

Tests of disciplines: management of economic activity of enterprise

Test 1: The main production assets:

- a) used in a constant natural form;
- b) completely transfer their value in one production period;
- c) is not actively used;
- d) transfer their value to the cost of production by parts throughout the service life.

Test 2: The main production assets include:

- a) engineering structures;
- b) transmitting devices;
- c) sports facilities;
- d) education institutions;
- e) inventory;
- f) working clothes;
- g) health facilities.

Test 3: Does the initial cost of fixed assets change during the periodical change of the price of equipment?

- a) yes;
- b) no.

Test4: Accounting of fixed assets performed in the following forms:

- a) cost;
- b) labor;
- c) natural;
- d) conditional - natural;
- e) comparative.

Test 5: The initial value of fixed assets - is:

- a) market value at the time of evaluation;
- b) the actual value at the time of purchase and taking to the balance;
- c) value of fixed assets after their revaluation;
- d) initial value of fixed assets that are eliminated from exploitation.

Test 6: If the value of fixed assets reflects the cost of their reproduction in modern conditions, it is called:

- a) initial;
- b) real;
- c) current;
- d) reductive;
- e) fair.

Test 7: The physical depreciation of fixed assets - is:

- a) gradual transfer their value to the costprice of output products;
- b) loss of part of assets value under the influence of scientific and technical progress;
- c) physical depreciation of fixed assets, so that theycan notto comply necessary requirements anymore;
- d) no correct answer.

Test 8: Obsolescence of fixed assets - is:

- a) obsolescence of assets, discrepancy the necessary requirements;
- b) gradual transfer of assetsvalue to the cost of manufacturing of products;
- c) complete loss of assetsvalue or their parts under the influence of scientific and technical progress;
- d) no correct answer.

Test 9: Depreciation - is:

- a) loss of part of assets value under the influence of scientific and technical progress;
- b) annual percentage of deductions from book value;
- c) physical depreciation of fixed assets, so that they can not to satisfy the requirements set for them anymore;
- d) gradual repayment offixed assets value by transfer it to the cost of manufactured products.

Test 10: Current assets don`t include:

- a) raw and basic materials;
- b) packaging and fuel;
- c) spare parts for repair;
- d) costs of designing;
- e) tools;
- f) shipped products that aren`t paid;
- g) monetary tools;
- h) enterprises vehicles.

Test 11: Uncompleted production – is:

- a) incompleted by processing products in stock;
- b) the cost of production with incomplete processing, which is on the equipment in the workshop;
- c) unfinished products, in the workplace, in the technical control, in stock of finished parts, transported.

Test 12: Consumption rate of material resources - is:

- a)criticalallowableconsumption of materials per unit of production;
- b) maximum allowable consumption of materials per unit of production;
- c) minimal material consumption per unit of production.

Test 13: Nominal wages - is:

- a) amount of goods and services that can be purchased on a nominal salary;
- b) purchasing power of nominal wages;
- c) the amount of money received by the hour, day, week, etc.;
- d) change of real wages as a percentage of.

Test 14: The main document for determining seniority is:

- a) labor book;
- b) certificate signed by the company;
- c) document confirming the continuous seniority;
- d) all answers are correct.

Test 15: Payment of of workers - is:

- a) cost of human resources involved in the labor process;
- b) payment per unit or performed amount of work;
- c) payment for time not worked, not the calendar, but normative, which assumed by normative system;
- d) payment of work above of earnings on direct piece-rates.

Test 16: Job contract system sets:

- a) amount of payment directly to the hard complex of works in general in short terms of their performance;
- b) amount of payment of employees in auxiliary works;
- c) alculating a worker's earnings based on the results of the whole brigade;
- d) hourly wages.

Test 17: At an hourly wage system employee receives a cash reward depending on:

- a) quantity of the work done for a certain time;
- b) amount of working hours;
- c) tariff rate;
- d)official salary.

Test 18: Size salary of each employee depends on:

- a) employer's qualification;
- b) coefficient of labor input;
- c) practically working hours;
- d) all answers are correct.

Test 19: The main components of the tariff wage is:

- a) wage rates and salaries;
- b) stimulating payments, bonuses and allowances of tariff nature;
- c) tariff scale;
- d) bonuses, rewards.

Test 20: The volume of freight transportation shipment in rail transport is defined as:

- a) the amount of import and local traffic;
- b) the sum of exports and local traffic;
- c) the amount of import and transit;
- d) the amount of import, export, transit and local traffic.

Test 21: Income component of aviation enterprise include:

- a) proceeds from the sale of transportation;
- b) proceeds from the sale of items without customs trade onboard;
- c) part of the proceeds of pooled transactions on a specific Airlines;
- d) all answers are correct.

Test 22: The cost price of road transportation - is:

- a) expressed in monetary terms costs of transport companies that associated with the preparation and implementation the process of transportation of cargo and passenger, as well as the execution of works and services that provide transportation;
- b) expressed in monetary terms current costs of transport companies do not associated with the preparation and implementation of process transportation of cargo and passengers, as well as the execution of works and services that provide transportation;
- c) expressed in monetary terms the cost of production for individual structural subdivisions of enterprises;
- d) evaluation of financing and operating activities of enterprises.

Test 23: The elements of the tariff system are:

- a) tariff rate;
- b) wage;
- c) taxes;
- d) reward.

Test 24: Official salary - is:

- a) cost of labor resources involved in the labor process;
- b) the absolute amount of wages set compliance with the job;
- c) setting the ratio of pay depending on skill level;
- d) absolute amount of wage of various groups and categories of workers per unit of time.

Test 25: Obsolescence characterized:

- a) depreciation of fixed assets due irresponsible modern requirements for a given object of fixed assets;

- b) Impaired of technology, outdated equipment before his disability, that is suitable for operation machine using economically unadvantageous;
- c) loss of value due to the influence of external factors relative to object of fixed assets and also can cause general economic and internal factors;
- d) changes in physical properties due to the impact of the use of technology, that exploitation or by the forces of nature.

Test 26: Які існують категорії побудови транспортних тарифів:

- a) збільшення об'єму і якості вироблених послуг;
- b) забезпечення соціальної справедливості з урахуванням різних категорій пасажирів;
- c) підвищення економічної ефективності роботи галузі;
- d) всі відповіді вірні.

Test 27: Consumer price - is:

- a) usefulness, items or services ability to satisfy any human need;
- b) "purchasing power" of nominal wages;
- c) a monetary value on the cost of production and sales per unit of output;
- d) set on the basis of operating ones, considering economically justified additional costs for transportation in special circumstances.

Test 28: How many pricing methods in solving problems on price formation:

- a) 5;
- b) 6;
- c) 4;
- d) 7.

Test 29: Flight costs include:

- a) repair the airport;
- b) Aircraft insurance;
- c) payment of wages;
- d) cost of sorties from the airport.

Test 30: Operating costs are grouped into the following chapters:

- a) costs of airports;
- b) air navigation fees;
- c) costs of maintenance;
- d) all answers are correct.

Test 31: What are the efficiency indicators of reversible depreciation:

- a) the duration of turnover;
- b) payment of work;

- c) social service;
- d) regime of of working time.

Test 32: Piecework wages applies on condition:

- a) overspending of raw and materials;
- b) the presence of quantitative indicators of labor directly dependent on the particular employee;
- c) deterioration of product quality;
- d) violation of technological regimes.

Test 33: What does belong to the most important factors in the formation of sea transport market:

- a) business interests
- b) state regulation of market relations
- c) fee charged for shipping and Luggage
- d) growth volume of transportations

Test 34: Fixed costs - ...

- a) the absolute value of which varies with changes in traffic volumes
- b) the absolute value of which increase or decrease the volume of traffic essentially unchanged
- c) the absolute value that significantly change due to traffic volumes
- d) the absolute value that can be included in the cost price of certain types of traffic

Test 35: Production cost of transportation include:

- a) taxes
- b) operating costs
- c) Total expenditures
- d) depreciation costs

Test 36: What do distinguish types of deterioration:

- a) amortization
- b) functional
- c) official
- d) operating

Test 37: By what articles are grouped operating costs:

- a) depreciation SVAD
- b) Salary of flight crews
- c) cost of airports
- d) air navigation charges

e) all answers are correct

Test 38: How many sections nomenclature costs do include:

- a) 7
- b) 5
- c) 6
- d) 10

Test 39: By means of referring to the cost expenses are divided to:

- a) permanent
- b) variables
- c) non-operating
- d) proportional

Test 40: Loanstock — is:

- a) is a valuable paper without established term of circulation, that indicating equity participation in the statutory fund of corporation, confirms membership in the joint stock company and the right to participate in its management, gives the right to holder to a share of profits as dividends, and to participate in the distribution of property upon liquidation of a joint stock company
- b) is a valuable paper, indicating that the introduction of its own monetary assets and liabilities of the issuer confirms compensate for the nominal value of the valuable paper provided to it in terms of paying a fixed percentage
- c) written evidence of bank deposit funds, which confirms the right of the depositor to obtain after the expiration of the term deposit and interest thereon
- d) valuable paper certifying absolute obligation of the drawer to pay the money after the deadline specified amount of money holder of a bill

Test 41: The concept of "Profitability of enterprise" includes:

- a) income earned by enterprise
- b) relative yield and profitability, measured as a percentage of assets or capital costs
- c) ratio of profit to the average value of fixed assets and operationla capital
- d) balance profit at 1 USD. of realized production
- e) ratio of profit to the price of the product

Test 42: Profitability of sales - is:

- a) expenses for 1 USD of assets;
- b) earnings per 1 USD of costs;
- c) earnings per 1 USD of volume of realization;
- d) earnings per 1 USD of equity capital.

Test 43: Transfer of fixed assets to the value of the newly created products for the purpose for their full recovery - is:

- a) depreciation;
- b) operating capitals;
- c) Prepaid expenses;
- d) physical deterioration of assets.

Test44: The basic mechanisms of state regulation of pricing does not apply:

- a) determination of rules of construction rates in different market sectors;
- b) setting the general level of tariffs recommended or mandatory, for certain types of activity;
- c) establish the relationship between consumer and producer;
- d) setting a maximum profitability certain types of activities.

Test45: The economic methods of regulation of transport activity not include:

- a) representation of certain tax breaks and soft loans to stimulate the development of certain types of traffic and create conditions for development of competition;
- b) ormination of normative base to ensure transport safety;
- c) system of penalty economic sanctions for breach of a functioning the entity in the transport market;
- d) providing public subsidies for the implementation of non-profit, but socially important transportation.

Test 46: The ratio of net output includes:

- a) gross outputproduct minus the direct material costs;
- b) gross output product minus the salary, budget allocations and regulatory income;
- c) wage with deductions for social insurance and regulatory income;
- d) depreciation deductions.

Test 47: The residual value of fixed assets is formed by:

- a) prices of fixed assets;
- b) initial or replacement cost;
- c) costs of dismantling;
- d) depreciation deductions.

Test 48: Capital productivity ratio — is the the ratio:

- a) the average annual value of fixed assets to the amount of output in value terms;
- b) the ratio ofoutput value to the average annual of fixed assets;
- c) annual profit to the average cost of assets;
- d) ratio of value of fixed assets, which dropped to value of fixed assets at beginning of year

Test 49: Capital corfficient — is ratio:

- a) the average annual value of fixed assets to the amount of output production;
- b) the volume of output production to the average annual cost of funds;
- c) annual amount of profit to the average annual cost of funds;
- d) ratio of the production output value to the average annual of fixed assets

Test 50: Capital-labor ratio — is ratio:

- a) the average annual value of fixed assets to the amount of output production;
- b) the volume of output production to the average number of workers;
- c) ratio of value of fixed assets, which dropped to the average value of all assets
- d) annual amount of profit to the average annual cost of funds.