

Principles of Banking Icom Part 2 English Medium Chapter 9 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Endorsee of cheque is a person	A. Who receives the amount of cheque B. In whose favour the rights of cheque are transferred C. On whom the cheque is drawn D. Who draws a cheque
2	A cheque which can be cashed by its holder	A. Bearer B. Order C. Crossed D. Plain
3	Cheque is a credit instrument which is	A. Negotiable B. Conditionally negotiable C. Non negotiable D. None of the above
4	Who is called a drawee of cheque	A. Payee B. Bank C. Customer D. Endorsee
5	A cheque which cannot be cashed at bank's counter	A. Bearer B. Order C. Crossed D. None of the above
6	If drawing of a cheque signs o its back for transferring the rights to another person is called	A. Material change B. Endorsement C. Crossing D. Acceptance
7	Cheque signed by drawer without filling is called	A. Plain B. Blank C. Open D. Traveller's cheque
8	Cheque is always crossed by	A. Drawer B. Drawee C. Holder D. All of the above
9	Crossing of cheque is cancelled by	A. Drawer B. Drawee C. Holder D. All of the above
10	Honoured cheque is a cheque which is	A. Accepted by drawee for payment B. Accepted by payee C. Accepted by endorsee D. All of the above
11	Crossing which contains the name of a particular bank is called	A. Regular crossing B. Irregular crossing C. General crossing D. Special crossing
12	What is written on the leaf of a cheque about customer	A. Name B. Address C. Telephone number D. Account number
13	On every cheque bank gets	A. Profit B. Commission C. Tax D. Duty
14	Term dishonoring of cheque is used when	A. Bank refuses to pay B. Bank stops the payments C. Bank delay the payments D. Bank gives cheque to clearing house
15	Cheque is a written order drawn on	A. Endorsee B. Bank

15	Cheque is a written order drawn on:	C. Customer D. All of the above
16	Cheque is a written order of customer to:	A. keep the amount B. Transfer the amount C. Pay the amount D. Recieve the amount
17	If drawer of cheque is a payee himself then what word is written after the word pay:	A. Order B. Bearer C. Self D. None of the above
18	Crossing makes the cheque:	A. Unsafe B. Unacceptable C. Safe D. Acceptable
19	Endorsment of a cheque is always:	A. Written B. Oral C. Written and registered D. All of the above
20	Term "or order" is written in order cheque after:	A. Drawer's name B. Payee's name C. Customer's name D. Endorsee's name
21	When cheque is cashed then its main foil is given to:	A. Bank B. Customer C. Government D. None of these
22	Payee has no give his identification to bank for receiving the amount of:	A. Bearer cheque B. Order cheque C. Blank cheque D. Crossedcheque
23	Person who recieves the amount of cheque from bank is called:	A. Drawee B. Payee C. Endorsee D. All of the above
24	In case of negotiable instruments, the rights can:	A. Be tranferred B. Not be transferred C. Be conditionally transferred D. All of the above
25	In case of non-negotiable instruments, the rights can:	A. Be tranferred B. Not be transferred C. Be conditionally transferred D. All of the above
26	Bank pays money at its counter for:	A. Bearer cheque B. Order cheque C. Both (A) & (B) D. Crossed cheque
27	Amount of crossed cheque is recieved:	A. From bank's counter B. Issueing new cheque C. From bank's manager D. None of the above
28	Safest cheque for making payment is:	A. Crossed cheque B. Order cheque C. Bearer cheque D. All of the above
29	Who can endorse the cheque:	A. Holder of cheque B. Drawer of cheque C. Both A & B D. None of these
30	Who did print the cheque in specific form for the first time or firstly:	A. Imperial Bank B. Bank of England C. State Bank of Pakistan D. None of the above
31	The person in whose favour the rights of recieving the amount of cheque transferred:	A. Endorser B. Payee C. Endorsee D. All of the above
32	The name of the person is written on cheque as:	A. Drawer B. Drawee C. Payee D. None of these

A. Unconditional

33	Bill of exchange is written order whihc is always.	B. conditional C. Compulsory D. None ofthese
34	Main parties in bill of exchang are.	A. Three B. Two C. Four D. Five
35	The person who will receive the amount of bill of exchange is.	A. Debtor B. Payee C. Drawee D. Acceptor
36	The person who accepts the bill of exchange is.	A. Debtor B. Drawer C. Payee D. None of these
37	Which type of a bill can be discounted form bank.	A. Sight bill B. Time bill C. Dishonored bill D. Unaccepted bill
38	Bill of exchange doesn't involved trade dealing.	A. Trade bill B. Accommodation bill C. Both a and b D. None of these
39	Official empowered by theGovt. attest the negotiable instruments by his seal.	A. Gazette officer B. Notary public C. Public attorney D. None ofthese
40	Payment of sight bill is made on.	A. Demad B. Fixed period C. Expiry D. Presentation
41	The bill whihc is payable on its presentation is called.	A. Sight bill B. Time bill C. Trade bill D. Accommodation bill
42	The person who draws the bill is called.	A. Debtor B. Drawee C. Drawer D. Acceptor
43	The person is whose favor thebill is endorsed is.	A. Endorsee B. Endorser C. Debtor D. Acceptor
44	Drawer and drawee belongs to same country.	A. Domestic bill B. Foregin bill C. Trade bill D. Accommodation bill
45	Inland sight bill of exchange is usually used in.	A. Domestic trade B. Inter port trade C. Foreign trade D. None of these
46	The person who endorse the bill of exchange in called.	A. Endorser B. Trustee C. Enddorser D. Drawee
47	Bank or incomplete bill is called.	A. Foreign bill B. Local bill C. Short bill D. Dishonored bill
48	The acceptance of bill with some conditionis called.	A. Dishonor acceptance B. Documentary acceptance C. Qualified acceptance D. General acceptance
49	Three grace days are given to debtors for payment.	A. Bill of exchange B. Promissory note C. Bank draft D. All of these
50	The bill of exchange who's tenor is less than three month is.	A. Long bill of exchange B. Foreign bill of exchange C. Short bill of exchange D. Sight bill of exchange

51	The bill of exchange who's tenor is more than three month is.	A. Sight bill of exchange B. Foreign bill exchnage C. Long bill exchange D. Short billof exchange
52	The person who accept the of billof exchange on behalf of drawee is called.	A. Debtor B. Payee C. Drawee D. Acceptor
53	Drawer and Drawee belongs to two diffrent cities.	A. Inland bill B. Short bill C. Long bill D. Foreign bill
54	The acceptance of bill without some condition is called.	A. Dishonor acceptance B. Documentary acceptance C. Qualified acceptance D. General acceptance
55	Grace days are given to debtors for payment.	A. 3 days B. 4 days C. 5 days D. 6 days
56	The types of local or home trade are.	A. Regail trade B. Wholesale trade C. Interport D. Both a and b
57	The type of Foreign or international trade are.	A. Import B. Export C. Interport D. All these
58	Collateral parties in bill of exchange are.	A. Acceptor B. Endorser C. Endorsee D. All these