

Question Paper Set of

F.Y.B.I.M. – Sem-I

**Regular Exam**

**University of Mumbai**

October, 2019



<b>Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce &amp; Economics</b>	
<b>Semester I, Regular &amp; ATKT Examination, October, 2019</b>	
<b>FYB.COM(Investment Management)</b>	<b>Subject: Business Economics - I</b>
<b>Marks: 75</b>	<b>Time Allowed: 2 ½ Hours</b>

Note:

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

**Q.1. A Multiple choice questions. (Any 8) (8M)**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Demand refers to demand for final goods & services.  
a. Direct                      b. Joint                      c. Both a and b
2. Product differentiation is a salient feature of \_\_\_\_\_ Market.  
a. Monopoly                      b. Perfect competition                      c. Monopolistic Competition
3. In perfect competition, firms are price \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Taker                      b. Maker                      c. Neither a nor b
4. Cross elasticity of demand for complementary is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Positive                      b. Negative                      c. Zero
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Cost is also known as alternative cost.  
a. Opportunity                      b. Variable                      c. Real
6. \_\_\_\_\_ implies different prices in domestic and foreign market.  
a. Dumping                      b. Recession                      c. Transfer pricing
7. At breakeven point, \_\_\_\_\_.  
a.  $TR=TC$                       b.  $TR>TC$                       c.  $TC>TR$
8. Elasticity of demand for unit elastic is equal to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. 1                      b. 0                      c. More than one
9. In \_\_\_\_\_ market,  $Price=AR=MR$ .  
a. Perfect Competition                      b. Monopoly                      c. Oligopoly
10. The first phase in law of variable proportion is \_\_\_\_\_ phase.  
a. Increasing                      b. Decreasing                      c. Neither a nor b

**Q.1.B State whether following statements are true or false. (Any 7) (7M)**

1. Demand and price are inversely related.
2. Demand curve under monopoly market is downward sloping.
3. AC is V shape cost curve.
4. Demand forecasting can be done only by small scale firms.
5. Economies of scale are disadvantages to the firm.
6. Price rigidity is a unique feature of oligopoly market.
7. Isoquants do not intersect each other.
8. In short run, all costs are variable.
9.  $TR= Price \times Quantity$
10. Under marginal cost pricing,  $Price=MC$

Q.2. a) What is demand forecasting? Explain the steps of demand forecasting. (8M)

b) Explain the types of price elasticity of demand with the help of diagram. (7M)

**OR**

c) Explain the concept of law of demand with the help of its assumption. (8M)

d) The following table shows market for computer before laptop were introduced. (7M)

Price (Rs)	Quantity demanded of computer	Quantity supplied of computer
10	150	110
20	140	120
30	130	130
40	120	140
50	110	150

- 1) Draw the demand and supply curve from the given table.
- 2) What is equilibrium price and quantity?
- 3) At the price Rs.40 what is equilibrium quantity demanded and supplied
- 4) When laptop was introduced demand for computer decreased. Does the new demand curve of computer will shift to left or right?

- Q.3. a) Discuss law of return to scale with the help of diagram. (8M)  
 b) Explain internal and external economies of scale. (7M)

**OR**

- c) Given TFC is Rs.200/-. With the help of following information calculate: (8M)

- i. Total Variable Cost (TVC)
- ii. Average Fixed Cost (AFC)
- iii. Average Variable Cost (AVC)
- iv. Marginal Cost (MC)

Units	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total Cost (TC)	215	230	250	285	300	330	370	410

- d) Explain the concept of Break-Even Point and with given data where TFC-Rs. 100, Price- Rs. 5 & AVC-Rs.3 solve the following questions. (8M)

- 1) What is break even quantity?
- 2) What happens to break even quantity when TFC increase to Rs. 200, Price and AVC remaining the same?
- 3) What happens to break even quantity when Price increases to Rs.7, TFC and AVC Remaining the same?
- 4) What happens to break even quantity when AVC decrease to Rs. 2, Price and TFC Remaining the same?

- Q.4. a) What is monopolistic competition? Explain its features in detail. (8M)  
 b) Explain short run equilibrium of a firm under perfect competition. (7M)

**OR**

- c) Explain the long run equilibrium of firm under monopoly market. (8M)  
 d) Explain the concept of kinked demand curve in oligopoly market (7M)

- Q.5. a) What is meant by price discrimination? Explain various types of price discrimination. (8M)  
 b) Discuss the concept of cost-plus pricing. Assuming a desired mark-up of 20%, if the AVC is Rs 60 and AFC is Rs 40, Calculate the full cost price of product X. (7M)

**OR**

- Q.5. c) Write short notes on (Any 3): (15M)
1. Opportunity cost
  2. Cross elasticity of demand
  3. Learning Curve
  4. Product differentiation
  5. Multi product pricing



<b>Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce &amp; Economics</b>	
<b>Semester I, Regular &amp; ATKT Examination, October, 2019</b>	
<b>FYB.COM(Investment Management)</b>	<b>Subject: Introduction to financial System</b>
<b>Marks: 75</b>	<b>Time Allowed: 2 ½ Hours</b>

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

8m

- The BSE sensx consist of a basket of \_\_\_\_\_ stocks.  
a) 50                      b) 30                      c) 60
- Financial system mobilizes funds from \_\_\_\_\_ unit to deficit units.  
a) Surplus                      b) one                      c) investors
- \_\_\_\_\_ is chairman of central board of directors of RBI.  
a) President                      b) Governor                      c) Finance Minister
- RBI was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1975                      b) 1935                      c) 1985
- \_\_\_\_\_ market is example of secondary market in India.  
a) Stock Exchange                      b) IPO                      c) Financial Market
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a contract which derives its value from the underlying assets.  
a) Derivative                      b) Debt                      c) Shares
- Money Market is a \_\_\_\_\_ Market.  
a) Equity                      b) Short term                      c) Long Term
- SEBI was set up in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 1979                      b) 1988                      c) 1995
- \_\_\_\_\_ is fund based financial service.  
a) Venture capital                      b) Credit rating                      c) Loan Syndication.
- \_\_\_\_\_ are capital market instruments.  
a) GDR                      b) Commercial bills                      c) Government securities

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

7m

- IDBI was set up in the year 1964.
- Insurance is a way of reducing your potential financial loss or hardship.
- Treasury Bills are Capital market instruments.
- CP is not sold at discount and redeemed at par.
- NABARD is an apex development bank for agriculture.
- Commercial banks operate for profit.
- Factoring is fee based service.
- Merchant banking is a risk capital, an investment in risky project.
- RBI became the public sector bank from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1949.
- Hybrid instruments have feature of only equity.

**Q2. Answer the following.**

- Explain the constituents of Indian financial system. (8)
  - Write the various types of leases. (7)
- OR
- What are the various advantages and disadvantages of leases? (8)
  - Which are the factors that are responsible for growth of capital market? (7)

- Q3. **Answer the following.**
- a) Explain the functions of commercial banks. (8)
  - b) Write down the various types of financial services. (7)
- OR
- c) What are the various functions of development banks. (8)
  - d) Explain various fund based services. (7)
- Q4. **Answer the following.**
- a) Mention the investment policy of commercial banks. (8)
  - b) Write a note on SEBI. (7)
- OR
- c) Which are the traditional functions of RBI? Explain. (8)
  - d) Explain various types of corporate bonds. (7)
- Q5. **Answer the following.**
- a) Write various classes of stock. (8)
  - b) Explain various types of government securities. (7)
- OR
- C) **Write short notes on : ( Any three)** (15)
- 1. Need of Insurance for society.
  - 2. Features of capital market.
  - 3. Functions of stock exchange.
  - 4. Agency services
  - 5. IRDA



**PRAHLADRAI DALMIA LIONS COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & ECONOMICS****SEMESTER END EXAMINATION, OCT 2019**

<b>DEPARTMENT: BIM</b>	<b>SEMESTER: I</b>	<b>MARKS -75</b>
<b>CLASS: FYBMS</b>	<b>TIME:-2 ½ Hrs</b>	<b>SUBJECT:-QUANTITATIVE TECHNIQUES</b>

QUE 1 A	FILL IN THE BLANKS.(Any 8)	MARKS 8												
1	Quantitative is the data that processes _____													
2	_____ is the scientific tool used in research.													
3	If $Q_1=50$ , $Q_3=90$ then coefficient of quartile deviation is _____.													
4	The graphical representation of cumulative frequency of distribution is called _____.													
5	The regression lines always intersect at _____.													
6	For the data 8,1,,4,5,9,3,2,7 the range is _____													
7	If the standard deviation of the given distribution is 2 ,then its variance is _____													
8	If $0<r<1$ then the correlation is _____													
9	Derivative of $\log x$ is _____													
10	The annuity in which all payments are equal is called _____.													
Que1B	State TRUE OR FALSE (Any 7)	7												
1	T- shirt size is a qualitative data.													
2	Median and made are affected by extreme values.													
3	Diagrams give an accurate value.													
4	Number of students in a class is continuous variable.													
5	Consecutive rectangles in histogram have no space in between.													
6	Karl Pearsons coefficient 'r' lies between $-1\leq r\leq 1$													
7	Quartiles divide the data in two equal parts .													
8	There are two regression equations of line.													
9	Derivative of $e^x$ is $e^x$ .													
10	The EMI increases the total payment period also increases.													
QUE 2 A	Draw the histogram for the following data	8												
	<table><tr><td>Marks</td><td>10-20</td><td>20-30</td><td>30-50</td><td>50-70</td><td>70-80</td></tr><tr><td>No.of students</td><td>5</td><td>15</td><td>24</td><td>20</td><td>7</td></tr></table>	Marks	10-20	20-30	30-50	50-70	70-80	No.of students	5	15	24	20	7	
Marks	10-20	20-30	30-50	50-70	70-80									
No.of students	5	15	24	20	7									
B	Find the arithmetic mean for the data given below	7												
	<table><tr><td>No.of articles</td><td>20-30</td><td>30-40</td><td>40-50</td><td>50-60</td><td>60-70</td></tr><tr><td>No.of workers</td><td>5</td><td>8</td><td>10</td><td>12</td><td>5</td></tr></table>	No.of articles	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	No.of workers	5	8	10	12	5	
No.of articles	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70									
No.of workers	5	8	10	12	5									
	OR													

QUE 2 P	Draw the cumulative frequency curve of less than type for the data given below								8
	Age in years	10-14	14-18	18-22	22-26	26-30			
	No.of people	10	13	15	30	20			
QUE2Q	Find the Median for the following data.								7
	Height in cm	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
	No.of children	7	9	12	20	25	15	7	4
QUE3 A	Find Mean deviation from mean and its coefficient for the following data								8
	x	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	4	
	y	2	3	3	4	3	3	2	
QUE 3B	From Following data find the Karl Pearsons coefficient of correlation.								7
	x	2	5	8	10	6	3	1	
	y	4	6	7	8	5	4	3	
OR									
QUE 3P	Find the standard deviation for the following distribution								8
	x	0	2	4	6	8			
	f	2	3	5	6	4			
QUE 3Q	Find the spearman's Rank correlation coefficient for the data given below.								7
	R1	3	4	2	1	5			
	R2	5	2	1	2	2			
QUE 4 A	What sum of money will amount to Rs.8432 in 6 years at 4% p.a. simple interest.								8
QUE4 B	Ms.Rehana deposited in a financial institution Rs.15,000 at the end of each year for three years .What is the accumulated amount at the end of three years taking interest compounded at 12% p.a.								7
OR									
QUE 4 P	Find the compound interest on Rs. 10,000 for 3 years at 5%per annum .Also find the amount after 3 years.								8
QUE 4Q	Mrs. Malhotra plans to save for daughter's higher studies. She wants to accumulate the the sum of Rs.1,00,000 at the end of 4 years . How much she should invest at the end of each year from now ,if she can get interest compounded at 7% p.a.								7
QUE 5 A	Find dy/dx for the following Function. 1) $Y=e^x (2x+1)$ 2) $(9x+5)/(5x+8)$								8



B	The demand function is given by $P = 30 + 6D - D^2$ where P= Price ,D=Demand ,Find the total revenue ,the average revenue ,and Marginal revenue. when the demand is 4.	7
	OR	
QUE 5	Write short note on (any Three)	15
1	Primary and secondary data	
2	Merits and demerits of Mean	
3	All Types of correlation.	
4	Types of Annuity.	
5	Maxima and Minima	



<b>Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce &amp; Economics</b>	
<b>Semester I, Regular &amp; ATKT Examination, October, 2019</b>	
<b>FYB.COM(Investment Management)</b>	<b>Subject: Foundation Course - I</b>
<b>Marks: 75</b>	<b>Time Allowed: 2 ½ Hours</b>

**QI)A) FILL IN THE BLANKS- (ANY 8)**

**(8M)**

1. The holy book of Christian is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Bhagavad Gita b. Bible c. Kuran
2. The rural people in India are mostly engaged in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Agriculture b. industries c. Services
3. Schedule castes are not found in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Mizoram b. Punjab c. Uttar Pradesh
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ to the constitution is called Preamble  
a. Foot note b. End note c. Introductory note
5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the 1<sup>st</sup> citizen of the city  
a. Governor b. Mayor c. President
6. \_\_\_\_\_ is a defect due to extra chromosome  
a. Cretinism b. Microcephalus c. Down syndrome
7. Anti-Hindi agitation took place in \_\_\_\_\_ India  
a. Northern b. Southern c. Western
8. The constitution of India confers \_\_\_\_\_ citizenship  
a. Dual b. NO c. Single
9. Denial of share in property is a form of \_\_\_\_\_ violence  
a. Domestic b. Psychological c. Criminal
10. \_\_\_\_\_ functions at taluka level  
a. Gram panchayat b. Zilla parishad c. Panchayat samiti

**QI)B) REWRITE THE STATEMENT AND STATE WHETHER TRUE OR FALSE- (ANY 7)**

**(7M)**

1. In India the states are formed mostly on the basis of language
2. Municipal council is also known as Nagar Parishad
3. Economic justice stands for removal of poverty
4. Demography is as study of population
5. The caste system and the varna system is one and the same
6. Equality means bringing about the spirit of brotherhood
7. Defections is a major problem for all political parties in India
8. Bride burning is a social violence against women
9. In India the roots of caste system are found in Hinduism
10. Preference for male child is one of the reason for skewed gender ratio in India

**QII) A) What are the characteristics of Indian culture?**

**(8M)**

**QII) B) Explain the main religions in India**

**(7M)**

**OR**

**QII) C) Explain the tribal characteristics.**

**(15M)**

QIII) A) Explain the Characteristics of caste. (8M)  
QIII) B) Explain caste system. (7M)  
OR  
QIII) C) What are the socio-economic problems faced by women in India? (15M)

QIV) A) What are the measures to resolve communalism? (15M)  
OR  
QIV) B) What are the consequence of caste conflicts? (8M)  
QIV) C) What is linguism? And explain the measures to solve its conflicts \ (7M)

QV) A) What are the fundamental duties of Indian citizen? (8M)  
QV) B) Explain rural local self government (7M)  
OR  
QV) C) WRITE SHORT NOTES ON- (ANY 3) (15M)

1. Women in politics
2. Importance of Tolerance
3. Socially handicapped
4. Mental disabilities
5. Positive role of mass media towards women



Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce & Economics	
Semester I, Regular & ATKT Examination, October, 2019	
FYB.COM(Investment Management)	Subject: BOI and WC
Marks: 75	Time Allowed: 2 ½ Hours

Note: (1) All questions are compulsory with internal choice.

(2) Round off upto 2 decimals unless specified in the questions.

Q.1) A) Multiple Choice Questions: (Any Eight)

(8)

1. Indian Partnership Act was passed in \_\_\_\_\_. (1932/1933/2009)
2. A \_\_\_\_\_ can raise huge capital. (Co-operative society/Joint Stock Company/Sole Proprietor)
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is part of disposable income which is not spent for consumption. (Savings/Income/Investment)
4. There is \_\_\_\_\_ risk in speculation. (High/Less/No)
5. \_\_\_\_\_ is done to arrive at present value from future value. (Annuity/Discounting/Compounding)
6. \_\_\_\_\_ debt generally refers to a company's loans and other liabilities that will *not* become due within one year of the balance sheet date. ( Short Term/Current/Long Term)
7. Cash \_\_\_\_\_ is any money leaving a business. (Inflow/Outflow/Balance)
8. \_\_\_\_\_ is the current value of a future sum of money or stream of cash flows given a specified rate of return. (Future Value /Present Value/High Value)
9. An annuity \_\_\_\_\_ is a repeating payment that is made at the beginning of each period. (Due/Ordinary/Normal)
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the difference between assets and liabilities. (Current Assets/Net Worth/Current Liability)

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

(7)

Group A		Group B	
1	Investment	A	Equated Monthly Installments
2	Future Value	B	Voluntary organization
3	Annuity	C	Series of payments
4	Sole trading	D	Unlimited Liability
5	Co-operative Society	E	Compounding factor
6	LLP	F	Act of putting money for returns on it
7	EMI	G	Combination of Partnership and Company
8	Wealth Erosion	H	Stocks
9	Assets	I	Current Assets and Current Liabilities
10	Current Ratio	J	Negative impact on assets



Q.2) A) From the information given you are required to calculate the Present Value of Cash Flows. Investment in the project 1 and 2 are Rs. 1000000 and Rs.1200000 respectively. (15)

Year	Project 1 (Rs.)	Project 2 (Rs.)
1	250000	300000
2	300000	350000
3	350000	400000
4	400000	450000
5	450000	500000
6	500000	550000
7	550000	600000

Which project would you select if required rate of return is 12%?

OR

Q.2) B) What is partnership? State in brief its advantages and disadvantages? (8)

Q.2) C) Explain Financial and Non Financial Assets in detail. (7)

Q.3) A) A 6 year deposit of Rs. 55000 is made to earn interest @ 12% p.a. Find out the future value of this deposits if the compounding period is : (1) Annually and (2) Half Yearly. (8)

Q.3) B) What shall be the future value of an annuity of Rs. 70000 (at the beginning of the year) for 5 years at an effective rate of 12% p.a. after 5 years? (7)

OR

Q.3) C) The cash flow streams for two alternative investments TATA and BATA are: (15)

Particulars/Year	TATA	BATA
0	(250000)	(300000)
1	55000	100000
2	100000	75000
3	112500	100000
4	100000	75000
5	75000	100000

Calculate : Net Present Value using 9% discount rate and IRR. Which would you choose?

Q.4) A) Calculate Following Ratios from the following details: (15)

(A) Current Ratio (B) Liquid Ratio (C) Debt Equity Ratio (D) Capital Gearing Ratio (E) Stock Working Capital Ratio.

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Equity Share Capital	150000	Fixed Assets	350000
Preference Share Capital	200000	Investments	100000
Debentures	150000	Bank Balance	70000
Creditors	75000	Debtors	60000
Bills Payable	50000	Bills Receivables	40000
Bank Overdraft	30000	Stock	50000
Outstanding Expenses	25000	Prepaid Expenses	10000
	680000		680000



OR

Q.4) B) a loan of Rs. 80000 is to be returned in 3 monthly installments at the rate of 12% p.a. compounded monthly. Find the EMI using the reducing balance method. Find the interest and principal repayment for each month. (8)

Q.4) C) Current Assets of the firm are as follows: Bank = Rs. 15000, Cash Balance = Rs. 35000, Stock = Rs. 50000, Debtors = Rs. 80000, current liabilities are as follows: Creditors = 35000, Bank overdraft = 20000. Compute Current Ratio and Liquid Ratio. (7)

Q.5) A) Explain various types of investment risks (8)

Q.5) B) Explain factors determining rate of interest. (7)

OR

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

1) Asset allocation and types of assets

2) Home Equity

3) Credit cards

4) Investing V/s Speculation

5) Features of sole trading.

**Prahladrai Dalmia Lions College of Commerce & Economics**

**Semester I, Regular & ATKT Examination, October, 2019**

**FYB.COM(Investment Management)**

**Subject: Business Communication -I**

**Marks: 75**

**Time Allowed: 2 ½ Hours**

**Note:**

1. All questions are compulsory
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks

**Q.1. A) Multiple Choice Questions (Any Eight):**

**(8)**

1. A message arises in the mind of the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(sender, receiver, medium)
2. The full form of fax is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(fax paus, facsimile, faxus)
3. In a letter, the \_\_\_\_\_ has a legal significance.  
(dateline, Subject line, Attention line)
4. A negative feedback tells the sender of the message that communication is \_\_\_\_\_.  
(successful, unsuccessful, not required)
5. Distracting sounds, uncomfortable seating arrangement are examples of \_\_\_\_\_.  
barriers of communication.  
(psychological, physical, semantic)
6. The first telephone was made by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Alexander Bell, Samuel Morse, Charles Babbage)
7. Silence speaks louder than \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Gestures, words, emotions)
8. Encouraging employees to perform is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Motivation, persuasion, suggestion)
9. Orders and Instructions are the objectives of \_\_\_\_\_ channel of communication.  
(Upward, downward, horizontal)
10. General agreement by a number of people on certain issues is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
(Vertical, Consensus, Downward)

**B) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any Seven):**

**(7)**

1. Decoding completes the cycles of communication.
2. Listening and hearing are different activities.
3. ATM stands for Any Time Money.
4. Intranet is confined to use within an organization.
5. A message and a communication are the same.
6. Grapevine is an informal secondary channel of communication.
7. The process of communication begins with a medium and channel.
8. Jobs may be advertised through websites, but applications should never be sent through e-mail.
9. A communication gap can be created due to a psychological barrier to communication.
10. A virus protection software scans incoming emails.

**Q.2. A) Define Communication and explain its process with a labeled diagram.**

**(8)**

**B) Discuss 'Raising Morale' as an objective of communication.**

**(7)**

**OR**

**C) List any five advantages and disadvantages of Written Communication.**

**(8)**

**D) Discuss Upward Communication and the methods commonly used in it.**

**(7)**



Q.3. Distinguish between Listening and Hearing. List and explain the common barriers to effective Listening. (15)

OR

Q.3. Discuss Psychological Barriers to Communication and explain how they can be overcome. (15)

Q.4. A) 'Wanted an experienced lecturer to teach Commerce and accountancy to Junior College students at a reputed college in Mumbai. Post graduates with a degree in Education preferred. Draft a Letter of Application with biodata to Box 133, Times of India, Mumbai – 400001. Use the Complete Block Layout. (10)

B) Mr. Amit Sharma has been offered the post of an IT Administrator in Cloud Computech. Draft a Letter of Job Acceptance on his behalf. Use the Modified Block layout. (5)

OR

Q.4) C) On behalf of Ms. Sarayu Pai, write a letter of application in response to the following advertisement. Also draft the bio-data assuming that you have the requisite qualifications and experience. Bitcom Ltd. One of India's most admired software companies requires a manager in sales. A Bachelor in Management Studies with at least 5 years of experience in sales or an MBA from a reputed institute is preferred. Please send your detailed resume with a covering letter to Bitcom Ltd., Dharya Marg, fort, Mumbai 400001. Use the Complete Block Layout. (10)

Q.4) D) Draft a resignation letter on behalf of Mrs. Geeta Sahu using the Semi Block Layout. (5)

Q.5. A) Explain Business Ethics and media in detail. (8)

B) Explain Semantic or language barriers to communication and the ways to overcome it. (7)

OR

Q.5. Write Short Notes on the following (Any Three): (15)

- a) Education as an objective of Communication
- b) Inside Address and Salutation
- c) Surrogate Advertising
- d) 'You' Attitude
- e) Cellular phones- advantages and disadvantages

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

**(08)**

1. The accounts of persons, companies or any institution are called the \_\_\_\_\_ accounts.
2. Income Tax Account is a \_\_\_\_\_ type of account.
3. Cash discount appears on \_\_\_\_\_ side of a Creditors Account.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ mean a page or a leaf number.
5. The money invested by the proprietor in the business is called \_\_\_\_\_.
6. AS- \_\_\_\_\_ deals with inventory valuation.
7. The journal is a book of \_\_\_\_\_ entry.
8. Goods withdrawn by the proprietor for his personal use should be credited to \_\_\_\_\_ A/c.
9. Goodwill is \_\_\_\_\_ asset.
10. In hire purchase, person who purchases assets is called \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q.1B) State whether the following sentence are true or false. (Any 7)**

**(07)**

- 1) Recording business transaction in the journal is known as casting.
- 2) The cashbook is used for recording the credit transaction of the business.
- 3) Prepaid expenses is a liability.
- 4) The balance sheet is the most important account in the ledger.
- 5) Nominal A/c is an account of expenses and income, losses and gains.
- 6) Ledger is book where individual account are recorded.
- 7) Personal A/c is credited when the person gives something to business.
- 8) The expenditure incurred on installation of machinery is capital expenditure.
- 9) Under fixed installation method, depreciation amount remains constant.
- 10) Depreciation increases the value of asset.

**Q. 2A) Journalize the following transaction of Mr. Ankit and prepare Ledger accounts of Sunil and Manish**

**(15)**

**Jan**

1. Ankit started Business with goods amounting to Rs. 20,000 & Cash Rs. 10,000.
5. Purchased 10% Government Bond For Rs. 50,000.
6. Goods of Rs. 5000 were lost by fire.
7. Sold goods to Sunil Rs. 600
8. Received from Sunil Rs. 520 after deducting Rs. 80 as discount.
13. Purchased of Furniture from Manish worth Rs. 25,000 on credit
15. Sold goods worth Rs. 50,000 as 10% Trade discount & 2% as Cash discount to Anil.
21. Paid to Anil, the manager his salary of Rs.10000
25. Received Rs. 600 From Kamal as interest.
30. Received Rs. 25000 From Manish.

**OR**

**Q.2B) From the following data prepare a valued stock card for material ICE for the month of April, 2013 and value the closing stock by FIFO method:**

**(08)**

01/04/2008	Opening Stock 100 units @ Rs. 15 per unit
04/04/2008	Received 90 units @ Rs. 16 per unit
07/04/2008	Issued 80 units
11/04/2008	Received 200 units @ Rs 17 per unit
14/04/2008	Issued 150 units
21/04/2008	Received 20 units @ Rs. 25 per unit
25/04/2008	Issued 100 units
27/04/2008	Received 50 units @ Rs 16 per unit



**Q. 2C) Prepare bank reconciliation statement in the books of Ranbir Textiles as 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2014.(07)**

1. Ranbir textiles cash book shows a bank balance of RS. 10,500.
2. A cheque of Rs. 540 issued to Alia has not been presented for payment.
3. A cheque of Rs. 1,200 sent to bank has not been collected.
4. A cheque of Rs. 400 deposited in the bank has been dishonoured
5. Bank paid Rs.50 for fire insurance payment for which no entry was passed in the cash book of Ranbir textiles.
6. The bank had charged Rs.10 as bank charges and Rs.25 as interest.
7. The bank received dividend of Rs. 500 for which no entry was passed in the cash book of Ranbir textiles.

**Q. 3A) State whether you will consider the following as Capital, Revenue, or Deferred Revenue Expenditures & Receipts. (08)**

1. Cost of Purchase of copy rights.
2. Repairs to plant.
3. Wages paid for purchase of Raw Material.
4. Loan taken.
5. Sale of Furniture
6. Purchase of Machinery.
7. Rent paid in advance for 5 years
8. Cost of acquisition of goodwill

**Q.3B) Prepare stores ledger on the basis of Weighted average method (07)**

Receipts:

(i)	1-10-2007	Opening stock	200 units at Rs.3.50 per unit
(ii)	3-10-2007	Purchased	300 units at Rs. 4.00 per unit
(iii)	13-10-2007	Purchased	900 units at Rs. 4.30 per unit
(iv)	23-10-2007	Purchased	600 units at Rs. 3.80 per unit

Issues:

(i)	5-10-2007	Issued	400 units
(ii)	15-10-2007	Issued	600 units
(iii)	25-10-2007	Issued	400 units

**OR**

**Q.3 C)The Car mart company purchases a motor car from Autoriders company on a hire purchase agreement on January 1, 2001, paying cash Rs.10,000 and agreement to pay further three instalments of Rs.10,000 each on 31st December each year. The cash price of the car is Rs.37, 250 and the Autoriders company charges interest @5% p.a. The Car mart company writes off 10% depreciation on the reducing instalments system. You are required to prepare necessary ledger accounts. (15)**

**Q.4 A) The following is the Trial Balance of Rajesh as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006. You are requested to prepare the Trading & Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2006 & balance Sheet as on the date after the necessary adjustments: (15)**

Particulars	Dr.	Rs.	Cr.	Rs.
Purchases		3,10,000		
Sales				4,00,000
Stock of goods on 1-4-2005		50,000		
Cash in Hand		21,00		
Cash at Bank		12,000		
Mr. Rajesh's Capital				2,88,600
Drawings		4,000		
Rates & taxes		5,000		

Salaries	32,000	
Postage & Telegrams	11,500	
Commission paid to Salesman	35,000	
Insurance	9,000	
Furniture & Fittings	22,000	
Advertising	17,000	
Printing & Stationary	3,000	
Motor Car	48,000	
Bad Debts	2,000	
Cash Discounts	4,000	
General Expenses	14,000	
Carriage inward	22,000	
Carriage outward	10,000	
Wages	20,000	
Sundry creditors		40,000
Sundry debtors	96,000	
	<b>7,28,000</b>	<b>7,28,000</b>

The following adjustments are to be made:

1. Stock on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2006 was valued at Rs. 1,45,000/-
2. Mr. Rajesh has taken out for personal use goods costing Rs. 5,000 out of purchases during the year.
3. Furniture purchased for Rs. 10,000 was wrongly included in purchases.
4. Rs. 5000 due from a debtor included in Sundry Debtors has become bad.
5. Provision for bad debts to be created at 5% on Sundry Debtors.
6. Depreciate Furniture & Fittings by 10% & motor car by 25%
7. The Salesman are entitled to a commission of 10% on sales.

OR

Q.4B) Zakir's Trial Balance as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008 is as follows:

Particulars	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.	Particulars	Dr. Rs.	Cr. Rs.
Opening Stock			Printing & Stationery	5,200	
- Raw Materials	3,50,000		Bank Charges	2,500	
- Work-in-progress	1,80,000		Travelling Expenses	10,000	
- Finished Goods	3,20,000		Discount	3,300	
Purchases	4,15,000		Sales Return	11,000	
Buildings	4,50,000		Advertisement	5,500	
Plant & Machinery	5,60,000		Sales		20,80,000
Furniture	2,40,000		Capital		10,50,000
Trade Mark	30,000		Sundry Creditors		52,000
Wages	83,000		Sundry Debtors	2,32,500	
Factory Taxes	4,000		Discount		2,500
Power	9,000		Miscellaneous Expenses	5,500	
Factory Insurance	5,000		Bills Payable		34,000
Salary	61,000		Bills Receivable	16,000	
Office Rent	10,500		Corporation Bank	1,98,000	
Carriage Inward	2,500		Cash On Hand	9,000	
				<b>32,18,500</b>	<b>32,18,500</b>

**Adjustments:**

- (1) Closing Stock:
- Raw Materials

Rs. 2,85,000



- Work-in-progress 1,30,000
- Finished Goods 3,05,000
- (2) Factory taxes prepaid Rs. 2,000, outstanding wages Rs. 1000.
- (3) Depreciation :
  - Furniture 10%
  - Plant & Machinery 15%
  - Trade Mark 20%
  - Building 5%

(4) Outstanding Office Rent Rs.3,500

(5) Prepaid wages Rs. 3000

Please prepare Manufacturing, Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2008 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

(15)

**Q.5 A) What is accounting? Explain its Branches**

(08)

**Q.5 B) What is Internal Voucher? Explain any 2 vouchers**

(07)

**OR**

**Q.5 C) Write short notes (Any 3)**

(15)

1. Methods of Stock Valuation
2. Trade discount and cash discount
3. Manufacturing Account
4. Hire purchases
5. Classification of expenditure