

**CORPORATE LAWS (MCQ TEST)**  
**CHAPTER VI – REGISTRATION OF CHARGES**

**Total Marks: 25 Marks**  
**(25 Questions of 1 mark each)**

**Maximum Time: 30 Minutes**

1. Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for registration of particulars of creation of charge, by a company with the ROC.
2. A company may create charge on its property by way of Mortgage, Hypothecation, Pledge or Lien. The statement is -
  - (a) True
  - (b) False
  - (c) Partly True
  - (d) None of the above
3. A Company may create charge on its:
  - (a) Movable Property
  - (b) Immovable property
  - (c) Either (a) or (b)
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
4. Form to be submitted for creation/ modification of charge (Excluding charge on Debentures) shall be \_\_\_\_\_.
5. If a company fails to register the particulars of the charge with the Registrar within the period of thirty days of its creation or modification, then-
  - (a) The particulars of the charge together with a copy of the instrument, if any, creating or modifying such charge may be filed by the charge-holder
  - (b) The particulars of the charge together with a copy of the instrument, if any, creating or modifying such charge may be filed by the company subject to approval of Central Government
  - (c) The particulars of the charge together with a copy of the instrument, if any, creating or modifying such charge may be filed by the charge-holder subject to penalty as prescribed
  - (d) The particulars of the charge together with a copy of the instrument, if any, creating or modifying such charge may be filed by the charge-holder subject to approval of tribunal
6. Section \_\_\_\_\_ of the Companies Act, 2013 provides for registration of particulars of modification of existing charge, by a company with the ROC.

7. As per Sec 77, Registrar may allow registration of charge-
- (a) Within a period of 120 days of such creation
  - (b) Within a period of 300 days of such creation
  - (c) Within a period of 60 days of such creation
  - (d) Within a period of 90 days of such creation
8. Where a charge is registered with the Registrar under sub-section (1) of section 77 or section 78, he shall issue a certificate of registration of such charge in -
- (a) Form CHG-3
  - (b) Form CHG-2
  - (c) Form CHG-1
  - (d) Form CHG-9
9. A floating charge crystallises and the security becomes fixed-
- (a) when the company goes into liquidation
  - (b) when the company ceases to carry on the business
  - (c) when the creditors take steps to enforce their security
  - (d) All of the above cases.
10. A \_\_\_\_\_ charge is not attached to any definite property but covers property of a fluctuating type e.g. stock – in – trade, debtors, etc.
11. Ram want to acquire a property from company on which charge was created, however at the time of its sale, company failed to intimate about such charge to Ram. Discuss the consequences-
- (a) Company has committed a fraud
  - (b) A person acquiring any property, assets, undertakings or part thereof shall be deemed to have notice of the charge from the date of such registration
  - (c) Either (a) or (b)
  - (d) Both (a) and (b)
12. As per Sec 82, Intimation about satisfaction of charge shall be made to Registrar within-
- (a) Within a period of 300 days from the date of such payment or satisfaction
  - (b) Within a period of 120 days from the date of such payment or satisfaction
  - (c) Within a period of 45 days from the date of such payment or satisfaction
  - (d) Within a period of 60 days from the date of such payment or satisfaction
13. Certificate of registration of satisfaction of charge shall be issued by Registrar in-
- (a) Form CHG-5
  - (b) Form CHG-2
  - (c) Form CHG-4
  - (d) Form CHG-1

14. Section \_\_\_\_\_ authorize the Registrar to enter the entry, suo moto, regarding Memorandum of Satisfaction of Charge.
15. Where Entry of satisfaction is entered suo motto by Registrar, he shall-
- (a) Inform the affected parties within 7 days of making the entry
  - (b) Inform the affected parties within 10 days of making the entry
  - (c) Inform the affected parties within 15 days of making the entry
  - (d) Inform the affected parties within 30 days of making the entry
16. \_\_\_\_\_ is a general concept and it covers each and every mode of creating the security on the assets of a company, for the purpose of securing the repayment of any debt due by a company.
17. A charge on the property of the company as security may be-
- (a) Fixed or specific charge
  - (b) Floating charge
  - (c) Both (a) and (b)
  - (d) Either (a) or (b)
18. The provisions of Section 77 of the Companies Act, 2013 shall not apply to certain charges, as may be prescribed by Central Government in consultation with the \_\_\_\_\_.
19. Section 79 of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that the provisions of Section 77 shall also apply, to the extent possible, in case of a company acquiring any property subject to charge. The statement is -
- (a) True
  - (b) False
  - (c) Partly True
  - (d) Partly False
20. During liquidation, a creditor with an unregistered charge assumes the status of an \_\_\_\_\_ creditor.
21. The power to grant extension of time for filing the particulars of satisfaction of charges, beyond the period of 300 days, vests in the \_\_\_\_\_.
22. Under Section 87 of the Companies Act, 2013, application is made in form \_\_\_\_\_ for condonation of delay.
23. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with reference to provisions of charge?
- (a) A charge secured against stock-in-trade is called a fixed charge
  - (b) A charge secured against land, building, or plant and machinery is floating charge
  - (c) Both of the above
  - (d) None of the above

24. Every company must keep a Register of charges at \_\_\_\_\_.

25. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct with reference to provisions of charge under Companies Act, 2013?

- (a) The security remains dormant in case of a floating charge until it is crystallized.
- (b) The owner of a property secured against a floating charge cannot deal with the property.
- (c) Both of the above
- (d) None of the above