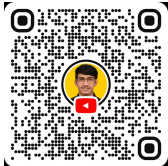


SPOM SET D

PSYCHOLOGY & PHILOSOPHY



RONAK JAIN

Important MCQs

Q1. What is the primary connection between psychology and Chartered Accountancy?

- a) Psychology replaces the need for accounting skills.
- b) Psychology helps understand the people behind the numbers.
- c) Psychology only applies to financial analysis.
- d) Psychology is irrelevant to Chartered Accountancy.

Q2. What distinguishes a controlled experiment from naturalistic observation in psychology?

- a) Controlled experiments involve observing behavior in real-life settings.
- b) Naturalistic observation tests hypotheses under structured conditions.
- c) Controlled experiments manipulate variables, while naturalistic observations study behavior in natural settings.
- d) Naturalistic observation is more accurate than controlled experiments.

Q3. Which of the following is a key advantage of using surveys or questionnaires in financial psychology research?

- a) They allow for deep qualitative insights into financial decision-making.
- b) They provide a standardized way to collect data from many participants.
- c) They require minimal participant involvement and are easy to analyze.
- d) They eliminate all biases from participants' responses.

Q4. What is the primary purpose of analyzing data in psychology research?

- a) To confirm the researcher's hypothesis without any evaluation.
- b) To identify patterns, trends, or relationships between different factors.
- c) To gather opinions and personal stories from participants.
- d) To conduct experiments and test new theories.

Q5. What does a commitment to empirical evidence in financial psychology emphasize?

- a) Relying on personal opinions and assumptions.
- b) Using objective, data-driven methods to understand financial decision-making.
- c) Focusing only on theoretical frameworks.
- d) Conducting research without testing hypotheses.

Q6. Which branch of psychology focuses on helping individuals with mental health issues?

- a) Cognitive Psychology
- b) Clinical Psychology
- c) Social Psychology
- d) Educational Psychology

Q7. Which of the following best defines cognitive psychology?

- a) The study of how people interact in social settings
- b) The study of how people perceive, learn, remember, and make decisions
- c) The study of unconscious mental processes
- d) The study of emotional and behavioral disorders

Q8. What is a key concept of social psychology that applies to a team of accountants working together?

- a) Individualism
- b) Group dynamics
- c) Personal finance
- d) Technological advancements

Q9. What does developmental psychology primarily study?

- a) Workplace behavior
- b) Financial management techniques
- c) Human growth and psychological changes across the lifespan
- d) Stress management strategies

Q10. How can a Chartered Accountancy firm apply I/O psychology to improve employee satisfaction?

- a) Increase work hours
- b) Foster effective leadership and address employee concerns
- c) Mandate weekend work
- d) Limit training opportunities

Q11. Which of the following is a common misconception about psychology?

- a) It has applications in various professions, including Chartered Accountancy
- b) It is only relevant in clinical or counseling contexts
- c) It examines human behavior and decision-making
- d) It contributes to understanding ethical standards

Q12. How does psychology help Chartered Accountants in financial behavior analysis?

- a) It predicts stock market trends
- b) It provides insights into why clients make irrational financial decisions due to emotions or cognitive biases
- c) It eliminates the need for financial literacy training
- d) It focuses solely on tax-saving strategies

Q13. What is the origin of the word "personality"?

- a) Greek word meaning "mind"
- b) Latin word meaning "mask"
- c) Sanskrit word meaning "soul"
- d) French word meaning "character"

Q14. Which theory of personality is primarily associated with Sigmund Freud?

- a) Trait Theory
- b) Psychoanalytic Theory
- c) Humanistic Theory
- d) Social-Cognitive Theory

Q15. What is critical thinking most valuable for in Chartered Accountancy?

- a) Automating tax calculations
- b) Evaluating information critically and analyzing data for informed decisions
- c) Preparing client presentations
- d) Filing financial reports

Q16. Which principle of psychology is most helpful in resolving conflicts?

- a) Anchoring bias
- b) Cognitive dissonance
- c) Conflict resolution strategies
- d) Behavioral conditioning

Q17. Which personality theory focuses on the unique set of characteristics that remain stable over time?

- a) Psychoanalytic Theory
- b) Trait Theory
- c) Behavioral Theory
- d) Cognitive Theory

Q18. According to Maslow's hierarchy, which of the following is the most basic level of needs?

- a) Self-actualization needs
- b) Esteem needs
- c) Physiological needs
- d) Safety needs

Q19. The Biological Theory in psychology emphasizes the influence of which of the following on behavior and emotions?

- a) External environmental factors only
- b) Physical aspects of the body, such as the brain, genetics, and physiological processes
- c) Social interactions and cultural influences
- d) Cognitive processes such as memory and attention

Q20. According to B.F. Skinner's Behavioral Theory, behavior is primarily shaped by:

- a) Internal thoughts and emotions
- b) Environmental stimuli and consequences
- c) Genetic factors
- d) Social influences and interactions

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Q23. According to Jean Piaget's Cognitive Theory, children develop their thinking through:

- a) Passive learning
- b) Observing others
- c) Active exploration and interaction with their environment
- d) Memorizing information

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Q25. What is the primary focus of psychoanalysis?

- a) Conscious thoughts and behaviors
- b) The study of genetics
- c) The unconscious mind and its influence on behavior
- d) External environmental factors

Q26. Which of the following traits in the HEXACO model reflects sincerity, fairness, and a lack of self-centeredness?

- a) Emotionality
- b) Extraversion
- c) Honesty-Humility
- d) Openness to Experience

Q27. What is a key characteristic of someone with high Machiavellianism?

- a) They are overly emotional and sensitive to others' needs.
- b) They engage in manipulative and deceitful behavior to achieve personal goals.
- c) They are highly empathetic and care about others' feelings.
- d) They have a strong desire to help others, even at their own expense.

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Q29. What is a key characteristic of someone with high narcissism?

- a) A deep concern for the well-being of others.
- b) An inflated sense of their own importance and achievements.
- c) A tendency to avoid social interactions.
- d) A high level of emotional sensitivity.

Q30. Which of the following is a key trait of psychopathy?

- a) High empathy and concern for other's feelings.
- b) Impulsivity and engagement in risky behaviors.
- c) Strong desire for collaboration and teamwork.
- d) Deep commitment to ethical and moral standards.

Q31. Which personality trait most directly contributes to building trust with clients in Chartered Accountancy?

- a) Narcissism

b) Honesty-Humility

c) Extraversion

d) Machiavellianism

Q32. The Evolutionary Theory, associated with Charles Darwin, explains that:

a) Human behavior is entirely shaped by environmental factors

b) Traits and behaviors evolve to improve survival and reproduction

c) Behavior is purely learned and not biologically influenced

d) Behavior remains static and unchanging over time

Q33. Erikson's Psychosocial Theory emphasizes the interaction between:

a) Genetic traits and environmental factors

b) Personal psychological growth and social influences

c) Only biological development

d) Only social relationships

Q34. How does mindfulness help a Chartered Accountant (CA) handle uncertainty in financial decision-making?

a) By ignoring the uncertainty and making quick decisions

b) By accepting the ambiguity and analyzing available data calmly

c) By rushing to make decisions to avoid ambiguity

d) By focusing on the final outcome, ignoring the process

Q35. What is a key factor influencing decision-making under uncertainty?

a) The amount of available data

b) The decision maker's ability to predict outcomes with certainty

c) Risk tolerance and willingness to accept uncertainty

d) The cost of gathering data

Q36. Emotional intelligence can be defined as an ability which helps us to:

a) Develop high level of intelligence

b) Perceive, understand and manage our emotions

c) Develop social skills

d) Manage our stress

Q37. Individual differences in emotional intelligence cannot be explained in which of these areas?

a) Interpersonal and interpersonal ability

b) Adaptive and Proficiency skill

c) Thinking and behaviour

d) Intrinsic and Extrinsic motivation

Q38. The component of emotional intelligence which reflects the ability to recognize and understand one's own emotions is known as _____

a) Self-regulation

b) Self-understanding

c) Self-awareness

d) Self-monitoring

Q39. The facet of emotional intelligence in ability theory which can be used for problem solving and decision making is referred to as _____.

a) Using emotions to facilitate thought

b) Managing emotions

- c) Understanding emotions
- d) Perceiving emotions

Q40. The theory of emotional intelligence which considers this ability as a part of their personality is called _____.

- a) Mixed theory
- b) Ability theory
- c) State theory
- d) Trait theory

Q41. Unlike the other theories of emotional intelligence, the mixed model of emotional intelligence has how many key components?

- a) Six
- b) Three
- c) Four
- d) Five

Q42. As an emotionally intelligent chartered accountant is able to navigate ethical dilemmas with a heightened emotional awareness, he is better able to _____.

- a) Improve team collaboration
- b) Maintain a strong sense of integrity
- c) Provide better financial advice
- d) Improve client relationship

Q43. How does mindfulness improve decision-making in Chartered Accountancy?

- a) By increasing stress levels

- b) By promoting impulsive reactions
- c) By helping accountants focus on the present moment
- d) By promoting distraction and multitasking

Q44. Exercising self-regulation by imagining how you would be handling your emotions calmly and effectively refers to the technique of:

- a) Imagination
- b) Visualization
- c) Reflection
- d) Emotional appraisal

Q45. Navarasah is a depiction of fundamental emotions in which field of study?

- a) Indian finance and economics
- b) Indian psychology
- c) Indian arts and aesthetics
- d) Indian folk culture

Q46. In Navarasa, the emotional expression of anger and fury is depicted in the concept of ____.

- a) Sringara
- b) Raudra
- c) Vira
- d) Bhayanaka

Q47. Bibhatsa in the Navarasa represents the idea of ____.

- a) Love

b) Disgust

c) Compassion

d) Peace

Q48. In a financial presentation, which is the fundamental factor that can ensure clarity of information communicated?

a) Nonverbal communication

b) Emotional expression

c) Loudness of voice

d) Verbal communication

Q49. Nonverbal cues can enhance verbal messages when _____.

a) They overpower the verbal message

b) They are very subtle

c) They are incongruent with the verbal message

d) They are congruent with the verbal message

Q50. Keeping better situational awareness, managing emotions of others, and using people-sensitive communication skills helps in:

a) Continuous learning

b) Manage Stress

c) Understanding diverse perspectives

d) Conflict resolutions

Q51. While understanding interpretation and expression of emotions, one must consider the _____.

a) Ones technical skills

- b) Support from the organization
- c) Cultural variations
- d) Advice from seniors

Q52. Which of these is not a technique used to practice self-awareness?

- a) Taking feedback
- b) Mindfulness meditation
- c) Journaling
- d) Deep-breathing

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Q54. Direct eye contact is more likely to be considered disrespectful or confrontational in _____.

- a) Asian cultures
- b) Western cultures
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Q55. One of the reasons why physical exercise can be understood to be beneficial for stress management is because _____.

- a) It enhances long term health

- b) It influences how we perceive the stressor
- c) It increases physical fitness
- d) It releases endorphins---feel-good hormones

Q56. Which of these is not a potential outcome of work-life imbalance?

- a) Emotional exhaustion
- b) Increased creativity
- c) Burnout
- d) Job dissatisfaction

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Q58. Which of the following is most likely to reduce out-group derogation within an organization?

- a) Encouraging groups to maintain strict boundaries and avoid interaction
- b) Providing opportunities for positive, cooperative interaction between different groups
- c) Limiting the exchange of ideas and resources between in-group and out-group members
- d) Requiring out-group members to conform to the in-group's norms

Q59. In the context of groupthink in an auditing team, which of the following is most likely to occur during the finalization of an audit report?

- a) Auditors may fail to challenge questionable financial reporting practices due to the desire to reach consensus quickly

- b) The team will engage in open, critical discussions, ensuring all potential issues are addressed
- c) Auditors may delay the report's completion to allow for more detailed analysis and discussion
- d) Team members may become more cautious, leading to unnecessary revisions and delays

Q60. In the context of groupthink, the phenomenon of illusion of unanimity occurs when:

- a) A group believes that no dissenting opinions exist, even if they are not expressed openly
- b) All members of the group openly express their support for the decision
- c) A leader imposes a decision and members silently agree to avoid conflict
- d) Group members express a wide variety of opinions but are ignored in favor of the majority

Q61. To avoid groupthink, organizations should encourage which of the following behaviors in decision-making groups?

- a) Prioritizing efficiency over in-depth discussions and debates
- b) Avoiding the introduction of conflicting opinions or ideas to prevent disagreement
- c) Inviting outside opinions and encouraging a diversity of views within the group
- d) Ensuring that all members agree with the decision before it is made

Q62. Which of the following is not a direct cause of work-related stress in chartered accountants?

- a) Complex tasks
- b) Tight deadlines
- c) Health issues
- d) Ethical dilemmas

Q63. In an organization, a working group formed to handle specific accounting tasks is characterized by:

- a) Informal leadership without clearly defined roles

- b) A flexible structure without defined responsibilities
- c) Clear accountability and task delegation based on expertise
- d) Dependence on hierarchical management for decision-making

Q64. In the context of a large multinational company's audit team, the concept of 'role ambiguity' may result in:

- a) High clarity regarding the responsibilities of each team member, leading to effective performance
- b) Overlap of responsibilities, potentially leading to missed audit procedures or errors in financial reporting
- c) A high level of engagement and accountability among all team members
- d) The formation of a cohesive team culture with a shared sense of responsibility

Q65. Which of the following is an example of intergroup bias as explained by Social Categorization Theory?

- a) Favoring a candidate based on their qualifications rather than their background
- b) Preferring employees from one's own cultural background over others, regardless of their qualifications
- c) Choosing colleagues based on the geographic region they were born in
- d) Valuing creativity and innovation over familiarity with organizational processes

Q66. When a chartered accountant team is informed of significant changes in tax law or auditing standards, they might first experience the Kübler-Ross Change Curve's stage of:

- a) Anger
- b) Denial
- c) Depression
- d) Acceptance

Q67. When a chartered accountant faces multiple conflicting client deadlines, Psychological Capital (PsyCap) would help them by:

- a) Decreasing their workload to avoid stress

- b) Helping them manage and persist through challenges by maintaining a positive attitude and belief in their abilities
- c) Allowing them to delegate all tasks to others in the team
- d) Focusing solely on one task, ignoring other deadlines

Q68. What is the primary benefit of Psychological Capital (PsyCap) for chartered accountants in dealing with high-stress situations, such as tight deadlines during the audit season?

- a) It helps them maintain a focus on technical tasks and ignore emotional stress
- b) It enables them to recover quickly from setbacks and stay engaged with their work despite challenges
- c) It provides strategies to avoid taking on high-pressure tasks altogether
- d) It encourages them to delegate more tasks to others to reduce personal stress

Q69. Which of the following best describes the interaction between social facilitation and task difficulty?

- a) Social facilitation always improves performance, regardless of task difficulty
- b) Social facilitation improves performance on simple tasks but can impair performance on complex tasks
- c) Social facilitation leads to impaired performance on both simple and complex tasks
- d) Social facilitation has no effect on task performance

Q70. Which of the following is NOT a recommended strategy for reducing social loafing?

- a) Assigning individual tasks and ensuring accountability for each group member
- b) Recognizing and rewarding individual contributions to the group's success
- c) Allowing group members to work in large, anonymous groups without specific roles
- d) Providing frequent feedback and performance evaluations for individuals

Q71. What is the primary purpose of establishing norms in a chartered accountancy firm's audit team?

- a) To ensure individual members' expertise is not questioned

b) To enhance cooperation, ensure consistency in work, and maintain quality standards

c) To limit communication between team members to avoid conflicts

d) To promote competition among team members to deliver the best performance

Q72. What is the primary difference between transactional leadership and transformational leadership?

a) Transactional leadership is focused on rewards and punishments, while transformational leadership seeks to inspire and create change

b) Transactional leadership focuses on creating change through innovation, while transformational leadership relies on strict hierarchy

c) Transactional leadership is focused on long-term vision, while transformational leadership is focused on short-term results

d) There is no significant difference between transactional and transformational leadership

Q73. Which of the following best describes idealized influence as part of transformational leadership?

a) Leaders exhibit ethical behavior and act as role models for their followers, inspiring trust and respect

b) Leaders create an environment where followers can work independently without guidance

c) Leaders focus on achieving short-term goals by setting clear expectations for performance

d) Leaders use rewards and punishments to maintain follower compliance

Q74. Authentic leadership is primarily based on which of the following principles?

a) Following traditional leadership models to ensure efficiency

b) Consistency between a leader's values, actions, and personal integrity

c) Emphasizing power over followers to achieve organizational goals

d) Suppressing personal feelings in favor of organizational objectives

Q75. Which of the following best describes the "Directing" style in Situational Leadership?

- a) High task focus and low relationship focus; the leader provides clear instructions and closely supervises work
- b) High relationship focus and low task focus; the leader supports and encourages the follower's development
- c) Low task focus and low relationship focus; the leader delegates the work and allows followers to take responsibility
- d) Low task focus and high relationship focus; the leader motivates and provides less direction

Q76. What does 'Sabda' (verbal testimony) rely on as a source of valid knowledge?

- a) Perception alone
- b) Religious rituals
- c) Logical arguments
- d) Words of a trustworthy person

Q77. What does the 'Correspondence Theory of Truth' assert?

- a) Truth is relative to individual perspectives.
- b) A statement is true when it corresponds to reality.
- c) Truth depends on societal coherence.
- d) A belief's truth is determined by its practical outcomes.

Q78. What does 'Metaethics' primarily examine?

- a) The application of ethical principles
- b) The origins and meaning of moral terms
- c) Practical examples of ethical dilemmas
- d) Universal laws of ethics

Q79. What does logic focus on in philosophy?

- a) Observing natural phenomena

- b) Providing aesthetic arguments
- c) Analyzing valid and sound reasoning
- d) Teaching ethical practices

Q80. A chartered accountant might set a goal to "complete a certification within 18 months." This is an example of a goal that is:

- a) Specific and Measurable
- b) Broad and Undefined
- c) Non-Actionable
- d) Impossible to Achieve

Q81. What is the etymological meaning of 'Philosophy'?

- a) Love of wisdom
- b) Love of knowledge
- c) Study of logic
- d) Study of art

Q82. What does the term 'Darsana' mean in Indian philosophy?

- a) Practical knowledge
- b) Vision and instrument of vision
- c) Abstract reasoning
- d) Ethical judgment

Q83. Which branch of philosophy investigates the ultimate nature of reality?

- a) Ethics

- b) Axiology
- c) Epistemology
- d) Metaphysics

Q84. What is the ultimate goal of Indian philosophy?

- a) Accumulating wealth
- b) Liberation from suffering
- c) Achieving power
- d) Mastering rituals

Q85. What does 'Anumana' (inference) depend on?

- a) Perception of reality
- b) Logical connections like smoke leading to fire
- c) Knowledge from divine texts
- d) Comparison with prior experience

Q86. What is the main focus of deductive reasoning?

- a) Exploring probabilities
- b) Establishing certainty through logical structures
- c) Creating hypotheses
- d) Applying generalizations

Q87. What is the main role of evidence in arguments?

- a) To serve as background knowledge
- b) To validate assumptions

c) To support premises and conclusions

d) To create emotional engagement

Q88. In Nyoya logic, what is the 'Pratijna' in a syllogism?

a) Reason

b) Logical proposition to prove

c) Conclusion

d) Example

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Q90. Why is Indian philosophy considered initially pessimistic but ultimately optimistic?

a) It begins with the notion of suffering but provides paths to liberation.

b) It does not offer practical solutions.

c) It dismisses individual efforts.

d) It focuses solely on material realities.

Q91. What is critical thinking primarily described as?

a) Following established rules

b) Analyzing information objectively and making reasoned judgments

c) Ignoring assumptions to make decisions

d) Using emotions to evaluate situations

Q92. Which of the following is NOT an example of critical thinking?

a) A scientist analyzing data

b) A doctor evaluating multiple diagnoses

c) An individual impulsively buying a car

d) A manager identifying root causes of low sales

Q93. What is Induction?

a) Reasoning from particular cases to a general conclusion

b) Reasoning from general principles to a particular conclusion

c) Making a statement without any evidence

d) Proving a conclusion with absolute certainty

Q94. Which of the following is a premise indicator in an argument?

a) Therefore

b) Hence

c) Because

d) Thus

Q95. What type of reasoning moves from particular observations to general conclusions?

a) Deductive reasoning

b) Inductive reasoning

c) Abstract reasoning

d) Intuitive reasoning

Q96. Which cognitive bias refers to focusing more on negative experiences than positive ones?

- a) In-group bias
- b) Anchoring bias
- c) Negativity bias
- d) Bandwagon bias

Q97. What is the purpose of anchoring bias in cognitive processes?

- a) Overestimating risks
- b) Relying too heavily on initial information
- c) Focusing on emotional reasoning
- d) Encouraging alternative viewpoints

Q98. What is a key characteristic of a sound deductive argument?

- a) It relies on probability.
- b) It is valid and its premises are true.
- c) It contains emotional reasoning.
- d) It avoids premises altogether.

Q99. What kind of statement is 'The car is parked in the garage'?

- a) Proposition
- b) Command
- c) Exclamation
- d) Question

Q100. Which rhetorical appeal refers to the use of emotional connection to persuade an audience?

- a) Ethos
- b) Pathos**
- c) Logos
- d) Kairos

Q101. What does ethos rely on for effective persuasion?

- a) Statistics and data
- b) Emotional storytelling
- c) Speaker's credibility and character
- d) Logical reasoning

Q102. Which aspect of persuasion appeals to logic through facts and structured arguments?

- a) Pathos
- b) Ethos
- c) Logos
- d) Kairos

Q103. Which bias is illustrated by selectively choosing information that confirms one's beliefs?

- a) Anchoring bias
- b) Confirmation bias
- c) Hindsight bias
- d) Negativity bias

Q104. Which of the following is an example of a hasty generalization?

- a) Since two of my friends didn't like the new restaurant, the food there must be terrible
- b) The sun rises in the east every morning; therefore, it will rise in the east tomorrow
- c) If it rains, the ground gets wet. It rained, so the ground must be wet
- d) A balanced diet and regular exercise contribute to good health

Q105. What does the fallacy of petition principal (begging the question) involve?

- a) Using evidence that directly contradicts the conclusion
- b) Assuming the conclusion within the premises instead of proving it
- c) Drawing the conclusion based on insufficient evidence
- d) Attacking the person making the argument rather than the argument itself

Q106. What term describes the principle that 'an action is right if it benefits the most people'?

- a) Act Utilitarianism
- b) Rule Utilitarianism
- c) Universal Law
- d) Kingdom of Ends

Q107. What does deontology emphasize in ethics?

- a) Outcomes of actions
- b) Moral duties and obligations
- c) Maximizing happiness
- d) Avoiding responsibility

Q108. Who introduced the concept of the Categorical Imperative?

- a) Aristotle

- b) Plato
- c) Immanuel Kant
- d) John Stuart Mill

Q109. What is Kant's formulation of the 'Universal Law'?

- a) Act only according to principles that maximize happiness.
- b) Act only according to that maxim which can become universal law.
- c) Actions are moral if based on societal norms.
- d) Moral values are subjective and individualistic.

Q110. What does the bandwagon effect demonstrate in decision-making?

- a) Relying on negative emotions
- b) Following a trend due to majority influence
- c) Seeking logical validation
- d) Opposing popular opinions

Q111. What is the fallacy of a complex question?

- a) Asking a question that assumes something unproven to force a specific answer
- b) Asking a question with too many possible answers
- c) Asking a question without providing enough context
- d) Asking a question that is unrelated to the topic being discussed

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Q113. Which ethical dilemma is highlighted to illustrate moral decision-making in the document?

- a) A doctor choosing between patients
- b) The trolley problem
- c) Borrowing money without repayment
- d) A business facing bankruptcy

Q114. According to consequentialism, what determines the morality of an action?

- a) The character of the individual
- b) Adherence to universal laws
- c) The overall balance of good and bad outcomes
- d) The opinions of society

Q115. What is the greatest happiness principle associated with?

- a) Deontology
- b) Utilitarianism
- c) Virtue ethics
- d) Cultural relativism

Q116. In virtue ethics, what is the term used for the ultimate goal of human life according to Aristotle?

- a) Justice
- b) Happiness
- c) Eudaimonia

d) Temperance

Q117. Which of the following virtues did Plato identify as cardinal virtues?

- a) Wisdom, Courage, Temperance, and Justice
- b) Integrity, Honesty, Patience, and Courage
- c) Altruism, Empathy, Diligence, and Faith
- d) Kindness, Generosity, Respect, and Truthfulness

Q118. What is the 'golden mean' in Aristotle's virtue ethics?

- a) The balance between excess and deficiency of traits
- b) Achieving maximum happiness for society
- c) Absolute adherence to moral laws
- d) Universal application of ethical principles

Q119. Which ethical theory views human relationships and mutual cooperation as essential for moral behavior?

- a) Realism
- b) Radicalism
- c) Virtue ethics
- d) Teleology

Q120. Which philosopher emphasized that virtues lie between extremes?

- a) Plato
- b) Aristotle
- c) Bentham
- d) Kant

Q121. What is the primary focus of ethics in philosophy?

- a) Determining what is legally correct
- b) Exploring principles that guide behavior and decision-making
- c) Studying scientific methodologies
- d) Understanding economic systems

Q122. Which branch of ethics applies moral principles to real-world problems?

- a) Normative ethics
- b) Metaethics
- c) Applied ethics
- d) Virtue ethics

Q123. What is the main goal of Moksha in Indian ethics?

- a) Acquiring wealth
- b) Liberation from the cycle of rebirth
- c) Attaining personal pleasure
- d) Upholding social justice

Q124. The four Purushartha are:

- a) Artha, Dharma, Raaga, Dwesh
- b) Artha, Dharma, Raas, Moha
- c) Artha, Dharma, Kaama, Moksha
- d) Artha, Dharma, Maya, Moksha

Q125. What is the concept of Purushartha?

- a) The four vows of marriage
- b) The four aims of life
- c) The four cardinal virtues
- d) The four principles of justice

Q126. The word Yoga comes from which Sanskrit root?

- a) Yur
- b) Yuj
- c) Vur
- d) Vue

Q127. The concept of Chitta Vritti Nirodha refers to:

- a) Cessation of the fluctuations of the heart
- b) Cessation of the fluctuations of the mind
- c) Cessation of the fluctuations of the blood pressure
- d) Cessation of the fluctuations of the leg cramps

Q128. Which ancient philosophers are associated with early discussions of business ethics, focusing on fairness in pricing and the impact of business on character?

- a) Plato and Socrates
- b) Aristotle and Aquinas
- c) Machiavelli and Hobbes
- d) Descartes and Locke

Q129. What is karma yoga?

- a) It refers to selfless action and duty
- b) It refers to selfish action
- c) It refers to immoral actions
- d) It refers to laziness

Q130. What role do Chartered Accountants play in the professional services landscape?

- a) Strictly numerical calculations
- b) Guardians of financial integrity and excellence
- c) Only regulatory compliance
- d) Client management specialists

Q131. How does Transformational Leadership Theory contribute to ethical financial practices in Chartered Accountancy?

- (a) By encouraging conformity without questioning practices
- (b) By fostering a shared vision, promoting personal growth, and emphasizing ethical values
- (c) By relying on rewards and punishments for compliance
- (d) By avoiding leadership responsibilities

Q132. How can Social Cognitive Theory be applied in change management within Chartered Accountancy?

- (a) By discouraging observational learning among team members
- (b) By emphasizing rigid adherence to existing practices
- (c) By recognising the role of observational learning and building self-efficacy
- (d) By avoiding any form of behaviour change

Q133. What is a crucial aspect of resilience in the context of Chartered Accountancy?

- (a) Accepting failure and avoiding further attempts
- (b) Maintaining a static approach to challenges
- (c) Bouncing back from adversity and adapting to change
- (d) Resisting technological advancements

Q134. Why is understanding digital communication crucial for professionals like Chartered Accountants?

- (a) It has no impact on professional interactions
- (b) It only involves verbal communication
- (c) Effective communication on digital platforms requires understanding nonverbal elements
- (d) Digital communication is not relevant in professional contexts

Q135. According to the text, why is emotional intelligence (EI) considered crucial in Chartered Accountancy?

- (a) It enhances tax planning skills
- (b) It contributes to effective communication and client satisfaction
- (c) It focuses on legal compliance
- (d) It improves cognitive abilities

Q136. What is emphasized as a driving force for continuous improvement in Chartered Accountancy, according to the text?

- (a) Legal compliance
- (b) Motivation
- (c) Cognitive abilities
- (d) Intrinsic drive

Q137. Why is Emotional Intelligence considered a game-changer in Chartered Accountancy?

- (a) It reduces the need for continuous learning
- (b) It influences client interactions, team dynamics, ethical decision-making, and more
- (c) It enhances financial reporting accuracy
- (d) It avoids interpersonal skills

Q138. Why is stress management essential for Chartered Accountants?

- (a) To increase workload
- (b) To contribute to burnout
- (c) To enhance well-being and performance
- (d) To encourage long working hours

Q139. What is an example of a trait in the Big Five personality model?

- (a) Housing-Husility
- (b) Manufacturing

- (c) Conscientiousness
- (d) Dark Triad

Q140. What does the TEXACD model add to the traditional Big Five personality model?

- (a) An additional factor: Humility
- (b) An additional factor: Honesty-Humility
- (c) An additional factor: Hypersorbity
- (d) An additional factor: Heloxious

Q141. What does the Dark Triad theory focus on in terms of personality?

- (a) Positive and pro-social behaviours
- (b) Negative and manipulative behaviours
- (c) Stability and predictability
- (d) Creativity and interaction

Q142. According to the Humanistic Theory, what do individuals have an innate drive to reach?

- (a) Financial success
- (b) Self-actualization and personal growth
- (c) Emotional stability
- (d) Machiavellian goals

Q143. What does the Dark Triad theory help identify in professional settings?

- (a) Strong team players
- (b) Manipulative and unethical behaviour
- (c) Highly conscientious individuals
- (d) Effective communications

Q144. How does Cognitive Psychology contribute to Chartered Accountancy?

- (a) By improving workplace productivity
- (b) By understanding group dynamics
- (c) By providing insights into cognitive processes related to financial decisions
- (d) By studying human growth and development

Q145. What is a common misconception addressed regarding psychological insights in professions like Chartered Accountancy?

- (a) Psychology is only relevant in clinical contexts

- (b) Ethical standards are innate and do not need consideration
- (c) Communication skills are not crucial for accountants
- (d) Behavioural economics principles are only for consumers

Q146. What is the essence of psychology?

- (a) Studying financial markets
- (b) Scientific study of the human mind and behaviour
- (c) Exploring the complexities of technology
- (d) Observing external manifestations of nature

Q147. What research method is commonly used to collect self-reported information about financial attitudes?

- (a) Observations
- (b) Experiments
- (c) Surveys
- (d) Interviews

Q148. How does psychology contribute to Chartered Accountancy?

- (a) By predicting stock market trends
- (b) By providing insights into human behaviour and decision-making processes
- (c) By conducting experiments in financial markets
- (d) By studying animal behaviour

Q149. What transformative implications do PsyCap and effective goal setting have in Chartered Accountancy?

- (a) Reduced performance standards
- (b) Lower adaptability to industry changes
- (c) Enhanced job dissatisfaction
- (d) Professional growth, high performance, adaptability, and job satisfaction

Q150. _____ philosophy addresses metaphysical, ethical, logical, psychological, and epistemological problems without strict compartmentalization.

- (a) Eastern
- (b) Western
- (c) Indian
- (d) Plato's

Q151. Perception of validity/existence/correctness of data presented to the auditor is called _____.

- (a) Anumana
- (b) Pratyaksha
- (c) Upamana
- (d) Pramana

Q152. CAs rely on continuous learning through expert seminars and workshops as an example of _____ in Indian epistemology.

- (a) Anumana
- (b) Shabda
- (c) Pratyaksha
- (d) Upamana

Q153. As an auditor on a project, you observe certain things that are not correct. What should you do as per Nishkama karma?

- (a) Quit the project
- (b) Insist on the client fixing the issue before you proceed with the audit
- (c) Report to the authorities

Q154. The operations of the Disciplinary Board fall under which category of ethics?

- (a) Normative ethics
- (b) Professional ethics
- (c) Metaethics
- (d) Applied ethics

Q155. The ‘Objectivity’ Fundamental Principle as per the Code of Ethics aligns with _____ role(s) as per Aristotle’s Virtue Ethics.

- (a) Objectivity and professional skepticism
- (b) Courage and whistleblowing
- (c) Enhancing trust and reputation
- (d) a and b

Q156. The Section 250 of the Code of Ethics related to Marketing Professional Services is aligned to what utilitarian approach?

- (a) Disclosing the error

- (b) Concealing the error
- (c) Competence and due care
- (d) Confidentiality

Q157. The powers given to Disciplinary Competence help in the performance of _____

- (a) Dharma in the social duty
- (b) Dharma as Moral law
- (c) Dharma as Civil law
- (d) Nitya Dharma

Q158. The Section 260 of the Professional Code of Ethics related to Gifts and Hospitality fulfills what tenet of Karma yoga prominently?

- (a) Phal tyaga
- (b) Detachment from outcome
- (c) Ethical decision making
- (d) Duty and responsibility in compliance

Q159. The Section 290.8 related to Independence in Assurance Engagements fulfills which tenet of Bhaktiyoga prominently?

- (a) Integrity and ethical conduct
- (b) Surrender to professional duties
- (c) Detachment from results
- (d) Gratitude for skills and opportunities

Case Based Mcq :

Operational excellence is a mandatory execution process for any organisation, including spiritual centric management practice organisations. If this is weak, the body of the organisation is weak, and the organisation cannot sustain. No sage can practice spirituality if the body is weak. Many NGOs suffer because of weak operational excellence. That's where large NGOs like Akshay Patra differ. Akshay Patra as per the latest information available is feeding 2.1 million children daily in over 24,000 government and government-aided schools across 16 States and 2 UT. Akshay Patra uses a PPP model for business. Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are long term agreements between the government and a private partner whereby the private partner delivers and funds public services using a capital asset, sharing the associated risks.

1 . Which of the pillars of Karma Yoga for Business excellence is not as significant for an NGO?

- (a) Samata
- (b) Nishkama karma
- (c) Dharma
- (d) Swadharma

2. Which of the Lokasangraha approaches in business is core to the success of Akshay Patra as per the PPP model?

- (a) Environmental sustainability
- (b) Superior team collaboration

- (c) Corporate social responsibility
- (d) Balancing profit with purpose

3. While applying the chariot diagram of Karma yoga for superior business performance to superior audit performance, who does an audit charter replace?

- (a) Employee
- (b) Mission and Vision
- (c) Management
- (d) Organization

4. While applying the chariot diagram of Karma yoga for superior business performance to OLA, which place can one place the OLA customer in?

- (a) Employee
- (b) Mission and Vision
- (c) Management
- (d) Chariot

5. While conducting an audit for a client, the Chartered Accountant comes across certain irregularities. As per the definition of Karma yoga in Bhagavad Gita, what will be considered the ideal approach?

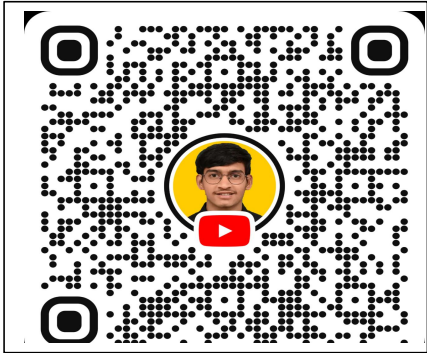
- (a) Quit the audit exercise
- (b) Inform the authorities
- (c) Complete the audit and detail the observations in the audit report
- (d) Approach the management and insist on corrective measures

ANSWERS

1.b	33.b	65.b	97.b	129.a
2.c	34.b	66.b	98.b	130.b
3.b	35.c	67.b	99.a	131.b
4.b	36.b	68.b	100.b	132.c
5.b	37.d	69.b	101.c	133.c
6.b	38.c	70.c	102.c	134.c
7.b	39.a	71.b	103.b	135.b
8.b	40.d	72.a	104.a	136.d
9.c	41.d	73.a	105.b	137.b
10.b	42.b	74.b	106.a	138.c
11.b	43.c	75.a	107.b	139.c
12.b	44.b	76.d	108.c	140.b
13.b	45.c	77.b	109.b	141.b
14.b	46.b	78.b	110.b	142.b
15.b	47.b	79.c	111.a	143.b
16.c	48.d	80.a	112.a	144.c
17.b	49.d	81.a	113.b	145.a
18.c	50.d	82.b	114.c	146.b
19.b	51.c	83.d	115.b	147.c
20.b	52.d	84.b	116.c	148.b
21.b	53.d	85.b	117.a	149.d
22.b	54.a	86.b	118.a	150.c
23.c	55.d	87.c	119.c	151.d
24.c	56.b	88.b	120.b	152.b
25.c	57.b	89.b	121.b	153.c
26.c	58.b	90.a	122.c	154.b
27.b	59.a	91.b	123.b	155.d
28.b	60.a	92.c	124.c	156.c
29.b	61.c	93.a	125.b	157.b
30.b	62.c	94.c	126.b	158.d
31.b	63.c	95.b	127.b	159.a
32.b	64.b	96.c	128.b	

Case Based:

- 1.d
- 2.d
- 3.b
- 4.d
- 5.c



It takes me more than 2 hours to compiled all the questions in one pdf... Just give your exams and comment your marks on the comment section..All the best Guys ☆ ☆