



## BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Commerce (Honours) in Banking & Financial Accounting

Course Name – Indirect Tax Laws

Course Code - BCMC602

( Semester VI )

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

### Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Constitution Amendment Act, 2016 for GST was
 

a) 80th	b) 101st
c) 122nd	d) None of these
- (2) 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
- (3) The incidence of tax on tax is called
 

a) Tax Cascading	b) Tax Pyramidding
c) Tax evasion	d) Indiret tax
- (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) 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
- (6) The tax which was not merged into GST
 

a) Counterveiling Duty	b) Excise duty
c) Basic Customs Duty	d) Purchase tax
- (7) After introduction of GST import into India is

- a) Subject to IGST plus BCD  
c) Zero rated
- b) Subject to CGST plus SGST plus BCD  
d) SGST plus CGST plus IGST plus BCD
- (8) After introduction of GST supplies to SEZ are
- a) Subject to IGST  
c) Zero rated
- b) Subject to CGST plus SGST  
d) None of these
- (9) GST is a matter of jurisdiction of
- a) Union Government  
c) Both centre and state government
- b) State Government  
d) None of these
- (10) GST dealers with annual turnover of --- are not required to use HSN code
- a) Less than Rs. 1.5 crore  
c) less than Rs. 1 crore
- b) less than Rs. 20 lakh  
d) less than Rs. 75 lakh
- (11) Dealers whose annual turnover between Rs. 1.5 crore and Rs. 5 crore need to use
- a) Two-digit HSN code  
c) Four digit HSN Codes
- b) Four digit HSN Codes  
d) Eight digit HSN codes
- (12) Under GST law SAC refers to --
- a) Systematic Accounting Code  
c) System administration code
- b) Service Accounting Code  
d) Scientific accounting code
- (13) Under GST law, tax rates are determined by
- a) Central Government  
c) GST Council
- b) State Government  
d) Central Government in consultation with state governments
- (14) The highest GST rate applicable now is
- a) 12  
c) 28
- b) 14  
d) 20
- (15) Tax Deducted at Source at the rate of 1% is applicable in the case of supplies received by
- a) Any GST dealer  
c) Ecommerce operators
- b) Government Departments  
d) Composite dealers
- (16) Tax Collected at Source at the rate of 2% is applicable in the case of
- a) Any GST dealer  
c) Ecommerce operators
- b) Government Departments  
d) Composite dealers
- (17) Composite tax is applicable for dealer with turnover upto
- a) Rs. 1 Crore  
c) Rs. 1.5 Crore
- b) Rs. 20 lakh  
d) Rs. 10 Crore
- (18) Under GST law Compensation cess is applicable
- a) Luxury articles and demerit goods  
c) Petroleum products and Alcohol
- b) All goods  
d) Consumer goods
- (19) Goods which get input tax credit without being liable to collect output tax is called
- a) Exempt goods  
c) Sin goods
- b) White goods  
d) Zero rated goods
- (20) GST can be collected by
- a) Any registered dealer  
c) Any service provider
- b) Any GST dealer  
d) Any dealer
- (21) Under GST law "Aggregate turnover" of a dealer

- a) Includes taxes paid  
c) Any service provider
- b) Excludes taxes paid  
d) Any dealer
- (22) Goods which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business are
- a) Demerit goods  
c) Capital goods
- b) Business goods  
d) None of these
- (23) Supply of two or more taxable supplies naturally bundled and supplied is called
- a) Mixed supply  
c) Common supply
- b) Composite supply  
d) Continuous supply
- (24) Supply of goods provided, or agreed to be provided, continuously or on recurrent basis, is
- a) Mixed supply  
c) Common supply
- b) Composite supply  
d) Continuous supply
- (25) Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. sends 10,000 litres of petrol every day to a petrol pump and invoices the same every week. This is a case of
- a) Mixed supply  
c) Common supply
- b) Composite supply  
d) Continuous supply
- (26) Any goods other than capital goods used or intended to be used by a supplier in the course or furtherance of business is
- a) Input  
c) Merit goods
- b) Output  
d) White goods
- (27) A supply of a package consisting of canned foods, sweets, chocolates, cakes, dry fruits for a single price is
- a) Common supply  
c) Mixed supply
- b) Composite supply  
d) Continuous supply
- (28) Output tax of a taxable person
- a) Includes reverse charge  
c) Includes composite tax
- b) Excludes reverse charge  
d) Includes all the taxes paid
- (29) Supply of goods or services which constitutes the predominant element of a composite supply is called
- a) Common supply  
c) Mixed supply
- b) Principal supply  
d) Continuous supply
- (30) Liability to pay tax by the recipient of supply of goods or services is called
- a) Output tax  
c) Input tax
- b) Reverse charge  
d) None of these
- (31) The chair of GST Council
- a) Nominated by the Govt  
c) Union Finance Minister
- b) Nominated by the GST Council  
d) Elected by the GST council
- (32) Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act is applicable to
- a) All the States  
c) The whole of India
- b) All the Union territories  
d) All the states except Jammu and Kashmir
- (33) Where an E-commerce operator does not have physical presence in the taxable territory
- a) Tax need not be paid  
c) Tax must be paid in advance
- b) Agent of the E-commerce operator shall be liable to pay tax  
d) IGST is not applicable



- a) Annual Return  
c) Quarterly return
- b) Monthly return  
d) Reconciliation statement
- (49) Government body or a United Nations Body, then a monthly Form GSTR-11 has to file
- a) GSTR 11  
c) GSTR 9A
- b) GSTR8A  
d) GSTR 5
- (50) Adding or correcting the details of an outward supply in valid return so as to match the details of corresponding inward supply is called
- a) Rectification of return  
c) reconciliation of return
- b) reversal of return  
d) acceptance of return
- (51) Assessment under section 59 is
- a) Best judgement assessment  
c) Self assessment
- b) Provisional assessment  
d) Protective Assessment
- (52) The proper officer may assess the tax liability on the basis of available information, evidences which is called
- a) Best judgement assessment  
c) Self assessment
- b) Provisional assessment  
d) Protective Assessment
- (53) Electronic Way Bill is compulsory to move goods of worth
- a) Rs. 10,000 or more  
c) 50,000 or more
- b) 20,000 or more  
d) 1,00,000 or more
- (54) Which among the following is not related to e-way bill
- a) RFID  
c) FORM GST INS-01
- b) IRN  
d) GSTR -9
- (55) validity of e-way bill is
- a) one day for each 100 k.ms  
c) one day for each 200 kms
- b) two days for each 100 kms  
d) one day for each 500 kms
- (56) Input tax credit is not available in the case of supplies to
- a) SEZ  
c) UN agencies
- b) Exports  
d) Composite dealers
- (57) Input credit available without being liable for output tax in the case of
- a) Exempt goods  
c) Zero rated goods
- b) Non taxable goods  
d) Demerit goods
- (58) Compensation cess is levied on
- a) Demerit goods  
c) Demerit goods and luxury goods
- b) Luxury goods  
d) Essential goods
- (59) Goods which are harmful but widely consumed are collectively called
- a) Demerit goods  
c) inferior goods
- b) Luxury goods  
d) Sin goods
- (60) GST council meeting is convened
- a) every week  
c) every 3 months
- b) every month  
d) any time as required