Уважаемый студент!

В 2018 году, комплексное тестирование для Внешней оценки учебных достижений студентов выпускных курсов группы специальностей направления «Социальные науки, экономика и бизнес - 1» будет проводиться по 4 дисциплинам.

При заполнении листа ответов соблюдайте порядок дисциплин по специальности, представленный в таблице.

Шифр специальности	Наименование специальности	Порядок дисциплин в секторах 6-9 листа ответов
5В050900	«Финансы»	1. Экономическая теория 2. Макроэкономика 3. Финансы 4. Корпоративные финансы

1. Книжка-вопросник содержит тесты по дисциплинам:
    1. Экономическая теория
    2. Макроэкономика
    3. Финансы
    4. Корпоративные финансы

2. Время тестирования - 180 минут.
    Количество заданий для тестируемого - 100 тестовых заданий.

3. Выбранный ответ нужно отмечать на листе ответов, путем полного закрашивания соответствующего кружка на секторе данного предмета.

4. Все необходимые расчеты можно производить на свободных местах книжки-вопросника.

5. Нужно внимательно заполнить все секторы титульного листа книжки-вопросника и все секторы листа ответов.

6. Студент после окончания тестирования должен сдать дежурному по аудитории: книжку-вопросник и лист ответов.

7. **Строго запрещается:**

- Производить обмен книжками-вопросниками;

- Выносить книжку-вопросник из аудитории;

- Пользоваться справочным материалом, словарем, калькулятором и мобильным телефоном.

8. В тестовых заданиях студент должен дать полный ответ, предполагающий выбор всех правильных ответов из числа предложенных вариантов ответов. При выборе полного ответа студент получает максимально 2 балла. За допущенную ошибку отнимается 1 балл. Ошибкой считается, если студент выбрал неправильный ответ или/и не выбрал правильный ответ.

Экономическая теория

1. The methods of economic theory:
A) Predictive function
B) Induction and deduction
C) Methodological function
D) Prognostic function
E) Analysis and synthesis

2. The definitions of Induction and deduction:
A) the premises are viewed as supplying strong evidence
B) the process of reasoning from one or more statements to reach a logically conclusion
C) moving from specific observations to broader generalizations and theories
D) the process of deduction where you cut down a bigger concept into smaller ones
E) the process of giving an argument
F) combining multiple sources or ideas into a whole
G) breaking down the problem in order to understand each individual part

3. Production factors are:
A) Investments
B) Resouces
C) Consumption
D) Labor
E) Lake

4. Types of production sectors include:
A) Tertiary Production
B) Material and non-material production
C) Ecological Production
D) Unit and mass production
E) Labor and capital
F) Secondary Production

5. The factors of production include:
A) Price and rate
B) Capital
C) Individual business
D) Economic categories
E) Entrepreneurship

6. Circular-flow diagram shows:
A) salary flows from households to firms
B) capital flows from firms to households
C) income payments flow from firms to households
D) taxes flow from households to firms.
E) goods and services flow from households to firms

7. The main characteristic of a mixed economy:
A) Resources are allocated by government decisions
B) Only private property
C) Only government property
D) The combination of capitalism and socialism
E) Both the private and the public sectors function side by side
F) Different types of property

8. Functions of money are:
A) Unit of account
B) Hedge against inflation
C) Model of the economy
D) Medium of exchange
E) The measure of value

9. The following answer shald be included to the cost for taxpayers:
A) private organizations
B) transfer of money from the taxpayer to the government
C) school education
D) public organizations
E) administrative burdens
F) deadweight losses
G) government officers salaries

10. Suppose that there is an increase in input prices. We would expect:
A) supply curve is fixed
B) higher supply curve
C) lower supply curve
D) supply is in balance
E) supply to increase
F) supply to decrease
G) supply to decline

11. The movement from point A to point B on the graph would be caused by:
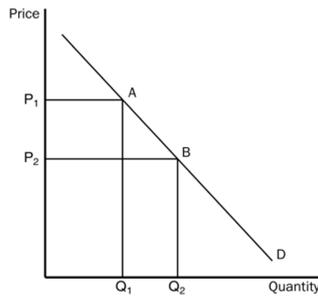
A) shifts in demand curve
B) shifts in supply curve
C) a decrease in price
D) an increase in income
E) increase in quantity demanded
F) an increase in price

12. In the theory of the firm, the behavior of a particular business entity is said to be driven by:
A) Balance position
B) Expenditure maximization
C) Costs minimization
D) Profit maximization
E) Less costs and more revenue

13. Following characteristics of competitive markets, firms as price takers:
A) One buyer
B) Firms can freely enter or exit the market
C) Sellers are price setters
D) In a market many sellers and goods offered for sale are closely same
E) Goods offered for sale are largely the same
F) Many sellers

14. Following statements, which the best in reflects a price-taking firm:
A) The firm can sell as much as it wants at a less price
B) The firm has incentive to charge higher than the going price
C) The firm has no incentive to charge less than the going price
D) The firm can sell as much as it wants at a higher price
E) If the firm were to charge more than the going price, it would sell none of its goods
F) The firm has no incentive to charge higher than the going price
G) If the firm were to charge more than the going price, it would sell all of these goods

15. The cost that a firm bears if it produces at all and that is independent of its output:
A) Average cost
B) Variable cost
C) Fixed cost
D) TC - VC
E) FC
F) MC
G) Total cost

16. The following is the formula for calculating the Average cost:
A) AVC = VC/Q
B) VC = TC - FC
C) (VC + FC)/ Q
D) AC = TC'
E) MC = ΔTC/ΔQ
F) MC = TC/Q

17. The change in total revenue that results from each additional unit of resource:
A) Marginal value product
B) Marginal revenue product
C) Marginal cost
D) Marginal product
E) Marginal revenue
F) Marginal labor
G) Additional profit

18. The additional output that results when using an additional resource unit:
A) Marginal physical product
B) Marginal cost
C) Marginal labor
D) Marginal product
E) Additional unit

19. Recessions are associated with which of the following:
A) increased bankruptcies
B) market efficiency
C) foreign firms that have free exit and free entry
D) rising unemployment
E) free trade
F) declining unemployment

20. The effect of fiscal contraction policy in the short run:
A) inflation
B) fall in production level
C) increase in budget deficit
D) increase in production level
E) increase in interest rate
F) no change in GDP

21. The accelerator **Coefficient**:
A) Investment / change in Income
B) An endogenous variable changes in response to a change in exogenous variable
C) The rate of economic growth stays the same
D) Investment levels stay the same
E) The level of induced investment as a proportion of a rise in National income
F) Investment tends to be less volatile than economic growth
G) If GDP falls, investment spending will not fall very significantly

22. Following actions for causes of unemployment is associated with a wage rate above the market equilibrium level:
A) stock of companies
B) labor force
C) market share of business firms
D) minimum wage laws
E) efficiency wages

23. Government decreases the costs of inflation without actually necessarily lowering the inflation rate:
A) Avoid unexpected changes in the inflation rate
B) Relative price variability
C) Increase government transfers
D) Outlaw the use of indexed bonds
E) CPI will increase
F) GNP will sharply increase

24. Cost of inflation is:
A) Relative price variability
B) GDP growth rate
C) GNP growth rate
D) Charity programs payment
E) Value income tax
F) Shoeleather costs
G) Menu costs

25. Critics of stabilization policy argue that:

A) increases, the money supply decreases

B) shifts the aggregate supply curve to the left in the long run

C) the impact of policy may last longer than the problem it was designed to offset

D) there is a lag between the time policy is passed and policy has an impact on the economy

E) does not have multiplier effect

F) policy can be a source of, instead of a cure for, economic fluctuations

ТЕСТ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
Экономическая теория
ЗАВЕРШЕН

Макроэкономика

1. Macroeconomic indicator is:
A) Marginal utility
B) Required reserve
C) Gross Domestic Product
D) Coefficient of elasticity of demand
E) Average product
F) Marginal revenue

2. Which of the listed aggregate values is not used in determining the amount of national income:
A) State transfer payments
B) Interest paid by entrepreneurs for capital received on credit
C) Wages and salaries
D) Pensions
E) Price level

3. Fundamental macroeconomic identity:
A) BA=B(a+y+d+xn)
B) C=-a+b(y-t)
C) MPS=MPC
D) Y=C+I+G+Xn
E) Xn=g-mY
F) S=I
G) Y=C+I+G

4. In a closed economy:
A) GDP = GNI
B) Export = import
C) GDP < GNP
D) Investments should be equal to national savings
E) GNP = NNP
F) Y=C+I+G+Xn
G) GDP > GNP

5. Real GDP is measured:
A) at current prices
B) in basic prices
C) in prices of the base year
D) in percent
E) at market prices

6. Methods of calculation of GDP by:
A) economic profit
B) fixed production expenses
C) expenditures
D) gross profit
E) accounting income
F) marginal cost
G) added value

7. Demand shock can arise as a result of:
A) spike in resource prices
B) increase in the activity of labor union
C) legislation in amendments
D) oil shock
E) increase in the velocity of money circulation
F) natural disasters

8. Which of the following do not refer to the supply shock:
A) dramatic change in the resource prices
B) legislation amendments
C) general transit strike
D) oil shock
E) increase in pensions
F) natural disasters

9. Non-monetary factors of aggregate demand include:
A) expectations of producers
B) changes in prices of raw materials
C) changes in the degree of monopoly power of producers in the markets
D) changes in the taxation of firms
E) changes in the money supply
F) consumer welfare
G) changes in production costs

10. Autonomous expenditures of aggregate demand is:
A) depreciation expenses
B) tax payments
C) wages and emoluments
D) autonomous consumption
E) autonomous investments
F) induced investment

11. Factors that determine the dynamics of investments:
A) real interest rate level
B) loading level of manufacturing equipments
C) the amount of consumer indebtedness
D) the amount of consumption
E) wealth accumulated in the household
F) economic expectations of producers

12. Average propensity to consume is:
A) The amount of consumption in relation to the amount of savings
B) APC = C / Y
C) An increment in consumption in relation to an increment in income
D) An increment in consumption in relation to an increment in income
E) APS = S / Y

13. The instruments of monetary policy do not include:
A) Regulation of supply of money.
B) Changes in tax rates.
C) Change in the legal reserve requirements.
D) Open market operations.
E) Increase in government revenues.

14. Speculative motive of demand for money:
A) is conditioned by the need to pay for passage ticket to work every day
B) is conditioned by the desire to buy an apartment, a car
C) is conditioned by the desire to save a reserve in order to profitably use it in the future
D) is conditioned by the desire to have a reserve in order to use it to purchase securities
E) depends on the need to save against a rainy day

15. Which of the following indicator are used to calculate the value of the monetary multiplier?
A) Accounte rate
B) GDP
C) Commercial bank deposits
D) Price index
E) Exchange rate
F) Stocks of commercial banks in the National Bank

16. To construct the LM curve is used:
A) Keynesian cross
B) the Lorentz curve
C) the Laffer curve
D) the money supply curve
E) investment curve

17. The LM curve reflects the:
A) Equilibrium in the commodities market.
B) Relationship between the level of prices and the aggregate expenditure of society.
C) Ratio of the interest rate and the level of national income, at which equilibrium in commodity markets is provided
D) Equilibrium of money demand and money supply.
E) Equilibrium condition in the monetary market, when the interest rate rises with the growth of income.
F) Relationship between the interest rate and the level of national income that arises in the monetary market.
G) Relationship between the level of prices and the amount of produced national income.

18. At the peak of the business cycle, one can observe:
A) Increase in the amount of merchandising operations
B) Reduction of unemployment
C) Termination of economic growth
D) Emergence of the first signals of instability
E) The highest level of prices for resources

19. Activities that the government implements in the phase of economic recession:
A) Conducts a restrictive aggregate demand policy
B) Reduces unemployment payments
C) Reduces government expenditures
D) Raises tax rates
E) Conducts a tight credit and money policy
F) Reduces tax rates
G) Implements a policy of accelerated amortization

20. The least affected by unanticipated inflation are those who:
A) Held their savings on deposits in foreign currency
B) Became a debtor when prices were lower
C) Borrowed money to a neighbor when the prices were lower
D) Held their savings in goods, the prices for which have grown most
E) Has money savings
F) Obtain a fixed nominal income
G) Kept cash on hand at home

21. The increase in government expenditures in an open economy with underemployment and floating exchange rate will lead to:
A) Increase in exports
B) Decrease in exports
C) Decrease in inflation
D) Growth in consumption
E) Reduction of unemployment
F) The appearance of the multiplier effect

22. Stimulating fiscal policy in a small open economy:
A) stimulates consumption
B) reduces consumption
C) reduces the amount of national savings
D) leads to an increase in disposable income
E) increases the amount of national savings
F) leads to a decrease in disposable income

23. Assumptions when developing a small open economy:
A) $C = a + b$
B) $I = m + g'$
C) $C = C (Y-T)$
D) $Y = F (Y-T)$
E) $I = I (r *)$
F) $C = S + I (r)$
G) $I = f (r * -r ')$
H) $Y = F (K, L)$

24. At a system of freely floating exchange rates:
A) The central bank devaluates the national currency
B) The central bank undertake the obligation to maintain a constant exchange rate
C) The Central Bank does not interfere with the establishment of the exchange rate
D) The depreciation of the national currency is called the depreciation of the currency
E) The exchange rate is established by balancing the supply and demand with the currency

25. Factors of economic growth in R. Solow's model:
A) Political stability
B) The capital
C) Stable exchange rate
D) Work
E) Scientific and technological progress
F) Equitable distribution of income
G) Natural resources
H) Religious Tolerance

ТЕСТ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
Макроэкономика
ЗАВЕРШЕН

Финансы

1. The financial system consists of the following parts:
A) clustering of regions/management
B) tax administration
C) complex of financial relations
D) complex of cash funds
E) the combination of foreign business
F) financial administration

2. Functions of Finance the reproductive concepts:
A) The redistributive function
B) Formation of monetary incomes and funds
C) Distribution function
D) Predict function
E) Control and accounting function

3. Financial funds of economic entities are classified based on usede target:
A) Research
B) Collective
C) Interstate
D) Local
E) National
F) Worldwide

4. Special features of the financial mechanism:
A) Limitations
B) Dynamism
C) The optimality
D) Efficiency
E) Close interaction with links of the economic mechanism

5. The state financial control is carried out with the strict observance of principles:
A) Normativity
B) Unity
C) Efficiency
D) Independence
E) Objectivity
F) Reliability

6. The main features of business entities finance are:
A) The impossibility of influence upon activity of subjects
B) The formation of trust funds
C) Protection of the interests of society
D) The diversity of financial relationships
E) The availability of financial funds

7. Form of business partnerships:
A) Joint stock company
B) Local
C) A limited liability partnership
D) Investment funds
E) The partnership with additional liability

8. In Kazakhstan subjects of private entrepreneurship are:
A) The individual businesses
B) Joint venture
C) State-owned enterprises
D) Production cooperative
E) The subjects of micro business
F) Entities and utilities
G) Subjects of mixed organizations

9. Implementation of the redistribution of sub-functions of state finance
involves the use of fiscal instruments:
A) Price stabilization among competing industries
B) The provision of loans by commercial banks
C) Combination of high taxes on goods used by the rich to subsidize goods used
by low income buyers
D) The introduction of a special tax, equal to or close to the costs of the
overflow
E) Tax-transfer scheme
F) Progressive taxes used to finance social economy
G) The introduction of mandatory fees

10. Pure public goods, services and benefits:
A) Characterized by the exclusion principle
B) Characterized by the principle of divisibility
C) Have the property of indivisibility
D) Determine the volume of production
E) Made on the basis of the sovereignty of producers, intermediaries and
consumers, competition, and market prices
F) Limit the monopoly

11. Methods of tax accounting:
A) methods of diversification
B) classic and basic
C) cash and accrual
D) cash
E) accrual

12. Type of tax benefits used in the Republic of Kazakhstan:
A) Tax salary
B) Lowering the tax rate
C) Duties
D) Fines
E) Penalties
F) Investment tax preferences
G) Fees

13. Budget policy of the country is aimed at:
A) strengthening the sustainability of the expenditure side of the state budget
B) increase the effectiveness of innovative programs for medium-sized businesses
C) increase the effectiveness of budget programs
D) strengthening the sustainability of the revenue side of the state budget
E) effectiveness of budget expenditures

14. Expenditures of the republican budget are carried out in the following areas:
A) commercial sphere
B) culture, sport, tourism, information space
C) foreignorganizations and institutions of the non-production sphere
D) defense, public order, security
E) education, health and social welfare
F) health and social welfare, stocks and bonds market
G) stocks and bonds market

15. What purposes has the National Fund of the Republic Kazakhstan been established for:
A) giving provision of financial plan and accounting attribute
B) ensuring stable social and economic development of the country
C) control over the use of funds for the intended purpose
D) expansion of material and material basis
E) search sources of unplanned resources in the economy
F) accumulation of financial assets and other property
G) budgetary crediting and interbudgetary relations

16. Crediting of the state is achieved by issuing the following financial instruments:
A) deposits
B) certificates
C) money emission
D) denomination
E) deposit certificates
F) devaluation

17. Sources of cash income of households:
A) The state social benefits
B) Taxes
C) The issue of money
D) Export operations
E) The change in the exchange rate
F) Income from business activities
G) Issue of securities

18. Describe is the health insurance:
A) it is a special part of personal insurance on reparation for insured persons in case of illness, injury of insured persons
B) It is a compensation payment for health-care institutions expenses of insured persons
C) it is financed by insurance contributions from employers, citizens, and budgetary funds
D) it is financed by government funds
E) it is a special part of social insurance on reparation for insured persons in case of illness, injury of insured persons
F) it is financed by insurance companies
G) It is an activity on reparation for insured persons in case of illness, injury of insured persons

19. In the on farm control the following methods are applied:
A) commercial or economic calculation
B) distribution
C) income generation
D) the norms of deductions
E) economic and legal

20. The value of gross national product is calculated according to the formula:
$GNP = C + I_g + G + X_n$ where:

A) GNP - public procurement of goods and services

B) I_g - public procurement of goods and services

C) X_n - net exports, that is, the excess of exports over imports

D) C - net exports, that is, the excess of exports over imports

E) G - public procurement of goods and services

F) GNP - gross private domestic investment

G) I_g - gross private domestic investment

21. Infrastructure of the securities market consists of:
A) Industrial enterprises
B) Registered authorities
C) Agricultural enterprises
D) Bonds
E) Issuers
F) Legal support market

22. Conditions for the functioning of the financial market:
A) Presence of ordered goods market
B) Reducing the role of government in redistribution of financial resources
C) Normal regulation of money circulation by the Central Bank
D) The cessation of the use of the loan Fund
E) The growth of cash income of economic entities and the population, which can be invested in securities and other assets

23. The calculated exchange rates:
A) The currency corridor
B) Cross-rate
C) Nominal effective exchange rate
D) A flexible exchange rate
E) Real exchange rate
F) The nominal exchange rate

24. Exchange-rate system of the state can be organized as:
A) Proportional foreign exchange rates
B) Horizontal exchange rates
C) Progressive exchange rates
D) Regressive exchange rates
E) Fixed exchange rates
F) Flexible exchange rates

25. Consequences of inflation:
A) Deterioration of handling the economy
B) Wage growth
C) The devaluation of the national currency
D) Reduction in real incomes
E) The high elasticity of commodity production to price movement
F) The depreciation of the currency

ТЕСТ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
Финансы
ЗАВЕРШЕН

Корпоративные финансы

1. The ownership of a corporation is divided into shares. Investors of these shares are called:
A) managers
B) creditors
C) stockholders
D) shareholders
E) equity holders
F) consumers
G) financiers

2. Profitability ratios used in Income Statement Analysis:
A) operating margin
B) net profit margin
C) gross revenue (sales)
D) gross margin
E) dividend per share

3. An Inflation is:
A) exists when the level of prices in economy grows
B) used for comparing of different rates
C) stabilizes the level of prices in economy
D) decreases purchasing power of currency
E) affects on results of financial operations

4. Interest rate is return on the:
A) exchange transactions
B) retained earnings
C) equity
D) financial investments
E) productive investments given in the form of nonfinancial assets

5. Present value is:
A) the present value today of a cash flow C received in n years is: $C \cdot (1-r)^n$
B) the value of a cost or benefit computed in terms of cash flows
C) the value of a cost or benefit computed in terms of future
D) to calculate a cash flow's present value, you must compound it
E) the present value today of a cash flow C received in n years is: $C / (1+r)^n$
F) the present value today of a cash flow C received in n years is: $C \cdot (1+r)^n$
G) to calculate a cash flow's present value, you must discount it

6. Reproduction of the capital includes following stages:
A) savings
B) consumption
C) production
D) realization and consumption
E) revenues
F) depreciation
G) investment

7. Long-term financial investments:
A) receivables
B) long-term loans credited to other organizations
C) fixed assets
D) intangible assets
E) investments to securities (shares and bonds)
F) bills
G) cash

8. Long term assets:
A) long-term financial investments
B) receivables
C) tax payments
D) intangible assets
E) taken credits

9. Poor utilization of working capital resources occurs when:
A) Balanced dividend policy established
B) Higher dividends
C) Cost overruns on fixed capital and other unanticipated capital investment
D) Investments on fixed capital and other unanticipated capital decreased
E) Planned profit and cash flow levels achieved
F) Investments on intangible assets decreased
G) Failure to achieve planned profit and cash flow levels

10. Acid test in working capital management:
A) is current ratio
B) is found by current assets minus stocks, divided by long-term liabilities
C) is found by long-term assets minus stocks, divided by current liabilities
D) is days cash-on-hand ratio
E) is found by current assets minus stocks, divided by current liabilities
F) is found by current assets minus stocks, divided by equity
G) recognizes that stocks may take many weeks to realize in cash terms

11. Working capital management refers to the:
A) financing of net current assets
B) investment of long-term assets
C) financing of intangible assets
D) control of fixed assets
E) investment of net current liabilities
F) control of net current assets

12. In ordinary activity following expenses are recognized:
A) buying and selling of goods
B) investments into shares
C) costs connected with providing of works and services
D) credit payments
E) bonds repayments
F) contribution to equity of other organization
G) prepaid expenses

13. Prime cost calculating systems widely used in Kazakhstan:
A) transactional system
B) orderly system
C) standard-costing system
D) low-cost system
E) administrative system
F) initial system

14. 200 units of goods were sold at price 3 000 tenge per unit. Gods' cost is 2 500 tenge per unit. Income tax is 10 %. Gross profit, Cost of goods sold and Net profit stated in Income statement are:
A) Gross profit – 400 000
B) Net profit – 90 000
C) Net profit – 80 000
D) Cost of goods – 500 000
E) Cost of goods – 400 000
F) Gross profit – 200 000

15. Company's sold goods worth $50 million. Cost of goods sold is $20 million. Selling, general, and administrative expenses are $6 million. Depreciation – $5 million. Tax – $4 million. Interest expense - $2 million. Thus, Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) and net profit are:
A) total cost – $24 million
B) EBIT – $10 million
C) total cost – $26 million
D) net profit – $3 million
E) EBIT – $12 million
F) net profit – $8 million

16. 300 units of goods were sold at price 1 000 tenge per unit. Goods' cost is 500 tenge per unit. Administrative and sales costs are 200 tenge. Income tax is 10 %. Gross profit, Cost of goods sold and Net profit stated in Income statement are:
A) Cost of goods – 100 000
B) Cost of goods – 155 000
C) Cost of goods – 150 000
D) Net profit – 81 000
E) Gross profit – 400 000
F) Gross profit – 300 000

17. Possible exit strategies for venture capital investor:
A) Seed capital
B) Encourage a company to apply for a stock market listing
C) Government-backed schemes
D) Crediting
E) Business Start-up Scheme
F) Second-round financing

18. The successful policy of own financial resources management, together with the maximization of profit in the condition of financial risk, provides:
A) effective depreciation policy
B) optimization of currency reserves
C) decrease of tax payments
D) effective hedging policy
E) increase of crediting
F) decrease of dividend payments

19. The annual interest or coupon payment on each bond is 12% of $1 000. Quantity of issue is 1 000 bonds. This interest is payable quarterly, so every four months investors receive interest of:
A) quarterly payments - $50
B) total volume of annual payment - $120 000
C) total volume of annual payment - $100 000
D) annual coupon payment - $100
E) quarterly payments - $30

20. The simplest way to assess a customer's credit standing is to seek the views of a specialist in credit assessment. That means:
A) regulator affects on market decisions
B) bond ratings that usually available for large firms
C) stock exchange give recommendations on securities in circulation
D) issues provide market prognoses
E) credit agency can provide information on credit items

21. Positive characteristics of equity:
A) dependency from securities market
B) stable profitability, no need to pay interest on loan
C) high cost, depending on dividend policy
D) size restriction
E) high risky
F) dependency from credit market

22. Net profit of the company is $12 mln. Investors own 100 shares. 10 % of these shares are preffered stocks with fixed dividend that is estimated as 15 % from their balance value. Balance value is $100 000 of one share. 30 % of net profit will be reinvested into the company. What is the total amount of dividend payments to investor. What is dividend per preffered share and ordinary share:
A) dividend per preferred share $150 000
B) dividend per ordinary share $86 667
C) dividend per preffered share $250 000
D) amount of dividend payments $9.4 mln
E) amount of dividend payments $10.4 mln

23. Three investors owns company's shares: 1 st investor – 30 % of shares, 2 nd – 25% of shares, 3 rd – 45 % of shares. Net profit of the company is 1 mln tenge that will be divided between stakeholders. How much dividends will stakeholders receive:
A) 2st investor 0.25 mln tenge
B) 3st investor 0.45 mln tenge
C) 2st investor 0.73 mln tenge
D) 2st investor 0.33 mln tenge
E) 1st investor 0.55 mln tenge
F) 1st investor 0.30 mln tenge
G) 3st investor 0.55 mln tenge

24. Main purposes of fundamental diagnostic of a critical financial situation of a firm:
A) receiving payments from borrowers
B) estimation of scales
C) merger and acquisition
D) evaluation and prognoses
E) provide payments to budget
F) improvement of cash flow

25. Planning of dividends payouts – Company's generated $3 mln of net profit, 60 % of this money is planned to be paid as dividends to stockholders. Stockholders own 300 ordinary shares. The total amount of dividend payments, dividend per share and retained earnings are following:
A) dividend per share – 6 000
B) dividend per share – 7 000
C) amount of dividend payments – 1.8 mln
D) retained earnings – 1.5 mln
E) retained earnings – 1.2 mln

ТЕСТ ПО ДИСЦИПЛИНЕ
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