased are the first to be issued.

(C) Materials are issued randomly.

(D) Materials are issued based on their value.

85. Which of the following is used in the process costing method ?

(A) Job Costing. (B) Contract Costing.

(C) Unit Costing. (D) Specific Order Costing.

86. What does EOQ stand for in inventory management ?

(A) Economic Overhead Quantity. (B) Efficient Order Quantity.

(C) Expected Order Quantity. (D) Economic Order Quantity.

87. What does the acronym "STEDP" stand for ?

(A) Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Project.

(B) Small Technology and Entrepreneur Development Project.

(C) Science and Technology Export Development Project.

(D) State Technology and Entrepreneur Development Project.

88. What is a primary cause of sickness in MSMEs ?

(A) Lack of skilled labour.

(B) Mismanagement of funds.

(C) Non-compliance with environmental norms.

(D) Difficulty in obtaining raw materials.

89. Which of the following is a crucial factor in deciding the location of a business ?

(A) Proximity to raw material sources.

(B) Climate conditions.

(C) Availability of skilled labour.

(D) All of the above.

90. What is the primary purpose of a project report in entrepreneurship ?

(A) To raise capital.

(B) To outline the feasibility of the project.

(C) To advertise the business idea.

(D) To gain government approvals.

91. Which of the following is NOT typically included in a project report ?

(A) Business objective.

(B) Technical feasibility.

(C) Government policies on entrepreneurship.

(D) Environmental impact analysis.

92. A good grievance redressal system should be :

(A) Informal and unclear. (B) Time-consuming.

(C) Transparent and timely. (D) Avoided in modern organizations.

93. Induction refers to :

(A) Recruiting new employees.

(B) Promoting internal staff.

(C) Introducing a new employee to the organization.

(D) Evaluating staff performance.

94. The method of determining the relative worth of jobs is called :

(A) Job specification. (B) Job evaluation.

(C) Job enrichment. (D) Job posting.

95. The difference between Personnel Management and HRM is that HRM :

(A) Is reactive in approach.

(B) Focuses only on administrative tasks.

(C) Is strategic and proactive.

(D) Only handles payroll.

96. A cheque that is crossed with two parallel lines on the top left corner is called a :

(A) Open cheque. (B) Post-dated cheque.

(C) Crossed cheque. (D) Bearer cheque.

97. The full form of SWIFT is :

(A) Society for World International Finance and Transfers.

(B) Secure Worldwide Information for Funds Transfer.

(C) Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication.

(D) Secure Web-based International Fund Transfer.

98. Which of the following is the regulatory body for insurance in India ?

(A) SEBI. (B) RBI.

(C) NABARD. (D) IRDA.

99. GST is a :

(A) Direct Tax. (B) Indirect Tax.

(C) Corporate Tax. (D) Income-based Tax.

100. The GST Council is headed by :

(A) President of India. (B) Governor of RBI.

(C) Prime Minister of India. (D) Union Finance Minister.