

1. CHAPTER GST IN INDIA – AN INTRODUCTION

Set-1

1. The subsumption of which taxes will make the GST a pucca Destination based Consumption Tax
(a) CST and Central Excise
(b) VAT and Luxury Tax
(c) Service Tax and Purchase Tax
(d) Taxes on Lotteries and Entertainment Tax
2. When did GST come into effect in India?
(a) 30th June 2017
(b) 1st April 2017
(c) 1st January 2017
(d) 1st July 2017
3. The Items which will be taxable both under current Central Excise Law and new GST even after the implementation of the GST Act.
(a) Motor Spirit
(b) Alcoholic Liquor for Human Consumption
(c) Tobacco and Tobacco Products
(d) Natural Gas
4. The calculation of the aggregate turnover to decide the Taxable Minimum Turnover will be based on
(a) State Wise Turnover Basis
(b) All India Turnover Basis
(c) State Wise Turnover excluding Export
(d) All India Turnover excluding Export
5. The Dealers who are not eligible for any Threshold Limit in the minimum Registrable Turnover?
(a) Casual Dealers and Non-Resident Taxable Persons
(b) Input Service Distributors and Dealers making supply through Electronic Commerce Operator
(c) Dealers making interstate Supplies and those having Reverse tax Liability
(d) All of the Above
6. Aggregate Turnover Limit for Opting Composition Scheme
(a) 50/-Lakhs
(b) 60/-Lakhs
(c) 1 Crore
(d) 1.5 Crore
7. Dealers not eligible for Opting Composition Scheme
(a) Exporters
(b) Importers
(c) Interstate Suppliers and those liable to remit Tax on Reverse Charge Basis

- (d) Manufacturing dealers
8. The permissible order of cross utilisation of IGST credit over the tax liabilities
- (a) SGST, CGST and IGST
- (b) IGST, CGST and SGST**
- (c) CGST, IGST and SGST
- (d) CGST, SGST and IGST
9. The Tax applicable to interstate supplies will be:
- (a) SGST Only
- (b) CGST Only
- (c) IGST Only**
- (d) CGSTIGST
10. The recommendation of the GST Council will be
- (a) Mandatory
- (b) Only Advisory Power**
- (c) Mandatory and sometimes Advisory
- (d) Mandatory on States only
11. State various types of supplies covered under the scope of Supply-
- (a) Supplies made with consideration
- (b) Supplies made without consideration
- (c) Both of the above**
- (d) None of the above
12. State factors differentiating Composite & Supply Mixed Supply-
- (a) Nature of bundling i.e. artificial or natural
- (b) Existence of Principal Supply
- (c) Both of the above**
- (d) None of the above
13. Whether Alcoholic Liquor for industrial and other usages is taxable under GST?
- (a) No
- (b) Yes**
- (c) Exempted
- (d) Non-Taxable
14. Who is the Chairman & Head of the GST Council Meeting?
- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Union Finance Minister**
- (d) State Finance Minister nominated by GST Council
15. Minimum Service periods required to constitute a continuous supply of services with periodic payment
- (a) Exceeding 6 months
- (b) 6 Months
- (c) Exceeding 3 months**
- (d) 3 months
16. Which one of the following shall not be treated as supply?
- (a) Rental
- (b) Lease

(c) Actionable claim

(d) License

17. Various taxes have been subsumed in GST to make one nation one tax one market for consumers. Out of the following, determine which taxes have been subsumed in GST.

(i) Basic customs duty levied under Customs Act, 1962

(ii) Taxes on lotteries

(iii) Environment tax

(a) (ii)

(b) (ii) and (iii)

(c) (iii)

(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

18. Which of the following activities shall be treated neither as supply of goods nor supply of services?

(i) Permanent transfer of business assets where input tax credit has been availed on such assets

(ii) Temporary transfer of intellectual property right

(iii) Transportation of the deceased

(iv) Services by an employee to the employer in the course of employment

(a) (i) & (iii)

(b) (ii) & (iv)

(c) (i) & (ii)

(d) (iii) & (iv)

19. Which of the following activities. is a supply of services?

i) Transfer of right in goods/ undivided share in goods without transfer of title in goods

(ii) Transfer of title in goods

(iii) Transfer of title in goods under an agreement which stipulates that property shall pass at a future date upon payment of full consideration as agreed.

(a) (i)

(b) (iii)

(c) (i) and (iii)

(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

20. Which of the following services received, in the course or of business, furtherance consideration amount to supply? without

(i) Import of services by a person in India from his son well-settled in USA

(ii) Import of services by a person in India from his brother well-settled in Germany

(iii) Import of services by a person in India from his brother (wholly dependent on such person in India) in France

(iv) Import of services by a person in India from his daughter (wholly dependent on such person in India) in Russia

(a) i, iii and iv

(b) ii, iii and iv

(c) ii and iii

(d) i and ii

21. Which of the following statements is true under GST law?
- (a) Grand-parents are never considered as related persons to their grand-son/grand-daughter
 - (b) Grand-parents are always considered as related persons to their grandson/grand-daughter
 - (c) Grand-parents are considered as related persons to their grandson/grand-daughter only if they are wholly dependent on their grandson/grand-daughter**
 - (d) Grand-parents are considered as related persons to their grand-son/grand-daughter only if they are not dependent on their grand-son/grand-daughter
22. Alcoholic liquor for human consumption is subjected to
- (a) State excise duty
 - (b) Central Sales Tax/Value Added Tax
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)**
 - (d) GST 55.
23. Which of the following is not considered as 'goods' under the CGST Act, 2017?
- (i) Ten-paisa coin having sale value of Rs.100.
 - (ii) Shares of unlisted company
 - (iii) Lottery tickets
- (a) (i)
 - (b) (ii)**
 - (c) (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
24. Assuming that all the activities given below are undertaken for a consideration, state which of the following is not a supply of service?
- (a) Renting of commercial office complex
 - (b) An employee agreeing to not work for the competitor organization after leaving the current employment
 - (c) Repairing of mobile phone
 - (d) Provision of services by an employee to the employer in the course of employment**
25. Goods as per section 2(52) of the CGST Act, 2017 includes:
- (i) Actionable claims
 - (ii) Growing crops attached to the land agreed to be severed before supply.
 - (iii) Money and (iv) Securities
- (a) (i) and (iii)
 - (b) (iii) and (iv)
 - (c) (i) and (ii)**
 - (d) (ii) and (iii)
26. Determine which of the following independent cases will be deemed as supply even if made without consideration in terms of Schedule I of the CGST Act, 2017?
- (i) AB & Associates transfers stock of goods from its Mumbai branch to Kolkata depot for sale of such goods at the depot.

(ii) Mr. Raghuveer, a dealer of air-conditioners permanently transfers the motor vehicle free of cost. ITC on said motor vehicle was blocked and therefore, was not availed.

(iii) Mrs. Riddhi, an employee of Sun Ltd., received gift from her employer on the occasion of Diwali worth Rs.21,000.

(a) (i)

(b) (ii)

(c) (iii)

(d) Both (i) and (ii)



**3. CHAPTER
CHARGE OF GST
SET-1**

1. Which tax shall be levied on an intra-State Supply?
(a) CGST
(b) SGST
(c) CGST and SGST
(d) IGST
2. What is the maximum rate of tax under CGST?
(a) 12%
(b) 28% (SGST 14% and CGST 14%)
(c) 20%
(d) 18%
3. The rate of tax shall be notified under CGST by-
(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. Name the tax that will be levied on Imports-
(a) CGST
(b) SGST
(c) IGST
(d) CGST and SGST
5. What is the maximum rate of tax under UTGST?
(a) 14%
(b) 28% (SGST 14% and CGST 14%)
(c) 20%
(d) 30%
6. Applicability of Reverse Charge -
(a) Only on supplies
(b) Only on advances
(c) On both supplies and advances
(d) None of the above
7. Applicability of Reverse Charge
(a) Only on intra state supplies
(b) Only on inter-state supplies
(c) Both intra and interstate supplies
(d) None of the above
8. State the supplies on which reverse charge mechanism shall apply-
(a) Notified categories of goods or services or both
(b) Inward supply of goods or services or both from an unregistered dealer
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) None of the above

9. Identify from following services which are covered under Reverse Charge Mechanism u/s 9(3) 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
10. GTA Services, provided to an Individual not registered under GST and not a business entity, in this case, who is liable to pay GST -
- (a) Supplier**
(b) Recipient
(c) Both
(d) None of the above
11. Sponsorship services provided by Mr. X to M/s XY Ltd. in this case, who is liable to pay GST -
- (a) Mr. X
(b) M/s XY Ltd.
(c) Both
(d) None of the above
12. In case of renting of land located inside an Industrial estate, by State Govt. to a manufacturing company, State applicability of GST-
- (a) Exempted
(b) Applicable under Normal Charge
(c) Applicable under Reverse Charge
(d) None of the above
13. Services by an Insurance Agent to Ms. ABC Insurance Co. Ltd. Who is liable to pay GST-
- (a) Insurance Agent
(b) ABC Insurance Co. Ltd.
(c) Both
(d) None of the above
14. Sitting Fees received by director of XYZ Ltd. Who is liable to pay GST-
- (a) Director
(b) XYZ Ltd
(c) Both of above
(d) None of the above
15. Services by a Recovery Agent to M/s ZZZ bank Ltd Who is liable to pay GST-
- (a) M/s ZZZ bank Ltd.**
(b) Recovery Agent
(c) Both the above
(d) None of the above

16. Silk yarn procured by M/s ABC Silks Ltd. from a Trader, Who is liable to pay GST-
(a) Trader
(b) M/s ABC Silks Ltd
(c) Both the above
(d) None of the above
17. Lottery procured from State Govt. by a lottery distributor, Who is liable to pay GST-
(a) Lottery Distributor
(b) State Government
(c) Both the above
(d) None of the above
18. Out of the following, pick out where Reverse charge u/s 9(3) of the CGST Act is applicable-
(a) Only on Notified Services
(b) Only on Notified Goods
(c) Notified Goods & Services
(d) None of the above
19. If Tobacco leaves procured from an Agriculturist by a registered person, check the applicability of RCM-
(a) Reverse charge is applicable
(b) Normal charge is applicable
(c) Joint charge is applicable
(d) None of the above
20. Pick up the correct statement availed- M/s. PQR Ltd. has availed rent-a-cab service from M/s ABC Travels (Proprietor)-
(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. Check whether GST applies for Banking services provided by Department of post:-
(a) Taxable & Reverse Charge Mechanism applicable
(b) Taxable & Normal Charge is applicable
(c) Exempt from GST
(d) Nil rated
22. When a supplier is under the threshold for registration and provides the proof for the same, whether the recipient also required to comply with Reverse Charge Provisions
(a) Yes
(b) No
23. When a supplier is under the Composition scheme, Examine whether RCM shall apply to the recipient-
(a) Yes
(b) No
24. Is it mandatory to register under the Act If all supplies made by a supplier are covered under RCM and if the threshold exceeds the prescribed limit -
(a) Yes
(b) No

25. Which month credit for tax paid under Reverse Charge Mechanism shall be taken?
(a) Same month
(b) Next month
26. Suppose One Dealer is not eligible for Composition of Tax. But, remitted Tax Under that scheme. What will be the volume of the compulsory Penalty
(a) No Penalty at all
(b) Equal Amount of Tax leviable under Normal Scheme
(c) Two Times of the tax leviable under Normal Scheme
(d) Three Times of the tax Leviable under Normal Scheme
27. Out of the following persons, who can opt 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,
(c) Person effecting supply of goods through an e-commerce operator liable to collect tax at Source
(d) None of the above
28. For a Registered person threshold limit of turnover in the preceding financial year for opting composition scheme shall not exceed-
(a) Rs.20 lacs
(b) Rs.1.5 Crore
(c) Rs.75 lacs
(d) None of the above
29. In case of Special Category states, for a registered person threshold limit of turnover in the preceding financial year for opting composition scheme shall not exceed-
(a) 20 lacs
(b) 1 Crore
(c) 75 lacs
(d) None of the above
30. In case of Manufacturer (except Ice cream, pan Masala, Tobacco) for whom concessional rate applicable under composition scheme
(a) 2.5%
(b) 0.5%
(c) 1%
(d) No composition for manufacturer
31. The concessional rate under composition scheme applicable to a registered person being a hotelier (providing accommodation also)-
(a) 1%
(b) 0.5%
(c) 2.5%
(d) Not eligible for composition scheme thus to pay normal tax
32. Mr. Madhavan, a trader in Alapuzha has opted for composition scheme. identify % of total GST payable by him
(a) 0.5% CGST & 0.5% SGST
(b) 2.5% CGST & 2.5% UTGST
(c) 5% IGST
(d) 5% UTGST

33. The registered person who effects inter-state Outward supplies, is he eligible to opt for composition scheme-
- (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
34. Whether a registered person under Composition Scheme shall 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
35. State the exclusions from the computation of 'aggregate turnover'-
- (a) Value of Taxable supplies
 - (b) Value of Exempt Supplies
 - (c) Exports of goods or services or both
 - (d) Value of inward supplies on which tax is paid on reverse charge basis**
36. If the turnovers of a registered person under composition scheme during the year 2023-24 crosses 1.5 Crore-
- (a) He can continue under composition scheme till the end of the financial year
 - (b) He will be liable to pay tax at normal rates of GST on the entire turnover for the financial year 2023-24
 - (c) He will cease to remain under the composition scheme with immediate effect**
 - (d) He will cease to remain under the composition scheme from the quarter following the quarter in which the aggregate turnover exceeds 75 lacs
37. X & Co., a supplier registered under GST in Meghalaya, wants to opt for composition levy. The aggregate turnover limit for composition levy is-
- (a) 50lakh
 - (b) 75lakh**
 - (c) 1.5 crore
 - (d) none of the above
38. GST is not payable by recipient of services in the following cases:-
- (i) Services provided by way of sponsorship of ABC Ltd. located in India.
 - (ii) Services supplied by a director (registered under GST) of Galaxy Ltd. to Mr. Krishna
 - (iii) Services by Department of Posts by way of speed post to MNO Ltd. located in India.
 - (iv) Services supplied by a recovering agent to SNSP Bank located in India.
- (a) (i) & (iii)
 - (b) (i) & (iv)
 - (c) (ii) & (iii)**
 - (d) (ii) & (iv)
39. Can a registered person under composition scheme collect GST on his outward supplies from recipients?
- (a) Yes, in all cases

- (b) Yes, only on such goods as may be notified by the Central Government
(c) Yes, only on such services as may be notified by the Central Government
(d) No
40. In case of Goods Transport Agency (GTA) services, tax is to be paid under forward charge if:
(a) GST is payable @ 12%
(b) GST is payable @ 5% and a factory registered under the Factories Act, 1948 is the recipient of GTA service.
(c) An unregistered individual end consumer is the recipient of GTA service.
(d) A registered casual taxable person is the recipient of GTA service.
41. Rama Ltd. has provided following information for the month of September: Intra-State taxable outward supply Inter-State exempt outward supply Turnover of exported goods Payment made for availing GTA services* * GTA not paying tax 12%
Rs. 8,00,000 Rs.5,00,000 Rs.10,00,000 Rs.80,000 Calculate the aggregate turnover of Rama Ltd.
(a) Rs.8,00,000
(b) Rs.23,80,000
(c) Rs.23,00,000
(d) Rs.18,00,000
42. Which of the following persons engaged in making intra-state supplies from Uttar Pradesh, as prescribed below, is not eligible for composition levy under sub-sections (1) and (2) of the CGST Act, 2017 even though their aggregate turnover does not exceed 1.5 crore in preceding FY?
(a) A person supplying restaurant services
(b) A person supplying restaurant services and earning bank interest
(c) A person trading in ice cream
(d) A person supplying service of repairing of electronic items
43. Which of the following services does not fall under reverse charge provisions as contained under section 9(3) of the CGST Act?
(a) Services supplied by arbitral tribunal to business entity located in Ladakh
(b) Sponsorship services provided to a partnership firm located in Jammu & Kashmir
(c) Sponsorship services provided to a body corporate located in Kerala
(d) Service of renting of motor vehicle for passengers provided to a recipient other than body corporate.
44. Which of the following is not eligible for opting composition scheme under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 10 of the CGST Act, 2017?
(a) M/s ABC, a firm selling garments solely in Ahmedabad, having aggregate turnover of Rs.78 lakh in the preceding F.Y.
(b) A start up company exclusively operating a restaurant in Delhi, having aggregate turnover of Rs.98 lakh in the preceding F.Y.
(c) A courier service company operating solely in Mumbai having aggregate turnover of Rs.90 lakh in the preceding F.Y.
(d) A trader selling grocery items solely in Orissa having an aggregate turnover of Rs.95 lakh in the preceding F.Y.

45. C & Co., a registered supplier in Delhi, opted for composition levy under sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 10 of the CGST Act, 2017. It sold goods in the fourth quarter of a financial year for Rs.15,00,000 (exclusive of GST). The applicable GST rate on these goods is 12%. C & Co. purchased goods from Ramesh & Co., registered in Delhi, for Rs.9,55,000 on which Ramesh & Co. had charged CGST of Rs.57,300 and SGST of Rs.57,300. C & Co. had also purchased goods from E & Co., registered in Haryana, for Rs.2,46,000 on which E & Co. had charged IGST of Rs.29,520. GST liability of C & Co. for the fourth quarter of the financial year is-
- (a) CGST Rs.7,500 & SGST Rs.7,500**
(b) CGST Rs.3,180 & SGST Rs.32,700
(c) CGST Rs.32,700 & SGST Rs.3,180
(d) CGST Nil and SGST Nil
46. XX, registered in Delhi, purchased books from PC Traders, registered in Uttar Pradesh. Books are exempt from GST. XX arranged the transport of these books from a goods transport agency (GTA) which charged a freight of Rs.9,000 for the same. GST is payable @ 5% on such GTA services. Which of the following statement is correct in the given context:
- (a) GST of Rs.450 is payable by XX on reverse charge basis.**
(b) Supply of goods and supply of GTA service is a composite supply wherein supply of goods is the principal supply and since principal supply is an exempt supply, no tax is payable on freight.
(c) Since exempt goods are being transported service provided by GTA for transporting the same is also exempt.
(d) GST of Rs.450 is payable by the GTA.
47. Harish Trading Company situated in Haryana, is a dealer of seeds (exempt by exemption notification) chemical fertilizers (taxable). He is about to cross the threshold limit of registration under GST and wants to opt for Composition Scheme under section 10(1) and 10(2) of the CGST Act. His entire supply is made exclusively within the State of Haryana. You being his Chartered Accountant, advise whether he can do so or not?
- (a) Yes, since aggregate turnover is less than 1 crore.**
(b) No, a person effecting supply exempted by way of exemption notification cannot opt for composition scheme under section 10(1) and 10(2) of the CGST Act.
(c) No, a trader cannot opt for composition scheme
(d) No, a supplier of chemical fertilizer cannot opt for composition scheme.

4. CHAPTER PLACE OF SUPPLY

SET-1

1. Inter-state supply is, any supply where the location of the supplier and the place of supply are in:
 - (a) Two different States
 - (b) Two different Union territories, or
 - (c) A State and a Union territory
 - (d) All of the above**
2. Which of the following supply involving movement of goods is an intra-State supply?
 - (a) Location of supplier in Kerala and place of supply in Tamil Nadu
 - (b) Location of supplier in Karnataka and place of supply in Karnataka**
 - (c) Location of supplier in Kerala and place of supply on Andhra Pradesh
 - (d) None of the above
3. 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 delivery challan
4. Place of supply of food taken onboard 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) Bangalore
 - (d) Hyderabad
5. In case of any ambiguity where place of supply of goods cannot be determined as provided in IGST Act, 2017, who will determine the place of supply?
 - (a) Central Government on recommendation of the Council
 - (b) State and Central Government on recommendation of the Council
 - (c) State Government
 - (d) In a manner as may be prescribed**
6. 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
7. Real estate agent in Delhi charges brokerage fee to Company A located in Chandigarh for assistance in getting a commercial property in Kolkata. Which is the place of supply in this case?
 - (a) Delhi
 - (b) Chandigarh
 - (c) Kolkata**

8. What is the place of supply of service where a restaurant provides catering service at the premise of the customer?
(a) Address of the restaurant from where the food is supplied
(b) Customer premise where catering service is provided
9. Mr. X a resident from Pune conducts training for employees of P Ltd. being a registered person under GST based out in Chennai at a resort in Darjeeling. The place of supply in this case is
(a) Chennai
(b) Pune
(c) Darjeeling
10. Place of supply of service for DTH by ABC Pvt. Ltd. located in Mumbai to customer in Patna is
(a) Mumbai
(b) Patna
11. Mr. X of Hyderabad not having bank account takes a demand draft in Kolkata from ABC Bank for his visa purpose. The place of supply is
(a) Hyderabad
(b) Kolkata
12. A Korean specialty Company entered into AMC Service agreement with Fly High Ltd for servicing its aircrafts. The service provider provides repair service to the aircraft when it was in India. The place of service in this case is
(a) Outside India
(b) India
13. If XYZ Ltd a company based out of Bangalore, awards online maintenance contract of its servers located in Mumbai office to Y INC, a company based out of USA, and as per the terms of the online maintenance Y INC shall be required to perform regular maintenance from USA using Internet, then the place of supply is
(a) Bangalore
(b) Mumbai
(c) USA
14. Mr. Y residing in Ahmedabad appoints an architect in Delhi to provide Indian traditional home design for his proposed construction at Los Angeles, the place of supply of service is
(a) Los Angeles
(b) Ahmedabad
(c) Delhi
15. If NM shipping Co. located in Chennai charges ocean freight charges for transport of goods to California for a customer located in Bangalore, the place of supply of service will be
(a) Chennai
(b) California
(c) Bangalore
16. Which of the following is an inter-State supply?
(a) Supplier of goods located in Delhi and place supply of goods is a 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 an EOU located in Chandigarh
(d) All the above
17. 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 is in Delhi
(d) All the above
18. Which of the following transaction is inter-state supply of goods involving movement of goods?
(a) Location of supplier is in Bangalore and location of recipient is in Mumbai
(b) Location of supplier is in Bangalore and place of supply is Mumbai
(c) Location of supplier and place of supply is Bangalore
(d) None of the above
19. 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
20. Zero rated supply includes:
(a) Export of goods and services.
(b) Supply of goods and services to a SEZ developer or SEZ Unit
(c) Supply of goods and services by a SEZ developer or SEZ Unit
(d) Both (a) and (b)
21. Is the SEZ developer or SEZ unit receiving zero rated supply eligible to claim refund of IGST paid by the registered taxable person on such supply?
(a) Yes
(b) No
(c) Partially yes
22. A registered taxable person is eligible to claim refund in respect of export of goods and services in the following cases:
(a) Under bond, without payment of IGST and claim refund of unutilized input tax credit.
(b) On payment of IGST and claim refund of IGST paid on such goods and services.
(c) None of the above
(d) Both (a) and (b)
23. The supply of goods to SEZ unit is treated as in the hands of the supplier:
(a) Exempt Supply - Reversal of credit
(b) Deemed Taxable Supply - No reversal of credit
(c) Export of Supplies
(d) Non-Taxable Supply - Outside the Scope of GST
24. When the supplier is located in India and the place of supply is outside India amounts to Inter-state Supply of goods/services

(a) True

(b) False

25. Intra-State Supply of Services includes supply of Services to or by a Special Economic Zone developer or a Special Economic Zone unit situated in the same state.

(a) True

(b) False

26. CGST and SGST shall be levied on Intra state supply of goods/ services.

(a) True

(b) False



5. CHAPTER
EXEMPTIONS FROM GST
SET-1

1. Identify correct statement-
 - (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 are exempted from GST**
2. Identify correct statement-
 - (a) Transfer of a going concern wholly is exempted from GST
 - (b) Transfer of a going concern partly is exempted from GST
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) Either (a) or (b)**
3. Any activity provided by 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) Both (a) and (b)**
 - (d) Only a municipality under Article 243 W of the Constitution
4. Identify incorrect 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 by way of _____ to a single residential unit is exempted
(a) Pure labour Contract
 - (b) works contract
 - (c) Both (a) & (b)
 - (d) Either (a) or (b)
6. Out of the following services, identify which one is exempt-
 - (a) For letting out any immovable property
 - (b) For letting out any residential property 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 for residential /lodging purposes having declared tariff of a unit of accommodation below
 - (a) ₹10,000
 - (b) ₹1,000**
 - (c) ₹2,000

- (d) ₹3,000
8. Transportation of passengers with or without accompanied belongings by___are exempted.
- (a) air-conditioned stage carriage
(b) air-conditioned contract carriage
(c) non-air-conditioned stage carriage
(d) All of the above
9. Identify from the following which is exempt w.r.t transportation of passengers -
- (a) an air-conditioned railway coach
(b) a vessel for public tourism purpose between places in India
(c) a metered cab/auto rickshaw / e rickshaw
(d) all the above
10. Identify from the following which is exempt w.r.t transportation of goods-
- (a) a goods transport agency / courier agency**
(b) inland waterways
(c) an aircraft from a place outside India upto the customs station of clearance in India
(d) all the above
11. Transportation by ___ of agricultural produces, milk, salt and food grain including flour, pulses and rice, 'relief materials meant for victims of natural or man-made disasters are exempted
- (a) goods transport agency
(b) a rail within India
(c) a vessel within India
(d) 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
13. Core services of which organization is not exempted -
- (a) Services provided by the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India to insurers
(b) Services provided by the Securities and Exchange Board of India set up under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 (15 of 1992) by way of protecting the interests of investors
(c) Services by Port Trusts
(d) Services by the Reserve Bank of India
14. If the aggregate turnover of in FY 2022-23 of M/s YYY Enterprises, Tamil Nadu, India was ₹15lakh, exemption is available for the following services rendered to YYY Enterprises -
- (a) Arbitral Tribunal services
(b) Legal services by firm of advocates
(c) Legal services by senior advocate

(d) All of the above

15. Which of the following is exempted-
- (a) All kinds of long term (30 or more years) leases of industrial plots
 - (b) Long term (30 or more years) leases of industrial plots by State Government Industrial Development Corporations or Undertakings to industrial units**
 - (c) Short term (up to 30 years) leases of industrial plots by State Government Industrial Development Corporations or Undertakings to industrial units
 - (d) All kinds of short term (up to 30 years) lease of industrial plots
16. Which of the following services is not eligible for exemption?
- (a) Health care service to human beings by authorized medical practitioners / paramedics
 - (b) Health care services to Animals/Birds
 - (c) Slaughtering of animals
 - (d) Rearing horses**
17. Services by educational institution is not exempted if the services are to -
- (a) Any common man
 - (b) Its own students, faculty/staff**
 - (c) Both a & b
 - (d) None of the above
18. Services by an unincorporated body or a Registered Non-Profit entity are exempt-
- (a) If they are to its own members provided the contribution received is up to ₹5,000 per month from a member
 - (b) If they are to its own members, provided the contribution received is up to ₹7500 per month from a member towards sourcing goods/services from any third person for common use of members**
 - (c) If they are to its own members, provided contribution is less than ₹6500 per month from a member towards sourcing goods/services from any third person for common use of member
 - (d) If they are to its own members, contribution is up to ₹8500 per month per member for common use specified members
19. Identify the correct exemption -
- (a) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / with theatre consideration there for not exceeding ₹1 lakh
 - (b) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance with consideration there for not exceeding ₹1.5 lakh
 - (c) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / theatre with consideration there for not exceeding ₹1.5 lakh**
 - (d) Services by an artist as a brand ambassador by way of a performance in folk or classical art theatre with forms of music/ dance / consideration there for not exceeding ₹1.5 lakh
20. Which of the following supply of services are exempt under GST?
- (i) testing of agricultural produce
 - (ii) supply of farm labour (iii) warehousing of agricultural produce

- (a) (i)
(b) (i) and (ii)
(c) (ii) and (iii)
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
21. Mr. Narayan Goel has booked a room on rent in Sunshine Hotel for the purpose of lodging on 10th August. GST is not payable by Mr. Narayan Goel in case value of supply for accommodation is
(a) ₹800 per day
(b) ₹6,000 per day
(c) ₹11,000 per day
(d) ₹1,500 per day
22. Services by way of transportation of by rail from Chennai to Gujarat is exempt from GST.
(i) pulses
(ii) military equipments
(iii) electric equipments
(iv) jiggery
(a) (i) & (ii)
(b) (i) & (iii)
(c) (ii) & (iv)
(d) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
23. Services by way of warehousing of is exempt from GST.
(i) tea
(ii) jaggery
(iii) betel leaves
(iv) processed cashew nuts
(a) (i) & (iv)
(b) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
(c) (iv)
(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)
24. Which of the following services are not exempt from GST?
(a) Yoga camp conducted by a charitable trust registered under section 12AB (erstwhile under section 12AA) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
(b) Services provided by business correspondent with respect to Savings Bank Accounts in the rural branch of a bank
(c) Services provided by cord blood bank for preservation of stem cells.
(d) Service provided by commentator to a recognized sports body
25. An exempt supply includes-
(i) Supply of goods or services or both which attracts Nil rate of tax
(ii) Non-taxable supply
(iii) Supply of goods or services or both which are wholly exempt from tax under section 11 of the CGST Act or under section 6 of IGST Act
(a) (i)
(b) (i) and (ii)
(c) (ii) and (iii)

(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

26. Which of the following services are exempt from GST?

- (a) Services by an artist by way of a performance in classical art forms of painting/sculpture making etc. with consideration thereof not exceeding ₹1.5 lakh.
- (b) Services by an artist by way of a performance in modern art forms of music/dance/ theatre with consideration thereof not exceeding ₹1.5 lakh.
- (c) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance/theatre with consideration thereof exceeding ₹1.5 lakh.

(d) Services by an artist by way of a performance in folk or classical art forms of music/ dance / theatre with consideration thereof not exceeding ₹1.5 lakh.

27. Services by way of admission to is not exempt from GST.

- (a) Museum
- (b) National park
- (c) Tiger reserve

(d) Recognised sporting event where the admission ticket costs 600 per person.

28. Warehousing services of is exempt from GST.

- (i) Minor forest produce
- (ii) Rice
- (iii) Jaggery
- (iv) Coffee

(a) i, ii, iii and iv

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

29. Which of the following services are exempt from GST?

- (a) Admission to a circus where entry ticket costs 550 per person
- (b) Interest charged on outstanding credit card balances
- (c) Services by an organizer to any person in respect of a business exhibition held in India

(d) Services by a foreign diplomatic mission located in India

30. Which of the following is treated as exempt supply under the CGST Act, 2017?

- (i) Sale of liquor
 - (ii) Supply of health care services by a hospital
 - (iii) Transmission of electricity by an electricity transmission utility
- (a) (i)
 - (b) (ii)
 - (c) (ii) and (iii)

(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

31. Which of the following is a recognized system of medicine for the purpose of exemption for health care services?

- (i) Allopathy
- (ii) Unani
- (iii) Siddha

- (a) (i)
 - (b) (ii)
 - (c) (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)**
32. Which of the following services is exempt under health care services provided by clinical establishments?
- (a) Chemist shop in the hospital selling medicines to public at large.
 - (b) Food supplied by canteen run by the Hospital to in-patients as per diet prescribed by the hospital's dietician.**
 - (c) Food supplied to the visitors or attendants of the patients in the hospital by canteen run by the Hospital.
 - (d) Advertisement services provided by the hospital to a pharmaceutical company for their asthma pump by displaying it prominently in the hospital building
33. Sahil, a resident of Delhi, is having a residential property in Vasant Vihar, Delhi which has been given on rent to a family for 50 lakh per annum for use as a residence. Determine whether Sahil is liable to pay GST on such rent.
- (a) Yes, as services by way of renting is taxable supply under GST.
 - (b) No, service by way of renting of residential property is exempt.**
 - (c) No, service by way of renting of residential property does not constitute supply.
 - (d) Sahil, being individual, is not liable to pay GST.
34. An exempt supply includes-
- (i) Supply of goods or services or both which attracts Nil rate of tax
 - (ii) Non-taxable supply
 - (iii) Supply of goods or services or both which are wholly exempt from tax under section 11 of the CGST Act or under section 6 of IGST Act
- (a) (i)
 - (b) (i) and (ii)
 - (c) (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)**
35. While conducting the GST audit of Vishwas Bank, it was discovered that bank has not charged GST on certain supplies made by it. In this respect, determine which of the following supplies made by Bank is taxable?
- (a) Discounting of bills receivable
 - (b) Interest charged on loans
 - (c) Interest charged on credit card services**
 - (d) Sale of foreign currency amongst banks

6. CHAPTER
TIME OF SUPPLY
SET-1

1. Time of supply of goods under the CGST Act, 2017-
 - (a) Date of issue of invoice
 - (b) Date of receipt of payment
 - (c) Date of dispatch of goods
 - (d) Earlier of (a) or (b)**
2. Time of supply of goods liable to tax under RCM-
 - (a) Date of receipt of goods
 - (b) Date on which the payment is made
 - (c) Last Date on which he is required to issue invoice
 - (d) Earlier of (a) or (b) or (c)**
3. In case of supply of vouchers by a supplier, the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is identifiable-
 - (a) Date of issue of voucher**
 - (b) Date of redemption of voucher
 - (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
 - (d) (a) & (b) whichever is later
4. In case of supply of vouchers by a supplier, the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is identifiable-
 - (a) Date of issue of voucher
 - (b) Date of redemption of voucher**
 - (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
 - (d) (a) & (b) whichever is later
5. Date of receipt of payment means-
 - (a) Date of entry in the books
 - (b) Date of payment credited into bank account
 - (c) Earlier of (a) or (b)**
 - (d) Date of filing of return
6. Mr.X supplies goods worth ₹42,300 to Mr. Y and issues an invoice dated 12.6.2023 for ₹42,300. And Mr. Y pays ₹43,000 on 15.6.2023 against such supply of goods. The excess ₹700 (being less than ₹1,000) is adjusted in the next invoice for supply of goods issued on 10.7.2023. Identify the time of supply and value of supply:
 - (a) ₹43,000 - 15.6.2023
 - (b) For ₹42,300 - 12.6.2023 and for ₹700 15.6.2023
 - (c) For ₹42,300 10.7.2023 - 12.6.2023 and for ₹700 -
 - (d) (b) or (c) at the option of registered person**
7. The time of supply of service if the invoice is issued within 30 days from the date of provision of service issue of invoice
 - (a) Date of receives payment
 - (b) Date on which the supplier
 - (c) Date of provision of service

(d) Earlier of (a) or (b)

8. The time of supply of service for the taxable services up to ₹1000 in excess of the amount indicated in the taxable invoice-
- (a) At the option of the supplier - Invoice date or Date of receipt of consideration**
- (b) Date of issue of invoice
- (c) Date of receipt of consideration.
- (d) Date of entry in books of account.
9. The date of receipt of consideration by the supplier determined based on-
- (a) Date on which the receipt of payment is entered in the books of account
- (b) Date on which the receipt of payment is credited in the bank account
- (c) Earlier of (a) or (b)**
- (d) (a) & (b) whichever is later
10. The time of supply of service in case of reverse charge mechanism-
- (a) Date of payment as entered in the books of account of the recipient
- (b) Date immediately following 60 days from the date of issue of invoice
- (c) Date of invoice
- (d) Earlier of (a) or (b)**
11. The time of supply of service in case an associated enterprise receives services from the service provider located outside India-
- (a) Date of entry in the books of account of associated enterprise(recipient)
- (b) Date of payment
- (c) Earlier of (a) or (b)**
- (d) Date of entry in the books of the supplier of service
12. Value of services rendered is ₹1,00,000/-. Date of issue of invoice is 8th June 2023. Advance Received is ₹25,000/- on 15th May 2023. Balance amount received on 5th June 2023. Examine time of supply for ₹1,00,000/-
- (a) 5th June 2023 for ₹1,00,000/-
- (b) 8th June 2023 for ₹1,00,000/-
- (c) 15th May 2023- ₹25,000/- and 5th June 2018 for ₹75,000/-**
- (d) 15th May 2018- ₹25,000/- and 8th June 2023 for ₹75,000/-
13. The time of supply of service in case of reverse charge mechanism is:
- (a) Date on which payment entered in the books of account of the recipient
- (b) Date immediately following 60 days from the date of issue of invoice
- (c) Date on which the payment is debited in the bank account of recipient
- (d) Earlier of (a), (b) and**
14. In case of taxable supply of services by a non- banking financial company (NBFC) to, other than a distinct person, invoice shall be issued within a period of from the date of supply of service.
- (a) 30 days
- (b) 45 days**
- (c) 60 days
- (d) 90 days
15. 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) Later of (a) or (b)
16. In case of supply of goods for ₹5,00,000, following information is provided- Advance received on 1st April Invoice issued on 15th April Goods removed on 25th April What is the time of supply of goods, where tax is payable under forward charge?
(a) 1st April
(b) 15th April
(c) 25th April
(d) 30th April
17. Sham Ltd., located in Mumbai, is receiving legal services from a lawyer Mr. Gyan, registered under GST. The aggregate turnover of Sham Ltd. in the preceding financial year is ₹42 lakh. The information regarding date of payment, invoice etc. is as follows- Invoice issued by Mr. Gyan on 15th April Payment debited in the bank account of Sham Ltd. on 5th May Date of payment entered in books of accounts of Sham Ltd.: 1st May What is time of supply of services?
(a) 1st May
(b) 5th May
(c) 15th June
(d) 15th April
18. Ms. Pearl is a classical singer. She wants to organize a classical singing function, so she booked an auditorium on 10th August for a total amount of ₹20,000. She paid ₹5,000 as advance on that day. The classical singing function was organized on 10th October. The auditorium owner issued invoice to Ms. Pearl on 25th November amounting to ₹20,000. Pearl made balance payment of ₹15,000 on 30th November. Determine the time of supply in this case.
(a) Time of supply is 25th November for ₹20,000.
(b) Time of supply is 25th November for ₹5,000 & 30th November for ₹15,000.
(c) Time of supply is 10th August for ₹5,000 & 10th October for ₹15,000.
(d) Time of supply is 10th October for ₹20,000.

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7. CHAPTER VALUE OF SUPPLY PADHUKA

1. The value of supply of goods and services shall be
 - (a) Transaction value**
 - (b) MRP
 - (c) Market Value
 - (d) None of above
2. The value of supply should include
 - (a) Any non-GST taxes, duties, cesses, fees charged by supplier separately
 - (b) Interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply of goods or services
 - (c) Subsidies directly linked to the price except subsidies provided by the Central and State Government
 - (d) All of the above**
3. The transaction value can be rejected for computation of value of supply -
 - (a) When the buyer and seller are related and price is not the sole consideration
 - (b) When the buyer and seller are related or price is not the sole consideration**
 - (c) It can never be rejected
 - (d) When the goods are sold at very low margins
4. Deductions allowed from the transaction value -
 - (a) Discounts offered to customers, subject to conditions**
 - (b) Packing Charges, subject to conditions
 - (c) Amount paid by customer on behalf of the supplier, subject to conditions
 - (d) Freight charges incurred by the supplier for CIF terms of supply, subject to conditions
5. Discount given after the supply has been effected is deducted from the value of taxable supply, if -
 - (i) such discount is given as per the agreement entered into at/or before the time of such supply
 - (ii) such discount is linked to the relevant invoices
 - (iii) proportionate input tax credit is reversed by the recipient of supply
 - (a) (i)
 - (b) (i) and (ii)
 - (c) (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)**

8. CHAPTER
INPUT TAX CREDIT
SET-1

1. Definition of Inputs includes capital goods.
(a) Yes
(b) No
(c) Certain capital goods only
(d) None of the above
2. To claim ITC on capital Goods 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 in the course of business
(d) All of the above
5. Under section 16(2) of CGST Act how many conditions are to be fulfilled for the entitlement of credit?
(a) All the 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 (a) and (b)
(d) Either receipt of documents or Receipt of goods
7. 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
8. 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
9. 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
10. 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
11. The time limit to pay the value of supply with taxes to avail the input tax credit is
- (a) Three months
(b) Six Months
(c) One hundred and eighty days
(d) Till the date of filing of Annual Return
12. 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 is 30th november 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
13. Can the recipient avail the Input tax credit for the part payment of the amount to the supplier within one hundred and eighty days?
- (a) Yes on full tax amount and partly value amount (b) No he can't until full amount is paid to supplier
(c) Yes but proportionately to the extent of value and tax paid
(d) Not applicable is eligible to claim refund in respect of exports of goods
14. Whether depreciation on tax component of capital goods is Permissible?
- (a) Yes
(b) No
(c) Input tax credit is eligible only 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 is 30th November month which is following the financial year
 - (c) Earliest of (a) or (b)**
 - (d) Later of (a) or (b)
16. Proportionate credit for capital goods is allowed
- (a) for business and non-business purpose**
 - (b) for business or non-business purpose
 - (c) both of the above
 - (d) none of the above
17. Exempt supplies u/s 17 for apportionment of credit includes
- (a) Only exempted supplies
 - (b) Reverse charge supplies and sale of land
 - (c) Exempted supplies, reverse charge supplies, Transaction in securities, sale of land, sale of building**
 - (d) None of the above
18. Banking company or Financial Institution have an option of claiming:
- (a) Eligible Credit or 50% credit**
 - (b) Only 50% Credit
 - (c) Only Eligible credit
 - (d) Eligible credit and 50% credit
19. Can Banking Company or Financial Institution withdraw the option of availing actual credit or 50% credit anytime in the financial year?
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No**
 - (c) Yes with permission of Authorized officer
 - (d) Not applicable
20. Any input tax paid on purchase by an assessee for employees is eligible?
- (a) No
 - (b) Yes
 - (c) Yes, on the services notified which are obligatory for an employer to provide to its employees under any law for the time being in force**
 - (d) Not applicable
21. A supplier of goods or services pays tax u/s 74, 129 and 130 by way of fraud, willful misstatement etc. Receiver of goods can avail its credit:
- (a) Yes
 - (b) No**
 - (c) Yes, after receipt of goods or services
 - (d) Yes, after receipt of invoice for goods or services
22. An assessee obtains new registration, voluntary registration, change of scheme from composition regular scheme and from exempted goods/services to taxable goods/services. It can avail credit on inputs lying in stock. What is the time limit for taking said credit
- (a) 1 year from the date of invoice**
 - (b) 3 year from the date of invoice

- (c) 5 year from the date of invoice
(d) None of the above
23. Credit on Input services or capital goods held in stock can be availed in case of new Registration/Voluntary Registration
(a) Yes
(b) No
(c) Yes on Input services only
(d) Yes on capital goods only
24. In case of Compulsory registration, input tax credit can be availed on
(a) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the provisions of this Act, provided application for registration is filed within 30 days from the due date
(b) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of grant of registration under the provisions of this Act.
(c) on stocks held on the day immediately preceding the date of application of registration under the provisions of this Act.
(d) None of the above
25. Eligibility of credit on capital goods in case of change of scheme from Composition scheme to Regular scheme.
(a) Eligible during application for Regular scheme
(b) Not eligible
(c) Yes Immediately before the date from which he becomes liable to pay tax under the Regular scheme
(d) None of the above
26. Can the unutilized input tax credit be transferred in case of change in constitution of business?
(a) Not possible
(b) No, it will be exhausted
(c) Yes, It will be transferred only in there is provision for transfer of liabilities
(d) It will be transferred only if it is shown in books of Accounts of transferor
27. Is Input tax to be paid in case of switchover from taxable to exempt supplies
(a) Yes equivalent to the credit in respect of inputs held in stock (including semi finished and finished) and on capital goods held in stock
(b) No
(c) Yes full credit
(d) No should be debited to electronic credit ledger
28. The time limit beyond which if goods are not returned, the inputs sent for job work shall be treated as supply. The said time limit is
(a) 1 year
(b) 5 years
(c) 6 Months
(d) 7 Month
29. The time limit beyond which if goods are not returned, the capital goods sent for jobwork shall be treated as supply. The said time limit is

- (a) 1 Year
(b) 5 Years
(c) 3 Years
(d) 3 Months
30. Is the principal entitled for credit of goods though he has not received the goods and has been sent to job worker directly by vendor
(a) Yes
(b) No
(c) Yes vendor should be located in same place
(d) None of the above
31. A person is entitled to take credit of input tax as self-assessed in the return and credited to Electronic credit ledger on
(a) Final basis
(b) Provisional basis
(c) Partly Provisional and partly final basis
(d) None of the above
32. Provisional Input tax credit can be utilized against
(a) Any Tax liability
(b) Self-Assessed output Tax liability
(c) Interest and Penalty
(d) Fine
33. Is it mandatory that the tax on the supply has to be paid by the supplier so that the recipient can claim credit?
(a) No
(b) Yes
(c) Optional
(d) Not Applicable
34. If there is Mis-match of supplier's outward supply and recipient's claim for Input Tax credit on the same transaction
(a) It shall be added as output tax liability in the hands of receiver.
(b) It shall be reduced as output tax liability in the hands of receiver
(c) It shall be increased as input tax credit in the hands of receiver
(d) It shall be decreased as input tax credit in the hands of supplier
35. Input Tax credit as credited in Electronic Credit ledger can be utilized for
(a) Payment of Interest
(b) Payment of penalty
(c) Payment of Fine
(d) Payment of Taxes
36. Works contract is,
(a) Supply of goods
(b) Supply of services
(c) Supply of both
(d) Neither supply of goods nor supply of services
37. Input tax credit is not available in respect of
(i) services on which tax has been paid under composition levy

- (ii) goods given as free samples
 - (iii) goods used for personal consumption
 - (a) (i)
 - (b) (i) and (ii)
 - (c) (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)**
- 38.If the goods are received in lots/instalment_____
- (a) 50% ITC can be taken on receipt of 1st lot and balance 50% on receipt of last lot.
 - (b) ITC can be availed upon receipt of last lot.**
 - (c) 100% ITC can be taken on receipt of 1st lot.
 - (d) Proportionate ITC can be availed on receipt of each lot/instalment.
- 39.For banking companies using inputs and input services partly for taxable supplies and partly for exempt supplies, which of the following statement is true?
- (a) ITC shall be compulsorily restricted to credit attributable to taxable supplies including zero rated supplies
 - (b) 50% of eligible ITC on inputs, capital goods, and input services shall be mandatorily taken in a month and the rest shall lapse.
 - (c) Banking company can choose to exercise either option (a) or option (b)**
 - (d) ITC shall be compulsorily restricted to credit attributable to taxable supplies excluding zero rated supplies
- 40.A supplier takes deduction of depreciation on the GST component of the cost of capital goods as per Income-tax Act, 1961. The supplier can-
- (a) avail only 50% of the said tax component as ITC
 - (b) not avail ITC on the said tax component
 - (c) avail 100% ITC of the said tax component only
 - (d) avail only 25% of the said tax component as ITC**
- 41.ITC of motor vehicles used for making is allowed.
- (i) Transportation of goods
 - (ii) Taxable supplies of transportation of passengers
 - (iii) Taxable supplies of imparting training on driving
 - (a) (i)
 - (b) (i) and (ii)
 - (c) (ii) and (iii)
 - (d) (i), (ii) and (iii)**
- 42.Mr. A has a tax invoice [date of issue: 20-1-2023] of services received by him. Its input tax credit is lost, if ITC is not availed on or before-
- (a) 20-1-2025
 - (b) 31-12-2024
 - (c) 20-1-2026
 - (d) due date of filing return under Section 39 is 30th September , 2024 or date of filing of annual return for 2023-24, whichever is earlier.**
- 43.Input tax credit shall not be available in respect of:
- (i) Goods used for personal consumption
 - (ii) Membership of a club provided by the employer to its employees as per company's internal policy.

(iii) Travel benefits extended to employees on vacation such as leave or home travel concession as per company's internal policy.

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

(d) (i), (ii) and (iii)

44. Mr. Raghu avails services of Mr. Raja, a Chartered Accountant, as under-

(i)	Audit of financial accounts of Mr. Raghu	Rs.55,000
(ii)	Tax audit and annual accounts filing of Mr. Raghu	Rs.10,000
(iii)	Income-tax return filing of Mr. Raghu's wife (salaried-return)	Rs.5,000

All the above amounts are exclusive of taxes and the applicable rate of GST on these services is 18%. The accountant of Mr. Raghu has booked the entire expenses of Rs.70,00 plus GST in the books of account. Mr. Raghu is eligible to take input tax credit of -

- (a) Rs.13,500
(b) Rs.11,700
(c) Rs.9,900
(d) Rs.1,800

45. T Pvt. Ltd., registered in Rajasthan, furnished following information for the month of June:

- (i) Inter-State sale of goods for Rs.1,25,000 to JJ Enterprises registered in Haryana
(ii) Inter-State purchases of goods from XYZ company, registered in Punjab, for Rs.40,000
(iii) Intra-State purchases of goods from RR Traders, registered in Rajasthan, for Rs.65,000 The applicable rate of GST is 18%. There is no opening balance of ITC. All the above amounts are exclusive of taxes. GST liability payable in cash is-

- (a) CGST Rs.1,800 & SGST Rs.1,800
(b) SGST Rs.3,600
(c) IGST Rs. 3,600
(d) CGST Rs.3,600

46. Mr. Z of Himachal Pradesh starts a new business and makes following supplies in the first month-

- (i) Intra-State supply of taxable goods amounting to Rs.17 lakh
(ii) Supply of exempted goods amounting to Rs.1 lakh
(iii) Inter-State supply of taxable goods amounting to Rs.1 lakh Whether he is required to obtain registration, if the aforesaid goods are not handicraft goods or predominantly hand-made products, as notified?
(a) Mr. Z is liable to obtain registration as the threshold limit of Rs.10 lakh is crossed.
(b) Mr. Z is not liable to obtain registration as he makes exempted supplies.
(c) Mr. Z is liable to obtain registration as he makes the inter-State supply of goods.

(d) Mr. Z is not liable to obtain registration as the threshold limit of Rs.20 lakh is not crossed.

47.PZY Ltd. is engaged in manufacturing of motor car. The company paid following amount of GST to its suppliers against the invoices raised to it. Compute the amount of ineligible input tax credit under GST law:

S. No.	Particulars	GST Paid (Rs.)
1.	General insurance taken on car manufactured by PZY Ltd.	1,00,00,000
2.	Buses purchased for transportation of employees (Seating capacity 23)	25,00,000
3.	Life and health insurance for employees under statutory obligation	6,00,000
4.	Outdoor catering in Diwali Mela organized for employees	3,50,000

(a) Rs.9,50,000

(b) Rs.3,50,000

(c) Rs.1,31,00,000

(d) Rs.28,50,000

48.P.K. Traders, engaged in manufacturing of taxable as well as exempt goods, purchased a machinery worth Rs.17,70,000 (Rs.15,00,000 plus Rs.2,70,000 GST). It capitalized full amount including taxes in the books of accounts and claimed depreciation on it as per provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Compute the amount of ITC that can be claimed by P.K. Traders?

(a) Rs.2,70,000

(b) Zero

(c) In proportion of taxable and exempt supply

(d) By decreasing percentage points as prescribed

9. CHAPTER REGISTRATION SET-1

1. Aggregate turnover of Rs.20 Lakh is calculated based on:
 - (a) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies, exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person having same PAN computed on all India basis.
 - (b) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies, exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person computed for each state separately.
 - (c) Aggregate value of all taxable intrastate supplies, export of goods/services and exempt supplies of a person having same PAN computed for each state separately.
 - (d) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies, exempt supplies, export of goods/services and interstate supplies of a person having same PAN computed on all India basis and excluding taxes if any charged under CGST Act, SGST Act and IGST Act.**
2. Whether all persons involved in Business or profession has to mandatorily required to obtain registration under GST Law?
 - (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 exceeds 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.
3. Which one of the following is true?
 - (a) A person can't collect tax unless he is registered.**
 - (b) Registered person not liable to collect tax till his aggregate turnover exceeds Rs.20 lakhs/Rs.10 Lakhs as the case may be.
 - (c) A person can collect the tax during the period of his provisional registration.
 - (d) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
4. Form to be applied for registration is:
 - (a) Form GSTR-1
 - (b) Form GSTR - 2
 - (c) Form GST REG-01**
 - (d) Form GST REG
5. Days with which 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.
6. Which one of following statements are correct?
 - (a) Voluntary registration is not possible under GST.

- (b) Voluntarily registered person not liable to comply with all the provisions of the GST. himself
- (c) A person may get 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 document listed.
- (b) Yes, but non-resident taxable person may be granted registration on the basis of any other document.
- (c) No, for persons who are required to deduct tax at source u/s 51 shall have TAN in lieu of PAN.
- (d) Both (b) and (c)**
8. What is the validity of the registration certificate?
- (a) One year
- (b) No validity
- (c) Valid till it is cancelled.**
- (d) Five years.
9. Which of the following statements are correct?
- (a) Persons who are required to deduct tax u/s 51 shall obtain registration irrespective of the threshold specified.
- (b) Persons who are required to collect tax u/s 52 shall obtain registration irrespective of the threshold specified.
- (c) Both (a) and (b)**
- (d) None of the above
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 registration application for
- (c) Earliest of (a) or (b) above**
- (d) 180 days from the effective date of registration.
11. Which of the following requires amendment in the registration certificate?
- (a) Change of name of the registered person
- (b) Change in constitution of the registered person
- (c) Addition, deletion or retirement of partners or directors, Karta, Managing Committee, Board of Trustees, Chief Executive Officer or equivalent, responsible for the day-to-day affairs of the business
- (d) All of the above**
12. 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
- (d) All of the above**
13. What are the consequences of obtaining registration by misrepresentation?
- (a) Liable to cancellation of registration by proper officer.**

- (b) Liable to a fine not exceeding Rs.1,000,000/-
 - (c) Imprisonment for a period of 6 months to 3 years.
 - (d) Both (b) and (c)
14. Revocation for cancellation can be made Within –
- (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. How a person can submit the application for registration?
- (a) Filing FORM GST REG-01 along with necessary documents with the jurisdictional proper officer.
 - (b) Filing FORM GST REG-01 electronically in the common portal and uploading the required documents along with the application.**
 - (c) Uploading necessary documents electronically in the common portal and also submitting manually to the jurisdictional proper officer.
 - (d) None of the above
16. Where the application for grant of registration has been approved, a certificate of registration in shall be made available to the applicant on
- (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
17. 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.
18. Every registered taxable person shall display his certificate of registration in a prominent location at his principal place of business.
- (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.
19. 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.

20. The person making inter-State supplies from Madhya Pradesh which is not notified handicraft goods or predominantly hand-made notified products, is compulsorily required to get registered under GST,
- (a) if his aggregate turnover exceeds Rs.20 lakh in a financial year
 - (b) if his aggregate turnover exceeds Rs.10 lakh in a financial year
 - (c) irrespective of the amount of aggregate turnover in a financial year
 - (d) in case of making inter-State supply of taxable goods, irrespective of the amount of aggregate turnover in a financial year**
21. Mr. X, a casual taxable person, is not involved in making taxable supplies of notified handicraft goods or predominantly hand-made notified products. Which of the following statements is true for Mr. X - a casual taxable person?
- (a) Mr. X is not required to take registration under GST under any circumstances.
 - (b) Mr. X is required to get registration under GST if the aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds Rs.20 lakh.
 - (c) Mr. X is required to get registration under GST if the aggregate turnover in a financial year exceeds Rs.40 lakh.
 - (d) Mr. X has to compulsorily get registered under GST irrespective of the threshold limit.**
22. The registration certificate granted to non-resident taxable person is valid for ___ days from the effective date of registration or period specified in registration application, whichever is earlier.
- (a) 30
 - (b) 60
 - (c) 90**
 - (d) 120
23. How the aggregate turnover is calculated for determining threshold limit of registration?
- (a) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis and inter-State supplies), exempt supplies and export of goods/services.
 - (b) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, export of goods/services and inter-State supplies of a person computed for each State separately.
 - (c) Aggregate value of all taxable intra-State supplies, export of goods/services and exempt supplies of a person having same PAN computed for each State separately.
 - (d) Aggregate value of all taxable supplies (excluding the value of inward supplies on which tax is payable by a person on reverse charge basis), exempt supplies, export of goods/services and inter-State supplies of a person having same PAN computed on all India basis and excluding taxes if any charged under CGST Act, SGST Act and IGST Act.**
24. Within how many days a person should apply for registration under GST, apart from provisions of voluntary 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.
25. Kalim & Associates made an application for cancellation of GST registration in the month of March due to closure of its business. Its application for cancellation of GST registration was approved w.e.f. 4th September by the proper officer by passing an order for the same on 14th September. In the given case, Kalim & Associates is:
- (a) required to file Final Return on or before 4th December
(b) not required to file Final Return
(c) required to file Final Return on or before 30th September
(d) required to file Final Return on or before 14th December
26. Within how many days an application for revocation of cancellation of registration can be made provided no extension to said time-limit has been granted?
- (a) Within 7 days from the date of service of the cancellation order.
(b) Within 15 days from the date of the cancellation order.
(c) Within 45 days from the date of the cancellation order.
(d) Within 30 days from the date of service of the cancellation order.
27. 'P' Ltd. has its registered office, under the Companies Act, 2013, in the State of Maharashtra from where ordinarily carries on its business of taxable goods. It also has a warehouse in the State of Telangana for storing said goods. What will be the place of business of 'P' Ltd. under the GST law?
- (a) Telangana
(b) Maharashtra
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)
28. Which of the following statements are correct?
- (i) Revocation of cancellation of registration under SGST/UTGST Act shall be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under CGST Act.
(ii) Cancellation of registration under SGST/UTGST Act shall be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under CGST Act.
(iii) Revocation of cancellation of registration under SGST/UTGST Act shall not be deemed to be a revocation of cancellation of registration under CGST Act.
(iv) Cancellation of registration under SGST/UTGST Act shall not be deemed to be a cancellation of registration under CGST Act.
(a) (i) and (ii)
(b) (i) and (iv)
(c) (ii) and (iii)
(d) (iii) and (iv)
29. Which of the following persons is required to obtain compulsory registration?
- (a) Persons exclusively engaged in making intra- State supplies, tax on which is to be paid by the recipient on reverse charge basis under section 9(3) of the CGST Act, 2017.
(b) Persons making inter-State supplies from other than special category states of taxable services up to Rs.20,00,000

- (c) Persons making supplies of services from other than special category states through an ECO required to collect TCS (other than supplies specified under section 9(5) of the CGST Act) with aggregate turnover up to Rs.20,00,000
- (d) Persons who make taxable supply of goods or services or both on behalf of other taxable persons whether as an agent or otherwise.**
30. A non-resident taxable person is required to apply for registration:
- (a) within 30 days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration
 - (b) within 60 days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration
 - (c) at least 5 days prior to the commencement of business**
 - (d) within 180 days from the date on which he becomes liable to registration
31. Registration certificate granted to casual taxable person or non-resident taxable person will be valid for:
- (a) Period specified in the registration application
 - (b) 90 days from the effective date of registration
 - (c) Earlier of (a) or (b)**
 - (d) Later of (a) or (b)
32. Mr. Ram, a jeweller registered under GST in Mumbai, wants to sell his jewellery in a Trade Expo held in Delhi. Which of the following statements is false in his case?
- (a) He needs to get registration in Delhi as casual taxable person.
 - (b) He needs to pay advance tax on estimated tax liability.
 - (c) He needs to mandatorily have a place of business in Delhi.**
 - (d) He needs to file GSTR-1/ IFF and GSTR-3B for Delhi GSTIN for the month or quarter, as the case may be, when he gets registered in Delhi.
33. Prem & Sons had taken GST registration on 1st January, but failed to furnish GST returns for the next 6 months. Owing to this, the proper officer cancelled its registration on 25th July and served the order for cancellation of registration on 31st July. Now, Prem & Sons wants to revoke the cancellation of registration. Upto which date an application for revocation of cancellation of registration can be filed assuming no extension to said time-limit has been granted?
- (a) 30th August**
 - (b) 31st August
 - (c) 25th August
 - (d) 29th October
34. Ram, an individual, based in Gujarat, is in employment and earning ?Rs.10 lakh as salary. He is also providing consultancy services to different organizations on growth and expansion of business. His turnover from the supply of such services is Rs.12 lakh. Determine whether Ram is liable for taking registration as per provisions of the Act?
- (a) Yes, as his aggregate turnover is more than Rs.20 lakh.
 - (b) No, as his aggregate turnover is less than Rs.40 lakh.
 - (c) No, as services in the course of employment does not constitute supply and therefore, aggregate turnover is less than Rs.20 lakh.**
 - (d) Yes, since he is engaged in taxable supply of services.
35. Mr. Rahim wants to start a new business of trading of footwear in Meghalaya. In order to expand his business he will also make such supplies through e- commerce

operator who will collect tax at source. In this respect, he has approached you to seek an advice on GST registration. Determine when he is required to get registered under GST?

(a) Required to get registered when the turnover reaches the threshold limit of Rs.40 lakh.

(b) Required to get registered mandatorily irrespective of the turnover limit as he will be making supplies through e-commerce platform.

(c) Required to get registered when the turnover reaches the threshold limit of Rs.20 lakh.

(d) Required to get registered when the turnover reaches the threshold limit of Rs.10 lakh.



**10. CHAPTER
TAX INVOICE; CREDIT AND DEBIT NOTES.**

SET-1

1. Tax invoice must be issued by____
 - (a) Every supplier
 - (b) Every taxable person
 - (c) Registered persons not paying tax under composition scheme**
 - (d) All the above
2. Law permits collection of tax on supplies effected prior to registration, but after applying for registration:
 - (a) Yes, but only on intra-State supplies, if the revised invoice is raised within one month
 - (b) Yes, but only on intra-State supplies effected to unregistered persons, if the revised invoice is raised within one month
 - (c) Yes, on all supplies, if the revised invoice is raised within one month**
 - (d) No, tax can be collected only on supplies effected after registration is granted.
3. A bill of supply can be issued in case of inter-State and intra-State:
 - (a) Exempted supplies**
 - (b) Supplies to unregistered persons
 - (c) Both of above
 - (d) None of the above.
4. An invoice must be issued:
 - (a) At the time of removal of goods**
 - (b) On transfer of risks and rewards of the goods to the recipient
 - (c) On receipt of payment for the supply
 - (d) Earliest of the above dates.
5. A continuous supply of goods requires one of the following as a must:
 - (a) The goods must be notified by the Commissioner in this behalf
 - (b) The contract for supply lasts for a minimum period of 3 months
 - (c) The supply is made by means of a wire, cable, pipeline or other conduit
 - (d) Supplier invoices the recipient on a regular or periodic basis**
6. The time limit for issue of tax invoice in case of continuous supply of goods:
 - (a) At the time of issue of statement of account where successive accounts are involved**
 - (b) At the time of receipt of payment, if payments are received prior to issue of accounts
 - (c) On a monthly basis
 - (d) As and when demanded by the recipient.
7. In case of goods sent on sale on approval basis, invoice has to be issued:
 - (a) while sending the goods, another Invoice has to be issued by the recipient while rejecting the goods
 - (b) while sending the goods but the recipient can take credit only when the goods are accepted by him

- (c) when the recipient accepts the goods or six months from the date of removal whichever is earlier**
- (d) when the recipient accepts the goods or three months from the date of supply whichever is earlier
8. If Supply of Services has ceased under a contract before the completion of supply:
- (a) Invoice has to be issued within 30 days
- (b) Invoice has to be issued at the time of cessation to the extent of the supply effected**
- (c) Invoice has to be issued for the full value of the contract after deducting a percentage thereof as prescribed
- (d) Invoice cannot be issued as the matter will be sub-judice.
9. The tax invoice should be issued _____ the date of supply of service:
- (a) Within 30 days from**
- (b) Within 1 month from
- (c) Within 15 days from
- (d) On
10. A person who has applied for registration can:
- (a) Provisionally collect tax till his registration is approved, on applying for registration if he has applied for registration within prescribed time
- (b) Neither collect tax nor claim input tax credit
- (c) Issue 'revised invoice' and collect tax within 1 month of date of issuance of certificate of registration, subject to conditions**
- (d) All of the above.
11. For an increase in the tax/ taxable value, a debit note for GST purposes:
- (a) Should be issued by the supplier**
- (b) Should be issued by the recipient
- (c) May be issued by the supplier
- (d) May be issued by the recipient
12. The receipt voucher must contain:
- (a) Details of goods or services**
- (b) Invoice reference
- (c) Full value of supply
- (d) None of the above
13. Subhas & Co., a registered person, supplies taxable goods to unregistered persons. It need not issue tax invoice, if the value of supply of goods to such persons is and the recipient does not require such invoice.
- (a) 1,200
- (b) 600
- (c) 150**
- (d) 200
14. Invoice shall be prepared in _____ in case of taxable supply of goods and in _____ in case of taxable supply of services.
- (a) Triplicate, Duplicate**
- (b) Duplicate, Triplicate
- (c) Duplicate, Duplicate

(d) Triplicate, Triplicate

15. During the month of May, Z Ltd. sold goods to Y Ltd. for Rs. 2,55,000 and charged GST @ 18%. However, owing to some defect in the goods, Y Ltd. returned some of the goods by issuing debit note of Rs.40,000 Z Ltd. records the return of in the same month. goods by issuing a credit note of Rs.40,000 plus GST in the same month. In this situation, GST liability of Z Ltd. for the month of May will be-

(a) Rs.45,900

(b) Rs.38,700

(c) Rs.53,100

(d) Rs.40,000

16. Which of the following statements is/are incorrect under GST law:-

(i) If the supplier has erroneously declared a value which is more than the actual value of goods or services provided, then he can issue credit note for the same.

(ii) If the supplier declared some special discount which is offered after the supply is over, then he cannot issue credit note under GST law for the discount offer.

(iii) If quantity received by the recipient is more than what has been declared in the tax invoice, then supplier can issue debit note for the same.

(iv) There is no time limit to declare the details of debit note in the return.

(a) (i), (ii) and (iv)

(b) (i) and (iv)

(c) (iv)

(d) (i) and (iii)



11. CHAPTER ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS

SET-1

1. The books and other records u/s 35 are to be maintained at
 - (a) Place where the books and accounts are maintained
 - (b) Place of address of the Proprietor/ Partner/Director/Principal Officer
 - (c) Principal place of business mentioned in the Certificate of Registration**
 - (d) Any of the above
2. In case, more than one place of business situated within a state specified in the Registration Certificate, the books and Accounts shall be maintained at
 - (a) Each place of business pertaining to such place**
 - (b) Place where the books of accounts are maintained for all places situated within a state
 - (c) At principal place of business covered mentioned in the Registration Certificate for all places of business in each state
 - (d) Any of the above
3. Accounts are required to be maintained in
 - (a) Manual form
 - (b) Electronic form
 - (c) Manual and electronic form
 - (d) Manual or electronic form**
4. Who among the following, even if not registered, is required to maintain records
 - (a) Owner of warehouse
 - (b) Owner of godown
 - (c) Owner of any other place used for storage of goods
 - (d) All the above**
5. What accounts and records are required to be maintained by every registered taxable, person at his principal place of business
 - (a) account of production or manufacture of goods
 - (b) inward or outward supply of goods and/or services
 - (c) stock of goods
 - (d) input tax credit availed
 - (e) output tax payable and paid
 - (f) All of the above**
6. Can all the records be maintained in an electronic form?
 - (a) Yes
 - (b) No
 - (c) Some records
 - (d) Yes, if authenticated by digital signature**
7. The time period prescribed for maintenance of accounts and records, if the taxable person is a party to an appeal or revision shall be-

- (a) Two year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of thirty-six months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later
- (b) Two year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of sixty months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later
- (c) One year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of seventy-two months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later**
- (d) One year after final disposal of such appeal or revision or proceeding, or until the expiry of forty months from the last date of filing of Annual Return for the year pertaining to such accounts and records, whichever is later
8. Taxable person has to maintain his records for a period of
- (a) expiry of seventy-two months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year**
- (b) expiry of forty months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year
- (c) expiry of thirty months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year
- (d) expiry of ninety months from the due date of filing of Annual Return for the year
9. Each volume of books of account maintained _____ by the registered person and shall be serially numbered.
- (a) Manually**
- (b) Electronically
- (c) Either (a) or (b)
- (d) Both (a) &(b)
- 10.If a registered persons is party to_____ shall retain the books of account and other records pertaining to the subject matter for extended time limit of 1 year.
- (a) Appeal/Revision
- (b) Any other proceedings
- (c) Investigation of an offence
- (d) All of the above**

..... Hands for Excellence

13. CHAPTER PAYMENT OF TAX

SET-1

1. Payment For any intra-state supply, taxes to be paid are
 - (a) CGST
 - (b) SGST &
 - (c) Both (a) &(b)**
 - (d) Either (a) or(b)
2. CGST goes into the account of the_____SGST/UTGST goes into the account of the____
 - (a) CGST, SGST
 - (b) CGST, UTGST
 - (c) CGST, Concerned SGST**
 - (d) CGST, Concerned UTGST and
3. For any inter-state supply, tax to be paid is
 - (a) IGST**
 - (b) IGST, CGST
 - (c) CGST,SGST
 - (d) IGST,SGST
4. Certain categories of _____ will be required to pay to the government account Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) and Tax Collected at Source (TCS)
 - (a) Unregistered persons
 - (b) registered persons**
 - (c) Composition dealers
 - (d) Interstate transacting dealers
5. Every deposit made towards Tax, Interest, Penalty, Fee or any other amount by a Person shall be in-_____
 - (a) Electronic Cash Ledger**
 - (b) Electronic Credit Ledger
6. Input Tax Credit as self-assessed in the Return of a Registered Person shall be in-_____
 - (a) Electronic Cash Ledger
 - (b) Electronic Credit Ledger**
7. Payment of taxes by the normal tax payer is to be done on monthly basis by the_____ of the succeeding month.
 - (a) 20th**
 - (b) 10th
 - (c) 7th
 - (d) 15th
8. The amount of Input Tax Credit (ITC) w.r.t IGST available in the Electronic Credit Ledger would be utilized against liability of
 - (a) IGST, SGST/UTGST
 - (b) IGST, SGST/UTGST, CGST
 - (c) IGST, CGST
 - (d) IGST, CGST, SGST/UTGST**

9. The Utilisation order of amount of Input Tax Credit (ITC) w.r.t CGST available in the Electronic Credit Ledger would be
(a) CGST, SGST/UTGST
(b) IGST, SGST/UTGST, CGST
(c) CGST, IGST
(d) IGST, CGST, SGST/UTGST
10. The Utilisation order of amount of Input Tax Credit (ITC) w.r.t SGST/UTGST available in the Electronic Credit Ledger would be
(a) SGST/UTGST, CGST
(b) IGST, SGST/UTGST, CGST
(c) SGST/UTGST, IGST
(d) IGST, CGST, SGST/UTGST
11. The Central Tax shall not be utilized towards payment of State tax or Union territory tax, and The State Tax or Union Territory Tax shall not be utilized towards payment of Central Tax. Is the given provision is correct?
(a) Correct
(b) Incorrect
12. SGST /UTGST Credit shall be utilised towards payment of IGST, only when the balance of the ITC _____ for payment of integrated in CGST account is tax
(a) Not available
(b) Available
(c) Partly available
(d) None of the above
13. All liabilities of a taxable person under this Act shall be recorded and maintained _____ in an
(a) Electronic Cash Register
(b) Electronic Credit Register
(c) Electronic Liability Register
(d) Electronic Register
14. Over the Counter payment (OTC) through authorized banks for deposits up to _____ per challan per tax period, by cash, cheque or demand draft.
(a) Rs.10,000
(b) Rs.20,000
(c) Rs.15,000
(d) Rs.30,000
15. Any payment required to be made by a person who is not registered under the Act, shall be made on the basis of a Portal. ---generated through the Common
(a) Transaction Identity Number
(b) Temporary Identification Number
(c) Technical Index Number
(d) Telephone Information Number
16. _____ shall be generated at the Common Portal for each credit in the Electronic Liability Register for reasons other than those covered above
(a) Unique Identification Number
(b) Temporary Identification Number

- (c) Card information Number
(d) Transaction Identification Number
17. In case of Non-payment of tax or any part thereof to the Government within the period prescribed, interest shall be levied at
(a) 21%
(b) 24%
(c) 18%
(d) 12%
18. A Taxable Person who makes an undue or excess claim of Input Tax Credit u/s 42(10) or undue or excess reduction in output tax liability u/s 43(10), shall pay interest on such undue or excess claim or on such undue or excess reduction, as the case may be, at the rate of
(a) 21%
(b) 24%
(c) 18%
(d) 12%
19. Balance in electronic credit ledger can be utilized against payment of ____
(a) output tax
(b) interest
(c) penalty
(d) late fees
20. In which of the following situations, recipient needs to add the input tax credit availed by him to his output tax liability?
(a) If payment for supplies along with tax payable thereon under forward charge is not made to the supplier within 45 days from the date of invoice
(b) If payment for supplies along with tax payable thereon under forward charge is not made to the supplier within 90 days from the date of invoice
(c) If payment for supplies along with tax payable thereon under forward charge is not made to the supplier within 180 days from the date of invoice
(d) If payment for supplies along with tax payable thereon under forward charge is not made to the supplier within 1 year from the date of invoice
21. Which of the following shall be discharged first, while discharging liability of a taxable person?
(a) All dues related to previous tax period
(b) All dues related to current tax period
(c) Demand raised under section 73 and 74
(d) No such condition is mandatory.
22. Pradeep Traders, registered in Haryana, sold goods inter-State for Rs.2,05,000 to Balram Pvt. Ltd. registered in Uttar Pradesh (GST is leviable @ 5% on said goods). As per the terms of sales contract, Pradeep Traders has to deliver the goods at the factory of Balram Pvt. Ltd. For this purpose, Pradeep Traders has charged freight of Rs. 2,400 from Balram Pvt. Ltd. GST is leviable @ 12% on freight. What would be the output GST liability in this case assuming that the amounts given herein are exclusive of GST?
(a) IGST-Rs.37,332

(b) IGST-Rs.10,370

(c) CGST-Rs.18,666 and SGST-Rs.18,666

(d) CGST-Rs.5,185 and SGST-Rs.5,185

23. Ash & Co, registered in Delhi, is a manufacturer of hardware items. He has purchased a machine on 01.06.2020 for Rs.59,000 (Rs.50,000 + Rs.9000 GST@ 18 %). GST of Rs.9000 has been claimed by him as ITC. Now, on 01.01.2022, he sold his machinery to an unrelated party, Aggarwal & Sons of Rajasthan for Rs.47,200 (Rs.40,000 plus Rs.7,200 GST @ 18%). Determine how much tax Ash & Co. is liable to pay?

(a) Rs. 7,200

(b) Rs. 5,850

(c) Rs.9,000

(d) Rs. 3,150

24. The due date of filing Final Return is

(a) 20th of the next month

(b) 18th of the month succeeding the quarter

(c) within 3 months of the date of cancellation or date of order of cancellation, whichever is later

(d) 31st December of next financial year



15. CHAPTER RETURNS

SET-1

1. The details of outward supplies of goods or services shall be submitted by
(a) 10th of the succeeding month
(b) 18th of the succeeding month
(c) 15th of the succeeding month
(d) 20th of the succeeding month
2. Details of Outward supplies shall include
(a) Invoice
(b) Credit and Debit notes
(c) Revised invoice issued in relation to outward supplies
(d) All the above
3. The details submitted by the outward supplier in Form GSTR 1 shall be furnished to the recipient regular dealer in form
(a) GSTR 4A
(b) GSTR 5A
(c) GSTR 2A
(d) GSTR 6A
4. The details submitted by the supplier in Form GSTR 1 are communicated to the registered taxable person in
(a) Form GSTR 1A on 17th of the succeeding month
(b) Form GSTR 2A on 15th of the succeeding month
(c) Form GSTR 2A after the due date of filing Form GSTR 1
(d) Form GSTR 1A on 15th of the succeeding month
5. The details of inward supplies of goods or services in Form GSTR 2 shall be submitted by
(a) 10th of the succeeding month
(b) 18th of the succeeding month
(c) 15th of the succeeding month
(d) 20th of the succeeding month
6. A registered taxable person other than ISD, non- resident tax payer & a person paying tax u/s 10, 51 or 52, shall file its periodical in:
(a) Form GSTR 3 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
(b) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
(c) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the succeeding month
(d) Form GSTR 3 by 20th of the succeeding month
7. Every tax payer paying tax u/s 10 (Composition levy) shall file the return in
(a) Form GSTR 3 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
(b) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the month succeeding the quarter
(c) Form GSTR 4 by 18th of the succeeding month
(d) Form GSTR 4 by 20th of the month succeeding the quarter

8. The First return shall be filed by every registered taxable person for the period from
(a) The date on which he became liable for registration till the date of grant of registration
(b) The date of registration to the last day of that month
(c) The date on which he became liable for registration till the last day of that month
(d) All of the above

