



CA VIJAY GAURAV



CA FINAL - INDIRECT TAX

Multiple Choice Questions

1000+

*become Chartered
Accountant under
guidance of CA Vijay
Gaurav Sir...*



9873827301, 9212130780 Website : www.cavijaygaurav.com



CA VIJAY GAURAV

Twitter.com/Ca Vijay Gaurav
Insta.com/ca Vijay Gaurav
www.cavijaygaurav.com
Ca Vijay Gaurav Fan Club

**Combo
27000/-**



SPECIAL FEATURES

- ✓ 100% COVERAGE
- ✓ HAND WRITTEN NOTES
- ✓ 500+ PRACTICAL QUESTION EACH SUBJECT
- ✓ 500+ EXEMPTIONS IN DT / IDT
- ✓ TEST EVERY SATURDAY

9873827301



9212130780



CA FINAL REGULAR
NOV 2019/MAY 2020 EXAM



Face To Face

DIRECT TAX

Time: 7:00 AM - 10:00 AM

Days : Mon to Sat

15000/-

2019

START

17 June

Face To Face

INDIRECT TAX

Time: 10:30 AM - 01:30 PM

Days : Mon to Sat

15000/-

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 1

Question No. 1

The term 'agriculturist' includes the following persons who undertake cultivation of land

- a) An individual
- b) A Hindu Undivided Family
- c) A co-operative society
- d) Both (a) and (b)

Question No. 2

The term 'casual taxable person' includes

- a) A person occasionally supplying goods or services or both in a State or a Union territory where he has no fixed place of business.
- b) A person occasionally supplying goods or services or both in a State or a Union territory where he has fixed place of business.
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 3

Mr. X of Delhi is participating in Hitex Furniture Expo in Haryana where he has no fixed place of business and exhibiting his products. During the expo, the said products will be sold to the people attending and intending to purchase such products. In such scenario, Mr. X shall obtain which of the following registration under the CGST Act, 2017

- a) Non-resident taxable person registration
- b) Casual taxable person registration
- c) Regular taxpayer registration
- d) No registration under GST required.

Question No. 4

A person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services or both, whether as principal or agent or in any other capacity, but who has no fixed place of business or residence in India is

- a) Non-resident taxable person
- b) Composition dealer
- c) Registered person
- d) Casual taxable person

Question No. 5

Output tax in relation to a taxable person under the CGST Act, 2017 includes

- a) Tax chargeable on taxable supplies made by him
- b) Tax chargeable on taxable supplies made by his agent
- c) Tax payable by him under reverse charge
- d) Both (a) and (b)

Question No. 6

The term "place of business" includes:

- a) Place from where business is ordinarily carried out including godown, warehouse, etc.
- b) Place where a taxable person maintains his books of account
- c) Place where taxable person is engaged in business through an agent
- d) All the above

Question No. 7

'P' Ltd. has its registered office under the Companies Act, 2013 in the State of Maharashtra. It also has a corporate office in the State of Telangana. What will be the place of business of 'P' Ltd. under the CGST Act, 2017?

- a) Telangana
- b) Maharashtra
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 8

P Ltd. has a contract with X Ltd. to provide book keeping services to Q Ltd. Q Ltd. is a subsidiary of P Ltd. The liability to discharge consideration for such book keeping service is of P Ltd. As per the CGST Act, 2017, who will be the recipient of the above service?

- a) P Ltd.
- b) Q Ltd.
- c) X Ltd.
- d) Both (a) and (b)

Question No. 9

Which of the following is a non-taxable supply under the CGST Act, 2017?

- a) Supply of goods not leviable to tax under the CGST Act, 2017
- b) Supply of services not leviable to tax under the CGST Act, 2017
- c) Supply which is neither a supply of good nor a supply of service.
- d) Both (a) and (b)

Question No. 10

An exempt supply includes-

- a) Supply of goods or services or both which attracts Nil rate of tax
- b) Non-taxable supply
- c) Supply of goods or services or both which are wholly exempt from tax under Section 11 of the CGST Act or under Section 6 of IGST Act
- d) All of the above

Question No. 11

Distribution of electricity by a distribution utility is a:

- a) Non-taxable supply
- b) Exempt Supply
- c) Nil Rated Supply
- d) Neither supply of goods nor supply of services

Question No. 12

Aggregate turnover does not include-

- a) Inward supplies on which tax is payable on reverse charge basis
- b) Exempt supplies
- c) Export of goods or services or both
- d) Inter-State supplies of persons having the same PAN number

Question No. 13

ABC Ltd. has provided following information for the month of Sep, 2018

- (i) Intra-State outward supply Rs. 8,00,000/-
- (ii) Inter-State exempt outward supply Rs. 5,00,000/-
- (iii) Turnover of exported goods Rs. 10,00,000/-
- (iv) Payment made to GTA Rs. 80,000/-

Calculate the aggregate turnover of ABC Ltd.

- a) Rs. 8,00,000/-
- b) Rs. 23,80,000/-
- c) Rs. 23,00,000/-
- d) Rs. 18,00,000/-

Question No. 14

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

Question No. 15

Capital goods include-

- a) Goods, the value of which is capitalized in the books of accounts
- b) Goods which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 16

If Mr. A, having his registered office at Andhra Pradesh, and his operating office at Telangana which is also registered, but providing advisory services to his client who is placed at Karnataka. What would be the location of supplier of services in this case?

- a) Telangana
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) All of the above

Question No. 17

As per the CGST Act, 2017, the term "works contract" includes

- a) Construction, fabrication, completion, erection, installation, etc. of movable property
- b) Construction, fabrication, completion, erection, installation, etc. of immovable property
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 18

While repairing the factory shed, few goods were also supplied along with the labour service. Whether it is a

- a) Composite Supply
- b) Mixed Supply
- c) Works Contract Service
- d) None of the above

Question No. 19

Agent means:

- a) A person who carries on the business of supply or receipt of goods or services or both on behalf of another
- b) A person who arranges or facilitates the supply of goods or services or both, but does not include a person who supplies such goods or services or both on his own account
- c) Both (a) or (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 20

Officers under which Act shall be deemed to be the officers appointed under the provisions of CGST Act:

- a) Central Excise Act, 1944
- b) Central Sales Tax Act, 1956
- c) Delhi Value Added Tax Act, 2004
- d) Customs Act, 1962

Question No. 21

The officers appointed under which of the following Acts are authorised to be the proper officers for the purposes of the CGST Act, 2017

- a) State Goods and Services Tax Act
- b) Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 22

The Commissioner may, subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in this behalf by him, delegate his powers to:

- a) Any other officer who is sub-ordinate to him
- b) Any other officer who is senior to him
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 23

What are different types of supplies covered under the scope of supply?

- a) Supplies made with consideration
- b) Supplies made without consideration
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

Question No. 24

What are the factors differentiating composite supply & mixed supply?

- a) Nature of bundling i.e. artificial or natural
- b) Existence of principal supply
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

Question No. 25

What would be 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

Question No. 26

What would be the tax rate applicable in case of mixed supply? **(Answer b)**

- 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

Question No. 27

.....of the Constitution provides that no tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law?

- a) Article 254
- b) Article 245
- c) Article 265
- d) Article 256

Question No. 28

What are the taxes levied on an intra-State supply?

- a) CGST
- b) SGST
- c) CGST and SGST
- d) IGST

Question No. 29

What is the maximum rate prescribed under CGST Act?

- a) 12%
- b) 28%
- c) 20%
- d) 18%

Question No. 30

Who will notify the rate of tax to be levied under CGST Act?

- a) Central Government suo moto
- b) State Government suo moto
- c) GST Council suo moto
- d) Central Government as per the recommendations of the GST Council

Question No. 31

Which of the following taxes will be levied on imports?

- a) CGST
- b) SGST
- c) IGST
- d) CGST and SGST

Question No. 32

What is the maximum rate prescribed under UTGST Act?

- a) 14%
- b) 28%
- c) 20%
- d) 30%

Question No. 33

What are the supplies on which reverse charge mechanism would apply?

- a) Notified categories of goods or services or both under section 9(3)
- b) Inward supply of goods or services or both from an unregistered dealer under section 9(4)
- c) Both the above
- d) None of the above

Question No. 34

Which of the following services are covered under Reverse Charge Mechanism of CGST Act, 2017?

- (i) Legal Consultancy
- (ii) Goods Transport Agency
- (iii) Manpower Supply
- (iv) Rent-a-Cab

- a) (i) & (iii)
- b) (i) & (iv)
- c) (i) & (ii)
- d) All the above

Question No. 35

In case of GTA services provided to an individual not registered under GST and not a business entity, liability to pay GST is on

- a) Supplier
- b) Recipient
- c) Both
- d) Exempt

Question No. 36

In case of sponsorship services provided by Mr. A to M/s AB Ltd., liability to pay GST is on:

- a) Mr. A
- b) M/s AB Ltd.
- c) Both
- d) None of the above

Question No. 37

In case of renting of land, inside an Industrial estate, by State Government to a registered manufacturing company, GST is

- a) Exempted
- b) Applicable under Normal Charge
- c) Applicable under Reverse Charge
- d) None of the above

Question No. 38

In case of services by an insurance agent to Ms. ABC Insurance Co. Ltd., GST is to be paid by

- a) Insurance Agent
- b) ABC Insurance Co. Ltd.
- c) Both
- d) None of the above

Question No. 39

Sitting fees received by director of XYZ Ltd., is liable for GST in the hands of the.....

- a) Director
- b) XYZ Ltd
- c) Both of above
- d) None of the above

Question No. 40

Services by a recovery agent to M/s ZZZ Bank Ltd., are liable for GST in the hands of

- a) M/s ZZZ Bank Ltd.
- b) Recovery agent
- c) Both the above
- d) None of the above

Question No. 41

In case of lottery procured from State Government by a lottery distributor, GST is payable by

- a) Lottery distributor
- b) State Government
- c) Both the above
- d) None of the above

Question No. 42

Reverse charge under section 9(3) of the CGST Act is applicable on

- a) Only on notified services
- b) Only on notified goods
- c) Notified goods & services
- d) None of the above

Question No. 43

If Tobacco leaves procured from an Agriculturist by a registered person, then

- a) Reverse charge is applicable
- b) Normal charge is applicable
- c) Joint charge is applicable
- d) None of the above

Question No. 44

In case M/s. PQR Ltd., a registered person, has availed rent-a-cab service from M/s ABC Travels (Proprietor) service then which one of the following is true

- a) Reverse charge is applicable as this is a notified service.
- b) Reverse charge is applicable if ABC Travels is not registered.
- c) Joint charge is applicable
- d) None of the above

Question No. 45

Reverse charge is applicable

- a) Only on intra-State supplies
- b) Only on inter-State supplies
- c) Both intra-State and inter-State supplies
- d) None of the above

Question No. 46

Banking services provided by Department of post

- a) Taxable & Reverse Charge Mechanism is applicable
- b) Taxable & Normal Charge is applicable
- c) Exempt from GST
- d) Nil rated

Question No. 47

How the aggregate turnover is calculated for computing threshold limit of registration?

- (i) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person having same PAN computed on all India basis.
- (ii) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person computed for each state separately.
- (iii) Aggregate value of all taxable intrastate supplies, export of goods/services and exempt supplies of a person having same PAN computed for each state separately.
- (iv) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies(excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person having same PAN computed on all India basis and excluding taxes if any charged under CGST Act, SGST Act and IGST Act.

- a) (i)
- b) (ii)
- c) (iii)
- d) (iv)

Question No. 48

Which of the following activity shall be treated neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services?

- (i) Permanent transfer of business assets where input tax credit has been availed on such assets
- (ii) temporary transfer of intellectual property right
- (iii) transportation of deceased
- (iv) services by an employee to the employer in the course of employment

- a) (i) & (iii)
- b) (ii) & (iv)
- c) (i) & (ii)
- d) (iii) & (iv)

Question No. 49

When can credit for tax paid under reverse charge be taken.

- a) Same month
- b) Next month
- c) Any of the two months
- d) Any Time

Question No. 50

Balance in electronic credit ledger can be utilized against which liability?

- a) Output tax payable
- b) Interest
- c) Penalty
- d) All of them

Question No. 51

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 month

Question No. 52

Which of the following persons can opt for composition scheme?

- a) Person making any supply of goods which are not leviable to tax under this Act;
- b) Person making any inter-State outward supplies of goods and services(except restaurant services);
- c) Person effecting supply of goods through an e-commerce operator liable to collect tax at source
- d) Person providing restaurant services

Question No. 53

What is the threshold limit of turnover in the preceding financial year for opting to pay tax under composition scheme for States other than special category States

- a) Rs. 20 lacs
- b) Rs. 10 lacs
- c) Rs. 50 lacs
- d) Rs. 1 crore

Question No. 54

What is the threshold limit of turnover in the preceding financial year for opting to pay tax under composition scheme for special category states?

- a) Rs. 25 lacs
- b) Rs. 50 lac
- c) Rs. 75 lac
- d) Rs. 1 crore

Question No. 55

What is the rate applicable under CGST to a registered person being a manufacturer opting to pay taxes under composition scheme?

- a) 2.5%
- b) 1%
- c) 0.5%
- d) No composition for manufacturer

Question No. 56

What is the rate applicable under CGST to a registered person being a hotelier (providing restaurant and accommodation services) opting to pay taxes under composition scheme?

- a) 1%
- b) 0.5%
- c) 2.5%
- d) Not eligible for composition scheme thus liable to pay normal tax

Question No. 57

Mr. Richard, a trader in Delhi has opted for composition scheme of taxation under GST. Determine the rate of total GST payable by him under composition scheme

- a) 0.5% CGST & 0.5% SGST
- b) 2.5% CGST & 2.5% UTGST
- c) 5% IGST
- d) 5% UTGST

Question No. 58

Can a registered person opt for composition scheme only for one out of his 3 business verticals having same Permanent Account Number?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, subject to prior approval of the Central Government
- d) Yes, subject to prior approval of the concerned State Government

Question No. 59

Can composition scheme be availed if the registered person effects inter-State supplies?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, subject to prior approval of the Central Government
- d) Yes, subject to prior approval of the concerned State Government

Question No. 60

Can a registered person under composition scheme claim input tax credit?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Input tax credit on inward supply of goods only can be claimed
- d) Input tax credit on inward supply of services only can be claimed

Question No. 61

Can a registered person opting for composition scheme collect tax on his outward supplies?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, if the amount of tax is prominently indicated in the invoice issued by him
- d) Yes, only on such goods as may be notified by the Central Government

Question No. 62

Which of the following will be excluded from the computation of 'aggregate turnover'?

- a) Value of taxable supplies
- b) Value of exempt Supplies
- c) Non-taxable supplies
- d) Value of inward supplies on which tax is paid on reverse charge basis

Question No. 63

What will happen if the turnover of a registered person opting to pay taxes under composition scheme during the year 2017-18 crosses threshold limit?

- a) He can continue under composition scheme till the end of the financial year
- b) He will be liable to pay tax at normal rates of GST on the entire turnover for the financial year 2017-18
- c) He will cease to remain under the composition scheme with immediate effect
- d) He will cease to remain under the composition scheme from the quarter following the quarter in which the aggregate turnover exceeds threshold limit

Question No. 64

Which one of the following is true?

- a) Entire income of any trust is exempted from GST
- b) Entire income of a registered trust is exempted from GST
- c) incomes from specified/defined charitable activities of a trust are exempted from GST
- d) Incomes from specified/defined charitable activities of a registered trust (u/s 12AA of Income Tax Act) are exempted from GST

Question No. 65

Select the correct statement?

- a) Transfer of a going concern wholly is not exempt from GST
- b) Transfer of a going concern is partly exempt from GST
- c) Transfer partly as going concern is exempted from GST
- d) Transfer of a going concern is exempt from GST

Question No. 66

Service by whom, by way of any activity in relation to any function entrusted to a municipality under Article 243 W of the Constitution, is exempted?

- a) Central Government or State Government or Union territory or Local authority
- b) Governmental authority
- c) Municipality under Article 243 W of the Constitution
- d) All of above

Question No. 67

Which is a wrong statement?

- a) All services of Department of Post are exempted
- b) All services by State/Central Governments/local authorities in relation to an aircraft or a vessel in a Port or an Airport are exempted
- c) All services by State/Central Governments/local authorities in relation to transport of passengers are exempted
- d) All the above mentioned

Question No. 68

Services to a single residential unit are, exempted if

- a) It is pure labour service only
- b) It is works contract only
- c) It is a part of residential complex only
- d) It is on ground floor without further super structure

Question No. 69

Which exemption option is right from the following?

- a) For letting out any immovable property
- b) For letting out any residential dwelling for use as residence
- c) For letting out any residential property irrespective of its use
- d) For none of the above

Question No. 70

Services by a hotel, inn, guest house, club or campsite are exempted for residential / lodging purposes

- a) if the declared actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is below Rs. 10,000
- b) If the declared actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is below Rs. 1,000
- c) If the declared actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is exactly Rs. 1,000
- d) If the declared actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is above Rs. 1,000

Question No. 71

Transportation of passengers exempted if

- a) It is by air-conditioned stage carriage
- b) It is by air-conditioned contract carriage
- c) It is by non-air-conditioned stage carriage for tourism, charter or hire
- d) None of the above

Question No. 72

Transportation of passengers is exempted

- a) In an air-conditioned railway coach
- b) In a vessel for public tourism purpose between places in India
- c) In a metered cab/auto rickshaw / e rickshaw
- d) In all the above mentioned

Question No. 73

Transportation of goods is not exempted if it is

- a) by a goods transport agency / courier agency
- b) by inland waterways
- c) by an aircraft from a place outside India upto the customs station of clearance in India
- d) by all the above mentioned

Question No. 74

Transportation of agricultural produces, milk, salt and food grain including flour, pulses and rice, 'relief materials meant for victims of natural or man-made disasters, calamities, accidents or mishap', newspaper or magazines registered with the Registrar of Newspapers - is exempted

- a) If it is by a goods transport agency
- b) If it is by a rail - within India
- c) If it is by a vessel - within India
- d) If it is by all of the above

Question No. 75

Which of the following is exempted?

- a) Services by way of loading, unloading, packing, storage or warehousing of rice
- b) Services by way of loading and unloading of jute
- c) Services by way of packing and storage or warehousing of rubber
- d) None of the above

Question No. 76

Core services of which organization is not exempted

- a) Services provided by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India to insurers
- b) Services provided by the Securities and Exchange Board of India set up under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992) by way of protecting the interests of investors
- c) Services by Port Trusts
- d) Services by the Reserve Bank of India

Question No. 77

If the aggregate turnover of in FY 2016-17 of M/s ABCD Enterprises, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, and India was Rs 18 lakh, exemption is available for the following services rendered to ABCD Enterprises

- a) Arbitral Tribunal services
- b) Legal services by firm of advocates
- c) Legal services by senior advocate
- d) All of the above

Question No. 78

Which of the following is exempted?

- a) All kinds of long term (30 or more years) leases of industrial plots
- b) Long term (30 or more years) leases of industrial plots or plots for development of infrastructure for financial business by State Government Industrial Development Corporations or Undertakings to industrial units
- c) Short term (up to 30 years) leases of industrial plots by State Government Industrial Development Corporations or Undertakings to industrial units
- d) All kinds of short term (up to 30 years) lease of industrial plots

Question No. 79

One of the following is exempted from GST

- a) Any business exhibition
- b) A business exhibition in India
- c) A business exhibition outside India
- d) None of the above

Question No. 80

Which of the following is not exempted -?

- a) Health care service to human beings by authorized medical practitioners / para medics
- b) Health care services to Animals/Birds
- c) Slaughtering of animals
- d) Rearing horses

Question No. 81

Services by educational institution is exempted if the services are to

- a) Any common man
- b) Its own students, faculty / staff
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of the above

Question No. 82

Services by a Non-Profit entity (Registered or Unregistered) are exempted

- a) If they are to its own members provided the contribution received is up to Rs. 7500 , per month from a member
- b) If they are to its own members, provided the contribution received is up to Rs. 7500 per month from a member towards sourcing goods/services from any third person for common use of members
- c) If they are to its own members, provided the contribution is less than Rs. 7500 per month from a member towards sourcing goods/services from any third person for common use of members
- d) If they are to its own members, provided the contribution is up to Rs. 7500 per month per member for common use specified members

Question No. 83

Which of the following are exempted services?

- a) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / theatre with consideration there for not exceeding Rs. 1 lakh
- b) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance with consideration there for not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakh Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / theatre with consideration there for not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakh
- c) Services by an artist as a brand ambassador by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / theatre with consideration there for not exceeding Rs. 1.5 lakh

Question No. 84

The registration certificate granted to Non-Resident taxable person is valid for ____ days from the effective date of registration.

- a) 30
- b) 60
- c) 90
- d) 120

Question No. 85

What is time of supply of goods, in case of forward charge?

- a) Date of issue of invoice
- b) Due date of issue of invoice
- c) Date of receipt of consideration by the supplier
- d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Question No. 86

What is time of supply of goods, in case of supplier opting for composition levy under Section 10 of the CGST Act, 2017?

- a) Date of issue of invoice
- b) Date of receipt of consideration by the supplier
- c) Latter of (a) & (b)
- d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Question No. 87

What is time of supply of goods liable to tax under reverse charge mechanism?

- a) Date of receipt of goods
- b) Date on which the payment is made
- c) Date immediately following 30 days from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier
- d) Earlier of (a) or (b) or (c)

Question No. 88

What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is identifiable?

- a) Date of issue of voucher
- b) Date of redemption of voucher
- c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

Question No. 89

What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is not identifiable?

- a) Date of issue of voucher
- b) Date of redemption of voucher
- c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

Question No. 90

What is date of receipt of payment?

- a) Date of entry in the books
- b) Date of payment credited into bank account
- c) Earlier of (a) and (b)
- d) Date of filing of return

Question No. 91

Mr. A, who has opted for composition levy, supplies goods worth Rs. 24,300 to Mr. B and issues an invoice dated 25.09.2018 for Rs. 24,300. and Mr. B pays Rs. 25,000 on 1.10.2018 against such supply of goods. The excess Rs. 700 (being less than Rs. 1,000) is adjusted in the next invoice for supply of goods issued on 5.01.2018. Identify the time of supply and value of supply

- a) Rs. 25,000 – 1.10.2018
- b) For Rs. 24,300 – 25.09.2018 and for Rs. 700 – 1.10.2018
- c) For Rs. 24,300 – 25.09.2018 and for Rs. 700 – 5.10.2018.
- d) (b) or (c) at the option of supplier, who has opted for composition levy under Act,2017

Question No. 92

What is the time of supply of service if the invoice is issued within 30 days from the date of provision of service?

- a) Date of issue of invoice
- b) Date on which the supplier receives payment
- c) Date of provision of service
- d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Question No. 93

What is the time of supply of service for the supply of taxable services up to Rs.1000 in excess of the amount indicated in the taxable invoice?

- a) At the option of the supplier – Invoice date or Date of receipt of consideration
- b) Date of issue of invoice
- c) Date of receipt of consideration.
- d) Date of entry in books of account

Question No. 94

How is the date of receipt of consideration by the supplier determined?

- a) Date on which the receipt of payment is entered in the books of account
- b) Date on which the receipt of payment is credited in the bank account
- c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

Question No. 95

What is the time of supply of service in case of reverse charge mechanism?

- a) Date of payment as entered in the books of account of the recipient
- b) Date immediately following 60 days from the date of issue of invoice
- c) Date of invoice
- d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Question No. 96

What is the time of supply of service in case an associated enterprise receives services from the service provider located outside India?

- a) Date of entry in the books of account of associated enterprise(recipient)
- b) Date of payment
- c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- d) Date of entry in the books of the supplier of service

Question No. 97

What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is identifiable?

- a) Date of issue of voucher
- b) Date of redemption of voucher
- c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

Question No. 98

What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is not identifiable?

- a) Date of issue of voucher
- b) Date of redemption of voucher
- c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

Question No. 99

Value of services rendered is Rs. 1,00,000/-. Date of issue of invoice is 5th October 2018. Advance Received is Rs. 25,000/- on 20th September 2018. Balance amount received on 7th October 2018. What is the time of supply for Rs. 1,00,000/-

- a) 5th October 2018 for Rs. 1,00,000/-
- b) 20th September 2018 for Rs. 1,00,000/-
- c) 20th September 2018- Rs. 25,000/- and 5th October 2018 for Rs. 75,000/-
- d) 20th September 2018- Rs. 25,000/- and 7th October 2018 for Rs. 75,000/-

Question No. 100

There was increase in tax rate from 20% to 24% w.e.f.1.09.2018.Which of the following rate is applicable when services are provided after change in rate of tax in September 2018, but invoice issued and payment received, both in August, 2018

- a) 20% as it is lower of the two
- b) 24% as it is higher of the two
- c) 20% as invoice and payment were received prior to rate change
- d) 24% as the supply was completed after rate change

CA FINAL REGULAR
NOV 2019/MAY 2020 EXAM

CA VIJAY GAURAV
Twitter.com/Ca Vijay Gaurav
Insta.com/ca Vijay Gaurav
www.cavijaygaurav.com
Ca Vijay Gaurav Fan Club

Combo 27000/-

Face To Face DIRECT TAX
Time: 7:00 AM - 10:00 AM
Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-

2019 START 17 June

Face To Face INDIRECT TAX
Time: 10:30 AM - 01:30 PM
Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-

SPECIAL FEATURES
✓ 100% COVERAGE
✓ HAND WRITTEN NOTES
✓ 500+ PRACTICAL QUESTION EACH SUBJECT
✓ 500+ EXEMPTIONS IN DT / IDT
✓ TEST EVERY SATURDAY

9873827301
9212130780

ANSWERS – TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 1

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	d	38	b	75	a
2	a	39	b	76	c
3	b	40	a	77	d
4	a	41	a	78	b
5	d	42	c	79	c
6	d	43	a	80	A
7	c	44	b	81	B
8	a	45	c	82	B
9	d	46	c	83	c
10	d	47	d	84	c
11	b	48	d	85	d
12	a	49	a	86	d
13	c	50	a	87	d
14	b	51	c	88	a
15	c	52	d	89	b
16	a	53	d	90	c
17	b	54	c	91	d
18	c	55	c	92	d
19	a	56	d	93	a
20	a	57	a	94	c
21	c	58	b	95	d
22	a	59	b	96	c
23	c	60	b	97	a
24	c	61	b	98	b
25	a	62	d	99	c
26	b	63	c	100	c
27	c	64	d		
28	c	65	d		
29	c	66	d		
30	d	67	d		
31	c	68	a		
32	c	69	b		
33	a	70	b		
34	c	71	d		
35	d	72	c		
36	b	73	a		
37	c	74	b		

MY RESULT

_____/100

Time Taken

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 2

Question No. 1

There was increase in tax rate from 20% to 24% w.e.f. 1.09.2018. Which of the following rate is applicable when services provided, and invoice raised after change in rate of tax in September, 2018, but payment received in August 2018

- a) 20% as it is lower of the two
- b) 24% as it is higher of the two
- c) 20% as payment (being one of the factors) was prior to rate change
- d) 24% as invoice was issued in the period during which supply is completed

Question No. 2

There was increase in tax rate from 20% to 24% w.e.f. 1.9.2018. Which of the following rate is applicable if the supplier has opted for composition levy and invoice was issued after change in rate of tax in September, 2018 but payment received, and goods supplied in August, 2018:

- a) 20% as it is lower of the two
- b) 24% as it is higher of the two
- c) 20% as payment was received in the period during which the supply was effected
- d) 24% as invoice being one of the factors was issued after rate change

Question No. 3

There was increase in tax rate from 20% to 24% w.e.f. 1.9.2018. Which of the following rate is applicable if the supplier has not opted for composition levy say Sita Manufacturers, Delhi supplies goods to Aakash Electronics, Dehradun. Further, Goods were removed from its factory in Delhi on 31.08.2018; invoice is issued on 31.08.2018 and payment is received on 4.09.2018.

- a) 20% as it is lower of the two
- b) 24% as it is higher of the two
- c) 20% as date of invoice and dispatch of goods from factory, has happened before change of rate
- d) 24% as both, payment and completion of supply, has happened after change of rate

Question No. 4

There was decrease in tax rate from 24% to 20% w.e.f. 1.09.2018. Which of the following rate is applicable if the supplier has not opted for composition levy say Sita Manufacturers, Delhi supplies goods to Aakash Electronics, Dehradun. Further, Goods were removed from its factory in Delhi on 31.08.2018; delivered at Aakash Electronics, Dehradun on 2.02.2018; invoice is issued on 31.08.2018 and payment is received on 4.09.2018.

- a) 20% as it is lower of the two
- b) 24% as date of invoice and dispatch of goods from factory, has happened before change of rate
- c) 20% as both, payment and completion of supply, has happened after change of rate
- d) None of above

Question No. 5

The value of supply of goods and services shall be the

- a) Transaction value
- b) MRP
- c) Market Value
- d) None of above

Question No. 6

The value of supply should include

- a) Any non-GST taxes, duties, cesses, fees charged by supplier separately
- b) Interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply of goods or services
- c) Subsidies directly linked to the price except subsidies provided by the Central and State Government
- d) All of the above

Question No. 7

When can the transaction value be rejected for computation of value of supply

- a) When the buyer and seller are related and price is not the sole consideration
- b) When the buyer and seller are related or price is not the sole consideration
- c) It can never be rejected
- d) When the goods are sold at very low margins

Question No. 8

What deductions are allowed from the transaction value

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

Question No. 9

If the goods are supplied to related persons then how should the taxable person ascertain the value of supplies?

- a) Seek the help of the GST officer
- b) Use the arm's length price as required under the Income Tax law
- c) Identify the prices at which goods are sold by the unrelated person to his customer
- d) As per Rule 28 of the CGST Rules

Question No. 10

Rule 30 of the CGST Rules inter alia provides value of supply of goods or services or both based on cost shall be% of cost of production or manufacture or the cost of acquisition of such goods or the cost of provision of such services

- a) 100
- b) 10
- c) 110
- d) 20

Question No. 11

As per Rule 31 of the CGST Rules, residual method for determination of value of supply of goods or services or both will apply when

- a) Value of supply cannot be determined under Rules 27 to 30
- b) Value of supply determined is more than the open market value of goods
- c) Value of supply determined is more than the Value of supply of like kind and quality
- d) All of the above

Question No. 12

In the case of supply of services, the supplier may opt for Rule 31 ignoring Rule 30 of the CGST Rules?

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Partially True
- d) None of Above

Question No. 13

In terms of Rule 32(7) of the CGST Rules, the value of taxable services provided by such class of service providers as may be notified by the Government, on the recommendations of the Council, as referred to in paragraph 2 of Schedule I of the CGST Act between distinct persons as referred to in section 25, where ITC is available, shall be deemed to be

- a) Rs. 10,000/-
- b) Arm's length price as required under the Income Tax law
- c) NIL
- d) As per the contract between the supplier and recipient

Question No. 14

Mr. Santa located in Nashik purchases 10,000 Hero ink pens worth Rs.4,00,000 from Lekhana Wholesalers located in Mumbai. Mr. Mohan's wife is an employee in Lekhana Wholesalers. The price of each Hero pen in the open market is Rs.52. The supplier additionally charges Rs.5,000 for delivering the goods to the recipient's place of business. The value of such supply will be

- a) Rs. 5,20,000
- b) Rs. 5,25,000
- c) Rs. 4,00,000
- d) Rs. 4,05,000

Question No. 15

What will be the value of supply if Giriyas supply Sony television set for Rs. 85000 along with the exchange of an old TV and if the price of the Sony television set without exchange is Rs.1,00,000, the open market value of the Sony television set is:

- a) Rs. 85,000
- b) Rs. 1,00,000
- c) Rs. 15,000
- d) Rs. 1,15,000

Question No. 16

Whether definition of Inputs includes capital goods

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Certain capital goods only
- d) None of the above

Question No. 17

Is it mandatory to capitalize the capital goods in books of Accounts?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Optional
- d) None of the above

Question No. 18

Whether credit on capital goods can be taken immediately on receipt of the goods?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) After usage of such capital goods
- d) After capitalizing in books of Accounts

Question No. 19

The term "used in the course or furtherance of business" means?

- a) It should be directly co-related to output supply
- b) It is planned to use in the course of business
- c) It is used or intended to be used in the course of business
- d) It is used in the course of business for making outward supply

Question No. 20

Under section 16(2) of CGST Act how many conditions are to be fulfilled for the entitlement of credit?

- a) All four conditions
- b) Any two conditions
- c) Conditions not specified
- d) None of the above

Question No. 21

Whether credit on inputs should be availed based on receipt of documents or receipt of goods

- a) Receipt of goods
- b) Receipt of Documents
- c) Both
- d) Either receipt of documents or Receipt of goods

Question No. 22

In case supplier has deposited the taxes but the receiver has not received the documents, is receiver entitled to avail credit?

- a) Yes, it will be auto populated in recipient monthly returns
- b) No as one of the conditions of 16(2) is not fulfilled
- c) Yes, if the receiver can prove later that documents are received subsequently
- d) None of the above

Question No. 23

Input tax credit on capital goods and Inputs can be availed in one installment or in multiple installments?

- a) In thirty-six installments
- b) In twelve installments
- c) In one installment
- d) In six installments

Question No. 24

The taxpaying documents in section 16(2) is

- a) Bill of entry, Invoice raised on RCM supplies, etc.
- b) Acknowledged copy of tax paid to department
- c) Supply invoice by the recipient
- d) Any of the above

Question No. 25

The time limit to pay the value of supply with taxes to avail the input tax credit

- a) Three months
- b) Six Months
- c) One hundred and eighty days
- d) Till the date of filing of Annual Return

Question No. 26

What is the time limit for taking input tax credit by a registered taxable person?

- a) No time limit
- b) 1 year from the date of invoice
- c) Due date of furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September following the end of financial year to which such invoice or invoice relating to such debit note pertains
- d) Due date of furnishing of the return under section 39 for the month of September following the end of financial year to which such invoice or invoice relating to such debit note pertains or furnishing of the relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.

Question No. 27

Can the recipient avail the Input tax credit for the part payment of the amount to the supplier within one hundred and eighty days?

- a) Yes, on full tax amount and partly value amount
- b) No, he can't until full amount is paid to supplier
- c) Yes, but proportionately to the extent of value and tax paid
- d) Not applicable is eligible to claim refund in respect of exports of goods i.e.

Question No. 28

Whether credit can be availed without actual receipt of goods where goods are transferred through transfer of document of title before or during the movement of goods?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, in specific instances
- d) Can be availed only after transfer of document of title after movement of goods

Question No. 29

Whether depreciation on tax component of capital goods and Plant and Machinery and whether input tax credit is Permissible?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Input tax credit is eligible if depreciation on tax component is not availed
- d) None of the above

Question No. 30

What is the maximum time limit to claim the Input tax credit?

- a) Till the date of filing annual return
- b) Due date of September month which is following the financial year
- c) Earliest of (a) or (b)
- d) Later of (a) or (b)

Question No. 31

Proportionate credit for capital goods is allowed

- a) For business and non-business purpose
- b) For business or non-business purpose
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

Question No. 32

Exempt supplies under Section 17 (apportionment of credit) includes

- a) Only exempted supplies
- b) Reverse charge supplies and sale of land
- c) Exempted supplies, reverse charge supplies, Transaction in securities, sale of land, sale of building
- d) None of the above

Question No. 33

Banking company or Financial Institution have an option of claiming

- a) Eligible Credit or 50% credit
- b) Only 50% Credit
- c) Only Eligible credit
- d) Eligible credit and 50% credit

Question No. 34

Can Banking Company or Financial Institution withdraw the option of availing actual credit or 50% credit anytime in the financial year?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, with permission of Authorized officer
- d) Not applicable

Question No. 35

Where a supplier of goods or services pays tax under sections 74, 129 and 130 (fraud, willful misstatement etc.), then receiver of goods can avail its credit

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, after receipt of goods or services
- d) Yes, after receipt of invoice for goods or services

Question No. 36

An assessee obtains new registration, voluntary registration, change of scheme from composition to regular scheme and from exempted goods/ services to taxable goods/services. It can avail credit on inputs lying in stock. What is the time limit for taking said credit?

- a) 1 year from the date of invoice
- b) 3 years from the date of invoice
- c) 5 years from the date of invoice
- d) None of the above

Question No. 37

Credit on Input services or capital goods held in stock can be availed in case of new Registration/Voluntary Registration

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, on Input services only
- d) Yes, on capital goods only

Question No. 38

In case of Compulsory registration, input tax credit can be availed on

- a) Stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of this Act, provided application for registration is filed within 30 days from the due date
- b) Stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of grant of registration under the provisions of this Act.
- c) Stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of application of registration under the provisions of this Act.
- d) None of the above

Question No. 39

In case of Voluntary registration input tax credit can be availed

- a) On stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of this Act
- b) On stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of grant of registration under the provisions of this Act.
- c) On stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of application of registration under the provisions of this Act.
- d) None of the above

Question No. 40

Eligibility of credit on capital goods in case of change of scheme from Composition scheme to Regular scheme

- a) Eligible during application for Regular scheme
- b) Not eligible
- c) Yes, immediately before the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the Regular scheme
- d) None of the above

Question No. 41

Can the unutilized input tax credit be transferred in case of change in constitution of business?

- a) Not possible
- b) No, it will be exhausted
- c) Yes, it will be transferred only if there is provision for transfer of liabilities
- d) It will be transferred only if it is shown in books of Accounts of transferor

Question No. 42

Is Input tax fully restricted in case of switchover from taxable to exempt supplies?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Proportionately restricted
- d) Not restricted

Question No. 43

Is Input tax to be paid in case of switchover from taxable to exempt supplies?

- a) Yes, equivalent to the credit in respect of inputs held in stock (including semi-finished and finished goods) and on capital goods held in stock
- b) No
- c) Yes, full credit
- d) No, should be debited to electronic credit ledger

Question No. 44

Is Input tax to be reversed in case of supply of capital goods

- a) Yes fully
- b) No
- c) Yes, to extent of credit taken as reduced by prescribed percentage or tax on transaction value whichever is higher
- d) Yes, to the extent of transaction value of such goods

Question No. 45

The time limit beyond which if goods are not returned, the inputs sent for job work shall be treated as supply

- a) One year
- b) Five years
- c) Six months
- d) Seven years

Question No. 46

The time limit beyond which if goods are not returned, the capital goods sent for job work shall be treated as supply

- a) One year
- b) Five years
- c) Three Years
- d) Seven years

Question No. 47

Principal entitled for input tax credit on inputs sent for job work

- a) If goods sent are returned within one year
- b) If goods sent are returned within three years
- c) If goods sent are returned within six months
- d) If goods sent are returned within nine months

Question No. 48

Principal entitled for input tax credit on capital goods sent for job work

- a) If goods sent are returned within one year
- b) If goods sent are returned within three years
- c) If goods sent are returned within six months
- d) If goods sent are returned within nine months

Question No. 49

Is the principal entitled for credit of goods though he has not received the goods and has been sent to job worker directly by vendor?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, vendor should be located in same place
- d) None of the above

Question No. 50

In case of ISD whether distributor and recipient should have same PAN

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, if in same state and different in other state
- d) None of the above

Question No. 51

Can the credit distributed by an ISD exceed the amount available for distribution?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) May be
- d) None of the above

Question No. 52

If credit applicable to more than one recipient, then it shall be distributed

- a) Equally
- b) On Pro rata basis to the aggregate turnover of such recipients
- c) Proportionately
- d) As per Adhoc Ratio

Question No. 53

The credit attributable to a particular recipient shall be distributed to

- a) only to that recipient
- b) to all the recipient
- c) to few recipients
- d) None of the recipients

Question No. 54

A person is entitled to take credit of input tax as self-assessed in the return and credited to Electronic credit ledger on

- a) Final basis
- b) Provisional basis
- c) Partly Provisional and partly final basis
- d) None of the above

Question No. 55

Provisional Input tax credit can be utilized against

- a) Any Tax liability
- b) Self-Assessed Output Tax liability
- c) Interest and Penalty
- d) Fine

Question No. 56

Matching of Input Tax credit on inward supply by recipient is undertaken with

- a) Monthly return filed by the supplier
- b) Outward supply filed by the supplier
- c) Invoices maintained by the supplier
- d) None of the above

Question No. 57

Is it mandatory that the tax on the supply has to be paid by the supplier so that the recipient can claim credit?

- a) No
- b) Yes
- c) Optional
- d) Not Applicable

Question No. 58

If there is Mis-match of supplier's outward supply and recipient's claim for Input Tax credit on the same transaction

- a) It shall be added as output tax liability in the hands of receiver.
- b) It shall be reduced as output tax liability in the hands of receiver
- c) It shall be increased as input tax credit in the hands of receiver
- d) It shall be decreased as input tax credit in the hands of supplier

Question No. 59

Input Tax credit as credited in Electronic Credit ledger can be utilized for

- a) Payment of Interest
- b) Payment of penalty
- c) Payment of Fine
- d) Payment of Taxes

Question No. 60

When the goods are sent from one job worker to another, the challan may be issued by:

- a) Only by the Principal
- b) Only by Job worker sending goods to another job worker
- c) By any one of the above two
- d) None of Above

Question No. 61

When the goods are sent from one job worker to another, the challan issued by the principal

- a) may be endorsed by the job worker sending goods to another job worker
- b) may be endorsed by the Job worker receiving the goods
- c) cannot be endorsed as such
- d) None of above

Question No. 62

The details of challans in respect of goods dispatched to a job worker or received from a job worker or sent from one job worker to another during a quarter shall be included in FORM _____?

- a) Form GST ITC-03
- b) Form GST ITC-04
- c) Form GSTR-2
- d) None of Above

Question No. 63

ITC can be taken on goods if goods not received by registered person but

- a) By his agent on his direction
- b) By the job worker on his instruction
- c) By any other person on his direction
- d) Any of above

Question No. 64

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

Question No. 65

Maximum time limit for availing ITC is

- a) The date of filing of annual return
- b) Due date of filing return u/s 39 for the month of September
- c) Earliest of above two
- d) Later of above two.

Question No. 66

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

Question No. 67

ITC on motor vehicle can be claimed by

- a) Any registered person
- b) Registered person engaged in same line of business
- c) Any registered person engaged in exempted supply
- d) Any of above

Question No. 68

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

Question No. 69

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

Question No. 70

ITC on works contract service can be availed only if

- a) Engaged in same line of business
- b) Service related to movable property
- c) Service related to immovable property
- d) All of above

Question No. 71

An unregistered person can avail ITC on stock if he applies for registration within

- a) 60 days of becoming liable to register under GST
- b) Immediately after becoming liable to register under GST
- c) 30 days of becoming liable to register under GST
- d) Cannot avail ITC on stock

Question No. 72

On sale, demerger, transfer, amalgamation, transferee is allowed to utilize ITC which is

- a) Unavailed in transferor books
- b) Unutilized in e-ledger of transferor
- c) Total ITC available to transferor
- d) None of above

Question No. 73

The principal can avail ITC on goods sent to job-worker which relates to

- a) Inputs
- b) Capital goods
- c) Inputs/capital goods directly sent to job-worker
- d) All of above.

Question No. 74

ITC cannot be availed by a person if

- a) ITC relates to tax paid on goods received by agent
- b) ITC relates to tax paid in pursuance of any demand
- c) ITC related to previous month inputs
- d) None of above

Question No. 75

The details of inward supply furnished by the registered taxable person shall be matched with

- a) Corresponding details of outward supply furnished by the corresponding taxable person.
- b) Additional duty of customs paid under section 3(5) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975
- c) Tax payment made by Supplier
- d) All the above

Question No. 76

In case of supply of plant & machinery on which ITC is taken, tax to be paid on is

- a) Amount equal to ITC availed less 5% for every quarter or part thereof
- b) Tax on transaction value
- c) Higher of above two
- d) Lower of above two

Question No. 77

How the aggregate turnover of Rs. 20 Lakh is calculated?

- a) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person having same PAN computed on all India basis.
- b) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person computed for each state separately.
- c) Aggregate value of all taxable intrastate supplies, export of goods/services and exempt supplies of a person having same PAN computed for each state separately.
- d) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person having same PAN computed on all India basis and excluding taxes if any charged under CGST Act, SGST Act and IGST Act.

Question No. 78

Whether all persons are mandatorily required to obtain registration?

- a) Yes
- b) Not required if he is an agriculturist or person exclusively engaged in supplying exempt goods or services, if specified threshold limit does not exceed in a financial year.
- c) Not required if he is an agriculturist or person exclusively engaged in supplying exempt goods or services.
- d) No, only if specified threshold exceeds in a financial year then only need to obtain.

Question No. 79

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 Rs.20 lakhs/ Rs.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.

Question No. 80

Which of the following forms are used for registration?

- a) Form GSTR -I
- b) Form GSTAPL-01
- c) Form GST REG-01
- d) Form GST RFD -01

Question No. 81

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.

Question No. 82

A person having ____business verticals in a State ____obtain a separate registration for each business vertical

- a) Single, shall
- b) Multiple, shall
- c) Multiple, may
- d) Single, May

Question No. 83

Which one of following statements are correct?

- a) Voluntary registration is not possible under GST.
- b) Voluntarily registered person not liable to comply with all the provisions of the GST.
- c) A person may get himself registered voluntarily and shall comply with all the provisions of GST.
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 84

PAN issued under the Income Tax Act is mandatory for grant of registration.

- a) It is one of the documents listed.
- b) Yes, but non-resident taxable person may be granted registration on the basis of any other document.
- c) Yes, but persons required to deduct tax at source u/s 51 may have TAN in lieu of PAN.
- d) Both (b) and (c)

Question No. 85

An E-commerce operator should get registered?

- a) Yes, irrespective of threshold limit
- b) No, required to register only if his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit.
- c) Yes, if he is located in North-western states.
- d) He is required to register if he is liable to collect tax at source and /or his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit.

Question No. 86

What is the validity of the registration certificate?

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

Question No. 87

What is the validity of the registration certificate issued to casual taxable person and non-resident taxable person?

- 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.

Question No. 88

Which of the following requires amendment in the registration certificate?

- a) Change of name of the registered person
- b) Change in constitution of the registered person
- c) Addition, deletion or retirement of partners or directors, Karta, Managing Committee, Board of Trustees, Chief Executive Officer or equivalent, responsible for the day to day affairs of the business
- d) All of the above

Question No. 89

When can a voluntarily registration be cancelled?

- a) If the person does not start business within six months from the date of registration.
- b) Business has been discontinued or transferred for any reason.
- c) Non-filing of returns for a continuous period of six months or for three consecutive tax periods in case of composite dealer.
- d) All of the above

Question No. 90

What are the consequences of obtaining registration by misrepresentation?

- a) Liable to cancellation of registration by proper officer.
- b) Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 1,000,000/-
- c) Imprisonment for a period of 6 months to 3 years.
- d) Both (b) and (c)

Question No. 91

Does cancellation of registration under CGST affect the liability under SGST/IGST for period prior to cancellation of registration?

- a) Cancellations of registration will immune his liability under CGST only.
- b) Cancellations of registration will immune his liability under IGST only.
- c) Cancellations of registration will immune his liability under SGST and CGST but not under IGST.
- d) Cancellation does not affect the liability of taxable person to pay tax and other dues under CGST/SGST/IGST Act.

Question No. 92

Within how many days an application for revocation of cancellation of registration can be made?

- a) Within 7 days from the date of service of the cancellation order.
- b) Within 15 days from the date of issue of the cancellation order.
- c) Within 45 days from the date of issue of the cancellation order.
- d) Within 30 days from the date of service of the cancellation order.

Question No. 93

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (i) Revocation of cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act.
- (ii) Cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act.
- (iii) Revocation of cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall not be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act.
- (iv) Cancellation of registration under CGST/SGST Act shall not be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under SGST/CGST Act.

- a) and (ii)
- b) (i) and (iv)
- c) (ii) and (iii)
- d) (iii) and (iv)

Question No. 94

Who can submit application for registration in Form GST REG-09?

- a) Non- Resident taxable person
- b) Input service distributor
- c) Person deducting tax at source
- d) Person collecting tax at source

Question No. 95

Where the application for grant of registration has been approved, a certificate of registration in _____ shall be made available to the applicant on the _____

- a) FORM GST REG-06, Common Portal
- b) FORM GST CER-06, Common Portal
- c) FORM GST CER-06, Jurisdictional office
- d) FORM GST REG-10, Company portal

Question No. 96

Which of the below statements are incorrect in finding out the effective date of registration?

- a) From the date on which a person becomes liable to registration, where application is submitted within 30 days from such date.
- b) Date of grant of registration, where application is submitted after 30 days from such date.
- c) From the date of grant of provisional registration, in case of persons registered under earlier law.
- d) Date of issue of certificate of registration.

Question No. 97

Can a person apply for registration to pay tax u/s 10 for any of his business verticals at his choice?

- a) Yes, irrespective of the registration status of other business verticals.
- b) No all of his other business verticals also should have obtained registration for paying tax under section 10.
- c) Yes, provided majority of the business verticals are paying under section 10.
- d) Yes, if the entire business vertical in a state are obtained registration to pay tax under section 10.

Question No. 98

An unique Identity Number will be allotted to the following persons upon submitting an application:

- All the taxable persons can apply.
- Only unregistered persons can apply.
- Specialized agency of the UNO or any multilateral financial institution or consulate or embassy of foreign countries.
- No such concept under CGST/SGST Act.

Question No. 99

Every registered taxable person shall display his certificate of registration in a prominent location at his principal and at every other place of business also GSTIN shall be displayed on the name board at the entry of such places.

- No, certificate of registration to be displayed only at a registered place of business and GSTIN need not be displayed on the name board.
- Yes, above statement is correct.
- No, GSTIN to be displayed only on the invoices.
- Above statement is correct subject to certificate of registration to be displayed only at registered place of business.

Question No. 100

Under what circumstances physical verification of business premises is mandatory?

- Physical verification of business premises is a discretionary power of proper officer.
- If additional information for registration asked by the proper officer is not submitted within specified time.
- If certificate of registration is obtained on misrepresentation of facts.
- If photograph of the business premise is not uploaded in the common portal within specified time.

CA VIJAY GAURAV
 Twitter.com/Ca Vijay Gaurav
 Insta.com/Ca Vijay Gaurav
 www.cavijaygaurav.com
 Ca Vijay Gaurav Fan Club

Combo 27000/-

CA FINAL REGULAR NOV 2019/MAY 2020 EXAM

Face To Face DIRECT TAX
 Time: 7:00 AM - 10:00 AM
 Days : Mon to Sat
 15000/-

2019 START 17 June

Face To Face INDIRECT TAX
 Time: 10:30 AM - 01:30 PM
 Days : Mon to Sat
 15000/-

SPECIAL FEATURES
 ✓ 100% COVERAGE
 ✓ HAND WRITTEN NOTES
 ✓ 500+ PRACTICAL QUESTION EACH SUBJECT
 ✓ 500+ EXEMPTIONS IN DT / IDT
 ✓ TEST EVERY SATURDAY

9873827301
9212130780

ANSWERS – TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 2

Q. NO.	ANSWER	Q. NO.	ANSWER	Q. No.	Answer
1	d	38	a	75	a
2	c	39	b	76	c
3	c	40	c	77	d
4	b	41	c	78	c
5	a	42	a	79	a
6	d	43	a	80	c
7	b	44	c	81	b
8	a	45	a	82	c
9	d	46	c	83	c
10	c	47	a	84	d
11	d	48	b	85	d
12	a	49	a	86	c
13	c	50	a	87	d
14	d	51	b	88	d
15	b	52	b	89	d
16	a	53	a	90	d
17	a	54	b	91	d
18	a	55	b	92	d
19	c	56	b	93	a
20	a	57	b	94	a
21	c	58	a	95	a
22	b	59	d	96	d
23	c	60	c	97	b
24	a	61	a	98	c
25	c	62	a	99	b
26	d	63	d	100	a
27	a	64	d	<div style="background-color: #e6f2e6; padding: 10px; border: 1px solid #ccc;"> <p>MY RESULT</p> <p>_____/100</p> <p>Time Taken</p> </div>	
28	c	65	c		
29	c	66	a		
30	c	67	b		
31	a	68	d		
32	c	69	d		
33	a	70	d		
34	b	71	c		
35	b	72	b		
36	a	73	d		
37	b	74	b		

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 3

Question No. 1

State which of the following statement is correct in respect of obtaining a separate registration for Business verticals:

- a) Person can obtain centralized registration.
- b) Person may obtain a separate registration for each of his verticals.
- c) He can have only two registrations in a state.
- d) Either (a) or (b).

Question No. 2

Business which has centralized registration under erstwhile Act

- a) Shall obtain a centralized registration under GST Law.
- b) Shall obtain separate registration in each state from where it is making taxable supplies
- c) Shall obtain registration on temporary basis.
- d) No need to apply for registration under GST.

Question No. 3

Every person registered under any of the existing laws, who is not liable to be registered under the Act may, on or before, at his option, submit an application in FORM GST REG-29 for the cancellation of registration granted to him

- a) September 30, 2017
- b) October 31, 2017
- c) November 30, 2017
- d) March 31, 2018

Question No. 4

Which of the following statement is true for Mr. X, a casual taxable person?

- a) Mr. X is not required to take registration under GST.
- b) Mr. X is required to get registration under GST, if the aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds ₹ 20 lakh.
- c) Mr. X can opt for voluntary registration under GST.
- a) Mr. X has to compulsorily get registered under GST irrespective of the threshold limit.

Question No. 5

Who will take registration on services in relation to transportation of goods (including used household for personal use) if, GTA avails ITC on supplies made by him

- a) GTA, forward charge
- b) GTA, RCM
- c) Service receiver, forward charge
- d) Service receiver, RCM

Question No. 6

Transportation of ____ by rail from Chennai to Gujarat are exempt from GST.

- (i) pulses
 - (ii) military equipments
 - (iii) electric equipments
 - (iv) biscuits
- a) (i) & (ii)
 - b) (i) & (iii)
 - c) (ii) & (iv)
 - d) all of the above

Question No. 7

GST is payable by recipient of services in the following cases:-

- (i) Services provided by way of sponsorship to ABC Ltd.
 - (ii) Services supplied by a director of Galaxy Ltd. to Mr. Krishna.
 - (iii) Services by Department of Posts by way of speed post to MNO Ltd.
 - (iv) Services supplied by a recovering agent to SNSP Bank
- a) (i) & (iii)
 - b) (i) & (iv)
 - c) (ii) & (iii)
 - d) (ii) & (iv)

Question No. 8

Transportation of ____ by rail from Chennai to Gujarat are exempt from GST.

- (v) pulses
 - (vi) military equipments
 - (vii) electric equipments
 - (viii) biscuits
- a) (i) & (ii)
 - b) (i) & (iii)
 - c) (ii) & (iv)
 - d) all of the above

Question No. 9

Services by way of warehousing of ____ is exempt from GST.

- (i) pulses
 - (ii) milk
 - (iii) salt
 - (iv) rice
- a) (i) & (ii)
 - b) (iii)
 - c) (iv)
 - d) all of the above

Question No. 10

Tax invoice must be issued by ____

- a) Every supplier
- b) Every taxable person
- c) Registered persons not paying tax under composition scheme
- d) All the above

Question No. 11

Law permits collection of tax on supplies effected prior to registration, but after applying for registration

- a) Yes, but only on intra-State supplies, if the revised invoice is raised within one month
- b) Yes, but only on intra-State supplies effected to unregistered persons, if the revised invoice is raised within one month
- c) Yes, on all supplies, if the revised invoice is raised within one month
- d) No, tax can be collected only on supplies effected after registration is granted.

Question No. 12

A bill of supply can be issued in case of inter-State and intra-State

- a) Exempted supplies
- b) Supplies to unregistered persons
- c) Both of above
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 13

An invoice must be issued

- a) At the time of removal of goods
- b) On transfer of risks and rewards of the goods to the recipient
- c) On receipt of payment for the supply
- d) Earliest of the above dates.

Question No. 14

An acknowledgement must be given on receipt of advance payment in respect of supply of goods or services

- a) Yes, in the form of a proforma invoice
- b) Yes, as a receipt voucher
- c) Yes, the invoice must be raised to that extent
- d) None of the above

Question No. 15

A continuous supply of goods requires one of the following as a must

- a) The goods must be notified by the Commissioner in this behalf
- b) The contract for supply lasts for a minimum period of 3 months
- c) The supply is made by means of a wire, cable, pipeline or other conduit
- d) Supplier invoices the recipient on a regular or periodic basis

Question No. 16

The recipient must issue an invoice in the following cases

- (i) The supplier fails to issue an invoice
 - (ii) The supplier is unregistered
 - (iii) The goods or services received are notified for tax on reverse charge basis
-
- a) (i) and (ii)
 - b) (i) and (iii)
 - c) (ii) and (iii)
 - d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

Question No. 17

A payment voucher need not be raised if the supplier is an unregistered person.

- a) True, as the recipient is required to issue an invoice in that case
- b) True, if the unregistered person does not require it
- c) False, a payment voucher is the only document to evidence the supply
- d) False, payment voucher should be issued in addition to raising an invoice for the inward supply

Question No. 18

The time limit for issue of tax invoice in case of continuous supply of goods

- a) At the time of issue of statement of account where successive accounts are involved
- b) At the time of receipt of payment, if payments are received prior to issue of accounts
- c) On a monthly basis
- d) As and when demanded by the recipient.

Question No. 19

In case of goods sent on sale on approval basis, invoice has to be issued

- a) while sending the goods; another Invoice has to be issued by the recipient while rejecting the goods
- b) while sending the goods but the recipient can take credit only when the goods are accepted by him
- c) when the recipient accepts the goods or six months from the date of removal whichever is earlier
- d) when the recipient accepts the goods or three months from the date of supply whichever is earlier

Question No. 20

If Supply of Services has ceased under a contract before the completion of supply

- a) Invoice has to be issued within 30 days on the basis of 'Quantum Meruit' from the date of cessation
- b) Invoice has to be issued at the time of cessation to the extent of the supply effected
- c) Invoice has to be issued for the full value of the contract after deducting a percentage thereof as prescribed
- d) Invoice cannot be issued as the matter will be sub-judice.

Question No. 21

The tax invoice should be issued _____ the date of supply of service

- a) Within 30 days from
- b) Within 1 month from
- c) Within 15 days from
- d) On

Question No. 22

A person who has applied for registration can

- a) Provisionally collect tax till his registration is approved, on applying for registration, if he has applied for registration within prescribed time
- b) Neither collect tax nor claim input tax credit
- c) Issue 'revised invoice' and collect tax within 1 month of date of issuance of certificate of registration, subject to conditions
- d) All of the above.

Question No. 23

The name of the State of recipient along with State code is required on the invoice where

- a) Supplies are made to unregistered persons
- b) Supplies are made to unregistered persons where the value of supply is Rs. 50,000 or more
- c) Inter-state supplies are made to unregistered persons where the value of supply is Rs. 50,000 or more
- d) Supplies are made to registered persons

Question No. 24

A credit note is issued by _____ and it is a document accepted for GST purposes

- a) Supplier, for reducing the tax/ taxable value
- b) Recipient, for reducing the tax/ taxable value
- c) Supplier, for increasing the tax/ taxable value
- d) Recipient, for increasing the tax/ taxable value

Question No. 25

For an increase in the tax/ taxable value, a debit note for GST purposes

- a) Should be issued by the supplier
- b) Should be issued by the recipient
- c) May be issued by the supplier
- d) May be issued by the recipient

Question No. 26

The last date for declaring the details of a Credit Note issued on 25-Jun-2018 for a supply made on 19-Sep-2017 is

- a) 31-Dec-2018 – Last date for filing annual return
- b) 20-Jul-2018 – Actual date for filing annual return
- c) 20-Jan-2018 – Due Date of Filing of December Return
- d) 20-Oct-2018 – Due Date of Filing of September Return

Question No. 27

The receipt voucher must contain

- a) Details of goods or services
- b) Invoice reference
- c) Full value of supply
- d) None of the above

Question No. 28

The books and other records u/s 35 are to be maintained at

- a) Place where the books and accounts are maintained
- b) Place of address of the Proprietor/ Partner/Director/Principal Officer
- c) Principal place of business mentioned in the Certificate of Registration
- d) Any of the above

Question No. 29

In case, more than one place of business situated within a state specified in the Registration Certificate, the books and Accounts shall be maintained at

- a) Each place of business pertaining to such place
- b) Place where the books of accounts are maintained for all places situated within a state
- c) At principal place of business covered mentioned in the Registration Certificate for all places of business in each State
- d) Any of the above

Question No. 30

Accounts are required to be maintained in

- a) Manual form
- b) Electronic form
- c) Manual and electronic form
- d) Manual or electronic form

Question No. 31

Who among the following, even if not registered, is required to maintain records

- a) Owner or operator of warehouse
- b) Owner or operator of godown
- c) Every transporter
- d) All the above

Question No. 32

If a turnover during a financial year exceeds the prescribed limit, then accounts get audited by

- a) Chartered Accountant
- b) Cost Accountant
- c) Either (a) or (b)
- d) Both (a) and (b)

Question No. 33

What accounts and records are required to be maintained by every registered taxable person at his principal place of business?

- a) account of production or manufacture of goods
- b) inward or outward supply of goods and/or services
- c) output tax payable and paid
- d) All of the above

Question No. 34

Can all the records be maintained in an electronic form?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) May be
- d) Yes, if authenticated by digital signature

Question No. 35

The time period prescribed for maintenance of accounts and records, if the taxable person is a party to an appeal or revision shall be

- a) Two year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of thirty-six months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later
- b) Two year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of sixty months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later
- c) One year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of seventy-two months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later
- d) One year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of forty months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later

Question No. 36

Taxable person has to maintain his records for a period of

- a) expiry of 72 months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year
- b) expiry of 40 months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year
- c) expiry of 30 months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year
- d) expiry of 90 months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year

Question No. 37

The details of outward supplies of goods or services shall be submitted by

- a) 10th of the succeeding month
- b) 18th of the succeeding month
- c) 15th of the succeeding month
- d) 20th of the succeeding month

Question No. 38

Details of Outward supplies shall include

- a) Invoice
- b) Credit and Debit notes
- c) Revised invoice issued in relation to outward supplies
- d) All the above

Question No. 39

The details submitted by the outward supplier in Form GSTR 1 shall be furnished to the recipient regular dealer in form

- a) GSTR 4A
- b) GSTR 5A
- c) GSTR 2A
- d) GSTR 6A

Question No. 40

The details submitted by the outward supplier in Form GSTR 1 shall be furnished to the recipient compounding dealer in form

- a) GSTR 4A
- b) GSTR 5A
- c) GSTR 2A
- d) GSTR 6A

Question No. 41

The details submitted by the outward supplier in Form GSTR 1 shall be furnished to the input service distributor in form

- a) GSTR 4A
- b) GSTR 5A
- c) GSTR 2A
- d) GSTR 6A

Question No. 42

Which of the following is true?

- a) The Commissioner may extend the time limit for furnishing the details of outward supplies by notification for valid reasons
- b) The details of outward supplies shall include details of debit notes, credit notes and revised invoices issued in relation to outward supplies
- c) The details of outward supplies shall be submitted in Form GSTR-1 by all the registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer and a person paying tax under section 10, section 51 and section 52
- d) All the above

Question No. 43

The details submitted by the supplier in Form GSTR 1 are communicated to the registered taxable person in

- a) Form GSTR 1A on 17th of the succeeding month
- b) Form GSTR 2A after the data entry in Form GSTR 1
- c) Form GSTR 2A after the due date of filing Form GSTR 1
- d) Form GSTR 1A on 15th of the succeeding month

Question No. 44

Which of the following is a correct statement?

- a) Every registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer & a person paying tax under section 10, 51 or 52 shall verify, validate, modify or delete the details communicated in Form GSTR 2A
- b) The details of outward supplies communicated in Form GSTR 2A cannot be modified or altered
- c) The registered taxable person should accept the details communicated in Form GSTR 2A by 12th of the succeeding month
- d) The registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer & a person paying tax under section 10, 51 or 52 shall furnish the details of inward supplies of goods or services excluding tax payable on reverse charge basis.

Question No. 45

The details of inward supplies of goods or services in Form GSTR 2 shall be submitted by

- a) 10th of the succeeding month
- b) 18th of the succeeding month
- c) 15th of the succeeding month
- d) 20th of the succeeding month

Question No. 46

Details of Inward supplies shall include

- a) Inward supplies of goods and services communicated in Form GSTR 2A
- b) Inward supplies in respect of which tax is payable under reverse charge mechanism
- c) Inward supplies of goods and services not declared by suppliers
- d) All the above

Question No. 47

Any modification / deletion done by the recipient to the details contained in Form GSTR 2 shall be communicated to the supplier in:

- a) Form GSTR 1A
- b) Form GSTR 3A
- c) Form GSTR 6A
- d) Form GSTR 2A

Question No. 48

The supplier on receiving the communication in Form GSTR 1A shall accept, reject or modify the details by:

- a) 18th of the succeeding month
- b) 20th of the month succeeding the quarter
- c) 17th of the succeeding month
- d) 10th of the succeeding month

Question No. 49

A registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer & a person paying tax under section 10, 51 or 52, shall file its periodical in

- a) Form GSTR 3 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
- b) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
- c) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the succeeding month
- d) Form GSTR 3 by 20th of the succeeding month

Question No. 50

Every tax payer paying tax under section 10 (Composition levy) shall file the return in

- a) Form GSTR 3 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
- b) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
- c) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the succeeding month
- d) Form GSTR 4 by 20th of the month succeeding the quarter

Question No. 51

Which of the following is correct?

- a) Non-Resident taxable person shall file the return by 20th of succeeding month in Form GSTR 5
- b) Input Service Distributor shall furnish the return by 13th of the succeeding month in Form GSTR 6
- c) The person deducting tax at source shall furnish the return by 10th of the succeeding month in Form GSTR 7
- d) All the above

Question No. 52

The certificate of details of tax deducted by the deductor shall be furnished to the deductee in Form

- a) GSTR 7
- b) GSTR 7A
- c) GSTR 2A
- d) GSTR 1A

Question No. 53

The e-commerce operator collecting tax under section 52 shall file its monthly return in

- a) Form GSTR 8 by 18th of the succeeding month
- b) Form GSTR 7 20th of the month succeeding the quarter
- c) Form GSTR 8 17th of the succeeding month
- d) Form GSTR 8 10th of the succeeding month

Question No. 54

State which is a true statement

- a) The last date for payment of taxes to the appropriate government is the last date on which the registered taxable person is required to furnish the return
- b) Every person who is required to furnish return under 39(1) and 39(2) shall furnish return for every tax period whether or not supplies have been effected during such period.
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 55

What is the time limit for rectification of GSTR 1, GSTR 4 and GSTR 6?

- a) Return can be rectified within 6 months from the date of filing the return
- b) Return can be rectified within 90 days from the date of filing the return
- c) Return have to be rectified before the due date for filling the subsequent periods return
- d) Return can be rectified before the due date for filing the returns for month of September or second quarter, as the case may be, following the end of the financial year.

Question No. 56

The First return shall be filed by every registered taxable person for the period from

- a) The date on which he became liable for registration till the date of grant of registration
- b) The date of registration to the last day of that month
- c) The date on which he became liable for registration till the last day of that month
- d) All of the above

Question No. 57

The details of inward supply furnished by the registered taxable person shall be matched with the

- a) Corresponding details of outward supply furnished by the corresponding taxable person
- b) Additional duty of customs paid under section 3(5) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975
- c) For duplication of claims of input tax credit
- d) All of the above

Question No. 58

If Input credit claimed by recipient is more than the output tax declared by the supplier or if the supplier has not declared the outward supply, then

- a) The excess amount claimed as input is added to the output tax liability of the recipient in the return of succeeding month
- b) The discrepancy is communicated to both the supplier and receiver
- c) The excess amount claimed as input is added to the output tax liability of the supplier
- d) The supplier is given an opportunity of being heard

Question No. 59

The discrepancy pointed out in GST MIS 1 and GST MIS 2 with regard to excess input tax credit claimed has not been rectified the by the supplier as well as the recipient. The excess input tax credit is

- a) Added to the output tax liability of the recipient
- b) Added to the output tax liability of the supplier
- c) Added to the output tax liability of the supplier as well as recipient
- d) None to above

Question No. 60

Every registered taxable person shall be entitled to take credit of input tax in his return and such input tax credit shall be credited to

- a) Personal Ledger Account
- b) Refund account
- c) Electronic Cash Ledger
- d) Electronic Credit Ledger

Question No. 61

The details of every credit note relating to outward supplies furnished by the registered taxable person shall be matched

- a) With corresponding reduction in claim for input tax credit by the corresponding taxable person in his valid return for the same tax period or any subsequent tax period.
- b) For duplication of claims for reduction in the output tax liability
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

Question No. 62

If the reduction in output tax liability claimed by the supplier is more than the corresponding reduction in input tax credit declared by the recipient or if the recipient has not reduced the input tax liability, then

- a) The excess reduction claimed is added to the output tax liability of the recipient
- b) The discrepancy is communicated to both the supplier and receiver
- c) The excess reduction claimed is added to the output tax liability of the supplier
- d) The supplier is given an opportunity of being heard

Question No. 63

Transportation of goods by _____ are exempt from GST.

- (i) road
 - (ii) inland waterways
 - (iii) goods transportation agency
 - (iv) courier agency
- a) (i) & (ii)
 - b) (iii) & (iv)
 - c) (i) and (iv)
 - d) (i)[except (iii) & (iv)] & (ii)

Question No. 64

The due date for furnishing the annual return for every financial year by every registered taxable person other than ISD, non-resident tax payer, a person paying tax under section 10, 51 or 52 and a casual taxable person is

- a) 30th of September following the end of the financial year
- b) 20th of October following the end of the financial year
- c) 31st of December following the end of the financial year
- d) 31st of May following the end of the financial year

Question No. 65

Every registered taxable person who is required to get his accounts audited under section 35(5) shall furnish electronically

- a) Annual return
- b) Audited copy of annual accounts
- c) Reconciliation statement reconciling the value of supplies declared in the return and the financial statement
- d) All of the above

Question No. 66

The annual return shall be filed by the registered taxable person (other than dealers paying tax under section 10) in form

- a) GSTR 7
- b) GSTR 9
- c) GSTR 9A
- d) GSTR 10

Question No. 67

Find the correct match of annual returns to be filed

- a) Registered taxable person – Form GSTR 8
- b) Input service distributor – Form GSTR 9
- c) Non Resident taxable person – Form GSTR 9B
- d) Compounding taxable person – Form GSTR 9A

Question No. 68

Notice to non-filers of return shall be sent in Form

- a) GSTR 5
- b) GSTR 3
- c) GSTR 3A
- d) GSTR 10

Question No. 69

The final return shall be filed by the registered taxable person within

- a) 3 months of the date of cancellation
- b) Date of order of cancellation
- c) Later of the (a) or (b)
- d) Earlier of the (a) or (b)

Question No. 70

Which of the following is correct?

- a) Failure to file annual return within due date attracts a late fee of Rs. 100 per day up to 0.25% of his turnover
- b) Failure to file annual return within due date attracts late fee of 1% of his turnover till the failure continues
- c) Failure to file annual returns within due date attracts a late fee of Rs. 100 per day up to 1% of his turnover.
- d) On failure to file annual return within due date the proper officer shall issue a notice of non-filing on such person

Question No. 71

A goods and service tax practitioner can undertake the following activities if authorized by the taxable person

- a) Furnish details inward and outward supplies
- b) Furnish monthly / quarterly return
- c) Furnish Annual and Final return
- d) All of the above

Question No. 72

Which of these registers/ledgers are maintained online?

- a) Tax liability register
- b) Credit ledger
- c) Cash ledger
- d) All of them

Question No. 73

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

Question No. 74

What is deemed to be the date of deposit in the electronic cash ledger?

- a) Date on which amount gets debited in the account of the taxable person
- b) Date on which payment is initiated and approved by the taxable person
- c) Date of credit to the account of the appropriate Government
- d) Earliest of the above three dates

Question No. 75

What gets debited to the electronic credit ledger?

- a) Matched input tax credit
- b) Provisionally input tax credit
- c) Unmatched input tax credit
- d) All of them

Question No. 76

Balance in electronic credit ledger can be utilized against which liability?

- a) Output tax payable
- b) Interest
- c) Penalty
- d) All of them

Question No. 77

Balance in electronic credit ledger under IGST can be used against which liability?

- a) IGST Liability only
- b) IGST and CGST liability
- c) IGST, CGST and SGST liability
- d) None of them

Question No. 78

Balance in electronic credit ledger under CGST can be used against which liability?

- a) CGST Liability only
- b) CGST and IGST liability
- c) CGST, IGST and SGST liability
- d) None of them

Question No. 79

Balance in electronic credit ledger under SGST can be used against which liability?

- a) SGST Liability only
- b) SGST and IGST liability
- c) SGST, IGST and CGST liability
- d) None of them

Question No. 80

What should the taxable person do if he pay's the wrong tax i.e. IGST instead of CGST/SGST or vice versa?

- a) Remit tax again and claim refund
- b) It will be auto-adjusted
- c) It will be adjusted on application/request
- d) None of the above

Question No. 81

What should the taxable person do if he pay's tax under wrong GSTIN?

- a) Pay again under right GSTIN and claim refund
- b) Auto-adjustment
- c) Adjustment on application/request
- d) Raise ISD invoice and transfer

Question No. 82

Taxable person made an online payment of tax. Due to technical snag CIN was not generated but my bank account is debited. What should he do?

- a) Wait for 24 hours for re-credit
- b) Approach bank
- c) File application with department
- d) File return without challan

Question No. 83

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 month

Question No. 84

A Company has head office in Bangalore and 4 branches in different states, all registered under GST and one ISD registered unit in Delhi. How many electronic cash ledgers will the company have?

- a) 1
- b) 4
- c) 5
- d) 6

Question No. 85

What is the validity of challan in FORM GST PMT-06?

- a) 1 day
- b) 5 days
- c) 15 days
- d) Perpetual validity

Question No. 86

A taxable person failed to pay tax and/or file returns on time. He should pay interest on?

- a) Gross tax payable
- b) Gross tax payable & input credit claimed
- c) Net tax payable
- d) No interest payable, if reasonable cause is shown

Question No. 87

From which date interest is liable in case of excess input tax credit claimed?

- a) From the late date of the month in which credit is claimed
- b) From the due date for filing GSTR-Q2 of the month in which credit is claimed
- c) From the due date for filing GSTR-Q3 of the month in which credit is claimed
- d) From the date of utilization of credit.

Question No. 88

For payment of IGST input tax credit can be utilised in the following manner only

- a) IGST, CGST, SGST/UTGST
- b) IGST, SGST/UTGST, CGST
- c) CGST, SGST/UTGST, IGST
- d) Any of the above manner

Question No. 89

What is the rate of TDS?

- a) 1%
- b) 4%
- c) 5%
- d) 18%

Question No. 90

On what value TDS needs to be deducted?

- a) Contract value
- b) Contract value excluding tax
- c) Invoice value including tax
- d) Invoice value excluding tax

Question No. 91

What is the due date for payment of TDS?

- 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 month

Question No. 92

What is the due date for issue of TDS Certificate?

- a) The date of payment of TDS
- b) Within 10 days from the date of payment of TDS
- c) Within 20 days from the date of payment of TDS
- d) Within 05 days from the date of payment of TDS

Question No. 93

Every registered person required to deduct tax at source under section 51 shall furnish return, in, for the month in which such deductions have been made within 10 days after the end of such month.

- a) Form GSTR-5
- b) Form GSTR-6
- c) Form GSTR-7
- d) Form GSTR-8

Question No. 94

What is e-commerce?

- a) Supply of goods and/or services on an electronic platform for commerce other than the e-commerce operator himself
- b) Supply of goods and/or services on an electronic platform for commerce including the e-commerce operator
- c) Supply of goods and/or services on an electronic platform for commerce
- d) Supply of goods or services or both includes digital products over digital or electronic network.

Question No. 95

A person who ____ digital or electronic facility or platform for electronic commerce shall be considered as an e-commerce operator

- a) Owns
- b) Operates
- c) Manages
- d) Any of the above

Question No. 96

At what rate should the tax be collected at source?

- a) Not exceeding 0.5%
- b) Not exceeding 1%
- c) Not exceeding 2%
- d) Not exceeding 3%

Question No. 97

Is there any threshold limit for applying the provisions of Section 52 for collecting tax at source?

- a) TCS applies if net value of taxable supplies exceeds Rs.10,00,000/-
- b) TCS applies if net value of taxable supplies exceeds Rs.15,00,000/-
- c) TCS applies if net value of taxable supplies exceeds Rs.20,00,000/-
- d) No such limit prescribed, tax should always be collected at source if the conditions envisaged u/s 52 are met.

Question No. 98

When will Section 52 apply? Or when should the e-commerce operator be liable to collect tax at source?

- a) E-commerce operator shall collect tax at source in respect of all supplies made through it.
- b) E-commerce operator should collect tax at source only if the supplier of the goods and is registered
- c) E-commerce operator shall collect tax at source on the net taxable value of supplies made through it by other supplier where the consideration with respect to such supply is to be collected by the E-commerce operator.
- d) E-commerce operator shall collect tax at source only if the net value of taxable supplies exceeds the prescribed threshold limit.

Question No. 99

What is net value of taxable supplies?

- a) Aggregate value of all the supplies of goods and/or services made during any month by all registered taxable persons through the e-commerce operator
- b) Aggregate value of taxable supplies of goods and/or services made during any month by all registered taxable persons through the e-commerce operator reduced by value of taxable supplies returned to the suppliers during the said month
- c) Aggregate value of taxable supplies of goods and/or services, excluding the services notified u/s 9(5) made during any month by all registered persons through the e-commerce operator reduced by the aggregate value of taxable supplies returned to the suppliers during the said month.
- d) Aggregate value of all the supplies of goods and/or services, excluding the services notified u/s 9(5) made during any month by a registered taxable person.

Question No. 100

When can a supplier making supplies through E-commerce operator opt not to register?

- Always
- When the e-commerce operator is not required to collect tax at source u/s 52
- When the supplier doesn't cross the threshold, limit specified under section 22.
- Option (b) and (c), cumulatively fulfilled



CA FINAL REGULAR

NOV 2019/MAY 2020 EXAM



CA VIJAY GAURAV

Twitter.com/Ca Vijay Gaurav

Insta.com/ca Vijay Gaurav

www.cavijaygaurav.com

Ca Vijay Gaurav Fan Club

Face To Face

DIRECT TAX

Time: 7:00 AM - 10:00 AM
Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-





Face To Face

INDIRECT TAX

Time: 10:30 AM - 01:30 PM
Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-



SPECIAL FEATURES

- ✓ 100% COVERAGE
- ✓ HAND WRITTEN NOTES
- ✓ 500+ PRACTICAL QUESTION EACH SUBJECT
- ✓ 500+ EXEMPTIONS IN DT / IDT
- ✓ TEST EVERY SATURDAY

9873827301 

9212130780 

ANSWERS – TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 3

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	b	38	d	75	d
2	b	39	c	76	d
3	d	40	a	77	c
4	d	41	d	78	b
5	a	42	d	79	b
6	a	43	c	80	a
7	b	44	a	81	a
8	a	45	c	82	c
9	c	46	d	83	c
10	c	47	a	84	c
11	c	48	c	85	c
12	a	49	d	86	a
13	a	50	b	87	c
14	b	51	d	88	a
15	d	52	b	89	a
16	c	53	d	90	d
17	d	54	d	91	b
18	a	55	d	92	d
19	c	56	a	93	c
20	b	57	d	94	d
21	a	58	b	95	d
22	c	59	a	96	c
23	b	60	d	97	d
24	a	61	c	98	c
25	a	62	b	99	c
26	d	63	d	100	d
27	a	64	c		
28	b	65	d		MY RESULT
29	a	66	b		
30	d	67	d		_____/100
31	d	68	c		
32	c	69	d		Time Taken
33	d	70	a		
34	d	71	d		
35	c	72	d		
36	a	73	c		
37	a	74	c		

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE - 4

Question No. 1

When an e-commerce operator is required to register under GST?

- a) When he is required to collect tax at source u/s 52
- b) When his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit
- c) It is mandatory to register irrespective of the threshold limit.
- d) When he is required to collect tax at source u/s 52 and his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit

Question No. 2

Mr. X, a registered person deals in supply of taxable goods. He need not issue tax invoice for the goods supplied on 16.04.20XX as the value of the goods is ____.

- a) Rs. 1,200
- b) Rs. 600
- c) Rs. 150
- d) Rs. 200

Question No. 3

When should the e-commerce operator collect tax at source?

- a) When he collects the consideration on behalf of the supplier in respect of such supply
- b) On the date when the other supplier makes supplies through operator
- c) Day on which the operator remits the consideration to the supplier
- d) Option (a) or (b) whichever is earlier

Question No. 4

When should the e-commerce operator remit the amount of TCS to government and file the necessary returns with the government?

- a) Within 10 days after the end of the month in which such amount was collected
- b) Within 10 days after the end of the month in which such amount was collected, but no time limit for filing the return
- c) Within 10 days after the end of the month in which such amount was collected, but no time limit for paying the money
- d) No time limit for both

Question No. 5

Can a supplier take credit of the TCS?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes, on the basis of the valid return filed
- d) Yes, on the basis of a valid return filed by the e-commerce operator and there is no discrepancy in the returns

Question No. 6

Is there any matching to be done with the returns filed by supplier and operator?

- a) Yes, return of e-commerce operator should be matched with every return of supplier
- b) No, no such requirement mandated
- c) Yes, return of e-commerce operator should be matched with every return of supplier but no consequences if the returns do not match
- d) Yes, return of e-commerce operator should be matched with every return of supplier and if the returns do not match then the amount of discrepancy will be added to the outward tax liability of the concerned supplier, where the value of outward supplies furnished by the operator is more than the value of outward supplies furnished by the supplier, in his return for the month succeeding the month in which the discrepancy is communicated.

Question No. 7

Every electronic commerce operator required to collect tax at source under section 52 shall furnish a statement in, containing details of supplies effected through such operator and the amount of tax collected as required under section 52(1) of the CGST Act.

- a) Form GSTR-5
- b) Form GSTR-6
- c) Form GSTR-7
- d) Form GSTR-8

Question No. 8

Refunds will not be allowed in cases of

- a) Exports made on which export duty is levied
- b) Exports made without payment of tax
- c) Inverted duty structures where tax on inputs are higher than tax on outputs
- d) None of the above

Question No. 9

Refund application is to be filed before the expiry of _____ from the relevant date.

- a) Two years
- b) One year
- c) 180 days
- d) 60 days

Question No. 10

A specialised agency of the UNO can claim refund of tax paid on

- a) Intra-State supply of goods and/or services
- b) Inter-state supply of goods and/or services
- c) Inward supply of goods and/or services
- d) All of the above

Question No. 11

What is the time limit for filing of refund application by a specialised agency of the UNO?

- a) Before the expiry of eight months from the last day of the quarter in which such inward supply received
- b) Before expiry of eight months from the last day of the month in which such inward supply received
- c) Before expiry of six months from the last day of the month in which such inward supply was received
- d) Before expiry of six months from the last day of the quarter in which such inward supply was received

Question No. 12

A registered person claiming refund of balance in electronic cash ledger may make such a claim in:

- a) Application for refund
- b) Annual Return
- c) Returns filed at the end of tax periods
- d) None of the above

Question No. 13

Refunds would be allowed on a provisional basis in case of refund claims on account of zero-rated supplies of goods and/or services made by registered persons. At what percentage, would such provisional refunds be granted?

- a) 70%
- b) 65%
- c) 80%
- d) 90%

Question No. 14

Order sanctioning the amount of refund due to the said applicant on a provisional basis shall be made within _____ from the date of the acknowledgement.

- a) 7 days
- b) 15 days
- c) 30 days
- d) 2 months

Question No. 15

The applicant is not required to furnish documentary evidence if the amount of refund claimed is less than

- a) Rs. 6 lacs
- b) Rs. 2 lac
- c) Rs. 10 lac
- d) Rs. 20 lac

Question No. 16

Refund shall not be paid to the applicant if the amount of refund is less than

- a) Rs. 1000
- b) Rs. 5000
- c) Rs. 7000
- d) Rs. 10000

Question No. 17

The sanctioned refund amount can be adjusted against the payments which the assessee is liable to pay but remains unpaid under the erstwhile law.

- a) Tax
- b) Penalty
- c) Interest and other amounts
- d) All of the above

Question No. 18

The time limit available to proper officer to pass final order after accepting the refund application is

- a) Within sixty days from the date of receipt of application.
- b) Within eighty days from the date of receipt of application.
- c) Within ninety days from the date of receipt of application.
- d) Within thirty days from the date of receipt of application.

Question No. 19

Input tax credit is not available in respect of _____.

- a) services on which tax has been paid under composition levy
- b) free samples
- c) goods used for personal consumption
- d) all of the above

Question No. 20

Mr. Narayan Goel has booked a room on rent in Sunshine Hotel for the purpose of lodging on 10.08.20XX. GST is not payable by Mr. Narayan Goel in case rent for the same is _____

- a) Rs. 800
- b) Rs. 6000
- c) Rs. 11000
- d) Rs. 1500

Question No. 21

Interest on refund amount is required to be paid after expiry of from the date of receipt of the application

- a) 60 days
- b) 90 days
- c) 180 days
- d) 240 days

Question No. 22

What is the rate of interest to be payable in case of delay in sanctioning the refund claimed?

- a) Not exceeding 6%
- b) Not exceeding 8%
- c) Not exceeding 10%
- d) Not exceeding 12%

Question No. 23

Which of the following services are exempt under GST?

- a) testing of agricultural produce
- b) supply of farm labour
- c) warehousing of agricultural produce
- d) all of the above

Question No. 24

A taxable person may apply for provisional assessment

- a) when the taxable person is not able to determine the value of goods and/or services
- b) When the taxable person is not able to determine the rate of tax.
- c) (a) or (b)
- d) (a) and (b)

Question No. 25

The provisional assessment sought by a taxable person can be used by

- a) The taxable person who has sought the provisional assessment.
- b) The friends and relatives of the taxable person who has sought the provisional assessment.
- c) The holding/subsidiary company of the taxable person who has sought the provisional assessment.
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 26

The payment of tax on provisional basis may be allowed, if the taxable person

- a) the payment of tax on provisional basis may be allowed, if the taxable person: executes a bond in such form as may be prescribed in this behalf
- b) With such surety or security as the proper officer may deem fit, binding the taxable person for differential tax if any
- c) (a) or (b)
- d) (a) & (b)

Question No. 27

What is the time period within which the final assessment order should be passed?

- a) Six months from the date of the provisional assessment.
- b) Nine months from the date of the provisional assessment.
- c) Three months from the date of the provisional assessment.
- d) One month from the date of the provisional assessment.

Question No. 28

If final order is not passed within six months, time period specified in 60(1) may, on sufficient cause being shown and for reasons to be recorded in writing, be extended:

- a) By the Joint/Additional Commissioner for a further period of 6 months and by the Commissioner for such further period not exceeding 4 years.
- b) By the Commissioner for a further period of 6 months.
- c) By the Joint/Additional Commissioner for a further period of 1 year.
- d) By the Joint/Additional Commissioner for a further period of 1 year and by the Commissioner for a further period of 6 months.

Question No. 29

Whether any additional interest/penalty/prosecution will be leviable for non-payment of tax determined under provisional assessment?

- a) Only interest specified under Section 50 will be liable.
- b) Interest u/s 50 + Penalty of Rs. 10,000.
- c) Only Penalty @ 50% of the default amount.
- d) No Penalty, only Prosecution.

Question No. 30

What shall be interest payable to the taxable person if he is entitled to a refund consequent to the order for final assessment?

- a) Interest shall be payable only after 6 months after the final Assessment.
- b) Interest shall be payable only after 3 months after the final Assessment.
- c) Interest shall be paid on such refund as provided in Section 56.
- d) No interest shall be payable on the refund.

Question No. 31

What will be the consequences when tax payable under final order passed under sub-section (3) is more than tax paid based on provisional assessment?

- a) Only Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment.
- b) Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment along with interest specified under Section 50.
- c) Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment along with interest specified under Section 50 and penalty of Rs. 20,000.
- d) Differential tax payable has to be paid on determination of final assessment along with penalty of Rs. 20,000.

Question No. 32

Whether all the returns submitted under Section 39 will be scrutinized?

- a) No, 50% of the returns submitted under Section 39 will be scrutinized.
- b) Yes, all the returns submitted under Section 39 will be scrutinized.
- c) No, Returns submitted under Section 39 will be self-assessed and proper officer may select any return for scrutiny under this Section.
- d) No, 35% of the returns submitted under Section 39 will be scrutinized.

Question No. 33

Whether any time limit has been specified to issue notice for scrutiny?

- a) Six months from the end of the respective financial year.
- b) No time limit has been prescribed as of now, however same may be prescribed in the rules.
- c) One Year from the end of the respective financial year.
- d) 3 Years from the end of the respective financial year.

Question No. 34

In case no satisfactory explanation is furnished for the discrepancies within a period of thirty days of being informed by the proper officer or such further period as may be permitted proper officer may initiate appropriate action:

- a) Under Section 65 (Audit)
- b) Section 67, (Inspection, Search Seizure)
- c) Proceed to determine the tax and other dues under Section 73 or Section 74.
- d) Any of the above.

Question No. 35

Is there any time limit specified to furnish the return after serving of assessment order?

- a) Yes, Return has to be filed by registered person who has failed to submit return under Section 39 or Section 45 within 15 days from service the assessment order.
- b) Yes, Return has to be filed by registered person who has failed to submit return under Section 39 or Section 45 within 30 days from service the assessment order.
- c) Yes, Return has to be filed by registered person who has failed to submit return under Section 39 or Section 45 within 45 days from service the assessment order.
- d) No time limit has been specified.

Question No. 36

What are the consequences, where a registered person fails to furnish the return required under Section 39 or Section 45, even after the service of a notice under Section 46?

- a) The proper officer may proceed to assess the tax liability of the said person to the best of his judgment
- b) issue an assessment order within a period of five years from the date specified under Section 44
- c) (a) or (b)
- d) (a) and (b)

Question No. 37

What is the time limit for issuing order under section 62?

- a) 9 months from the end of financial year.
- b) 3 years for cases covered U/s 73 or 5 years for cases covered under 74
- c) 5 years for cases covered U/s 73 or 3 years for cases covered under 74
- d) 5 years from the due date of filing annual return.

Question No. 38

If the registered person furnishes a valid return withinof the service of the assessment order u/s 62 (1), the said assessment order shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

- a) 30 days
- b) 60 days
- c) 1 month
- d) 2 months.

Question No. 39

Whether the registered person will get immunity from interest & late fee leviable if assessment order passed u/s 62(1) is withdrawn?

- a) Taxable person will get immunity only from late fee u/s 47.
- b) No, taxable person will still be liable for interest u/s Section 50 and late fee u/s Section 47. Therefore, no immunity has been provided for the same.
- c) Taxable person will get immunity from late fee u/s 47 as well as interest u/s 50.
- d) Taxable person will get immunity only from interest u/s 50.

Question No. 40

What is the consequence, where a taxable person fails to obtain registration even though liable to do so?

- a) Proper officer may assess the tax liability to the best of his judgement
- b) Issue a show cause notice and pass assessment order after providing opportunity of being heard.
- c) (a) or (b)
- d) (a) and (b)

Question No. 41

What are the pre requisites for proper officer to pass assessment order under Section 63?

- a) Period selected for assessment has to be within 5 years from the end of due date for filing annual return of relevant period.
- b) Show cause notice has to be issued before passing assessment order.
- c) Opportunity of being heard has to be given before passing assessment order.
- d) All of the above.

Question No. 42

Whether proper officer can proceed Suo-moto in assessing the tax liability of a taxable person on possession of relevant evidence?

- a) No, the proper officer has to obtain prior permission of [Additional/Joint Commissioner] to proceed to assess the tax liability.
- b) No, the proper officer has to obtain prior permission of Chief Commissioner to proceed to assess the tax liability.
- c) No, the proper officer has to obtain prior permission of Principle Chief Commissioner to proceed to assess the tax liability.
- d) Yes, the proper officer can proceed Suo-moto in assessing the tax liability of a taxable person on possession of relevant evidence.

Question No. 43

The order u/s 64 may be withdrawn

- a) On an application made by taxable person,
- b) If the Additional/Joint Commissioner considers that such order is erroneous.
- c) (a) or (b)
- d) The order passed u/s 64 cannot be withdrawn.

Question No. 44

Who is authorised to undertake the audit of a registered person?

- a) The Commissioner of CGST/Commissioner of SGST
- b) Any officer authorised by Commissioner of CGST/Commissioner of SGST by way of a general or a specific order.
- c) Only (a)
- d) (a) or (b)

Question No. 45

Whether any reason to believe or evidence is required for initiation of audit u/s 65?

- a) Reason to believe is a prerequisite for initiation of audit u/s 65.
- b) Proper evidence is a prerequisite for initiation of audit u/s 65.
- c) (a) & (b)
- d) No, Sec 65 does not specify any such requirements.

Question No. 46

The tax authorities may conduct audit u/s 65 at:

- a) The place of business of the registered person
- b) The place of residence of the registered person.
- c) The office of the tax authorities.
- d) (a) or (c)

Question No. 47

Prior to the conduct of audit u/s 65 the registered person shall be informed, by way of a notice, sufficiently in advance

- a) not less than fifteen working days
- b) not less than thirty working days
- c) not less than ten working days
- d) No prior intimation required

Question No. 48

The time limit for completion of the audit u/s 65(l) is

- a) six months from the date of commencement of audit
- b) three months from the date of commencement of audit
- c) One year from the date of commencement of audit
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 49

Where the Commissioner is satisfied that audit u/s 65 in respect of such registered person cannot be completed within three months from the date of commencement of audit the time limit can be extended

- a) by a further period not exceeding six months
- b) by a further period not exceeding three months
- c) by a further period not exceeding nine months
- d) no extension of time limit is permissible

Question No. 50

During the course of audit, the authorised officer may require the registered person

- a) to afford him the necessary facility to verify the books of account or other documents as he may require
- b) to furnish such information as he may require and render assistance for timely completion of the audit
- c) (a) and/or (b)
- d) Only a)

Question No. 51

Special audit u/s 66 can be directed at any stage of scrutiny, enquiry, investigation or any other proceedings having regarded to nature and complexity of the case if, any officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner:

- a) is of the opinion that the value has not been correctly declared
- b) the credit availed is not within the normal limits
- c) assessee does not co-operate
- d) (a) or (b)

Question No. 52

Who can direct the registered person to get its records specially audited u/s 66?

- a) An officer not below the rank of Assistant Commissioner, with the prior approval of the Commissioner
- b) An officer not below the rank of Joint/Additional, with the prior approval of the Chief Commissioner
- c) An officer not below the rank of Chief Commissioner, with the prior approval of the Principle Chief Commissioner
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 53

Who is authorised to conduct the special audit including books of account u/s 66?

- a) Chartered Accountant as may be nominated by the Commissioner.
- b) Cost and Works Accountant as may be nominated by the Commissioner.
- c) (a) or (b)
- d) Any officer as may be nominated by the Additional Director.

Question No. 54

The time limit to submit a report of the audit u/s 66 is:

- a) Within the period of ninety days without any extension of time
- b) Within the period of sixty days without any extension of time
- c) Within the period of ninety days. The Assistant Commissioner may, on an application made to him in this behalf or for any material and sufficient reason, extend the said period by another ninety days.
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 55

The expenses of audit u/s 66 is determined and paid by

- a) The Commissioner.
- b) The Deputy/ Assistant Commissioner with prior approval of the Commissioner.
- c) The registered person.
- d) Any of the above.

Question No. 56

Audit can be undertaken in case of

- a) Taxable Person
- b) Unregistered Person
- c) Registered Person
- d) All of above

Question No. 57

Special Audit can be directed by a proper officer if he is of the opinion that

- a) Value requires verification
- b) Value has been overstated
- c) Value has not been correctly stated
- d) All of above

Question No. 58

Initiation of action under this section is by a Proper Officer not below the rank of

- a) Superintendent
- b) Inspector
- c) Joint Commissioner
- d) Commissioner

Question No. 59

Which are the places of business / premises which can be inspected by the proper officer under this section?

- a) Any places of business of a taxable person
- b) Any places of business of a taxable person engaged in the business of transporting goods
- c) Any places of business of an owner or an operator of a warehouse or godown or any other place.
- d) All of the above

Question No. 60

Is it mandatory that 'reasons to believe' must exist before issuing authorization for Inspection or Search and Seizure by the proper officer?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) may be
- d) may not be

Question No. 61

Can the seized goods be released on provisional basis upon execution of a bond and furnishing of security or on payment of applicable tax, interest and penalty?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) At proper officer's discretion
- d) None of the above

Question No. 62

All arrests should be made as per the provisions of

- a) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- b) Civil Procedure Code
- c) Indian Penal Code
- d) Foreign Exchange Management Act

Question No. 63

When can the proper officer issue summons to call upon a person?

- a) To give evidence
- b) Produce a document
- c) Produce any other thing in an enquiry
- d) All of the above

Question No. 64

What can be the consequences of non-appearance to summons?

- a) Prosecution under section 172, 174, 175 and 193 of the Indian Penal Code as the case may be
- b) Arrest under Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- c) Arrest under Foreign Exchange Management Act
- d) None of the above

Question No. 65

The documents called for should be provided within.....

- a) 20 working days
- b) 15 working days
- c) 5 working days
- d) 45 working days

Question No. 66

The Officer is empowered to assist the proper officer.

- a) Police/Customs
- b) Health
- c) CBI
- d) State Excise

Question No. 67

What is the time limit for issue of order in case of fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- a) 30 months
- b) 18 months
- c) 5 years
- d) 3 years

Question No. 68

What is the time limit for issue of order in case of other than fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- a) 30 months
- b) 18 months
- c) 5 years
- d) 3 years

Question No. 69

Is it obligatory on the part of the Department to take on record the assessee's representation during adjudication and issue of order?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) At proper officer's discretion
- d) If requested by notice

Question No. 70

What is the maximum amount of demand for which the officer can issue an order under section 73 in case of other than fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- a) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 10% of tax
- b) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 10% of tax or Rs. 10,000/- whichever is higher
- c) Rs. 10,000/-
- d) Amount of tax + interest + 25% penalty

Question No. 71

What is the maximum amount of demand for which the officer can issue an order under section 74 in case of fraud, misstatement or suppression?

- a) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 15% of tax
- b) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 25% of tax
- c) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 50% of tax
- d) Amount of tax + interest + penalty of 100% of tax

Question No. 72

What is the prescribed monetary limit of Central Tax for Superintendent of Central Tax for issuance of show cause notices and orders under Section 73 and 74?

- a) Not exceeding Rupees 10 lakhs
- b) Above Rupees 10 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 1 crore
- c) Above Rupees 1 crore without any limit
- d) Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakhs

Question No. 73

What is the prescribed monetary limit of Integrated Tax for Superintendent of Central Tax for issuance of show cause notices and orders under Section 73 and 74 read with Section 20 of the IGST Act?

- a) Not exceeding Rupees 10 lakhs
- b) Above Rupees 10 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 1 crore
- c) Above Rupees 1 crore without any limit
- d) Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakhs

Question No. 74

What is the prescribed monetary limit of Central Tax for Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax for issuance of show cause notices and orders under Section 73 and 74?

- a) Not exceeding Rupees 10 lakhs
- b) Above Rupees 10 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 1 crore
- c) Above Rupees 1 crore without any limit
- d) Any amount without any limit

Question No. 75

What is the prescribed monetary limit of Integrated Tax for Deputy or Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax for issuance of show cause notices and orders under Section 73 and 74 read with Section 20 of the IGST Act?

- a) Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakhs
- b) Above Rupees 20 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 2 crore
- c) Above Rupees 2 crore without any limit
- d) Any amount without any limit

Question No. 76

What is the prescribed monetary limit of Central Tax for Additional or Joint Commissioner of Central Tax for issuance of show cause notices and orders under Section 73 and 74?

- a) Not exceeding Rupees 10 lakhs
- b) Above Rupees 10 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 1 crore
- c) Above Rupees 1 crore without any limit
- d) Any amount without any limit

Question No. 77

What is the prescribed monetary limit of Integrated Tax for Additional or Joint Commissioner of Central Tax for issuance of show cause notices and orders under Section 73 and 74 read with Section 20 of the IGST Act?

- a) Not exceeding Rupees 20 lakhs
- b) Above Rupees 20 lakhs and not exceeding Rupees 2 crore
- c) Above Rupees 2 crore without any limit
- d) Any amount without any limit

Question No. 78

Where the service of Notice or issuance of order is stayed by a Court order, can the period of such stay be excluded in computing the period specified in sub-sections (2) and (10) of section 73 or in sub-sections (2) and (10) of section 74?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) At proper officer's discretion
- d) None of the above

Question No. 79

What is the maximum number of times a hearing can be adjourned?

- a) 1
- b) 3
- c) 5
- d) None of the above

Question No. 80

Whether the amount of tax, interest and penalty demanded in the order can exceed the amount specified in the Notice?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) At proper officer's discretion
- d) None of the above

Question No. 81

Whether penalties under any other provisions of the Act be imposed in respect of adjudication proceedings under section 73 or 74?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) At proper officer's discretion
- d) None of the above

Question No. 82

What is the time limit for issue of order in pursuance of the direction of the Appellate Authority or Appellate Tribunal or a Court, from the date of communication of the said direction?

- a) 30 months
- b) 18 months
- c) 2 years
- d) 5 years

Question No. 83

Whether interest is payable on the tax short paid or not paid even if it is not specified in the order determining the tax liability?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Only if concluded by an order later

Question No. 84

Any amount of tax collected shall be deposited to the credit of the Central or State Government

- a) Only when the supplies are taxable
- b) Regardless of whether the supplies in respect of which such amount was collected are taxable or not
- c) Only when the supplies are not taxable
- d) None of the above

Question No. 85

Is there any time limit for issue of notice under section 76 in cases where tax collected but not paid?

- a) No time limit
- b) 1 year
- c) 3 years
- d) 5 years

Question No. 86

Within how many years should the proper officer issue an order from the date of issue of notice?

- a) 1 year
- b) 2 years
- c) 3 years
- d) 4 years

Question No. 87

Whether the person who has borne the incidence of amount apply for refund of surplus left after adjustment towards tax collected but not paid under section 76?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) At proper officer's discretion
- d) None of the above

Question No. 88

In case the person does not deposit tax collected in contravention of Section 76, is the same recoverable with interest?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) At proper officer's discretion
- d) None of the above

Question No. 89

What happens if a taxable person has paid CGST & SGST or, as the case may be, CGST & UTGST (in SGST / UTGST Act) on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-state supply but which is subsequently held to be an inter-state supply?

- a) Seek refund
- b) Adjust against future liability
- c) Take re-credit
- d) File a suit for recovery

Question No. 90

What happens if a taxable person has paid IGST (in IGST Act) on a transaction considered by him to be an inter-state supply but which is subsequently held to be an intra-state supply?

- a) Seek refund
- b) Adjust against future liability
- c) Take re-credit
- d) File a suit for recovery

Question No. 91

Whether a taxable person who has paid IGST on a transaction considered by him to be an inter-state supply, but which is subsequently held to be an intra-state supply is required to pay interest?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) At proper officer's discretion
- d) None of the above

Question No. 92

Whether a taxable person who has paid CGST & SGST or, as the case may be, CGST & UTGST on a transaction considered by him to be an intra-state supply, but which is subsequently held to be an inter-state supply is required to pay interest?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) At proper officer's discretion
- d) None of the above

Question No. 93

The time limit for payment of tax demand isfrom the date of service of the order,

- a) 3 months
- b) 90 days
- c) 6 months
- d) 1 year

Question No. 94

If it is expedient in the interest of the revenue, can the proper officer after recording reasons in writing, require a taxable person to make payment of tax demand within shorter period as may be specified by him?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) With prior permission of not below the rank of Joint Commissioner
- d) None of the above

Question No. 95

Recovery of amount payable by a defaulter can be made from

- a) Customer
- b) Bank
- c) Post Office
- d) All of the above

Question No. 96

After how many days, the proper officer may cause the sale of distressed property?

- a) 30 days
- b) 60 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 120 days

Question No. 97

The following amounts due cannot be paid through installments,

- a) Self-assessed tax shown in return
- b) Short paid tax for which notice has been issued
- c) Arrears of tax
- d) Concealed tax

Question No. 98

Maximum number of monthly installments permissible under section 80 is

- a) 36
- b) 12
- c) 48
- d) 24

Question No. 99

Which officer/s has the power to grant permission for payment of tax through installment?

- a) Commissioner
- b) Principal Commissioner
- c) Assistant Commissioner
- d) Both (a) and (b)

Question No. 100

Which of the following acts by a person are treated as void when it is done after any amount has become due from him?

- a) Creates charge on property
- b) Parts with the property belonging to him
- c) Parts with the property in his possession
- d) All of the above


CA VIJAY GAURAV
[Twitter.com/CA_Vijay_Gaurav](https://twitter.com/CA_Vijay_Gaurav)
[Insta.com/ca_vijay_gaurav](https://www.instagram.com/ca_vijay_gaurav)
www.cavijaygaurav.com
[CA Vijay Gaurav Fan Club](#)

SPECIAL FEATURES

- ✓ 100% COVERAGE
- ✓ HAND WRITTEN NOTES
- ✓ 500+ PRACTICAL QUESTION EACH SUBJECT
- ✓ 500+ EXEMPTIONS IN DT / IDT
- ✓ TEST EVERY SATURDAY

9873827301
9212130780

CA FINAL REGULAR

NOV 2019/MAY 2020 EXAM



Face To Face

DIRECT TAX

Time: 7:00 AM - 10:00 AM
Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-



Face To Face

INDIRECT TAX

Time: 10:30 AM - 01:30 PM
Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-

ANSWERS – TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 4

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	d	38	a	75	b
2	c	39	b	76	c
3	a	40	d	77	c
4	a	41	d	78	a
5	d	42	a	79	b
6	d	43	c	80	b
7	d	44	d	81	b
8	a	45	d	82	d
9	a	46	d	83	a
10	c	47	a	84	b
11	d	48	b	85	a
12	c	49	a	86	a
13	d	50	c	87	a
14	a	51	d	88	a
15	b	52	a	89	a
16	a	53	c	90	a
17	d	54	c	91	b
18	a	55	a	92	b
19	d	56	c	93	a
20	a	57	c	94	a
21	a	58	c	95	d
22	a	59	d	96	a
23	d	60	a	97	a
24	c	61	a	98	d
25	a	62	a	99	d
26	d	63	d	100	d
27	a	64	a	MY RESULT	
28	a	65	b		
29	a	66	a	_____/100	
30	c	67	c		
31	b	68	d	Time Taken	
32	c	69	a		
33	b	70	b		
34	d	71	d		
35	b	72	a		
36	d	73	d		
37	d	74	b		

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 5

Question No. 1

What all modes of transfers covered under section 81

- a) Sale
- b) Mortgage
- c) Any other mode of transfer
- d) All of the above

Question No. 2

When transfer of property would be considered void?

- a) Transaction is done to defraud the Government revenue
- b) Transaction is done without the intention to defraud the Government revenue
- c) Any of the above
- d) None of above

Question No. 3

When transfer of property would not be considered void?

- a) Transaction is done for adequate consideration and without the notice of the pendency of proceedings under the Act
- b) Transaction is done without the notice of such tax or other sum payable
- c) With previous permission of the proper officer
- d) All of the above

Question No. 4

Whether any amount payable under this Act by the taxable person is a first charge on his property?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) None of the above
- d) Partially Yes

Question No. 5

What liabilities can be recovered on account of first charge on the property of such taxable person or such person as per section 82 of the CGST Act, 2017?

- a) Tax
- b) Interest
- c) Penalty
- d) All of the above

Question No. 6

Whether property of a taxable person be provisionally attached to protect the revenue?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) None of the above
- d) Only upto the value of Rs. 20 Lac

Question No. 7

Who is competent authority for passing an order for provisional attachment?

- a) The Deputy Commissioner
- b) The Commissioner
- c) The GST Council
- d) The Assistant Commissioner

Question No. 8

Till what period does the order passed for provisional attachment is valid?

- a) Infinite period
- b) Ten years
- c) One year
- d) Till the end of such proceedings

Question No. 9

Provisional attachment can be done under section 83:

- a) Before completion of proceedings
- b) After completion of proceedings
- c) After 3 attempts to recover dues
- d) Only if there is risk of delinquency in payment of dues

Question No. 10

The Commissioner shall issue a fresh notice to recover the Government dues, if

- a) Demand amount is enhanced
- b) Demand amount is reduced
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Question No. 11

When Commissioner is not required to serve fresh notice to recover the Government dues?

- a) Demand amount is reduced
- b) Already proceedings of recovery of Government dues is served before disposal of appeal, revision of application or other proceedings
- c) Demand amount is enhanced
- d) Both (a) and (b)

Question No. 12

Who can issue fresh notice for enhanced demand by appeal, revision of application or other proceedings

- a) Commissioner
- b) Assistant Commissioner
- c) Joint Commissioner
- d) Any of above

Question No. 13

In terms of Rule 142 (7) of the CGST Rules, any rectification of order, in accordance with the provisions of section 161, shall be made by the proper officer in

- a) Form GST DRC -07
- b) Form GST DRC -08
- c) Form GST DRC -09
- d) Form GST DRC -10

Question No. 14

Who is liable to pay the tax in case of Principal and Agent?

- a) Principal
- b) Agent
- c) Both jointly and severally
- d) Jointly

Question No. 15

When two or more companies are amalgamated, the liability to pay tax on supplies between the effective date of amalgamation order and date of amalgamation order would be on

- a) Transferee;
- b) Respective companies;
- c) Any one of the companies;
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 16

In case of amalgamation between two companies, such companies shall be treated as two distinct companies till

- a) Till the date of the Court order
- b) Till the effective date of merger
- c) Till the date of cancellation of registration
- d) None of the above

Question No. 17

Intimation regarding appointment of liquidator should be given to the Commissioner within 30 days of

- a) Liquidation
- b) Cancellation of registration
- c) Appointment of Liquidator
- d) Order of Court

Question No. 18

Commissioner will notify the amount of liability within how many days of intimation

- a) 3 months
- b) 30 days
- c) 60 days
- d) 6 months

Question No. 19

When shall the Director be not liable to pay the tax dues if the company is not able to pay?

- a) Liquidator refuses to pay
- b) Auditor refuses to pay
- c) If the non-recovery is not due to gross neglect of the Director
- d) None of the above

Question No. 20

When shall the Director of a Private Limited Company be not liable to pay the tax, interest or penalty, if the company is not able to pay?

- a) In all cases
- b) Company refuses to pay
- c) If the non-recovery is not due to gross neglect misfeasance or breach of duty of the Director
- d) None of the above

Question No. 21

Retiring partner should intimate the retirement to

- a) Department
- b) Government
- c) Commissioner
- d) All of the above

Question No. 22

Intimation to the Commissioner has to be given within.....

- a) 1 month
- b) 60 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 45 days

Question No. 23

If the intimation is delayed to the Commissioner, then the retiring partner is liable to pay tax, interest or penalty till

- a) The intimation of the date of retirement of partner is received by the Commissioner
- b) Till the date of acceptance of intimation by the Department
- c) Till the date of retirement
- d) Till the date of show cause notice

Question No. 24

In case of business carried on by minor or other incapacitated person through Guardian/ Agent who is liable to pay tax?

- a) Guardian
- b) Friend
- c) Business Partner
- d) None

Question No. 25

The dues recoverable under this section includes

- a) Only Interest
- b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act
- c) Only tax
- d) Only Penalty

Question No. 26

If the estate or any portion of the estate of a taxable person is under the control of the Court of Wards, Administrative General etc., and the tax due from such taxable person is liable to be paid by

- a) Court of Wards.
- b) Taxable Person
- c) Legal representative of taxable person
- d) None of the above

Question No. 27

The Court of Wards, Administrative General, etc., must be appointed by

- a) Supreme Court
- b) High Court
- c) Any court
- d) None of the above

Question No. 28

The dues recoverable under this section includes

- a) Only Interest
- b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act
- c) Only tax
- d) Only Penalty

Question No. 29

Who is liable to pay tax if the business of an individual is discontinued before his death?

- a) Board of Directors or Manager
- b) Any member of his person who is willing to pay
- c) Legal representative of taxable person
- d) Employee

Question No. 30

The legal representative or any other person of an individual who is dead is liable to pay tax, only if

- a) The business has been carried on by the legal representative
- b) The business has been carried by the legal representative or any other person
- c) The business has been carried by any other person
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 31

The dues recoverable under this section includes

- a) Only Interest
- b) Any dues which are recoverable under this Act
- c) Only tax
- d) Only Penalty

Question No. 32

As per this section, the member or group of members of HUF or AOP is/are liable to pay tax on taxable supplies

- a) Even after its partition
- b) Upto the time of partition
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 33

In case of discontinuance of HUF business, the liability would arise till the date of

- a) Discontinuance
- b) Court verdict
- c) As mutually agreed upon by the HUF members
- d) Determination of liability by the Department.

Question No. 34

The expression 'firm' would include a _____

- a) Company
- b) LLP
- c) HUF
- d) AOP

Question No. 35

In case of discontinuance of the AOP, the liability of the member exists in respect of the tax dues imposed

- a) Prior to the date of discontinuance
- b) After the date of discontinuance
- c) Both prior and after the date of discontinuance
- d) None of the above

Question No. 36

What is the meaning of applicant?

- a) Person registered under the Act.
- b) Person desirous of obtaining registration under the Act.
- c) Tourist as defined under section 15 of IGST Act, 2017.
- d) (a) or (b).

Question No. 37

Where shall the Advance Ruling Authority be located?

- a) The Authority shall be located in each State / Union Territory.
- b) The Authority shall be located in Centre.
- c) The Authority shall be located in both Centre & State.
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 38

The AAR shall comprise of:

- a) One member from amongst the officers of Central tax and one member from amongst the officers of State tax/Union Territory tax.
- b) One sitting High Court Judge.
- c) (a) & (b)
- d) (a) and (b)

Question No. 39

The Appellant Authority for Advance Ruling shall comprise of:

- a) Chief Commissioner of Central tax as designated by the Board and Commissioner of State tax/ Union Territory tax, having jurisdiction over the applicant.
- b) Principal Chief Commissioner of Central tax and Commissioner of State tax/ union Territory tax, having jurisdiction over the applicant.
- c) Two sitting High Court Judges.
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 40

Who may make an application for Advance Ruling?

- a) Applicant
- b) Jurisdictional officer
- c) Both Applicant and Jurisdictional officer
- d) Concerned Officer

Question No. 41

What procedure should be followed if, the members of the Authority differ on any question on which the Advance Ruling is sought?

- a) The members of the authority shall state the point or points on which they differ and make a reference to the Appellate Authority for hearing and decision on such question
- b) The Authority will not take any decision and reject the application
- c) The Authority will remand the case to jurisdictional officer
- d) None of the above

Question No. 42

Within how many days the Authority shall pronounce its decision on Advance Ruling from the date of receipt of application?

- a) 30 days
- b) 60 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 120 days

Question No. 43

Who can appeal to the AAAR?

- a) Jurisdictional CGST/SGST officer or the applicant
- b) Any Taxable Person
- c) Any citizen concerned about the ruling passed
- d) All of the above

Question No. 44

Appeal before AAAR can be filed within how many days?

- a) 30 days
- b) 60 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 120 days

Question No. 45

Under what circumstances, the members of the Appellate Authority deem that no advance ruling can be issued in respect of the questions covered under the appeal

- a) If the members of the AAAR differ on any point or points referred to in appeal
- b) If the members of the AAR differ on any point or points referred to in appeal
- c) Applicant wants to withdraw the application
- d) Both (a) and (c)

Question No. 46

Who has the power to amend the order issued under section 98 or 101, to rectify any error apparent from record?

- a) Advance Ruling Authority
- b) Appellate Authority for the Advance Ruling
- c) Authority or, as the case may be, the Appellate Authority.
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 47

Who can apply for rectification of error on record?

- a) Applicant
- b) Concerned officer or Jurisdictional Officer
- c) Advance Ruling Authority or the Appellate Authority on its own accord can rectify the error
- d) All of the above

Question No. 48

When should the opportunity of hearing be given to applicant or the appellant for rectification of advance ruling?

- a) If the rectification has the effect of enhancing the tax liability.
- b) If the rectification has the effect of reducing the amount of admissible input tax credit.
- c) (a) or (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 49

The Advance Ruling pronounced by the AAAR shall be binding on:

- a) The applicant who sought the advance ruling.
- b) The jurisdictional officer in respect of the applicant.
- c) (a) and (b).
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 50

When can the Authority declare the advance ruling pronounced as void?

- a) If ruling is obtained by suppression of material facts
- b) If the applicant is in the business of supplies on which clarification has been sought
- c) If the applicant does not engage in the business of supplies after 6 months of obtaining the ruling
- d) If a Supreme Court judgment is pronounced on the same issue and the judgment is exactly the opposite of the clarification issued under the ruling

Question No. 51

Who will get the copy of order of Advance Ruling pronounced by the AAAR?

- a) Applicant Taxpayer.
- b) Concerned Central / State Officer and Other Jurisdictional State / Central Officer.
- c) Authority for Advance Ruling.
- d) All of the above.

Question No. 52

Advance Ruling cannot be sought in respect of:

- a) admissibility of input tax credit
- b) classification of goods and/or services
- c) whether applicant is required to be registered
- d) whether applicant is entitled to refund

Question No. 53

Authority for Advance Ruling shall not admit an application if

- a) show cause notice has been issued
- b) appeal has been filed to Appellate Tribunal against the adjudication order
- c) appeal has been filed before the Hon'ble high Court
- d) None of the above

Question No. 54

An applicant may seek Advance Ruling in relation to supply of goods and/or services-

- a) being undertaken by him
- b) proposed to be undertaken by him
- c) already undertaken by him
- d) all of the above

Question No. 55

AAR or AAAR shall be constituted

- a) Under respective State GST Act
- b) Under Central GST Act
- c) Both under Central GST and State GST Act

Question No. 56

An Advance Ruling can be sought by:

- a) Only by a registered person
- b) By a person desirous of obtaining registration
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 57

A member of AAR shall not be below the rank of

- a) Deputy Commissioner
- b) Assistant Commissioner
- c) Joint Commissioner
- d) Commissioner

Question No. 58

The fee for filing an application for Advance Ruling is

- a) Rs. 5000/- under CGST Act
- b) Rs. 5000/- under SGST Act
- c) Rs. 5000/- each under CGST and SGST Act
- d) Rs. 10000/- under any of the above Act

Question No. 59

The fee for filing an appeal before AAAR by the applicant is

- a) Rs. 25000/- under CGST Act
- b) Rs. 25000/- under SGST Act
- c) Rs. 10000/- each under CGST and SGST Act
- d) Rs. 25000/- under any of the above Act

Question No. 60

The fee for filing an appeal before AAAR by the Department is

- a) Rs. 5000/- under CGST Act
- b) Rs. 5000/- under SGST Act
- c) Rs. 10000/- each under CGST and SGST Act
- d) None of the above

Question No. 61

The AAR after examining the application and relevant records shall

- a) pass an order admitting the application
- b) pass an order rejecting the application
- c) pass an order admitting or rejecting the application
- d) allow the applicant to amend the application

Question No. 62

A copy of Advance Ruling has to be certified to be a true copy of its original

- a) by all members of the AAR
- b) by any member of the AAR
- c) certification is not required
- d) certification is optional

Question No. 63

Within how many days of filing of appeal or reference, the Appellate order shall be pronounced

- a) 30 days
- b) 60 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 120 days

Question No. 64

An appeal against the ruling of AAR shall be filed?

- a) before the Appellate Tribunal
- b) before the Commissioner (Appeal)
- c) in the jurisdictional office of the respective State AAAR
- d) in the jurisdictional office of the Central AAAR

Question No. 65

The persons making inter-State supplies from Madhya Pradesh is compulsorily required to get registered under GST, _____

- a) if his all India based aggregate turnover exceeds ` 20 lakh in a financial year
- b) if his all India based aggregate turnover exceeds ` 10 lakh in a financial year
- c) irrespective of the amount of aggregate turnover in a financial year
- d) in case of making inter-State supply of taxable goods, irrespective of the amount of aggregate turnover in a financial year

Question No. 66

Who is a principal as per Section 143?

- a) A person who sends inputs and/or capital goods for job-work
- b) A registered taxable person who sends inputs and/or capital goods for job-work
- c) A registered taxable person who supplies inputs and/or capital goods for job-work
- d) A registered person

Question No. 67

When will the inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-work become a supply?

- a) When the inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker are not received within 1 year or 3 years respectively
- b) When the inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker are not supplied, with or without payment of tax, from the job-workers place within 1 year or 3 years respectively
- c) Both under (a) or (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 68

From when will the period of one or three years be calculated under Section 143?

- a) The day when such inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker
- b) The day when the job-worker receives the said goods, in case the job-worker receives the goods directly
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 69

Will a principal who sends moulds, dies, jigs, tools and fixtures to job worker's place liable to pay GST on such removal?

- a) No, it is not a supply
- b) Yes, if not received within time limit
- c) No, as capital goods as referred in section 143 excludes moulds, dies, jigs, tools and fixtures.
- d) None of the above

Question No. 70

GST is applicable on

- a) Inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker (Satisfying conditions u/s 143)
- b) The job-worker charges and additional material added by the job-worker on the inputs sent by the principal
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

Question No. 71

When should a job-worker take registration?

- a) Always
- b) Only if his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limits specified under Section 22 of the Act.
- c) Never
- d) None of the above

Question No. 72

Can a principal supply inputs and/or capital goods from the job-worker's premises?

- a) Yes, only when the job-worker is registered
- b) Yes, even if the job-worker is unregistered by declaring the job-worker's premises as his additional place of business
- c) Yes, irrespective of whether the job-worker is registered or not, principal is engaged in the supply of goods which are notified by the Commissioner on this behalf
- d) All of the above

Question No. 73

Mr. X has sent his goods to Mr. Y on job-work on 07-05-2017. From when it will be considered as deemed supply if not received back within one year (further extended by one year)?

- a) 06-05-2018
- b) 07-05-2017
- c) 03-11-2018
- d) Not Taxable

Question No. 74

If the inputs are not received back within the prescribed limit by the principal then, who is responsible to pay the GST?

- a) Job worker
- b) Principal
- c) Job worker is responsible when sending such inputs and Principal needs to reverse the ITC taken earlier.
- d) None of the above

Question No. 75

Mr. X, a registered supplier of Meghalaya wants to opt for composition levy. The turnover limit for composition levy is-

- a) Rs. 50 lakh
- b) Rs. 75 lakh
- c) Rs. 1 crore
- d) none of the above

Question No. 76

What is the time limit to receive back the tools and dies or jigs and fixtures sent to job-worker's place?

- a) 1 year
- b) 3 years
- c) 5 years
- d) No time limit specified under GST

Question No. 77

Mr. X becomes liable to pay tax on 1st August, 2018 and has obtained registration on 15th August, 2018. Such person is eligible for input tax credit on inputs held in stock as on:

- a) 1st August, 2018
- b) 31st July, 2018
- c) 15th August, 2018
- d) He cannot take credit for the past period

Question No. 78

Which section specifies the conditions to be fulfilled for claiming ITC on inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker?

- a) 19
- b) 55
- c) 143
- d) 177

Question No. 79

Can principal take input tax credit on the inputs and/or capital goods sent directly to job-worker?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Yes subject to section 143
- d) ITC on capital goods sent directly to job-worker's premise is not eligible unless the same is received in the premises of the principal

Question No. 80

If the job-worker is eligible to claim ITC on the goods received from the principal, is there a time limit within which such ITC shall be availed/claimed by the job-worker?

- a) Within September 30 of following year
- b) Filing the annual return for the period
- c) Option (a) or (b), whichever is earlier
- d) No time limit prescribed to claim such ITC

Question No. 81

How can the principal move goods to the job-worker?

- a) Job-work challan
- b) Tax invoice
- c) Delivery challan containing the details as specified in the Tax invoice, credit and debit note rules.
- d) Option (a) or (b)

Question No. 82

If the inputs and/or capital goods are not received or returned within the prescribed time limit

- a) It shall be deemed to be a supply on the day such inputs and/or capital goods are sent to job-worker and the principal to discharge the GST along with interest.
- b) No consequences
- c) The job-worker to discharge GST on expiry of the prescribed time limit.
- d) Principal to reverse the input tax credit taken on such inputs and or capital goods.

Question No. 83

Who is responsible for accountability for any contravention under this Act?

- a) Principal
- b) Job-worker
- c) Manufacturer
- d) No-body

Question No. 84

Who should discharge the liability of GST on the scrap generated during job-work?

- a) Job-worker, if registered
- b) Principal, if job-worker is not registered
- c) Always principal
- d) Option (a) or (b)

Question No. 85

What is the periodicity of Form GST ITC-04?

- a) Daily
- b) Monthly
- c) Quarterly
- d) Yearly

Question No. 86

Whether the details of goods supplied from job worker's premises need to be included in Form GST ITC-04?

- a) Required for unregistered job worker
- b) Required for registered job worker
- c) Not required
- d) Both (a) & (b)

Question No. 87

Document includes

- a) Written record
- b) Printed Record
- c) Electronic
- d) All of the above

Question No. 88

Transfer of business includes

- a) Sale
- b) Lease
- c) License
- d) All the above

Question No. 89

Who is liable to pay the tax in case of transfer of business?

- a) Transferor
- b) Transferee
- c) Both jointly and severally
- d) Jointly

Question No. 90

Deemed Export provisions is applicable to-

- a) Deemed export provision is applicable only to goods
- b) Deemed export provision is applicable only to services
- c) Deemed export provision is applicable both to goods and services
- d) Deemed export provision is applicable when goods and services are supplied to SEZ units/ developers

Question No. 91

What are the conditions applicable before claiming deemed exports?

- a) Goods must be manufactured in India
- b) Goods must not leave India
- c) Goods must be notified by Central Government
- d) All the above

Question No. 92

What special procedures can be notified for certain class of person u/s 148?

- a) Registration
- b) Furnishing of Return
- c) Payment of Tax
- d) All of the above

Question No. 93

GST compliance rating would be given to whom

- a) Input Service Distributor
- b) Supplier of Goods and/ or Services whose value of taxable turnover is greater than 20 lakhs
- c) Composition Dealer
- d) All of the above

Question No. 94

Whether GST compliance rating would be placed in public domain?

- a) Yes – rating would be available to general public
- b) No – rating would not be available to general public
- c) Rating disclosed only at the time of entering into transaction
- d) Rating disclosed only to person to whom the compliance rating belongs

Question No. 95

Who are the persons liable to furnish information return?

- a) Taxable person, Income Tax Officer
- b) Sub Registrar, Banking Company
- c) GST Network
- d) All the above

Question No. 96

What is the consequence if information is not filed in the form and manner as required by the Central Government?

- a) Return will be treated as defective
- b) Defect has to be rectified within 30 days
- c) (a) and (b) above
- d) None of above

Question No. 97

Mr. R, a resident of Delhi, holds an account in ICICI Bank in Delhi. Mr. R goes to Jaipur for work. During his visit to Jaipur he takes certain services relating to his account from ICICI bank in Jaipur in relation to some transaction to be carried out at Mumbai. What will be place of supply in this case?

- a) The place of supply shall be Delhi
- b) The place of supply shall be Jaipur
- c) The place of supply shall be Mumbai
- d) None of the above

Question No. 98

There is a difference in taxability of goods forming part of composite supply and mixed supply. Here are few examples from which you need to identify which is correct example of composite supply and mixed supply.

- (i) Mr. A buys a car and purchases warranty and maintenance of the car by paying nominal amount. Car, warranty and maintenance here are a mixed supply.
- (ii) Mr. A buys a car and purchases warranty and maintenance of the car by paying nominal amount. Car, warranty and maintenance here are a composite supply.
- (iii) Mrs. A buys a microwave oven and some utensils for use in microwave oven. Both microwave oven and utensils are sold at a single price. Microwave oven and its utensils here are a mixed supply.
- (iv) Mrs. A buys chocolates, juices and biscuits from a shop. All items have different prices. Chocolates, juices and biscuits are a mixed supply.

The correct examples of composite and mixed supply are: -

- a) (i),(iv)
- b) (ii),(iii)
- c) (ii),(iii),(iv)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 99

When can assistance of expert be taken?

- a) Scrutiny
- b) Inquiry
- c) Before passing Order
- d) All the above

Question No. 100

Mr. A purchases redeemable vouchers worth INR 8000/- on 1st January. The vouchers are redeemable against purchase of any goods. The vouchers are valid till 30th June. What will be the time of supply in case of such vouchers?

- a) 1st January
- b) 30th June
- c) The date of redemption of vouchers
- d) None of the above



CA VIJAY GAURAV

Twitter.com/Ca Vijay Gaurav
Insta.com/Ca Vijay Gaurav
www.cavijaygaurav.com
Ca Vijay Gaurav Fan Club

Combo 27000/-

STOP
TAKING
START
DOING

SPECIAL FEATURES

- ✓ 100% COVERAGE
- ✓ HAND WRITTEN NOTES
- ✓ 500+ PRACTICAL QUESTION EACH SUBJECT
- ✓ 500+ EXEMPTIONS IN DT / IDT
- ✓ TEST EVERY SATURDAY

9873827301
9212130780

CA FINAL REGULAR
NOV 2019/MAY 2020 EXAM

Face To Face
DIRECT TAX
Time: 7:00 AM - 10:00 AM
Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-

2019
START
17 June

Face To Face
INDIRECT TAX
Time: 10:30 AM - 01:30 PM
Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-

ANSWERS – TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 5

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	d	38	a	75	b
2	a	39	a	76	d
3	d	40	a	77	b
4	a	41	a	78	b
5	d	42	c	79	c
6	a	43	a	80	c
7	b	44	a	81	c
8	c	45	a	82	a
9	a	46	c	83	a
10	a	47	d	84	d
11	d	48	c	85	c
12	a	49	c	86	d
13	b	50	a	87	d
14	c	51	d	88	d
15	d	52	d	89	c
16	a	53	d	90	a
17	c	54	d	91	d
18	a	55	c	92	d
19	c	56	c	93	d
20	c	57	c	94	a
21	c	58	c	95	d
22	a	59	c	96	c
23	a	60	d	97	a
24	a	61	c	98	b
25	b	62	b	99	d
26	a	63	c	100	c
27	c	64	c		
28	b	65	d		
29	c	66	d		
30	b	67	c		
31	b	68	c		
32	b	69	c		
33	a	70	b		
34	b	71	b		
35	c	72	d		
36	d	73	b		
37	a	74	b		

MY RESULT

_____/100

Time Taken

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 6

Question No. 1

Whether prosecution can be initiated against the following persons?

- a) Members of Appellate Tribunal, since they did not follow the case law, which was decided by the President, leading to incorrect decision by such members of Appellate Tribunal
- b) Adjudicating Authority for not following the orders of the Commissioner, when such work was delegated to such Adjudicating Authority
- c) Vindictive action taken by a departmental officer, while discharging his function. The action was however in the favour of the revenue

Question No. 2

What are the circumstances when information collected by GST officer can be disclosed by such GST officer?

- a) When serving show cause notice to an assessee
- b) To the authority empowered to take disciplinary action, when inquiry is being conducted by such disciplinary committee
- c) To an officer appointed for the purpose of conducting audit
- d) (a), (b) and (c)

Question No. 3

Whether validity of service of notice can be called into question when assessee has submitted himself to adjudication proceedings pursuant to such notice?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Depends of the facts of the case
- d) None of above

Question No. 4

When can mistake apparent on record be corrected?

- a) When mistake noticed by authority passing the order
- b) When mistake pointed out by corresponding officer of SGST
- c) When mistake pointed by person affected by the order
- d) All of the above

Question No. 5

Within what period should the mistake apparent on record be brought to the notice of the authority?

- a) Three Months
- b) Six Months
- c) Depends – Three months in case of clerical error or arithmetical error and six months in other case
- d) None of above

Question No. 6

Can government make retrospective rules?

- a) Yes. But cannot impose penalty for contravention of rules for retrospective period
- b) Yes and also can impose penalty for contravention of rules for retrospective period
- c) No
- d) Partially No

Question No. 7

What is the effect if the parliament annuls the rules/ notifications issued by government?

- a) The rules/ notifications issued by the government would be effective for the period from the date of issue till the date they were annulled by the parliament
- b) There would be no sanctity for the action taken by the department/ assessee on the basis of rules/ notification for the period from the date of issue till the date of annulment.
- c) The action taken by the department/ assessee on the basis of such rules would be void from the date of annulling the rules/ notification.
- d) (b) and (c)

Question No. 8

What are the methods to serve notice/ order/ documents under GST Act?

- a) Only by registered post acknowledgement due
- b) By speed post (acknowledgement due not necessary)
- c) By courier with acknowledgement due
- d) All of the above except (c)

Question No. 9

Would notice/ order/ documents be 'deemed as served', though registered post/ speed post is not received by intended person?

- a) No. Actual service is necessary. There is no concept of deemed service.
- b) Yes it is deemed to have been received by the addressee at the expiry of the period normally taken by such post, unless the contrary is proved.
- c) No. Actual service is necessary. There is concept of deemed service.
- d) None of above

Question No. 10

If the Show Cause Notice mentions the tax as Rs. 1,11,156.30 and penalty as Rs. 572.6, then what is the amount payable as per section 170 of the CGST Act

- a) 11800
- b) Rs. 1,11,156.30 + 572.6=111728.9
- c) Rs. 1,1700
- d) Rs. 1,11,729

Question No. 11

What action should be taken by an assessee to satisfy with anti-profiteering provision?

- a) Reduce rate of tax on any supply of goods or service, if such assessee has got the benefit of such reduced rate
- b) Pass on the benefit of input tax credit, if such assessee has got such input tax credit
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of above

Question No. 12

In case of inter-State movement of goods, every registered person who causes movement of goods of consignment value exceedingin relation to a supply or for reasons other than supply or due to inward supply from an unregistered person shall, before commencement of such movement, file FORM GST EWB-01.

- a) Rs. 50,000/-
- b) Rs. 1,00,000/-
- c) Rs. 70,000/-
- d) None of the above

Question No. 13

When the movement of goods is caused by an unregistered person the e-way bill shall be generated by

- a) Unregistered person himself
- b) The Transporter
- c) Either of them
- d) Neither of them

Question No. 14

When an e-way bill is not required to be generated?

- a) Where the goods being transported are specified in Annexure to Rule 138 of the CGST Rules
- b) Where the goods are being transported by a non-motorized conveyance
- c) Where the goods are being transported from the customs port, airport, air cargo complex and land customs station to an inland container depot or a container freight station for clearance by Customs
- d) All of the above

Question No. 15

What is a valid tenure for an e-way bill for a distance upto 20 KMS?

- a) One day in case of Over Dimensional Cargo
- b) One day in cases other than Over Dimensional Cargo
- c) One additional day in case of Over Dimensional Cargo
- d) One additional day in cases other than Over Dimensional Cargo

Question No. 16

Who can extend the validity of an e-way bill?

- a) Commissioner
- b) Joint Commissioner
- c) Additional Commissioner
- d) Any one of the above

Question No. 17

How should e-way bill be generated for multiple consignments intended to be transported in one conveyance?

- a) The transporter shall generate separate e-way bills for each consignment
- b) A consolidated e-way bill in FORM GST EWB-02 may be generated
- c) No e-way bill shall be required
- d) None of the above

Question No. 18

What is a valid tenure for an e-way bill for a distance up to 100 km?

- a) One day in cases other than Over Dimensional Cargo
- b) One additional day in case of Over Dimensional Cargo
- c) One additional day in cases other than Over Dimensional Cargo
- d) One day in case of Over Dimensional Cargo

Question No. 19

_____ Supply shall attract IGST?

- a) Intra-State
- b) Inter-State
- c) Both
- d) Export only

Question No. 20

Is there any ceiling limit prescribed on the rate under IGST?

- a) 14%
- b) 40%
- c) 26%
- d) 30%

Question No. 21

What if an e-commerce operator having no physical presence in the taxable territory, does not have a representative in the taxable territory?

- a) His will have to discharge his tax liability in foreign currency
- b) He will not be liable to tax
- c) He has to appoint a person in the taxable territory for the purpose of paying tax on his behalf
- d) None of the above

Question No. 22

Unless and until notified, IGST shall not be levied on the inter-State supply of which of the following

- a) Industrial alcohol
- b) Works contract
- c) Petroleum
- d) None of the above

Question No. 23

Indigo Airlines sells various products like watches, artificial jewellery, packaged foods etc. to its passengers on board during the flight. The flight originates from Jaipur, halts at Mumbai and finally lands in Chennai. What would be the place of supply of such products?

- a) Jaipur
- b) Chennai
- c) Location where goods were taken on board
- d) Location where passengers buying goods disembark
- e)

Question No. 24

Which of the following is an inter-State supply?

- a) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods is to an SEZ located in Delhi
- b) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods in Jaipur
- c) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods is to an SEZ located in Chandigarh
- d) All the above

Question No. 25

Which of the following is an intrastate supply?

- a) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods SEZ located in Delhi
- b) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods in Jaipur
- c) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place of supply of goods in Delhi
- d) All the above

Question No. 26

Which of the following transaction is inter-state supply of goods involving movement of goods?

- a) Location of supplier is in Bangalore and location of recipient is in Mumbai and goods are shipped to Kolkata
- b) Location of supplier is in Bangalore and place of supply is Mumbai
- c) Location of supplier and place of supply is Bangalore
- d) None of the above

Question No. 27

Supply of goods in the course of import into the territory of India is

- a) Intrastate supply
- b) Inter-State supply
- c) Export
- d) Neither Export nor Import

Question No. 28

Which of the following statements are true w.r.t. accounts and records?

- 1) All accounts and records are to be retained for 6 years.
- 2) Stock record is to be maintained by all registered dealers except the dealers registered under composition scheme.
- 3) Stock record is to be maintained by all registered dealers including composition dealers.
- 4) Monthly production records are to be maintained by all dealers except the dealers who have taken option for composition.
- 5) Monthly production records are to be maintained by all dealers including composition dealers
- 6) Records are to be maintained at principal place of business.

Which of the above are correct?

- a) 1,2,5,6
- b) 1,3,5
- c) 1,3,4
- d) 1,2,4,6

Question No. 29

A special Audit under GST is conducted by :

- a) The CGST Officials
- b) The SGST Officials
- c) Chartered Accountant or Cost Accountant
- d) Any of the above

Question No. 30

Which of the following supply involving movement of goods is an intra-State supply?

- a) Location of supplier in Kerala and place of supply in Tamil Nadu
- b) Location of supplier in Karnataka and place of supply in Karnataka
- c) Location of supplier in Kerala and place of supply on Andhra Pradesh
- d) None of the above

Question No. 31

Place of supply in case of installation of elevator is

- a) Where the movement of elevator commences from the supplier's place
- b) Where the delivery of elevator is taken
- c) Where the installation of elevator is made
- d) Where address of the recipient is mentioned in the invoice

Question No. 32

Place of supply of food taken on board at Delhi for an aircraft departing from Delhi to Bangalore via Hyderabad is

- a) Address of the aircraft carrier mentioned on the invoice of the supplier
- b) Delhi
- c) Jaipur
- d) Hyderabad

Question No. 33

What is location of supply in case of importation of goods?

- a) Customs port where the goods are cleared
- b) Location of the importer
- c) Place where the goods are delivered after clearance from customs port
- d) Owner of the goods

Question No. 34

Real estate agent in Delhi charges brokerage fee to Company A located in Chandigarh for assistance in getting a commercial property in Kolkata. Which is the place of supply in this case?

- a) Delhi
- b) Chandigarh
- c) Kolkata
- d) None of the above

Question No. 35

Input tax Credit is available on all supplies which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business. Input tax credit will be available under which of the following situations?

- a) GST paid on motor vehicle used in the course and furtherance of business.
- b) GST paid on club membership fees.
- c) GST paid on goods or services or both used for personnel consumption.
- d) IGST @18% paid on inputs purchased from a vendor in Bangalore where the supplier is registered in Rajasthan.

Question No. 36

Mr. X a resident from Pune conducts training for employees of P Ltd. being a registered person under GST based out in Chennai at a resort in Darjeeling. The place of supply in this case is

- a) Chennai
- b) Pune
- c) Darjeeling
- d) None of above

Question No. 37

Place of supply of service for DTH by ABC Pvt. Ltd. located in Mumbai to customer in Patna is

- a) Mumbai
- b) Patna
- c) Maharashtra
- d) None of above

Question No. 38

Mr. X of Hyderabad not having bank account takes a demand draft in Kolkata from ABC Bank for his visa purpose. The place of supply is

- a) Hyderabad
- b) Kolkata
- c) Telangana
- d) None of above

Question No. 39

Which of the following transactions does not qualify as supply under GST law?

- (i) When the Head Office makes a supply of services to its own branch outside the State.
 - (ii) When a person import services without consideration for the purposes of his business from his elder brother living outside India.
 - (iii) Disposal of car without consideration and where the supplier has not claimed input tax credit on such car.
 - (iv) When a principal makes supplies to his agent who is also registered and is situated within the same State.
- a) (i) & (iii)
 - b) (i), (ii) & (iii)
 - c) (iii)
 - d) (iii) & (ii)

Question No. 40

If XYZ Ltd a company based out of Bangalore, awards online maintenance contract of its servers located in Mumbai office to Y INC, a company based out of USA, and as per the terms of the online maintenance Y INC shall be required to perform regular maintenance from USA using Internet, then the place of supply is

- a) Bangalore
- b) Mumbai
- c) USA
- d) None of above

Question No. 41

Mr. Y residing in Ahmedabad appoints an architect in Delhi to provide Indian traditional home design for his proposed construction at Los Angeles, the place of supply of service is

- a) Los Angeles
- b) Ahmedabad
- c) Delhi
- d) None of above

Question No. 42

If NM shipping Co. located in Chennai charges ocean freight charges for transport of goods to California for a customer located in Bangalore, the place of supply of service will be

- a) Chennai
- b) California
- c) Bangalore
- d) None of above

Question No. 43

The Tourist can claim refund of:

- a) CGST and SGST/UTGST on supply of Goods and services
- b) IGST on supply of goods
- c) Tax paid on the supply of scotch to be taken out of India
- d) None of the above

Question No. 44

Tourist means a person:

- a) Not normally resident in India
- b) Stays for not more than 6 months in India
- c) Stays for legitimate and Non-Immigrant purpose
- d) All the above

Question No. 45

Zero rated supply includes

- a) Export of goods and services.
- b) Supply of goods and services to a SEZ developer or SEZ Unit
- c) Supply of goods and services by a SEZ developer or SEZ Unit
- d) Both (a) and (b)

Question No. 46

Which of the following is a correct method of serving notice? **(Answer d)**

- (i) By giving it to any adult member of the family residing with the taxable person
 - (ii) By making it available on the common portal
 - (iii) By sending a courier to a person regularly employed by him in connection with the business
 - (iv) By registered post with acknowledgement due to his authorised representative
 - (v) Affixing a copy on the notice board of the office of the concerned officer who issued such notice
- a) (ii), (iv)
 - b) (i), (iii), (v)
 - c) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)

Question No. 47

A registered taxable person is eligible to claim refund in respect of export of goods and services in the following cases:

- a) Under bond, without payment of IGST and claim refund of unutilized input tax credit.
- b) On payment of IGST and claim refund of IGST paid on such goods and services.
- c) None of the above
- d) Both (a) and (b)

Question No. 48

The supply of goods to SEZ unit is treated as _____ in the hands of the supplier:

- 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

Question No. 49

Government has notified, Supplies of goods in respect of which no refund of unutilized input tax credit shall be allowed vide

- a) Notification No. 05/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate),dt. 28-06-2017
- b) Notification No. 06/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate),dt. 28-06-2017
- c) Notification No. 09/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate),dt. 28-06-2017
- d) Notification No. 11/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate),dt. 28-06-2017

Question No. 50

Out of IGST paid to the Central Government, which of the following must be apportioned based on tax rate equivalent to the CGST on similar intra-state supply?

- a) Interstate supply of goods and services to an unregistered person.
- b) Interstate supply of goods and services to a taxable person paying tax under sec.10 of the CGST Act, 2017.
- c) Interstate supply of good and services to taxable person not eligible for input tax credit.
- d) All of the above.

Question No. 51

Can IGST amount apportioned to a State, if subsequently found refundable to any person and refunded to such person, be reduced from the amount apportioned to such State?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Partially
- d) None of the above

Question No. 52

Out of the IGST paid to the Central Government in respect of import of goods or services, if the registered taxable person does not avail the said credit within the specified period and so remains in the IGST account, what is the treatment?

- a) Refund it back to the taxable person.
- b) Can be claimed after the expiry of the specified period.
- c) Apportion to the Central Government based on rate equivalent to CGST on similar intra-State supply and Apportion to the state where such supply takes place.
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 53

The provisions of apportionment of tax also apply to

- a) Apportionment of interest
- b) Apportionment of penalty
- c) Compounding amount realized in connection with tax so apportioned.
- d) All of the above

Question No. 54

The registered person has paid IGST by treating an intra-State supply as inter-State supply. The officer has levied CGST and SGST as the same is intra-State supply. What is the remedy?

- a) Pay CGST and SGST along with applicable interest
- b) Pay CGST and SGST and Claim refund of IGST
- c) Forgo IGST paid
- d) None of the above

Question No. 55

What provisions of CGST have been made applicable to IGST?

- a) All the provisions
- b) Only a few provisions
- c) The provisions of CGST Act as would be applicable to IGST has not been mentioned
- d) The exact provisions of CGST Act as would be applicable to IGST have not been enumerated. However, lists of items have been mentioned, whose corresponding provisions under CGST would apply to IGST Act.

Question No. 56

What would the TDS and TCS rates be under IGST?

- a) TDS and TCS provisions not applicable to IGST since no such provisions have been incorporated under IGST Act
- b) TDS and TCS @ 1% each
- c) TDS @2% and TCS @ not exceeding 2%
- d) TDS @1% and TCS not exceeding 2%

Question No. 57

When is import of services deemed to have been initiated before commencement of IGST Act?

- a) When invoice relating to such supply has been received or made before IGST has come into existence
- b) Payment is made/ received either in part or full before IGST has come into existence
- c) Both of the Above
- d) Any one of the Above

Question No. 58

Canteen Stores Department under the Ministry of Defence, are entitled to claim a refund of% of IGST paid by it on all inward supplies of goods received by it for the purposes of subsequent supply of such goods to the Unit Run Canteens of the CSD or to the authorized customers of the CSD.

- a) 25
- b) 50
- c) 100
- d) 125

Question No. 59

Is IGST payable on services imported after the appointed day, though service tax has actually been paid under service tax regime?

- a) No
- b) Yes. Pay and avail the credit paid of IGST under reverse charge on full value
- c) Yes. If tax has been paid partially under service tax regime and part of the service/ consideration paid has not suffered service tax under service tax regime

Question No. 60

Can government make retrospective rules?

- a) Yes. But cannot impose penalty for contravention of rules for retrospective period
- b) Yes and also can impose penalty for contravention of rules for retrospective period
- c) Yes
- d) No

Question No. 61

What is the effect, if the parliament annuls the rules/ notifications issued by government?

- a) It is as good as no rules/ notifications were issued by the government
- b) The rules/ notifications issued by the government would be effective for the period from the date of issue till the date they were annulled by the parliament
- c) The action taken by the department /assesses on the basis of such rules would be void from the date of annulling the rules/notification.
- d) (b) and (c)

Question No. 62

What is the maximum period for exercising this power of issuing general or a special order for removal of difficulties?

- a) 4 years
- b) 3 years
- c) 2 years
- d) 1 year

Question No. 63

Whether the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 is extended to whole of India?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Whole of India except state of Jammu & Kashmir
- d) None of the above

Question No. 64

What is the meaning of 'input tax' in relation to taxable person?

- a) Cess charged on any supply of goods or services or both made to him
- b) Cess charged on import of goods and includes the cess payable on reverse charge basis
- c) Both of the above
- d) None of the above

Question No. 65

What is the meaning of 'taxable supply' under the GST Compensation Act?

- a) A supply of goods or services or both which is chargeable to the cess under the GST Compensation Act.
- b) A supply of goods or services or both which is chargeable to the tax under the CGST Act
- c) A supply of goods or services or both which is chargeable to the tax under the SGST Act
- d) A supply of goods or services or both which is chargeable to the tax under the UTGST Act

Question No. 66

What do you understand with "transition date" in respect of any State under the GST Compensation Act?

- a) The date on which the CGST Tax Act comes into force
- b) The date on which the IGST Act comes into force
- c) The date on which the SGST Act of the concerned State comes into force
- d) The date on which the UTGST Act of the concerned State comes into force

Question No. 67

How long is the prescribed transition period under the GST Compensation Act?

- a) 3 Years
- b) 7 Years
- c) 2 Years
- d) 5 years

Question No. 68

What is the projected nominal growth rate of revenue considered during transition period under the GST Compensation Act?

- a) 10%
- b) 14%
- c) 12%
- d) 8%

Question No. 69

Which financial year has been considered as the base year for calculating the compensation amount payable in any financial year during the transition period, under the GST Compensation Act?

- a) Financial Year ending 31st March, 2015
- b) Financial Year ending 31st March, 2016
- c) Financial Year ending 31st March, 2017
- d) Financial Year ending 31st March, 2018

Question No. 70

When the compensation payable to a State shall be provisionally calculated and released?

- a) at the end of every three months period
- b) at the end of every four months period
- c) at the end of every two months period
- d) at the end of every one months period

Question No. 71

When the compensation payable to a State shall be finally calculated for every financial year?

- a) At the end of the financial year
- b) after the receipt of final revenue figures, as audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
- c) on the date of finalization of financial statement
- d) None of the above

Question No. 72

What shall be the actual revenue collected by a State in any financial year during the transition period?

- a) The actual revenue from State tax collected by the State, net of refunds given by the said State under Chapters XI and XX of the SGST Act.
- b) The integrated goods and services tax apportioned to that State.
- c) Any collection of taxes on account of the taxes levied by the respective State under the Acts specified in sub-section (4) of section 5, net of refunds of such taxes.
- d) All of the above.

Question No. 73

What shall be done in case of any difference between the final compensation amount payable to a State calculated in accordance with the provisions of section 7(3) upon receipt of the audited revenue figures from the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, and the total provisional compensation amount released to a State in the said financial year in accordance with the provisions of section 7(4)?

- a) the difference shall be adjusted against release of compensation to the State in the subsequent financial year
- b) if the difference amount is positive then it shall be paid to the State by the Central Government
- c) if the difference amount is negative then it shall be refunded by the State to the Central Government
- d) None of the above

Question No. 74

Which of the following supplies of goods or services or both would be subject to Cess?

- a) Supplies u/s 9 of the CGST Act.
- b) Supplies u/s 5 of the IGST Act.
- c) Supplies under (a) & (b) above.
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 75

Why cess is being levied on supplies of goods or services or both?

- a) For generating extra resources for the welfare of nation
- b) For discouraging use of sin & luxury goods or services
- c) For providing compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising due to GST.
- d) None of the above

Question No. 76

For how many years, cess will be levied on supplies of goods or services or both?

- a) 5 years
- b) 7 years
- c) 2 years
- d) Indefinite

Question No. 77

Is all type of taxable persons are liable to pay cess on supplies of goods or services or both under the Act?

- a) Only regular taxable persons
- b) Only composition taxable persons
- c) All taxable persons
- d) None of above

Question No. 78

What is the basis for levy of cess on supplies of goods or services or both under the GST Compensation Act?

- a) The value of goods or services or both
- b) The quantity of goods or services or both
- c) Mix of both
- d) All of above

Question No. 79

Which Act need to be referred for compliances under this Act by taxable person in relation to Returns, payments and refunds

- a) Central Goods & Service Tax and rules made there under
- b) State Goods & Service Tax and rules made there under
- c) Integrated Goods & Service Tax and rules made there under
- d) None of above

Question No. 80

Which of the following statement is true?

- a) All amounts payable to the States under section 7 shall be paid out of the Goods and Services Tax Compensation Fund
- b) Fifty per cent. of the amount remaining unutilized in the Fund at the end of the share of Centre
- c) The balance fifty per cent. of the amount remaining unutilized in the Fund at the end of the transition period shall be distributed amongst the States in the ratio of their total revenues from the State tax or the Union territory goods and services tax, as the case may be.
- d) All of the above

Question No. 81

Before whom the accounts of the Goods and Services Tax Compensation Fund, as certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India or any other person appointed by him in this behalf together with the audit report thereon shall be laid?

- a) Before each House of Parliament
- b) Before President of India
- c) Before Lok Sabha
- d) All of the above

Question No. 82

A taxable person has made following supplies in January, 2018 – Sales within the State – Rs.2,00,000.

Exports out of India – Rs.60,000

Supplies to SEZ located within the State – Rs.40,000.

He does not intend to clear goods under Letter of Undertaking (LUT) or bond. The input tax credit available to him during January, 2018 – IGST – Nil, CGST – Rs.10,000, SGST – Rs.20,000.

There is no opening balance in his electronic cash ledger or electronic credit ledger. Tax rates are – SGST – 9%, CGST – 9%, IGST – 18%. How much amount is payable by him in cash?

- a) CGST – Rs.8,000 SGST – Nil
- b) CGST – Rs.11,600 SGST – Rs.1,600
- c) CGST – Rs.8,000, SGST – Nil, IGST – Rs.5,200
- d) CGST – Rs.8,000 SGST – Nil, IGST – Rs.16,000

Question No. 83

Mr. A has received technical consultancy services from IT Star Consultants, USA. The import of technical consultancy will not be liable to GST if

- (i) Mr. A pays some consideration for the services received
 - (ii) Mr. A pays some consideration for the services received and if Mr. A uses the said service for business purposes
 - (iii) Mr. A uses the said service for business purposes even though he does not pay any consideration for the same
 - (iv) Mr. A uses the said service for personal purposes and does not pay any consideration for the same and is also a partner in IT Star Consultants
 - (v) Mr. A uses the said service for business purposes and does not pay any consideration for the same and is also a partner in IT Star Consultants.
- a) (i), (ii), (v)
 - b) (ii), (iii) and (v)
 - c) (iii), (iv)
 - d) (iii), (iv) and (v)

Question No. 84

XY, Bangalore, Karnataka furnishes following information:

- (i) 10 MT of inputs stock transferred to branch located in Chennai, Tamil Nadu on 10th April, 20XX. Transfer value of the inputs shown in the invoice is Rs.10,000.
- (ii) 5 MT of inputs supplied to customer located in Chennai at Rs.12,500 on 10th April, 20XX.
- (iii) Cost of production of 1 MT of input is Rs.750.
- (iv) Chennai branch is eligible for full input tax credit.

The value of the inputs stock transferred to Chennai Branch is-

- a) Rs.10,000
- b) Rs.25,000
- c) Rs.8,250
- d) Rs.12,500

Question No. 85

Which of the given activities does not amount to supply?

- a) An architect in India seeks legal advice from his son settled in London free of cost with regard to his family dispute.
- b) A Resident Welfare Association provides the service of depositing the electricity bills of the residents in lieu of some nominal charges.
- c) A dealer of air-conditioners permanently transfers an air conditioner from his stock in trade, for personal use at his residence.
- d) An electronic commerce operator in India seeks legal advice for its business from its head office in US free of cost.

Question No. 86

Mr. X enters into a contract with a client for supply of certain services on 18.12.2017. GST is payable on such services under forward charge. Services are supplied on 25.12.2017 and invoiced on 05.01.2018. The client makes payment by cheque for the services on 29.12.2017 and such payment is credited to the bank account of Mr. X on 06.01.2018. The payment is recorded in the books of account of the client and Mr. X on 30.12.2017 and 07.01.2018 respectively. The time of supply of services is:

- a) 29.12.2017
- b) 30.12.2017
- c) 06.01.2018
- d) 05.01.2018

Question No. 87

Kesar Maharaj, a registered supplier, gave a classical dance performance in an auditorium. The consideration charged for the said performance is Rs.1,60,000. Such performance is not for promotion of any product/services. Rate of CGST and SGST on such services is 9% each. Assuming the services supplied by him to be intra-State supplies, which of the following statements are true?

- a) GST liability of Kesar Maharaj is Nil as services provided by him are exempt.
- b) Kesar Maharaj is liable to pay CGST and SGST of Rs.14,400 and Rs.14,400 respectively.
- c) Kesar Maharaj is liable to pay CGST and SGST of Rs.900 and Rs.900 respectively.
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 88

Avtaar Enterprises, Kanpur started trading in ayurvedic medicines from July 1, 20XX. Its turnover exceeded Rs.20 lakh on October 3, 20XX. The firm applied for registration on October 31, 20XX and was issued registration certificate on November 5, 20XX. Can any revised invoice be issued in the given scenario? If the answer to the first question is in affirmative, determine the period for which the revised invoices can be issued as also the last date upto which the same can be issued.

- Revised invoice cannot be issued in the given case.
- Revised invoices can be issued for supplies made between October 3, 20XX and November 5, 20XX. Further, the revised invoices can be issued for the said period till December 5, 20XX.
- Revised invoices can be issued for supplies made between October 31, 20XX and November 5, 20XX. Further, the revised invoices can be issued for the said period till December 31, 20XX.
- Revised invoices can be issued for supplies made between July 1, 20XX and November 5, 20XX. Further, the revised invoices can be issued for the said period till December 31, 20XX.

Question No. 89

Shagun started supply of goods in Vasai, Maharashtra from 01.01.20XX. Her turnover exceeded Rs.20 lakh on 25.01.20XX. However, she didn't apply for registration. Determine the amount of penalty, if any, that may be imposed on Shagun under section 122(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 on 31.03.20XX, if the tax evaded by her, as on said date, on account of failure to obtain registration is Rs.1,26,000:

- Rs.10,000
- Rs.1,26,000
- Rs.12,600
- None of the above

Question No. 90

Kutch Refineries supplies LPG to XYZ Ltd. by a pipeline under a contract. The terms of contract are:

- Monthly payment of Rs.2 lakh to be made by the recipient on fifth day of the month.
- A quarterly statement of the goods dispatched and payments made will be issued by seventh day of the month succeeding the relevant quarter.

August 5, September 5, October 5	Payments of Rs.2 lakh made in each month
October 7,	Statement of accounts issued for the quarter July – September
October 17,	Differential payment of Rs.56,000 received by supplier for the quarter July – September as per statement of accounts

- Invoice will be issued on August 5, September 5, October 5 and October 7.
- Invoice will be issued on August 5, September 5 and October 5.
- Invoice will be issued on August 5, September 5, October 5, October 7 and October 17
- None of the above

Question No. 91

A Chartered Accountant issued following bill –

- (i) Professional fees – Rs.1,00,000
- (ii) Out of pocket expenses – Rs.10,000
- (iii) MCA for e-filing of documents on MCA portal – Rs.5,000.

His value of service for tax purposes is:

- a) Rs.1,15,000
- b) Rs.1,10,000
- c) Rs.1,05,000
- d) Rs.1,00,000

Question No. 92

Krishna Motors is a car dealer selling cars of an international car company. It also provides maintenance and repair services of the cars sold by it as also of other cars. Determine the amount of input tax credit available with the help of the following information regarding expenses incurred by it during the course of its business operations:

Particular	GST paid (Rs.)
Cars purchased from the manufacturer for making further supply of such cars. [Two of such cars are destroyed in accidents while being used for test drive by potential customers. GST paid on their purchase is Rs.1,00,000]	20,00,000
Works contract services availed for constructing a car shed in its premises.	50,000

- a) Rs.19,00,000
- b) Rs.21,10,000
- c) Rs.19,50,000
- d) Rs.20,50,000

Question No. 93

In which of the following cases, import of services is taxable under GST?

- (1) Import of service with consideration in course or furtherance of business.
 - (2) Import of service with consideration not in course or furtherance of business.
 - (3) Import of service without consideration from a related person in course or furtherance of business.
 - (4) Import of service without consideration from a related person not in course or furtherance of business.
- a) (1) and (3)
 - b) (2) and (4)
 - c) (1), (2) and (3)
 - d) (4)

Question No. 94

Compute the value of 'exempted supply' for purpose of section 17(2) of the CGST Act, 2017 from the following details:

- (i) Value of alcoholic liquor for human consumption: Rs.1,50,000
- (ii) Value of architect services supplied: Rs.2,00,000
- (iii) Securities of face value of Rs.1,00,000 sold for Rs.95,000
 - a) Rs.1,50,000
 - b) Rs.2,50,000
 - c) Rs.2,45,000
 - d) Rs.1,50,950

Question No. 95

Grand Foods is engaged in supplying restaurant service in Delhi. In the preceding financial year, it has an aggregate turnover of Rs.90 lakh from restaurant service and Rs.10 lakh from supply of farm labour and has earned a bank interest of Rs.10 lakh. Which of the following statements are true in the given case?

- (1) Aggregate turnover of Grand Foods, for determining eligibility for composition scheme, in the preceding FY is Rs.90 lakh.
- (2) Aggregate turnover of Grand Foods, for determining eligibility for composition scheme, in the preceding FY is Rs.100 lakh.
- (3) Aggregate turnover of Grand Foods, for determining eligibility for composition scheme, in the preceding FY is Rs.110 lakh.
- (4) Supply of farm labour and supply of service of extending loans/deposits does not make Grand Foods ineligible for composition scheme.
- (5) Supply of services other than restaurant service - supply of farm labour and supply of service of extending loans/deposits - by Grand Foods makes it ineligible for composition scheme.
 - a) (1) and (4)
 - b) (2) and (4)
 - c) (1) and (5)
 - d) (3) and (5)

Question No. 96

Which of the following services provided by Good Health Care Nursing home are not exempt?

- (1) Reiki healing treatment.
 - (2) Plastic surgery conducted to repair cleft lip of a new born baby.
 - (3) Air ambulance services to transport critically ill patients from distant locations to Good Health Care Nursing home.
 - (4) Palliative care for terminally ill patients. On request, such care is also provided to patients at their homes. (Palliative care is given to improve the quality of life of patients who have a serious or life-threatening disease but the goal of such care is not to cure the disease).
 - (5) Alternative medical treatments by way of Ayurveda.
- a) (1) and (3)
 - b) (2) and (4)
 - c) (1)
 - d) (1), (4) and (5)

Question No. 97

Open area in the precincts of a temple has been rented for a marriage for a day. In which of the following cases, such renting is exempt from GST?

- a) Temple is owned by Sanatan Charitable Trust (registered under section 12AA of the Income-tax Act, 1961) and consideration charged is Rs.9,000.
- b) Temple is owned by Sanatan Charitable Trust (registered under section 12AA of the Income tax Act, 1961) and consideration charged is Rs.11,000.
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 98

BTW Pvt. Ltd. has following units:

A: Factory in Noida, Uttar Pradesh; closed from 2017-18 onwards, no turnover.

B: Factory in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh; turnover of Rs.54 crores in 2017-18;

C: Service centre in Faridabad, Haryana; turnover of Rs.2 crore in 2017-18;

D: Service centre in New Delhi; turnover of Rs.4 crores in 2017-18;

The company's corporate office functions as an input service distributor. It has to distribute input tax credit of Rs.18 lakh for April, 2018. Of this, an invoice involving tax of Rs.6 lakh pertains to technical consultancy for Faridabad unit.

Input tax credit will be distributed as:

- a) Rs.3,00,000 to Noida Factory, Rs.9,00,000 to Ghaziabad factory, Rs.3,00,000 to Faridabad service centre and Rs.3,00,000 to New Delhi service centre.
- b) Rs.10,80,000 to Ghaziabad factory, Rs.6,40,000 to Faridabad service centre and Rs.80,000 to New Delhi service centre.

- c) Rs.10,80,000 to Ghaziabad factory, Rs.40,000 to Faridabad service centre and Rs.80,000 to New Delhi service centre.
- d) Rs.16,20,000 to Ghaziabad factory, Rs.60,000 to Faridabad service centre and Rs.1,20,000 to New Delhi service centre.

Question No. 99

- (i) A software professional providing technical consultancy buys a motorcycle for use of his employee.
- (ii) A motor driving school buys a car for being used in imparting motor driving training.
- (iii) A flying school imports an aircraft for use in its training activity.
- (iv) A manufacturer buys a small truck for the purpose of transporting its inputs and finished goods.
- Input tax credit cannot be taken on:
- a) (iii)
- b) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
- c) (i)
- d) (i), (iii)

Question No. 100

Kamlesh hires a works contractor for repairing his factory building on a lumpsum payment of Rs.11,80,000. He debits half of the expenditure in the profit and loss account and the remaining half in the building account. Assuming the rate of GST to be 18%, Kamlesh can take input tax credit of:

- a) Rs.90,000
- b) Rs.1,06,200
- c) Rs.2,12,400
- d) Nil



CA FINAL REGULAR

NOV 2019/MAY 2020 EXAM



CA VIJAY GAURAV

Twitter.com/Ca Vijay Gaurav

Instagram.com/Ca Vijay Gaurav

www.cavijaygaurav.com

Ca Vijay Gaurav Fan Club

Face To Face

DIRECT TAX

Time: 7:00 AM - 10:00 AM
Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-

2019

START

17 June

Combo 27000/-

SPECIAL FEATURES

- ✓ 100% COVERAGE
- ✓ HAND WRITTEN NOTES
- ✓ 500+ PRACTICAL QUESTION EACH SUBJECT
- ✓ 500+ EXEMPTIONS IN DT / IDT
- ✓ TEST EVERY SATURDAY

Face To Face

INDIRECT TAX

Time: 10:30 AM - 01:30 PM
Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-

9873827301

9212130780

ANSWERS – TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 6

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	c	38	b	75	c
2	d	39	c	76	a
3	b	40	b	77	a
4	d	41	a	78	d
5	c	42	b	79	a
6	a	43	b	80	d
7	d	44	d	81	a
8	d	45	d	82	d
9	b	46	d	83	c
10	d	47	d	84	a
11	c	48	c	85	a
12	a	49	a	86	d
13	c	50	d	87	b
14	d	51	a	88	b
15	a	52	c	89	b
16	a	53	d	90	a
17	b	54	b	91	b
18	a	55	d	92	a
19	b	56	c	93	a
20	b	57	d	94	d
21	c	58	b	95	a
22	c	59	c	96	c
23	c	60	a	97	a
24	d	61	d	98	b
25	c	62	b	99	c
26	a	63	a	100	a
27	b	64	c		
28	a	65	a		
29	c	66	c		
30	b	67	d		
31	c	68	b		
32	b	69	b		
33	b	70	c		
34	c	71	c		
35	d	72	d		
36	a	73	a		
37	b	74	c		

MY RESULT

_____/100

Time Taken

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 7

Question No. 1

An online portal, Best Info, raises invoice for database access on 21st February, 2017 on Roy & Bansal Ltd. The payment is made by Roy & Bansal Ltd. by a demand draft sent on 25th February, 2017 which is received and entered in the accounts of Best Info on 28th February, 2017. Best Info encashes the demand draft and thereafter, gives access to the database to Roy & Bansal Ltd from 3rd March, 2017. In the meanwhile, the rate of tax is changed from 1st March 2017. What is the time of supply of the service of database access by Best Info?

- a) 5th February, 2017
- b) 28th February, 2017
- c) 21st February, 2017
- d) 3rd March

Question No. 2

If the invoice is issued within the prescribed period of 30 days from the date of completion of the provision of service, the point of taxation will be:

- a) Date of invoice
- b) Date of invoice or date of payment, whichever is earlier
- c) Date of completion of the provision of service
- d) Date of completion of the provision of service or date of payment, whichever is earlier.

Question No. 3

In case of goods liable for confiscation amounting upto Rs. 50,000, the adjudicating authority for confiscating goods u/s 122 of the Customs Act, 1962 will be:

- a) The superintendent of Customs
- b) The Deputy/Assistant Commissioner of Customs
- c) The Joint/ Additional Commissioner of Customs
- d) Commissioner of Customs

Question No. 4

Which of the following service is included in the definition of input services?

- a) legal services
- b) credit rating
- c) market research
- d) All of the above.

Question No. 5

The relevant date for determination of rate of duty and tariff valuation in case of warehoused goods entered for home consumption is:

- a) Date of presentation of bill of entry
- b) Date of entry inwards of the vessel/arrival of the aircraft or vehicle
- c) Date of presentation of bill of entry or date of entry inwards of the vessel/arrival of the aircraft/ vehicle whichever is later
- d) Date of presentation of bill of entry or date of entry inwards of the vessel/arrival of the aircraft/ vehicle whichever is earlier.

Question No. 6

If senior advocate provide service of Rs. 1, 50,000/- to business entity for Legal services, then who is liable to pay service tax?

- a) Senior advocate
- b) Business entity
- c) Exempted service
- d) None of the above

Question No. 7

Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad provided services by way of Executive Development Programme for Rs. 55 lakhs. The amount of Service Tax liability (@15%) will be:

- a) Nil
- b) Rs. 5.78 lakhs
- c) Rs. 8.25 lakhs
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 8

In FTP, advance authorization scheme is a type of which export promotion scheme?

- a) Duty exemption scheme
- b) Duty remission scheme
- c) Reward scheme
- d) EPCG scheme.

Question No. 9

Clean and Green Pvt. Ltd. provided the bio-medical waste treatment facility to a veterinary clinic. This is a:

- a) Exempted service under negative list
- b) Exempted service under mega exemption
- c) taxable service
- d) Taxable service with abatement.

Question No. 10

Authorisation for Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme is valid for :

- a) 15 months from the date of issue of Authorization
- b) 12 months from the date of issue of Authorization
- c) 6 months from the date of issue of Authorization
- d) 18 months from the date of issue of Authorization.

Question No. 11

In the context of anti-dumping duty, the difference between the normal value and the export price of the goods is the:

- a) injury margin
- b) margin of dumping
- c) Drawback
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 12

Which of the following is a Duty Exemption Scheme under Foreign Trade Policy 2015-2020?

- a) Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS);
- b) Duty Drawback Scheme;
- c) Advance Authorisation Scheme;
- d) Service Exports from India Scheme (SEIS).

Question No. 13

The normal warehousing period for Other than EOUs is _____ from the date of issuing the order by Customs Officer permitting deposit of goods in a warehouse.

- a) Three years
- b) Five years
- c) One year
- d) 180 days

Question No. 14

Gifts not exceeding _____ in value in a financial year by an employer to an employee shall not be treated as supply of goods or services or both

- a) Rs. 20,000
- b) Rs. 25,000
- c) Rs. 50,000
- d) Rs. 1,00,000

Question No. 15

Hospital charging room rent per day per room is Rs. 1,200 on rooms provided to in-patients. It is:

- a) Exempted supply
- b) Taxable supply
- c) Not at all supply
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 16

In cases of change in rate of tax and amount is credited to the bank account after 4 working days from the date of change in rate of tax, the date of receipt of payment will be:

- a) Date of book entry or date of bank entry, whichever is earlier
- b) Date of bank entry
- c) Date of book entry
- d) Date of book entry or date of bank entry, whichever is later.

Question No. 17

Who the person is allowed to cancel a GST registration?

- a) The registered person himself
- b) By a GST officer
- c) The legal heir of the registered person
- d) All of the above.

Question No. 18

Where the application of registration is found to be deficient for any reason then the Proper Officer requires any further information and he shall intimate to the applicant in form:

- a) GST REG-01
- b) GST REG-02
- c) GST REG-03
- d) GST REG-04.

Question No. 19

The order of set off of input IGST towards payment of output tax liability is:

- a) IGST, CGST, SGST, UTGST respectively
- b) IGST, SGST, CGST, UTGST respectively
- c) IGST, UTGST, CGST, SGST respectively
- d) IGST, CGST, UTGST, SGST respectively.

Question No. 20

If a case involves a substantial question of law and doesn't not involve any issue relating to place of supply, an appeal against orders passed by the State Bench or Area Bench of the Appellate Tribunal shall lie to

- a) Supreme Court
- b) High Court
- c) Appellate Authority
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 21

Aminpur Post Office provided basic mail services of Rs. 2,50,000 and speed post services of Rs. 3,00,000. The value of taxable services will be:

- a) Rs. 2,50,000
- b) Rs. 3,00,000
- c) Rs. 5,50,000
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 22

An individual acts as a referee in a football match organized by Sports Authority of India. Which one of the following is correct?

- a) The individual is liable to pay GST
- b) Sports Authority of India is liable to pay GST
- c) Exempted from GST
- d) Outside the scope of supply.

Question No. 23

Goods under CGST Act excludes:

- a) Securities
- b) Unsecured debts
- c) Right to participate in the draw to be held in a lottery
- d) Growing crops.

Question No. 24

A famous actress went to London and avail cosmetic or plastic surgery for her nose. Whether GST is liable to be paid?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) No supply at all
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 25

In relation to a registered person, input tax means the Central tax, State tax, integrated tax or Union territory tax charged on any supply of goods or services or both made to him and includes:—

- a) The integrated goods and services tax charged on import of goods
- b) The tax payable under Reverse Charge Mechanism as per SGST Act
- c) The tax payable under Reverse Charge Mechanism as per UTGST Act
- d) The tax payable under the composition levy.

Question No. 26

In case of international bookings, the value of supply of services in relation to booking of tickets for travel by air provided by an air travel agent shall be deemed to be an amount calculated as:

- a) 5% of basic fare
- b) 7.5% of basic fare
- c) 10% of basic fare
- d) 12.5% of basic fare.

Question No. 27

In case of supply of services, the tax invoice shall be prepared in the manner of:

- a) Only original
- b) Two copies
- c) Three copies
- d) Four copies.

Question No. 28

The total composition rate of tax for manufacturers under composition scheme is:

- a) 5% of turnover
- b) 5% of turnover
- c) 1% of turnover
- d) 2.5% of turnover.

Question No. 29

Service of transportation of passengers in radio taxis for Rs. 4,50,000. It is:

- a) Exempted supply
- b) Taxable supply
- c) Not at all supply
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 30

Bank extended housing loan of Rs. 20,00,000 to Mr. A. The taxable value of supply will be

- a) Rs. 20,00,000
- b) Nil, as not service
- c) Nil, as exempted vide notification
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 31

Which of the following schemes of the life insurance business is exempted?

- a) Janashree Bima Yojana
- b) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
- c) Varishtha Pension Bima Yojana
- d) All of the above.

Question No. 32

Ram of Jaipur provides online gaming services. He earns Rs. 2,00,000 from Jammu & Kashmir, Rs. 10,00,000 from foreign users and Rs. 20,00,000 from other users in India. The taxable value of service will be:

- a) Rs. 32,00,000
- b) Rs. 20,00,000
- c) Rs. 22,00,000
- d) Nil.

Question No. 33

Renting of property to an educational body is:

- a) Taxable
- b) not chargeable to GST
- c) Not at all supply
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 34

Every registered person whose aggregate turnover during a financial year exceeds _____ rupees shall get his accounts audited by a Chartered Accountant or a Cost Accountant:

- a) one crore
- b) two crores
- c) five crores
- d) ten crores

Question No. 35

Micro Apparels in Chennai, Tamil Nadu, avails fashion designing services of Rs. 50,00,000 from Prabhu Designs in Singapore. Who is liable to pay GST?

- a) Micro Apparels
- b) Prabhu Designs
- c) Both
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 36

M/s X Ltd. a dealer offer combo packs of shirt, watch, wallet, book and they are bundled as a kit and this kit is supplied for a single price as a mixed supply. Tax rate for shirt, watch, wallet and book are 12%, 18%, 5% and Nil respectively. The mixed supply will be taxed at:

- a) 12%
- b) 18
- c) 5%
- d) Nil.

Question No. 37

Mr. A is a manufacturer of ice cream. If all other conditions satisfies, the total effective composition tax rate will be:

- a) 1%
- b) 5%
- c) 2%
- d) Not eligible for composition scheme.

Question No. 38

Express Parcel Post Services provided by Department of Post to a business entity. The GST is liable to be paid by:

- a) Business entity
- b) Department of Post
- c) Exempted supply
- d) Not at all supply.

Question No. 39

Mr. Ram sold goods to Mr. Shyam worth Rs. 5,00,000. The invoice was issued on 15th November. The payment was received on 30th November. The goods were supplied on 20th November. The time of supply of goods will be:—

- a) 15th November
- b) 30th November
- c) 20th November
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 40

The value of the supply of goods or services or both between distinct persons as specified in Sec. 25(4) or Sec 25(4) of the CGST Act, 2017 or where the Supplier and recipient are related, other than where the supply is made through an agent, shall be determined under CGST Rules by:

- a) Rule 27
- b) Rule 28
- c) Rule 29
- d) Rule 30.

Question No. 41

The application form for registration by casual taxable person is:

- a) GST REG-01
- b) GST REG-02
- c) GST REG-09
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 42

Which of the following central taxes has been subsumed in the ambit of GST?

- a) Central Excise duty
- b) Service Tax;
- c) CVD on import;
- d) All of the above.

Question No. 43

GST is payable on the services provided by the employee to the employer in the course of employment on:

- a) Regular basis;
- b) Contract basis as employed by the company;
- c) Contract basis as employed by a contractor;
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 44

If a person, opting for composition scheme is liable to be registered on 1st Oct. 2017 and he has applied for registration on 17th Nov. 2017 and registration granted on 20th Nov. 2017, then the effective date of registration will be:

- a) 20th Nov. 2017;
- b) 1st Oct. 2017;
- c) 17th Nov. 2017;
- d) 1st April, 2018.

Question No. 45

In case of transport of goods by rail within India, which of the following item is an exempted supply?

- a) Transport of postal mails and postal bags;
- b) Transport of defence and military equipments;
- c) Transportation of household effects;
- d) Transport of alcoholic beverages.

Question No. 46

Mr. C of Chennai supplied goods to M/s Smart Jet Airlines of Chennai flying between Delhi-Mumbai. The goods are loaded in the aircraft in Delhi. The place of supply of goods will be:

- a) Chennai
- b) Delhi
- c) Mumbai
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 47

Which of the following is/ are duty exemption scheme(s) under FTP?

- A. Advance Authorisation Scheme
 - B. Duty Free Import Authorisation Scheme
 - C. Merchandise Export from India Scheme
 - D. Service Export from India Scheme
- a) Only (A)
 - b) Both (A) & (B)
 - c) Both (C) & (D)
 - d) All (A), (B), (C) & (D)

Question No. 48

The place which is used for unloading of imported goods and loading of exported goods, is called:

- a) Inland Container Depot
- b) Land customs station
- c) Customs station
- d) Customs area

Question No. 49

The type of bill of entry which is used for ex-bond clearance for home consumption from the warehousing, is

- a) Form I (white)
- b) Form II (yellow)
- c) Form III (green)
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 50

Which of the following good/ goods is/ are covered under GST Compensation Cess?

- a) Pan Masala
- b) Tobacco and tobacco products
- c) Motor vehicles
- d) All of the above.

Question No. 51

The due date to file GSTR-6 (Return for Input Service Distributor) is:

- a) 10th of the next month
- b) 13th of the next month
- c) 18th of the next month
- d) 20th of the next month.

Question No. 52

Which one of the following is not a composite supply:

- a) Supply of an air conditioner along with freight, insurance and installation
- b) Supply of UPS along with external battery
- c) Supply of architect services along with supply of material incidental to his services
- d) Supply of lodging service by a hotel including breakfast

Question No. 53

Mr. Chatpat, an agent of Lalji (P) Ltd. is making taxable supply of goods on behalf of Lalji (P) Ltd. Lalji (P) Ltd. is having aggregate turnover of Rs. 1.5 crore whereas Mr. Chatpat is having aggregate turnover of Rs. 18 lacs. Whether he is required to take registration?

- a) No, because his turnover is less than Rs. 20 lacs
- b) Yes, he is compulsorily required to get registered
- c) He is exempt from taking registration by way of notification
- d) He can voluntarily apply for registration

Question No. 54

Which of the following is not covered under Schedule III of CGST Act: -

- (i) Service provided by an employer to his employee on the occasion of his marriage
 - (ii) The functions performed by the members of municipalities and local authorities
 - (iii) The duties performed by a director in a body established by the Central Government
 - (iv) Actionable claims, other than lottery, betting and gambling
- a) (i) & (iii)
 - b) (i)
 - c) (iii)
 - d) None of the above

Question No. 55

Goods are handed over by consignor to transporter on Friday evening at 17:00 hrs and the transporter starts the movement of goods on Monday evening at 17:00 hrs after generating e-way bill. When will the validity period for e-way bill end if the distance is upto 75 Km?

- a) Tuesday at 24:00 hrs
- b) Monday at 24:00 hrs
- c) Tuesday at 17:00 hrs
- d) Saturday at 24:00 hrs

Question No. 56

M/s. Pee Kay (P) Ltd. is registered in Haryana. While entering their outward supplies in FORM GSTR-3B for the month of Jul-18, the company realized that they had inadvertently shown inter-State supply as intra-State supply and paid its wrong liability and filed its return. What is the remedy available now?

- a) The company can rectify wrongly reported liability using edit facility
- b) The company can revise the return within 90 days
- c) The company will have to pay IGST and claim refund of CGST/ SGST
- d) No remedy available

Question No. 57

Which return is required to be furnished for outward supplies made by the registered person?

- a) Form GSTR-1
- b) Form GSTR-2
- c) Form GSTR-4A
- d) Form GSTR-6

Question No. 58

Which of the following Input Tax credit (ITC) is not available to the tax payer:-

- a) ITC on Goods purchased for resale
- b) ITC on Goods used for providing taxable services
- c) ITC on Goods used in making supplies out of India
- d) ITC on purchase of Motor vehicle for use by director

Question No. 59

When is a registered person required to furnish his annual return?

- a) On or before 31st day of March at the end of financial year
- b) On or before 30th day of September following the end of financial year
- c) On or before 31st day of December following the end of financial year
- d) On or before 1st day of December following the end of financial year

Question No. 60

What is the aggregate turnover in a financial year above which a person is required to obtain registration in Punjab?

- a) Fifteen lakh
- b) Twenty lakh
- c) Twenty five lakh
- d) Twenty Two lakh

Question No. 61

What are the first two digits of HSN for taxable services?

- a) 01
- b) 34
- c) 55
- d) 99

Question No. 62

Every tax payer paying tax under section 10 (Composition levy) shall file the return in

- a) Form GSTR 3 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
- b) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
- c) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the succeeding month
- d) Form GSTR 4 by 20th of the month succeeding the quarter

Question No. 63

Which of the following statement is correct: -

- a) Payment of GST can be done by Cash
- b) Payment of GST can be done by Cheque
- c) Payment of GST Can be done by Internet banking
- d) Payment of GST can be done within 24 hours of filing of Monthly / Quarterly return

Question No. 64

In GST, both Central and State Governments have simultaneous power to levy GST on:

- a) Intra-State Supplies only
- b) Inter-State Supply only
- c) Import
- d) Both Intra-State and Inter-State Supply

Question No. 65

GST compliance rating would be given to whom

- a) Input Service Distributor
- b) Supplier of Goods and/ or Services whose value of taxable turnover is greater than 20 lakhs
- c) Composition Dealer & Person who is liable to deduct TDS/ collect TCS
- d) All of the above

Question No. 66

Place of supply of goods where the supply doesn't involve movement of goods.....?

- a) Location of the goods at the time of purchase order
- b) Location of the goods at the time of delivery to the recipient
- c) Location of the supplier
- d) Location of the recipient

Question No. 67

What is the frequency of filing of return by a composition supplier?

- a) Quarterly
- b) Monthly
- c) Yearly
- d) Daily

Question No. 68

What is the highest rate of tax prescribed by GST Council?

- a) 1%
- b) 5%
- c) 28%
- d) 40%

Question No. 69

Which document is to be issued while making the taxable supplies of goods?

- a) tax invoice
- b) Payment Voucher
- c) Receipt Voucher
- d) Refund Voucher

Question No. 70

What is the limit of amount above which movement of goods in a conveyance require E-way Bill?

- a) Rs. 50,000/-
- b) Rs. 15000/-
- c) Rs. 40,000/-
- d) Rs. 10,000/-

Question No. 71

In Form GSTR-01 which of the following information is to be filed?

- a) detail of outward supplies of taxable goods/supplies
- b) Details of inward supplies of taxable goods/supplies
- c) detail of tax deducted
- d) Detail of amount deposited in cash ledger

Question No. 72

Which of the following goods are exempt from e-way bill rules?

- a) used personal and household effects
- b) unworked and worked coral
- c) jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares and other articles
- d) all of the above

Question No. 73

When the registered dealer does has to get his accounts audited?

- a) turnover during a financial year exceeds Rs 2.5 crore
- b) turnover during a financial year exceeds Rs 1 crore
- c) turnover during a financial year exceeds Rs 1.5 crore
- d) turnover during a financial year exceeds Rs 2 crore

Question No. 74

Application for registration by non-resident taxable person shall be?

- a) GST REG-10
- b) GST REG-09
- c) GST REG-01
- d) GST REG-11

Question No. 75

When there is any change in particular of application of registration then registered person shall inform such change in how many days?

- a) within fifteen days of such change
- b) within twenty days of such change
- c) within thirty days of such change
- d) within twenty five days of such change

Question No. 76

In which of the following condition the person cannot pay tax under composition scheme?

- a) He was not engaged in the manufacture of goods as notified under clause (e) of sub-section (2) of section 10, during the preceding financial year.
- b) He shall mention the words "composition taxable person, not eligible to collect tax on supplies" at the top of the bill of supply issued by him.
- c) He is a casual taxable person
- d) The goods held in stock by him on the appointed day have not been purchased in the course of inter-State trade

Question No. 77

What shall be the value of supply of goods/services where the consideration is not wholly in money?

- a) be the open market value of such supply
- b) sum total of consideration in money and any such further amount in money as is equivalent to the consideration not in money, if such amount is known at the time of supply
- c) value of supply of goods or services or both of like kind and quality
- d) any of the above

Question No. 78

What shall be the value of supply in case of lottery run by the state government?

- a) 100/112 of the face value of ticket
- b) price as notified in the official gazette by the organising state
- c) 100/114 of the face value of ticket
- d) 100/112 of the face value of ticket or price as notified in the official gazette by the organising state, whichever is higher

Question No. 79

The unutilized credit by the transferee of business shall be filed in form?

- a) Form GST ITC-02
- b) Form GST ITC-03
- c) Form GST ITC-01
- d) Form GST ITC-04

Question No. 80

In which of the following conditions the input tax credit will be available?

- a) Capital goods used for making exempted goods
- b) Capital goods used for exclusively non-business (personal) purpose
- c) Depreciation has been claimed on tax component of capital goods
- d) None of the above

Question No. 81

What is the threshold limit for registration in the special category states?

- a) Eleven Lakh Rupees
- b) Twenty Lakh Rupees
- c) Ten Lakh Rupees
- d) Fifteen Lakh Rupee

Question No. 82

In which of the following cases, goods can be transported without issue of tax invoice?

- a) Transportation of goods for job work
- b) Supply of liquid gas where the quantity at the time of removal from the place of business of the supplier is not known
- c) Transportation of goods for reasons other than by way of supply
- d) All of the above

Question No. 83

If due date of filing the annual return is 31.12.2019, then the books of record of 2018-19 must be maintained for how many years?

- a) 31.12.2023
- b) 31.12.2020
- c) 31.12.2025
- d) 31.12.2024

Question No. 84

Which of the records are not to be maintained by an agent?

- a) Particulars of authorisation received by him from each principal to receive or supply goods or services on behalf of such principal separately
- b) Raw materials or services used in the manufacture
- c) Tax paid on receipts or on supply of goods or services effected on behalf of every principal.
- d) Details of accounts furnished to every principal

Question No. 85

The person paying tax under composition scheme can withdraw from the scheme, by filing an application in which form?

- a) Form GST CMP-04
- b) Form GST CMP-05
- c) Form GST CMP-01
- d) Form GST CMP-02

Question No. 86

At what rate shall a manufacturer be liable to pay GST[CGST+SGST] under composition scheme?

- a) Half percent of the turnover in the State or Union territory.
- b) One percent of the turnover in the State or Union territory.
- c) Two percent of the turnover in the State or Union territory.
- d) Three percent of the turnover in the State or Union territory.

Question No. 87

Which class of person is required to file monthly details of outward supplies of goods or services or both in Form GSTR-1?

- a) Non-resident taxable person
- b) Person required to deduct tax at source
- c) Person who has opted to pay tax under composition scheme
- d) Person other than mentioned above

Question No. 88

Certificate of registration is issued in which form?

- a) Form GST REG-06
- b) Form GST REG-02
- c) Form GST REG-03
- d) Form GST REG-05

Question No. 89

When an application for registration has been submitted by the applicant after the expiry of thirty days from the date of his becoming liable to registration, the effective date of registration shall be:

- a) Date of grant of registration
- b) Date of application for registration
- c) Within three working days from the date of submission of the application
- d) Within seven working days from the date of submission of application

Question No. 90

Which of the following value shall be excluded for determining the transaction value of consignment for e-way bill?

- a) Value of exempt supply if the invoice has both taxable and exempt goods
- b) Delivery charges
- c) Central tax, state tax or union territory tax, integrated tax and cess
- d) Packing charges

Question No. 91

When should e-way bill be issued?

- a) In relation to supply
- b) For reasons other than a supply (return)
- c) Due to inward supply from an unregistered person
- d) All of the above

Question No. 92

In what circumstances the transporter need to issue e-way bill if the supplier has not issued it?

- a) If the single consignment document is less than Rs. 50,000
- b) If aggregate of all the consignment exceeds Rs. 50,000 but individually the consignment does not exceed Rs. 50,000
- c) If the aggregate consignment does not exceed Rs. 50,000
- d) None of the above

Question No. 93

Input tax credit of CGST can be utilised for the following?

- a) For the payment of penalties
- b) For the payment of interest
- c) For payment of IGST
- d) For payment of SGST

Question No. 94

When is the final return filed in form GSTR-10?

- a) Within 3 months of date of cancellation or cancellation order, whichever is later
- b) Within 2 months of date of cancellation
- c) Within 6 months of date of cancellation
- d) Within 30 days of date of cancellation

Question No. 95

What are the prior conditions to claim input tax credit?

- a) Tax invoice or debit note should be available
- b) The person should have received the goods/services
- c) Tax charged on the purchases has been deposited/paid to the government by the supplier
- d) All of the above

Question No. 96

Where any return has been selected for scrutiny, then the officer shall issue notice to the said person in which form?

- a) Form GST ASMT-10
- b) Form GST ASMT-11
- c) Form GST ASMT-12
- d) Form GST ASMT-13

Question No. 97

What will happen to the rest of credit carried forward in respect of a regular dealer switching over to composition stream under GST, after adjusting to the inputs held in stock?;

- a) Carry forward the rest of the credit
- b) Credit kept in abeyance till the taxable opts for normal scheme once again
- c) Credit lapses
- d) Electronic credit ledger will freeze with the credit available

Question No. 98

M/s ABC is regular dealer registered under GST in Jaipur. He supplies goods to M/s PQR of Ahmedabad. The tax rate on items supplied increased from 18% to 28% w.e.f 01st September. The goods were supplied by M/s ABC with invoice date of 31st August and goods were also dispatched from the godown on the same date. The payment of the same goods was received by M/s ABC on 2nd September. Which of the following rate is applicable in this transaction?

- a) Lower of the two i.e. 18%
- b) Higher of the two i.e. 28%
- c) 28% as supply has completed and payment has been received after change of rate to 28%
- d) 18% as date of invoice and dispatch has happened before change of tax rate.

Question No. 99

Mr. P (from Delhi) meets an architect Mr. Y (from Mumbai) at a hotel in Chennai. Mr. Y gave a presentation of his recent interior constructions and Mr. P likes his work. Soon after the meeting, Mr. P awarded him the contract to furnish his recently purchase raw house in Dubai. Mr. Y furnishes his Dubai house and asks you the place of supply of service in this case?

- a) Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Chennai
- d) Dubai

Question No. 100

What will happen if there is difference in Input taxes claimed by your client in GSTR- 3B with GSTR-I filed by suppliers from whom your client has made purchases or availed services? The difference is on account of mistake done by Client's supplier who has failed to include the tax invoice of your client while filling his GSTR-I. What would be your advice to the client?

- I will advise my client to proactively pay for any shortfall in taxes. If any supplier has failed to include an Invoice issue to me in his GSTR-I, then taking credit of same would be wrong. I will advise him to deposit the amount of tax along with interest for late payment. Once the supplier corrects the mistake in GSTR-I in subsequent period then I will advise my client to take the credit.
- I will advise my client to liaison with his supplier to get the mistake corrected. If he agrees to correct then wait till the correction reflects in my client's GSTR-2A. No action is required at my client's end as my client has the copy of invoice of goods supplied to him. As this is mistake at supplier's end and he shall be liable to discharge the tax liabilities.
- I will advise my client to reconcile the data of GSTR-3B, GSTR-I and GSTR-2A at the year end and not focus on such small timing differences on every return filing date.
- I will advise my client to ask his supplier to pay him the tax amount and then pay to government for shortfall of taxes.



CA FINAL REGULAR

NOV 2019/MAY 2020 EXAM



CA VIJAY GAURAV

Twitter.com/Ca Vijay Gaurav
 Insta.com/ca Vijay Gaurav
 www.cavijaygaurav.com
 Ca Vijay Gaurav Fan Club

Face To Face

DIRECT TAX

Time: 7:00 AM - 10:00 AM
 Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-



Combo 27000/-

SPECIAL FEATURES

- ✓ 100% COVERAGE
- ✓ HAND WRITTEN NOTES
- ✓ 500+ PRACTICAL QUESTION EACH SUBJECT
- ✓ 500+ EXEMPTIONS IN DT / IOT
- ✓ TEST EVERY SATURDAY

Face To Face

INDIRECT TAX

Time: 10:30 AM - 01:30 PM
 Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-

9873827301

9212130780

ANSWERS – TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 7

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	c	38	b	75	a
2	b	39	a	76	c
3	a	40	b	77	d
4	d	41	a	78	d
5	c	42	d	79	a
6	a	43	c	80	d
7	c	44	a	81	c
8	a	45	b	82	d
9	c	46	b	83	c
10	d	47	b	84	b
11	b	48	a	85	a
12	c	49	c	86	b
13	c	50	d	87	d
14	c	51	b	88	a
15	a	52	b	89	a
16	b	53	b	90	a
17	d	54	b	91	d
18	c	55	d	92	b
19	a	56	c	93	c
20	b	57	a	94	a
21	b	58	d	95	d
22	c	59	c	96	a
23	a	60	b	97	c
24	b	61	d	98	d
25	d	62	b	99	a
26	c	63	c	100	a
27	b	64	a		
28	c	65	d		
29	b	66	b		
30	b	67	a		
31	d	68	d		
32	c	69	a		
33	a	70	a		
34	b	71	a		
35	a	72	d		
36	b	73	d		
37	d	74	b		

MY RESULT

____/100

Time Taken

TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 8

Question No. 1

Mr. A, a registered manufacturer has opted for composition scheme. What rate of tax is applicable under CGST law?

- a) 0.5 %
- b) 1.0%
- c) 2.5%
- d) Composition scheme is not available for manufacturer

Question No. 2

Mr. A has supplied goods to Mr. B in month of July'2018. Both Mr. A and Mr. B are registered under GST. Mr. B found the goods are not as per description in the order and it was mutually agreed that Mr. B will return the goods to A and will not make any payment since goods are not as per description. By the time it was mutually decided to return the goods, it was August' 2018. The goods were returned by August 8, 2018. What is the provision in GST for tax treatment of goods returned by the recipient?

- a) Invoice shall be cancelled by Mr. A on receipt of goods returned by Mr. B. The details of cancelled invoice shall be declared by Mr. A in his monthly / quarterly return
- b) Mr. A may issue credit note containing the prescribed particulars. The details of credit note shall be declared by supplier in returns for the month / quarter during which such credit note was issued.
- c) There is no defined procedure for return of goods under GST. Mr. B has to sell goods to Mr. A in order to reverse the transaction.
- d) The goods sold in one financial year have to be returned within the same financial year and have to be shown as sales return.

Question No. 3

Section 24 of the CGST Act, 2017 requires certain categories of persons who would require compulsory registration irrespective of threshold limit of turnover for obtaining registration. Mr. A has following 4 business ideas in mind, which one of them would not require him to obtain compulsory registration as per Section 24.

- a) Mr. A wants to trade in electronic components, where his area of supply would be majorly outside the State.
- b) Mr. A would like to carry on business relating to electronic commerce operator.
- c) Mr. A would like to trade in general items within the same State and his monthly turnover may go upto INR 1 lakh. He will receive services from a goods transport agency for delivery of goods where he would be liable to pay tax under reverse charge.
- d) Mr. A is a qualified doctor and has recently left his job. He intends to become practitioner. He estimates his monthly receipts to be INR 1,50,000. There is no other income accruing to him.

Question No. 4

Mr. A is the owner of a petrol pump in Rajasthan state and also owns certain licenses for supply of liquor. With the implementation of GST, he got to know that certain items relating to his business don't fall in the ambit of GST initially. Which of the following goods and services are not taxable under GST?

- i. Supply of alcoholic liquor for human Consumption
 - ii. Petroleum Crude
 - iii. Motor Spirit (petrol)
 - iv. High Speed Diesel
 - v. Natural Gas which of the above are not chargeable to GST?
- a) i, iii, iv, v
 - b) i, ii, iv, v
 - c) ii, iii, iv
 - d) All of the above

Question No. 5

Mr. X, a new client, comes to you to apply for a GST Registration for a proprietorship concern and has query on time limit for taking registration? Another question is that he would submit all the required documents of registration now and will not be available from tomorrow since he is travelling. He is ready to provide Class 2 digital signatures along with required documents. Can application for registration be signed digitally in his absence?

- a) Mr. X should take registration within 7 days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration. He would not have the option to sign the application using valid digital signatures.
- b) Mr. X should take registration within 15 days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration. He would have the option to sign the application using valid digital signatures.

- c) Mr. X should take registration within 30 days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration. He would have the option to sign the application using valid digital signatures.
- d) Mr. X should take registration within 15 days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration. He would not have the option to sign the application using valid digital signatures.

Question No. 6

Mr. Y was filing GSTR 3B for month of July and had a tax liability of INR 5000/- which he had to deposit. While making the payment of GST online on 17th August, the payment was deducted from his bank account but was not credited to Electronic Cash Ledger in his GST portal. On 18th August, he started following up with GST help-desk but no solution came out. He kept log of his follow-up on Grievance Redressal Portal on 18th August, but the payment got credited to Electronic Cash Ledger only on 19th August. On 20th August Mr. Y submitted and filed GSTR 3B for the July month. Now what date will be considered as date of deposit of tax dues in this case?

- a) 17th August
- b) 18th August
- c) 19th August
- d) 20th August

Question No. 7

M/s ABC imported some goods on which he was liable to pay GST under reverse charge. The goods got lost as also destroyed due to a natural disaster before being cleared for home consumption. In this case, whether goods will be liable to GST?

- a) The goods have been delivered on port and will be liable to GST
- b) In case of natural disaster, import duty is levied and hence GST will be levied
- c) In case of natural disaster, import duty is not levied and hence no GST will be levied
- d) If the goods are lost, GST will be levied and if goods are destroyed due to natural disaster GST will not be levied.

Question No. 8

M/s ABC made an arrangement with M/x PQR for supply of goods on 15th July, at this time goods didn't cross frontiers. The payment of goods has been made on 16th July, while the invoice was made on 18th July. What will be the time of supply in such a case?

- a) 15th July
- b) 16th July
- c) 18th July
- d) 16th July or 18th July whichever is suitable to supplier

Question No. 9

In which of the following situations E-way bill will not be required?

- i. When the goods valuing INR 55,000 are transported using bullock cart
 - ii. When the goods are transported from the customs port, airport, air cargo complex and land custom station to an inland container depot or a container freight station for clearance by customs. Goods value - INR 2,00,000/-
 - iii. When the goods being transported are alcoholic liquor for human consumption, petroleum crude, high speed diesel
 - iv. When empty cargo containers are being transported
- a) i
 - b) i, ii
 - c) i, ii, iii
 - d) All of the above

Question No. 10

Which of the following is not correct w.r.t filing of GSTR-1?

- a) Table 4 contains information w.r.t. B2B taxable supplies to include invoice level details including supplies attracting reverse charge
- b) For all the interstate B to C taxable supplies, where invoice value is more than 2,00,000 (B to C Large), invoice level details should be uploaded in Table 5;
- c) For all B to C taxable supplies (intra-State supplies and inter-state supplies of invoice value up to INR 2,50,000), consolidated details should be uploaded in Table 7.
- d) Table 5 to capture information of B to C large invoices and other information similar to Table 4. The Place of supply (POS) is mandatory in this table.

Question No. 11

Mr. B has travelled to US for starting export business. He is back from the trip with one prospective client who he believes will buy goods from him. Mr. B has export license, IEC code, GST registration and fulfils all other requirements for starting export business. He comes to you for advice on how he can make exports from indirect tax perspective. What are the possible ways to generate an invoice through which he can export goods to US client under GST regime?

- i. Mr. B can export by preparing tax invoice by charging IGST.
 - ii. Mr. B can export against a bond without charging IGST.
 - iii. Mr. B can export against letter of undertaking without charging IGST.
 - iv. Mr. B can export by preparing tax invoice by charging CGST and SGST. Which one of the above is correct for making export?
- a) i, ii, iii
 - b) ii, iii, iv
 - c) I, iii, iv
 - d) i, ii, iv

Question No. 12

Mr. A wants to register under GST Act and wants to know what is the acceptable Bank account related proof?

- i. Scanned copy of first page of passbook
 - ii. Scanned copy of relevant page of bank statement
 - iii. Scanned copy of Cancelled cheque without entity or proprietor name
 - iv. Scanned copy of Cancelled cheque containing name of the proprietor or business entity
- a) i or ii
 - b) ii or iii
 - c) i or ii or iv
 - d) ii or iv

Question No. 13

Mr. X booked a train from Delhi to Mumbai for his son's anniversary. During the travel, Mr. A supplies catering service to Mr. X. What will be the place of supply in this case?

- a) Place of supply will be Delhi
- b) Place of supply will be Mumbai
- c) Place of supply will be the actual location where the catering service is discharged during travel
- d) Any one of the above

Question No. 14

Determine the time of supply of goods

- a) Date of issue of Invoice by supplier - 21st July
- b) Date of dispatch of goods by the supplier - 22nd July
- c) Date of receipt of payment in bank account - 15th June
- d) Date of record of payment in books of account - 17th June

Question No. 15

Mr. A has claimed refund of GST of INR 10,000/-. He asks you the possibilities where refund can be withheld by the department?

- a) If a person has failed to furnish any return, refund will be withheld till he files such return.
- b) If the registered person is required to pay any tax, interest, or penalty which has not been stayed by the appellate authority / Tribunal court, till he pays such interest or penalty, refund will be withheld. The proper officer can also deduct unpaid taxes, interest, penalty, late fee, if any, from the refundable amount.
- c) The commissioner can withhold any refund if the order of refund is under appeal and he is of the opinion that grants of such refund will adversely affect revenue in the said appeal on account of malfeasance or fraud committed.
- d) In all of the above circumstances, refund can be withheld

Question No. 16

Mr. Z trades in certain items which are exempt and supplies certain items to SEZ which are zero-rated. He wants to understand which of the following will be included in computation of taxable supplies for purpose of availing input tax credit?

- a) Zero-rated supplies
- b) Exempt supplies
- c) Both i.e., Zero-rated and exempt supplies
- d) None of the above

Question No. 17

M/s. Gabbar Associates, a registered person in Delhi issued a credit note amounting to Rs. 25,000 (inclusive of GST) to Mr. Kalia, an un-registered person residing in Delhi against an invoice amounting to Rs. 1,50,000. How the credit note is to be treated in FORM GSTR-1?

- a) Credit note will be shown separately in Table No. 9B of FORM GSTR-1
- b) Taxable supplies to un-registered person is to be shown net of credit note in Table No. 7 of FORM GSTR-1
- c) Credit note need not to be shown in FORM GSTR-1
- d) Credit note cannot be issued to an un-registered person

Question No. 18

Mr. Jolly, lawyer is registered in Delhi. He has income of Rs. 32,00,000 from legal services. Also, he has given a commercial land on rent for which he is charging Rs. 5,00,000 per month. He has also extended loan of Rs. 1 crore for which he received interest amounting to Rs. 12,00,000 annually. What will be the value of exempt supply for the purpose of reversal of input tax credit under rule 42?

- a) Rs. 44,00,000
- b) Rs. 12,00,000
- c) Rs. 32,00,000
- d) Rs. 60,00,000

Question No. 19

Mr. Kanjoos located in Delhi wants to opt for composition scheme for financial year 2018-19. He is engaged in trading of branded flour which is taxable @ 5% and unbranded flour which is taxable at 0%. Turnover of branded flour in FY 2017-18: Rs. 70,00,000 Turnover of unbranded flour in FY 2017-18: Rs. 20,00,000 He was also providing service in the previous year by way of renting of a residential unit for which he is charging Rs. 1,00,000 per month as rent. Calculate his aggregate turnover to determine his eligibility to opt for composition scheme?

- a) Rs. 90,00,000
- b) Rs. 70,00,000
- c) Rs. 1,02,00,000
- d) Rs. 91,00,000

Question No. 20

Time limit for issue of tax invoice, state which of the following statement is correct:

- (i) In case of supply of goods in non-working hours (like weekends) the invoice may be issued on the next immediately working day
 - (ii) In case the recipient of the goods requires the supply of goods at his place of business, the invoice can be issued when the goods reaches at the recipient place of business
 - (iii) In case of a banking company the invoice can be issued after the end of each month/ quarter, and such practise should be followed regularly
 - (iv) In case of supply of services the tax invoice must be issued on receipt of acknowledgement that the recipient has duly received the services or 30 days whichever is earlier
- a) (ii), (iii)
 - b) (i), (ii)
 - c) (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - d) None of the above

Question No. 21

A registered GTA, Smooth Carriers wants to file its GST returns. Its entire turnover include supplies on which recipient is liable to pay tax on reverse charge basis. Where it is to be shown in GST returns?

- Table No. 4 of GSTR-1: Supplies made to registered person
- Table No. 7 of GSTR-1: Supplies made to unregistered person
- To be shown in GSTR-2 of GTA
- Not to be shown in any return as his entire supplies are taxable on reverse charge basis

Question No. 22

Which one of the following statements is correct while issuing a tax invoice:

- Place of supply in case of inter-State supply is not required to be mentioned
 - The power of attorney holder can sign the tax invoice in case the taxpayer or his authorised representative has been travelling abroad
 - Quantity is not required to be mentioned in case of goods when goods are sold on "as is where is basis"
 - Description of goods is not required to be given in case of mixed supply of goods
- (ii), (iii)
 - (i), (ii), (iii)
 - None of the above
 - All of the above

Question No. 23

Mr. Kabira is engaged in the business of sale and purchase of handbags taxable @ 18%. Calculate his tax liability to be paid in cash for the month of Jul- 2018 considering the following details **(Answer b)**

Particulars	Amount (Rs.) In Lakh
Value of inter-State outward supply to registered persons	30.00
Value of intra-State outward supply to registered persons	50.00
Value of intra-State outward supply to un-registered persons	15.00
Value of intra-State inward supply from registered persons	10.00
Value of inter-State inward supply from registered persons	5.00
Value of intra-State inward supply from un-registered persons	2.00
IGST credit on capital goods purchased in the month of July	1.50
CGST/ SGST credit on other inward supplies (including credit of Rs. 5,000 each on account of Food and Beverages expenses)	0.50 Lakh Each
Carried forward credits CGST: Rs. 2 lakh, SGST: Rs. 2 lakh, IGST: Rs. 5 lakh	

Mr. Kabira has also procured consultancy services from lawyer for Rs. 1 lakh who is situated in same State in which Mr. Kabira is registered being taxable @ 18%.

- a) IGST: Rs. 2,00,000; CGST: Rs. 2,50,000; SGST: Rs. 2,50,000
- b) IGST: Nil; CGST: Rs. 50,000; SGST: Rs. 2,50,000
- c) IGST: Nil; CGST: Rs. 59,000; SGST: Rs. 2,59,000
- d) IGST: Rs. 3,00,000; CGST: Rs. 4,50,000; SGST: Rs. 4,50,000

Question No. 24

Calculate the amount of eligible ITC?

Particulars	Amounts of credit (in Rs)
Purchase of mobile phones for employees to be used for business purposes	20,000
Taxes paid on telephone expenses	5,000
Taxes paid on security services availed by registered person for his factory	18,000
Motor vehicle purchased for employees to be used for personal as well as business purposes	1,50,000
Motor vehicle purchased for transportation of goods within the factory of registered person	2,00,000
Taxes paid on food expenses incurred by registered person for his employees	2,000
Rent-a-cab facility given to employees as it is obligatory for the employer to provide it under an applicable law. The service has been notified by the Government.	36,000
Taxes paid on purchase of cement and other material for renovation of the office room (not capitalized)	16,000

- a) Rs. 2,95,000
- b) Rs. 4,47,000
- c) Rs. 2,43,000
- d) Rs. 2,59,000

Question No. 25

Which of the following activity is taxable under GST: -

- (i) Services by a hotel having declared tariff of Rs. 1,200 but amount charged from customer is Rs. 800
 - (ii) Transportation of passengers by non-air-conditioned railways
 - (iii) Transportation of passengers by vessel predominantly for tourism purpose for places located in India
 - (iv) Transportation of agriculture produce by air from one place to another place in India
 - (v) Services by way of loading, unloading, packing, storage or warehousing of rice
 - (vi) Service provided by GTA where consideration charged for transportation of goods for a single carriage is Rs. 900
- a) (i), (v), (vi)
 - b) (iii), (iv), (v)
 - c) (i), (iii), (iv)
 - d) (iv), (v)

Question No. 26

Ms. Chulbuli is registered in Delhi. She has been engaged in the modeling business. Her taxable turnover during the month of Jul-2018 is 48 lakh taxable @ 18%. She has made all supplies within the State. The carried forward ITC are as under:-

- (i) CGST: Rs. 2,35,000
- (ii) SGST: Rs. 1,30,000
- (iii) IGST: Rs. 1,00,000

During the month of Jul-2018, she travelled abroad and purchased camera for Rs. 5 lakh on which she paid IGST of Rs. 90,000. She utilized this camera partly for business purpose and partly for non-business purposes. Calculate the net GST liability on her output supplies (to be paid in cash) for the month of Jul-2018.

- a) CGST: Rs. 4,32,000; SGST: Rs. 4,32,000; IGST: Rs. 90,000
- b) CGST: Rs. 1,97,000; SGST: Rs. 3,02,000; IGST: Rs. Nil
- c) CGST: Rs. 1,01,000; SGST: Rs. 3,02,000; IGST: Rs. 90,000
- d) CGST: Rs. 11,500; SGST: Rs. 3,02,000; IGST: Rs. Nil

Question No. 27

Which of the following persons can opt for the composition scheme?

- 1) Registered person whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs. 75 lakh.
- 2) Registered person whose aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year did not exceed Rs. 1 crore.
- 3) A person engaged in business of Pan Masala, Tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes
- 4) A person engaged in the business of Ice Cream, other edible ice, whether or not containing Cocoa.
- 5) A person engaged exclusively in the providing restaurant service.
- 6) A person engaged exclusively in supply of medicines.

Which of the above are correct:-

- a) 1,2,3,5
- b) 1,2,5,6
- c) 2,3,4,5
- d) 3,4,5,6

Question No. 28

Which of the following statements is not correct for a tax payer who has opted for composition scheme?

- a) A registered person supplying goods under the composition scheme shall issue a bill of supply.
- b) Last date for payment of liability towards tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other sum is 20th day of each month.
- c) A composition dealer shall mention the words "Composition taxable person, not eligible to collect tax on supplies" at the top of the bill of supply issued by him.
- d) Last date for payment of liability towards tax, interest, penalty, fee or any other sum is 18th day of the month following each quarter.

Question No. 29

M/s. Tanatan received testing services from Aquarian Solution (P) Ltd. on 10-May-2018. The payment was entered in the books of account of M/s. Tanatan on 16-May-2018 and was credited in the bank account of supplier on 19-May-2018. In the meantime, supplier issued invoice on 18-May-2018. What will be the time of supply in this case?

- a) 10-May-2018
- b) 18-May-2018
- c) 16-May-2018
- d) 19-May-2018

Question No. 30

Which one of the following cannot be a reason for cancellation of registration?

- a) There is a change in the constitution of business from partnership firm to proprietorship.
- b) The business has been discontinued.
- c) A composition taxpayer has not furnished returns for three consecutive tax periods.
- d) A registered person, other than composition taxpayer, has not furnished returns for three consecutive tax periods.

Question No. 31

Which of the following transactions does not qualify as supply under GST law?

- (i) When the Head Office makes a supply of services to its own branch outside the State.
 - (ii) When a person import services without consideration for the purposes of his business from his elder brother living outside India.
 - (iii) Disposal of car without consideration and where the supplier has not claimed input tax credit on such car.
 - (iv) When a principal makes supplies to his agent who is also registered and is situated within the same State.
- a) (i) & (iii)
 - b) (i), (ii) & (iii)
 - c) (iii)
 - d) (iii) & (ii)

Question No. 32

State which of the following statements are not true?

- (i) A taxpayer who makes delayed payment of tax is liable to pay interest at the rate of 18% for a month or part of the month.
 - (ii) A taxpayer who makes delayed payment of tax is liable to pay interest at the rate of 15% for a month or part of the month, if he has bona fide reasons for delay.
 - (iii) A taxpayer who made delayed payment of tax shall be liable to pay interest at the rate of 24% for a month or part of the month, if he has mala fide reasons for delay.
 - (iv) A taxpayer who made delayed payment of tax shall be liable to pay interest at the rate of 18% per annum.
- a) (i)
 - b) (i), (ii), (iii)
 - c) All of the above
 - d) None of the above

Question No. 33

Mr. Chipku wants to transport exempted goods i.e. wood charcoal worth Rs. 75,000 along with taxable goods worth Rs. 48,000 (excluding GST amounting to Rs. 2,000) from Delhi to Gujarat. Which of the following statements is true in this situation?

- a) E-way Bill is mandatorily required to be issued for both taxable as well as exempted goods.
- b) E-way Bill is not required.
- c) E-way Bill is mandatorily required to be issued only for taxable goods.
- d) E-way Bill is mandatorily required to be issued only for exempted goods.

Question No. 34

M/s. Kuber Anand is registered under GST. He has output tax liability as under-

CGST: Rs. 85,00,000

SGST: Rs. 85,00,000

IGST: Rs. 1,05,00,000

It has input tax credits as under-

CGST: Rs. 1,50,00,000 including credit of Rs. 75,00,000 carried forward from TRAN-1

SGST: Rs. 30,00,000

IGST: Rs. 1,20,00,000

Calculate the amount of tax to be deposited in cash?

- a) CGST: Nil; SGST: Rs. 55,00,000; IGST: Nil
- b) CGST: Rs. 10,00,000; SGST: Rs. 55,00,000; IGST: Nil
- c) CGST: Nil; SGST: Rs. 50,00,000; IGST: Nil
- d) CGST: Nil; SGST: Rs. 40,00,000; IGST: Nil

Question No. 35

Can registration be granted to a person separately for different premises for same product within a State as business vertical?

- a) Yes, if he applies for a separate GST registration
- b) Yes, if the premises have different names on their signboards
- c) Yes, if the premises is 25 Kilometres away from each other
- d) Yes, if the class of customers are different for the two premises

Question No. 36

In which form does an Embassy of a foreign country apply for registration under GST law?

- a) Form GST REG-II
- b) Form GST REG-09
- c) Form GST REG-13
- d) Form GST REG-10

Question No. 37

Which of the following is included while computing the value of supply of goods under GST?

- a) Price of the goods
- b) Packing charges of the goods
- c) Tax levied by Municipal Authority on sale of the goods
- d) All of the above

Question No. 38

Which documents required to send goods from branch office in one State to head office in another State?

- a) Tax invoice and e way bill
- b) Receipt Voucher and e way bill
- c) Payment Voucher and e way bill
- d) All of the above.

Question No. 39

Is e-way bill mandatory in case of transport of the handicraft goods from one State to another State by a person who has been exempted from the requirement of obtaining registration?

- a) E-way Bill is not required as the supplier is exempt from the requirement of obtaining registration.
- b) E-way Bill is mandatory only if the value of consignment is more than Rs. 50,000
- c) E-way Bill is mandatory even if the value of consignment does not exceed Rs. 50,000
- d) None of the above.

Question No. 40

A registered person can claim refund any unutilized input tax credit on zero rated supplies without payment of tax or the credit accumulated on account of inverted tax rate structure:

- a) Before the expiry of 2 years from the relevant date.
- b) Before the expiry of the tax period.
- c) Before the expiry of 3 years from the relevant date.
- d) Before the expiry of 18 months from the relevant date.

Question No. 41

A registered person, who is under investigation for an offence under Chapter XIX, needs to retain the books of accounts/other records pertaining to such investigation until the expiry of:

- a) 72 months from the due date of furnishing of annual return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records.
- b) 1 year after final disposal of such investigation.
- c) (a) or (b), whichever is later
- d) None of the above

Question No. 42

In which of the following cases, a tax invoice under GST is not required to be issued by a registered person?

- a) Value of the goods/services/both supplied is less than Rs.200 and recipient is unregistered.
- b) Value of the goods/services/both supplied is less than Rs.200 and recipient is registered.
- c) Value of the goods/services/both supplied is more than Rs.200 and recipient is unregistered.
- d) Value of the goods/services/both supplied is equal to Rs.200 and recipient is unregistered.

Question No. 43

What is the maximum time limit for passing the demand order in case of short payment of tax for reasons other than fraud, or wilful misstatement or suppression?

- a) 3 years from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the Financial Year to which the demand pertains.
- b) 2 years and 9 months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the Financial Year to which the demand pertains.
- c) 5 years from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the Financial Year to which the demand pertains.
- d) 4 years and 9 months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the Financial Year to which the demand pertains.

Question No. 44

What is the maximum time limit for issuance of show cause notice in case of short payment of tax on account of fraud?

- a) 3 years from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the Financial Year to which the demand pertains.
- b) 2 years and 9 months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the Financial Year to which the demand pertains.
- c) 5 years from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the Financial Year to which the demand pertains.
- d) 4 years and 9 months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the Financial Year to which the demand pertains.

Question No. 45

Which of the following statement is not correct with respect to input tax credit?

- a) Input tax credit is allowed on purchase invoices less than 1 year old.
- b) Input tax credit is allowed on capital goods
- c) Input tax credit is not allowed on goods/services for personal use.
- d) No input tax credit shall be allowed after GST return has been filed for September following the end of the financial year to which such invoice pertains or filing of relevant annual return, whichever is earlier.

Question No. 46

'Zero rated supply' shall not include the following:

- a) Export of goods or services under bond or LUT.
- b) Export of goods or services on payment of IGST.
- c) Supplies by SEZ unit or SEZ developer.
- d) Supplies to SEZ unit or SEZ developer.

Question No. 47

Mr. Tommy entered into a contract for supply of service of exploration of petroleum crude on 15-Jan-2018. He raised the invoice on 20-Jan-2018 and received the payment via cheque on 24-Jan-2018 which he presented to bank for clearance on the same day. On 25-Jan-2018, the rate of tax on this service changed from 18% to 12%. The payment was credited in his bank account on 31-Jan-2018, assuming 27-Jan-2018, 28-Jan-2018, 29-Jan-2018, and 30-Jan-2018 to be working days. The service was rendered to the recipient on 1-Feb-2018. What will be the rate of tax and time of supply in this case?

- a) 18%, 20-Jan-2018
- b) 18%, 24-Jan-2018
- c) 12%, 31-Jan-2018
- d) 12%, 1-Feb-2018

Question No. 48

M/s. Rajdhani (P) Ltd., registered in Delhi, wishes to transfer the taxable goods to one of its business vertical having same PAN and registered within same State. Which document shall be issued by the Company in this situation?

- a) Delivery Challan
- b) Tax Invoice
- c) Bill of Supply
- d) Invoice-cum-bill of supply

Question No. 49

In which of the following cases, compounding of offence is not allowed under section 138 of CGST Act, 2017?

- (i) A person who has been allowed to compound once in respect of any of the offences specified in clauses (a) to (f) of section 132(l).
 - (ii) A person who has been allowed to compound once in respect of any offence, other than those in clause (i) in respect of supplies of value upto one crore rupees.
 - (iii) A person who has been accused of committing an offence under this Act which is also an offence under any other law for the time being in force.
 - (iv) A person who has been convicted for an offence under this Act by a Court.
- a) (i), (iii), (iv)
 - b) (ii), (iii)
 - c) (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - d) All of the above

Question No. 50

Which of the following information is not required to be furnished by a composition taxpayer for quarter April to June in FORM GSTR-4?

- (i) import of service
 - (ii) invoice wise inter-State and intra-State inward supplies received from un-registered persons
 - (iii) invoice wise inter-State and intra-State outward supplies made to registered persons
 - (iv) invoice wise inter-State and intra-State outward supplies made to un-registered persons
- a) (i), (ii)
 - b) (iii), (iv)
 - c) (i), (ii), (iv)
 - d) All of the above

Question No. 51

Mr. Radhey Shyam, a Chartered Accountant registered in Delhi, wish to purchase an office in Bengaluru. Mr. Radhey Shyam took financial services from ICICI Bank registered in Gurugram in which he is an account holder, to procure loan for an office property situated in Bengaluru. He paid Rs. 20,000/- as processing fee for this loan to the bank. What will be the place of supply for the bank in this situation?

- a) Delhi
- b) Bangalore
- c) Chandigarh
- d) None of the above

Question No. 52

Mr. Albert exported goods to Nepal worth Rs. 20 lakh in the month of July-2018 with payment of IGST. He received payment in Indian Rupees and not in foreign convertible exchange. He wants to seek an expert's advice that under which table of FORM GSTR-1 this supply is to be shown?

- a) Table 4: Taxable outward supplies made to registered persons
- b) Table 6: Zero rated supplies and deemed exports
- c) Table 7: Taxable supplies to unregistered persons
- d) Not to be shown in GSTR-1

Question No. 53

Mr. Hira, a registered person in Gurugram, avails architect services of Sweet Homes (P) Ltd. registered in Mumbai for a property situated in London. What will be the place of supply for Sweet Homes (P) Ltd. in this case?

- a) Gurugram
- b) Mumbai
- c) London
- d) None of the above

Question No. 54

M/s. ABC Ltd. received Rs. 1 lakh as advance for testing and quality control services. What will be the rate of tax and nature of supply, if the same is not determinable at the time of receipt of advance?

- a) 12%, Inter-State supply
- b) 12%, Intra-State supply
- c) 18%, Inter-State supply
- d) 18%, Intra-State supply

Question No. 55

The adjudicating authority determined Rs. 50 lakh as tax, interest and penalty to be payable by Mr. X on account of wrong availment of input tax credit. Mr. X wants to prefer an appeal before the first Appellate Authority against such orders. Out of Rs. 50 lakh, Mr. X admitted Rs. 15 lakh as his liability and wants to litigate for Rs. 35 lakh. Calculate the amount of pre-deposit to be paid by Mr. X.

- a) Rs. 18,50,000/-
- b) Rs. 22,00,000/-
- c) Rs. 50,00,000/-
- d) Rs. 15,00,000/-

Question No. 56

Mr. A defaulted in payment of IGST amounting to Rs. 1.5 crore. The Proper Officer treated this default on the part of the taxpayer being made with the intention of fraud. Which of the following Proper Officer can issue a show cause notice to the taxpayer under section 74 of CGST Act, 2017 in this case?

- a) Assistant Commissioner of Central Tax
- b) Additional Commissioner of Central Tax
- c) Joint Commissioner of Central Tax
- d) Superintendent of Central Tax

Question No. 57

The Head Office of XYZ Ltd. is registered as Input Service Distributor in Delhi. Its Branch Office in Mumbai is engaged in the supply of readymade garments. The Head Office received an invoice from Software Solutions (P) Ltd. registered in Delhi for software maintenance service. However, the software is used in Branch Office in Mumbai. Tax invoice indicates amount as CGST: Rs. 25,000/- and SGST: Rs. 25,000/-. Calculate the amount of tax to be distributed by Head Office to its Branch Office.

- a) IGST: Rs. 25,000/-
- b) CGST: Rs. 25,000/-; SGST: Rs. 25,000/-
- c) CGST: Rs. 25,000/-
- d) IGST: Rs. 50,000/-

Question No. 58

Which of the following is a correct method of serving notice?

- (i) By giving it to any adult member of the family residing with the taxable person
 - (ii) By making it available on the common portal
 - (iii) By sending a courier to a person regularly employed by him in connection with the business
 - (iv) By registered post with acknowledgement due to his authorised representative
 - (v) Affixing a copy on the notice board of the office of the concerned officer who issued such notice
- a) (ii), (iv)
 - b) (i), (iii), (v)
 - c) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
 - d) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v)

Question No. 59

Metro walk (P) Ltd. has four units registered in Mumbai, Gurgaon, Kolkata and Punjab with its Head Office registered as ISD in Delhi. Due to some dispute with one of the common customers of Gurgaon and Punjab Branch, the Delhi Head Office took legal services of a lawyer whose consultation fee was Rs. 2,00,000/-. Since the legal advice was usable by all units, the Delhi ISD office wants to distribute the credit to all its four units. As a consultant of Metro walk (P) Ltd., advice what is the best course of action?

- a) Delhi unit should pay tax on legal services obtaining separate registration as a normal tax payer. The credit of said tax should be distributed to Gurgaon and Punjab Branch equally.
- b) Delhi unit should pay tax on legal services with its ISD registration. The credit of said tax should be distributed to Gurgaon and Punjab Branch equally.
- c) Delhi unit should pay tax on legal services with its ISD registration. The credit of said tax should be distributed to all units in the ratio of their turnover.
- d) Delhi unit should pay tax on legal services obtaining separate registration as a normal tax payer. The credit of said tax should be distributed to all units in the ratio of their turnover.

Question No. 60

Mr. X of Haryana purchased goods worth Rs. 1,00,000/- from Mr. Y of Delhi and ordered him to deliver the goods to Mr. Z of Chandigarh. Now, Mr. X wants to generate e-way bill for this transaction and while generating the e-way bill he is struck up with two fields-invoice details and place of dispatch. He came to seek your expert advice, kindly suggest him whose details are to be included in these two fields?

- a) Invoice details: Details of invoice issued by Y to X; Place of dispatch: Principal place of business of X
- b) Invoice details: Details of invoice issued by Y to X; Place of dispatch: Principal place of business of Y
- c) Invoice details: Details of invoice issued by X to Z; Place of dispatch: Principal place of business of X
- d) Invoice details: Details of invoice issued by X to Z; Place of dispatch: Principal place of business of Y

Question No. 61

Which of the following is an OIDAR service?

- (i) Online course consisting of pre-recorded videos and downloadable PDFs
 - (ii) PDF document manually emailed by provider
 - (iii) Individually commissioned content sent in digital form e.g., photographs
 - (iv) Stock photographs available for automatic download
 - (v) PDF document automatically emailed by provider's system.
- a) (i), (iv), (v)
 - b) (iv), (v), (vi)
 - c) (i), (iv), (v)
 - d) All of the above

Question No. 62

Input tax Credit is available on all supplies which are used or intended to be used in the course or furtherance of business. Input tax credit will be available under which of the following situations?

- a) GST paid on motor vehicle used in the course and furtherance of business.
- b) GST paid on club membership fees.
- c) GST paid on goods or services or both used for personnel consumption.
- d) IGST @18% paid on inputs purchased from a vendor in Bangalore where the supplier is registered in Rajasthan.

Question No. 63

Table 6 in GSTR-1 captures information related to:

- a) Exports out of India
- b) Supplies to SEZ unit/ and SEZ developer
- c) Deemed Exports
- d) All of the above

Question No. 64

Which of the following is FALSE w.r.t HSN disclosure in GSTR I?

- a) Disclosure is not required for taxpayers having annual turnover upto Rs. 1.5 Crore
- b) It will be mandatory to report HSN code at 2 digit level for taxpayer having annual turnover in the preceding year above Rs. 1.50 Crore but upto 5.00 Crore
- c) Taxpayers having turnover above Rs. 5 Crore have to mandatorily report 8 digit levels HSN code.
- d) Taxpayers having turnover above Rs. 5 Crore have to mandatorily report 4 digit levels HSN code.

Question No. 65

Which of the statement is FALSE with regard to filing of GST return of Mr. Anup, a proprietor registered under GST (non-composition) who is filing quarterly return as his annual turnover is less than 1.5 crore

- a) Mr. Anup has to file GSTR-1 quarterly
- b) Mr. Anup has to pay tax quarterly.
- c) Mr. Anup has to settle his tax liabilities before filing of return
- d) Mr. Anup has to pay tax monthly.

Question No. 66

Mr. Alok had to transport his personal goods from Mumbai to Goa. He contacts Sigma travel services. Sigma travels is passenger bus traveler and also does transportation of goods i.e., Goods Transport Agency. He transports goods of all persons including non- passengers. Mr. Alok hands over the goods to Sigma travel services. Sigma travels issues consignment note for his goods. Alok is an unregistered person. What will be GST scenario in this case?

- a) Goods transport agency service rendered to un-registered person is exempt from tax
- b) Goods transport agency is required to pay GST under reverse charge for service rendered to un-registered person
- c) Unregistered person is required to pay GST to transport agency which in turn will be deposited by Goods transport agency to government.
- d) None of the above

Question No. 67

Which of the following statements are true w.r.t. accounts and records?

- 1) All accounts and records are to be retained for 6 years.
- 2) Stock record is to be maintained by all registered dealers except the dealers registered under composition scheme.
- 3) Stock record is to be maintained by all registered dealers including composition dealers.
- 4) Monthly production records are to be maintained by all dealers except the dealers who have taken option for composition.
- 5) Monthly production records are to be maintained by all dealers including composition dealers
- 6) Records are to be maintained at principal place of business.
- 7) Records are to be maintained at principal place of business as also at all additional places of business.

Which of the above are correct?

- a) 1,2,5,6
- b) 1,3,5,7
- c) 1,3,4,7
- d) 1,2,4,6

Question No. 68

A special Audit under GST is conducted by :

- a) The CGST Officials
- b) The SGST Officials
- c) Chartered Accountant or Cost Accountant
- d) Any of the above

Question No. 69

Suppose, One Business Group has 35 Business Verticals within a state and has to take separate GST registrations under the same PAN. How many online registration applications with scanned documents have to be filed by that Business Group?

- a) 35 separate applications in GST REG-01
- b) Only one registration application incorporating the entire business verticals in one go
- c) Either of the above at the option of the Business Group
- d) Either of the above at the discretion of the Proper Officer

Question No. 70

Rakesh & Company has got multiple retail outlets of cosmetic products in Mumbai. He receives an order from a customer of Kerala worth Rs. 1,20,000/- at one store. While checking the stock he found that order worth Rs. 55,000/- can be fulfilled from his one store situated in Dadar and remaining goods worth Rs. 65,000/- can be sent from his another store situated in Malad. He instructs both the stores to bill separately the goods to Kerala customer. Which one of the below is TRUE?

- a) He would be required to prepare one e-way bill since one order shall be considered as one consignment for the purpose of e-way bills.
- b) He will not be required to prepare e-way bill.
- c) Rakesh & Company would be required to prepare 3 e-way bills. One for movement from Dadar Store, one for movement from Malad store and one consolidated for movement from Transporter to Customer.
- d) He would be required to prepare two separate e-way bills since each invoice value exceeds Rs. 50,000/- and each invoice shall be considered as one consignment for the purpose of generating e-way bills.

Question No. 71

Mr. Anand, one of your clients in Mumbai is presently trading in electronic products within India and also all his purchases are made within India. He is now interested to import certain raw material directly from another country to Mumbai, Nhava Sheva port and puts up a question to you w.r.t applicability of GST and input tax credit of applicable GST. What would be your advice out of below options?

- a) Import of goods will be treated as inter-state supplies and IGST will be levied on import of goods into the country. The input tax credit equivalent to IGST paid on imports shall be available. Basic custom duty (BCD) as applicable shall be paid as per specified tariff, no input tax credit on BCD is allowed.
- b) Import of goods in Mumbai by a local trader will be intra-state supplies and CGST, SGST will be levied. The input tax credit equivalent to CGST / SGST paid on imports shall be available. Basic custom duty as applicable shall be paid as per specified tariff, no input tax credit on BCD is allowed.
- c) Import of goods will be treated as inter-state supplies and IGST will be levied on import of goods into the country. The input tax credit equivalent to IGST paid on imports shall be available. BCD shall not be levied as custom duty is subsumed under GST
- d) Import of goods in Mumbai by a local trade will be intra-state supplies and CGST, SGST will be levied. The input tax credit equivalent to CGST / SGST paid on imports shall be available. BCD shall not be levied as custom duty is subsumed under GST.

Question No. 72

GSTN stands for Goods and Service Tax Network. Which of the following is not the role of GSTN in GST regime?

- a) Facilitating registration, forwarding return to central and State authorities.
- b) Computation and Settlement of IGST, matching tax payment details with banking network
- c) Providing platform for litigation
- d) Providing various MIS reports to Central and State Governments, providing analysis on tax payers profile, running the matching engine, reversal and reclaim of Input tax credit.

Question No. 73

There is a difference in taxability of goods forming part of composite supply and mixed supply. Here are few examples from which you need to identify which is correct example of composite supply and mixed supply.

- i. Mr. A buys a car and purchases warranty and maintenance of the car by paying nominal amount. Car, warranty and maintenance here are a mixed supply.
- ii. Mr. A buys a car and purchases warranty and maintenance of the car by paying nominal amount. Car, warranty and maintenance here are a composite supply.
- iii. Mrs. A buys a microwave oven and some utensils for use in microwave oven. Both microwave oven and utensils are sold at a single price. Microwave oven and its utensils here are a mixed supply.
- iv. Mrs. A buys chocolates, juices and biscuits from a shop. All items have different prices. Chocolates, juices and biscuits are a mixed supply.

The correct examples of composite and mixed supply are: -

- a) i, iv
- b) ii, iii
- c) ii, iii, iv
- d) None of the above

Question No. 74

Mr. Z has an agency of wholesale trading of a particular brand in Gas Stoves for Rajasthan and Gujarat and has separate proprietorship firms in each of the two States. In Gujarat, Mr. Z additionally trades in shoes from the same firm. In the context of the above information, which of the following statement is correct?

- a) Mr. Z can operate with single registration for Gas Stoves business for Rajasthan and Gujarat. For Shoes business, he has to compulsorily take separate registration since it is different business vertical.
- b) Mr. Z will have to get separate registration for each of the States i.e., Rajasthan and Gujarat for Gas stove Business. For shoes business, he has an option to register separate business verticals independently.
- c) Mr. Z will have to compulsorily take 3 registrations two for Gujarat (Gas Stoves and Shoes separately) and one for Rajasthan business (Gas stoves).
- d) Mr. Z can operate with single registration for Gas Stoves business for Rajasthan and Gujarat and Shoes business for Gujarat.

Question No. 75

A new client Mr. Z has recently obtained GST registration and keeps manual accounts. He has got his GSTIN printed on top of every page of new booklet printed for Tax Invoice. Apart from his principal place of business he owns 2 godowns where he keeps stock of his goods and does some wholesale trading. He asks you whether he needs to display the GSTIN registration and GSTIN at any other places?

- a) Mr. Z is required to display his certificate of registration in a prominent location at his principal place of business only. Name board at entry shall display GSTIN at his principal place of business only.
- b) Mr. Z has to display his certificate of registration in a prominent location at his place of business and at every additional place or places of business. Also, he should display GSTIN in the name board exhibited at the entry of his principal place of business and at every additional place or places of business.
- c) The certificate of registration is not required to be displayed. Only name board at entry of principal and additional places of business shall display GSTIN.
- d) The certificate of registration in a prominent location is required to be displayed only at principal place of business. Name board at entry of principal and additional places of business shall display GSTIN.

Question No. 76

Mr. Y was registered under VAT and got provisional registration under GST during migration to GST. Registration formalities were completed by submitting the required documents and registration certificate was obtained. After working for few months, he found that he will not cross the threshold limit required for obtaining registration nor will he fall into any case where registration is compulsory. Thus, he decides to surrender the GST number. He has following queries: -

- 1) What would happen to stock of goods and GST liability held on the date of cancellation of GST number?
 - 2) Can he claim input tax credit and collect tax after cancellation of GST? What would you suggest your client on the above matter?
- a) After cancellation of registration, Mr. Y can sell the stock without any tax liability since GST number is cancelled. Whatever is the GST liability, except during the month of cancellation, has to be discharged. After cancellation of GST, he can collect GST from his customer but he cannot claim any input tax credit of GST paid by him.
 - b) Before cancellation of GST, Mr. Y has to pay an amount equivalent to the credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date of such cancellation or the output tax payable on such goods, whichever is higher. After cancellation, of GST, he cannot collect GST from his customer nor can he claim any input tax credit of GST paid by him.
 - c) Before cancellation of GST, Mr. Y has to pay an amount equivalent to the credit of input tax in respect of inputs held in stock on the day immediately preceding the date of such cancellation

- or the output tax payable on such goods, whichever is lower. After cancellation of GST, he cannot collect GST from his customer nor can he claim any input tax credit of GST paid by him.
- d) After cancellation of registration, he can sell the stock without any tax liability since GST number is cancelled. Whatever is the GST liability, except during the month of cancellation, has to be discharged. After cancellation of GST, he cannot collect GST from his customer, but he can claim input tax credit of GST paid by him.

Question No. 77

Mr. Z, a job worker of cotton bedsheets approaches you to know whether he is required to be compulsorily registered under GST. His job-work is the last stage of work for the product to be a finished product. Can he dispatch goods from his place directly to the customer on direction of his principal? What would be your advice from the following options:

- a) Mr. Z is supplier of services and is required to obtain compulsory registration under GST. He can supply goods from his place directly to customer since he is registered.
- b) Mr. Z is a supplier of services and is liable to take registration only when his turnover crosses the prescribed threshold limit of INR 10/20 lakh as applicable. He can supply the goods to customer directly only if he is registered under GST.
- c) Mr. Z is a supplier of services and is liable to take registration only when his turnover crosses the prescribed threshold limit of INR 10/20 lakh as applicable. He can supply the goods to customer directly if he is registered under GST or if the principal declares Mr. Z's place as his additional place of business.
- d) Mr. Z is not required to obtain registration under GST. He cannot supply goods from his place directly to customer since he is not registered.

Question No. 78

Mr. A purchases redeemable vouchers worth INR 8000/- on 1st January. The vouchers are redeemable against purchase of any goods. The vouchers are valid till 30th June. What will be the time of supply in case of such vouchers?

- a) 1st January
- b) 30th June
- c) The date of redemption of vouchers
- d) None of the above

Question No. 79

In case of continuous supply of services, where due date of payment is not ascertainable from the contract, invoice shall be issued:

- a) before or at the time when the supplier of service receives the payment
- b) on or before the due date of payment
- c) Either (a) or (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 80

Mr. R, a resident of Delhi, holds an account in ICICI Bank in Delhi. Mr. R goes to Jaipur for work. During his visit to Jaipur he takes certain services relating to his account from ICICI bank in Jaipur in relation to some transaction to be carried out at Mumbai. What will be place of supply in this case?

- a) The place of supply shall be Delhi
- b) The place of supply shall be Jaipur
- c) The place of supply shall be Mumbai
- d) None of the above

Question No. 81

M/s ABC Ltd is filing his GSTR-3B for the month of August 2018. His total credit balance of inputs and total tax liability payable is given in the table below. He needs your guidance to understand the utilization of credit. Guide him with the rules towards credit utilization of IGST, CGST, SGST and cash payable towards tax liability.

Tax	Total Credit Balance	Total Tax Liability Payable
IGST	80,000	90,000
CGST	87,000	85,000
SGST	75,000	77,000
Total	2,42,000	2,52,000

- a) IGST payable – 10,000, CGST Payable – 0, SGST payable – 2,000
- b) IGST payable – 8,000, CGST Payable – 0, SGST payable – 2,000
- c) IGST payable – 0, CGST Payable – 2000, SGST payable – 2,000
- d) IGST payable – 10,000, CGST Payable – 1,000, SGST payable – 1,000

Question No. 82

The due date of filing Final Return is _____.?

- a) 20th of the next month
- b) 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
- c) Within three months of the date of cancellation or date of order of cancellation, whichever is later
- a) 31st December of next financial year

Question No. 83

List-I of the Constitution contains matters in respect of which _____ has the exclusive right to make laws.

- a) Central Government
- b) State
- c) Both Centre and State Governments
- d) None of the above

Question No. 84

GST is levied on supply of all goods and services except:

- a) Alcoholic liquor for human consumption
- b) Tobacco
- c) Health care services
- d) All of the above

Question No. 85

On Petroleum Crude, High Speed Diesel, Motor Spirit (commonly known as Petrol), Natural Gas and Aviation Turbine Fuel:

- a) GST is not levied at all
- b) GST will be levied from a date to be notified on the recommendations of the GST Council
- c) GST is levied, but exempt
- d) None of the above

Question No. 86

The functions of Goods and Services Network (GSTN) include:

- a) facilitating registration
- b) forwarding the returns to Central and State authorities
- c) computation and settlement of IGST
- d) All of the above

Question No. 87

Which article of the Constitution outlines the composition and functions of the GST Council?

- a) 270
- b) 279A
- c) 246A
- d) 269A

Question No. 88

Which of the following is not a supply as per section 7 of the CGST Act?

- a) Management consultancy services not in course or furtherance of business
- b) Import of service for consideration not in course or furtherance of business
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 89

_____ specifies the activities to be treated as supply even if made without consideration.

- a) Schedule I of CGST Act
- b) Schedule II of CGST Act
- c) Schedule III of CGST Act
- d) All of the above

Question No. 90

Which of the following activity is outside the scope of supply and not taxable under GST?

- a) Services by an employee to the employer in the course of or in relation to his employment
- b) Services of funeral
- c) Actionable claims, other than lottery, betting and gambling.
- d) All of the above

Question No. 91

Which of the following supplies are naturally bundled?

- a) Rent deed executed for renting of two different floors of a building-one for residential and another for commercial purpose to same person
- b) Pack of watch, tie and belt
- c) Package of canned food such as burger, chocolates, sweets, cake etc.
- d) None of the above

Question No. 92

A _____ supply comprising of two or more supplies shall be treated as the supply of that particular supply that attracts highest rate of tax.

- a) Composite
- b) Mixed
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

Question No. 93

Which of the following activities is a supply of services?

- a) Transfer of right in goods/ undivided share in goods without transfer of title in goods
- b) Transfer of title in goods
- c) Transfer of title in goods under an agreement which stipulates that property shall pass at a future date.
- d) All of the above

Question No. 94

Transportation of passengers by _____ are exempt from GST.

- a) Railway in first class
- b) Railway in an air-conditioned coach
- c) Metro
- d) All of the above

Question No. 95

Transportation of passengers by _____ are exempt from GST.

- a) air conditioned stage carriage
- b) radio taxi
- c) air, terminating in Nagaland airport
- d) All of the above

Question No. 96

Date on which the supplier receives the payment as per section 12 of CGST Act is

- a) Date entered in books of accounts
- b) Date of credit in bank account
- c) Date entered in books of accounts or date of credit in bank account, whichever is earlier
- d) Date on which receipt voucher is issued by supplier

Question No. 97

What is time of supply of goods liable to tax under reverse charge mechanism?

- a) Date of receipt of goods
- b) Date on which the payment is made
- c) Date immediately following 30 days from the date of issue of invoice by the supplier
- d) Earlier of (a) or (b) or (c)

Question No. 98

What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is identifiable?

- a) Date of issue of voucher
- b) Date of redemption of voucher
- c) Date of entry in books of accounts
- d) Earlier of (a) or (b) or (c)

Question No. 99

What is the time of supply of service in case of reverse charge mechanism? (Answer d)

- a) Date on which payment is made to the supplier
- b) Date immediately following 60 days from the date of issue of invoice
- c) Date of invoice
- d) Earlier of (a) and (b)

Question No. 100

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- a) Section 15 of CGST Act prescribes different provisions for valuation of goods and services
- b) CGST Act and IGST Act have different provisions for valuation of supply
- c) Section 15 of CGST Act prescribes same set of provisions for valuation of goods and services
- d) (a) and (b)

CA VIJAY GAURAV
Twitter.com/CA Vijay Gaurav
Instagram.com/CA Vijay Gaurav
www.cavijaygaurav.com
CA Vijay Gaurav Fan Club

Combo 27000/-

SPECIAL FEATURES
✓ 100% COVERAGE
✓ HAND WRITTEN NOTES
✓ 500+ PRACTICAL QUESTION EACH SUBJECT
✓ 500+ EXEMPTIONS IN DT / IDT
✓ TEST EVERY SATURDAY

CA FINAL REGULAR NOV 2019/MAY 2020 EXAM

Face To Face DIRECT TAX
Time: 7:00 AM - 10:00 AM
Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-

2019 START 17 June

Face To Face INDIRECT TAX
Time: 10:30 AM - 01:30 PM
Days : Mon to Sat
15000/-

9873827301
9212130780

ANSWERS – TEST YOUR KNOWLEDGE – 8

Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	a	38	a	75	b
2	b	39	c	76	b
3	d	40	a	77	c
4	d	41	c	78	c
5	c	42	a	79	a
6	c	43	a	80	a
7	c	44	d	81	b
8	c	45	a	82	c
9	d	46	c	83	a
10	b	47	c	84	a
11	a	48	b	85	b
12	c	49	a	86	d
13	a	50	b	87	b
14	a	51	a	88	a
15	d	52	b	89	a
16	a	53	a	90	d
17	b	54	c	91	d
18	c	55	a	92	b
19	a	56	a	93	a
20	d	57	d	94	c
21	a	58	d	95	c
22	c	59	d	96	c
23	b	60	d	97	d
24	a	61	c	98	a
25	c	62	d	99	d
26	d	63	d	100	c
27	b	64	c		
28	b	65	b		
29	b	66	a		
30	d	67	d		
31	c	68	c		
32	b	69	a		
33	b	70	d		
34	d	71	a		
35	d	72	c		
36	c	73	b		
37	d	74	b		

MY RESULT

_____/100

Time Taken