

Question Paper Set of

F.Y.B.A.F. – Sem-I

Regular Exam

University of Mumbai

October, 2019

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS
REGULAR SEMESTER END I & ATKT EXAMINATION OCTOBER, 2019

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBAF	SUBJECT: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT-I
Duration- 2.30hr	Marks- 75

Note: (1) All questions are compulsory with internal choice.
(2) Round off upto 2 decimals unless specified in the questions.

Q.1) A) Fill in the Blanks: (Any 8) (8)

- _____ is the study of the problems involved in the use and acquisition of funds.
- If I make one time deposit today and wish to know how much it will accumulate to in the future, that value is called _____.
- _____ is the interest earned on the earlier interest as well as on the original principal.
- When compounding is done on quarterly basis, $m =$ _____.
- Financial Leverage is a measure of _____ risk.
- Combined Leverage expresses the relationship between _____ and EPS.
- _____ shares enjoy priority both as regards to the payment of fixed amount of dividend and repayment of capital on winding up of the company.
- _____ can be issued for maturities between 7 days and a maximum upto 1 year from the date of issue.
- Retained earnings have _____ cost.
- _____ credit represents credit granted by suppliers of goods.

Q.1) B) Match the Followings: (Any 7) (7)

Group A		Group B	
1	Financial Management	A	Creditor of the company
2	Wealth of shareholders	B	Contribution / Sales
3	Time Value of Money	C	Owners of Company
4	Contribution	D	EBIT + Fixed Cost
5	Financial Leverage	E	Finance Control
6	Profit Volume Ratio	F	Ratio of % Change EPS to % change EBIT
7	Equity Shareholders	G	Dividend + M.V. of shares
8	Debenture holders	H	Future value
9	Issue Price – Floatation Cost	I	Net Proceeds
10	Shares Issue at Premium	J	Issue price > Face Value

Q.2) A) Rocky deposits Rs.15000 with a bank at 9% interest compounded (i) semi-annually and (ii) annually. How much amount will he get after a period of 8 years? (8)

Q.2) B) Eight equal annual payments of Rs.8000 are made into a deposit account that pays 11% interest per year. What is the future value of this annuity? (7)

OR

Q.2) C) Mr. Ashish started his business by investing Rs. 350000 in his firm. Find out the present value of following cash flow streams if the discount rate is 11%. (8)

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Cash Flow (Rs.)	35000	45000	40000	35000	45000
P/V Factor @ 11%	0.9009	0.8116	0.7312	0.6587	0.5935

Q.2) D) Mr. Anjan wants to go for post graduation after 5 years. How much should he deposits on present day in bank so that he receives Rs. 1400000 after 5 years. Rate of Interest is 15%. (7)

Q.3) A) Calculate operating leverage, financial leverage and combined leverage of all firms from the following information. (15)

PARTICULARS	Tom LTD.	JERRY LTD.	MICKY LTD.
Production in units	17500	6700	31800
Fixed cost in Rs.	400000	350000	250000
Interest on loan in Rs.	125000	75000	---
Selling price per units Rs.	85	130	37
Variable cost per units Rs.	38	42.50	12

OR

Q.3) B) The data relating to two companies are as given below:

Particulars	Company Arjun	Company Bhim
Equity Capital	Rs. 1200000	Rs. 700000
6% Debentures	Rs. 800000	Rs. 650000
Output per annum (Units)	90000	22500
Selling Price Per unit	Rs. 30	Rs. 200
Fixed cost per annum	Rs. 700000	Rs. 1400000
Variable Cost Per Unit	Rs. 10	Rs. 70

You are required to calculate the Operating Leverage, Financial Leverage and Combined Leverage of Two Companies. (15)

Q.4) A) Following is the capital structure of AVS Ltd as on 31st march 2018: (15)

Particulars	Rs.
Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	5000000
Retained Earnings	1000000
11% Preference Shares	1000000
14% Debentures of Rs. 100 each	3000000

Market Price of equity shares is Rs. 40 per share and it is expected that dividend of Rs. 4 per share would be declared. The dividend per share is expected to grow at the rate of 8% every year. Income tax rate applicable to the company is 40% and shareholder's personal income tax rate is 20%.

You are required to calculate:

a) Cost of capital for each sources of capital.

b) Weighted Average Cost of Capital on above values.

OR

Q.4) B) Determine the Weighted average cost of capital of Seeta ltd and Geeta ltd. On the basis of book value and market value. Tax rate for Seeta ltd is 50% and Tax rate for Geeta ltd is 40%.

Book Value

(15)

Type of capital	Seeta ltd.	Geeta ltd.	Cost of capital
Debt	80000	76000	10%
Preference share	40000	24000	8%
Equity share	120000	160000	13%

Market Value

Type of capital	Seeta ltd.	Geeta ltd.	Cost of capital
Debt	70000	80000	10%
Preference share	42000	21000	8%
Equity share	138000	157000	13%

Q.5) A) Explain the objectives of financial management.

(8)

Q.5) B) Explain features and advantages of preference shares.

(7)

OR

Q.5) Write short notes: (Any 3)

(15)

(1) Functions of Financial Management.

(2) Annuity and types of annuity

(3) Financial Leverage.

(4) Cost of Capital.

(5) Commercial Papers.

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS**REGULAR SEMESTER END I & ATKT EXAMINATION OCTOBER, 2019**

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBAF	SUBJECT: BUSINESS ECONOMICS -I
Duration- 2.30hr	Marks- 75

Q.1) A. State whether the following statement are true or false (Any 8)

(8)

1. Business Economics does not involve decision making process.
2. A monopoly firm faces upward sloping demand curve.
3. A cross elasticity of demand may be positive, negative or zero.
4. Economies of scale lead to reduction in cost.
5. When MP is zero, TP is minimum.
6. AFC never become zero.
7. BEP helps in determining optimum level of output.
8. A monopoly firm & industry are identical.
9. A barometric firm is a low-cost firm.
10. Dumping means selling a quantity at a higher price in foreign market.

Q.1) B. Match the following. (Any 7)

(7)

Column A	Column B
1. Demand Forecasting	1. Change in TC & TR
2. Business Economics	2. TP/QVF
3. Negative Cross Elasticity	3. Prof. Arrow
4. Statistical method	4. Advertisement Expenditure
5. Average Product	5. Collusive Oligopoly
6. Learning curve	6. Pricing of variety of goods
7. Selling Cost	7. Quantitative Method
8. Cartel	8. Managerial Economics
9. Multi product pricing	9. Survey Method
10. Incremental Concept	10. Complementary goods

Q.2) A. Explain the types of elasticity of demand in detail.

(8)

B. Explain the concept of market equilibrium with the help of demand and supply curve.

(7)

OR

Q.2) C. Discuss the methods of demand forecasting in brief.

(8)

D. Explain the factors affecting price elasticity of demand in detail.

(7)

Q.3) A. Explain the properties of iso-quant in detail.

(8)

B. Given TFC as 100 and the following data, calculate TC, MC, AFC, AVC, and AC.

(7)

Q	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TVC	100	140	160	200	220	250	280

OR

Q.3) C Discuss in detail internal and external economies of scale.

(8)

D. The following table shows total product of a firm due to increase in labour units used in combination with fixed input of capital.

(7)

Labour inputs	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Product	0	50	110	180	240	270	282	282	240

- Calculate AP & MP.
- Name and mark three stages of law of variable proportions in table.
- In which stage will a rational producer operate? Justify your answer

Q.4) A.Distinguish between perfect competition and monopolistic competition.

(8)

B.Explain the short run equilibrium of firm under monopoly market.

(7)

OR

Q.4) C. Explain the features of oligopoly market.

(8)

D.Discuss the different types of price leadership in detail.

(7)

Q.5) A. Explain various degrees of price discrimination with the help of suitable diagram.

(8)

B.Explain advantages and disadvantages of advertisement.

(7)

OR

Q.5) C.Write Short notes on: (Any 3)

(15)

- Importance of Business Economics
- Factors affecting demand
- Expansion Path
- Product differentiation
- Relationship between AC & MC

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS	
REGULAR SEMESTER END I & ATKT EXAMINATION OCTOBER, 2019	
DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBAF	SUBJECT: COST ACCOUNTING-I
Duration- 2.30hr	Marks- 75

Q 1 A) Select the Correct Alternative and rewrite the sentences : (Any 8) (08)

- (i) Cost Refers to the technique and processes of _____.
 - a) Ascertainment of Costs
 - b) Allocation of Costs
 - c) Apportion of Costs
 - d) Distribution of Costs
- (ii) The Cost which remains constant irrespective of output upto capacity limit is _____.
 - a) Fixed cost
 - b) Product cost
 - c) Variable Cost
 - d) Sunk Cost
- (iii) Cost unit of a Restaurant can be _____.
 - a) Per Kilometer
 - b) Per Kilowatts
 - c) Per Student
 - d) Per Dish
- (iv) The Aggregate of all direct costs is termed as _____ costs.
 - a) Works
 - b) Prime
 - c) Total
 - d) Production
- (v) An Example of Variable Cost is _____.
 - a) Property Taxes
 - b) Interest on Capital
 - c) Direct Material Cost
 - d) Depreciation on Machinery
- (vi) Re- Order Level = _____.
 - a) Maximum Level – Minimum Level
 - b) Maximum Consumption x Maximum Re-order Period
 - c) Minimum Consumption x Minimum Re-order Period
 - d) Normal Consumption x Normal Re-order Period.
- (vii) Annual Usage is 6000 units @ Rs 20 Per unit. Cost of Placing and receiving an Order is Rs 60 and annual Carrying Cost of one unit is 10% of Inventory Value. EOQ _____.
 - a) 600 Units
 - b) 750 Units
 - c) 1200 Units
 - d) 1250 Units
- (viii) Idle Time is _____.
 - a) Paid by the employer
 - b) Time is wasted by workers
 - c) Nothing paid by employer
 - d) All of the Above
- (ix) Overhead is also known as _____.
 - a) On cost
 - b) Basic Cost
 - c) Extra Cost
 - d) Chargeable Expenses
- (x) Opening Stock + Purchases + Direct Expenses – Closing Stock = _____.
 - a) Net Profit
 - b) Cost of Production
 - c) Administrative Expenses
 - d) Cost of Goods Sold

Q1 B) State Whether the Following Statements Are True or False (Any 7):- (07)

- (i) Cost Accounting is an essential tool of management.
- (ii) FIFO Stands for Last In First Out.
- (iii) Depreciation is a Non – Cash Cost.

- (iv) Variable Cost Changes according to the level of Activity.
- (v) Direct Material is same as Indirect Material.
- (vi) Labour is most important factor of production.
- (vii) Earnings under Halsey and Rowan Plan are the same.
- (viii) Overheads are items of Direct Costs.
- (ix) Allocation and Apportionment of overheads means the same thing.
- (x) A Cost Sheet and Income Statement is one and the same.

(15)

Q2) Classify the Following Items :

(a) On the Basis of Functions :

- (i) Sales Stationery Expenses
- (ii) Salaries of Administrative Staff
- (iii) Foremen's Wages
- (iv) Rent of warehouse
- (v) Market Research Expenses

(b) On the Basis of Traceability to Product :

- (i) Legal Expenses
- (ii) Income Tax
- (iii) Raw Material Imported
- (iv) Cost of Fruits in a Fruits Juice Manufacturing Unit
- (v) Postage

(c) On the Basis of Behaviour to Change in Activities :-

- (i) Directors Fees
- (ii) Direct Labour
- (iii) Depreciation of Office Building
- (iv) Factory Insurance
- (v) Cost of Raw Materials

OR

Q2) From the Following Information , Compute Machine Hour Rate:

(15)

Cost of Machine	Rs 50,000
Scrap Value	Rs 5,000
Rent of Workshop	Rs 30,000
General Lighting for the workshop	Rs 200 per month
Power Consumption 20 units per hour	Rs 20 per every 100 units
Administrative Expenses Allocated to the Machine	Rs 12,000 per annum
Supervisor's salary	Rs 5,000 per month
Repairs and Maintenance	80% of depreciation
Estimated working time per year	50 weeks of 4 hours each
Setting up time which is regarded as productive time	200 hours per year
Effective life of the machine	10 years

- (iv) Variable Cost Changes according to the level of Activity.
- (v) Direct Material is same as Indirect Material.
- (vi) Labour is most important factor of production.
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Q4) Universal Ltd has Three Production Departments Alpha, Beta, Gamma and Two Service Departments Delta And Theta. The Company Supplied the Following information for the year ending 31st December 2019. (15)

Particulars	Rs
Rent	5,000
Power	4,000
Electricity	2,000
Insurance	1,500
Depreciation	5,000
Canteen Expenses	1,300

Following are further details which are also available:-

Items	Production Department			Service Department	
	Alpha	Beta	Gamma	Delta	Theta
Area (Sq.ft)	1,100	1,300	1,200	500	900
No.of Workers	50	10	40	10	20
No.of Lights Points	8	12	10	4	6
Horse Power of Machines	5	10	10	6	9
Value of Machines	15,000	30,000	22,500	-	7,500
Value of Stock	5000	6000	4000	-	-

Expenses of Service Departments Delta and Theta are Apportioned as Under :

	Production Department			Service Department	
	Alpha	Beta	Gamma	Delta	Theta
Service Dept. Delta	20%	40%	30%	-	10%
Service Dept. Theta	30%	20%	30%	20%	-

You are required to:-

- 1) Prepare Primary Overhead Distribution on Most Equitable Basis.
- 2) Also Prepare a Statement Showing Secondary Distribution under Repeated Distribution Method.

Q5) A) Distinguish Between Idle Time and Overtime

(08)

B) What is EOQ? Also graphically present EOQ

(07)

OR

Q5) Write Short Notes On (Any 3):-

(15)

- 1) Graphically Present Fixed Cost and Variable Cost.
- 2) Advantages of Material Control.
- 3) Explain Concept of Conservatism with Example.
- 4) Write a Note on Cost Allocation.
- 5) Importance of Cost Accounting.

5

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS
REGULAR & ATKT SEMESTER I END EXAMS, OCTOBER, 2019

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBAF	SUBJECT: FOUNDATION COURSE - I
Duration- 2.30hrs	Marks- 75

Q1.A. Match the column: (Any 8)

(8)

1. Austria	a. Articles 23 and 24
2. Assam	b. Five years
3. Varna System	c. Down's syndrome
4. Mentally handicapped	d. District level
5. Secular	e. Thodas
6. Liberty	f. Languages spoken in central eastern and north eastern India
7. Right against exploitation	g. Khasis
8. Zilla parishad	h. Classification of individuals based on their ability
9. Mayor	i. Equal respect for all religions
10. Tamil Nadu	j. Freedom of thought, faith and worship

B. State whether the following statements are True or False. (Any 7)

(7)

- The tribals in India believe in caste system. **F**
- The study of gender ratio helps to understand the situation of women in India. **T**
- In urban areas, the caste system overrides economic class system. **F**
- Bride burning is a social violence against women. **F**
- Regional conflict do not damage the integrity and unity of the nation. **F**
- Caste system brings about unity in Indian society. **F**
- The Constitution of India is rigid. **F**
- India has a federal system with single citizenship. **T**
- Municipal Council is also known as Nagar Parishad. **T**
- The Mayor possesses executive authority. **F**

Q2. Answer the following:

- a) Explain the various urban characteristics of Indian society. (15)

OR

- b) Write the various regional variation in India (15)

Q3. Answer the following.

- a) What are the various types of Physical disabilities? Explain. (15)

OR

- b) Explain the factors responsible for Communal Violence and write its measures to resolve it. (15)

Q4. Answer the following.

- a) Mention and explain the inequalities and the Caste system in India. (15)

OR

b) What are the various Socio- economic problems faced by women in India? (15)

Q5. Answer the following.

a) Explain the characteristics of Political Parties in India.

(15)

OR

C) Write short notes on : (Any three)

(15)

1. Women in Politics in India.

2. Significance of the Preamble.

3. India as multi – religious nation.

4. Portrayal of women in India.

5. Fundamentals duties of Indian Citizens.

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS

REGULAR SEMESTER END I & ATKT EXAMINATION OCTOBER, 2019

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBAF	SUBJECT: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING-I
Duration- 2.30hr	Marks- 75

(8)

Q1) A Fill in the blanks (Any 8)

- A concern has a choice regarding accounting Policies
- Disclosure of accounting policies should form part of Final A/c
- Valuation of inventories is governed by AS-2
- Dividend is the reward from investment in shares.
- FIFO method assumes that the latest items are in stock.
- Revenue receipts pertain to Business activity.
- Capital expenditure is shown as Asset in balance sheet.
- Manufacturing account will have Dr balance.
- All indirect expenses are debited to P/L account.
- Rent is allocated on the basis of Floor space of each department.

(7)

Q1) B Match the Column (Any 7)

No.	Column A		Column B
1	AS-2	A	Allocated on the basis of floor space occupied <u>8</u>
2	Fixed Assets	B	Goods used by the proprietor <u>7</u>
3	Realisation value	C	Not applicable to livestock <u>1</u>
4	Down Payment	D	Expected to be used for more than one accounting period <u>2</u>
5	Hirer	E	Payment made by buyer on signing HP Agreement <u>4</u>
6	Outstanding Salary	F	Closing Stock is valued at latest rate <u>9</u>
7	Drawings	G	Does not represent actual cost price of material <u>10</u>
8	Insurance for Building	H	A Liability <u>6</u>
9	FIFO	I	Buyer of goods on HP basis <u>5</u>
10	Weight Average Cost	J	Value expected to be realized from sale <u>3</u>

Q2) ^A The following information is provided by Jaya Ltd for the month of January 2015 (15)

Date	Particulars	Units	Rate
1	Purchases	2000	10
2	Purchases	300	12
6	Sales	1200	--
10	Purchases	200	14

11	Sales	1000	--
22	Purchases	300	11
30	Sales	200	--

Calculate closing stock using FIFO & Weight Average method as on 31st January.

OR

Q2) State giving reasons whether the following is Capital Expenditure, Revenue Expenditure & Deferred Revenue Expenditure. (15)

- Cost of training the employees.
- Amount received on issue of debentures.
- Heavy expenditure incurred on advertisements.
- Wages paid to workers for erection of machinery.
- Payment of import duty on purchases of raw materials.

Q3) Samsung is a departmental store having three departments Keyboard, Mouse & Printer. The information regarding three departments for the year ended 31/3/2018 are given below. (15)

Particulars	Keyboard	Mouse	Printer
Opening Stock	18000	12000	10000
Purchases	66000	44000	22000
Debtors	7500	5000	5000
Sales	90000	67500	45000
Closing Stock	22500	8750	10500
Value of Furniture	10000	10000	5000
Floor space (sq.ft)	1500	1250	1000
No of Employees	25	20	15
Electricity consumed (in units)	300	200	100

Additional Information

Carriage Inward Rs1500, Carriage Outward Rs2700, Salary Rs24000, Advertisement Rs2700, Discount Allowed Rs2250, Discount Received Rs1800, Rent Rs7500, Depreciation on furniture Rs1000, Electricity expenses Rs3000, Labour Welfare Expenses Rs2400.

You are required to prepare departmental Trading & Profit & Loss A/c in columnar form.

OR

Q3) King traders purchased two machines from Moon Ltd on installment system on 1st April 2011. The cash price of each machine was Rs4500000. An initial payment of Rs500000 each was made on the date of purchase. The balance was paid in installments of Rs1000000 each plus interest @10%p.a. on outstanding principal. They charge depreciation at 15%p.a. on diminishing balance method. They close books on 31st March every year. You are required to show necessary ledger accounts in books of King traders for three years. (15)

Q4) The trial balance of Mr. Laxman is as below. Prepare Final Accounts for the year ended 31/12/2013. (15)

Debit Balance	Amt	Credit Balance	Amt
Cash in hand	1000	Capital Account	41800
Machinery	30000	Sales	138750
Drawings	2500	RDD	560
Factory Power & fuel	450	Creditors	8800
Office Salary	6225	Bank Overdraft	10000
Carriage Outwards	500		
Furniture	3400		
Manufacturing Wages	9300		
Op stock Raw Material	2800		
Op stock WIP	7250		
OP Stock finish goods	4000		
Carriage Inward	1000		
Rent(factory $\frac{3}{4}$)	4000		
Debtors	21600		
Advertisement	775		
Printing & Stationery	1200		
Factory Insurance	1280		
Purchase of Raw Material	82950		
Balance at bank	8530		
Discount Allowed	610		
Other Expenses	630		
Postage & telegram	10000		
Total	200000		200000

Adjustment:

- 1) Closing Stock : Finish Goods Rs6500, Raw Material Rs750 & WIP Rs4750.
- 2) A Motor car was purchased on 1/10/2013 for Rs10000 has been included in purchases.
- 3) Depreciate Machinery at 15%p.a., Motor Car at 20%p.a., Furniture at 15%p.a.
- 4) Provision for RDD should be maintained at 10% of the debtors.
- 5) Provision for unrealized rent in respect of portion of the office sub-let at Rs120p.m. from 1/10/2013 has to be made.

OR

Q4) ^B Following Trial balance was extracted by Mr.Shah from his books of account for the year ending 31/3/2014. You are required to prepare final accounts for the year ended on that date. (15)

Particulars	Dr (Amt)	Cr (Amt)
Opening Stock RM	120000	
Purchases	195000	
Opening Stock WIP	60000	
Opening Stock FG	210000	
Plant & Machinery	510000	
Factory Taxes	8100	

&Insurance		
Patents	66000	
Drawings	21000	
Discount	2400	
Bad debts	2100	
Office rent	25200	
Carriage inward	1500	
Bill receivable	12900	
Debtors	63000	
Cash & Bank Balance	107100	
Capital		750000
Advertisement	12900	
Wages	73500	
Salary to Factory Staff	9600	
Sales Return	5100	
Motive Power	9000	
Prov. For doubtful debts		9000
Creditors		51600
Sales		690000
Purchase Return		12000
Discount		1800
Total	1514400	1514400

Adjustments:

- 1) Closing Stock of Raw Material was Rs90000, Work in Progress was Rs24000, Finished Goods was Rs195000.
- 2) Factory taxes & insurance was prepaid Rs900.
- 3) Provide interest on capital at 5%.
- 4) Create 5% provision for doubtful debts.
- 5) Goods worth Rs5400 were sold on credit on 27/3/2014, but these goods were despatched actually on 8/4/2014.
- 6) A two month bill for Rs6000 endorsed to a creditor was dishonoured on 30/3/2014, but was not passed in the books.

Q5)A Explain Revenue Receipt & Capital Receipt with examples. (8)

Q5)B What is depreciation? Explain any one method of depreciation with examples. (7)

OR

Q5) Write Short Notes (Any 3) (15)

- A. AS-2
- B. Pre-received income & Outstanding income with examples.
- C. Advantages of Hire Purchase.
- D. Importance of Departmental Accounting
- E. Explain Interest & Royalty as per AS-9

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS
SEMESTER END I REGULAR and ATKT EXTERNAL EXAMINATION OCTOBER, 2019

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBAF	SUBJECT: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION -I
Duration- 2.30hrs	Marks- 75

Q1. (A) Match the following: (Any 8)

(8)

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 'C' of Communication | a. Facial Expression |
| 2. Proxemics | b. distance |
| 3. Kinesis | c. Courtesy |
| 4. Physical Barrier | d. Nearness |
| 5. General Agreement | e. language barrier |
| 6. Homonyms | f. Jargon |
| 7. Salutation | g. Sales Objective |
| 8. Persuasion | h. Outdoor publicity |
| 9. Posters | i. Dear Sir/Madam |
| 10. Technical Terminology | j. Consensus |

(B) State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE (any 7)

(7)

1. Communication should result in an understanding response.
2. Communication by touch is a type of non-verbal communication.
3. The inside address is a compulsory part of a business letter.
4. Sound files can be sent by SMS.
5. High morale boosts workplace performance.
6. In a letter the signature is positioned below the sender's name.
7. To motivate is to discourage a person.
8. When a Manager advises a subordinate it is Downward Communication.
9. Oral Communication is necessarily only face to face communication.
10. Silence is not a means of communication.

Q2. (A) What do you understand by E-communication? Explain its relevance today.

(15)

OR

(B) What are the various methods of Communication? Explain with example.

(15)

Q 3. (A) What do you understand by Corporate Social Responsibility? Explain with few examples.

(15)

OR

(B) How ethics play an important part in developing one's personality and also in business? (15)

Q 4 (A) Draft a letter of application along with a resume for the post of client service executive with L & T, Mumbai. Use the full block format.

(15)

OR

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B.C - Extra
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(2)

(B) After working as the Senior Manager for 10 years you want to resign from S. N. Associates as you have got an offer to work as the Chief Operating Officer of Piramal Group of Companies. Draft a letter of resignation. Use modified block format. (15)

Q5. (A) Does language act as a barrier in communication? Explain. (8)

(B) How important e-mail has become in business communication in recent times? (7)

OR

Q5.C) Write short notes (any 3) (15)

- a. "You" attitude
- b. Process of Communication
- c. Education as an Objective of communication
- d. Surrogate Advertising
- e. Office Etiquette

PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS
REGULAR& ATKT SEMESTER I END EXAMS, OCTOBER, 2019

DEPARTMENT: ACCOUNTING & FINANCE	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBAF	SUBJECT: BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT - I
Duration- 2.30hrs	Marks- 75

Q1.A. Fill in the blanks: (Any 8)

(8)

- _____ are good and services produced in one country but marketed in another country.
a) exports b) imports c) deport
- _____ refers to only the difference between the value of imports and exports.
a) BOP b) Balance of Trade c) Balance of business
- _____ is only a legal agreement & it is not an institution, but _____ is a permanent institution.
a) GATT, WTO b) WTO, GATT c) IMF, WTO
- _____ Audit is a report of economic performance.
a) Social b) Commercial c) HRM
- _____ is responsible for creating ecological balance.
a) Government b) Business organization c) no one
- My friend always goes to the nearest shop to buy goods because it is his basic right to _____.
a) Check the price b) choose c) check the quality
- Business can prosper on the basis of _____ ethical standard.
a) Good b) Clear c) effective
- Business environment is _____.
a) static b) dynamic c) simple
- External components of business environment provides, _____ and opportunities.
a) threats b) strength c) risk
- Business objectives should be _____.
a) complicated b) rigid c) time bound

Q1. B. State whether the following statements are True or False. (Any 7)

(7)

- Threefold objectives of the business are survival, growth and innovation.
- Internal factors are controllable and have influence on business decisions.
- Business ethics are the same as legal issues.
- Entrepreneurs are gamblers.
- An entrepreneur should have the capacity to take timely decisions.
- There is no need to give fee for filing a complaint before the District forum.
- Maximizing profits should be the key to accomplish organizational goals.
- Social audit has to be conducted by Chartered Accountant.
- Globalization is not necessary for developing countries.
- FDI is one of the ways of globalization.

19/10/19
BE (Com-I)
Ex 29

3

Q2. Answer the following:

- a) State and explain the importance of business objectives. (8)
- b) What is business ethics? Explain its features. (7)

OR

- c) Explain about political and economic environment? (8)
- d) Explain the benefits of environmental scanning. (7)

Q3. Answer the following.

- a) What is entrepreneur? Explain its characteristics. (15)

OR

- b) Write a note on consumer protection act 1986. (8)
- c) Write in detail about MSMED Act 2006. (7)

Q4. Answer the following.

- a) Define corporate governance. Explain its features and objectives. (8)
- b) Write the features and benefits of social audit. (7)

OR

- c) Explain the social responsibility of business towards community, government and consumers. (8)
- d) Explain arguments for and against social responsibility of business. (7)

Q5. Answer the following.

- a) Explain various WTO agreements and their implications. (8)
- b) Explain positive implications of FDI in India. (7)

OR

- c) Write short notes on: (Any three) (15)
 - 1. Unethical business practices.
 - 2. National objectives of business.
 - 3. Corporate Culture.
 - 4. Factors influencing entrepreneurship.
 - 5. Balance of Trade.