ABOUT THE AUTHOR

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ACADEMICS:

- First attempt Chartered Accountant at the age of 21.
- Secured 100/100 Marks in Accountancy & 92/100 Marks in Economics in HSSC Maharashtra State Board.
- Amravati City Topper in CA - CPT (May 2007).
- 48th All India Rank (AIR) in CA - PCC (June 2009) (*Secured 93 marks in Accountancy Subject*)
- Attended 6 weeks residential training on Personality Development conducted by ICAI, Centre of Excellence, Hyderabad.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE:

- Worked at **ICICI Bank, Corporate Office, Mumbai** for around 15 months as a Risk Manager.
- Independent CA Practice Experience of 2 years at Amravati.
- Taken Guest lectures at Amravati Branch of ICAI for OTT and GMCS Program.
- Teaching Experience of more than 4 years at TLC.

CS Executive
GST MCQs

1. GST is levied in India on the basis of ____________Principle.
(a) Origin
(b) Destination
(c) Either a or b
(d) Both a or b

2. The main objective of GST implementation is____________:
(a) To consolidate multiple indirect tax levies into single tax
(b) Overcoming limitation of exiting indirect tax structure
(c) Creating efficiencies in tax administration
(d) All of above

3. "GST is not simple VAT + Service Tax, but a major improvement over existing VAT system of VAT and disjointed service tax ushering in the possibility of a collective gain for industry, trade and consumers as well as for Central & State Government" is:
(a) True
(b) False
(c) Partly True
(d) Partly False

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. Currently, which of the following countries follow dual GST Model:
(a) Brazil
(b) Canada
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of above

8. GST was first levied by ____________:
(a) USA
(b) England
(c) India
(d) France

9. GST was first levied by France in _________:
(a) 1947
(b) 1954
(c) 1950
(d) 1999

10. ______________is the most recent country to implement GST.
(a) Pakistan
(b) India
(c) Malaysia
(d) Singapore

11. GST is technically paid by ______________but it is actually funded by __________:
(a) Consumers, Suppliers
(b) Suppliers, Consumers
(c) Consumers, Consumers
(d) Suppliers, Suppliers

12. Under GST Implementation, _____bills were passed by Parliament.
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four

13. _______________is the main decision making body that has been formed to finalize the design of GST:
(a) GST Committee
(b) Parliament
(c) GST Council
(d) Empowered Committee

14. ______________is not included in the term "Goods" under GST Law:
(a) Movable Property
(b) Actionable Claim
(c) Securities
(d) Growing Crops

15. Which of the following is not covered under the term "Goods" under GST:
(a) Money
(b) Actionable Claim
(c) Securities
(d) Both a & c

16. GST is not levied on which of the following:
(a) Alcoholic Liquor for Human Consumption
(b) Five Petroleum Products
(c) Electricity
(d) All of above

17. GST is not levied on which of the following:
(a) Motor Spirit
(b) High speed diesel
(c) Natural gas
(d) All of above

18. ______________ is levied on Intra-State Supply of goods and/or Services:
(a) CGST
(b) SGST
(c) IGST
(d) Both a & b

19. __________ is levied on Inter State Supply of Goods and/or Services:
(a) CGST
(b) SGST
(c) IGST
(d) Both a & b

20. __________ 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

21. Under GST regime, liability to pay tax arises when a person crosses the turnover of _______:
(a) 5 Lakhs
(b) 10 Lakhs
(c) 20 Lakhs
(d) 50 Lakhs

22. Under GST regime, liability to pay tax arises on person residing in North Eastern & Special Category States when the turnover crosses:
(a) 5 Lakhs
(b) 10 Lakhs
(c) 20 lakhs
(d) 50 Lakhs

23. A Composition Scheme is designed for _________ taxpayers:
(a) Small
(b) Medium
(c) Large
(d) All of above

24. To be eligible for Composition Scheme, it is required that the aggregate turnover of a registered tax payer should not exceed __________ in preceding financial year.
(a) 25 Lakhs
(b) 50 Lakhs
(c) 75 Lakhs
(d) 100 Lakhs

25. To be eligible for Composition Scheme, it is required that the aggregate turnover of a registered tax payer of North Eastern & Special Category States should not exceed __________ in preceding financial year.
(a) 25 Lakhs
(b) 50 Lakhs
(c) 75 Lakhs
(d) 100 Lakhs

26. Supply includes activities specified in Schedule _____ made or agreed to be made without a Consideration:

(a) I
(b) II
(c) III
(d) None of above

27. Gifts from an employer to an employee not exceeding __________will not be considered as supply.
(a) Rs. 5,000
(b) Rs. 15,000
(c) Rs. 50,000
(d) None of above

28. Activities which are neither supply of goods nor supply of services are specified in Schedule__:
(a) I
(b) II
(c) III
(d) None of above

29. Under GST, the taxable event is ___________ of goods or services or both.
(a) Provision
(b) Supply
(c) Sale
(d) Exchange

30. President of India assented the Central Goods and Service Tax bill, 2017 on ________?
(a) 27th March 2017
(b) 29th March 2017
(c) 13th April 2017
(d) 30th April 2017

31. Supply of goods between Principle to his agent or agent to his principle will be _______:
(a) Taxable
(b) Not Taxable
(c) Exempt
(d) Partly Taxable Partly Exempt

32. As per law, a taxpayer is required to file a document with the administrative authority which is commonly known as a _________:
(a) Audit Report
(b) Return
(c) Intimation
(d) Notice

33. Every Input Service Distributor has to file details of tax invoices before _________of next month.
(a) 10th
(b) 13th
(c) 20th
(d) 18th

34. Every Registered Composition Supplier has to file _________Return within _____days after the end of the period.
(a) Monthly, 13
(b) Quarterly, 13
(c) Monthly, 18
(d) Quarterly, 18

35. _________________model envisages a combination of Central Excise, Service Tax and VAT to make it a common base of GST to be levied both by Centre and State separately.
(a) Australian Model
(b) Kelkar Shah Model
(c) Bagchi Poddar Model
(d) Canadian Model

36. GST is a tax on the consumption of products from ___________sources:
(a) Personal
(b) Hobby
(c) Business
(d) All of above

37. GST is a __________based tax:
(a) Broad
(b) Destination
(c) Both a & b
(d) None of above

38. GST is one of the widely accepted indirect taxation system prevalent in more than ______countries across the globe.
(a) 100
(b) 120
(c) 140
(d) 160

39. In GST council, a decision will be taken by a ____________majority:
(a) One fourth
(b) One half
(c) Three fourth
(d) Two third

40. In GST Council, Centre has a _________Voting Power:
(a) One fourth
(b) One half
(c) One third
(d) Two Third

41. In GST Council, States have a ________Voting Power:
(a) One fourth
(b) One half
(c) One third
(d) Two Third

42. Registered person is required to maintain proper accounts and records and keep it at his_______place of business:
(a) Registered
(b) Unregistered
(c) Branch
(d) Head Office

43. The _________________is empowered to notify a class of taxable person to maintain additional accounts or documents for specified purpose or to maintain accounts in other prescribed manner:

(a) Additional Commissioner
(b) Commissioner
(c) Deputy Commissioner
(d) Joint Commissioner

44. The time duration for retention of accounts and records under GST is until expiry of __________ Months from the due date of furnishing of annual return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records:
(a) 12
(b) 24
(c) 36
(d) 72

45. _____________means undertaking any treatment or process by a person on goods belonging to another registered taxable person:
(a) Service
(b) Repairing
(c) Job Work
(d) Processing

46. GST shall be levied when goods are sent from a taxable person to a Job Worker if the goods so sent are not received back within _____________in case of Inputs:
(a) 1 Year
(b) 2 Years
(c) 3 Years
(d) 4 Years

47. GST shall be levied when goods are sent from a taxable person to a Job Worker if the goods so sent are not received back within _____________in case of Capital Goods:
(a) 1 Year
(b) 2 Years
(c) 3 Years
(d) 4 Years

48. The responsibility of keeping proper accounts for the inputs or capital goods shall lie with ________________:
(a) Principal
(b) Job Worker
(c) Equally by both
(d) None of above

49. The person who is treating or processing the goods belonging to other person is called as __________:
(a) Principal
(b) Job Worker
(c) Either a or b
(d) Service Provider

50. The person to whom the goods belongs in case of Job Work is called as _______:
(a) Principal
(b) Job Worker
(c) Service Receiver
(d) Service Provider

51. Under GST Regime, all the taxpayers will get _______electronic ledgers through their GST profile.
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four

52. Which of the following is the electronic ledger to be maintained by all the taxpayers under GST regime:
(a) E-Cash
(b) E-Credit
(c) E-Liability
(d) All of above

53. How many ways are available under GST to deposit money in cash ledger:
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four

54. Money can be deposited in Cash Ledger in branch of authorized banks upto _________per challan per tax period by cash, cheque or demand draft:
(a) 1,000
(b) 5,000
(c) 10,000
(d) 1,00,000

55. Any payment required to be made by a person who is not registered under GST shall be made on the basis of ___________generated through common portal:
(a) Identification Number
(b) Permanent Identification Number
(c) Temporary Identification Number
(d) None of above

56. If a person is liable to pay tax, fails to pay such tax or part thereof is liable to pay on his own interest not exceeding:
(a) 12%
(b) 18%
(c) 24%
(d) 36%

57. If a taxable person who makes an undue or excess claim of input tax credit or undue or excess reduction in output tax liability, shall pay interest at such rate not exceeding ____:
(a) 12%
(b) 18%
(c) 24%
(d) 36%

58. Which of the following is true:
(a) CGST is not allowed against IGST
(b) SGST is not allowed against IGST
(c) CGST is not allowed against SGST
(d) All of above

59. Which of the following is true:
(a) CGST is first allowed against SGST and balance is allowed against IGST
(b) SGST is first allowed against CGST and balance is allowed against IGST
(c) IGST is first allowed against CGST and balance is allowed against IGST
(d) CGST is first allowed against CGST and balance is allowed against IGST

60. Which of the following is True:
(a) CGST is not allowed against SGST
(b) SGST is not allowed against CGST
(c) IGST is not allowed against SGST
(d) A & B both

61. ___________________is the foundation and source of powers to legislate all laws in India:
(a) Parliament
(b) Supreme Court
(c) Constitution of India
(d) All of above

62. Article _____ of the Indian Constitution, distributes legislative powers including taxation, between parliament and state legislature:
(a) 286
(b) 276
(c) 266
(d) 246

63. Which of the following are covered under Schedule I of CGST Act, 2017:
(i) Principal Agent
(ii) Import of Services
(iii) Export of Services
(iv) Branch Transfer
(v) Employer Employee Relationship
(a) (i), (ii), (iii)
(b) (i), (ii), (iv)
(c) (ii), (iii), (v)
(d) All of above

64. Transaction Value means:
(a) Price actually paid or payable
(b) Supplier and recipient are not related parties
(c) Price is the sole consideration
(d) All of above

65. Transaction Value means:
(a) Price actually paid or payable
(b) Supplier and recipient are related parties
(c) Price is not the sole consideration
(d) All of above

66. The Kelkar Shah Model of GST is based on __________Model of GST:
(a) Germany Model
(b) Australian Model
(c) Canadian Model
(d) France Model

67. In the year 2003, ____________on Indirect Taxes suggested GST to be implemented in India:
(a) Shah Task Force
(b) Kelkar Task Force
(c) Congress Task Force
(d) Sharma Task Force

68. Where goods are packed and transported with insurance, the supply of goods, packing materials, transport and insurance is a ?
(a) Composite Supply
(b) Individual Supply
(c) Mixed Supply
(d) All of above

69. A supply of a package consisting of canned foods, sweets, chocolates, cakes, dry fruits, aerated drinks and fruit juices when supplied for a single price is a___________:
(a) Composite Supply
(b) Individual Supply
(c) Mixed Supply
(d) All of above

70. Aggregate Turnover consists of:
(a) Taxable Supplies
(b) Exempt Supplies
(c) Inter State Supplies
(d) All of above

71. The Composition Scheme is ___________:
(a) Compulsory
(b) Optional
(c) Either a or b
(d) Both a or b

72. _________________is not eligible for Composition Scheme:
(a) Manufacturers
(b) Service Providers
(c) Restaurants
(d) All of above

73. ________________is not eligible for Composition Scheme:
(a) Manufacturers
(b) Service Providers
(c) Inter State Suppliers
(d) Both B & C

74. ____________is not eligible for Composition Scheme:
(a) Service Providers
(b) Inter State Suppliers
(c) Supplier through Ecommerce Operators required to collect tax at source
(d) All of above

75. Aggregate turnover shall not include:
(a) Central Tax
(b) State TAX
(c) Integrated Tax

(d) All of above

76. The threshold limit of eligibility of Composition scheme may be increased to such higher amount, not exceeding _________through notification by Government on recommendation of Council.
(a) 90 Lakhs
(b) 1 Crore
(c) 2 Crores
(d) 5 Crores

77. A registered person under composition scheme is not permitted:
(a) To collect tax
(b) Input tax credit
(c) Either a or b
(d) Both a and b

78. Every Registered Dealer has to file ______________returns under GST Law:
(a) Monthly
(b) Quarterly
(c) Annually
(d) Both a & c

79. Last date for filing Annual return of GST by Every Registered person is ________________:
(a) 30th June
(b) 30th September
(c) 31st December
(d) 31st March

80. Return of Outward Supplies is required to be filed by every registered person on or before _________of next month:
(a) 5th
(b) 10th
(c) 15th
(d) 20th

81. Return of Inward Supplies is required to be filed by every registered person on or before _________of next month:
(a) 10th
(b) 15th
(c) 20th
(d) 18th

82. Monthly return has be filed by every registered person on or before ___________of next month:
(a) 10th
(b) 15th
(c) 20th
(d) 30th

83. Every Input Service Distributor has to file return containing details of tax invoices before _____of next month:
(a) 10th
(b) 13th
(c) 15th
(d) 18th

84. Every Registered person deducting tax at source under Section 51 has to file return containing details of TDS within _____days after the end of month in which deduction is made:
(a) 5 days
(b) 10 days
(c) 15 days
(d) 20 days

85. Every E-commerce operator required to collect tax at source under section 52 has to file return containing details of TCS within _____days after the end of the month in which deduction in made:
(a) 5 days
(b) 10 days
(c) 15 days
(d) 20 days

86. The entire process of filing returns can be divided into ____parts:
(a) Two
(b) Three
(c) Four
(d) Five

87. Every registered non-resident taxable person is required to file return containing details of inward and outward supplies within _____days after the end of calendar month:
(a) 10 days
(b) 15 days
(c) 20 days
(d) 30 days

88. Which of the following is not required to take registration under GST Law:
(a) Supplier
(b) Interstate Supplier
(c) Agriculturist
(d) Ecommerce Operator

89. Which of the following is not required to take registration under GST Law:
(a) Supplier of Exempted goods
(b) Supplier of Goods & services not liable to tax
(c) Agriculturist
(d) All of above

90. Which of the following is required to take registration under GST Law:
(a) Supplier of Exempted Goods
(b) Supplier of Goods & Services not liable to tax
(c) Agriculturist
(d) Casual Taxable person

91. Which of the following are required to take registration under GST:
(i) Inter state supplier
(ii) Agriculturist
(iii) Input service distributor
(iv) Supplier of Exempt Goods
(v) Transferee
(vi) Supplier of Online Information
(a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)

(b) (i) (iii) (iv) (v)
(c) (i) (iii) (v) (vi)
(d) (ii) (iv) (v) (vi)

92. In any tax system, _________is the most fundamental requirement for identification of tax payers ensuring tax compliance in the economy.
(a) Payment of Tax
(b) Filing of Returns
(c) Registration
(d) Taxable Event

93. _______________means determining tax liability under CGST Act, 2017
(a) Inspection
(b) Investigation
(c) Audit
(d) Assessment

94. Which of the following is a type of Assessment under GST Law
(a) Self-Assessment
(b) Summary Assessment
(c) Provisional Assessment
(d) All of above

95. A ______________is done when the taxable person is unable to determine the value of goods or services or both or determine the rate of tax applicable thereto:
(a) Self-Assessment
(b) Best Judgment Assessment
(c) Summary Assessment
(d) Provisional Assessment

96. The proper officer has to pass an order allowing payment of tax on provisional basis within a period not later than ________days from the date of receipt of such request:
(a) 30 days
(b) 45 days
(c) 90 days
(d) 180 days

97. In case of Provisional Assessment, The proper officer has to pass final assessment order within____from the date of communication of order:
(a) 3 months
(b) 90 days
(c) 6 months
(d) 180 days

98. The period allowed for finalization of provisional assessment can be extended by ____________for a further period not exceeding 6 months:
(a) Joint Commissioner
(b) Additional Commissioner
(c) Either a or b
(d) Commissioner

99. The period allowed for finalization of provisional assessment can be extended by Joint Commissioner or Additional Commissioner for a further period not exceeding _______________:
(a) 3 months

(b) 90 days
(c) 6 months
(d) 180 days

100. The period allowed for finalization of provisional assessment can be extended by Commissioner for a further period not exceeding _______________:
(a) 6 months
(b) 12 months
(c) 2 years
(d) 4 years

101. The period allowed for finalization of provisional assessment can be extended by __________for a further period not exceeding 4 years:
(a) Joint Commissioner
(b) Additional Commissioner
(c) Commissioner
(d) Any of above

102. Assessment of unregistered person can be done by proper officer and issue an assessment order within a period of ________from the date specified for furnishing of annual return for the financial year to which the tax not paid relates:
(a) 1 year
(b) 4 years
(c) 5 years
(d) 10 years

103. _____________Assessment can be done by a proper officer on any evidence showing a tax liability of a person coming to his notice if the officer believes that the delay in Assessment can adversely affect the interest of revenue:
(a) Provisional
(b) Summary
(c) Best Judgment
(d) Self-Assessment

104. Audit under GST can be of _______types:
(a) One
(b) Two
(c) Three
(d) Four

105. Audit under GST law can be :
(a) General Audit
(b) Special Audit
(c) Either a or b
(d) Both a & b

106. The _______________or any officer authorised by him, by way of a general or a specific order may undertake audit of any registered person:
(a) Joint Commissioner
(b) Additional Commissioner
(c) Assistant Commissioner
(d) Commissioner

107. A prior notice of not less than ________working days will be sent ot the registered person before the general audit is conducted:
(a) 7 days
(b) 14 days
(c) 15 days
(d) 21 days

108. The General Audit needs to be completed within a period of _______from the date of commencement of audit.
(a) 1 month
(b) 3 months
(c) 6 months
(d) 12 months

109. On conclusion of General Audit, the proper officer shall, within __________inform the registered person, whose records are audited, about the findings, his rights & obligations and the reasons of such findings.
(a) 10 days
(b) 15 days
(c) 30 days
(d) 3 months

110. A report signed & certified by the appointed _________________is required to be submitted within 90 days although this may be extended.
(a) Chartered Accountant
(b) Cost Accountant
(c) Either a or b
(d) Company Secretary

111. A report signed & certified by the appointed chartered accountant or cost accountant is required to be submitted within _______days.
(a) 30 days
(b) 60 days
(c) 90 days
(d) 120 days

112. Where a special audit conducted results in ______________________, the proper officer may initiate required action.
(a) Detection of tax not paid or short paid
(b) Erroneously refunded
(c) Input tax credit wrongly availed
(d) Either of above

113. ____________________means careful examination or scrutiny.
(a) Verification
(b) Inspection
(c) Search
(d) Seizure

114. __________is defined as taking of something by force.
(a) Theft
(b) Search
(c) Inspection
(d) Seizure

115. Where the amount of tax evaded or amount of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized or the amount of refund wrongly taken exceeds Rs. 500 Lakhs imprisonment for a term which may extend to _______and with fine:
(a) 1 Year
(b) 3 Years
(c) 5 Years
(d) 10 years

116. Where the amount of tax evaded or amount of input tax credit wrongly availed or utilized or the amount of refund wrongly taken exceeds Rs. 200 Lakhs but is less than Rs. 500 Lahs, imprisonment for a term which may extend to _______and with fine:
(a) 1 Year
(b) 3 Years
(c) 5 Years
(d) 10 years

117. If the taxable person whose goods are seized are of perishable or hazardous nature & he doesn't pays the amount, _______________has the power to dispose of such goods or things.
(a) Additional Commissioner
(b) Joint Commissioner
(c) Commissioner
(d) Any of above

118. Order of seizure made by a proper office should be in form:
(a) GST INS 01
(b) GST INS 02
(c) GST INS 03
(d) GST INS 04

119. The authorization to conduct inspection or search or as the case may be Seizure of goods, documents, books or things liable to confiscation will be in form ____________:
(a) GST INS 01
(b) GST INS 02
(c) GST INS 03
(d) GST INS 04

120. Where the goods cannot be seized the proper officer or authorized officer may serve on the owner or custodian of goods, an order of ___________in form GST INS 03:
(a) Seizure
(b) Preparation of Inventory
(c) Prohibition
(d) Surrender

121. Where the goods cannot be seized the proper officer or authorized officer may serve on the owner or custodian of goods, an order of prohibition in form:
(a) GST INS 01
(b) GST INS 02
(c) GST INS 03
(d) GST INS 04

122. A specialized agency of the United Nations Organization or any Multilateral Financial Institution and Organization, Consulate or Embassy of foreign countries or any other person or class of persons, as notified u/s 55, entitled to a refund of tax paid by it on inward supplies of

goods or services or both, may make an application for refund, in prescribed form, before the expiry of __________from the last day of the quarter in which such supply was received.
(a) 3 months
(b) 6 Months
(c) 1 year
(d) 2 Years

123. What is time limit for claiming refund under the GST Law?
(a) 6 months (b) 1 year
(c) 2 Years (d) 5 years

124. The security in the form of a ________________equivalent to the amount of applicable tax, interest and penalty payable.
(a) Fixed Deposit
(b) Bank Guarantee
(c) Bill of Exchange
(d) Crossed Cheque

125. Section 69 of CGST Act, 2017 grants power to a ____________to authorize any officer of central tax to arrest such person who has committed the offence.
(a) Additional Commissioner
(b) Joint Commissioner
(c) Commissioner
(d) Any of above

126. ____________refers to an amount that is due to the tax payer from the tax administration:
(a) Demand
(b) Penalty
(c) Interest
(d) Refund

127. If the amount of refund claimed is less than _____________, it shall not be necessary for the applicant to furnish any documentary and other evidence but he may file a declaration:
(a) 1 Lakh
(b) 2 Lakhs
(c) 5 Lakhs
(d) 10 Lakhs

128. The GST(Compensation to States)Act, 2017 applies to:
(a) India
(b) Whole of India
(c) Whole of India except Jammu & Kashmir
(d) Whole of India except Union Territories

129. The projected growth rate of revenue during transition period under GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 shall be:
(a) 12%
(b) 14%
(c) 18%
(d) 24%

130. The Financial Year __________shall be taken as base year for the purpose of calculating compensation amount payable to the States:
(a) 2014-15

(b) 2015-16
(c) 2016-17
(d) 2017-18

131. The Compensation payable under GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 shall be met out from _____________:
(a) Countervailing Cess
(b) CGST Cess
(c) Special Compensation Cess
(d) Compensation Cess

132. The Transition period under GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 shall be:
(a) 1 year
(b) 3 Years
(c) 5 Years
(d) 10 Years

133. The balance if any left out in the GST Compensation fund after 5 years shall be shared between the centre & states in ______________
(a) Mutually Agreed Ratio
(b) Equally
(c) Ratio of Revenue
(d) Shall be kept by CG only

134. Compensation under GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 shall be paid every _____:
(a) 1 Month
(b) 2 Months
(c) 6 Months
(d) 12 Months

135. Compensation Cess cannot be levied on:
(a) Intra State Transactions
(b) Inter State Transactions
(c) Assessee under Composition Levy
(d) All of above

136. Set off of Compensation Cess paid on inward supplies can be availed from_______payable on outward supplies:
(a) CGST & IGST only
(b) CGST & Compensation Cess
(c) Compensation Cess only
(d) SGST only

137. What is the maximum rate of tax that can be charged under UT GST Act, 2017:
(a) 12%
(b) 14%
(c) 18%
(d) 20%

138. GST TDS provisions can apply where total value of supply, under a contact exceeds …………
(a) ₹ 2,50,000
(b) ₹ 5,00,000
(c) ₹ 10,00,000
(d) ₹ 2,00,000

139. The Government may mandate to deduct GST TDS @ ………… of taxable goods or service or both.
(a) 1%
(b) 2%
(c) 1.5%
(d) 0.5%

140. In case of Telecommunication Service, where service is provided through fixed telecommunication line, Place of supply shall be:
(a) Location of Billing
(b) Location of Final Subscriber
(c) Location of Circuits
(d) Any of above

141. If prepaid service is availed or the recharge is made through internet banking or other electronic mode of payment, _________________shall be the place of supply of such services:
(a) Location of Service Provider
(b) Location of Internet Service Provider
(c) Location of Service Receiver
(d) None of above

142. ____________& _____________are the two union territories but UTGST Act is not applicable on them as they have their own state legislature:
(a) Pondicherry & Chandigarh
(b) Delhi & Chandigarh
(c) Delhi & Pondicherry
(d) Delhi & Lakshadweep

143. The Maximum Rate of Compensation Cess on Pan Masala under the schedule is:
(a) 15%
(b) 135%
(c) 290%
(d) NIL

144. The Maximum Rate of Compensation Cess on Aerated Waters under the schedule is:
(a) 15%
(b) 135%
(c) 290%
(d) NIL

145. The Maximum Rate of Compensation Cess on Tobacco & Manufactured Tobacco substitutes under the schedule is:
(a) 15%
(b) 290%
(c) 135%
(d) NIL

146. ___________________is applicable on Import or Export of goods or services or both:
(a) SGST
(b) UTGST
(c) IGST
(d) CGST

147. The base year revenue for computation of compensation payable under GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017 shall include the amount of tax collected on sale of services by the _____________State Government:
(a) Delhi
(b) Pondicherry
(c) Jammu & Kashmir
(d) All of above

148. Identify the time of supply of goods in the following situation:
Date of Issue of Invoice: 01.08.2017
Receipt of Payment: 25.07.2017
Removal of Goods: 02.08.2017
(a) 01.08.2017
(b) 02.08.2017
(c) 25.07.2017
(d) 31.07.2017

149. Which of the following forms part of list of accounts to be maintained under GST:
(i) Production or Manufacture of Goods
(ii) Cash Account
(iii) Bank Account
(iv) Stock of Goods
(v) Input Tax Credit availed
(vi) Output tax payable & Paid
(a) (i) (ii) (iii) (iv)
(b) (i) (iii) (iv) (vi)
(c) (i) (iii) (v) (vi)
(d) (i) (iv) (v) (vi)

150. Credit note is to be issued by a registered person under GST in which of the following cases:
(a) When the taxable value or tax charged in a tax invoice is found to exceed the taxable value or tax payable in respect of supply
(b) Where the goods supplied are returned by the recipient
(c) Where goods or services or both supplied are found to be deficient
(d) All of above

151. Debit Note is to be issued by a registered person under GST in which of the following cases:
(a) When the taxable value or tax charged in a tax invoice is found to be less than the taxable value or tax payable in respect of supply
(b) Where the goods supplied are returned by the recipient
(c) Where goods or services or both supplied are found to be deficient
(d) All of above

152. Where the goods are sent or taken on approval for sale or return are removed before the supply takes place, the invoice shall be issued before or at the time of supply or _____from the date of removal, whichever is earlier:
(a) 3 Months
(b) 6 Months
(c) 9 Months
(d) 12 Months

153. _______________is considered as a cornerstone of GST:
(a) Registration
(b) Payment

(c) Self Assessment
(d) Input Tax Credit

154. A _________________is not eligible to avail input tax credit:
(a) Unregistered person
(b) Composition Scheme Dealer
(c) Dealer Supplying Exempt Supplies
(d) All of above

155. If any person claims that he is eligible for input tax credit under CGST Act, the burden of proving such claim shall lie on ________:
(a) Government
(b) GST Council
(c) Dealer availing input tax credit
(d) Court/ Tribunal

156. Interest on delayed refund of GST by Government under CGST Act, 2017 is:
(a) 3%
(b) 6%
(c) 12%
(d) 18%

157. Interest on Delayed refund of GST is leviable if the refund is not paid within __days from the date of application:
(a) 30
(b) 60
(c) 90
(d) 120

158. Refund is normally credited to the ___________Fund constituted by the Government:
(a) Customer Welfare Fund
(b) Consumer Protection Fund
(c) Consumer Welfare Fund
(d) Investor Protection Fund

159. Order for removal of difficulty under UTGST Act can be passed by Central Government within a period of _______________:
(a) 1 Year
(b) 2 Years
(c) 3 Years
(d) 5 Years

160. No tax shall be chargeable on goods sent on approval basis before the appointed day if such goods are returned within ____________from the appointed day:
(a) 2 Months
(b) 4 Months
(c) 3 Months
(d) 6 Months

161. The IGST Act, 2017 came into force on –
(a) 1st July, 2017
(b) 1st April, 2017
(c) 2nd July, 2017
(d) 13th April, 2017

162. Which of the following section deals with Supply & Scope of the term Supply under CGST Act, 2017?
(a) Section 2
(b) Section 3
(c) Section 5
(d) Section 7

163. Which of the following section deals with Composition Levy under CGST Act, 2017?
(a) Section 7
(b) Section 8
(c) Section 9
(d) Section 10

164. Which of the following section deals with Time of Supply of Goods under CGST Act, 2017?
(a) Section 10
(b) Section 11
(c) Section 12
(d) Section 13

165. Which of the following section deals with Time of Supply of Services under CGST Act, 2017?
(a) Section 10
(b) Section 11
(c) Section 12
(d) Section 13

166. Which of the following section deals with determination of Value of Supply under CGST Act, 2017?
(a) Section 13
(b) Section 14
(c) Section 15
(d) Section 16

167. Where the goods against an invoice are received in lots or installments, the registered person shall be entitled to take credit upon the receipts of _______________:
(a) First Lot
(b) Second Lot
(c) Last Lot
(d) Any of above at the option of receiver

168. _____________chapter of CGST Act, 2017 deals with the provisions of Inspection, Search, Seizure and Arrest:
(a) XV
(b) XVI
(c) XIV
(d) XIII

169. Which of the following Section deals with place of supply of Goods under IGST Act, 2017?
(a) Section 10
(b) Section 11
(c) Section 12
(d) Section 13

170. Which of the following section deals with the place of supply of services under IGST Act, 2017?

(a) Section 10
(b) Section 11
(c) Section 12
(d) Section 13

ANSWERS

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
B	D	A	B	D	B	C	D
9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
B	C	B	D	C	C	D	D
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
D	D	C	C	C	B	A	C
25.	26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.
B	A	C	C	B	C	A	B
33.	34.	35.	36.	37.	38.	39.	40.
B	D	C	C	C	C	C	C
41.	42.	43.	44.	45.	46.	47.	48.
D	A	B	D	C	A	C	A
49.	50.	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.	56.
B	A	C	D	D	C	C	B
57.	58.	59.	60.	61.	62.	63.	64.
C	C	D	D	C	D	B	D
65.	66.	67.	68.	69.	70.	71.	72.
A	C	B	A	C	D	B	B
73.	74.	75.	76.	77.	78.	79.	80.
D	D	D	B	D	D	C	C
81.	82.	83.	84.	85.	86.	87.	88.
A	C	B	B	B	D	C	C
89.	90.	91.	92.	93.	94.	95.	96.
D	D	C	C	D	D	D	C
97.	98.	99.	100.	101.	102.	103.	104.
C	C	C	D	C	C	B	B
105.	106.	107.	108.	109.	110.	111.	112.
D	D	C	B	C	A	C	D
113.	114.	115.	116.	117.	118.	119.	120.
B	D	C	B	C	B	A	C

121.	122.	123.	124.	125.	126.	127.	128.
C	B	C	B	C	D	B	B
129.	130.	131.	132.	133.	134.	135.	136.
B	B	D	C	B	B	C	C
137.	138.	139.	140.	141.	142.	143.	144.
D	A	A	C	C	C	B	A
145.	146.	147.	148.	149.	150.	151.	152.
B	C	C	C	D	D	A	B
153.	154.	155.	156.	157.	158.	159.	160.
D	D	C	B	B	C	C	D
161.	162.	163.	164.	165.	166.	167.	168.
D	D	D	C	D	C	C	C
169.	170.						
A	C						