

Question Paper Set of

F.Y.B.B.I. – Sem-I

Regular Exam

University of Mumbai

November, 2022



**PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE
OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS**
ISO 9001: 2015 Certified

PROGRAM: BBI	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBBI	COURSE/ SUBJECT: FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING - I
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2HRS. 30 MINS.

NOTES:

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Suitable assumptions and working notes should form part of your answer.
4. Check whether you have received the correct question paper.
5. Use of only simple calculators allowed.

Q.1 A) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement. (Any 8 out of 10)

[8]

1. _____ issue accounting standard in India.
(ICAI, ICSI, IFSI, IIM)
2. _____ is non-recurring in Nature.
(Capital Expenditure, Revenue Expenditure, Capital Receipts, Revenue Receipts)
3. Prepaid Expenses are shown as _____ in Balance sheet.
(Current Liabilities, Current Assets, Fixed Assets, Capital)
4. Discount received is shown on the _____ side of profit and Loss Account.
(Debit side, Credit side, Asset, Liabilities)
5. Under _____ method it is assumed that goods issued first that were purchased first.
(Weighted Average, FIFO, LIFO, Fixed Price)
6. For Sugar mill, sugarcane is a _____.
(Raw Material, Finish Goods, Asset, Capital)
7. Advertisement expenses are allocated on the basis of _____.
(Purchase, Sales, Profits, Losses)
8. Initial payment made on signing the agreement is _____.
(Down payment, Cash Price, 1st Instalment, Final Instalment)
9. Sale of scrap appears in _____ Side of Manufacturing Account.
(Credit, Debit, Asset, Liabilities)
10. Drawings are deducted from _____.
(Capital, Creditors, Debtors, Loans)

Q.1 B) Rewrite below statement and state whether True or False (Any 7 out of 10)

[7]

- 1) Cash received on sale of old Motor Vehicle is a Capital receipt.
- 2) IFRS stands for International Financial Reporting Standards.
- 3) Reputation of business is known as Goodwill.
- 4) Loss is excess of revenue over expenses.
- 5) Hire Purchase is an agreement of sale.
- 6) Purchase expenses should be deducted from purchase.
- 7) IFRS are issued by NITI Ayog.
- 8) A person buying the goods is known as Vendor.
- 9) Accounting is useful for the owner.
- 10) Convention of Consistency means that a procedure once selected should be followed consistently during the successive accounting period.

Q.2 A) Journalize the following transactions in the books of Bakul:

[7]

1. Mr. Bakul commenced business with Cash ₹ 1,00,000.
2. Purchased goods from Nakul ₹ 5,000.
3. Purchase Furniture of ₹ 20,000 at 10% Cash discount and 5% Trade discount.
4. Sold old Furniture to Rohit on credit worth ₹ 24,000.
5. Paid Direct expenses of ₹ 1,000.
6. Received Dividend of ₹ 700.

Q.2 B) Mr. Anand has prepared following trial balance on 31st March, 2022. Kindly verify it and prepare revised trial balance.

[8]

Particulars	Dr (₹)	Cr (₹)
Capital	1,00,000	***
Purchase	***	20,000
Sales	***	3,13,400
Return inward	20,000	***
Machinery	2,00,000	***
Furniture	***	30,000
Sundry Creditors	***	20,000
Sundry Debtors	***	50,000
Office expenses	3,000	***
Interest received	***	10,000
Cash	1,14,500	***
Rent	6,000	***
Discount allowed	500	***
Discount received	***	600
Bills receivables	***	20,000
Bill payables	20,000	***
	4,64,000	4,64,000

OR

C) Arjun's Trial Balance as on 31st March, 2021 as follows:

[15]

Particulars	Dr. ₹	Cr. ₹
Opening Stock	***	***
- Raw Material	5,00,000	***
- Work-in-progress	1,60,000	***
- Finished Goods	4,40,000	***
Purchases	4,30,000	***
Buildings	3,00,000	***
Plant & Machinery	7,20,000	***
Printing & Stationery	10,400	***
Bank Charges	5,000	***
Travelling Expenses	20,000	***
Discount	6,600	***
Sales Returns	22,000	***
Advertisement	11,000	***
Sales	***	15,60,000
Furniture	80,000	***
Trade Mark	60,000	***
Wages	1,66,000	***



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PROGRAM: BBI	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBBI	COURSE/ SUBJECT: QUANTITATIVE METHODS – I (SET 3)
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2 HRS. 30 MINS.

- N.B.
- (1) All questions are compulsory.
 - (2) All questions carry equal marks.
 - (3) Figures to the right indicate maximum marks allotted to the sub-questions.
 - (4) Use of simple calculator is allowed.
 - (5) Graph papers will be supplied on request.

Q1.

A) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement. (Any 8 out of 10) (8)

1. In a survey, the data is collected in a _____.
a) Random manner b) Systematic manner
c) Haphazard manner d) Values
2. In a set of 20 observations, the value 87 is repeated maximum number of times, so the following measure can be calculated as 87.
a) Arithmetic mean b) Median
c) Mode d) Standard deviations
3. Coefficient of range for the given set: 160, 130, 125, 127, 143, 150, 155.
a) 0.12 b) 0.21
c) 0.5 d) 1
4. If the regression of x and y is $2x + 7y = 135$, the estimated value of x when y = 17 is _____.
a) 8 b) 10
c) 5 d) 2
5. If the value of Pearson's coefficient of correlation is 0.93, it can be concluded that there is _____.
a) Positive correlation b) Negative correlation
c) Perfect negative correlation d) Perfect positive correlation
6. When two dice are thrown, probability of getting 6 as uppermost face on both the dice is _____.
a) $\frac{1}{2}$ b) $\frac{1}{6}$
c) $\frac{1}{36}$ d) $\frac{1}{3}$
7. The family budget method is used to calculate the following Index numbers.
a) Wholesale price index number b) Cost of living index number
c) Simple average of price relatives d) Weighted aggregate method.
8. Arithmetic mean for the given set :25, 35, 17, 15, 45, 30, 55, 21, 47, 10.
a) 25 b) 30
c) 17 d) 35
9. The part of the profit, added to the sum assured is called _____.
a) Premium b) Profit ratio
c) Bonus d) Principal
10. Decision tree calculation _____ begins from left to right.
a) Sometimes b) Always
c) Rarely d) Never

B) Rewrite below statement and state whether True or False (Any 7 out of 10) (7)

1. The tabulated rate of annual premium is expressed per Rs. 100.
2. Diagram and graphs are pictorial representation of tabular data which is easily understood by common man.
3. There can be more than one modal value in a frequency distribution.
4. Total area under the normal curve above the x-axis is 1.
5. The circle in a decision tree represents various state of nature. Index number for the base year is always zero.
6. Variance is always positive.
7. Mean deviation can be obtained from arithmetic mean.

8. $r = 0$ indicates strong relationship between the two variables concerned.
 9. The value of coefficient of correlation is not affected by change of origin and scale.
 10. The amount given to a person insured at the time of completing of policy is matured value.

Q2.

- A) Draw a less than curve and locate median. Also draw frequency polygon for the following data (on different graph paper):

Class Interval	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
Frequency	10	15	20	12	08

- B) For the following data the mode is 47.5. Find the missing frequency.

Marks	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80
No. of students	7	9	16	?	40	35	10	2

OR

- C) Calculate the standard deviation and coefficient of variation for the following data.

Class interval	0-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50
Frequency	11	15	25	12	7

- D) Calculate Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation for the following:

X	15	18	20	19	22
Y	10	10	11	12	12

- Q3. A) From the following data find the regression equation Y on X & hence estimate y when $x = 18$.

X	3	4	6	10	12	13
Y	12	11	15	16	19	17

- B) Find Q_1 , Q_3 for the following data:

Class interval	3000-4000	4000-5000	5000-6000	6000-7000	7000-8000	8000-9000
Frequency	40	60	80	120	100	60

OR

- C) Draw a decision tree from the following pay-off table and suggest the best course of action.

State of Nature	Course of Action				Probability
	A1	A2	A3	A4	
S_1	15	1	8	9	0.4
S_2	9	10	10	10	0.3
S_3	6	8	10	11	0.2
S_4	5	7	5	12	0.1

- D) The following data are available for two groups of workers.

	Group I	Group II
Number	400	500
Mean	50	41
S.D.	5	?

The standard deviation of the 900 workers combined together is Rs. $\sqrt{37}$. Find the standard deviation of the second group.

Q4.

A) Calculate cost of living index number for the following data.

(8)

Group	Price in 2000	Price in 2004	Expenses(weight)(w)
Food	100	110	40%
Rent	25	25	15%
Clothing	80	100	20%
Fuel	40	60	10%
Miscellaneous	50	55	15%

B) Prepare a frequency distribution for the following data giving the IQ of 50 students.

100, 105, 107, 115, 125, 124, 108, 112, 114, 103, 109, 111, 109, 112, 112, 116, 120, 121, 125, 126, 122, 121, 132, 134, 129, 115, 117, 111, 102, 102, 109, 110, 119, 125, 127, 129, 120, 115, 117, 119, 118, 113, 114, 116, 119, 123, 122, 121, 127, 130.

Also get relative and percentage frequencies.

OR

(7)

C) Find chain base index number.

(8)

Commodity	Average sales (in thousand)			
	2003	2004	2005	2006
P	46	54	57	62
Q	23	25	30	32
R	18	22	25	28

D) Find $E(X)$ and $V(X)$ for the given data.

(7)

X	1	2	3	4	5	6
P(X)	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{6}$

Q5.

- A) Explain 'Surrender value' and 'paid-up value' in insurance.
 B) State the properties of Normal Distribution.

(8)

OR

(7)

C) Write short notes on (Any 3 out of 5)

1. Merits and Demerits of Arithmetic mean.
2. Merits and demerits of standard deviation.
3. Properties of correlation.
4. Index numbers of Agricultural Production.
5. Explain the terms Bonus and Lapse in Insurance

(15)



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PROGRAM: BBI	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBBI	COURSE/ SUBJECT: BUSINESS COMMUNICATION-I (SET 3)
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2HRS. 30 MINS.

- N.B. (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) All questions carry equal marks.
(3) Check whether you have received the correct question paper.

Q1)

(A) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement. (Any 8 out of 10)

(8)

- 1) Law does not allow people to profit by _____. (business/insurance/service/patents)
- 2) _____ requires conscious involvement of the listener. (Listening/Hearing/Speaking/Talking)
- 3) Vertical communication is _____ communication. (One-way /two way/multidimensional /immediate)
- 4) _____ among the employers can cause great damage to the working of the organisation. (High morale /Motivation/Low moral/Suggestion)
- 5) _____ means to caution, to guard to tell a person about the unpleasant consequences. (Warning/Advice/Counselling/Suggestion)
- 6) _____ is the complimentary greeting with which the writer begins the letter. (inside address /outside address/salutation/complimentary close)
- 7) _____ comes first in the American style of writing the dateline. (Month/date/year/time)
- 8) _____ is an organized and specialized form of advice. (Order/Warning/Counselling/Motivation)
- 9) _____ is the intellectual property right created by a work of art. (Patent / copyright / trademark / creative right)
- 10) In _____ listening, the listener gets enjoyment and pleasure. (Attentive / focused / appreciative / empathetic)

B) Rewrite below statement and state whether True or False (Any 7 out of 10)

- 1) A sign and signal are the same.
- 2) High pitched voices are preferred in radio recordings
- 3) In face of severe competition, it is difficult to maintain high degree of ethics.
- 4) Speed is the main advantage of using e-mail.
- 5) Listening is a complex process.
- 6) Over arousal of emotions may adversely affect the listener's ability to decode an oral message.
- 7) In Effective Listening, the listener is aware of a clear specific purpose of listening and he/she is motivated to listen.
- 8) Grapevine is a kind of vertical communication.
- 9) Consensus and consultation are the same
- 10) Hierarchy means grading according to status or position in an organisation

Q2) A) List and explain any seven Email Etiquettes

B) Write advantages and disadvantages of Grapevine Communication

OR

C) Explain Physical barriers and Semantic barriers

D) List down advantages and disadvantages of Mobile Phones

(1)

Q3) A) Why is Upward communication needed? Write advantages and disadvantages of upward Communication. (1)

OR

B) Define Communication and explain the purpose of it. (15)

Q4) A) Draft an application letter with Curriculum Vitae in response to the advertisement in the Mint release newspaper for the post of Sales representative in M/s Agarwal Trading, Kanakia Street, Mumbai. Use full block format. (10)

B) After giving service as Operation – Head from past five years, Ms. Aliya Kundra have decided to quit her job. Write a letter of resignation on her behalf. Use full block format. (5)

OR

C) Draft an application letter with Curriculum Vitae for the post of legal executive in Legal Partners, A-78 Adukia Building, Lower parel, Mumbai-68. Use full block format. (10)

D) Draft a Letter of Job Acceptance on behalf of Ms. Riya Sanghvi for the post of Company Secretary in TCS Pvt Ltd. Use modified Block Layout. (5)

Q5) A) Name and Explain the types of paragraphs (8)

B) Name and explain the Classification of Space (7)

OR

C) Short Notes (Any 3) (15)

1) Suggestion

2) Visual aids

3) Corporate Social Responsibilities

4) Diagonal Communication

5) Uses of internet



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PROGRAM: BBI	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBBI	COURSE/ SUBJECT: FOUNDATION COURSE-I (SET 3)
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2HRS. 30 MINS.

- N.B.
- (1) All questions are compulsory.
 - (2) All questions carry equal marks.
 - (3) Check whether you have received the correct question paper.
 - (4) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1)

(A) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement. (Any 8 out of 10)

1. _____ is the holy book of the Hindus.
(Bhagwat Gits, Koran, Guru Granth Sahib, Bible)
2. The _____ follow the teachings of the religious teacher Zoroaster.
(Judaism, Christians, Zoroastrians, Hindus)
3. In India, _____ state has the highest literacy rate.
(Maharashtra, Gujarat, Kerala, Karnataka)
4. In India, states are formed mostly on the basis of _____.
(religion, language, caste, occupation)
5. _____ is a muscle destroying disease, inherited by a person.
(Dystrophy, Epilepsy, Spina Bifida, Polio)
6. _____ is a serious form of conjunctivitis.
(Cataract, Glaucoma, Trachoma, Astigmatism)
7. At times, _____ leads to violence and lawlessness in the society.
(co-ordination, co-operation, conflict, control)
8. _____ means that individual has freedom of thought, belief, expression, faith and worship.
(Dignity, Democracy, Equality, Liberty)
9. The _____ is the first citizen of the city.
(Councillor, Municipal Commissioner, Mayor, President)
10. Political parties that contest local, state, national elections are required to register with the _____ of India.
(Election Commission, Supreme court, President, Government)

(B) Rewrite below statement and state whether True or False (Any 7 out of 10)

1. The existence of political parties is not an essential requirement of a democratic country.
2. Commissioner is the Chief Executive Officer of the city.
3. Preamble is regarded as the soul of Constitution.
4. Equality means bringing about the spirit of brotherhood.
5. Polio is caused by a virus called poliovirus.
6. Cataract is a loss of transparency of the eyes lense.
7. The politicization of caste factor is an important factor contributing to peace and harmony in society.
8. Communalism may result in loss of investments by MNCs.
9. The tribes are often called as 'Girijans'.
10. Majority of Indian population follows Islam.

Q.2. A) What is a Tribe? Explain the Tribal characteristics.

B) Explain Linguistic diversity and its impact on our nation.

Q.3. A) What are the socio-economic problems of women in India? What are the solutions to those problems?

B) What are the types of violence against women?

C) Write a note on mentally challenged persons.



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PROGRAM: BBI	SEMESTER: I
CLASS: FYBBI	COURSE/ SUBJECT: ENVIRONMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES (SET 3)
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2HRS. 30 MINS.

- N.B. (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) All questions carry equal marks.
(3) Check whether you have received the correct question paper.

Q1.

(A) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement. (Any 8 out of 10) (8)

- UPI stands for _____.
(Unified Payment Internet, Unified Payment Interface, Unified Process Intelligent, Unified Procedure Interface)
- LOC stands for _____.
(Letter of Credit, Letter of Crad, Letter of Cash, Letter of Country)
- _____ is a note issuing authority in India.
(RBI, ESBI, IRDA, SBI)
- The CRR stands for _____.
(Cash Reserve Ratio Capital Retention Rate Capital Reserve Rate Capital Reserve Ratio)
- The banking company cannot grant loans and advances on the security of its _____.
(debt, assets, own shares, investment)
- _____ is responsible for agricultural development and refinance.
(SIDBI, SBI, IDBI, NABARD)
- _____ is not a source of fund for banks.
(Share capital, Reserves and Surplus, Accepting deposits, Venture Capital)
- _____ is a security given by bank to a third party on behalf of its customer.
(Guarantees, Securities, Contract, Underwriting)
- EXIM Banks means _____.
(Export-Import Bank of India, Export -Independent Bank of India, Expert-Import Bank of India, External-Internal Bank of India)
- _____ issues guidelines to issue CP's.
(RBI, SEBI, IRDA, NABARD)

(B) Rewrite below statement and state whether True or False (Any 7 out of 10)

(7)

- Financial Instruments are one of the important component of Financial System.
- One of the recommendations of second Narasimham committee is merger between banks.
- ALM stands for Asset Liability Management.
- Liquidity risk is a non-financial risk.
- Bancassurance is an arrangement whereby branches of Insurance companies distribute to their customers as corporate agents, banking products developed by banks.
- The function of note issue is maintained through exchange control department.
- Malhotra committee constituted to study the insurance industry and suggest reform.
- A portfolio is a collection of different securities.
- The depository is an organization where the securities of investors are held in the form of electronic accounts.
- Dynamic risk are generally considered as less predictable.

Q.2 (A) Explain the advantages of investing in Mutual fund (08)
(B) What is Banking? What are the features of Banking? (07)

OR

Q.2 (C) Explain the functions of financial system (08)
(D) What is insurance? What are the objectives of insurance? (07)

Q.3 (A) Explain the types of risk in banking industry. (08)

(B) List the recommendations of Narsimham committee 1992. (07)

OR

Q.3 (C) Explain the any two provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949. (08)

(D) What is Risk Management? Explain the methods of handling risk. (07)

Q.4 (A) Explain the objectives of ALM. (08)

(B) Objectives of RBI. (07)

OR

Q.4 (C) List the objects of the Banking Ombudsman Scheme 1995 and appointment of banking ombudsman. (08)

(D) Explain the provisions for NPA and exemption from provisions. (07)

Q.5 (A) What is Insurance? Explain the functions of insurance. (08)

(B) Explain the sources of fund for a bank. (07)

OR

Q.5. Short Notes: (Any 3) (15)

1. Difference between CRR and SLR
2. Automated Teller Machine.
3. Credit Card
4. Mortgage
5. Hypothecation

- C) What are the features of the Strategic Business Unit?
D) Briefly discuss the factors determining the organizational structure.

Q5. A) Explain any six Leadership Styles.

B) Discuss the contribution of JRD Tata for our country
OR

Q5. Write Short Notes: (Attempt any Three out of Five)

- Components of Planning
- CRM in Banks
- Coordination as an essence of management
- Barriers of effective delegation on the part of superior
- Note on President of World Bank

CLASS: FYBBI	COURSE/ SUBJECT: BUSINESS ECONOMICS (SET 3)
MARKS: 75	TIME: 2HRS. 30 MINS.

Note:

- 1) All questions are compulsory. Each question has an internal choice.
- 2) Figures to the right indicate marks.
- 3) Draw neat diagrams wherever necessary.
- 4) Give relevant examples.

Q.1. A) Choose the correct alternative and rewrite the statement. (Any 8 out of 10)

1. The law of demand is illustrated by a demand curve that is _____.
(horizontal, vertical, upward sloping, downward sloping)
2. Cross elasticity of demand for complementary goods is _____.
(Negative, Positive, Zero, One)
3. The kinked demand curve in non-collusive oligopoly is the result of _____.
(Price flexibility, Price rigidity, Same price for all levels of output sold, Price regulation by the government)
4. The formula for determining price through cost plus pricing method is _____.
($P = M(1 + C)$, $P = C + M$, $P = C(1/M)$, $P = C(1 + M)$)
5. Product sold in monopolistic competition is _____.
(Homogeneous, Differentiated, Inferior, Homogeneous and inferior)
6. For a profit-Maximizing monopolist _____.
($P > MR = MC$, $P = MR = MC$, $P > MR > MC$, $MR < MC < P$)
7. A perfectly competitive firm will maximize profit at the quantity at which the firm's marginal revenue equals _____.
(average variable cost, average revenue, average cost, marginal cost)
8. _____ is the cost that has already been incurred and which cannot be recovered.
(Fixed cost, Sunk cost, Private cost, Social cost)
9. An important cause of internal diseconomies of scale is _____.
(Rising factor costs, Diminishing returns to management, Transport congestions, Pollution and health hazards)
10. Electricity charges, sales tax etc. are examples of _____ cost.
(Fixed, Variable, Private, Social)

B) Rewrite below statement and state whether True or False (Any 7 out of 10)

1. Economics is the science of choices.
2. Demand and price are inversely related.
3. Non-price competition is absent in oligopoly.
4. Transfer pricing is never equal to the market price of the product.
5. Some economists consider advertisements as being wasteful.
6. Product differentiation always leads to some degree of monopoly power.
7. A monopolist is in equilibrium at that level of output where $MC = MR$.
8. Monopolistic competition has a few numbers of sellers.
9. At break-even point $TR = TC$.
10. Implicit costs are called as indirect cost.

Q.2 R and T are assumed to be the only buyers of commodity Y. R's demand equation for Y is given as $Q_Y = 50 - 2P$ and that of T is given as $Q_Y = 60 - 3P$. For the prices given below, complete the table.

Price (in ₹)	R's demand	T's demand	Market demand
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

OR

- a) Explain the demand with Factor affecting demand. (08)
b) Explain the scope of Business Economies. (07)

Q.3.

Q	TFC	TVC
1	100	50
2	100	60
3	100	70
4	100	80
5	100	90
6	100	100
7	100	110
8	100	120
9	100	130
10	100	140

(15)

With the help of table data find out TC, AFC, AVC, AC and MC.

OR

- a) What is meaning of Economies of scale ? Explain Internal Economies of scale. (08)
b) Explain the types of external economies of scale. (07)

Q.4 Explain the equilibrium of a monopoly in the short run as well as long run (15)

OR

- a) The demand equation is estimated as, $Q_x = 40 - 5P_x$ find out quantity demand at various price as ₹2 ₹8, ₹10 & 14. (08)
b) Explain the meaning and features of oligopoly. (07)

Q.5 a) Explain international price discrimination with the help of assumptions and diagram. (08)
b) Elaborate the concept of price discrimination and explain the degree of price discrimination. (07)

OR

Short Notes (Attempt any 3)

(15)

1. First Degree Price Discrimination.
2. Delphi Method
3. Law of Demand.
4. Market supply.
5. Factors Affecting Price Elasticity of Demand