

Instruction :

- 1) All question are compulsory
- 2) Mixing of sub question are not allowed
- 3) Write in clear , Legible , writing

SECTION I

Q.1. Choose the correct alternative from the following (35M)

1. Profit can be ascertained from the incomplete records under single entry by using
 - (a) only Statement of Affairs Method
 - (b) only Conversion Method
 - (c) either (a) or (b)
 - (d) None of above
2. If books are kept under single entry system, credit sales are ascertained by preparing-
 - (a) Total Creditors Account
 - (b) Total Debtors Account
 - (c) Credit Sales Account
 - (d) Trading Account
3. If books are kept under single entry system, credit purchases are ascertained by preparing -
 - (a) Total Creditors Account
 - (b) Total Debtors Account
 - (c) Credit Purchases Account
 - (d) Bills Payable Account
4. If books are kept under single entry system, opening stock is ascertained by preparing -
 - (a) Opening Stock Account
 - (b) Stock Register
 - (c) Memorandum Trading Account
 - (d) Opening Statement of Affairs
5. Opening Capital is ascertained by preparing
 - (a) Total Debtors Account
 - (b) Total creditors Account
 - (c) Cash Account
 - (d) Opening Statement of Affairs
6. Cash received from debtors needed for the construction of cash account can be ascertained from
 - (a) total debtors account
 - (b) balance sheet
 - (c) analysis of cash book
 - (d) pass book
7. Given the opening and closing balances of debtors and the figure of credit sales, the balancing figure of total debtors account will give

(a) bill retired during the year (b) cash received from debtors

(c) closing balance of bills receivable (d) bills payable accepted during the year

8. Closing balance of trade creditors can be ascertained from

(a) total creditors account (b) balance sheet

(c) bills payable account (d) cash book

9. An estimate of assets and liabilities as on a date is called

(a) balance sheet (b) statement of affairs

(c) statement of capital (d) trial balance

10. In Consignment Accounting, if discount is treated as "Consignment expenses" It is debited to

(a) Consignment a/c (b) Profit and Loss A/c

(c) Consignee A/c (d) Consignor A/c

11. Balance of Consignment A/c indicates

(a) Profit and Loss (b) Goods sent to Consignor

(c) Balance of goods with Consignee (d) None of the above

12. The relationship between consignor and consignee is of

(a) Debtor and Creditor (b) Purchases and Seller

(c) Principal and Agent (d) Owner and servant

13. If the consignor carries on business of manufacturing then the balance of goods sent on Consignment A/c is transferred to

(a) Profit and loss A/c (b) Trading A/c

(c) Mfg. Statement (d) Consignment A/c

14. If the consignor carries on Trading business, then the balance of goods sent on consignment A/c is transferred to

(a) Profit and loss A/c (b) Trading A/c

(c) Purchase A/c (d) Consignment A/c

15. Closing Stock with consignee is shown in the Balance sheet of

(a) Consignee (b) Consignor

(c) Agency (d) None of the above

16. A periodic statement furnished by the consignee to consignor is
- (a) Proforma Invoice (b) Debit note
(c) Account sales (d) None of the above
17. A periodic statement furnished by the consignee consignor is
- (a) Proforma Invoice (b) Debit note
(c) Account sales (d) None of the above
18. Where goods are sent on consignment, credit is given to ___ in the books of consignor
- (a) Purchase A/c (b) Goods sent on consignment A/c
(c) Consignment A/c (d) Consignee's A/c
19. Under Stock and Debtors method, Branch Stock Account helps to
- (a) Ascertain net profit/loss of branch (b) Ascertain gross profit/loss of branch
(c) Ascertain closing stock at the branch (d) Ascertain cost of goods sent to the branch
20. Branch Adjustment Account is opened
- (a) under Debtors method, when goods are sent by HO to branch at cost
(b) under Stock and Debtors method, when goods are sent by HO to branch at cost
(c) under Debtors method, when goods are sent by HO to branch at invoice price
(d) under Stock and Debtors method, when goods are sent by HO to branch at invoice price
21. Branch account under debtors system is a
- (a) real account (b) nominal account
(c) personal account (d) representative personal account
22. Branch account under stock and debtors system is
- (a) real account (b) nominal account
(c) personal account (d) representative personal account
23. When Branch 'A' sends goods to Branch 'B' in the books of Branch 'A' debit is given to
- (a) need office account (b) Branch 'B' account
(c) sales return account (d) purchase returns account

24. The cash and credit sales of a 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) 15,000
(b) 25,000 (d) 10,000

25. Goods are sent to the branch at 20% margin on selling price. When branch stocks disclose a surplus of 2,000 the amount to be credited to branch adjustment account will be

- (a) 2,000 (b) 400
(c) 333 (d) 1,600

26. Depreciation on branch assets under debtors system is not shown separately in

- (a) branch account (b) shown in branch account
(c) not accounted (d) shown in the profit and loss account of head office

27. Stock reserve in relation to closing stock appears

- (a) on the debit side of branch account (b) on the credit side of branch account
(c) on the debit side of profit and loss account
(d) on the credit side of the profit and loss account

28. The average clause in a loss of profit protects the

- (a) insurer (b) Insured
(c) Workers (d) None of these

29. Fire insurance policy is taken up to indemnify

- (a) Capital losses to Tangible property (b) Revenue losses to Tangible property
(c) Capital losses to Tangible property (d) None of these

30. Goods recovered in good condition at the time of fire accident is called

- (a) Salvaged goods (b) Saved goods
(c) Damaged goods (d) None of these

31. Sales 2,00,000; Purchases 1,30,000; Wages 18,000; Closing Stock 22,000; Opening Stock 20,000. What was the Gross Profit ?

- (a) 54,000 (b) 50,000
(c) 72,000 (d) None of these

32. Sales 2,00,000; Purchases 1,30,000; Wages 18,000; Closing Stock 22,000; Opening Stock 20,000. What was the Rate of Gross Profit?

- (a) 36% (b) 25%
(c) 27% (d) non of these

33. Sales 2,00,000; Purchases 1,30,000; Wages 18,000; Closing Stock 22,000; Opening Stock 20,000. What was the Cost of Sales?

- (a) 1,46,000 (b) 1,50,000
(c) 1,28,000 (d) None of these

34. Sales 2,00,000; Purchases 1,30,000; Wages 18,000; Closing Stock 22,000; Opening Stock 20,000. One-third of wages was charged to Administrative Expenses. What was the Gross Profit?

- (a) 54,000 (b) 60,000
(c) 72,000 (d) None of these

35. Fire insurance provides cover for

- (a) Tangible assets (b) Intangible assets
(c) Fictitious assets (d) non of these

Q.1. Answer the following: [Any one]

10

A.

Marcar does not maintain proper books of account. From the following information, prepare Trading and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 2013 and a Balance Sheet as on that date :

Assets and Liabilities	On 31-12-13	On 01-12-13
Debtors	9,000	12,500
Stock	4,900	6,600
Furniture	500	750
Creditors	3,000	2,250

Analysis of the other transactions are :

Cash collected from debtors	₹ 30,400
Cash paid to creditors	22,000
Salaries	6,000
Rent	750
Office Expenses	900
Drawings	1,500
Fresh Capital introduced	1,000
Cash Sales	750
Cash Purchases	2,500
Discount received	350
Discount allowed	150
Returns inward	500
Returns outward	400
Bad Debts	100

He had ₹ 2,500 cash at the beginning of the year.

B.

Mr. Mark does not maintain proper books of account from the following information, prepare Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2015 and a Balance Sheet as on that date :

Particulars	31-3-2014	31-3-2015
	₹	₹
Debtors	31,500	43,750
Stock	17,150	23,100
Cash and Bank	8,750	?
Creditors	10,500	7,875
Furniture	3,000	3,500
Plant and Machinery	55,000	55,000
Land and Buildings	1,40,000	1,40,000

Analysis of the other transactions are :

Particulars	₹
Cash Collected from Debtors	1,07,000
Cash Paid to Creditors	77,000
Salaries	21,000
Rent	2,700
Office Expenses	3,150
Drawings	5,000
Fresh Capital introduced	3,500

Cash Sales	3,000
Cash Purchases	8,800
Discount Received	1,225
Discount Allowed	525
Returns Inward	1,750
Returns Outward	1,400
Bad Debts	350

Further information :

- (a) Depreciate Plant and Machinery by 2%, Land and Building by 5% and Furniture by 10%.
 (b) Office Expenses were prepaid ₹ 150 on 31st March, 2015.

C.

The following information is supplied from which you are required to prepare the Trading and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2014 and Balance Sheet as at that date :

Transactions during the year ended 31st March, 2014 are :

Receipts			
Discount credited to Debtors A/c	30,000		
Returns from Debtors	90,000		
Bad Debts	30,000		
Sales : Cash and Credit	45,00,000		
Returns to Creditors	45,000		
Payments to Creditors by Cheque	35,43,000		
Receipt from Debtors deposited into Bank	38,25,000		
Cash Purchases	1,50,000		
Salaries and Wages paid out of Bank	2,70,000		
Miscellaneous Expenses paid in Cash	75,000		
Drawings by Cash	1,41,000		
Purchase of Sundry Assets by Cheque	30,000		
Cash withdrawn from Bank	3,15,000		
Cash Sales deposited in Bank	?		
Discount Allowed by Creditors	60,000		
Assets And Liabilities		31-3-13	31-3-14
Sundry Assets	2,70,000	3,00,000	
Stock	2,10,000	2,85,000	
Cash in Hand	1,23,000	72,000	
Cash at Bank	33,000	1,20,000	
Debtors	?	3,05,000	
Creditors	1,80,000	1,47,000	
Miscellaneous Expenses Outstanding	15,000	9,000	

D.

Mr. Shreenath does not maintain his books of accounts on Double Entry book keeping system. He supplies you the following information.

(a) Assets and Liabilities as on 1st April, 2013 and 31st March, 2014 :

Particulars	1-4-2013	31-3-2014
Sundry Debtors	11,200	8,200
Stock	12,750	16,800
Sundry Creditors	12,410	9,870
Furniture	12,000	12,000
Machinery	17,500	?
Cash and Bank Balance	500	4,100

(b) Transactions during year ending 31st March, 2014.

Particulars	
Payment made to Creditors	17,500
Salaries	7,300
Cash Sales	
Received from Debtors	39,540
Capital Introduced	5,000
Carriage Inward	8,210
Office Expenses	2,900
Purchase of Machinery	5,000
Drawings	6,000

Discount allowed were ₹ 600 and discounts received ₹ 500. Bad debts written off were ₹ 400. Depreciation is to be provided on Furniture @ 20% p.a. and on Machinery @ 10% p.a. Salaries outstanding ₹ 1,000.

Prepare Trading, Profit and Loss Account of Mr. Shreenath for the year ended 31st March, 2014 and Balance Sheet as on that date.

Q.2. Answer the following: [Any one]

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A.

Sen & Co. of Calcutta consign goods costing ₹ 25,000 to their agent, Mustak of Mysore, on which they pay freight, insurance and charges ₹ 1,500, drawing on him a bill of exchange at 90 days for ₹ 20,000. They discount the bill at Mercantile Bank being charged ₹ 200 therefor. After two months they received from their agent an Account Sales informing that the entire consignment has been sold for ₹ 35,000, that expenses amounting to ₹ 700 have been incurred and showing as a deduction the agreed commission of 2 per cent on the amount realised. A draft on the Syndicate Bank was enclosed for the balance due.

Show important ledger accounts in the books of both the parties.

B.

Neil of Latur consigned on 1st January, 2015, 800 Hard disk costing ₹ 1,500 per piece to Denis of Barshi. Freight charges incurred on the consignment were ₹ 25,500. On 1st January, 2015, Neil drew a bill on Denis for ₹ 4,50,000 payable on 31st March, 2015 which was duly accepted by Denis. The bill was discounted by Neil with his bankers on the same day at 12% p.a. discount to be treated as consignment expenses. Denis rendered account to Neil on 31st March, 2015 showing cash sales of 300 Hard disk at ₹ 1,700 per Hard disks and credit sales of 500 Hard disks at ₹ 1,800 per Hard disk. He incurred selling expenses of ₹ 44,080 Denis was entitled to a commission of 10% and additional 2% as Del Credere commission. On 31st March, 2015, Denis remitted to Neil the amount due to him. You are required to prepare Consignment Account and Denis's Account in the books of Neil and Neil's Account in the books of Denis.

C.

On 15 January, 2013 Jamshed & Co. of Mumbai sent to Mukherjee Co. of Kolkata 400 bicycles at an invoice price of ₹ 100 per bicycle to be sold on commission. Freight and insurance were ₹ 600. Account sale was received from consignee as follows :

15th March — 100 bicycles were sold @ ₹ 145 on which 5% Commission and ₹ 375 for expenses were deducted.

10th April — 150 bicycles were sold @ ₹ 140 on which 5% Commission and ₹ 290 for expenses were deducted.

From the above information prepare Consignment a/c in the books of Jamshed & Co. and close it on 30th April, 2013 keeping in mind that no sales were made afterwards. Also show accounts in the books of Mukherjee & Co.

D.

On 1st July, 2013, Radio House of Mumbai consigned 100 radio sets to Banerjee Bros. of Calcutta. The cost of each radio set was ₹ 450 but the pro forma invoice price was ₹ 600. Radio House paid ₹ 3,000 for freight and insurance. On 7th July, 2013, Banerjee Bros. accepted a 3 months' bill drawn upon them by Radio House for ₹ 30,000. Banerjee Bros. paid ₹ 1,200 as rent and ₹ 750 for advertisement and up to 31st December, 2013 (on which Radio House close their books) they sold 80 radio sets at ₹ 615 each. Banerjee Bros. were entitled to a commission of 5 per cent on sales.

Show Ledger Accounts recording the above transactions in the books of Radio House and Banerjee Bros.

Q.3. Answer the following: [Any one]

10

A.

From the following details relating to the Delhi Branch for the year ending on 31st March 2014, prepare the Branch Account in the books of the Head Office.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Stock as on 1-4-2013	25,000	Cash received from Debtors	65,000
Debtors as on 1-4-2013	10,000	Cash paid by Debtors directly to H.O.	5,000
Furniture as on 1-4-2013	6,000	Stock as on 31-3-2014	15,000
Petty Cash as on 1-4-2013	1,000	Goods returned by Branch	2,000
Insurance Pre-paid as on 1-4-2013	300	Goods returned by Debtors	1,000
Salaries outstanding as on 1-4-2013	4,000	Cash sent to Branch for Expenses:	
Goods sent to Branch during 2013-14	2,00,000	- Rent (₹ 800 p.m.)	9,600
Cash Sales during the year	2,70,000	- Salary (₹ 4,000 p.m.)	48,000
Total Sales	3,50,000	- Petty Cash	2,000
Petty Cash Expenses	2,200	Insurance (upto June, 2014)	1,200
Discount allowed to Debtors	500		

Goods costing ₹ 2,500 were damaged in transit and a sum of ₹ 2,000 was recovered from the insurance company in full settlement of the claim. Depreciate the Furniture @ 10% p.a.

B.

Mandar Chemicals (P) Ltd. has a branch at Patna. Goods are invoiced to the Branch at cost plus 30%. From the following details prepare Branch Account.

Particulars	₹	Particulars	₹
Stock on 1-1-2013	26,000	Goods returned to H.O.	6,500
Debtors on 1-1-2013	50,000	Goods returned by Branch Debtors to Branch	3,000
Cash-in-Hand on 1-1-2013	250	Total Sales of the Branch	2,23,000
Goods sent to Patna Branch	1,30,000	Cash Sales	1,70,000
Cheques sent to Branch :		Expenses paid by Branch	23,000
a) Salary	3,000	Collection from Debtors	84,000
b) Rent	2,000	Closing Stock on 31-12-2013	1,04,000
Furniture purchased by H.O. for the Branch	10,000	Cash Balance on 31-12-2013	130

Depreciation on Furniture at 10%.

C.

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 Debtors Account in the books of the Head Office. The details of transactions for the year ended 31st December, 2013 were as under :

Particulars	₹
Stock on 1st Jan. 2013 (Invoice Price)	84,000
Sundry Debtors - 1st Jan. 2013	36,000
Cash in hand - 1st Jan. 2013	1,600
Furniture - 1st Jan. 2013	8,000
Goods invoiced to Branch (Invoice Price)	3,20,000
Goods returned to H.O. (Invoice Price)	4,800
Goods returned by Debtors	2,000
Cash received from Debtors	1,24,000
Cash Sales	2,00,000
Credit Sales	1,28,000
Discount allowed to Debtors	2,400
Expenses paid by H.O.	
- Rent	4,800
- Salary	9,600
- Stationery	16,000
Petty expenses paid by Branch Manager	1,200

Depreciation is to be provided on Furniture at 10% p.a. Stock on 31st December 2013 at Invoice Price ₹ 60,000.

D.

A head office in Mumbai has a Branch at Bhiwandi to which goods are invoiced at cost plus 25%. All expenses or branch are to be paid by head office except petty cash expenses and branch remits all cash received to the head office. From the following particulars show how the Branch Account will appear in the Head Office Books.

Balances on 1-4-2010		
- Stock	.....	2,00,000
- Branch Debtors	.....	1,94,000
- Computer	.....	3,60,000
- Petty Cash	.....	10,000
- Furniture	.....	40,000
Goods sent to the Branch	.....	11,20,000
Returns from Debtors	.....	40,800
Total Sales	.....	16,80,000
Cash Sales	.....	3,60,000
Cash received from Debtors	.....	11,00,000
Goods returned to the Head Office	.....	48,000
Petty Expenses paid by Branch Manager	.....	13,600
Cheques sent to Branch for :		
- Salaries	.....	1,68,000
- Rent and Taxes	.....	72,000
- Petty Cash	.....	14,000
- Showroom Expenses	.....	40,800
- Stationery	.....	10,400
Allowances to Debtors	.....	7,200
Discount allowed to Debtors	.....	9,600
Bad Debts	.....	7,600
Balance on 31-3-2011 :		
- Stock	.....	2,40,000
- Branch Debtors	.....	?
- Computer	.....	?
- Petty Cash	.....	?
Stationery	.....	1,600
Furniture	.....	?

Provide depreciation on Computer @ 15% p.a. and on Furniture @ 10% p.a.

Q.4. Answer the following: [Any one]

10

A.

A fire occurred in the premises of Mr. Rajendra on 15th October, 2015.

From the following particulars ascertain the loss of stock and prepare a statement of claim to be lodged with insurance company.

Stock on 31-3-2013	.....	1,98,000
Stock on 31-3-2014	.....	2,42,000
Purchases for 2013-14	.....	6,40,000
Sales for 2013-14	.....	8,00,000
Purchases from 1-4-2014 to 15-10-2015	.....	6,00,000
Sales from 1-4-2014 to 15-10-2015	.....	7,58,000

The stock on 31st March, 2013 was valued at 90% of Cost Price and 31st March, 2014 was valued at 10% above cost. Salvage was ₹ 35,600 the amount of policy was ₹ 2,00,000. The claim was subject to average clause.

B.

A fire occurred in the premises of Miss Deepa on 14-10-2013. From the following particulars ascertain the loss of stock and prepare a statement of claim to be lodged with Insurance Company :

Particulars		
Stock as on 1-1-2012	.....	61,200
Purchases from 1-1-2012 to 31-12-2012	.....	2,44,000
Sales from 1-1-2012 to 31-12-2012	.....	3,60,000
Stock as on 31-12-2012	.....	54,000
Purchases from 1-1-2013 to 14-10-2013	.....	2,94,000
Sales from 1-1-2013 to 14-10-2013	.....	3,00,000

The stocks were always valued at 90% of cost price. Salvage was ₹ 36,000. The amount of Policy was ₹ 1,26,000.

The claim was subject to average clause.

C.

On 16th June 2015 the premises of Balan were destroyed by fire, but sufficient records were saved from which the following particulars were found :

Particulars		
Stock (1-1-2014)	.....	50,000
Stock (31-12-2014)	.....	70,000
Purchases (2014)	.....	4,74,000
Sales (2014)	.....	6,00,000
Purchases (1-1-2015 to 16-6-2015)	.....	1,50,000
Sales (1-1-2015 to 16-6-2015)	.....	2,05,000

In valuing the stock for the Balance Sheet at 31-12-2014 ₹ 4,000 had been written off certain stock having cost ₹ 9,000. Half of this goods were sold in March, 2015 for ₹ 5,000. The balance is estimated to be worth the original cost. Subject to this exception, gross profit had remained at uniform rate. The stock salvaged was worth ₹ 9,500. Show the amount of claim to be lodged with the Insurance Company.

D.

A merchant closes his books every year on 31st March. A fire occurred in his premises on 16th May 2016 and stock costing ₹ 38,000 only could be salvaged. Using the following additional information, prepare a statement showing the amount of claim to be lodged with the insurance company :

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	1-1-16 to 16-5-16
	₹	₹	₹	₹
Opening Stock	1,50,300	1,40,300	1,58,200	1,60,000
Purchases	4,40,000	5,12,900	5,86,200	78,000
Sales	6,00,000	6,60,000	7,80,000	99,200
Closing Stock	1,40,300	1,58,200	1,60,000	?

Max Time 2. 1/2 hrs

FY-BAF sem-II
Auditing - I

Max Marks : 75

25/4/2022

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
 - 2) Mixing of sub question is not allowed.
 - 3) Write in clear, Legible Writing.
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SECTION I

Q.1 Multiple Choice Questions

[35M]

1. _____ is not an error of commission.
 - a. Mathematical Error
 - b. Posting Error
 - c. Compensating Error
 - d. None of the above
2. The main objective of Window Dressing is _____.
 - a. To reduce tax liability
 - b. To understate profits
 - c. To mislead investors
 - d. To increase liabilities
3. Audit in depth is a synonymous for
 - a. Complete audit
 - b. Final audit
 - c. Incomplete audit
 - d. Detailed audit
4. Auditing standards _____ use of internal audit reports by the statutory auditor
 - a. Permit
 - b. Prohibit
 - c. Discourage
 - d. Require
5. Responsibilities of internal auditors all the following except
 - a. verifying accounting information for external users
 - b. reviewing the reliability and integrity of information
 - c. ensuring compliance with the company's accounting policies
 - d. ensuring compliance with applicable government regulations
6. Manipulation of Accounts to show a better position is called as
 - a. Secret Reserve
 - b. True and fair View
 - c. Window dressing
 - d. None of the above
7. If a company has an effective internal audit department
 - a. the internal auditors can express an opinion on the fairness of the financial statements

- b. it can reduce external audit costs by providing direct assistance to the external auditors
 - c. their work cannot be used by the external auditors
 - d. the internal auditors must be CAs in order for the external auditors to rely on their work
8. Internal auditors are appointed by
- a. the central government
 - b. shareholders in annual general meeting
 - c. board of Directors in a board meeting
 - d. the management
9. SA which deals with Audit Sampling
- a. 530
 - b. 400
 - c. 610
 - d. None of the above
10. The following is suitable for test checking
- a. Transactions on which auditor must report under the Companies Act
 - b. Payments made by a bank, during audit of a bank
 - c. Opening and closing entries
 - d. Bank Reconciliation Statements
11. This method of sample selection involves selecting items using a constant interval between selections, the first interval having a random start
- a. Haphazard Selection
 - b. Systematic Selection
 - c. Random Selection
 - d. None of above
12. This method of selecting sample ensures that all items in the population have an equal chance of selection
- a. Random Selection
 - b. Haphazard Selection
 - c. Systematic Selection
 - d. None of above
13. When designing an audit sample, the auditor should consider-
- a. The specific audit objectives
 - b. The population from which the auditor wishes to sample
 - c. The sample size
 - d. All the above
14. Audit Sampling' enables the auditor to _____ audit evidence about some characteristics of the items selected

- a. Obtain and evaluate
b. Manipulate
- c. Ignore
d. None of the above
15. When auditors use documents to support recorded transactions, the process is often called
- a. Observation
b. Inquiry
- c. Confirmation
d. Inspection
16. Audit Working Papers records-
- a. The audit plan
b. The audit procedures performed
- c. The conclusion drawn from the evidence obtained
d. All the above
17. Audit programme is prepared by
- a. The auditor and his assistants
b. The client and the auditor
- c. The client
d. The chief accountant
18. Which of the following SA deals with Audit Planning?
- a. SA 620
b. SA 300
- c. SA 610
d. SA 230
19. Working Papers are the property of the
- a. Client
b. Client and the auditor
- c. Auditor
d. None of the above
20. _____ Papers is the link between the client's records and the auditor's report
- a. News
b. Working
- c. Loose
d. Ruled
21. An Audit programme may be
- a. Fixed or Flexible
b. Permanent
- c. Statutory
d. Standard
22. Audit plans should be based on knowledge of the client's
- a. Business
b. Net worth
- c. Profit
d. Reputation
23. The auditor should plan his work to enable him to conduct an effective audit in _____ means
- a. An efficient and timely
b. A proper
- c. A professional
d. A confident

24. Audit means
- Examination of books, accounts, vouchers, etc
 - Recording business transaction
 - Preparing the Final account
 - Preparing the Trail balance
25. _____ is a fraud that involves theft of an entity's assets
- A secret reserve
 - Misappropriation of assets
 - Manipulation of record
 - Income
26. _____ is basically responsible for prevention and detection of error and fraud
- Management
 - Accountant
 - Auditor
 - Cashier
27. Goods taken away by the proprietor for the personal use not recorded anywhere. This is
- Error of duplication
 - Error of principal
 - Error of commission
 - Error of omission
28. The total of sales book was not posted to the ledger. This is
- Error of principal
 - Error of duplication
 - Error of commission
 - Error of omission
29. Debtors are valued at _____.
- Book Value
 - Realizable Value
 - Decided by the Customer
 - As per Articles of Association
30. _____ Asset, which is not subject to physical verification.
- Cash
 - Stock
 - Debtors
 - Furniture
31. Goods sold but not recorded in Sales Register is _____.
- An error of commission
 - A compensating error
 - An error of omission
 - None of the above
32. The objective of internal control is to
- Prevent frauds
 - Improve financial
 - Prevent inefficiency
 - Select right people
33. Stock is valued at
- Cost
 - Market value

Max Time : 2.5 hrs

Innovative Financial services

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Mixing of Sub questions are not allowed.
- 3) Write in clear, legible, writing.

SECTION I

Q.1 MCQS

[35M]

1. The term hire purchase used in United Kingdom and commonly known as __
 - A. Installment plan
 - B. Piecemeal plan
 - C. Distribution plan
 - D. None of the above
2. Bills Discounting is governed by the _____.
 - A. Negotiable Instruments Act
 - B. The Contract Act.
 - C. Sale of Goods Act.
 - D. None of the above.
3. The _____ introduced a new bill market scheme in November 1970.
 - A. SEBI.
 - B. SBI
 - C. RBI.
 - C. CBI
4. In the _____ factoring the factor does not make any advance payment to the client.
 - A. Maturity
 - B. Advance
 - C. Both A&B
 - C. None of A&B
5. 100% finance is provided in _____.
 - A. Factoring.
 - B. Forfaiting
 - C. Both A&B.
 - D. None of A&B
6. _____ may be for financing a series of sales involving bulk trading.
 - A. Factoring
 - B. Forfaiting
 - C. Both A&B.
 - C. None of A&B.
7. A _____ is defined as, "any person who is engaged in the business of issue management.
 - A. Factor
 - B. Manager

C. Merchant Banker D. Insurer

8. Financial Services are _____.

A. Intangible. B. Inseparable

C. Variable D. All of the above

9. _____ market facilitates the trading of foreign exchange.

A. Capital Market B. Money Market

C. Commodity Market. D. Forex market.

10. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was constituted in _____.

A. 1988. B. 1990

C. 1992. C. 1987

11. The issuing company is expected to pay brokerage within _____ months from the date of allotment.

A. Two. B. Four

C. One D. Three

12. The _____ also offer certain other specialized services such as advisory services on matters such as mergers and amalgamations.

A. Underwriters B. Merchant Banker

C. Brokers. D. Bankers

13. A banker to an issue is required to maintain books of accounts for a minimum period of _____ years.

A. Two. B. Four

C. One. D. Three

14. Where in an order, the client places a limit on the price of the security; it is a case of _____.

A. 'Limit order'. B. 'Best rate order'

C. 'Immediate or Cancel order' D. 'Stop loss order'

15. Securitization is the process of the pooling and repackaging of homogenous _____ financial assets into marketable securities.

A. Liquid. B. Illiquid

C. Fixed. D. Current

16. According to accounting standards on leases _____, the classification of lease is based on the extent to which risks and rewards incidental to ownership of a leased asset lie with the lessor or the lessee.

A. 9. B. 10

C. 19. D. 1

17. It is important to know that in the leasing contract, ownership of the asset is with the _____.

A. Lessor B. Lessee

C. No one. D. Both A&B

18. In a _____ lease, the lessor does not transfer all the risk and rewards incidental to the ownership of the asset.

A. Finance. B. Operating

C. Both A&B D. None of the above

19. The setting up of the National Housing Bank (NHB) of fully owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in _____ as the apex institution marked the beginning of the emergence of housing finance as a fund based financial services in India.

A. 1987. B. 1988

C. 1989. D. 1990

20. The NHB, which is wholly- owned subsidiary of the _____.

A. State Bank of India B. Bank of India

C. HDFC. D. RBI

21. Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana was launched in _____ with an aim to provide affordable housing to urban poor.

A. July 2016. B. June 2017

C. June 2015. D. June 2018

22. _____ stage is an 'applied research' phase.

A. Seed capital. B. Development capital

C. Venture capital D. Start up capital

23. Features of venture capital includes

- A. High Risk. B. Illiquid investment
- C. High Technology D. All the above
24. Method of consumer credit scoring are ____.
- A. Dunham Greenberg Formula. B. Specific Fixed Formula
- C. Machinery Risk Formula. D. All the above.
25. An applicant scoring more than _____ points is considered as one with good credit standing.
- A. 30. B. 50
- C. 70. D. 100
26. The effective rate of interest on consumer finance is generally _____ than the rate applicable to business finance.
- A. Lower B. Higher
- C. Same. D. None of the above
27. Dunham Greenberg Formula is not based the customers
- A. Employment. B. Income level
- C. Financial position D. Marital status
28. Credit Card facility is an excellent example of revolving credit.
- A. Cash Credit. B. Revolving credit
- C. Secured credit. D. Term loan
29. ____ credit is granted only to customers with good credibility.
- A. Unsecured. B. Secured
- C. Fixed. D. Short term
30. The borrowers getting a score more than 3.5, is ranked as _____ under Specific Fixed Formula of Credit Score method.
- A. Excellent borrower. B. Marginal borrower
- C. Ordinary borrower. D. Extra-ordinary borrower
31. _____ accepted savings from and make loans to member individuals.
- A. Co-operative credit society. B. Funding society
- C. Consumer society. D. None of the above

32. _____ is useful in differentiating credit quality.
- A. Debit rating. B. Credit rating
C. Finance rating. D. All of the above
33. _____ are in charge of the issue process.
- A. Underwriters. B. Bankers
C. Merchant bankers. D. Brokers
34. _____ is the process of turning assets into securities.
- A. Privatization. B. Finance.
C. Both A&B. D. Securitization.
35. The _____ settlement systems is adopted in stock exchanges.
- A. Packaging. B. Rolling
C. Issuing. D. None of the above.

SECTION II [40M]

Q.1 Answer the following: [Any Two] [10M]

- A. Define Financial Services? States its Objectives?**
- B. Differentiate between NBFC and Banks?**
- C. What is Factoring? States its Advantages?**
- D. Differentiate between factoring and Forfaiting?**

Q.2 Answer the following: [Any Two] [10M]

- A. Explain Services provided by Merchant Bankers?**
- B. Meaning of Stock Trading? Steps in Stock Trading?**
- C. Explain benefit if Securitisation?**
- D. Explain New Guidelines on Securitisation?**

Q.3 Answer the following: [Any Two] [10M]

- A. Advantages and Significance of Leasing?**
- B. Housing Finance Policy Aspects?**
- C. What are the major Sources of Housing Finance?**
- D. Features of Venture Capital?**

Q.4 Answer the following: [Any Two] [10M]

- A. Explain the Consumer Finance Practice in India?**
- B. Benefits of Credit Cards?**
- C. Advantages of Rating to Investors?**
- D. Explain in detail Dangers of Debit Card?**

ALL THE BEST

FYBAF/Paper/Subject Code:

Business Communication II.

- N.B. 1. All the questions are compulsory
2. Figures in right indicate full marks

Q. P. Code:
Time: 02 hours 30 minutes
75 Marks

SECTION A

Q.1. A. Multiple Choice Question-Attempt all 35 (1 Mark each)

35 Marks

- 1) Presentation is an _____.
a) Culture b) Management c) Art d) Individual activity
- 2) Before or while working on the content the presenter should identify the type and maturity level of the _____.
a) Audience b) Organization c) Firm d) Corporate
- 3) _____ is a question and answer session.
a) Group Discussion b) Conference c) Interview d) Meeting
- 4) _____ Interview is where there are single interviewer and multiple interviewees.
a) Panel b) Group c) Individual d) Exit
- 5) _____ Interview is conducted, during retirement/ voluntarily retirement/ or for employee who have resigned.
a) Group b) Appraisal c) Stress d) Exit
- 6) Identify the full form of WASP in an Interview.
a) Welcome, Acquire, Structured, Plan c) Welcome, Acquire, Supply, Parting
b) We, Acquire, Structured, Plan d) Welcome, All, Surrounding, Play
- 7) A _____ ended question, is a question in presence of options.
a) Close b) Filter c) Open d) Semi Structured
- 8) A _____ meeting is conducted once in the life time of public limited company.
a) Annual General b) Statutory c) Extra Ordinary General d) Board of Directors
- 9) _____ Meeting is organized to deal with urgent matters.
a) Extra Ordinary General b) Annual General c) Statutory d) Board of Directors
- 10) A Notice is a _____ invitation send to the members to attend a formal meeting.
a) Formal b) Informal c) Casual d) Semi Casual
- 11) _____ is the minimum number of members to be present in the meeting, to consider the meeting as a valid one.
a) Quorum b) Proxy c) Minutes d) Resolution
- 12) A _____ is a substitute person who has been authorized to attend the meeting, in absence of an actual member,
a) Proxy b) Motion c) Quorum d) Resolution

- 13) A Motion once passed in the meeting becomes a _____.
 a) Agenda b) Resolution c) Quorum d) Proxy
- 14) _____ is derived from the word 'Confer', means to discuss.
 a) Conference b) Group Discussion c) Meeting d) Public Relation
- 15) _____ are experts, invited to be a part of the Conference.
 a) Interviewer b) Public Relation Officer c) Delegate d) Interviewee
- 16) _____ is a type of conference, which is semi-formal in nature and gives more importance to casual gathering.
 a) Round Table Conference b) Symposium c) Workshop d) Seminar
- 17) A _____ is where participants are allowed to present their papers.
 a) Symposium b) Workshop c) Round Table Conference d) Seminar
- 18) A _____ Conference is planned when there are limited number of participants.
 a) Seminar b) Round Table c) Symposium d) Virtual
- 19) Under Audio Conference emphasis is _____.
 a) Only on Oral Communication c) Verbal and Non Verbal
 b) Written and Oral d) Written and Body Language
- 20) Organization maintaining relation with _____, is termed as External Public Relation.
 a) Customer b) Worker c) Employee d) Staff
- 21) _____ Management is where an organization deals with danger, unexpected situation.
 a) Public Relation b) Human Resource c) Inventory d) Crisis
- 22) _____ Letter is written in absence of advertisement.
 a) Unsolicited b) Casual c) Informal d) Solicited
- 23) A _____ letter is drafted, with the purpose of seeking information.
 a) Sales b) Credit c) Inquiry d) Order
- 24) A _____ letter is drafted when a customer is not satisfied either with purchase of goods or on services provided, or on wrong/ defective delivery of goods.
 a) Inquiry b) Credit c) Grievance d) Status to an Inquiry
- 25) _____ Attitude means, the writer should feel, imagine, how a reader will react reading the content and accordingly draft.
 a) I b) You c) We d) They
- 26) Jargon is a _____ term.
 a) Simple b) Technical c) Casual d) General

- 27) Complete Block form of letter writing is also known as _____.
a) Semi Block b) Modified Block c) Hanging d) Full
- 28) Sales Letter is a combination of _____ and _____.
a) Oral and Visual Display c) Written and Visual Display
b) Written and Body Language d) Oral and Body Language
- 29) Identify the full form of AIDA in Sales Letter.
a) Actual, Interest, Desire, Attention c) Attention, Involve, Desire, Action
b) Attention, Interest, Desire, Action d) Actual, Involve, Desire, Attention
- 30) Identify the full form of FBP (Under Consumer Guidance Grievance).
a) Fair Business Practices c) First Business Practices
b) False Business Practices d) Fellow Business Practices
- 31) The District Forum has jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of goods or services and the compensation, if any does not exceed rupees _____.
a) Five Lakhs c) Twenty Five Lakhs
b) b) Twenty Lakhs d) Twenty Thousand
- 32) The _____ can entertain complaints up to the amount of twenty lakhs.
a) National Commission c) State Commission
b) b) District d) Public Limited Company
- 33) RTI Act stands for
a) Reserve To Information c) Right To Information
b) Repeat To Information d) Reverse to Information
- 34) Under RTI Act the designation, PIO stands for
a) Private Information Officer c) Professional Investigation Officer
b) Personal Investigation Officer d) Public Information Officer
- 35) _____ Report based on investigation, which can either be submitted at regular intervals (periodically) or on special request (based on urgency/ need).
a) Periodic or Special b) Informative c) Interpretative d) Individual

SECTION B

Q.2. Attempt any 2 (5 Marks each)**10 Marks**

- a) Short note on Presentation.
- b) Explain Principles of Effective Presentation
- c) Distinguish between OHP and LED
- d) Discuss the Guidelines for an Effective Presentation.

Q.3. Attempt any 2 (5 Marks each)**10 Marks**

- a) Short note on Group Discussion.
- b) Advantages and Disadvantages on Interview.
- c) Short note on Video Conference.
- d) Short note on Public Relation.

Q.4. Attempt any 2 (5 Marks each)**10 Marks**

- a) What is Business Correspondence? Explain the Essentials of Business Correspondence?
- b) Explain Credit Letters? Support your answer with relevant examples?
- c) Discuss the Guidelines for drafting a Sales Letter?
- d) Short note on National Commission.

Q.5. Attempt any 2 (5 Marks each)**10 Marks**

- a) State the meaning of Report? Discuss the purpose of Report Writing?
- b) Performa of Report.
- c) Short note on Summarisation.
- d) Discuss the guidelines for effective Summarisation.

28/04/22

Max Time: 2.5 hrs

Max Marks:75

FC-2

Instructions:

- 1) All questions are compulsory.
- 2) Mixing of sub questions are not allowed.
- 3) Write in clear, legible, writing.

SECTION I

Answer the below given MCQs:

[35M]

- 1 The term _____ refers to freedom to business enterprises from excessive government control.
 - a) privatization
 - b) liberalization
 - c) globalization
 - d) disinvestment
- 2 Human rights are derived from the principle of _____ law.
 - a) government
 - b) natural
 - c) judicial
 - d) human
- 3 _____ is the abiotic and biotic elements that surround humans.
 - a) Ecology
 - b) Environment
 - c) Ecosystem
 - d) Geology
- 4 The _____ stressors are also called as job-related stressors.
 - a) organizational
 - b) group
 - c) individual
 - d) environmental
- 5 _____ helps to develop the power of concentration.
 - a) Physical exercise
 - b) Meditation
 - c) Time Management
 - d) Social support
- 6 The term _____ implies reduction in the role of public sector and increase in the role of private sector in business and non-business activities.
 - a) Privatization
 - b) Liberalization
 - c) Globalization
 - d) Disinvestment
- 7 _____ rights aim at personal good of an individual as well as that of the community.
 - a) Fundamental
 - b) Natural
 - c) Enforced
 - d) Religious
- 8 An ecosystem is a _____ environment consisting of all the living and non-living organisms in a particular area.
 - a) geographical
 - b) sociological
 - c) political
 - d) biological
- 9 _____ arises when goal directed behavior is blocked or thwarted.
 - a) Stress
 - b) Anger
 - c) Frustration
 - d) Violence
- 10 _____ means forming close association with trusted friends and co-workers.
 - a) Networking
 - b) Biofeedback
 - c) Social support
 - d) Relaxation

- 11 _____ means integrating the national economy with the world economy.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) Privatization | b) Liberalization |
| c) Globalization | d) Disinvestment |
- 12 Article 15 of the Constitution provides for _____ equality and equal access to public areas.
- | | |
|-----------|--------------|
| a) legal | b) judicial |
| c) social | d) religious |
- 13 The process of _____ occurs when the surface of the land is worn away and lost.
- | | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| a) emission | b) desertification |
| c) erosion | d) deforestation |
- 14 _____ is a situation in which two or more parties feel themselves in opposition.
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| a) Stress | b) Conflict |
| c) Frustration | d) Anger |
- 15 _____ needs include appreciation and search for beauty, love for art and architect forms.
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| a) Cognitive | b) Aesthetic |
| c) Transcendence | d) Security |
- 16 _____ is a process of selling government equality in PSUs to private parties.
- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| a) Privatization | b) Liberalization |
| c) Globalization | d) Disinvestment |
- 17 _____ refers to coerced movement of people away from their home.
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Local migration | b) Regional migration |
| c) Forced migration | d) Mass migration |
- 18 The objective of Right to Freedom of Religion is to sustain the principle of _____.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) secularism | b) socialism |
| c) humanism | d) regionalism |
- 19 Acid rain is one of the harmful effects of _____ pollution.
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| a) air | b) water |
| c) noise | d) land |
- 20 The family influences the person's _____ through mirror image of himself / herself.
- | | |
|-----------------|--------------|
| a) behaviour | b) attitude |
| c) self-concept | d) lifestyle |
- 21 _____ are people who conceal their opinions and feelings and do not take any interest in conflict resolution.
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| a) Concealers | b) Attackers |
| c) Addressers | d) Confrontors |
- 22 _____ is working with farmers by corporate firms and sharing the rewards.
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| a) Contract farming | b) Corporate farming |
| c) Government farming | d) Private farming |
- 23 Human rights have _____ application.
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| a) limited | b) maximum |
| c) universal | d) most |

SECTION II

[40M]

(Attempt any five Questions)

- Q1. Causes and Effects of Migration. (8 marks)**
- Q2. Globalisation and Changes in Agrarian Sector (8 marks)**
- Q3. Explain the concept of human rights?Elaborate its characteristics. (8 marks)**
- Q4. What are fundamental rights?Explain its significance. (8 marks)**
- Q5. Explain the Causes of environmental degradation. (8 marks)**
- Q6. Discuss the impact of environmental degradation on human life. (8 marks)**
- Q7. Discuss the meaning and causes of conflict. (8 marks)**
- Q8. Explain the Significance of values in Individual Development. (8 marks)**
- Q9. Elaborate on Maslows Theory of Self-actualisation. (8 marks)**
- Q10.What are the different methods of coping with stress? (8 marks)**

(4)

9. A wagering agreement is _____.
- A) forbidden by law b) opposed to public policy
c) immoral d) positive.
10. A contract of indemnity is a _____.
- a) contingent b) wagering
c) quasi d) general.
11. General property in goods means _____.
- A) ownership b) possession
c) delivery d) buying.
12. Goods means _____.
- A) every kind of movable property b) immovable property
c) money d) bank.
13. A stipulation essential to the contract is called _____.
- A) warranty b) condition
c) selling d) agreement.
14. The doctrine of caveat emptor means _____.
- A) seller beware b) buyer beware
c) person beware d) trader beware.
15. Risk prima facie with _____.
- A) possession b) payment of price
c) ownership d) delivery.
16. Particular lien is a right of an unpaid seller _____.
- A) to retain the goods b) to regain possession of goods
c) to deal with goods d) to deliver the goods.
17. Right of lien available to the unpaid seller is _____ lien.
- A) particular b) general
c) equitable d) private.
18. Contract of sale is divided in to _____.
- A) sale and hire purchase agreement b) agreement to bailment
c) only hire purchase d) sale and agreement to sell.
19. Sale creates a _____.
- A) right in personam b) right in general
c) right in rem d) no right.

SECTION II

Q1) Attempt any two:

(10)

- A. Define contract and what are Essentials.
- B. Define proposals and write the essentials of valid proposals.
- C. State the distinction between misrepresentation and fraud.
- D. No consideration, no contract discussion.

Q2) Attempt any two:

(10)

- A. State the distinction between sale and agreement to sell.
- B. Define goods and its classification.
- C. Who is an unpaid seller explaining his rights.
- D. What is an auction sale?

Q3) Attempt any two:

(10)

- A. What is a bill of exchange and how it differs from a promissory note.
- B. Define negotiable instrument and write its features
- C. What is meant by a special crossing of a cheque?
- D. Write note on discharge of liability of a negotiable instrument.

Q4) Attempt any two:

(10)

- A. Define consumers as per consumer protection act and explain who is not a consumer.
- B. What are the objectives of the consumer protection act 1986?
- C. Write a note on consumer disputes.
- D. Explain the term unfair trade practices.

FY-BAF sem-II

Max Time 2.1/2 hrs

Max Marks : 75

Business mathematics

30/4/2022

Instruction :

- 1) All question are compulsory
- 2) Mixing of sub question are not allowed
- 3) Write in clear , Legible , writing

SECTION I

Q.1. Choose the correct alternative from the following (35M)

1. The ratio between the speed of two trains is 4:5. If the second train runs 500 kms in 5 hours, the speed of the first train is

- (a) 40kms (b) 45kms
(c) 100kms (d) 80kms

2. If $p:q:3 = r:4$, then $p:q:r$ is

- (a) 2:3:4 (b) 3:1:4
(c) 1:2:3 (d) non of these

3. If $p:2 = q:3 = r:5$, then $\frac{p+Q+r}{r}$ is

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 1

4. The value of k, such that the numbers 14, 16, 35 and k are in proportion is

- (a) 42 (b) 45
(c) 40 (d)46

5. If 12, 16, k and 20 are in proportion, the value of k is

- (b) 14 (b) 15
(c) 16 (d) non of these

6. The duplicate ratio of 1: 8 is

- (a)1:4 (b) 1:64
(c) 1: 18 (d) None of these

7. The sub-duplicate ratio of 1: 8 is

- (a) 1:4 (b) 1:64

(c) 1:8 (d) None of these

8. The triplicate ratio of 1:3 is

(a) 1:27 (b) 1:9

(c) 1:3 (d) None of these

9. The sub-triplicate ratio of 1:27 is.

(a) 1:3 (b) 1:9

(c) 1:81 (d) None of these

10. The price at which a commodity actually sold in the market is known as

(a) List Price (b) Cost Price

(c) Net Selling Price (d) None of these

11. If the net selling price exceeds the cost price then there is

(a) Profit (b) Loss

(c) No profit no loss (d) None of these

12. If the cost price exceeds the net selling price then there is

(a) Profit (b) Loss

(c) No profit no loss (d) None of these

13. The final price after deducting all the discounts which is considered for the transaction is called

(a) Discounted List Price (b) Net Selling Price

(c) List Price (d) None of these

14. A trader sold an article at 14,000 with 40% profit. Its cost price is

(a) 12,000 (b) 10,000

(c) 10,400 (d) None of these

15. A shopkeeper sold shirt pieces at 100 per piece with 25% profit. Its cost price is

(a) 70 (b) 80

(c) 90 (d) None of these

16. By selling bags at 120 per piece, a shopkeeper made 50% profit. The percentage profit he will earn, if he sells them at 110 per piece is

(a) 37.5% (b) 36%

(c) 38% (d) None of these

17. A trader makes a profit of 40% by selling a book at 280 per copy. If he wants to get 60% profit, the new selling price, should be
- (a) 320 (b) 300
(b) 350 (d) None of these
18. If the simple interest on 30,000 for 4 years is 9,600, the rate of interest p.a. is
- (a) 6% (b) 10%
(b) 8% (d) None of these
19. If amount of 50,000 becomes 65,000 in 3 years, the rate of simple interest must be
- (a) 8% (b) 10%
(b) 12% (d) None of these
20. If a sum of 25,000, becomes 31,000 at 8% simple interest p.a., the number of years is
- (a) 3 years (b) 4 years
(b) 5 years (d) None of these
21. If 70,000 become 77,000 at 5% simple interest p.a., the number of years is
- (a) 4 years (b) 5 years
(b) 2 years (d) None of these
22. The compound interest of an amount for one year @ 12% p.a. will be maximum if the compound interest is calculated
- (a) yearly (b) half yearly
(c) quarterly (d) monthly
23. The future value of an amount is always its present value.
- (a) greater than (b) less than
(c) equal to (d) none of these
24. If the payments of an annuity are all equal and are made over successive periods of time, then it is
- (a) Uniform annuity (b) Immediate annuity
(c) Due annuity (d) None of these
25. If the payments of an annuity are made at the end of periods, the annuity is called
- (a) Annuity date (b) Immediate annuity
(c) Uniform annuity (d) None of these

(a) Annuity date (b) Immediate annuity

(c) Uniform annuity (d) None of these

26. 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

27. A share of face value 100 has a market price of 10 above par means its market price is

(a) 11 (b) 110

(c) 90 (d) None of these

28. A share of face value 100 has a market price of 10 below par means its market price is

(a) 90 (b) 110

(c) 95 (d) None of these

29. If a share is sold at par of its face value, then its market price is face value. _____ its

(a) same as (b) greater than

(c) less than (d) non of these

30. Mutual Funds are managed by

(a) Board of Directors (b) Asset Management Companies

(c) SEBI (d) None of these

31. Mr. Darshan purchased 1000 units of Reliance Diversified Power Fund at 715,000 on 1st February, 2011. He sold all the units on 16th October, 2011 N.A.V. of 21.12. Net Profit of Mr. Darshan is

(a) 6,120 (b) 12,240

(c) 9,270 (d) None of these

32. On 16th August, 2011, Ms. Divya invested 84,000 in Sundaram Paribas BNP Mutual Fund with a front-end load of 5%. If 4,000 units were purchased, the N.A.V. on the date of purchase was

(a) 21 (b) 20

(c) 740 (d) None of these

33. A Mutual Fund showed a change of 35% during the year 2010-2011. If the N.A.V. on 1st April, 2010 was 70, the N.A.V. on 31st March, 2011 must be

(a) 105 (b) 3 94.5

(c) 24.5 (d) None of these

34. Mr. Chirag had purchased 1,000 units in an open end no load fund at 40 on 1st March, 2010. On 30th September, 2011, he sold all units for 50. The annualized percentage change in N.A.V. is

(a) 25%

(b) 33.33%

(c) 16.67%

(d) None of these

35. The share which are paid a dividend at fixed rate on a priority basis are called

(a) Equity share

(b) preference share

(c) a or b

(d) non of these

SECTION II

(40M)

Q.1. Answer the following: [Any Two]

10M

- A. Find ratio of two numbers such that their sum is 50 and their difference is 10 *1+2
- B. The ages of Mr. Kulkarni and his wife are in the ratio 7:6. The ratio of their ages after 10 years will be 26 : 23. Find their present ages and the ratio of their ages 4 years back.
- C. In 165 litres of milk mixed with water the ratio of milk to water is 9:2. How much water should be added so that the ratio of milk to water becomes 5:3?
- D. Kabir and Kavita are partners in a business and they agree to divide 40% of total profit equally between them and the balance in the ratio 1 :2. If the total profit is 7 8,00,000, find their shares in the profit.

Q.2. Answer the following: [Any Two]

10M

- A. By selling a chair at 800, the carpenter got 20% profit. What will be the percentage profit if he had sold for 900 ?
- B. Goods is marked 40% above the cost price, 10% trade discount is given and a further 5% discount for cash payment is given. Find the percentage profit.
- C. A merchant pays his agent 8% ordinary commission and 3% del credere. If the agent sells goods worth R 5,300, find the amount which the merchant receives from the agent.
- D. Mr. Sawant is employed as a salesman on a fixed monthly salary of 1,000 together with a commission at 5% on all sales over 7 15,000 during a month. If Mr. Sawant received 1,750 as gross salary for the month of January 1998, find his net sales for that month.

Q.3. Answer the following: [Any Two]

10M

- A. Abhay borrowed 7 50,000, partly at 8% p.a. and the remaining at 9% p.a. After 22 years, he returned the total amount with a total simple interest of * 10,500 Find the amounts he borrowed at each of these rates.
- B. The population of a city is 50 lakhs. If it increases to 73,20,500 after four years what will be the rate of increase per year ?
- C. At 7% rate of commission, Miss Tina, a sales girl, got 210 on the sale of tooth-paste. Find the value of the sales if the price of toothpaste is 15 container. Find the number of containers sold by the sales girl. per.
- D. Anurag took a loan of 60,000 with 10% interest per month, to be repayment in 5 months. Calculate the EMI using reducing balance. Also calculate the interest and the principal repayment components for each EMI.

Q.4. Answer the following: [Any Two]

10M

A. Pooja wants to invest some amount in company A or company B by purchasing equity shares of face value 10 each, with market price of 220 and 190 respectively. The companies are expected to declare dividends at 25% and 15% respectively. In which company is it profitable to invest her money? Why?

B. Mr. Nene received ₹ 4,30,272 after selling shares of a company at market price of ₹ 720, through Sharekhan Ltd., with brokerage @0.4%. The face value of the share is 10. Find the number of shares he sold.

C. If a M.F. had a N.A.V. of 48 at the beginning of the year and if % increase in N.A.V., during the year was 12%, find the absolute change in N.A.V.

D. Given the following information, calculate N.A.V. of the Mutual Fund
No. of units = 15,000
Market value of investments in Govt. securities = 20 lakhs
Market value of investments in Corporate Bonds = 25 lakhs
Other Assets of the Fund = 15 lakhs
Liabilities of the Fund = 5 lakhs,
Payable by the Fund 1 lakh.