



SIDDHARTH GROUP OF INSTITUTIONS :: PUTTUR
Siddharth Nagar, Narayanavanam Road – 517583

QUESTION BANK (DESCRIPTIVE)

Subject with Code : MEFA(13A52701)

Course & Branch: B.Tech - CIVIL

Year & Sem: IV-B.Tech & I-Sem

Regulation: R13

UNIT III

Introduction to markets and new economic environment

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| 1. Explain how price is determined under perfect competition. | 10 M |
| 2. What are the different market structures? | 10 M |
| 3. Distinguish between monopoly and perfect competition. | 10 M |
| 4. Define Oligopoly and state the features. | 10 M |
| 5. What are different methods of pricing followed by companies? | 10 M |
| 6. Explain the pricing strategies for a new product. | 10 M |
| 7. What are the different types of Business organizations? | 10 M |
| 8. What are the salient features Partnership firms? Explain different kinds of partners. | 10 M |
| 9. What do you understand by Joint Stock Company? | 10 M |
| 10. Short answer questions: | |
| a) Monopolistic competition | 2 M |
| b) Differential pricing method | 2 M |
| c) Sole proprietorship | 2 M |
| d) Characteristics of Monopoly. | 2 M |
| e) Differentiate between Public company vs Private company | 2 M |

UNIT - III

1. Organisation, Management and control are closely held by []

(A) Sole Trader	(B) Departmental undertaking
(C) Partnership	(D) Joint stock company
2. The closure of partnership is called []

(A) Resolution	(B) Revolution
(C) Solution	(D) Dissolution
3. The written agreement among partners is []

(A) Trading deed	(B) Demand Draft
(C) Partnership Deed	(D) Bill of Exchange
4. The Kinds of Partners include the following except []

(A) Normal Partner	(B) Sleeping Partner
(C) Partner by Estoppel	(D) Partner by holding out
5. The India Partnership Act was enacted in []

(A) 1932	(B) 1942
(C) 1952	(D) 1962
6. The minimum number of persons in public company []

(A) 10	(B) 7
(C) 2	(D) Unlimited
7. Which of the following is not a public enterprise? []

(A) Govt. company	(B) Public corporation
(C) Departmental undertaking	(D) Public limited company
8. The advantage of departmental undertaking is []

(A) Delayed decision	(B) Incidence of more taxes
(C) Effective control	(D) No incentive to maximize earnings
9. The disadvantage in a government company is []

(A) easy formation	(B) ability to compete
(C) quick decisions	(D) flexibility only on paper
10. Indian companies act was enacted in []

(A) 1956	(B) 1936
(C) 1947	(D) 1950

11. Decision making is faster in []
A) Joint stock company (B) Departmental undertaking
(C) Partnership (D) Sole-trader
12. The maximum number of partners in banking business []
(A) 10 (B) 20
(C) 50 (D) Unlimited
13. Active partner also called []
A) Normal Partner (B) Working Partner
(C) Partner by Estoppel (D) Any of the above
14. A company is one that is registered under Indian companies Act,1956. []
A) Chartered Company (B) Statutory company
(C) Registered company (D) None
15. Which company is created by the Royal charter of the state? []
A) Chartered company B) Statutory company
(C) Registered company (D) None
16. In a public company, the minimum and maximum number of members respectively []
A) 12,30 (B) 7,77
(C) 7, Unlimited (D) 7,27
18. Responsibility to pay to outsider as and when an amount is due is called as []
(A) active (B) profit
(C) liability (D) loss
19. In a partnership firm, the partners liability is []
(A) Limited (B) unlimited
(C) medium (D) large
20. The charter of the company is called []
A) Prospectus (B) Memorandum of association
(C) Articles of association (D) All of the above
21. The period in which the supply is more or less fixed the price determined in this period is known as []
A) Market price (B) Secular price
(C) Short period (D) Long
22. In monopoly, mono and poly refers to []

- A) Seller & Large (B) Single & Selling
 (C) Two & Buying (D) None
23. In a market one person purchased a product and finally used that product is known as
 A) Customer (B) Producer
 (C) Consumer (D) Manufacturer []
24. Which of the following is not a feature of Monopoly []
 A) Price maker (B) Close substitutes
 (C) Large no. of Sellers & buyers (D) All
25. Where the buyer and seller meet & exchange goods and services are offered is known as
 A) Market (B) Share Market
 (C) Fish Market (D) Manufacture []
26. Perfect competition is based on []
 A) Few sellers & buyers (B) One seller & large no. of buyers
 (C) Two sellers & few buyers (D) None of the above
27. Penetration price is deals with []
 A) Low to high (B) High to Low
 (C) Constant (D) Limited
28. Secular price also known as []
 A) Market price (B) Short run
 (C) Long run (D) Very long run
29. Imperfect knowledge about the product leads to []
 A) Monopoly (B) Oligopoly
 (C) Monopolistic competition (D) Duopoly
30. Under perfect competition, the price is equal to []
 A) $AR=MR$ (B) $AR>MR$
 (C) $MR>AR$ (D) MR not equal to AR
31. Price discrimination is also called as []
 A) Standard pricing (B) Preferential pricing
 (C) Differential pricing (D) None
32. The nature of demand curve in monopoly is []
 A) Perfect elastic (B) unit elasticity
 (C) Inelastic (D) None
33. Price in the long run is called []
 (A) Standard price (B) Retail price

- (C) Market price (D) Normal price
34. A monopolist can either control the price or []
A) Cost (B) Input
(C) Output (D) Profit
35. The written agreement among partners is []
A) Trading deed (B) Demand draft
(C) Partnership deed (D) Bill of exchange
36. The kinds of partner include the following []
A) Normal partner (B) Sleeping partner
(C) Partner by estoppel (D) Partner by holding out
37. The minimum paid up capital in a public company is []
A) RS.2 lakhs and higher (B) RS.10lakhs and higher
(C) RS.24 lakhs and higher (D) RS.5 lakhs and higher
38. Which of the following integrates economy of a country with the world economy? []
(A) Privatization (B) Liberalization
(C) Globalization (D) Stabilization
39. Liberalization measures can be grouped under []
(A) Tax reforms (B) Company reforms
(C) Private enterprise reform (D) Financial sector reform
40. The minimum number of persons required to form a partnership firm is []
(A) Three (B) Four
(C) Two (D) One

