WASSCE BUSINESS MANAGEMENT 2014

PAPER ONE

1. The factors of production that organizes other factors of production is

A. Labour
B. Land
C. Entrepreneur
D. Capital

2. Sand winning is an example of

A. Manufacturing industry
B. Extractive industry
C. Direct service
D. Construction industry

3. The tendency for firms and individuals to concentrate their efforts on a particular productive activity is known as

A. Specialization
B. Commercialization
C. Rationalization
D. Nationalization

4. Separate legal entity is a feature of

A. Partnership
B. Public corporation
C. Public company
D. Sole proprietorship

5. Which of the following organisations has the least number of membership?

A. Public limited liability
B. Partnership
C. Co-operative society
D. Sole proprietorship

6. Which of the following is a statutory organisation?

A. Co-operative society
B. Public corporation
C. Public company
D. Partnership

7. Which of the following organizations shares profits to its members based on their rates of patronage with the organisation?

A. Partnership
B. Private company
C. Public corporation
D. Co-operative society

8. Shares with fixed annual quoted dividend are

A. Preference shares
B. Ordinary shares
C. Founders' shares
D. Participating shares

9. One characteristic of a co-operative society is that

A. It is owned and managed by the members who form it
B. The administration of the society is in the hands of the employees
C. Voting power of members depends on the number of shares held
D. The death of a member means the end of the society

10. The process of interpreting a message by the receiver is known as

A. Transmission
B. Receiving
C. Encoding
D. Decoding

11. Communication without any feedback is

A. One-way communication
B. Two-way communication
C. Formal communication
D. Informal communication

12. The directional flow of communication is referred to as

A. Grapevine
B. Informal
C. Channel
D. Formal

13. A type of decision that is repetitive and virtually automatic is known as

A. Un-programmed decision
B. Programmed decision
C. Non-routine decision
D. Strategic decision

14. Which of the following types of decision greatly affects the entire organisation?

A. Tactical decision
B. Operating decision
C. Strategic decision
D. Constant decision

15. The last step in the decision-making process is

A. Establishing objectives
B. Revision of the decision
C. Evaluating alternatives
D. Gathering of information

16. A contract is sometimes referred to as an

A. Executed consideration
B. Invitation to treat
C. Executor consideration
D. Enforceable agreement

17. Which of the following does not terminate an offer?

A. Acceptance
B. Rejection
C. Counter offer
D. Lapse of time

18. A minor can enter a contract to buy

A. Textbooks
B. Cigarettes
C. Liquor
D. Tractor

19. In a contract of sale of goods, property means the

A. Goods are for sale
B. Ownership of the goods
C. Goods that have been sold on credit
D. Goods sold on hire purchase

20. The responsibility of business to its employees is the prompt payment of

A. Taxes
B. Dividend
C. Membership dues
D. Wages and salaries

21. Which of the following stakeholders bargain on behalf of employees?

A. Board of directors
B. Creditors
C. Government
D. Labour unions

22. Increase in capital gains is the primary interest of

A. Investors
B. Suppliers
C. Competitors
D. Government

23. An example of indirect tax is

A. Goods and services tax
B. Poll tax
C. Company income tax
D. Personal income tax

24. The period during which a business organization is free of taxation is referred to as

A. Tax rebate
B. Tax holiday
C. Income tax
D. Tax incentive

25. Taxes imposed on property is an example of

A. Proportional tax
B. Indirect tax
C. Income tax
D. Direct tax

26. Which of the following activities can be used by the central bank to control inflation?

A. Issuing of currency notes
B. Buying securities
C. Sale of securities
D. Reducing bank rate

27. One of the functions of commercial banks is

A. Controlling monetary and fiscal policies
B. Issuing of currency notes
C. Discounting of bills of exchange
D. Acting as a lender of last resort

28. Doris insured her car against fire. When the car overturned, she presented a claim to the insurance company and the insurance company refused to pay her. The action by the insurer is in line with the principle of

A. Indemnity
B. Proximate cause
C. Insurable interest
D. Utmost good faith

29. The principle of insurance which authorizes the insurance company to possess the residual value of the risk insured against is

A. Subrogation
B. Indemnity
C. Insurable interest
D. Proximate cause

30. Stock exchange is a

A. Money market
B. Foreign exchange market
C. Parallel market
D. Capital market

31. The relationship between the prices of a nation's exports and its imports shows

A. Exchange rate
B. Balance of accounts
C. Balance of payments
D. Terms of trade

32. When goods are sold to another country at prices cheaper than in their country of origin, it is termed as

A. Inflation
B. Investment
C. Deflation
D. Dumping

33. Most of the economies in West Africa are characterized by

A. High dependence on a single export product
B. High standard of living
C. Surplus balance of payments
D. High level of skilled manpower

34. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development is also called

A. World Bank
B. European Bank
C. International Monetary Fund
D. African Development Bank

35. Which of the following is not an economic grouping?

A. Economic Community of West African States
B. European Union
C. African, Caribbean and Pacific
D. World Health Organization

36. Which of the following is not an input device of a computer?

A. Mouse
B. Monitor
C. Touch pad
D. Keyboard

37. An electronic device used to store, process and retrieve information is a

A. Computer
B. Modem
C. Pen drive
D. Printer

38. A manager who is responsible for the daily supervision of workers is a

A. First-line manager
B. Middle-level manager
C. Top-level manager
D. Chief executive officer

39. The principle of organization which regulates the maximum number of subordinates reporting to a superior is

A. Span of control
B. Delegation
C. Unity of objectives
D. Unity of command

40. Which of the following factors does not determine the location of a business? The availability of

A. Raw materials
B. Labour
C. Capital
D. Machines

41. One of the functions of an organisation chart is that it

A. Depicts the total number of workers in an organisation
B. Shows the structure of an organisation at a glance
C. Shows the location of an organisation
D. Shows the salary structure of the organisation

42. An industrial action in which employers force workers not to be on the work premises is

A. Boycott
B. Picketing
C. Lock-out
D. Arbitration

43. A situation whereby an employee is moved from one organisational location to another is referred to as

A. Promotion
B. Demotion
C. Transfer
D. Termination

44. Job analysis comprises of

A. Job evaluation and job description
B. Job specification and job description
C. Job description and job enlargement
D. Job specification and job evaluation

45. Setting a high price for a product at its introduction stage is referred to as

A. Loss leader pricing
B. Psychological pricing
C. Skimming pricing
D. Penetration pricing

46. The process by which a company distinguishes its products through packaging, branding and colour is referred to as

A. Market differentiation
B. Product mix
C. Product differentiation
D. Marketing mix

47. Which of the following marketing functions changes the title of ownership for a commodity?

A. Distribution
B. Advertising
C. Selling
D. Production

48. Which of the following sources is an internal means of finance to a business?

A. Debenture
B. Leasing
C. Trade credit
D. Sale of assets

49. One advantage of Pay-As-You-Earn (PAYE) tax is that it

A. Protects infant industries
B. Is not difficult to evade
C. Is difficult to evade
D. Attracts no administrative cost

50. The principle of taxation that does not allow for discrimination is

A. Certainty
B. Equity
C. Convenience
D. Economy