

## Principles of Banking Icom Part 2 English Medium Chapter 10 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The bills of exchange which is paid after the expiry of fixed period of time called	A. Accommodation bill B. Sight bill C. Time bill D. All of the above
2	Main parties of promissory note are	A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four
3	Promissory note drawn by two or more persons is called	A. Individual promissory note B. Joint promissory note C. Foreign promissory note D. All of the above
4	Drawer and payee of inland promissory note belong to	A. Same country B. Different countries C. Different cities D. None of the above
5	Bills of exchange is a written order which is always	A. Conditional B. Unconditional C. Partially conditional D. All of the above
6	Bills of exchange is	A. An order to pay B. A request to pay C. A promise to pay D. All of the above
7	A person who writes the bill is called	A. Drawee B. Drawer C. Payee D. Acceptor
8	Drawee of the bank draft is a	A. Bank which issues a draft B. Bank on which the draft is drawn C. Payee of draft D. Sender of amount by draft
9	Credit instrument drawn by one bank on another bank is called	A. Cheque B. Bills of exchange C. Bank draft D. Treasury bill
10	Bill which is drawn without any trade transaction	A. Sight bill B. Time bill C. Trade bill D. Accommodation bill
11	Retirement of bill means	A. Payment of bill before due date B. Dishonoring of bill due to non-payment C. Protesting of bill D. Dishonoring of bill due to non-acceptance
12	Drawee of bills of exchange is a person	A. Who receives the amount of bill B. On whom the bill is drawn C. Who accepts the bill D. In whose favour the bill is transferred
13	A bill which can be rediscounted from central bank	A. Sight bill B. Time bill C. Both a and b D. None of these
14	Bills of exchange is a negotiable instrument which contains	A. A written order B. Conditional written order C. Unconditional written order D. None of the above

15	A person in whose favour the rights of bill are transferred is called	B. Payee C. Endorsee D. All of the above
16	Bill in which drawer belonging to two different countries:	A. Inland bill B. Foreign bill C. Accommodation bill D. None of the above
17	Which is appointed by govt. to certify the negotiable instrument:	A. Private attorney B. Public attorney C. Notary public D. Gazetted Officer
18	Promissory note means a:	A. Promise to pay fixed amount on fixed date B. Promise to pay currency notes on fixed date C. Promise to pay goods on fixed date D. All of the above
19	Endorser of promissory note is a :	A. Person who promises to pay B. Person who receives the amount of note C. Person in whose favour the rights are transferred D. Person who transfers the rights of note
20	Treasury bill means:	A. Amount of government B. Evidence of governments debt C. Promise of government to pay D. None of the above
21	Treasury bill is a :	A. Negotiable credit instrument B. Non-negotiable credit instrument C. Debentures D. Shares
22	Bills of exchange can be cashed from bank before maturity by:	A. Overdraft B. Renewal C. Discounting D. None of the above
23	Bills of exchange has three:	A. Owners B. Parties C. Shareholders D. None of the above
24	Grace days are given to debtor for the payment of:	A. Bills of exchange B. Promissory note C. Treasury bill D. Cheque
25	The signature of the following is compulsory on B/E:	A. Bank B. Drawee C. Drawer D. Both (B) & (C)
26	Bank draft is a credit instrument.	A. Negotiable B. Non negotiable C. Unreadable D. None of these
27	How many parties are involved in bank draft.	A. Four B. Three C. Two D. None of these
28	Negotiable credit instruments includes	A. Bank draft B. Postal order C. I.O.U D. Money order
29	Draft Drawn and paid in two different countries is called.	A. Foreign draft B. Demand draft C. Local draft D. None of these
30	Bank draft is an order	A. Of court B. Conditional C. Unconditional D. Of government
31	Written instrument by one bank to another bank.	A. Bill of exchange B. Draft C. Bearer cheque D. None of these

		B. None of these
32	On issuance of bank draft bank gets.	A. Tax B. Commission C. Profit D. Duty
33	Bank draft is always in the form of.	A. Hand written B. Printed C. Stamp paper D. None of these
34	In case of bank draft the drawer is.	A. Debtor B. Creditor C. Bank D. Account holder
35	The payment of draft is made on.	A. Sight B. Demand C. By post D. Phone call
36	An unconditional order of payment by one bank to another bank.	A. Bill of exchange B. Promissory note C. Draft D. None of these
37	The draft which is drawn and paid into two different countries.	A. Inland draft B. Ordered draft C. Foreign draft D. Home draft
38	The draft which is drawn and paid in two different countries.	A. Inland draft B. Ordered draft C. Foreign draft D. Home draft
39	Drawee of bank draft is.	A. Creditor B. Debtor C. Issuing bank D. Paying bank
40	The bank branch on which the draft is drawn is.	A. Drawer B. Payee C. Drawee D. None of these
41	Negotiable credit instrument do not include.	A. Bank draft B. Cheque C. Postal orders D. Treasury bill
42	The document which is used to transfer the deposit from one bank to another is.	A. Bank draft B. Promissory note C. Bill of exchange D. All these
43	Bank draft once issued can not be.	A. Honored B. Dishonored C. sent D. Paid
44	The draft having two transverse parallel lines on its face is called.	A. Order bank draft B. Crossed bank draft C. Transverse draft D. All of these
45	The various kind of bank draft includes.	A. Inland draft B. Crossed bank draft C. Foreign draft D. All of these
46	Draft drawn and paid in two different parties in the same country is called.	A. Foreign draft B. Demand draft C. Local draft D. None of these
47	The main content of bank draft.	A. bank branch B. Payee C. Date D. All of these
48	The main characteristics of bank draft.	A. Written B. On demand C. Certain payment D. All of these