

☒ eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:







Choose Coursecode

☐ Delete Selected Questions

☐ Assign Selected Questions to eExam

Show 150 entries

Search:

<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type 	Question 	A 	B 	C 	D 	Answer 	Remark 
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Plans usually for a period of up to one or two years ahead are referred to as <input type="text"/>	Tactical					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is an agreement between two parties that goods should be delivered to another party or that goods should be transfer from second party to the third party based on the instruction given by the first party.	Bailment					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is an agreement between two parties for the second party to have an item under some conditions, until such conditions are fulfilled the item is still that of the first party.	Hire Purchase					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a term use that if not fulfilled can cancel a contract	Condition					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is a condition of sales that if discovered lead to a right of damage only or possible replacement.	Warranty					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is a legal principle that precludes a person from alleging facts that are contrary to his previous claims or actions.	An Estoppel					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another	Delivery					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the process of motivating others to work to meet specific objectives	Leadership					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> _is an economic system in which the production of goods and services is left in the hands of private enterprise	Free Market Economy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is all of the activities of an individual or group of individuals in producing and distributing goods and services to customers.	Business					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Consumers are always referred to as a <input type="text"/>	king.					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the sum total of business activities that have creation, maintenance, expansion of a concept which aim to exist for a profit.	A Business enterprise					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is made up of trade and all activities that make trade possible.	Commerce					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _refers to the sale, transfer or exchange of goods and services for money or other goods/benefits.	Trade					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The point reached when the money from product sales equals the costs of making and distributing the product is known as <input type="text"/>	Break-even point					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the amount of an individual's income that is left for spending, investing or saving after paying taxes and paying for personal necessities, such as food, shelter and clothing.	Discretionary income					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The minimum price a trader is prepared to receive in exchange for his/her product is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Base price					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Anything that can be offered to a market for attention, acquisition, and consumption that might satisfy a need or want is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Product					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The four Ps of marketing are <input type="text"/>	Product Price Place and Promotion					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _can be defined as the combination of marketing decisions that are used to market specific products over a specified time period.	Marketing mix					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A page of a ledger is referred to as <input type="text"/>	folio					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the price for which the promise is bought.	Consideration					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A situation where an offer is made and acceptance is subject to legal obligation is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Unilateral Contract					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Contract that is written, oral or under seal is called <input type="text"/>	Expressed contract					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _are goods identified and agreed upon at the time of the sale.	Specific goods					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is an informal contract which may be written, oral or mere conduct of the parties.	Simple contract					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is a written form of contract that is signed by both parties and sealed.	Contract under seal					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a promise or a set of promises, for the breach of which the law gives a remedy or the performance of which the law recognizes as a duty.	Contract					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is an association of individuals who agreed to and jointly pool their capital together in order to establish and own a business venture distinct from others.	A Company					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is the document that regulates the activities of a partnership business.	Article of Partnership					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	There are two types of partnership: <input type="text"/>	Limited and Ordinary Partnership					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is an association of two to twenty persons carrying on a business in common with the view of making profit.	Partnership					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is a limited form of line authority given to functional experts over certain specialized activities under the normal supervision of managers belonging to other department.	Functional Authority					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is defined as an organization in which line authority, staff authority and functional authority exist together.	Functional organization					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An organization in which the jobs or functions to be carried out are clearly defined in order to achieve the target is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Administrative Organization					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A person who recognizes a business opportunity and who organizes, manages, and assumes the risk of a business enterprise focusing on that business opportunity is referred to as _____	An Entrepreneur					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is an independently owned and managed business that serves a limited geographic area and it is not dominant in its industry.	Small Business					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ operates on the principles that a small payment (or premium) by a large number of people will cover even a substantial loss that may occur to a relative few	Insurance					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is a category of risk in which loss is the only possible outcome	Pure risk					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is the type of risk that has three possibilities; There can be a loss situation, a no loss situation (breakeven) or profit (gain).	Speculative risk					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is the potential of gaining or losing something of value	Risk					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is the subjective judgment people make about the severity and probability of a risk, and may vary person to person.	Risk perception					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ are risks which both its origin and its consequential effect is impersonal.	Fundamental risks					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ are risks that its origin and its effect are individual in nature.	Particular risks					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Virtually all businesses in Nigeria are large corporations [Correct or Not correct] _____	Not Correct					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The primary difference between a sole proprietorship and a partnership is that the partnership has more than one owner [Correct or Not correct] <input type="text"/>	Correct					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The term unlimited liability means that a sole proprietor or a partner is personally responsible for all of the firm's debts [Correct or Not correct] <input type="text"/>	Correct					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In a partnership, the partners and the firm are legally inseparable [Correct or Not correct] <input type="text"/>	Correct					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One advantage of a partnership is the ability to acquire greater access to capital resources by taking on new partners. [Correct or Not correct] <input type="text"/>	Correct					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A multinational corporation sells its products overseas but produces them domestically [Correct or Not correct] <input type="text"/>	Not Correct					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Three types of motives are <input type="text"/>	Rational Emotional and Patronage					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a motive that can be defended by reasoning or logical argument.	Rational motive					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are feelings experienced by a customer through association with a product	Emotional motives					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _are the reasons or considerations which makes a buyer to prefer one particular retailer, outlet or service provider over others.	Patronage Motives					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is a statement of all debits and credits in a double-entry account book, with any disagreement indicating an error.	Trial Balance					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is the total amount supplied by owner of the business or owners' equity or net worth	Capital					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _consist of money owing on goods supplied to the firm, and for expenses and loans given to the firm.	Liabilities					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A statement of the assets, liabilities, and capital of a business or other organization at a particular point in time, detailing the balance of income and expenditure over the preceding period is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Balance Sheet					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An item of property owned by a person or company, regarded as having value and available to meet debts, commitments, or legacies is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Asset					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A <input type="text"/> _is the balance of a customer bank account that displays on a bank statement.	ledger balance					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A book in which the monetary transactions of a business are posted in the form of debits and credits is called a <input type="text"/>	Ledger					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Journal entries can consist of several recordings, each of which is either a <input type="text"/> or a <input type="text"/>	Debit, Credit					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>A _____</p> <p>_____ is a record of financial transactions in order by date</p>	journal					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>A _____</p> <p>_____ is a financial statement that summarizes the revenues, costs and expenses incurred during a specific period of time, usually a fiscal quarter or year.</p>	profit and loss statement					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>_____</p> <p>_____ in finance or business, is the degree to which the current assets of an individual or entity exceed the current liabilities of that individual or entity.</p>	Solvency					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>_____</p> <p>_____ is a contractual agreement in which a borrower receives something of value now and agrees to repay the lender at some date in the future, generally with interest.</p>	Credit					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>_____</p> <p>_____ is the process of ensuring that product or service is available when and where it is required.</p>	Distribution					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>_____</p> <p>_____ are products and services that consumers buy frequently, immediately and with less or minimum comparison and effort.</p>	Convenience Products					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>_____</p> <p>_____ are less frequently purchased consumer products and services that consumers compare carefully on suitability, price, quality, and style.</p>	Shopping products					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<p>_____</p> <p>_____ are those products bought by final consumers for personal consumption.</p>	Consumer Products					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _are consumer products that customers really want and are willing to make special efforts to get them	Specialty Products					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are consumer products that the consumer either does not know about or knows about but does not normally think of buying	Unsought products					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Products purchased for further processing or use in conducting a business is referred to as <input type="text"/>	Industrial Products					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The course of a product's sales and profits over its lifetime is known as the <input type="text"/>	Product Life Cycle					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a scientific technique, concerned with planning, organizing and control of flow of materials, from their initial purchase to destination	Material management					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The primary difference between multinational corporations and international corporations is that	international corporations sell in overseas markets whereas multinationals both sell and produce overseas	multinationals sell in overseas markets whereas international corporations both sell and produce overseas	multinationals are more profitable because they operate in more countries	international corporations adopt technologies from all countries while multinationals use the technologies appropriate only to their home countries	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One disadvantage to the corporate form of business organization is that	decision making is complicated by the large number of shareholders	corporate dividends are taxed twice, once as corporate income and once as personal income	the threat of a takeover looms large most of the time	bondholders have first claim to a corporation's profits	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A corporate owner's, or shareholder's, liability is limited to the value of his or her shares because a corporation	is less risky than a proprietorship or partnership	can never go bankrupt	exists as a legal entity independent of its owners	provides liability insurance for shareholders	C	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In a partnership, liability is ____ and each partner can be held liable for the business' entire debt	limited	Low	unlimited	high	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All of the following are claimed advantages of joint ventures EXCEPT:	Joint ventures between firms in different countries can create new market opportunities	Management of the joint venture will never lead to disagreements	Manufacturing costs will be divided between the firms in the venture	the costs of a new project can be split between the companies involved	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements about most public limited companies is true?	They are owned and controlled by the government	They are owned and controlled by the workers	They are owned by the directors but controlled by the shareholders	They are owned by shareholders but controlled by directors	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main reason why the owners of many private limited companies convert into public limited companies is because:	They want to raise additional capital to expand the business	They want to keep the annual accounts secret	They want to gain the benefits of limited liability	They do not want to remain in the private sector	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following statements best applies to a Public Limited Company (PLC)?	Its accounts can be kept private and it receives little coverage in the business	It is owned by shareholders who can sell their shares in the Stock Exchange	It is quick and easy to set up with few legal formalities	It is owned by the government and is in the public sector	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is NOT a feature of a private limited company?	Shares can be issued to raise capital	All owners of the business have limited liability	Shares can be bought and sold on the Stock Exchange	The business continues after the death of shareholders	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the advantages of a partnership form of business organisation is that:	the business has access to more capital than a sole trader	the business survives the death of the partners	shares can be sold on the Stock Exchange	all partners always have limited liability	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the disadvantages of a sole trader business is that:	Decisions take too long to make	As they are government owned there is no profit motive	Capital is limited to owner's savings and bank loans	the owners may disagree	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the claimed advantages of a sole trader business is that:	Decisions and responsibilities can be shared	The owner has independence	Shares can be sold to raise capital	Owners have limited liability	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The best definition of a sole trader form of business organisation is:	The firm has a single customer	There is a single firm in the industry	The business only employs one person	The business is owned by one person	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A partner who is entitled to a share of the profits from a partnership is known as:	a managing partner	a salaried partner	an equity partner	a limited liability partner	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The maximum number of persons who are legally allowed to operate in a partnership is:	No legal limit	2	20	100	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of the following is an unincorporated organisation?	Limited liability partnership	General partnership	Public limited company	Private limited company	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The main disadvantage of a general partnership is:	disagreement amongst partners	shared management	difficulty of termination	the unlimited liability of the partners	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is an advantage of a sole proprietorship?	ease of starting a business	being your own boss	pride of ownership	all of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A ____ provides for the greatest degree of continuity	general partnership	joint venture	Proof reader	corporation	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is probably the most important reason for incorporating?	shared management	increased flexibility	limited liability of shareholders	more money for investment	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A ____ partner is an owner who has unlimited liability and is active in managing the firm	senior partner	silent partner	limited partner	general partner	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A partner who is not actually involved in the partnership but lends his name for public relations purposes is a:	silent partner	nominal partner	general partner	dominant partner	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A ____ is a business with two or more owners:	partnership	public corporation	conglomerate	corporation	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The simplest form of business ownership is a:	partnership	proprietorship	corporation	cooperative	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The form of business organization that has the largest sales volume is the:	corporation	partnership	cooperative	multinational	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The external environment:	is difficult to separate from an organisation's internal environment	is that portion of the environment that is controlled by top management	lies outside of the formal organizational boundaries	is the organisation's hierarchical structure	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An entrepreneur is characterized by the following personality traits:	Creativity and innovation	Commitment and determination	Opportunity-orientated	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are challenges of owning your own business, except:	Guaranteed income	Hard work	Demand for full responsibility	Sacrificing quality family life	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The general environment includes all of the following elements except:	Technological elements	Regulatory bodies	Economic elements	Legal-political elements	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which one of the following systems cannot be classified as an economic system?	The socialist system	The communist system	A free market system	A deliberate system	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Money deposited in a savings account without being withdrawn will earn	a fee	discount	interest	commission	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two types of partnership are:	Limited and Unlimited	Ordinary and Extraordinary	Limited and Ordinary	Simple and Complex	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	There are five types of partners and they include the following EXCEPT:	Open Partners	Normal/Passive Partner	Dormant/Sleeping Partner	Active Partner	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following method could be used by partner to fund their business EXCEPT	Borrowing from the bank	Ploughing back profits	Contribution from members	Through money doublers	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are kinds of companies except:	Unlimited Liability Companies	Ordinary Liability Companies	Limited Liability Company by Guarantee	Limited Liability Companies by Shares	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Features of a private company include the following EXCEPT	Publication of Accounts: not required to publish annual account.	Issuance of Shares: cannot sell shares to the public	Unlimited liability	Membership: a minimum of 2 and a maximum of 50	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A contract may be null and void depending on any of the following reasons EXCEPT:	Mistake	Representation	Undue difference	Illegality	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A contract may be discharged through:	Breach of contract	Express agreement	Sales	Performance	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is concerned with the maximization of a firm's earnings after taxes.	Profit maximization	Shareholder wealth maximization	Stakeholder maximization	EPS maximization	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is concerned with the acquisition, financing, and management of assets with some overall goal in mind.	Financial management	Profit maximization	Agency theory	Social responsibility	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What is the most appropriate goal of the firm?	EPS maximization	Stakeholder maximization	Profit maximization	Shareholder wealth maximization	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A concept that implies that the firm should consider issues such as protecting the consumer, paying fair wages, maintaining fair hiring practices, supporting education, and considering environmental issues is referred to as:	Financial management	Social responsibility	Agency theory	Profit maximization	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ decision involves determining the appropriate make-up of the right-hand side of the balance sheet	capital budgeting	asset management	investment	financing	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To whom does the Treasurer most likely report?	Chief Financial Officer	Vice President of Operations	Chief Executive Officer	Board of Directors	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	All constituencies with a stake in the fortunes of the company are known as _____	shareholders	stakeholders	creditors	customers	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Principles of organizations include the following except:	Division of work	Authority and responsibility	Individuality	Unity of command	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two types of authority relationships are _____	True and Advising	Rigid and Flexible	Personal and Corporate	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Types of Administrative Organisation include the following EXCEPT:	Functional organization	Round organization	Line and staff organization	Line organization	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ is an economic system in which the production of goods and services is left in the hands of private enterprise	Representative democracy	Mixed economy	Free Market Economy	Totalitarian government	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Factors which constitute part of the internal environment that influence decision-making and marketing strategy include:	Management structure	Product policies	Organizational policies	All of the above	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the process of motivating others to work to meet specific objectives	Leadership	Motivation	Autocracy	Democracy	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ plans are usually concerned with the achievement of longer term objectives	Tactical	Strategic	Long-term	Short-term	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	General information about an organization like appointments, election of powers of directors, voting rights and transfer of shares are mentioned in:	Charter of Company	Article of Association	Prospectus	None of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Dividing a market into distance groups of buyers who have distinct needs, characteristics, or behaviour and who might require separate products or marketing mixes is referred to as:	Marketing mix	Marketing Penetration	Market Segmentation	Marketing control	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is an independently owned and managed business that serves a limited geographic area and it is not dominant in its industry.	Small business	Start-up business	Personal business	Sole proprietorship	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a motive that can be defended by reasoning or logical argument.	Emotional motive	Rational motive	Patronage motive	Common sense motive	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are feelings experienced by a customer through association with a product	None of the above	Rational motives	Patronage motives	Emotional motives	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the total amount supplied by owner of the business or owners' equity or net worth	Savings	Credit	Equity	Capital	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ consist of money owing on goods supplied to the firm, and for expenses and loans given to the firm.	Liabilities	Credit	Bad debt	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A statement of the assets, liabilities, and capital of a business or other organization at a particular point in time, detailing the balance of income and expenditure over the preceding period is referred to as _____	Account statement	Balance sheet	Expenses	None of the above	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	An item of property owned by a person or company, regarded as having value and available to meet debts, commitments, or legacies is referred to as _____	Capital	Stock	Asset	Goods	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the balance of a customer bank account that displays on a bank statement.	Personal balance	Ledger balance	Account balance	Trade balance	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A book in which the monetary transactions of a business are posted in the form of debits and credits is called a _____	Financial book	Account book	Balance sheet	Ledger	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ is a record of financial transactions in order by date	journal	ledger	statement	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A _____ is a financial statement that summarizes the revenues, costs and expenses incurred during a specific period of time, usually a fiscal quarter or year.	profit and loss statement	Balance Sheet	Statement	None of the above	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a contractual agreement in which a borrower receives something of value now and agrees to repay the lender at some date in the future, generally with interest.	Contract	Credit	Authority	None of the above	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the process of ensuring that product or service is available when and where it is required.	None of the above	Delivery	Distribution	Supply	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are products and services that consumers buy frequently, immediately and with less or minimum comparison and effort.	Cheap products	Common products	Normal products	Convenience products	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are less frequently purchased consumer products and services that consumers compare carefully on suitability, price, quality, and style.	Consumer products	Shopping products	Quality products	Specialty products	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are those products bought by final consumers for personal consumption.	Consumer products	Specialty products	Personal products	Final products	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are consumer products that customers really want and are willing to make special efforts to get them.	Specialty products	Unique products	Expensive products	Designer products	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Products purchased for further processing or use in conducting a business is referred to as _____	Industrial products	Raw materials	Assets	Unrefined products	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ are consumer products that the consumer either does not know about or knows about but does not normally think of buying.	Unpopular products	Low quality products	None of the above	Unsought products	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The course of a product's sales and profits over its lifetime is known as the _____	Product Life Journey	Product Life Cycle	Product Lifetime	Product Decline	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a scientific technique, concerned with planning, organizing and control of flow of materials, from their initial purchase to destination.	Product management	Resource management	Marketing management	Management	C	eExam

Showing 1 to 150 of 150 entries

[Previous](#)
[1](#)
[Next](#)