

BCOM(Sem III)(CBCGS)
3392 GST Account-I -VI

Time: One Hour**Max. Marks: 50****Instructions**

Solve any 25 questions from Q1 to Q30

Solve any 25 questions from Q31 to Q60

1 GST Stands for:

- (A)Goods and supply Tax (B)Government sales Tax (C)Goods and Service Tax (D)Goods and State Tax

2 GST is levied in India on the basis of principle.

- (A)Origin (B)Destination (C)Either a or b (D)Both a or b

3 In India, nature of GST structure is:

- (A)Single (B)Dual (C)Triple (D)(a) & (b) both

4 In India GST became effective from:

- (A)1-4-2017 (B)1-5-2017 (C)Integrated (D)Intra

5 -----constitutional amendment is done to pass the GST bill.

- (A)101st (B)120th (C)122nd (D)115th

6 GST is a national level tax based on principle

- (A)First point tax (B)Value added (C>Last point tax (D)All of the above

7 Which of the following tax will be abolished by the GST?

- (A)Service Tax (B)Corporation tax (C)Income Tax (D)Wealth Tax

8 The following form is used for registration under GST.

- (A)Form GSTR -1 (B)Form GSTAPL-01 (C)Form GST REG-01 (D)Form GST RFD -01

9 The validity of the registration certificate under GST is :

- (A)One year (B)No validity (C)Valid till it is cancelled. (D)Five years

10 Application for registration in Form GST REG-09 is submitted by:

- (A)Non- Resident taxable person (B)Input service distributor (C)Person deducting tax at source (D)Person collecting tax at source

11 Within how many days a person should apply for registration?

- (A)Within 60 days from the date he becomes liable for registration. (B)Within 30 days from the date he becomes liable for registration. (C)No Time Limit (D)Within 90 days from the date he becomes liable for registration.

12 Which one of the following is true?

- (A)A person can't collect tax unless he is registered. (B)Registered person not liable to collect tax till his aggregate turnover exceeds `20 lakhs/ `10 Lakhs as the case may be. (C)A person can collect the tax during the period of his provisional registration. (D)Both (a) and (b) are correct.

13 The validity of the registration certificate issued to casual taxable person and non-resident taxable person is :

- (A)90 days from the effective date of registration (B)Period specified in the application for registration (C)Earliest of (a) or (b) above (D)180 days from the effective date of registration.

14 For an E-commerce operator registration threshold limit is

- (A)20 Lacs (B)50 Lacs (C)75 Lacs (D)None of the above

15 Under GST law "Aggregate turnover" of a dealer is determined

- (A)State-wise (B)All India basis (C)Shop-wise (D)None of these

16 The taxes levied on an intra-State supply:

- (A)CGST (B)SGST (C)CGST and SGST (D)IGST

17 The tax levied on inter-state supply:

- (A)CGST (B)SGST (C)CGST and SGST (D)IGST

18 The following tax will be levied on imports:

- (A)CGST (B)SGST (C)IGST (D)CGST and SGST

19 The tax rate applicable in case of composite supply:

- (A)Tax rate as applicable on principal supply (B)Tax rate as applicable on ancillary supply (C)Tax rate as applicable on respective supply (D)None of the above

20 The tax rate applicable in case of mixed supply:

- (A)Tax rate as applicable on supply attracting the lowest rate of tax (B)Tax rate as applicable on supply attracting the highest rate of tax (C)Tax @ 28% (D)None of the above

21 The value of supply of goods and services shall be the

- (A)Transaction value (B)MRP (C)Market Value (D)None of above

22 In the hands of the supplier, the supply of goods to SEZ unit is treated as:

- (A)Exempt Supply – Reversal of credit (B)Deemed Taxable Supply – No reversal of credit (C)Export of Supplies (D)Non-Taxable Supply – Outside the Scope of GST

23 ITC can be availed on

- (A) Possession of prescribed invoice/ debit note (B) Receipt of goods/services (C) Tax on such supply has been paid to government and return being furnished by the supplier (D) Fulfilling all the above conditions
- 24 ITC can be claimed by a registered person for
 (A) Taxable supplies for business purpose (B) Taxable supplies for non-business purpose (C) Exempted supplies (D) Non-taxable supplies
- 25 Person registered under composite scheme can avail ITC on
 (A) Supply of taxable goods/services (B) Receipt of goods/services on specified time period (C) Payment to suppliers (D) None of above
- 26 ITC can be claimed on goods/services for personal use if
 (A) Payment to supplier has been made (B) Return being filed (C) All of above (D) No ITC can be claimed
- 27 Which of these registers/ledgers are maintained online?
 (A) Tax liability register (B) Credit (C) Cash ledger (D) All of them
- 28 Payment made through challan will be credited to which registers/ledgers?
 (A) Electronic Tax liability register (B) Electronic Credit ledger (C) Electronic Cash ledger (D) All of them
- 29 Balance in electronic credit ledger can be utilized against which liability?
 (A) Output tax payable (B) Interest (C) Penalty (D) All of them
- 30 In IGST 'I' stands for:
 (A) International (B) Internal (C) Integrated (D) Intra