

CHAPTER - 1 : INTRODUCTION [S. 1]

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. GST Stands for
(a) Goods and Supply Tax (b) Government Sales Tax
(c) Goods and Services Tax (d) Good and Simple Tax
2. GST is levied in India on the basis of _____ Principle.
(a) Origin (b) Destination
(c) Either a or b (d) Both a or b
3. The main objective of GST implementation is _____.
(a) To consolidate multiple indirect tax levies into single tax
(b) Overcoming limitation of existing indirect tax structure
(c) Creating efficiencies in tax administration
(d) All of above
4. Which of the following is not a bill passed by parliament for the implementation of GST in India?
(a) The Central GST Act, 2017 (b) The State GST Act, 2017
(c) The Integrated GST Act, 2017 (d) None of above
5. _____ Petroleum products have been temporarily been kept out of GST.
(a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Five
6. In India, GST structure is _____ in nature.
(a) Single (b) Dual
(c) Triple (d) (a) & (b) both
7. GST is not levied on which of the following ?
(a) Alcoholic Liquor for Human Consumption (b) Five Petroleum Products
(c) Immovable Property (d) All of above
8. GST is not levied on which of the following ?
(a) Motor Spirit (b) High speed diesel
(c) Natural gas (d) All of above
9. _____ is levied on Intra-State Supply of goods and/or Services.
(a) CGST (b) SGST
(c) IGST (d) Both a & b
10. _____ is levied on Inter State Supply of Goods and/or Services.
(a) CGST (b) SGST
(c) IGST (d) Both a & b
11. _____ is levied on Intra State Supply of Goods and/or Services in Union Territory.
(a) SGST (b) IGST
(c) UTGST (d) GST is not levied
12. Goods and Services Tax is a tax levied on goods and services imposed at each point of _____.
(a) Sale (b) Service
(c) Supply (d) Manufacturing
13. GST is a national level tax based on _____.
(a) First point tax principle (b) Value Added principle
(c) Last point tax principle (d) All of the above
14. The following tax has been subsumed into Central GST.
(a) Central Sales Tax (b) Custom Duty
(c) Service Tax (d) All of the above
15. GST was introduced in India on
(a) 1-4-2017 (b) 1-5-2017
(c) 1-6-2017 (d) 1-7-2017

ANSWERS

1. (c)	6. (b)	11. (c)			
2. (b)	7. (d)	12. (c)			
3. (d)	8. (d)	13. (b)			
4. (b)	9. (d)	14. (d)			
5. (d)	10. (c)	15. (d)			

Indirect Taxes - Goods and Services Tax Act (T.Y.B.Com.: SEM-VI)

CHAPTER - 3 : SCOPE OF SUPPLY [S. 7 - 8]**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS****A. Scope of Supply (Section 7)**

- What are different types of supplies covered under the scope of supply?
 - Supplies made with consideration
 - Supplies made without consideration
 - Both of the above
 - None of the above
- The activities to be treated as supply of goods or supply of services as referred to in _____ of CGST Act, 2017.
 - Schedule I of CGST Act
 - Schedule II of CGST Act
 - Schedule III of CGST Act
 - Section 7
- Which of the following taxes will be levied on Imports?
 - CGST
 - SGST
 - IGST
 - None of the above
- Which of the following is not a supply as per section 7 of the CGST Act ?
 - Management consultancy services not in course or furtherance of business
 - Import of service for consideration not in course or furtherance of business
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - None of the above
- _____ specifies the activities to be treated as supply even if made without Consideration
 - Schedule I of CGST Act
 - Schedule II of CGST Act
 - Schedule III of CGST Act
 - All of the above
- Which of the following activity is outside the scope of supply and not taxable under GST?
 - Services by an employee to the employer in the course of or in relation to his employment
 - Services of funeral
 - Actionable claims, other than lottery, betting and gambling.
 - All of the above
- Which of the following activities is a supply of services?
 - Transfer of right in goods/ undivided share in goods without transfer of title in goods
 - Transfer of title in goods
 - Transfer of title in goods under an agreement which stipulates that property shall pass at a future date
 - All of the above
- Supply includes import of services for a consideration _____.
 - Only if in the course or furtherance of business
 - Only if not in the course or furtherance of business
 - Whether or not in the course or furtherance of business
 - None of the above
- _____ specifies the activities which are neither to be treated as supply of goods nor a supply of services.
 - Schedule I of CGST Act
 - Schedule II of CGST Act
 - Schedule III of CGST Act
 - All of the above
- Activities or transactions undertaken by the Central Government, a State Government or any local authority in which they are engaged as public authorities, as may be notified by the Government on the recommendations of the Council, shall treated as _____.
 - Supply of goods
 - Supply of services
 - Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services

(d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services

11. Transfer of the title in goods shall be considered as_____.
 - (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
12. Transfer of right in goods or of undivided share in goods without the transfer of title thereof shall be considered as_____.
 - (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
13. Transfer of title in goods under an agreement which stipulates that property in goods shall pass at a future date upon payment of full consideration as agreed shall be considered as_____.
 - (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
14. Lease, tenancy, easement, licence to occupy land shall be considered as_____.
 - (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
15. Lease or letting out of the building including a commercial, industrial or residential complex for business or commerce, either wholly or partly shall be treated as_____.
 - (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
16. Any treatment or process which is applied to another person's goods shall be treated as_____.
 - (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
17. Where goods forming part of the assets of a business are transferred or disposed of by or under the directions of the person carrying on the business so as no longer to form part of those assets, whether or not for a consideration, such transfer or disposal is a_____by the person.
 - (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
18. Where, by or under the direction of a person carrying on a business, goods held or used for the purposes of the business are put to any private use or are used, or made available to any person for use, for any purpose other than a purpose of the business, whether or not for a consideration, the usage or making available of such goods is a_____.
 - (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
19. Renting of immovable property is_____.
 - (a) Supply of goods
 - (b) Supply of services
 - (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 - (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
20. Construction of a complex, building, civil structure or a part thereof, including a complex or building intended for sale to a buyer, wholly or partly, except where the entire consideration has been received after issuance of completion certificate, where required, by the competent authority or after its first occupation, whichever is earlier, shall be treated as_____.

- (a) Supply of goods
 (b) Supply of services
 (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
21. Temporary transfer or permitting the use or enjoyment of any intellectual property right shall be treated as_____.
- (a) Supply of goods
 (b) Supply of services
 (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
22. Development, design, programming, customisation, adaptation, upgradation, enhancement, implementation of information technology software shall be treated as_____.
- (a) Supply of goods
 (b) Supply of services
 (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
23. Agreeing to the obligation to refrain from an act, or to tolerate an act or a situation, or to do an act is_____.
- (a) Supply of goods
 (b) Supply of services
 (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services
24. Transfer of the right to use any goods for any purpose (whether or not for a specified period) for cash, deferred payment or other valuable consideration shall be treated as_____.
- (a) Supply of goods
 (b) Supply of services
 (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services

1. (c)	9. (c)	17. (a)				
2. (b)	10. (c)	18. (b)				
3. (c)	11. (a)	19. (b)				
4. (a)	12. (b)	20. (b)				
5. (a)	13. (a)	21. (b)				
6. (d)	14. (b)	22. (b)				
7. (a)	15. (b)	23. (b)				
8. (c)	16. (b)	24. (b)				

CHAPTER - 4 : LEVY AND COLLECTION OF TAX [S.9]

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

A. Levy and Collection (CGST - Section 9)

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

(a) CGST	(b) SGST
(c) CGST and SGST	(d) IGST
2. What is the maximum rate prescribed under CGST Act?

(a) 12%	(b) 28%
(c) 20%	(d) 18%
3. 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
4. Which of the following taxes will be levied on imports?

(a) CGST	(b) SGST
(c) IGST	(d) CGST and SGST
5. What is the maximum rate prescribed under UTGST Act?

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

B. Levy and Collection of Tax [IGST] (Section 5 to 6)

6. _____ Supply shall attract IGST?

(a) Intra-State	(b) Inter-State
(c) Both	
7. Is there any ceiling limit prescribed on the rate under IGST?

(a) 14%	(b) 40%
(c) 26%	(d) 30%
8. What if an e-commerce operator having no physical presence in the taxable territory, does not have a representative in the taxable territory?
 - (a) He 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
9. 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

C. Reverse Charge

10. What are the supplies on which reverse charge mechanism would apply at present?
 - (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
11. 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
12. 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
13. 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
14. 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
15. 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
16. 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
17. 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
18. Reverse charge under section 9(3) of the CGST Act is applicable:
(a) Only on notified services (b) Only on notified goods
(c) On Notified goods & services (d) On None of the above
19. 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
20. 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
21. 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

ANSWERS

1. (c)	4. (c)	7. (b)	10. (a)	13. (c)	16. (a)	19. (a)
2. (c)	5. (c)	8. (c)	11. (c)	14. (b)	17. (a)	20. (b)
3. (d)	6. (b)	9. (c)	12. (b)	15. (b)	18. (c)	21. (c)

CHAPTER - 5 : COMPOSITION LEVY [S. 10]

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. 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
2. 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) ` 20 lacs
 - (b) ` 10 lacs
 - (c) ` 50 lacs
 - (d) ` 1.5 crore
3. 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) ` 25 lacs
 - (b) ` 50 lacs
 - (c) ` 75 lacs
 - (d) ` 1 crore
4. 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
5. 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
6. 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
7. Can a registered person opt for composition scheme only for one out of his 3 business places 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
8. 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
9. 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
10. 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

11. Which of the following will be excluded from the computation of 'aggregate turnover'?
- Value of taxable supplies
 - Value of exempt Supplies
 - Non-taxable supplies
 - Value of inward supplies on which tax is paid on reverse charge basis
12. What will happen if the turnover of a registered person opting to pay taxes under composition scheme during the year 2019-20 crosses threshold limit?
- He can continue under composition scheme till the end of the financial year
 - He will be liable to pay tax at normal rates of GST on the entire turnover for the financial year 2019-20
 - He will cease to remain under the composition scheme with immediate effect
 - He will cease to remain under the composition scheme from the quarter following the quarter in which the aggregate turnover exceeds threshold limit
13. Which of the following persons can opt for composition scheme?
- Person making any supply of goods which are not leviable to tax under this Act;
 - Person making any inter-State outward supplies of goods;
 - Person effecting supply of goods through an e-commerce operator liable to collect tax at source
 - All of the above
 - None of the above
14. What is the threshold limit of turnover in the preceding financial year for opting to pay tax under composition scheme for a trader in Mumbai?
- ₹ 30 lacs
 - ₹ 10 lacs
 - ₹ 150 lacs
 - ₹ 75 lacs
15. For certain Special category States, the reduced limit of ₹ 75 lakhs for opting composition scheme is available. The reduced limit of ₹ 75 Lakhs is not available for?
- Manipur
 - Meghalaya
 - Himachal Pradesh
 - Jammu & Kashmir
16. ABC Ltd is manufacturer of goods opting for Composition Scheme has effected turnover of ₹ 60 Lakhs during the financial year 2019-20. The CGST portion for composition tax payable by ABC Ltd is
- ₹ 30,000
 - ₹ 60,000
 - ₹ 30,000
 - ₹ 1,50,000
17. GST Ltd. has business places at Lucknow, UP and Kanpur, UP having the same PAN; and Aggregate Turnover in the financial year not exceeding ₹ 75 lakhs. Can it opt composition levy for Lucknow and normal levy at Kanpur?
- No
 - Yes
 - Up-to an Aggregate Turnover of ₹ 75 lakhs at Lucknow only
 - Subject to the approval of GST Council

CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

1. (d)	4. (c)	7. (b)	10. (b)	13. (e)	16. (a)
2. (d)	5. (d)	8. (b)	11. (d)	14. (c)	17. (a)
3. (c)	6. (a)	9. (b)	12. (c)	15. (d)	

CHAPTER - 6 : EXEMPTION FROM TAX [S.11]

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

A. Exemption

1. 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
2. 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
3. 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
4. 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
5. Services to a single residential unit is, 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
6. 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
7. Services by a hotel, inn, guest house, club or campsite are exempted for residential / lodging purposes -
 - (a) If the actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is below ₹ 10,000
 - (b) If the actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is below ₹ 1,000
 - (c) If the actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is exactly ₹ 1,000
 - (d) If the actual tariff for a unit of accommodation is above ₹ 1,000
8. 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

9. 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
10. 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
11. 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
12. 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

1. (d)	5. (a)	9. (c)				
2. (d)	6. (b)	10. (a)				
3. (d)	7. (b)	11. (d)				
4. (d)	8. (d)	12. (a)				

CHAPTER - 7 : TIME OF SUPPLY [S. 12-14]

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

[A] TIME OF SUPPLY OF GOODS (SECTION 12)

A.1 Forward Charge

1. 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)
2. The date on which the supplier receives the payment shall be
 (a) the date on which the payment is entered in his books of account
 (b) the date on which the payment is credited to his bank account
 (c) the date on which the payment is entered in his books of account or the date on which the payment is credited to his bank account whichever is earlier
 (d) the date on which the payment is entered in his books of account or the date on which the payment is credited to his bank account whichever is later
3. Mr. A sold goods to Mr. B. Determine the TOS in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the CGST Act, 2017 in case supply involves movement of goods.
 Date of removal - 1st Oct. 2019
 Date of Invoice - 2nd Oct. 2019
 Date when goods made available to the recipient - 3rd Oct. 2019
 Date of receipt of payment - 15th Nov. 2019
 (a) 1st Oct. 2019 (b) 2nd Oct. 2019
 (c) 3rd Oct. 2019 (d) 15th Nov. 2019
4. Mr. A sold goods to Mr. B. Determine the TOS in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the CGST Act, 2017 in case supply involves movement of goods.
 Date of removal - 3rd Oct. 2019

Date of Invoice - 1st Oct. 2019

Date when goods made available to the recipient - 4th Oct. 2019

Date of receipt of payment - 25th Nov. 2019

(a) 3rd Oct. 2019

(b) 1st Oct. 2019

(c) 4th Oct. 2019

(d) 25th Nov. 2019

5. Determine the Time of supply in accordance with provisions of Section 12 of the CGST Act, 2017 in case *supply involves movement of goods*.

Date of Invoice : 02-10-2019

Date goods made available to recipient : 03-10-2019

Date of receipt of payment : 15-11-2019

(a) Date of Invoice : 02-10-2019

(b) Date goods made available to recipient : 03-10-2019

(c) Date of receipt of payment : 15-11-2019

(d) None of the above

6. Determine the Time of supply in accordance with provisions of Section 12 of the CGST Act, 2017 in case *supply involves movement of goods*.

Date of Removal of goods : 03-10-2019

Date of Invoice : 01-10-2019

Date goods made available to recipient : 04-10-2019

Date of receipt of payment : 25-11-2019

(a) Date of Removal of goods : 03-10-2019

(b) Date of Invoice : 01-10-2019

(c) Date goods made available to recipient : 04-10-2019

(d) Date of receipt of payment : 25-11-2019

7. Determine the Time of supply in accordance with provisions of Section 12 of the CGST Act, 2017 in case *supply involves movement of goods*.

Date of Removal of goods : 05-11-2019

Date of Invoice : 04-11-2019

Date goods made available to recipient : 06-11-2019

Date of receipt of payment : 01-10-2019

(a) Date of Removal of goods : 05-11-2019

(b) Date of Invoice : 04-11-2019

(c) Date goods made available to recipient : 06-11-2019

(d) Date of receipt of payment : 01-10-2019

8. Mr. A sold goods to Mr. B. Determine the TOS in accordance with the provisions of Section 12 of the CGST Act, 2017 in case supply does not involve movement of goods.

Date of delivery - 2nd Oct. 2019 (Date when the goods made available to the recipient)

Date of Invoice - 3rd Oct. 2019

Date of receipt of payment - 15th Nov. 2019

(a) 2nd Oct. 2019

(b) 3rd Oct. 2019

(c) 15th Nov. 2019

(d) 1st Nov. 2019

9. Determine the Time of supply in case *goods are supplied on approval basis*

Removal of goods : 01-12-2019

Issue of Invoice : 15-12-2019

Accepted by recipient : 05-12-2019

Receipt of payment : 25-12-2019

(a) Removal of goods : 01-12-2019

(b) Issue of Invoice : 15-12-2019

(c) Accepted by recipient : 05-12-2019

(d) Receipt of payment : 25-12-2019

10. Where the supplier of taxable goods receives an amount upto _____ in excess of the amount indicated in the tax invoice, the time of supply to the extent of such excess amount shall, at the option of the said supplier, be the date of issue of invoice in respect of such excess amount.

(a) 1,000

(b) 5,000

(c) 10,000

(d) 50,000

11. The time of supply to the extent it relates to an addition in the value of supply by way of interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration shall be the date on which

(a) The supplier receives such addition in value

(b) The original invoice was issued

(c) The supplier issues revised invoice

(d) The original payment was received

A.2 Tax Invoice

12. Tax invoice must be issued by _____ on supplies made by him.

(e) Every supplier

- (f) Every taxable person
 (g) Every Registered person not paying tax under composition scheme
 (h) All the above
12. 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) None of the above
13. 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) When the recipient accepts the goods or ten months from the date of supply whichever is earlier
 (c) When the recipient accepts the goods or six months from the date of supply whichever is earlier
 (d) When the recipient accepts the goods or three months from the date of supply whichever is earlier
14. Where the goods being sent or taken on approval for sale or return are removed before the supply takes place, the invoice shall be issued
 (a) before/at the time of supply (b) 6 months from the date of removal
 (c) earlier of (a) or (b) (d) none of the above
15. GST a dealer has sent some goods to CST, another dealer, for Sales on Approval Basis. In absence of any confirmation even after 6 months, it will be treated as
 (a) Sales Return (b) Deemed Supply of Goods
 (c) Purchase return (d) None of the Above

A.3 Reverse Charge

16. 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)
17. Determine the Time of supply in accordance with provisions of Section 12 of the CGST Act, 2017 in case *recipient of goods is liable to pay tax under reverse charge mechanism.*
 Date of Invoice : 01-10-2019
 Date of receipt of goods : 15-10-2019
 Date of payment in books : 10-10-2019
 Date of debit of payment in Bank A/c : 12-10-2019
 (a) Date of Invoice : 01-10-2019 (b) Date of receipt of goods : 15-10-2019
 (c) Date of payment in books : 10-10-2019
 (d) Date of debit of payment in Bank A/c : 12-10-2019

ANSWERS

1. (d)	9. (b)	17. (d)				
2. (c)	10. (a)					
3. (a)	11. (a)					
4. (b)	12. (c)					
5. (a)	13. (a)					
6. (b)	14. (c)					
7. (b)	15. (c)					
8. (a)	16. (b)					

CHAPTER - 8 : NATURE AND PLACE OF SUPPLY

[S. 7 - 13 : IGST ACT]

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

A. Inter-State, Intra-State Supply

1. 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
2. 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
3. Which of the following transaction is inter-state supply of goods?
 - (a) Location of supplier is in Lucknow, UP and location of recipient is in Mumbai.
 - (b) Location of supplier is in Lucknow, UP and place of supply is Mumbai
 - (c) Location of supplier and place of supply is Lucknow, UP
 - (d) None of the above
4. Which of the following transaction is inter-state supply of goods involving movement of goods?
 - (1) Location of supplier is in Bangalore and location of recipient is in Mumbai and goods are shipped to Kolkata
 - (2) Location of supplier is in Bangalore and place of supply is Mumbai
 - (3) Location of supplier and place of supply is Bangalore
 - (4) None of the above
5. 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
6. Place of supply of a transaction in territorial waters is
 - (a) Location of the supplier
 - (b) Location of the recipient
 - (c) Coastal state where the nearest point of the appropriate baseline is located
 - (d) None of the above
7. _____ is levied on inter-state supply of goods and services.

(a) CGST	(b) SGST
(c) IGST	(d) Both (a) and (b)
8. IGST means

(a) Inter-state GST	(b) Integrated GST
(c) Import GST	(d) International GST
9. _____ supply shall attract IGST.

(a) Intra-State	(b) Inter-State
(c) Intra state and inter-state	(d) Local
10. 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

11. What is rate of tax of IGST?
 (a) CGST rate (b) SGST rate
 (c) CGST + SGST rate (d) VAT rate
12. _____ is levied on imports of goods and services.
 (a) SGST (b) CGST
 (c) IGST (d) VAT
13. Import/Export is treated as _____ in GST.
 (a) Intra-state supply (b) Inter-state supply
 (c) Non-taxable supply (d) Exempted supply
14. "Inter-State supplies" means
 (a) Any supply where the location of the supplier and the place of supply are in the same state
 (b) Any supply where the location of supplier and the place of supply are in the different states
 (c) Any supply where location of the supplier and place of supply are outside the country
 (d) None of these
15. "Import of services" means the supply of any service, where -
 (a) The supplier of service is located outside India
 (b) The recipient of service is located in India
 (c) The place of supply of service is in India
 (d) All of the above
16. Zero rated supply includes
 (a) Export of goods or/and services
 (b) Supply of goods or/and services to a SEZ developer or SEZ Unit
 (c) Supply of goods or/and services by a SEZ developer or SEZ Unit
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
17. The supply of goods to SEZ unit is treated as _____ in the hands of the supplier for eligibility of ITC.
 (a) Exempt Supply (b) Deemed Taxable Supply
 (c) Export of Supplies (d) Non-taxable supply

B. POS of Goods : Within India

18. 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
19. 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
20. 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
21. Place of supply of goods, other than supply of goods imported into, or exported from India, when supply involves movement of goods is the
 (a) Location of the goods at the time at which the movement terminates for delivery
 (b) Location of the goods at the time at which the movement starts for delivery
 (c) Location of the principal place of business of the recipient
 (d) Location of the principal place of business of the supplier

22. Place of supply of goods, other than supply of goods imported into, or exported from India, when supply does not involve movement of goods is the
- Location of the supplier
 - Location of the goods at the time of the delivery to the recipient
 - Location of the goods at the time of purchase order
 - Location of the recipient
23. Place of supply of goods, other than supply of goods imported into, or exported from India, where the goods are assembled or installed is the
- Location of the agent of the recipient
 - Location of the recipient
 - Location of the supplier
 - Place of the such assembly or installation
24. Place of supply of goods, other than supply of goods imported into, or exported from India, where the goods are supplied on board a conveyance such as vessel, an aircraft, a train or motor vehicle is the
- Location of the recipient
 - Location of the supplier
 - Location at which such goods are taken on board
 - None of the above
25. Where will be the place of supply when the goods are supplied on the direction of the third party?
- Location of the supplier
 - Location of the recipient
 - Location of the third party
 - Any of the above
26. Where will be the place of supply of goods supplied in a train which is heading towards Delhi from Chennai, if the goods are taken on board at Coimbatore?
- Delhi
 - Chennai
 - Coimbatore
 - None of the above
27. In case of any ambiguity where the place of supply cannot be determined as provided in IGST Act, 2016 who will determine place of supply?
- Central Government or State Government on the recommendation of the Council
 - Central Government and State Government on the recommendation of the Council
 - In a manner as may be prescribed
 - Central Government

C. POS : Imports /Exports

28. The place of supply of goods imported into India shall be the
- Location of the importer
 - Location of the exporter
 - Location of the agent of exporter
 - None of the above
29. The place of supply of goods exported from India shall be the
- Location of the importer
 - Location of the exporter
 - Location of the agent of exporter
 - Location outside India

D. POS : Services

30. 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?
- Delhi
 - Chandigarh
 - Kolkata
 - None of the above
31. What is the place of supply of service where a restaurant provides catering service at the premise of the customer?
- Address of the restaurant from where the food is supplied
 - Customer premise where catering service is provided
32. 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:
- Chennai
 - Pune
 - Darjeeling
 - None of the above

ANSWERS

1. (d)	8. (b)	15. (d)	22. (b)	29. (d)		
2. (c)	9. (b)	16. (d)	23. (d)	30. (c)		
3. (b)	10. (c)	17. (b)	24. (c)	31. (b)		
4. (a)	11. (c)	18. (c)	25. (c)	32. (a)		
5. (b)	12. (c)	19. (b)	26. (c)			
6. (c)	13. (b)	20. (b)	27. (c)			
7. (c)	14. (b)	21. (a)	28. (a)			

CHAPTER - 9 : VALUE OF SUPPLY [S. 15]

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

A. Transaction Value [S. 15(1)]

- The value of supply of goods and services shall be the
 - Transaction value
 - MRP
 - Market Value
 - None of above
- The value of supply of goods and services shall be the
 - Transaction value
 - Retail sale price
 - Wholesale price
 - None of above
- When can the transaction value be rejected for computation of value of supply
 - When the buyer and seller are related and price is not the sole consideration
 - When the buyer and seller are related or price is not the sole consideration
 - It can never be rejected
 - When the goods are sold at very low margins
- If the goods are supplied to related persons then how should the taxable person ascertain the value of supplies?
 - Seek the help of the GST officer
 - Use the arm's length price as required under the Income Tax law
 - Refer the Rules which prescribed for this purpose
 - None of the above
- Persons shall be deemed to be "related persons" if any person directly or indirectly owns, controls or holds _____ or more of the outstanding voting stock or shares of both of them;
 - 25%
 - 26%
 - 51%
 - 0%
- Persons shall be deemed to be "related persons" if
 - such persons are officers or directors of one another's businesses
 - such persons are legally recognised partners in business
 - such persons are employer and employee;
 - All of the above

B. Inclusions [S. 15(2)]

- The value of supply should include
 - Any non-GST taxes, duties, cesses, fees charged by supplier separately
 - Interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply of goods or services
 - Subsidies directly linked to the price except subsidies provided by the Central and State Government
 - All of the above
- Which of the following shall not be included in value of supply?
 - GST
 - Interest
 - Late fee
 - Commission
- The value of taxable supply should not include -
 - Taxes levied under SGST Act, 2017
 - Taxes levied under CGST Act, 2017
 - Taxes levied under GST Compensation Cess Act, 2017
 - All of the above

10. Interest or late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply
 (a) Shall be excluded from the value of taxable supply
 (b) Shall be included from the value of taxable supply
 (c) Shall require no adjustment
 (d) Can be included or excluded from the value of the taxable supply
11. Subsidies provided by the Central / State Govt.
 (a) Shall be excluded from the value of taxable supply
 (b) Shall be included from the value of taxable supply
 (c) Shall require no adjustment
 (d) Can be included or excluded from the value of the taxable supply
12. The value of supply should include -
 (a) Incidental expenses, including commission and packing, charged by the supplier to the recipient of a supply
 (b) Interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply
 (c) Subsidies directly linked to the price except subsidies provided by the Central and State Government
 (d) All of the above
13. From the following information determine the value of taxable supply as per provisions of Section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017?
 Contracted value of supply of goods (including GST @ 18%) 11,80,000
 The contracted value of supply includes the following:
 (1) Cost of primary packing 25,000
 (2) Cost of protective packing at recipient's request for safe transportation 15,000
 (a) 10,00,000 (b) 11,80,000
 (c) 11,55,000 (d) 11,40,000
14. From the following information determine the value of taxable supply as per provisions of Section 15 of the CGST Act, 2017?
 Price (including GST @18%) 11,00,000
 Other information :
 (i) Commission paid to agent by recipient on instruction of supplier not included in Price 5,000
 (ii) Freight and insurance charges paid by recipient on behalf of supplier not included in Price 75,000
 (a) 11,00,000 (b) 11,80,000
 (c) 10,00,000 (d) 11,75,000

ANSWERS

1. (a)	4. (c)	7. (d)	10. (b)	13. (a)	
2. (a)	5. (a)	8. (a)	11. (a)	14. (c)	
3. (b)	6. (d)	9. (d)	12. (d)		

CHAPTER - 10 : INPUT TAX CREDIT [S. 16, 18]**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. Whether definition of Inputs includes capital goods.
 (a) Yes (b) No
 (c) Certain capital goods only (d) None of the above
2. Is it mandatory to capitalize the capital goods in books of Accounts?
 (a) Yes (b) No
 (c) Optional (d) None of the above
3. 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
4. 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
5. 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
 6. 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
 7. 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
 8. 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
 9. The tax paying 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
 10. 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
 11. 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
 12. 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) None of the above
 13. 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
 14. 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
 15. 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)

1. (b)	5. (a)	9. (a)	13. (c)			
2. (a)	6. (c)	10. (c)	14. (c)			
3. (a)	7. (b)	11. (d)	15. (c)			
4. (c)	8. (c)	12. (c)				

CHAPTER - 11 : REGISTRATION UNDER GST LAW [S. 22 - 30]

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. 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.
2. Which one of the following is true?
 - (a) A person can't collect tax unless he is registered.
 - (b) Registered person not liable to collect tax till his aggregate turnover exceeds ` 20 lakhs / ` 10 Lakhs as the case may be.
 - (c) A person can collect the tax during the period of his provisional registration.
 - (d) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
3. Which of the following forms are used for registration?
 - (a) Form GSTR-1
 - (b) Form GSTAPL-01
 - (c) Form GST REG-01
 - (d) Form GST RFD-01
4. 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.
5. 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
6. Which one of following statements is 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.
7. 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) No
 - (d) Yes, even for non-resident taxable persons
8. 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
9. What is the validity of the registration certificate?
 - (a) One year
 - (b) No validity
 - (c) Valid till it is cancelled
 - (d) Five years
10. 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
11. 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 period in case of composite dealer.
 - (d) All of the above
12. 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 ` 10,00,000/-
 - (c) Imprisonment for a period of 6 months to 3 years.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
13. Does cancellation of registration under CGST affect the liability under SGST/IGST for period prior to cancellation of registration?
- (a) Cancellation of registration will immune his liability under CGST only.
 - (b) Cancellation of registration will immune his liability under IGST only.
 - (c) Cancellation 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.
14. 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.
15. 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) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (i) and (iv)
 - (c) (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) (iii) and (iv)
16. 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
17. 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
18. An Unique Identity Number will be allotted to the following persons upon submitting an application:
- (a) All the taxable persons can apply.
 - (b) Only unregistered persons can apply.
 - (c) Specialized agency of the UNO or any multilateral financial institution or consulate or embassy of foreign countries.
 - (d) No such concept under CGST/SGST Act.
19. 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.
- (a) No, certificate of registration to be displayed only at a registered place of business and GSTIN need not be displayed on the name board.
 - (b) Yes, above statement is correct.
 - (c) No, GSTIN to be displayed only on the invoices.
 - (d) Above statement is correct subject to certificate of registration to be displayed only at registered place of business.
20. Under what circumstances physical verification of business premises is mandatory?
- (a) Physical verification of business premises is a discretionary power of proper officer.
 - (b) If additional information for registration asked by the proper officer is not submitted within specified time.
 - (c) If certificate of registration is obtained on misrepresentation of facts.
 - (d) If photograph of the business premise is not uploaded in the common portal within specified time.
21. 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
22. 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, 2018 (b) October 31, 2018
(c) November 30, 2018 (d) March 31, 2019
23. 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
24. Which one of the following is true?
(a) A person can't collect tax unless he is registered.
(b) Registered person not liable to collect tax till his aggregate turnover exceeds ` 20 lakhs/ ` 10 lakhs as the case may be.
(c) A person can collect the tax during the period of his provisional registration.
(d) None of the above
25. An E-commerce operator should get registered irrespective of his threshold limit?
(a) Yes
(b) No, required to register only if his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit.
(c) He is required to register if he is liable to collect tax at source and his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit.
(d) None of the above
26. Which of the following require compulsory registration, irrespective of threshold limit ?
(a) Casual taxable person (b) Non Resident taxable person
(c) Person liable to pay under Reverse Charge Mechanism
(d) All of the above
27. A person not required to obtain registration if he is required to pay tax under reverse charge and there are no taxable supplies made by him.
(a) Incorrect, if person who are required to pay tax under reverse charge, irrespective of threshold shall obtain registration.
(b) Incorrect, if person who are required to pay tax under reverse charge obtain registration only if such value of supplies under reverse charge exceeds the threshold limit.
(c) Above statement is correct
(d) A person is required to obtain registration if he is required to pay tax under reverse charge and also he is also making taxable supplies irrespective of the threshold limit.
28. Mr. A has started supply of goods and services in Delhi. He is required to obtain registration, if his aggregate turnover exceeds_____during a financial year.
(a) ` 10 lakh (b) ` 20 lakh
(c) ` 30 lakh (d) ` 50 lakh
29. Aggregate turnover includes
(a) Taxable supplies (b) Exempt supplies
(c) Exports (d) All of the above
30. Which of the following persons are compulsorily required to obtain registration?
(a) Persons making any inter-State taxable supply
(b) Non-resident taxable persons making taxable supply
(c) Casual taxable persons making taxable supply
(d) All of the above

ANSWERS

1. (d)	8. (b)	15. (d)	22. (b)	29. (b)		
2. (c)	9. (d)	16. (a)	23. (d)	30. (d)		
3. (a)	10. (c)	17. (a)	24. (a)	.		
4. (c)	11. (c)	18. (a)	25. (a)			
5. (b)	12. (d)	19. (c)	26. (a)			
6. (c)	13. (a)	20. (b)	27. (d)			
7. (c)	14. (d)	21. (a)	28. (a)			

CHAPTER - 12 : PAYMENT OF TAX [S. 49]

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of these registers/ledgers are maintained online?
(a) Tax liability register (b) Credit ledger
(c) Cash ledger (d) All of them
2. 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
3. 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
4. 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
5. Balance in electronic credit ledger can be utilized against which liability?
(a) Output tax payable (b) Interest
(c) Penalty (d) All of them
6. 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
7. 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
8. 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
9. 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
10. 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
11. 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
12. 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

13. 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
14. What is the validity of challan in FORM GST PMT-06?
- (a) 1 day (b) 5 days
(c) 15 days (d) Forever
15. Input Tax credit as credited in Electronic Credit ledger can be utilized for
- (a) Payment of Interest (b) Payment of penalty, fine
(c) Payment of late fees (d) Payment of Taxes
16. Deposits towards tax, penalty, interest, fee or any other amount are credited into the _____ of a taxable person.
- (a) Electronic Credit Ledger (b) Electronic Tax Liability Ledger
(c) Electronic Cash Ledger (d) All of the above
17. The Input Tax Credit as self-assessed by a taxable person is credited into the
- (a) Electronic Credit Ledger (b) Electronic Tax Liability Ledger
(c) Electronic Cash Ledger (d) All of the above
18. Cross-Utilization of credit of available IGST after utilization towards payment of IGST is done in the following chronological order :
- (a) CGST then SGST/UTGST (b) SGST/UTGST then CGST
(c) CGST, UTGST and SGST simultaneously (d) Only IGST
19. Which of the following Statements is true?
- (a) ITC of CGST is first utilized for payment of CGST and the balance is utilized for payment of SGST/UTGST
(b) ITC of SGST is first utilized for payment of SGST and the balance is utilized for payment of CGST
(c) ITC of CGST is first utilized for payment of CGST and the balance is utilized for payment of IGST
(d) All of the Above
20. 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) 2
(c) 5 (d) 6

1. (d)	8. (b)	15. (d)				
2. (c)	9. (a)	16. (c)				
3. (c)	10. (a)	17. (a)				
4. (d)	11. (c)	18. (a)				
5. (a)	12. (c)	19. (c)				
6. (c)	13. (c)	20. (c)				
7. (b)	14. (c)	.				

CHAPTER - 13 : COMPUTATION OF LIABILITY AND TAX

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

A. ICSI Inter, December 2017

1. A service would be called as "continuous supply of service", if the service under a contract is provided continuously or on recurrent basis exceeding:
(a) One year (b) 6 months
(c) 3 months (d) 1 month
2. Which law will govern the inter-state supply of goods or services?
(a) CGST (b) SGST
(c) UTGST (d) IGST
3. Which of the following has been kept out of the GST Levy?
(a) Generator (b) Computer
(c) Jewellery (d) Electricity
4. Threshold limit of turnover for levy of GST in the case of a person having business (supply of goods and services) in Gujarat is
(a) ` 10 lakhs (b) ` 20 lakhs
(c) ` 30 lakhs (d) ` 40 lakhs
5. Abhijit Sen is engaged in running a textile showroom at Gangtok (Sikkim). In order to avail composition scheme under GST law, his "aggregate turnover" in the preceding financial year should not have exceeded:
(a) ` 10 lakhs (b) ` 20 lakhs
(c) ` 50 lakhs (d) ` 75 lakhs
6. When employer gifts goods to his employees, it will not be considered as taxable supply for the purpose of GST if the value of supply to an employee does not exceed:
(a) ` 5,000 (b) ` 20,000
(c) ` 50,000 (d) ` 1,00,000
7. Which of the following incomes/activities is liable for GST?
(a) Salary (b) Salary and allowances of MPs
(c) Services by Court (d) Sale of jewellery
8. Which of the following represents composite supply?
(a) Doctor's service with medicines
(b) Package with fruits and chocolates
(c) Coaching centre with monthly excursions on trekking
(d) Supply of computer printer and laptop
9. Mr. Ram supplied goods to Mr. Laxman. The invoice is dated 30.7.2019. Payment was received for the supply on 30.10.2019. The goods were dispatched on 5.8.2019. What is time of supply under GGST Act?
(a) 5.8.2019 (b) 30.7.2019
(c) 30.10.2019 (d) None of the-above
10. Which of the following though shown in Bill will not be included in determining the value of supply for the purpose of GST?
(a) Packing (b) Discount
(c) Interest for late payment (d) Installation charges
11. Madhan is located in Chennai. He has a branch office in Cochin. He wants to transfer goods. His turnover was always below ` 10 lakhs. His registration under GST is
(a) Voluntary
(b) Compulsory
(c) Compulsory only when turnover exceeds 20 lakhs
(d) As and when deemed by the Revenue

12. A taxable person whose registration has been cancelled or surrendered must file the final return of GST within
- 6 months of the cancellation
 - 6 months after the end of the financial year
 - 3 months after the end of the financial year
 - 3 months after the date of cancellation
13. Refreshments were supplied on board in an aircraft proceeding from Chennai to Delhi. It had a stop at Hyderabad. The refreshments were taken on board at Hyderabad. The place of supply is
- Delhi
 - Chennai
 - Hyderabad
 - None of the above
14. For the purpose of calculating the compensation payable to the States under the Goods and Service Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 the base year for reckoning the Revenue is :
- 31.3.2014
 - 31.3.2015
 - 31.3.2016
 - 31.3.2017
15. Which of the following GST model is adopted in India?
- Australian model
 - Bagchi-Poddar model
 - Dual model
 - American model
16. For the purpose of deciding "aggregate turnover" in order to determine the GST payable under composition scheme, which of the following is to be excluded?
- Exemption supply
 - Export of goods
 - Inter-state branch transfer
 - CGST
17. Export of service does not include:
- the supplier of service located outside India
 - the recipient of service located outside India
 - the place of supply of service is outside India
 - the supplier of service is located in India

ANSWERS

1.	(c)	17(a)
2.	(d)	
3.	(d)	
4.	(b)	
5.	(c)	
6.	(c)	
7.	(d)	
8.	(a)	
9.	(b)	
10.	(b)	
11.	(b)	
12.	(d)	
13.	(c)	
14.	(c)	
15.	(c)	
16.	(d)	