

V Semester Examination

Class: - T.Y.B.Com

Sub: - Direct and Indirect Taxation

Choose the most appropriate answer from the following:-

1. GST stands for _____
- a) Goods and Supply Tax
 - b) Goods and Service Tax**
 - c) Goods and Simple Tax
 - d) Government Sales Tax

Ans: - b)

2. GST would be applicable on _____ of goods or service
- a) Supply**
 - b) Manufacture
 - c) Destination
 - d) Production

Ans: - a)

3. _____ is a tax that is shifted from one person to another person.
- a) Direct tax
 - b) Indirect tax**
 - c) Entry tax
 - d) Wealth tax

Ans: - b)

4. Indirect tax is a _____
- a) Regressive Tax**
 - b) Progressive Tax
 - c) Tax on tax
 - d) Value tax

Ans: - a)

5. Chairperson of the GST council is _____
- a) Union Minister of State in charge of revenue
 - b) State Finance Minister
 - c) Minister in charge of Finance.
 - d) Union Finance Minister**

Ans: - d)

6. GST is based on _____
- a) Origin
 - b) Manufacture
 - c) Destination**
 - d) Production

Ans: - c)

7. GST was introduced in India on _____
- a) 1st July, 2017**
 - b) 1st April, 2017
 - c) 1st April, 2018
 - d) 1st July, 2018

Ans: - a)

8. Integrated Goods and Service Tax is applicable when _____
- a) There is sale from one GST dealer to another GST dealer
 - b) There is sale within a state
 - c) There is sale in Union territory
 - d) There is interstate supply.**

Ans: - d)

9. Which is not objective of GST implementation?
- a) To convert the multiple indirect taxes into single taxes
 - b) To overcome the limitation of existing indirect taxation
 - c) **To apply the tax on tax**
 - d) To creating the efficiency in tax administration.

Ans: - c)

10. Indian GST model has _____ tier rate structure.
- a) 3
 - b) **4**
 - c) 5
 - d) 6

Ans:-b)

11. HSN stands for _____
- a) Home Shopping Network
 - b) **Harmonised System of Nomenclature**
 - c) Harmonised System Number
 - d) Home State Number

Ans: - b)

12. What does 'I' stands for in IGST?
- a) International
 - b) Internal
 - c) **Integrated**
 - d) Intra

Ans: - c)

13. Supply of the following is not liable to GST.
- a) Alcoholic liquor for industrial consumption
 - b) Alcoholic liquor for medicinal consumption
 - c) Alcoholic liquor for animal consumption
 - d) **Alcoholic liquor for human consumption**

Ans: - d)

14. The CGST Act, 2017 extends to
- a) Whole of India excluding the State of Jammu & Kashmir
 - b) **Whole of India**
 - c) Whole of India excluding the State of Jammu & Kashmir and Union territories
 - d) Whole of India excluding the State of Jammu & Kashmir but including Union territories

Ans: - b)

15. The definition of goods under section 2(52) of the CGST Act does not include-
- a) Grass
 - b) **Money and securities**
 - c) Actionable claims
 - d) Growing crops

Ans: - b)

16. Which of the following taxes will be levied on Imports?
- a) CGST
 - b) SGST
 - c) **IGST**
 - d) Import tax

Ans: - c)

17. When a GST dealer in Maharashtra sells a product to a GST dealer or customer in Gujarat, the tax collected is _____
- a) SGST
 - b) CGST
 - c) **IGST**
 - d) UTGST

Ans: - c)

18. Transfer of title in goods shall be considered as _____

- a) **Supply of goods**
- b) Supply of services
- c) Neither supply of goods nor supply of services
- d) Either supply of goods nor supply of services

Ans: - a)

19. When supplier is located in India and place of supply is outside of India it is treated as _____

- a) Export supply
- b) Import Supply
- c) Inter-state supply
- d) **Exempt Supply**

Ans: - d)

20. For services such as Restaurant, fitness beauty treatment, health services etc. place of supply is the _____

- a) Location of such registered person
- b) Location of supplier
- c) **Location where service is actually performed**
- d) Location of recipient.

Ans: - c)

21. The highest GST rate applicable is _____

- a) 100%
- b) 18%
- c) **28%**
- d) 50%

Ans: - c)

22. Under GST law, tax rates are determined by _____

- a) **GST Council**
- b) Central Government
- c) State Government
- d) Central Government with consultation of State Government

Ans: - a)

23. Which is not exempted services from the following:-

- a) Renting of immovable property to educational institution
- b) Job work done for agriculture
- c) **Technical assistant in software**
- d) Professional advice to friend.

Ans :- c)

24. Composite tax is applicable for dealer with turnover up to

- a) **Rs. 1 Crore**
- b) Rs. 20 lakh
- c) Rs. 1.5 Crore
- d) Rs. 10 Crore

Ans: - a)

25. The liability to pay tax on goods shall arise at the _____

- a) Dispatch of goods
- b) Removal of goods
- c) **Time of supply**
- d) Delivery of goods

Ans: - c)

26. GST can be collected by

- a) Any registered dealer
- b) Any GST dealer**
- c) Any service provider
- d) Any dealer

Ans: - b)

27. The rate of GST as applicable on goods and services are:

- a) 0% 5% 12% 16% 28%
- b) 0% 5% 12% 18% 26%
- c) 0% 6% 12% 18% 28%
- d) 0% 5% 12% 18% 28%**

Ans: - d)

28. Date of Invoice 16-8-2019; date of removal of goods 19-8-2019; date of delivery of goods 19-8-2019 and date of receipt of payment 9-8-2019. At that time what is the time of supply?

- a) 16-8-2019
- b) 19-8-2019
- c) 20-1-2019
- d) 9-8-2019**

Ans:-d)

29. What is the time of supply for the services as per the provision of GST in the case of RCM: - Date of Invoice 16-11-2019; date of provision of services

26-11-2019; date of entry of payment 16-1-2019 and date of debit in bank account 11-1-2019

- a) 11-1-2019**
- b) 26-11-2019
- c) 16-1-2019
- d) 16-11-2019

Ans: - a)

30. Annual Return has to be filed every year on

- a) 30th June
- b) 30th September
- c) 31st December**
- d) 31st October

Ans: - c)

31. _____ of supply means the amount on which tax is charged and collected.

- a) Value**
- b) Cost
- c) Turnover
- d) Gross Value

Ans: - a)

32. 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**
- b) Output
- c) Merit goods
- d) White goods

Ans: - a)

33. A supply of a package consisting of canned foods, sweets, chocolates, cakes, dry fruits, aerated drinks and fruit juices when supplied for a single price is _____

- a) Common supply
- b) Composite supply
- c) Mixed supply**
- d) Continuous supply

Ans:-c)

34. Liability to pay tax by the recipient of supply of goods or services is Called _____

- a) Output tax
- b) Reverse charge**
- c) Input tax
- d) None of these

Ans:-b)

35. Integrated GST is applicable on _____ goods or services

- a) Imports
- b) Interstate Sale
- c) Exported from India
- d) Imports and interstate sales**

Ans:-d)

36. The place of supply of telecommunication services shall be _____

- a) The location where connection is installed**
- b) Place of office of service provider
- c) Place of Payment
- d) Place of supply not relevant

Ans: - a)

37. Deemed registration is done _____

- a) After four working days
- b) After three common working days**
- c) After five working days
- d) After seven working days

Ans:- b)

38. Input tax credit is not available for _____

- a) Exempt supplies**
- b) Services
- c) Zero rated supplies
- d) Taxable supplies

Ans: - a)

39. Utilization of IGST would be in which order?

- a) IGST, CGST, SGST**
- b) CGST, SGST, IGST
- c) IGST, SGST, CGST
- d) SGST, IGST, CGST

Ans: - a)

40. GST registration is not compulsory in the case of

- a) Casual taxable persons making taxable supply
- b) Persons under reverse charge
- c) Non-resident making taxable supply
- d) Person dealing in exempt goods alone**

Ans:-d)

41. GSTIN refers to _____

- a) GST Information Number
- b) GST identification Number**
- c) GST Information and Network
- d) General sales tax identification number

Ans: - d)

42. If the payment to the supplier of goods or services is not made within _____ from the date of issue of invoice, the input tax credit on such goods or services cannot be availed.

- a) 90 days
- b) 180 days**
- c) 45 days
- d) 30 days

Ans: - b)

43. A person is liable for registration under GST law when his aggregate turnover exceeds _____ in special category states

- a) Rs.40Lakhs
- b) Rs. 20 Lakhs**
- c) Rs. 10 Lakhs
- d) Rs. 50Lakhs

Ans: - b)

44. _____ is the application form for registration of casual taxable person

- a) GST REG-4
- b) GST REG-5
- c) GST REG-01**
- d) GST REG-10

Ans:-c)

45. Every person shall have _____ in order to be eligible for registration under GST.

- a) Aadhar card
- b) TAN number
- c) VAT number
- d) PAN number**

Ans: - d)

46. Which of the following shall not be included in value of supply?

- a) GST**
- b) Interest
- c) Late fee
- d) Commission

Ans:-a)

47. What deductions are allowed from the transaction value?

- a) Discounts offered to customers**
- b) Packing Charges, subject to conditions
- c) Amount paid by customer on behalf of the supplier
- d) Freight charges incurred by the supplier

Ans:-a)

48. What is the due date for payment of tax?

- a) Last day of the month to which payment relates
- b) Within 10 days of the subsequent month
- c) Within 20 days of the subsequent month**
- d) Within 15 days of the subsequent

Ans: - c)

49. Which of the following GST model is adopted in India?

- a) Australian model
- b) Bagchi-Poddar model
- c) American model
- d) Dual model**

Ans: - d)

50. What is the validity of the registration certificate?

- a) One year
- b) No validity
- c) Valid till it is cancelled**
- d) Five years

Ans:-c)

51. Input tax credit is not allowed on the support of

- a) Tax invoice issued by the supplier
- b) A debit note issued by a supplier
- c) An Input Service Distributor invoice
- d) Delivery challan**

Ans: - d)

52. In the case of reversal of input tax credit, interest at the rate of --- % is applicable

- a) 8%
- b) 12%
- c) **18%**
- d) 24%

Ans: - c

53. Input Service Distributor means

- a) Any service provider
- b) Any GST registered service provider
- c) Office distributing common service
- d) **Office distributing common input tax credit**

Ans: - d

54. Input Service Distributor shall distribute the credit of CGST

- a. **Either as CGST or IGST**
- b. as CGST only
- c. SGST only
- d. Either as CGST or as SGST

Ans: - a

55. Tax credit in respect of goods or inputs sent for job work can be claimed by

- a. Job worker
- b. **Principal**
- c. Either by Jobworker or Principal
- d. Not eligible for input credit

Ans: - b

56. A registered person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit after

- a) Three months of issuing tax invoice
- b) Six months of issuing tax invoice
- c) **One year from the date of issue of tax invoice**
- d) Two years of issuing tax invoice

Ans: - c

57. A registered person supplying exempted goods or services or paying composition tax under section 10 shall issue

- a) GST Bill
- b) **Bill of supply**
- c) Delivery challan
- d) Debit note

Ans: - b

58. A registered person shall, on receipt of advance payment for goods or services, issue

- a) GST Bill
- b) Bill of supply
- c) **Receipt voucher**
- d) Debit note

Ans: - c

59. An unregistered person

- a) is allowed to collect GST
- b) **is not allowed to collect GST**
- c) is allowed to collect composite tax
- d) is allowed to collect reverse tax

Ans: - b

60. In the case of the taxable supply of services the invoice shall be issued within a period of

- a) 15days
- b) **30 days**
- c) 45 days
- d) 90days

Ans: - b

61. The triplicate copy of a tax invoice of goods belongs to

- a) Recipient of supply
- b) Transporter of supply
- c) **The supplier**
- d) GST department

Ans: - c

62. Mr. X supplied goods to Mr. Y the cost was Rs. 1,00,000 but wrongly billed as Rs. 10,000.

Mr. X will later issue

- a) **Debit note to Mr.Y**
- b) Credit note to Mr.Y
- c) Tax invoice to Mr.Y
- d) Delivery challan to Mr.Y

Ans: - a

63. IGST credit shall first be utilised towards payment of

- a) CGST
- b) SGST
- c) **IGST**
- d) UTGST

Ans: - c

64. TDS rate under GST is

- a) **1%**
- b) 2%
- c) 3%
- d) 5%

Ans: - a

65. TDS is not allowed in the case of

- a) A department or State Government
- b) Local authority
- c) Governmental agencies
- d) **E-commerce operators**

Ans: - d

66. TCS rate under GST is

- a) 5%
- b) 2%
- c) 3%
- d) **1%**

Ans: - d

67. GST registration is mandatory if the aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds

- a) **Rs. 20 lakh**
- b) Rs. 50 lakh
- c) Rs. 75 lakh
- d) Rs. 1 Crore

Ans:- a

68. A person who is liable to be registered shall apply for registration within --- from the date on which he becomes liable to registration

- a) 10 days
- b) 15 days

- c) **30 days**
- d) 90 days

Ans:- c

69. Unique Identity Number' is not relevant in the case of

- a) United Nations Organisation
- b) Multilateral Financial Institution Consulate,
- c) Embassy of foreign countries
- d) **GST dealers**

Ans: - d

70. TAN refers to

- a) **Tax Deduction and Collection Account Number**
- b) Tax acknowledgement number
- c) Tax accounting Number
- d) Tax Assessment Number

Ans: - a

71. GST number does not include

- a) PAN
- b) State Code
- c) **Aadhaar Number**
- d) Alphabet Z

Ans: - c

72. Cancellation of registration

- a) cannot be revoked
- b) **can be revoked**
- c) can be revoked by GST council
- d) is not possible

Ans: - b

73. Details of outward supply shall be furnished in

- a) GSTR 3
- b) GSTR 2
- c) GSTR 1A
- d) **GSTR1**

Ans: - d

74. GSTR-9 is also called

- a) **Annual Return**
- b) Monthly return
- c) Quarterly return
- d) Half yearly return

Ans: - a

75. A registered person under GST can file quarterly return if the turnover is

- a) 2lakh or less
- b) 75 lakh or less
- c) One crore or less
- d) **1.5 crore or less**

Ans: - d

76. Assessment under section 59 is

- a) Best judgement assessment
- b) Provisional assessment
- c) **Self-assessment**
- d) Protective assessment

Ans: - c

77. Assessment under section Sec. 62 is called

- a) Self-assessment
- b) Provisional assessment
- c) **Best judgement assessment**
- d) Protective assessment

Ans: - c

78. Electronic Way Bill is compulsory to move goods of worth

- a) Rs. 10,000 or more
- b) 20,000 or more
- c) **50,000 or more**
- d) 1,00,000 or more

Ans: - c

79. Input tax credit is not available in the case of supplies to

- a) SEZ
- b) Exports
- c) UN agencies
- d) **Composite dealers**

Ans: - d

80. Input credit available without being liable for output tax in the case of

- a) Exempt goods
- b) Nontaxable goods
- c) **Zero rated goods**
- d) Demerit goods

Ans: - c

81. Goods which are harmful but widely consumed are collectively called

- a) **demerit goods**
- b) merit goods
- c) inferior goods
- d) white goods

Ans: - a

82. GST council meeting is convened

- a) every week
- b) every month
- c) every 3 months
- d) **any time as required**

Ans: - d

83. Input tax credit is allowed to

- a) Anyone who has paid tax
- b) Any registered person
- c) Any Composite dealers
- d) **Any dealer under GST**

Ans: - d

84. Input tax credit shall be allowed only on the support of

- a) Delivery note
- b) Payment slip
- c) Credit note
- d) **Tax invoice**

Ans: - d

85. Where the goods are received in lots or instalments input tax credit can be claimed

- a) upon receipt of first lot
- b) **upon receipt of the last lot**
- c) Any time at the option of the supplier

d) after full payment of price
Ans: - b

86. Input tax credit is not available for
a) Services
b) zero rated supplies
c) taxable supplies
d) **exempt supplies**

Ans: - d

87. Reversal of Input tax credit happens when a person fails to pay the amount of price including tax to the supplier within a period of

- a) **180 days**
- b) 30days
- c) 60days
- d) 90 days

Ans: - a

88. In the case of sale to an unregistered person, a registered person may not issue a tax invoice, if the value of supply is

- a) less than Rs. 100
- b) **less than Rs. 200**
- c) less than Rs. 500
- d) less than Rs. 1,000

Ans: - b

89. The original copy of a tax invoice of goods belongs to

- a) **Recipient of supply**
- b) Transporter of supply
- c) The supplier
- d) GST department

Ans: - a

90. A bill of supply is issued in the case of

- a) Taxable goods
- b) Reverse charge
- c) **Exempt goods**
- d) Composite supply

Ans: - c

91. Mr. P supplied goods of Rs. 1,00,000, to Mr. Q, who returned goods of Rs. 10,000 due to inferior quality. Mr. P will later issue

- a) **Credit note**
- b) Debit note
- c) Tax invoice
- d) Delivery challan

Ans: - a

92. In the case of transportation of goods for job work,

- a) **Delivery challan is required**
- b) Tax invoice is required
- c) Debit note is required
- d) credit note is required

Ans: - a

93. SGST or UTGST shall not be utilised towards payment of

- a) **CGST**
- b) IGST
- c) SGST

d) UTGST

Ans: - a

94. TDS provision applicable only when the total value of supply, under a contract, exceeds

- a) Rs. 1,00,000
- b) Rs. 1,50,000
- c) Rs. 2,00,000
- d) **Rs. 2,50,000**

Ans: - d

95. For the purpose of TDS, the value of supply shall be taken as the amount in the invoice

- a) **Excluding tax**
- b) Including tax
- c) Before discount
- d) After discount

Ans: - a

96. E-commerce operators should submit return of TCS

- a) Monthly
- b) Every three months
- c) Every year
- d) **Monthly and Annually**

Ans: - d

97. Refund of GST is not applicable in the case of

- a) **Imports**
- b) Notified Multilateral Financial Institution
- c) Embassy of foreign countries
- d) Zero rated supplies

Ans: - a

98. GST paid for supplies exported from the country is

- a) **Refunded to the exporter**
- b) Refunded only if exported from SEZ
- c) Not refunded
- d) Refunded to the state from which export happens

Ans: - a

99. GST registration is not compulsory in the case of

- a) Casual taxable persons making taxable supply;
- b) Persons under reverse charge;
- c) Non-resident making taxable supply;
- d) **Person dealing in exempt goods alone**

Ans: - d

100. Input tax for personal vehicles

- a) can be claimed by any dealer
- b) **Blocked credit**
- c) can be claimed by GST dealers
- d) can be claimed by any person

Ans: - b

