WASSCE BUSINESS MANAGEMENT 2011

PAPER ONE

1. The activities of the various departments of an organization are brought together through

A. motivation

B. orientation

C. delegation

D. co-ordination

2. A person with equity in a limited liability company is known as

A. promoter

B. banker

C. shareholder

D. debenture holder

3. Import duty based on the absolute amount levied per unit of goods is

A. customs duty

B. specific duty

C. ad valorem duty

D. customs drawback

4. A clearing house is a place where

A. foreign currencies are sold

B. bankers settle their indebtedness to each other

C. bonds and shares are sold

D. bills of exchange are discounted

5. Which of the following is a similarity between a bill of exchange and a promissory note? They

A. are all payable to a specific person

B. all have two parties

C. are prepared by a debtor to a creditor

D. all require acceptance to be valid

6. Which of the following is concerned with the systematic comparison of jobs with the view to assessing their relative worth?

A. job rotation

B. job enrichment

C. job evaluation

D. job specification

7. Which of the following acts as an agent?

A. jobber

B. bear

C. bull

D. broker

8. Which of the following is not a barrier to effective communication?

A. vague objective

B. communication gap

C. attentiveness

D. jargons

9. A set of activities used to obtain a sufficient number of the right people at the right time so as to choose those who best meet the needs of an organization is

A. recruitment

B. selection

C. interview

D. placement

10. The problems encountered in foreign trade transactions do not include

A. availability of foreign currency

B. availability of clearing and forwarding agents

C. import restrictions

D. standards of products

11. An agency relationship created with expressed agreement may take the form of

A. deed

B. estoppel

C. ratification

D. necessity

12. Which of the following is not a marketing activity?

A. advertising

B. consumer protection

C. packaging

D. product development

13. A stock exchange deals in all of the following except

A. debenture

B. preference share

C. ordinary share

D. foreign currencies

14. A contract between an agent and a principal cannot be terminated by

A. cohabitation

B. mutual agreement

C. frustration

D. lapse of time

15. The last group of investors to receive payment in a limited liability company is

A. preference shareholders

B. cumulative preference shareholders

C. ordinary shareholders

D. debenture holders

16. Which of the following is the basic aim of Thrift and Credit Co-operative societies?

A. forming pressure groups to defend their interest

B. helping the government to control credit

C. encouraging saving habits among members

D. organizing trade fairs to raise revenue

17. An example of a direct service is

A. lumbering

B. carpentry

C. teaching

D. baking

18. The part of a computer system in which data is stored temporarily for use by the central processing unit is

A. output unit

B. memory

C. read only memory

D. input unit

19. Which of the following is not a function of a commercial bank?

A. discounting bills

B. issuing bank notes and coins

C. granting loans

D. accepting deposits

20. All the following are problems of developing countries except

A. rapid population growth

B. high rate of employment

C. dependence on single export product

D. shortage of high level skilled manpower

21. Which of the following is the main source of capital for a public limited liability company?

A. undistributed profits

B. shares

C. debentures

D. government grants

22. A contract cannot be breached by

A. frustration

B. performance

C. repudiation

D. bankruptcy

23. An agreement which is intended to be enforceable in the law court is

A. a consideration

B. an intention

C. a contract

D. a promise

24. The first step in the recruitment process is to

A. shortlist the applicants

B. appoint the most qualified applicant

C. interview the applicants

D. advertise the vacant position

25. Which of the following agents can transact business in his own name?

A. factor

B. an auctioneer

C. a del credere

D. a broker

26. A name given to a product to differentiate it from others is

A. brand

B. trade mark

C. label

D. trade name

27. The process of transmitting information from one source to another is

A. publicity

B. notice

C. advertising

D. communication

28. A third party appointed to resolve conflicts between the representatives of management and workers is called a/an

A. arbitrator

B. commissioner

C. convey not

D. negotiator

29. If the price of a mathematical set is GHC5, calculate the selling price after the imposition of 15% value added tax.

A. GHC0.57

B. GHC4.25

C. GHC5.00

D. GHC5.75

30. One of the problems militating against the smooth functioning of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is

A. different currencies

B. increased competition

C. enlarged market

D. economies of scale

31. The principle of insurance applicable when a number of insurers are liable under one policy is

A. subrogation

B. insurable interest

C. proximate cause

D. contribution

32. The partner who contributes capital to business but does not take active part in the day-to-day administration of the business is called

A. active partner

B. dormant partner

C. nominal partner

D. limited partner

33. Which of the following is considered as a set of programmed instructions in a computer?

A. software

B. system unit

C. hardware

D. scanner

34. Which of the following is not a source of long-term capital to business organizations?

A. mortgage financing

B. equipment leasing

C. issuing of debenture

D. sponsoring tournament

35. When a bill is discounted, the amount realized is

A. twice the face value

B. equal the face value

C. less than the face value

D. more than the face value

36. The value added tax rate is

A. discretional

B. statutory

C. voluntary

D. international

37. A public corporation derives its main source of funding from

A. subvention and grants

B. plough back profit

C. sale of foreign investment

D. sale of shares

38. Which of the following is appropriate for informing all employees about an outbreak of fire?

A. telephone answering machine

B. bulletin board

C. public address system

D. memorandum

39. The tax which is levied on goods in proportion to their relative worth is called

A. specific duty

B. ad valorem duty

C. capital gains tax

D. excise duty

40. Entrepreneur as a factor of production differs from labour because he

A. is always the managing director

B. shares profits

C. bears the risks of the organization

D. earns wages

41. The type of motor accident insurance which is compulsory to vehicle users is

A. public liability policy

B. voyage policy

C. comprehensive policy

D. third party policy

42. The stage in the product life cycle at which maximum profit is realized is the

A. introduction

B. decline

C. maturity

D. growth

43. A cheque drawn by a banker upon itself is

A. bank draft

B. bill of exchange

C. crossed cheque

D. treasury bill

44. A contract which requires evidence in writing to be enforceable is a/an

A. unilateral contract

B. implied contract

C. specialty contract

D. bilateral contract

45. Which of the following is the appropriate channel for the sale of a passenger ship?

A. producer → wholesaler → retailer → consumer

B. producer → consumer

C. producer → retailer → consumer

D. producer → wholesaler → consumer

46. Which of the following is a medium of advertising?

A. point of purchase display

B. free samples

C. posters

D. raffle

47. Which of the following is an internal source of capital to a business concern?

A. retained profit

B. trade credit

C. loans

D. debenture

48. In international trade, the direct exchange of goods for goods is called

A. multilateral trade

B. bilateral trade

C. entrepot trade

D. counter trade

49. Which of the following credit instruments requires acceptance before it can be valid?

A. cheque

B. letter of credit

C. promissory note

D. bill of exchange

50. Which of the following are covered in collective bargaining process?

I. Rate of pay

II. Number of working hours

III. Overtime rates and payments

IV. Fringe benefits

V. Tactics of trade unions

A. I, II, and IV only

B. I, II, IV and V only

C. I, III, IV and V only

D. II, III, IV and V only