Foundation Course SEM II April 2022
FYBA/BSc/Bcom
Part A

Total Marks: 75   **Time: 2hrs 30min**

1. Freedom to business enterprises from excessive government control means _____.

    a. Privatisation   b. Globalization

    c. Liberalisation   d. Disinvestment

2. _____is working with farmers by corporate firms & sharing the rewards.

    a. Corporate farming   b. Private farming

    c. Cooperatives farming   d. Contract farming

3. As per the new industrial policy, licensing is required only in ____ industries.

    a. Seven   b. Two

    c. Six   d. Ten

4. Farmer's suicide is the highest in the state of _____.

    a. Punjab   b. Maharashtra

    c. MP   d. UP

5. Economic liberalization was a bold decision by the Prime Minister _____.

    a. Narsimha Rao   b. Rajiv Gandhi

    c. Bajpai   d. Modi

6. The concept of liberalization, Privatization and Globalization gained prominence in the late _____ century.

    a. 18th   b. 20th

    c. 19th   d. 21st

7. The _____ initiative of the government advocates the reduction in dependents on imports of foreign technology.

    a. Made in China   b. Privatization

    c. LPG   d. Make in India

8. Human rights are derived from the principle of ____.

    a. Government law   b. Judicial law

    c. Natural law   d. Human law

P.T.O

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9. Article 15 of the constitution provides _____ equality & equal access to public area.

    a. Religious
    b. Social

    c. Political
    d. Economic

10. Human rights are those conditions of_____ life without which no man can seek in general to be at his best.

    a. Personal
    b. Individual

    c. Self
    d. Social

11. _____has made primary education as a fundamental right.

    a. Educational rights
    b. Political rights

    c. Right to education
    d. Social rights

12. _____empowers the citizens to move court of law.

    a. Liberty
    b. Right to Constitutional remedies

    c. Political Liberty
    d. Legal Liberty

13. Human rights in a more specified and well defined manner came with the signing of _____.

    a. Magna Carta
    b. Covenant

    c. Agreement
    d. Treaty

14. UDHR was adopted by the UN general assembly on _____.

    a. 8th December 1948
    b. 6th December 1948

    c. 10th December 1948
    d. 12th December 1948

15. _____ is the abiotic and biotic elements that surround humans.

    a. Ecological
    b. Environment

    c. Ecology
    d. Ecosystem

16. _____environment provides scope for tourism.

    a. Social
    b. Political

    c. Personal
    d. Natural

17. _____development focuses on improving the quality of human life without much use of natural resources.

    a. Sustainable
    b. Political

    c. Social
    d. Economic

P.T.O

18. The _____ is the layer of gases surrounding our planet.

    a. Atmospheric   b. Biodiversity

    c. Biosphere   d. Atmosphere

19. In an ecosystem, the _____ are primary producer.

    a. Human   b. Plants

    c. Animal   d. Technology

20. Population Ecology is a major sub-field of _____.

    a. Demography   b. Environment

    c. Ecology   d. Biology

21. In the name of development the activities of human being have resulted in

_____.

    a. Urbanization   b. Environmental

                                    degradation

    c. Industrialization   d. Globalization

22. The _____ stressors are also known as job- related stressors.

    a. Organizational   b. Job

    c. Work   d. Companies

23. The family influences a person's _____ through mirror Image of him/herself.

    a. Personality   b. Self

    c. Self-concept   d. Self-image

24. _____ provide moral principles and rules of good conduct to be followed by individuals in a society

    a. Values   b. Society

    c. People   d. Ethics

25. When a person does not know what he is supposed to do on the job _____ occurs.

    a. Role conflicts   b. Role confusion

    c. Role ambiguity   d. Role problem

Part B

Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1. Illustrate on causes and effects of Migration.   08

<div align="center">OR</div>

Write a detailed note on Farmers Suicide in India.   08

Q2. Define Human Rights. Examine various features of Human Rights.   08

<div align="center">OR</div>

Explain Article 19 (1) (a) Freedom of Speech and Expression with restrictions on it.   08

Q3. Highlight various causes of environmental degradation.   08

<div align="center">OR</div>

Define Sustainable Development. Examine the need for Sustainable Development.   08

Q4. Examine Organizational Stressors.   08

<div align="center">OR</div>

Explain different Agents of Socialization.   08

Q5. What are the different types of Conflicts.   08

<div align="center">OR</div>

Discuss Maslow's theory of Self - Actualization.   08

FYBCOM
Business Economics-II

Marks: 100   Time: 3 hours

Note: 1) All questions are compulsory
        2) There is internal choice
        3) Draw graphs wherever necessary.

SECTION I

Q1. Choose the correct answers from the following alternatives.   (50)

1. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a perfectly competitive market?

a) There is large number of buyers   b) Every seller is a price taker
c) Availability of many substitutes   d) Uniform price

2. A firm's equilibrium output is produced at a point where

a) MC=MR   b) MC=TR
c) MC>MR   d) MC<TR

3. Patent right and trademarks are examples of

a) Natural monopoly   b) Public monopoly
c) Technological monopoly   d) Legal monopoly

4. In the long-run, a monopolist earns

a) Excess profit   b) normal profit
c) sub-normal profit   d) no profit

5. The demand curve faced by individual seller in perfect competition is

a) Upward sloping   b) downward sloping
c) Horizontal line parallel to X axis   d) Vertical line parallel to Y axis

6. A firm is at shut down point when

a) TR=TC   b) TR>TC
c) TR<TVC   d) TR>TVC

7. Which goods among the following are sold under Perfect Competition?

a) Public utilities   b) Garments, soaps
c) Airlines and steel   d) Wheat, and rice

8. Which among the following is not the feature of Perfect Competition?

a) Homogeneous product   b) Complete Market Information
c) Selling cost   d) Single price

9. The firm in long run, under perfect competition under differential cost conditions

a) always incurs losses   b) enjoys normal profit
c) enjoys supernormal profit   d) enjoys normal or supernormal profit

10. OPEC stands for

a) Oil and petrol exporting countries   b) Organization of petrol exporting countries
c) Oligopoly of petrol exporting countries   d) Organization of priority goods exporting countries

11. Under perfect competition price for a commodity is _____.

a) Uniform   b) different   c) discounted   d) discriminating

12.   A firm earns supernormal profit when_____

a) TR=TC   b) TR>TC.   c) TR<TC   d) TR<TC but TR>TVC

13. An oligopoly is a market in which

a) There are few sellers selling homogeneous products or differentiated products
b) firms are not interdependent
c) only one seller selling unique products
d) many sellers selling differentiated products

14. -------------- refers to total expenses incurred to produce goods and services.

a) Selling cost   b) Production cost
c) Sunk cost   d) Implicit cost

15. Price leadership under oligopoly in which firm is large, respected and experienced is called as

a) Dominant leadership   b) Aggressive leadership
c) Barometric leadership   d) Low Cost Firm leadership

16. An oligopoly firm faces

a) downward sloping demand curve   b) upward sloping demand curve
c) horizontal demand curve   d) Kinked demand curve

17. Which of the below is not an example of Oligopoly market?

a) Airlines   b) Automobiles
c) Cement   d) Soap and detergents

18. Monopolistic Competition differs from perfect competition because in monopolistically competitive markets

a) There are no barriers to entry   b) All firms can earn normal profit in the long run
c) Each seller sells the goods at a different price   d) Many sellers and buyers

19. Which market is easily visible in retail trade?

a) Monopolistic market   b) Perfect competition
c) Oligopoly   d) Monopoly

20. Under different pricing methods, cost plus pricing is also called as

a) Marginal cost pricing   b) Mark-up pricing
b) Target return price   d) Transfer pricing

21. _____ is incurred to promote sales in the market.

a) Production cost   b) Market cost
c) Selling cost   d) Variable cost

22. Which of the following is not true in case of Monopolistic Competition?

a) No additional cost is incurred   b) Close Substitutes are available
c) Fairly large numbers of sellers   d) Entry for new firms is allowed

23. Demand curve Monopolistic competition is

a) Downward sloping and less elastic   b) Upward sloping and more elastic
c) Downward sloping and more elastic   d) Upward sloping and less elastic

24. In long run, all cost are

a) Variable   b) Fixed
c) Semi variable   d) High

25. Which of following is not the feature oligopoly?

a) Few seller   b) Down ward sloping Demand curve
c) Entry possible but difficult   d) Interdependence

26. The concept of Kinked demand curve is given by

a) American Economist, Paul Sweezy   b) German Economist , Adolf Wagner
c) French Economist , A.C pigou   d) British Economist,, Alfred Marshall

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27. In oligopoly market, price remain rigid due to

a) Shortage of raw materials
b) Financial problem
c) Technological problem
d) Reaction of rivals

28. In case of Oligopoly, a firm which has great experience and the one which has gained respect takes up the role of_____ leadership.

a) Aggressive
b) Dominant leadership
c) Low cost leadership
d) Barometric leadership

29. An example of non -collusive oligopoly is

a) Planning curve
b) Learning curve
c) Kinked Demand curve
d) Isoquant curve

30. Collusive Oligopoly is beneficial to

a) Producers
b) Consumers
c) Workers
d) New entrants

31. Dumping takes place when a monopolist

a) has monopoly in the world market as well as home market
b) has monopoly in the world market
c) has monopoly in the home market and competitive world market
d) has competitive home market

32. First degree price discrimination refers to

a) each customer is charged different price for the same commodity
b) each market segment is charged different price
c) when different prices are charged in different markets
d) when total market is divided in to different segments and each segment is charged separate price

33. Which of following is not the condition of Price discrimination?

a) Political barriers
b) Tariff barriers
c) Non- transferability of goods d) Awareness of consumer regarding price

34. Second degree price discrimination takes place when

a) Markets are divided on the basis of income groups
b) Direct services are provided by professionals
c) The geographical distance between two markets is too far
d) there are political barriers between two countries

35. Price discrimination mostly takes place in case of

a) Oligopoly
b) Duopoly
c) Monopoly
d) Monopolistic competition

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36. Under Dumping a monopolist's demand curve in the Home market is

a) Downward sloping
b) Perfectly elastic
c) Less elastic
d) Upward sloping

37. Under the situation of Dumping goods in the home market are sold at a

a) high price
b) reasonable price
c) low price
d) very low price

38. A _____ is a price at which divisions of a company transact with each other.

a) Skimming price
b) Marginal price
c) Transfer price
d) Discounted price

39. Company producing complimentary and substitute goods follow

a) Multi product pricing
b) Cost plus pricing
c) Transfer pricing
d) Marginal cost price

40. Marginal cost is generally followed by

a) MNC'S
b) Private companies
c) Public companies
d) Foreign companies in host country

41. Payback period method=_____.

a) Original Investment/ Annual net cash inflow
b) Years before recovery/Unrecovered amount
c) Cash flow during the year of recovery/ years before recovery
d) Original investment/ unrecovered amount

42. Capital budgeting decision is

a) Reversible and no loss is incurred
b) not easily reversible without significant loss
c) often reversible easily
d) reversible many times

43. Which among the following is the last or final step of capital budgeting?

a) Estimating the cash flows
b) Measuring the risk and uncertainty
c) Determining the cost of the project
d) Comparing the present value of future cash flow

44. IRR stands for

a) Internal rate of return
b) Investment rate of return
c) Investment regular rate
d) Internal regular rate of return

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45. _____ concept of capital budgeting deals with time value of money

a) Payback Period method   b) Net present value method
c) Internal rate of return   d) Investment rate of return

46. Which among the following is the first step of Capital Budgeting?

a) Finding the present value of the project b) Measuring the risk
c) Determining the cost of the project   d) estimating the cash flows

47. Which of the following is not a characteristic of capital expenditure?

a) It is current outlay of funds with future expectation
b) It may be sourced through borrowed funds
c) It is scarce
d) It is incurred only by private sector

48. Pay Back Period method of Capital budgeting primarily focuses on

a) Current rate of interest
b) The rate of probability of Assets
c) Time period required to recover original investment
d) The cost of acquiring capital assets

49. A project is profitable if NPV is

a) Zero   b) One
c) Negative   d) Positive

50. In a project, is the initial cost investment is Rs. 8,00,000 and annual cash flow is Rs. 2,00,000 , then the payback period is_____

a) 4 years   b) 2 years
c) 8 years   d) 6 years

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Q1) Attempt any one of the following three   (10)

    A) Discuss the characteristic of Perfectly Competitive Market.
    B) Explain the behaviour of Price TR, AR & MR under imperfect competition.
    C) Describe the different sources of Monopoly power.

Q2) Attempt any one of the following three   (10)

    A) Describe the Salient features of Oligopoly market.
    B) Discuss Kinked demand curve model of Oligopoly pricing.
    C) Explain different forms of Product Differentiation.

Q3) Attempt any one of the following three   (10)

    A) Explain Dumping with the help of a diagram.
    B) What is Price discrimination? Discuss the conditions under which price discrimination
       is possible.
    C) Write a note on Marginal Cost Pricing.

Q4) Attempt any one of the following three   (10)

    A) Discuss the meaning and importance of capital budgeting.
    B) Write a note on IRR criterion of investment appraisal.
    C) Explain the steps of Capital budgeting.

Q5) Attempt any two short notes out of the following.   (10)

    A) Features of Monopoly.
    B) Types of price leadership.
    C) Magnus Ltd produces software application. Using following information, calculate
       price by using cost plus pricing method. -Average Fixed Cost- ₹ 600. Average
       variable cost - ₹ 200 Expected Profit Margin- 12 %.
    D) A business firm has to choose between five alternative projects all of which will
       involve the same expenditure of ₹ 5, 00,000. The average annual return expected from
       these projects are as follows :

Project	I	II	III	IV	V
Original investment	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Average Annual Return (₹)	3,00,000	2,00,000	1,20,000	1,60,000	1,80,000

Using Payback Period Criterion, select the most suitable project. Justify your answer

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F.Y. B. Com. Sem. II
Accounting & Financial Management

Section A- Objectives   (50 marks)

1   Consignor-Consignee relationship is a _____relationship.
a   Principal-Agent
b   Debtor of the consignee
c   Creditor of the consignee
d   Employer-employee

2   Profit on consignment belongs to _____
a   Consignor
b   Accountant
c   Purchaser
d   Consignee

3   Closing stock lying with Consignee is property of ____
a   Consignor
b   Accountant
c   Purchaser
d   Consignee

4   In Consignment Accounting. Consignee Account is _____
a   Personal A/C
b   Real A/C
c   Nominal A/C
d   Debtors A/C

5   Balance of Consignment A/c indicates _____
a   Profit and Loss
b   Goods sent to Consignor
c   Balance of goods with Consignee
d   Balance of goods with Consignor

6   Balance of Opening Statement of Affairs indicates _____
a   Capital
b   Fixed Assets
c   Liabilities
d   Cash

7   Total Assets= 3,60,000/-, Creditors= 50,000/- Bank
    OD=30000/-, Capital=_____
a   280000
b   410000
c   310000
d   80000

8   Single Entry System is useful for _____
a   Small Business Men
b   Big Media Houses
c   Private Limited Companies
d   Public Limited Companies

9   The Opening Balance of Debtors A/C _____
a   Is recorded on the Dr. side
b   Is recorded on the Cr. side
c   Same as Creditors
d   Equal to Bills Payable

10 Net Sales = _____.
a   Cash Sales + Credit Sales- Sales Return
b   Credit Sales + Sales Return
c   Cash Sales + Sales Return
d   Cash Sales+ Sales Return

11 The HO sends goods to its branch at a loading of 25% of sales. It means
a   20% of cost
b   1/3rd of cost
c   25% of cost
d   1/4th of cost

12 Stock reserve in relation to opening stock appears
a   On Dr side of branch account
b   On credit side of branch account
c   On the credit side of profit and loss account
d   On Dr side of profit and loss account

13 Find the cost of goods sold,if goods are sold for ₹2,000 at 25% profit on cost
a   ₹ 1,800
b   ₹ 1,600
c   ₹ 1,500
d   ₹ 1,000

14 Purchase ₹1,50,000, closing stock₹ 30,000,Sales 2,20,000,Gross profit₹ 40,000, opening stock ?

a ₹ 50,000

b ₹ 60,000

c ₹ 55,000

d ₹ 65,000

15 A' purchased goods costing₹1,00,000. He sold goods costing ₹ 50,000 at ₹ 75,000 and the remaining were sold to customer at cost. The Total sales are?

a ₹ 1,50,000

b ₹ 1,25,000

c ₹ 1,20,000

d ₹ 90,000

16 Opening stock₹ 50,000 closing stock₹ 40,000 , Purchase less return ₹ 1,90,000, Profit margin is ₹40000. Sales =_____ ?

a ₹ 2,00,000

b ₹ 2,40,000

c ₹ 2,20,000

d ₹ 1,90,000

17 Average Clause is applicable when goods in stock are___

a less than the amount insured

b More than the amount insured

c equal to the amount insured

d completely destroyed

18 Opening stock of ₹ 13,500 Purchase ₹ 82,500 Sales₹ 1,20,000 Stock salvaged ₹1,260 Rate of gross profit 50% on cost. Find the Gross Profit.

a ₹ 24,000

b ₹ 40,000

c ₹ 36,000

d ₹ 12,000

19 Goods worth ₹ 6,00,000 are insured for ₹ 10,00,000. It is completely destroyed by fire. The loss to be admitted will be_____

a ₹ 4 lakhs

b ₹ 6 lakhs

c ₹ 10 lakhs

d ₹ 5lakhs

20 If the rate of gross profit 25% of cost, the amount of gross profit on a turnover of ₹1,00,000 will be_____

a ₹ 49,000
b ₹ 20,000
c ₹ 33,000
d ₹ 25,000

21 The cash and credit sales of branch are₹ 5,000 and ₹ 10,000 respectively. The amount collected from Debtors is ₹ 10,000. Under Debtors system the amount credited to branch will be _____

a ₹ 20,000
b ₹ 25,000
c ₹ 15,000
d ₹ 10,000

22 Find gross profit when GP ratio is 25% on sales and cost of goods sold is ₹ 1,00,000 _____

a ₹ 20,000
b ₹ 25,000
c ₹ 33,333
d ₹ 22,250

23 If goods on date of fire are fully insured and are completely destroyed by fire with no salvage. Then_____

a Amount of Claim > Stock on hand on date of fire
b Amount of Claim < Stock on hand on date of fire
c Amount of Claim = Stock on hand on date of fire
d Average clause is applied

24 Goods worth₹20,000 are insured for ₹15,000. Half is destroyed by fire.The policy contains an average clause.The loss to be admitted by the insurance co. will be_____

a ₹ 10,000
b ₹ 17,500
c ₹ 7,500
d ₹ 25,000

25 Goods worth ₹ 40,000 have been insured for ₹ 30,000/- the loss on Account of fire is ₹ 25,000 the insurance company will bear loss to extent of_____

a ₹ 25,000
b ₹ 28,000
c ₹ 18,750
d ₹ 30,000

26 Calculate profit for the following: opening stock₹ 50,000 closing stock ₹ 60,000 Purchase less return₹ 1,90,000, sales are ₹ 1,90,000

 a ₹ 40,000
 b ₹ 50,000
 c ₹ 10,000
 d ₹ 20,000

27 Extra commission given to the consignee, for making him responsible for Bad Debt. This extra commission is known as _____.

 a Profit to consignee
 b Over-riding commission
 c Del Credere commission
 d Bad Commission

28 Total commission inclusive of 1% Del credere commission is 10%. If Sales are 10,00,000/- Normal commission = _____

 a ₹ 10,000
 b ₹ 9,00,000
 c ₹ 90,000
 d ₹ 1,00,000

29 _____ is included while valuing Closing Stock on Consignment
 a Selling Expense
 b Discount
 c Carraige
 d Bad Debts

30 All expenses incurred by the consignee for receiving and selling the goods _____
 a are shared by the consignee and the consignor equally
 b are his business expenses
 c are recovered by the consignee from the consignor
 d are borne by the consignee

31 The unsold stock lying with the consignee as at year-end is _____
 a valued and recorded by the consignee in his books at cost or market value whichever is less
 b valued and recorded by the consignee in his books at the rate shown in the proforma invoice
 c valued and recorded by the consignor in his books at the rate shown in the proforma invoice
 d valued and recorded by the consignor in his books at cost or market value whichever is less

32 Credit Sales are_____
a   Credited in Debtors A/C
b   Credited in Creditors A/C
c   Credited in Debtors A/C
d   Debited in Debtors A/C

33 The Total of Assets are Rs.2,00,000/- and external liabilities
    are Rs.30,000/-. Capital will be Rs._____
a   ₹ 1,00,000
b   ₹ 2,30,000
c   ₹ 2,00,000
d   ₹ 1,70,000

34 Total Sales are Rs.15000/- and Purchase returns are Rs.
    5000/- and Sales return are Rs.2000/-. Net Sales=Rs._____
a   ₹ 10,000
b   ₹ 18,000
c   ₹ 20,000
d   ₹ 13,000

35 The closing balance of Debtors is written on the_____
a   Dr. side of Creditors a/c
b   Dr. side of Debtors a/c
c   Cr. side of Capital a/c
d   Cr. side of Debtors a/c

36 The closing balance of Creditors is written on the_____
a   Cr. side of Capital a/c
b   Dr. side of Debtors a/c
c   Cr. side of Debtors a/c
d   Dr. side of Creditors a/c

37 The opening balance of Debtors is written on the_____
a   Dr. side of Creditors a/c
b   Cr. side of Debtors a/c
c   Cr. side of Capital a/c
d   Dr. side of Debtors a/c

38 The opening balance of Creditors is written on the_____
a   Cr. side of Capital a/c
b   Dr. side of Debtors a/c
c   Cr. side of Debtors a/c
d   Cr. side of Creditors a/c

39 The closing balance of Capital is written on the_____
a Cr. side of Capital a/c
b Dr. side of Debtors a/c
c Cr. side of Debtors a/c
d Dr. side of Capital a/c

40 The opening balance of Capital is written on the_____
a Dr. side of Capital a/c
b Dr. side of Debtors a/c
c Cr. side of Debtors a/c
d Cr. side of Capital a/c

41 Outstanding Expenses is a _____
a liability
b asset
c expense
d income

42 Prepaid Expenses is a _____
a asset
b liability
c expense
d income

43 Opening Branch Debtors=10000, Sales=130000, Returns=10000, Discount=5000, closing balance=10000, Cash received from Branch debtors=_____
a 115000
b 150000
c 15000
d 100000

44 If goods costing Rs.80000/- are sent to branch at a loading of 50% on cost, value of goods sent=____
a 120000
b 150000
c 15000
d 100000

Goods of the invoice value of Rs.700000/- are lying with the branch. Normally goods
45 are sent at a mark up of 20% on Invoice price. Stock Reserve =
  a 140000
  b 150000
  c 165000
  d 100000

46 Fire occurred in the premises of Fireproof ltd during the year
    2020-21. The stock on 1st April was valued at Rs.180,000/-
    as per the companys policy of valuing the stock at 90% of
    Cost. The amount of stock considered in the Memorandum
    account will be_____
  a 200000
  b 150000
  c 165000
  d 180000

47 The balancing figure in the Memorandum Trading account is ____
  a Closing Stock
  b Opening Stock
  c Gross Profit
  d Net Profit

48 The balancing figure in the Trading account is ____
  a Gross Profit
  b Opening Stock
  c Closing Stock
  d Net Profit

49 The balancing figure in the Profit and Loss account is ____
  a Net Profit
  b Opening Stock
  c Closing Stock
  d Gross Profit

50 Opening balance of Furniture=65000, Furniture
    purchased=5000, Depreciation during the year=7000,
    Closing Balance=
  a 63000
  b 70000
  c 58000
  d 77000

1) The Mumbai Indians consigned to their Calcutta agent Kolkata Riders Rs.10000/- worth of goods, drawing a bill exchange on Calcutta for the amount. They pay freight and insurance on the consignment accounting to Rs. 650/-. The goods were received in Calcutta and in due course the account sales was received as follows:

Account Sales of 200 bales of goods from Mumbai Indians:

200 Bales of goods sold at		14000
Less: Consignee expenses		
Delivery charges	500	
Godown rent	70	
Insurance	80	
Sundry charges	18	
Commission	700	1368
		12632
BILL of Exchange		(10000)
Balance Cash herewith		**2632**

Prepare the following Accounts in Books of Mumbai Indians:

1. Consignment Account	(5 Marks)
2. Kolkata Riders Account	(4 Marks)
3. Goods sent on Consignment Account	(1 mark)

OR

H.ltd forwarded on 1st July 2013, 100 bicycles to Vasu of Hyderabad to be sold on behalf of H Limited. The cost of each bicycle was Rs.150 but the invoice price was Rs.200. H Limited incurred Rs.1000 on freight and insurance. Vasu received the consignment on 14th July 2013. He accepted a three months draft drawn upon him by H. Ltd for Rs.10000. Vasu paid Rs.400/- as rent and Rs.250/- as insurance and by 31st December, 2013 had disposed 80 bicycles at Rs. 205 each. Vasu is entitled to a commission of 5% on sales including a Del crede commission of 1%. Vasu sold 20 bicycles on credit and was not able to recover sales proceeds of 5 bicycles because of insolvency of the debtors.

Prepare ledger accounts to record the transactions in the books of H. Limited.

(10 Marks)

2) (a) Mr.Dinesh's records showed the following assets and liabilities :
Furniture Rs 8000, Creditors Rs 16000,Cash Rs 5000, Equipment Rs 6000,
Debtors Rs 4000, Building Rs 20000, Loan from Bank Rs 10000. Prepare his
Statement of Affairs and Calculate his Capital. (5 Marks)

(b) Debtors in the beginning of the year were ₹ 30,000, Sales on credit during the
year were ₹ 75,000, Cash received from the Debtors during the year was ₹ 35,000,
Returns Inward (regarding credit sales) were ₹ 5,000 and Bills Receivable drawn
during the year were ₹ 25,000. Find the balance of Debtors at the end of the year,
assuming that there were Bad Debts during the year of ₹ 2,000. (5 Marks)

OR

Mr. Madhavan commenced business on 1st Jan ,2013. He opened a bank account with
₹ 40,000. All his business expenses had been met by cheques.Analysis of the bank
pass book showed the following:

Particulars		₹
Purchases of furniture	… … … …	10,000
Paid for purchases (creditors)	… … … …	80,000
Salaries	… … … … …	12,000
Rent, rates and taxes etc.	… … … …	5,200
Other office expenses	… … … …	6,000

His sales for the year 2013 amounted to ₹ 1,16,000 which were for cash only.

The value of stock on 31st December ,2013 is ₹ 13,200.

On 31st December ,2013 the position was:

Particulars		₹
Due for purchases (creditors)	… … … … …	₹ 20,000
Due for rent	… … … …	₹ 400
Rates prepaid	… … … …	₹200

During the year Madhavan took goods from stock costing ₹4,000 for his private
consumption and also took ₹ 6,000 out of the cash takings for his personal use. During
the year he paid ₹1,000 to is son but he omitted to record this in his books. He bought
second hand motor car for ₹10,000 for his personal use out of the takings. He paid cash
₹ 1,000 to a friend in exchange for a cheque which was dishonored subsequently and
amount is still owing to him. Furniture is to be written off at the rate of 10% per annum
for full year. You are required to prepare the final accounts for the year ended on 31st
December ,2013. (10 marks)

3) (a) From the following particulars ascertain the closing stock on date of fire:
Opening Stock =240000, Purchases(till date of fire) = 320000,
Sales (till date of fire) =540000. G.P. Ratio=25% (5 Marks)

(b) A fire occurred in a company which kept stock in Godown worth Rs.80000/-
while its fire policy was of Rs.75000/-. What is the amount of claim if its salvage is
Rs.21600/- .(5 Marks)

OR

Bonfire enterprises close their accounts on 30th June every year. On 30th September 2013 a major fire destroyed most of their stock. Following information could be gathered from their books:

Particulars	₹
Stock on 30th June 2013	3,60,000
Purchases – 1st July,2013 to 30th September 2013	6,00,000
Wages - 1st July,2013 to 30th September 2013	2,30,000
Sales - 1st July,2013 to 30th September 2013	10,00,000
Carriage inward for above period	10,000
Carriage outward for above period	15,000

Average percentage of G.P. to cost is 33 1/3 %. Stock of the value of ₹ 75,000 could be salvaged. Policy was for ₹ 2,50,000. Claim was subject to average clause.

Following further information is available:

1) Stock in the beginning was calculated at 10% less than cost.
2) Purchases include purchase of furniture ₹ 25,000
3) Amount spent for bringing and setting up the furniture in the office was ₹ 5,000 which was included in carriage inward.

You are required to calculate the amount of claim.   (10 marks)

4) From the following information, prepare Madras Branch Account in the books of head office for the year ending on 31st March 2021:
Opening Stock (at Cost): 356000, Opening Debtors:28000, Opening Petty Cash:500, Opening Furniture:12000, Opening Creditors:12000.
Goods sent to branch at Cost: 1044000 of which goods of cost 17200 are returned.
Cheques sent to Branch for expense 99740.
Closing Balances are:
Stock: 376800, Debtors: 192000, Petty Cash:240, Creditors:12000
Cash from Debtors 1278000 and Cash Sales 64000 are remitted by Branch to H.O.
Depreciate the furniture @ 10% p.a   (10 marks)

OR

BPO Company has a branch at Pune. Goods are invoiced to the Branch at 20% profit on Invoiced Price. Branch has been instructed to send cash daily to the Head Office.all expenses of the Branch are paid by the Head Office except Petty expenses which are met by the Branch Manager. From the following particulars prepare Branch Account and Memorandum Branch Debtor Account in the books of the Head Office. The details of transaction for the year ended 31st December, 2013 were under:

Stock on 1st Jan, 2013 (Invoice Price) :84,000;

FC206 FYB Com. Sem-II Reg. M KT
Com-II   29|04|2022

RIZVI COLLEGE OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND COMMERCE

FYBCOM COMMERCE 2 (SEM 2) - EXTERNAL EXAM

Duration: 3hr 45 min   **Marks: 100**

Note:

1] All the questions are compulsory.

2] Figures to right indicate full marks.

Part –A

Q1) Multiple Choice Questions: (1 marks each)

1] _____ is the primary level of service product.

a] Core benefit   b] Basic Service   c] Augmented Service   d] Level one

2] _____ outsourcing relates to internal business function such as billing and purchasing.

a] Front office   b] Knowledge process   c] Back Office   d] Billing

3] Service _____ be easily separated from the service provider.

a] can   b] will   c] shall   d] cannot

4] KPO is one step _____ of BPO.

a] lower   b] side by side   c] ahead   d] similar

5] India's middle class is expected to touch 600 millions by ____.

a] 2040   b] 2020   c] 2030   d] 2050

6] Sale of services involves _____ of ownership of right from the service provider to the customer.

a] Transfer   b] non-transfer   c] freedom   d] grant

7] _____ is the first store to set up a shop in a mall.

a] Food court   b] convenience store   c] premier store   d] anchor client

8] Under_____ floor plan, the fixtures in a retail store are given a curved look.

a] diagonal   b] mixed   c] straight   d] angular

9] Inventory management is concerned with maintaining_____level of inventory to meet customer requirements.

a] maximum   b] right   c] higher   d] lower

10] The entry of_____ has given boost to the organised retail sector in India.

a] corporate   b] insurance   c] venture capital   d] landlords

11] _____ refers to variability in services delivery.

a] Consistency   b] Inconsistency   c] Durability   d] Service ability

12] Level of adequate service are influenced by _____ factors.

a] situational   b] scientific   c] natural   d] systematic

13] ____ is the store that combines a super market and a departmental store.

a] Hypermart   b] Discount store   c] Mall   d] Supermarket

14] _____ is an important element of mall management.

a] Towing   b] Zoning   c] Bidding   d] Building

15] Facility management of mall involves _____ management.

a] Cash collection   b] Man power   c] Traffic   d] Store clearance

16] _____ is the first stage in online marketing research.

a] Solve the problem   b] Analysis of data

c] Collection of data   d] Define the problem

17] EDI facilitates transactions of _____trade exchange.

a] first time   b] one time   c] current   d] recurrent

18] _____ relates to electronic trading of goods and services.

a] E-commerce   b] Business trade   c] E-purchase   d] E-sale

19] E-commerce is ____ activity.

a] semi-organised   b] semi-unorganised   c] unorganized   d] organized

20] Services can be viewed as a _____.

2

a] spectrum   b] picture   c] link   d] movement

21] Generally, pre-purchase evaluation of services is_____.

a] possible   b] simple   c] not possible   d] available

22] A major portion of e-commerce transactions in India take place through____basis.

a] COD   b] Debit card   c] Credit Card   d] Internet banking

23] Currently, about _____ percent of India's population is internet users.

a] 30   b] 40   c] 5   d] 20

24] Customers can get comparative information about firms, their products and prices through the _____.

a] books   b] news papers   c] internet   d] whatsapp

25] Pizza Hurt is an example of _____.

a] franchising   b] merger   c] venture   d] LLP

26] The corporate image of service provider influences _____.

a] place   b] product   c] promotion   d] price

27] Lack of physical form relates with_____.

a] inventory   b] intangibility   c] tangibility   d] liquidity

28] Desired social expectations influences _____ needs of customers.

a] Impersonal   b] personal   c] emotional   d] Intellectual

29] To shift the demand from peak times to non-peak periods, the service provider may offer special ____ to the customer.

a] comfort   b] incentives   c] disincentives   d] centres

30] The service development cycle refers to the various____ in the development of new services.

a] areas   b] forces   c] factors   d] stages

31] The research _____ is the grand plan for conducting research.

a] design   b] questionnaire   c] data   d] problem

32] ____ retailers are also called pop and mom stores.

a] organized   b] unorganized   c] professional   d] International

33] _____ stores account for the largest share of retail trade in India.

a] Garment   b] Medical   c] Food and groceries   d] Electrical

34] _____ should be install to minimize theft in a retail store.

a] Security desk   b] cctv   c] mirrors   d] police app

35] Multi brand outlets_____.

a] largest store format   b] small store format   c] discount store   d] sole trader

36] Discount store offer discounts of MRP through selling in _____.

a] Small quantity   b] bulk quantity   c] short expired items   d] All of these.

37] Automatic vending machine is an example of _____.

a] store format   b] non-store format   c] online store   d] retailing

38] _____ is a business management software that a company can use to collect, store, manage and interpret data.

a] ERP   b] KPO   c] BPO   d] LPO

39] LPO involves outsourcing of _____ work.

a] Accounting   b] human resource   c] finance   d] legal

40] LIC is the _____ company in insurance sector.

a] private   b] foreign   c] government   d] public

41] _____ are requirements for store design and layout.

a] Lights and music   b] Signage   c] Trail room   d] All of these.

42] FDI results in _____ of foreign capital.

a] outflow   b] inflow   c] reduction   d] balancing

43] HDFC Standard life is an example of _____ company in insurance sector.

a] private   b] public   c] government   d] LLP

44] 24 X 7 banking is possible through_____.

a] internet   b] cheque   c] demand draft   d] none of these.

45] E-commerce_____ audience sizing.

a] rarely permits   b] does not permit   c] permits   d] ignores

46] _____ has 1st largest internet user base in the world.

a] India   b] China   c] USA   d] Russia

47] E-commerce facilitates_____ shopping.

a] every time   b] sometime   c] several times   d] anytime

48] Services may be classified on the ____ basis.

a] tangibility   b] intangibility   c] quality   d] quantity

49] In _____ stage the buyer visits the sites such as flipkart.com, amazon.com, etc., for product information.

a] pre-purchase   b] post purchase   c] after sale service   d] purchase

50] E-commerce has moved towards global_____.

a] competition   b] procurement   c] sourcing   d] sizing

Part B

02. Answer the following (any 1)   (10 marks)
1. Explain the scope and classification of services.
2. Explain the importance of services sector in the Indian context.
3. Explain the challenges faced by entrepreneurs in the services sector.

03. Answer the following (any 1)   (10 marks)

1. Explain the concepts of organised and unorganised retailing.
2. Discuss the trends in Indian retailing.
3. Discuss the survival strategies for unorganised retailing in India.

04. Answer the following (any 1)   (10 marks)

1. Discuss the importance of logistics.
2. Distinguish between debit card and credit card.
3. Explain the concept of BPO and KPO.

FYBCOM SEM II EXAMINATION APRIL 2022

Subject: Mathematical and Statistical Techniques

SECTION – I

Marks: 50

Choose Correct alternative and write only the option as your answer.

1) $\frac{d}{dx}(x^n) =$ -----------

   a) x^{n-1}

   b) nx^{x-1}

   c) nx^{n-1}

   d) nx^{n+1}

2) $\frac{d}{dx}(100) =$ ------------

   a) 100

   b) 0

   c) 10

   d) 1

3) $\frac{d}{dx}(2^x) =$ -----------

   a) $2^x log2$

   b) 2^x

   c) $2^x logx$

   d) $x^2 log2$

4) $\frac{d}{dx}(logx) =$ ------------------

   a) x

   b) $\frac{1}{x}$

   c) $logx$

   d) $\frac{1}{logx}$

5) If $C = x^3 + 2x$, then the Average Cost function is---------

   a) $x^3 + x$

   b) $x^2 + 2x$

   c) $x^3 + 2$

   d) $x^2 + 2$

6) The total revenue is defined as -----------

   a) Price × Demand

   b) Price × Supply

   c) Supply × Demand

   d) None of these

7) Average Revenue is the ratio between --------
   a) Demand and Revenue
   b) Revenue and Demand
   c) Price and Demand
   d) Revenue and price

8) The rate of change of average cost is called -----------
   a) Marginal cost
   b) Total cost
   c) Marginal average cost
   d) Marginal revenue

9) The demand function is given by $p = 2D + 10$. When $D = 5, the\ value\ of\ p = $ --------
   a) 10
   b) 20
   c) 12
   d) 30

10) The demand function is given by $p = 30 + 6D - D^2$, the average revenue when D= 4, is ----
   a) 38
   b) 48
   c) 36
   d) 46

11) EMI stands for ------------
   a) Equal Monthly interest
   b) Equated monthly instalments
   c) Equal Monetary investment.
   d) None of these

12) The current value of an annuity paid at equal time intervals at a specific rate of interest is known as -------
   a) Future value
   b) present worth
   c) immediate value
   d) none of these

13) In EMI calculations the rate of interest is compounded ---------
   b) quarterly
   c) yearly
   d) monthly
   e) none of these

14) The future value of an amount kept on compound interest is always _____ its present value
   a) greater than
   b) less than
   c) equal to
   d) none of these

15) The compound interest of an amount for one year at 12% p.a. will be maximum if the compound interest is calculated ------

    a) yearly

    b) half-yearly

    c) quarterly

    d) monthly

16) The difference between simple and interest and compound interest on an amount for 2 years at 10 % p.a. on Rs.5000 is ---------

    a) Rs.100

    b) Rs.50

    c) Rs. 1,000

    d) None of these

17) The simple interest of Rs.10000 at 5% p. a. for 3 years is ------

    a) Rs.1500

    b) Rs.1600

    c) Rs.1400

    d) None of these

18) If Rs.70,000 becomes Rs.77000 at 5% simple interest p.a. the numbers of years for which the money is kept in bank by simple interest is -----

    a) 4 years

    b) 5 years

    c) 2 years

    d) none of these

19) Approximately at what rate of compound interest would an amount double itself in 4 years

    a) 10%

    b) 19%

    c) 25%

    d) none of these

20) If the payments of annuity are made at the beginning of each period the annuity is called

    a) annuity due

    b) immediate annuity

    c) uniform annuity

    d) none of these

21) If the coefficient of correlation is − 0.3267 then the correlation between the variables is ----

    a) Significant positive

    b) Perfect negative

    c) Insignificant negative

    d) None of these

22) If the coefficient of correlation is between 0 to 1 then the correlation is said to be --------
   a) Positive
   b) Negative
   c) No correlation
   d) None of these

23) Formula for finding the Correction factor for Spearman's coefficient of correlation is -----
   a) $\dfrac{m(m^2-1)}{2}$
   b) $\dfrac{m(m^2+1)}{12}$
   c) $\dfrac{m(m^2-1)}{12}$
   d) None of these

24) What is he relation between the coefficient of correlation and coefficient of regression?
   a) $r = \sqrt{b_{yx} \times b_{xy}}$
   b) $r = \pm\sqrt{b_{yx} \times b_{xy}}$
   c) $r = \sqrt{b_{yx} + b_{xy}}$
   d) None of these

25) Given the two regression equations 2x + 3y = 61 and x + y = 25, the values of $(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$ are ----
   a) (14, 11)
   b) (12, 13)
   c) (12, 14)
   d) (15, 12)

26) If n = 10 and sum of all squared d = 18 then the rank coefficient of correlation of the data with non-repeated ranks is ------
   a) 0.9115
   b) 0.8909
   c) 0.8234
   d) 0.9124

27) Coefficient of correlation is equals to or lies between (and including) --------
   a) -1 to 1
   b) 0 to 1
   c) -2 to 2
   d) None of these

28) If the Karl Pearson's Coefficient of correlation is 1 then the correlation is -------
   a) Imperfect negative
   b) Perfect positive
   c) Imperfect positive
   d) None of these

29) If two variables vary together in the same direction, then there is --------- correlation between them.
   a) Positive
   b) Negative
   c) No
   d) None of these

30) If in a bi-variate data, one of the observations is repeated thrice, then the corresponding correction factor is -------

    a) 2   b) 1

    c) 0.5   d) 3

31) Quantity consumed in base year is denoted by --------

    a) q_1 b) 100

    b) w   d) q_0

32) If I_L= 200 (Laspeyre's Index Number) & I_P= 300 (Paasche's Index Number) than I_F (Fisher's Index Number) is ------------

    a) 200   b) 244.95

    c) 100   d) 300

33) If $\sum p_1 q_0 = 500$, $\sum p_1 q_1 = 600$, $\sum p_0 q_0 = 400$ then Index number by Laspeyre's Formula is----------

a) 100   b) 150   c) 125   d) 140

34) If $i = \frac{p_1}{p_0} \times 100$ and $\sum i = 1200$ for 5 commodities then index number by simple average of price relative is --------

a) 150   b) 250   c) 240   d) 200

35) If $\sum Iw = 24000$ & $\sum w = 100$ then Cost of Living Index Number by Family Budget Method is --------

    a) 240   b) 120   c) 100   d) 1200

36) The Variation in Sales of Umbrella in Rainy Seasons is termed in Time Series as

a) Secular Trend

b) Seasonal Variation

c) Cyclical Variation

d) Irregular Variation

37) The three yearly moving averages for the year 2011 in the given data below is -----

Year	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Production in '000 Rs	200	220	240	280	300	320	340

a) 220   b) 240   c) 250   d) 280

38) The five yearly moving averages for the year 2003 in the given data below is -------

Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Sales in '000 Rs	100	120	150	200	250	280	300

a) 150   b) 200   c) 120   d) 164

39) Sudden decrease in Sales of Steel Production due to Lockdown in a Company in Time Series is termed as ---------
a) Secular Trend
b) Seasonal Variation
c) Cyclical Variation
d) Irregular Variation

40) Real income for the year 2010 given Current Income is 10000 and Current Index is 200 is

a) 10000   b) 2000   c) 5000   d) 20000

41) For a binomial distribution mean is given by
a) n.p   b) n   c) p   d) n.p.q

42) In a binomial distribution if p, q are probabilities of success and failure resp. then
a) $p - q = 1$ b) $p + q = 1$ c) $p = q$ d) $p = -q$

43) Variance in the binomial distribution is given by
a) n   b) p.q   c) np   d) n.p.q

44) The mean in the Poisson distribution is given by
a) e   b) m   c) m^x d) e^{-m}

45) In a Poisson distribution
a) Mean $\geq$ variance   b) mean $\leq$ variance   c) mean $\neq$ variance   d) mean $=$ variance

46) Poisson distribution is a limiting case of --------
a) Binomial distribution   b) Normal distribution

c) Both a and b   d) None of these

47) In a Poisson distribution the product of parameter n and p is--------
a) $n.p = 1$ b) $n.p = m$ c) $n.p = -m$ d) $n.p = 0$

48) In a normal distribution, the normal curve is symmetric bell-shaped curve which is symmetric about ------
a) Mean   b) Variance   c) Standard deviation   d) None of these

49) For a normal distribution, -------------
a) Mean =median =mode   b) mean$\geq$ median $\geq$ mode

c) mean$\neq$ median $\neq$ mode   d) None of these

50) In normal distribution the total area under the normal curve is --------
a) One   b) zero   c) less than one   d) greater than one

Marks: 50   **Time duration: 2 hours**

Q.1 Attempt any two   10

a) Find $\frac{dy}{dx}$ for the following.

    i) $y = x^6 + logx + e^x + 25$ ii) $y = (x^3 + 10)(3^x + logx)$

b) The total cost function is given by $C = x^2 + 4x + 8$. Find the total cost and marginal cost when $x = 10$.

c) The total revenue function is given by $R = 20D - 3D^2; D = demand$. Find the total revenue and Marginal revenue when $D = 2\ units$.

d) If demand function is given by $D = 37 + 3p - 5p^2$, find the elasticity of demand at p = 2.

Q.2 Attempt any two.   10

    a) A simple interest of Rs. 7200 was given to Mr. Joshi with 8 % p.a. after 6 years from a bank. Find the original principal he invested for 6 years.

    b) Find the present value of Rs.14,641 at 10% rate of interest payable at 4 years from now.

    c) Find the future of Rs.24500 kept as a fixed deposit after 7 years at 7% p.a. compounded annually.

    d) Sohail Invests rs.10000 at the end of every year in a bank offering compound interest at 8% p.a. What will be the accumulated sum after 5 years?

Q.3 Attempt any two.   10

    a) Calculate Karl Pearson's product moment Coefficient of Correlation for the following bivariate data.

X	10	2	5	7	9	4	8
Y	8	4	4	8	5	3	7

    b) Find Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient for the following data

X	56	37	65	60	54	51	40	70
Y	50	42	55	48	51	53	38	47

    c) Find the Regression equation of X on y and hence estimate X when Y = 10.

X	11	7	9	5	8	6	10
Y	16	14	12	11	15	14	17

d) Find Mean values of X and Y and correlation coefficient of X and Y, if the regression equation of X on Y is 2X - Y - 15 = 0 and that of Y on X is 3X- 4y + 25 = 0.

Q.4 Attempt Any Two.   10

a) Calculate the three yearly moving averages from the following data.

Year	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sales ('000 Rs)	122	125	130	140	150	170	180	175	190

b) Compute Laspreyre's, Paasche's and Fisher's index numbers for the following data.

Commodity	2000		2010	
	Price	Quantity	Price	Quantity
A	25	12	30	15
B	35	10	40	8
C	20	8	25	10
D	15	10	20	12

c) Fit a straight-line trend by the method of least square to the following data and hence estimate the trend for the year 2014.

Year	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Production in lakh tons	20	28	30	40	55	60	70

d) Calculate the cost of living index number by family budget method for the following data.

Commodity	A	B	C	D	E
Price in 2020	8	9	10	7	6
Price in 2010	7	8	9	6	5
Weight	15	25	20	10	30

Q.5 Attempt any two.   10

a) State any five properties of Binomial Distribution and Binomial Curve.
b) If a fair coin is tossed 6 times, find the probability that number of heads is
   a) None   b) Only 2
c) A variate X follows Poisson distribution with parameters 3.
   Find a) $P(X = 1)$ b) $P(X< 1)$ c) $P(X > 1)$, given that $e^{-3}=0.0498$
d) For a Normal Distribution, the lower quartile Q_1 is 85 with Standard Deviation 15.
   Find (i) Median; (ii) Mean deviation.

Subject: Business Communication
Time: 3hrs

Semester II Examinations
Total marks: 100

SECTION A

1. Individual or Committee report is determined by the ------------
   a) number of people preparing it.
   b) number of people signing it.
   c) number of people appointing the committee.
   d) number of people interviewed.

2. Selection interview is also known as----------------.
   a) Exit Interview
   b) Appraisal Interview
   c) Job Interview
   d) Grievance Interview

3. Counselling is a part of ------------public relations.
   a) Business
   b) Service
   c) External
   d) Internal

4. Employees speak frankly and fearlessly in an _____ interview.
   a) Appraisal Interview
   b) Grievance Interview
   c) Selection interview
   d) Exit Interview

5. Which report follows a prescribed format?
   a) Periodic
   b) Formal
   c) Informal
   d) Informal

6. _____ is an important tool in public relations that helps build ties with the society.
   a) Open house
   b) Closed house
   c) Real house
   d) Out house.

7. A decision supported by majority members of a group is known as deciding by _____
   a) Quorum.
   b) Consensus.
   c) Majority.
   d) Minority.

8. PR can bring public support for a cause through
   a) News letters
   b) Suggestion schemes
   c) Advice
   d) Counselling

9. Participants in a conference do not have -----rights.
   a) Voting
   b) Deciding
   c) Speaking
   d) Working

10. A Consumer Grievance petition for a value between 20 lacs to a crore will be addressed to _____ Consumer Forum.
   a) Local
   b) District
   c) State
   d) National

11. The decision taken in a conference is --------------in nature.
   a) Binding
   b) Arbitrary
   c) Advisory
   d) Invalid

12. The Annual General Meeting is held only -------a year.
   a) Once
   b) Twice
   c) Thrice
   d) Four times

13. The last step in WASP technique is _____
   a) Welcoming the candidate
   b) Supplying information
   c) Parting
   d) Asking Questions

14. Counselling is a part of ------------public relations.
   a) Business
   b) Internal
   c) Corporate
   d) External

15. ---------------takes control of the meetings.
   a) Boss
   b) CEO
   c) Members
   d) Chairperson

16. Which report follows a prescribed format?
   a) Periodic
   b) Formal
   c) Informal
   d) Informative

17. Open House is a part of ------------public relations.
   e) Corporate
   f) Business
   g) Internal
   h) External

18. Proficiency of an employee is judged through which type of interview?
   a) Exit
   b) Promotion
   c) Selection
   d) Grievance

19. Public Relation professionals often need to_____.
   a) Lie
   b) Multitask
   c) Command
   d) Socialize

2

20. Participants in a conference do not have -----rights.
   a) Advisory
   b) Discussion
   c) Decision making
   d) Presentation
21. RTI Application should be submitted to _____.
   a) WASP
   b) AAG
   c) PIO
   d) CAG
22. Paperwork of a meeting is the responsibility of the_____.
   a) Secretary
   b) Chairman
   c) Clerk
   d) Supervisor
23. _____management is handled by Public Relation professionals.
   a) Event
   b) Hotel
   c) Disaster
   d) Crisis
24. The first step in WASP technique is _____
   a) Asking questions
   b) Partying
   c) Supplying information
   d) Welcoming the candidate
25. An _____ is in control of an interview.
   a) Interviewer
   b) Interviewee
   c) Chairperson
   d) Candidate
26. Catalogue, price-list and other literature is sent by the seller in response to a letter of_____.
   a) Inquiry
   b) Complaint
   c) Adjustment
   d) Claims
27. Who creates awareness of consumers legitimate rights?
   a) Consumer Guidance cell
   b) Entrepreneurs
   c) Lawyers
   d) Teachers
28. The procedure for calling a meeting is determined by _____
   a) Head of Department
   b) Members
   c) CEO
   d) Chairperson
29. To guard against halo, interviewer must avoid being_____.
   a) Shy
   b) Close
   c) Biased
   d) Rude

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30. The term_____ refers to processes, performance and alterations which happen inside the group.
    a) Group Dynamics
    b) Group Mechanics
    c) Group Talk
    d) Resourcing
31. The purpose of a meeting can be _____
    a) To evaluate
    b) To discuss
    c) To investigate
    d) All of the above
32. What does RTI stand for?
    a) Right to invent
    b) Right to information
    c) Right to implement
    d) Right to increase
33. A Consumer Grievance petition for a value upto 20 lacs will be addressed to _____ Consumer Forum
    a) Local
    b) District
    c) State
    d) National
34. _____ of the passage should be clearly mentioned in a summary.
    a) Main idea
    b) Title
    c) All ideas
    d) Few ideas
35. ----------------- interview is held when an employee leaves the organisation.
    a) Grievance Interview
    b) Exit Interview
    c) Appraisal Interview
    d) Online Interview
36. Interview conducted by the employers to review and assess the performance of an employee is called--------------------
    a) Grievance Interview
    b) Selection Interview
    c) Appraisal Interview
    d) Online Interview
37. The qualities tested in a Group Discussion are-------.
    a) Leadership skills
    b) Analytical skills
    c) Communication skills
    d) All of the above
38. At the conclusion of a GD, the main points discussed are ---------------.
    a) Refuted
    b) Changed
    c) Rephrased
    d) Summarised
39. Meetings conducted once a year are known as?
    a) Executive meeting
    b) Annual general meeting

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c) Special meeting
d) General members meeting

40. A _____ is a written intimation of the date, time, place and business to be transacted at the meeting.
   a) Agenda
   b) Resolution
   c) Memo
   d) Notice

41. The PIO should respond within _____ days of the receipt of the application.
   a) 20
   b) 30
   c) 35
   d) 90

42. In the term WASP 'W' stands for_____ the candidate.
   a) Wanting
   b) Wasting
   c) Wooing
   d) Welcoming

43. One of the important functions of PRD is ------.
   a) Brand building
   b) Image building
   c) Contract building
   d) Infrastructure building

44. Suggestion scheme is a formal beginning of ------------way communication.
   a) One
   b) Two
   c) Three
   d) Four

45. A decision supported by a majority members of a group is known as decision by_____.
   a) Consensus
   b) Group Decision
   c) Think alikes
   d) Chairperson

46. Advice and counselling is required for ----------.
   a) Meetings
   b) Interviews
   c) Group Discussions
   d) Public Relations

47. Meetings have a _____ agenda .
   a) Flexible
   b) Short
   c) Indefinite
   d) Fixed

48. House journal and bulletin differs only in the --------.
   a) Size
   b) Format
   c) Readership
   d) Purpose

49. Conference is a meeting held for ------------of ideas.
   a) Collection
   b) Dissemination

c) Exchange
d) Verification

50. A conference is ------in scale and scope than a meeting is.
   a) Smaller
   b) Gigantic
   c) Larger
   d) Minuscule

6

Marks: 100   Time: 3 Hours

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

Note: 1. - All questions are compulsory.

        2. Draw Diagram/ Map wherever necessary

        3. Figures to the right indicated full marks.

        4. Attach the map to your answer sheet.

1.   Mining waste arises from....
   a.   Household   b. Market   c. Extraction of mineral   d. IT and telecommunication
2.   Solid waste in Mumbai is managed by which government authority?
             a.   Central government   b. Supreme court   c. Municipal Corporation   d. state government
3.   Hazardous waste is ....
a.   Biodegradable   b. Eco- friendly   c. Toxic, explosive and flammable   d. Chemical
4.   What is the effect of solid waste on environment?
a.   Rapid growth urbanization   b. Population explosion   c. water pollution d. Noise pollution
5.   .... is not landfill site in Mumbai.
   a.   Deonar   b. Mankhurd   C. Mulund   d. Gorai
6.   This type of agriculture is practiced when population is dense and landholding are small.
   a.   Simple subsistence farming   b. Extensive mechanized farming   c. Intensive subsistence
   d. agricultureMixed farming
7.   This is an effect of pesticides are used in agriculture.
   a.   Water logging   b. Salinity   c. Creating resistance in pest   d. Drought
8.   Problem of salinization is associated with....................
   a.   Organic manure   b. Drip irrigation   c. Excessive irrigation   d.Soil erosion
9.   What is the full for of FAO
   a.   Flood relief organization   b. Forest organization   c. Food and Agriculture organization
   d. Non of the above
10.   Public Distribution System in India is established for
   a.   Public safety   b. Public grievance   c. Food security   d. World food prices
11.   ....gas is not Green House Gas. The greenhouse gas trap infrared radiation near Earth
surface
   a.   Carbon dioxide   b. Methane   c. Chlorofluorocarbon   d. Oxygen
12.   Tourism industry is one of the fastest growing industryits major contribution in economics is........
   a.   Entertainment   b. Work tension c. Clean and attractive environment d. Foreign exchange
13.   This is the reason why more people travel to tourist destination every year.
   a.   Employment   b. Marriage   c. Poverty   d. Leisure, rest and relaxation
14.   The meetings, incentives. conference and exhibition industry is extensively and rapidly growing. The
tourism is known as................
   a.   Nature tourism   b. Medical tourism   c. Wild life tourism   d. Business Tourism
15.   .... is the famous historical destination in India.
   a.   Darjeeling   b. Tirupati   c. Kazirangad   d.Taj Mahal

16. ITDC is trying to exploit tourism potential in India. ITDC is managed by following.......
   a. Maharashtra state   b. BMC   c. Kerala State   d. Government of India

17. In spite of tremendous potentialities, India has been not able to capitalize on asset and earn international tourism due to following reason...........
   a. Terrorism   b. Lack of infrastructure   c. Lack of clean environment   d. All above

18. Save Narmada Movement was led by Right livelihood award winner and environmental activist.
   a. Sunderlal bahuguna   b. Gubbi gadde   c. Pandurang H.   d. Medha Patkar

19. Why local people and environmental activist are opposing Jaitapur Nuclear Project Park?
   a. Seismic zone   b. Biodiversity hotspot   c. Loss of livelihood   d. All above

20. Carbon credits "Entitlement Certificate" is issued by.....
   a. GATT   b. Government of India   c. Canada   d. UNFCCC

21. Environment Impact Assessment was introduced in India in 1978 to assess project like
   a. IT industry   b. Rail, roads, highway bridge   c. hotel   d. entertainment industry

22. Environment Protection Act lay down under article...
   a. Article 14   b. Article 51 –A   C. Article 15   D. Article 21

23. It is commercial capital of India and administrative Headquarter of Maharashtra.
   A. Delhi   B. Mumbai   C. Kolkata   D. Bengaluru

24. Alibag is located in .... district
   a. Vada   b. Raigarh   c. Thane   d. Sindhudurg

25. .... National park located in Mumbai.
   a. Rajiv Gandhi   b. Sanjay Gandhi National park   c. Indira Gandhi   d. Hanging garden

26. What is hazardous waste?
   a. Organic   b. Toxic and explosive   c. eco-friendly   d. paper product

27. Why biomedical waste comes at infectious waste type?
   a. organic waste   b. highly infectious   c. solid waste   d. poisonous

28. Which solid waste management practicesare best for urban area?
   a. Landfill   b. source reduction   c. combustion   d. open dumping

29. The following waste comes in E-Waste Category
   a. Syringes   b. damaged Mobile   c. cotton   d. Metal

30. Some species are surviving even after pesticides spray due to.......
   a. Pesticides low quality   b. resistance power in pest   c. low population   d. high population

31. What are the major factors responsible for hunger?
   b. High income   b. high unemployment rate   c. Public distribution system   d. Foreign policy

32. Methane gas which is responsible for global warming is product of which activity?
   a. coal combustion   b. agriculture   c. Construction   d. Plantation

33. Which gas is responsible for ozone layer depletion?
   b. Carbon   b. Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)   c. Oxygen   d. Nitrogen

34. what is the value of one carbon credit?
   b. 1 gm CO2   b. 1 ton carbon   c. 100 gm CO2   d. 0.1 gm CO2

35. Substance like DDT are not water soluble and have affinity to accumulate in the organism body is known as ....

      a. food chain   b. Bioaccumulation   c. Ecosystem   d. Environment

36. How water pollution can effects on human body?

      b.   Respiratory disease   b. kidney damage   c. Headache   d. Heart attack

37. Suggest effective method to control soil Erosion

      b.   use fertilizer   b. Forestation   c. use pesticides   d. Ban on Plastic bag

38. How corporate express their corporate social responsibility

      a.   working hour   b. education and social program c. using conventional energy   d. Donation to political party

39. Acid rain is caused by......

      a.   Chlorofluorocarbon   b. Sulphur & nitric acid c. Nitrogen   d. Oxygen

40. What is the motive of corporate social responsibility?

      a.   pollution control account for impact crated by business on environment   b. pollution control   c. foreign exchange   d. provide employment opportunity

41. National Park is located in ....

      B.   Boriwali   b. Andheri   C. Mahim   d. Bandra

42. Which river flows in Mumbai city?

      b.   Ganga   b. Godawari   c. Krishna   d. Mithi

43. .... is largest slum in Asia

      b.   Mankhurd   b. Deonar   c. Goregoan   d. Dhravi

44. Major fort in Mumbai city ....

      b.   Sindhudurg   b. Vijayadurg   c. Mururd   d. Sion

45. Ganapatipule temple is located in ....district

      b.   Mumbai   b. Thane   c. Ratnagiri   d. Palaghar

46 . Geo- Magnetic observatory is located in ....

      b.   Mumbai   b. Thane   c. Alibag   d. Vasai

47. Marine sanctuary is located in ....district

      b.   Mumbai b. Thane c. Palaghar d. Sindhudurg

48. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International Airport is located in ....

   a. Mahim   b. Santacruz c. Vadala   d. Mahim

49. Juhu beach is located ....in district

   a. Mumbai   b. Thane   c. Palaghar d. Raighad

50. Dapoli is known for.......

   a. Beach b. Marine university   c. Agriculture university   d. Fort

Q.2 Attempt any one from the following.

 A) What is Solid Waste? Classify its various types in detail.   (10)

 B) Discuss on the harmful effect of solid waste on animal and human health.   (10)

 C) State the role of citizen in solid waste management in rural and urban area.   (10)

Q. 3 Attempt any one from the following.

A) Write a detail note on Food security in India and its need.   (10)

B) What is global warming? Explain its effects on various factors   (10)

C) Explain different environmental problem related to agriculture sector.   (10)

Q.4. Attempt any one from the following

A) Discuss positive and negative impact of tourism on environment.   (10)

B) What is eco- tourism? Explain sustainable tourism in detail.   (10)

C) Discuss on factor essential for development of tourism sector in detail.   (10)

Q. 5. Attempt any one from the following

A) Explain Chipko and Appiko environmental movements in India.   (10)

B) Write a detail note on carbon bank and carbon credit.   (10)

C) What is environment management? Explain its need and relevance.   (10)

Q.6 A) on the outline map of Mumbai supplied to you marks and names the following (Any five) (5)

      1.   Mahim Creek

      2.   Pawai Lake

      3.   Sea link

      4.   Malabar Hill

      5.   Essel World

      6.   A National Park

      7.   Polluted River .

Q. 6 B) Mark and name the following on the outline map of Konkan supplied to you. (5)

                                                                 (Any five)

      1.   Ratnagiri District

      2.   Sindhudurg fort

      3.   Atomic Power Station

      4.   Agriculture University

      5.   A bird sanctuary

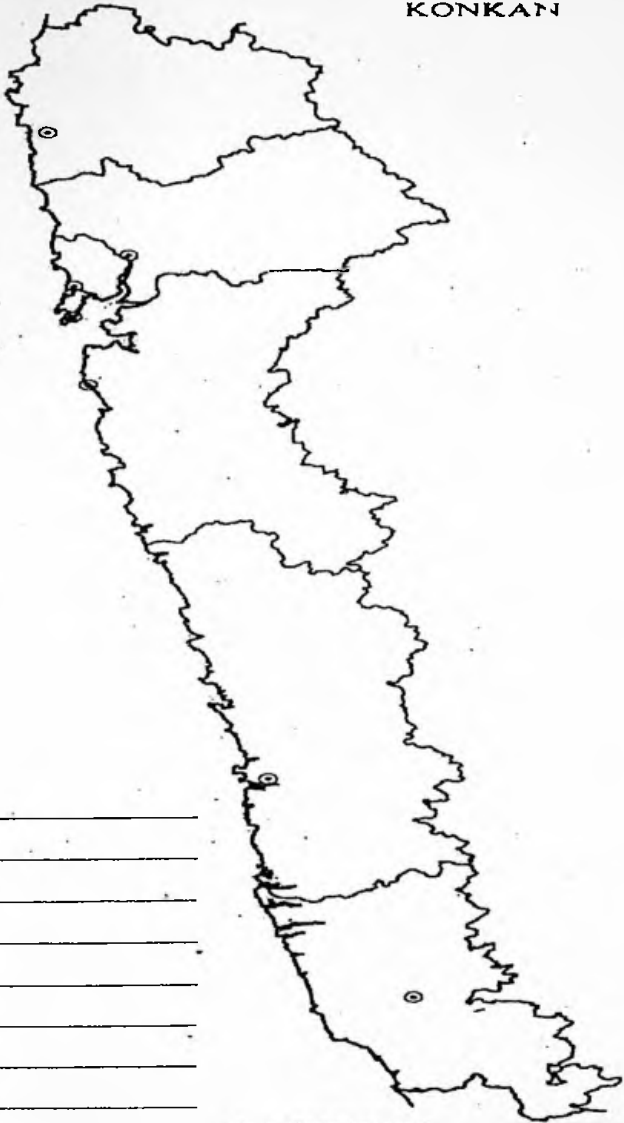   6.   A piligrimage center in RaighadDistrcit

      7.   Palghar District

KONKAN

(i)
(ii)
(iii)
(iv)
(v)
(vi)
(vii)
(viii)