

SYBFM SEM -III DEBT MARKET 50 SAMPLE MCQs

1) A debt market is a part of the ____ market.

- a) Money
- b) Capital
- c) Cash
- d) Paper

2) _____ Rating is mandatory for issuing debentures publicly.

- a) Credit
- b) Debit
- c) Finance
- d) Legal

3) The Indian Debt market has traditionally been a _____ market

- a) Retail
- b) Wholesale
- c) Cash
- d) Lot

4) _____ Regulates the Government securities market.

- a) SEBI
- b) RBI

c) IRDA

d) AMFI

5) An open market operation is an instrument of _____ policy.

a) Credit

b) Monetary

c) Fiscal

d) Balance

6) _____ Bonds are securities which do not have a fixed coupon rate.

a) Floating Rate

b) Zero

c) Junk

d) Liquid

7) _____ Bonds are Rupee denominated bonds

a) Zero Coupon

b) Masala

c) Inflation

d) Speculation

8) _____ deposits are used by banks.

a) Certificate

b) Commercial

c) Bonds

d) Foreign

9) A _____ Dealer is a firm that buys government securities directly from a government.

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Retail
- d) Wholesale

11) Primary dealers are Registered with the _____

- a) CCIL
- b) RBI
- c) STCI
- d) UPI

12) _____ payment system operator authorized by RBI

- a) SEBI
- b) CCIL
- c) IRDA
- d) PFRDA

13) _____ are issued and redeemed at face value,

- a) Plain bonds
- b) Floating bonds
- c) Fixed bonds
- d) Dividend bonds

14) _____ is the screen based trading system of BSE

- a) BOLT
- b) NEAT
- c) NIIT
- d) DIVICE

15) _____ are the largest investors in the Debt market

- a) Retail Investors
- b) Banks
- c) Broking Firms
- d) Placement Firms

16. _____ is one of the function of Credit Rating Agency

- a) Provides quality and dependable information.
- b) Education Policy
- c) Social awareness
- d) Industrial Taxation

17. CRISIL stands for_____

- a) Credit Rating and Information Services of India Ltd.
- b) Credit Rating and Information Solution of India Ltd.
- c) Credit Rating and Interest Services of India Ltd.
- d) Credit Rating and Information Speculation of India Ltd.

18) _____ Bonds are securities which do not have a fixed coupon rate.

a) Floating Rate

b) Zero

c) Junk

d) Tax Free

19) _____ deposits are used by banks.

a) Certificate

b) Commercial

c) Bonds

d) Interest

20. OMO stands for_____.

a) Open Market Option

b) Open Market Operation

c) Option market Operation d)

d) Open marginal Operation

21. _____ Rating is mandatory for issuing debentures publicly

a) Future

b) Debit

c) Credit

d) Positive

22. _____ are issued by Banks

- a) Call Money
- b) Certificate of deposits
- c) Commercial paper
- d) Promissory Note

23. _____ is a participants in Indian Debt Market.

- a) Politicians
- b) Corporate Companies
- c) Defence Sector
- d) None of these

24. _____ is the first rating agency in India

- a) ICRA
- b) ONICRA
- c) CARE
- d) CRISIL

1.

25. _____ is Capital Market Instruments.

- a) Treasury Bills
- b) Call Money
- c) Bonds
- d) Promissory Note

36. _____ Risk is a risk where one party will fail to deliver the term contract with another party at the time of settlement.

- a) Credit Risk
- b) Settlement Risk
- c) Inflation Risk
- d) Call Risk

27. Rajan Committee report was submitted in year _____

- a) 2000
- b) 2005
- c) 2008
- d) 2010

28. Government Bonds are directly issued by _____

- a) Corporate Companies
- b) SBI bank
- c) Government of India
- d) Credit Rating Agencies

29. _____ Bonds refers to a bond through which Indian entities can raise money from foreign markets in rupee, and not in foreign currency.

- a) Government
- b) Public
- c) Masala
- d) Junk

30. _____ is a market where fixed income securities are issued and traded.

- a) Future Market
- b) Open Market
- c) Debt Market
- d) Stock Market

31. Patil Committee report was submitted in year _____

- a) 2000
- b) 2005

c) 2008

d) 2010

32. _____ are issued by Corporate

a) Treasury Bill

b) Certificate of deposits

c) Commercial paper

d) Call Money

33. The worth of money today that is receivable or payable at a future date is called _____

a) Present Value

b) Future value

c) Discount Factor

d) Compounding Factor

34. . _____ grade bonds indicates highly speculative feature, often in default.

a) AA+

b) BB+

c) AAA

d) CC

1.

35. _____ is Money Market Instruments.

a) Kisan Vikas Patra

b) Call Money

c) Bonds

d) Debentures

36. _____ are also known as Market Makers in Indian debt market

a) Corporate Companies

b) PSU Unit

c) Primary dealers

d) Public

37. _____ acts as central counter party to all government securities trade functioning off Open Market Operation settlement

a) NCIL

b) RBI

c) CCIL

d) SEBI

38. Open Market Operations are conducted by _____

a) RBI

b) SBI

c) UTI

d) SEBI

39. _____ Bonds are securities which do not have a fixed coupon rate

a) Fixed Rate

b) Floating Rate

c) Tax-Free

d) Junk Rate

40. ICRA Credit Rating Agency was incorporated in _____

a) 1991

b) 1987

c) 1997

d) 1965

41. Bond prices and _____ rate are inversely related.

a) Inflation

b) Interest

c) Influence

d) Integrity

42. _____ yield curve is upward sloping curve.

a) Abnormal

b) Normal

c) Flat

d) Humped

43. In _____ yield curve yield of maturities are close to one another.

a) Current

b) Normal

c) Flat

d) Humped

44. In _____ yield curve the longer term rates are actually lower than short term interest rates.

a) Humped

b) Normal

c) Flat

d) Inverted

45. _____ is one of the yield curve.

a) Parallel

b) Small

c) Steep

d) Round

46. _____ yield is a bond's annual return based on its annual payments and current price.

a) Current

b) Normal

c) Flat

d) Humped

47. The formula for finding Present value is

a) $PV = FV \cdot 1/(1+r)^n$

b) $FV = PV \cdot 1/(1+r)^n$

c) $PV = FV \cdot 1/(1+P)^n$

d) $PV = FV \cdot 1/(2+r)^n$

48. The formula for finding Future Value value is

a) $PV = FV (1+r)^n$

b) $FV = PV (1+r)^n$

c) $PV = FV (1+P)^n$

d) $PV = FV \cdot 1/(2+r)^n$

49. _____ is the present value of a rupee received n future.

a) Present Value

b) Future value

c) Discount Factor

d) Compounding Factor

50. _____ is one of the reason for time value of Money

a) Integrity

b) Inflation

c) Diversification

d) Speculation

Equity Market -1

Sample MCQs

All those institutions or individuals who help to bring the savers and seekers of capital are known as _____

Promoters

Shareholders

Intermediaries

Banker

The equity market is _____ that is most commonly known among the public.

Secondary market

.Financial market.

Capital market.

Primary market.

The primary market consist of arrangements, which facilitate the procurement of _____ funds by companies by making fresh issue of shares and debentures.

Short term

Long term

Medium term

Long and Medium

The NSE Sensex consist of a basket of _____ stocks.

50

30

100

40

The market where securities are traded is known as _____

NSE

BSE

Securities market

Commodity market

The Central Banking functions in India are performed by the _____

RBI

SBI

PNB

NABARD

Minimization on _____ in financial management can help operating gain more profit.

Saving

Stock exchange

Capital cost

Marginal cost

_____ holds securities in electronic form

Depository

Merchant Banker

Stockbroker

Merchant broker & Broker

Equity market provides a continuous and ready market for _____ of securities.

a. Short term

b. Long term

c. Buying & Selling

d. Medium

Equity market promotes the industrial growth and _____ of the country by encouraging Industrial development.

a. Industrial development

b. Economical development

- c. Financial development
- d. Corporate development

Investors interest are protected by _____.

- a. Stock broker
- b. Stock exchange
- c. Merchant banker
- d. SEBI

The broker have to strictly transact their business according to the rule prescribed by_____.

- a. Stock broker
- b. Stock exchange
- c. Share holders
- d. Preference shares

_____capital is also known as ordinary capital.

- a. Equity
- b. Debt
- c. Debenture
- d. Money

Bondholder have_____ risk.

- a. High
- b. Low
- c. Medium
- d. No risk

Composite value of traded stocks group of secondary markets is classified as

Stock index

Primary index

Stock market index

Limited liability index

Orders that are transacted at best available price are classified as

Post order

Transacted order

Market Order

available order

How Sensex is calculated?

a) Free Float market capitalization methodology

c) Full Market Capitalization

b) Weighted Average method

d) Simple Average methodology

The growth of Indian equity market saw in ____

70s,

80s

60s,

80s

_____ controlled the interest rate in equity market.

SEBI,

PFRDA

RBI,

IRDA

Clearing house have been established by ____

SEBI,

stock exchange,

RBI

AMFI

In the _____ market investors bid for stocks by offering a certain price.

capital,

equity,

Debt

new issue

_____ build a trust among the investors.

SEBI,

Government

RBI,

IRDA

_____ deals with short term claims with maturity of less than one year

A. Money Market

B. Primary Market

C. Secondary Market

D. Capital Market

_____ provides long term funds

A. Equity Market

B. Capital Market

C. Money Market

D. Debt Market

Capital market is regulated by _____

SEBI

B. RBI

C. NSE

D. BSE

money market deals in securities like treasury bills.

a. Debentures

b. Treasury bills

c. Bonds

d. Government securities

In _____ the security is purchased directly from the issuer.

capital market

money market

debt market

primary market

The _____ process is ultimately regulated by the Securities and Exchange Board of India

ESOP

IPO

SBTS

d)AMFI

_____ consists of stock exchanges.

primary market

the secondary market

the third market

the fourth market

The type of structured market through which the funds flow with the help of financial instruments such as bonds and stocks is classified as

financial markets

non-financial markets

flow market

organised market

The additional debt instruments or equity instruments of a publicly traded firm are included in the markets classified as

flow market

primary markets

secondary markets

non-financial markets

The financial instruments of public markets includes

transfer funds

shares

bonds

debentures

The centralized market place where agents can have efficiently and quickly transactions is classified as

secondary market

central market

traded market

cash market

_____ are registered members of stock exchanges through whom the investors transact.

Banks

Brokers

Financial Institutions

Regulator

The firms or persons who are engaged in underwriting are called _____

Merchant Banking

Brokers

Underwriters

Financial Institutions

_____ refers to the work of investigation, analysis and processing of new project proposals.

Underwriting

Distribution

Origination

Banker

_____ play a vital role in attracting public money in capital issues.

Bankers

Merchant bankers

Brokers

Underwriter

_____ is co-extensive with the stock market and it is also wider than the stock market

Capital Market

Monet market

Debt market

Cash market

Which level of ADR is simplest one?

Level 1

Level 2

Level 3

Rule 144A

_____ is co-extensive with the stock market and it is also wider than the stock market.

Capital Market

Monet market

Debt market

Cash market

Which is the process of converting physical shares into electronic format?

Demutualization

Privatization

Dematerialization

Deposit

What is NSDL?

Depository

Demat

Broker

Regulator

The _____ is a merchant bank.

Lead manger

Underwriter

Custodian

Issuing Company

A person who purchase common shares of a corporation is known as:

Preferred shareholder

Creditors

Bond holder

Common shareholder

A person who purchase preferred shares of a corporation is known as:

Preferred owner

Preferred creditor

Preferred shareholder

Preferred investor

Which of the following is not affected as a result of stock split?

Number of shares outstanding

Par value per share

Market value per share

Par value of total shares outstanding

.....is an organization associated with an exchange to handle the confirmation, settlement and delivery of transaction.

Cleaning corporation

Bank transaction

Banker

Underwriter

Which of the following statements is not true about common stock of a large, publicly owned corporation?

- a) The shares may be transferred from one stockholder to another
- b) The shares may be transferred from one stockholder to another
- c) Stock holders have cumulative right to receive dividends
- d) After issuance, the market value of the stock is unrelated to its par value

Sample Questions

SYBFM-SEM III Management Accounting

1. Management accounting is also called _____
 - a. Managerial accounting
 - b. Internal accounting
 - c. Analytical Accounting
 - d. Corporate accounting

2. The primary user of Management accounting information are _____
 - a. Bankers
 - b. Government
 - c. Managers in organisations
 - d. Management accountants

3. As compared to Management accounting financial accounting is _____
 - a. Primarily concerned with internal financial reporting
 - b. Primarily concerned with external financial reporting
 - c. Concerned with non- quantitative information
 - d. Involved with planning and control functions

4. The basic function of management accounting is to _____
 - a. Record all business transactions
 - b. Interpret the financial data
 - c. Assist in cost determination
 - d. Prepare financial statements

5. The primary objective of Management accounting is _____
 - a. To provide shareholders with useful information for making decisions about investments
 - b. To provide banks with information useful in making decisions about loans
 - c. To provide Management with information useful for planning and control of operations
 - d. To provide the Tax department with information about taxable income

6. Inter firm and Inter period comparisons are made with the help of _____
 - a. Common size statement
 - b. Cash flow statements
 - c. Trend analysis
 - d. Comparative Statements

7. In common size analysis the items in the income statement are expressed as percentage of _____
- Total assets
 - Net sales
 - Total expenses
 - Gross sales
8. The technique of taking first year figures as base and comparing with subsequent year is called _____
- Trend analysis
 - Ratio analysis
 - Common size statement
 - Cash Flow statement
9. Comparative statement analysis is _____
- Dynamic analysis
 - Horizontal analysis
 - Vertical analysis
 - External analysis

10. X Ltd furnishes the following information

Particulars	Amount
• Fixed Assets	30,00,000
• Current Assets	12,00,000
• Investments	16,00,000
• Current Liabilities	8,00,000
• Secured Loans	4,00,000

Calculate the total source of funds of X Ltd.

- 50,00,000
 - 58,00,000
 - 42,00,000
 - 56,00,000
11. If fixed assets for 2019 are Rs.250000 and fixed assets for 2020 is Rs. 400000, the company fixed assets are grown by what % over previous year?
- 50
 - 60
 - 40
 - 75

12. S ltd reported net sales of INR 3,00,000 , INR 3,30,000 and INR 3,60,000 in the year 2017 , 2018 & 2019 respectively. If 2017 is the base year, what is the trend percentage for 2019

- a. 77%
- b. 108%
- c. 120%
- d. 130%

13. The following balances were extracted from the books of account of D ltd, for the year 2019-20. Calculate Working capital

Particulars	Amount
Cash	50,000
Account payable	1,00,000
Account receivable	1,50,000
Debtors	2,00,000
Outstanding wages	2,00,000
Debtors	1,00,000
Stock	3,00,000

- a. 3,00,000
- b. 4,00,000
- c. 5,00,000
- d. 6,00,000

14. Total current liabilities are INR 10,000 in 2018 , INR 18,000 in 2019 and 22,000 in 2020 what is the percentage increase from 2018 to 2020.

- a. 22%
- b. 80%
- c. 120%
- d. 100%

15. S ltd furnishes the following information

Particulars	Amount
Fixed Assets	6,00,000
Current Assets	4,00,000
Current liabilities	3,00,000

Calculate the capital employed of S ltd.

- a. 10,00,000
- b. 6,00,000
- c. 5,00,000

d. 7,00,000

16. The relationship between two financial variables can be expressed in

- a. Pure ratio
- b. Percentage
- c. Time
- d. Pure, Percentage and Time

17. Standard Liquid ratio is _____

- a. 2:1
- b. 1:2
- c. 2:2
- d. 1:1

18. Balance sheet ratio indicates _____

- a. Relationship between the profits and the investments of the concern
- b. Relationship between the assets and the liabilities of the concern
- c. Relationship between the profitability and the sales of the concern
- d. Relationship between the profits and assets of the concern

19. Net profit after tax is used for computing _____

- a. Return on proprietors funds
- b. Return on Investment ratio
- c. Return on equity capital
- d. Earning per share

20. A high Debtors Turnover Ratio indicates _____

- a. Less chances of Bad Debt
- b. High chances of Bad debt
- c. More funds are blocked in debtors
- d. Long collection period

21. H Ltd has furnished the following information for the year ended 31st March 2020

• Particulars	Amount
• Sales	30,00,000
• Average Inventory	5,00,000
• Gross Profit	12,00,000

Calculate Inventory turnover ratio of H Ltd.

- a. 3.60 times
- b. 6.00 times

- c. 2.4 times
- d. 1.67 times

22. The cost of goods sold of R creations are INR 12,00,000 and the Operating expenses are INR 3,00,000. The sale for same period are INR 50,00,000. Calculate the Operating Ratio of R creation.

- a. 6.67%
- b. 24%
- c. 30%
- d. 35%

23. The following details pertain to X ltd

- Equity Share capital 10,00,000
- Preference Share capital 5,00,000
- Debentures 5,00,000

Calculate Debt to Equity ratio of X ltd.

- a. 1:1
- b. 2:1
- c. 3:1
- d. 4:1

24. The following data is extracted from the books of S ltd for the year ended March 31, 2020

Creditors turnover ratio	30 times
Average Trade creditors	76,650

Calculate average daily credit purchases of S ltd (assuming 365 days in a year).

- a. INR 6,300
- b. INR 3,150
- c. INR 3,500
- d. INR 4,200

25. S ltd has 90,000 equity shares of 10 each fully paid. If it had a profit after tax of INR 9,00,000 in the current year and paid INR 3,60,000 by the way of Equity dividends, the dividend pay-out ratio was _____

- a. 51%
- b. 15%
- c. 40%
- d. 14%

26. The following particulars are provided by XYZ ltd

Particulars	Amount
-------------	--------

Cost of Goods sold	10,00,000
Opening stock	1,00,000
Closing stock	3,00,000

The stock turnover ratio of XYZ Ltd is _____

- a. 10 times
- b. 3.33 time
- c. 5 times
- d. 2.5 times

27. The following particulars are provided by ABC Ltd

Particulars	Amount
Equity Share capital	10,00,000
Preference share capital	2,00,000
Debentures	3,00,000

The capital gearing ratio of ABC Ltd is _____

- a. 2 times
- b. 4 times
- c. 0.5 times
- d. 0.25 times

28. Cash flow statement provides information that _____

- a) Supplements the P & L A/c and balance sheet
- b) Is independent of financial statements
- c) Provides basis for financial statements
- d) Of a cash budget

29. Cash received from sale of machinery is treated as cash inflow from

- (a) Operating activities
- (b) Financing activities
- (c) Investing activities
- (d) Extra – ordinary activities

30. Unrealized gains and losses arising in foreign exchange are

- (c) Cash flow from financing activities
- (d) Cash flow from investing activities
- (c) Not treated as cash flows
- (d) None of these

31. Redemption of debenture is a cash flow from

- a. Operating activities
- b. Investing activities

- c. Financing activities
- d. None of these

32. Interest received is a cash flow from

- a. Operating activities
- b. Investing activities
- c. Financing activities
- d. None of these

33. Brokerage paid on issue of shares is

- a. Investing activity
- b. Financing activity
- c. Operating activity
- d. None of these

34. Investment on 1-1-2019 Rs. 2,10,000

Investment on 31-12-2019 Rs. 50,000

During the year the company purchased investments costing of Rs.2,16,000 and sold some investments at a loss of 20% on book value. The cash inflow from investing activities will be_____

- a. Rs. 44,800
- b. Rs. 2,16,000
- c. Rs. 56,000
- d. Rs. 59,000

35. Furniture on 31-3-2019 Rs. 5,00,000-----Furniture on 31-3-2019 Rs. 8,00,000

During the year the company charged depreciation of Rs. 50,000. Calculate cost furniture purchased during the year:

- a. Rs. 3,00,000
- b. Rs. 2,00,000
- c. Rs. 1,50,000
- d. Rs. 2,50,000

36. Compute changes in working capital as a part of cash from operating activities from following information:

Particulars	2019	2020
• Debtors	30000	42000
• Creditors	21000	15000

- Outstanding expenses 36000 51000
- Stock 3000 4500

- a. Rs. 32000
- b. (RS. 32500)
- c. Rs. 31500
- d. (Rs.31500)

37. Calculate cash flow from Investing activities:

- purchased investments Rs.70000
 - Sold investments Rs.40000
 - Purchased machinery Rs.160000
 - Sold machinery Rs.50000
- a. Rs. 140000
 - b. (Rs.140000)
 - c. Rs. 143000
 - d. (Rs.143000)

38. X's capital on 1-1-2019 Rs. 1,48,000
On 31-12-2019 Rs. 1,49,000

Drawings during the year Rs. 26,000. Profit for the year Rs. 17,000. Cash inflow from financing activities will be _____

- a. Rs. 20,000
- b. Rs. 10,000
- c. Rs. 27,000
- d. Rs. 30,000

39. Permanent working capital is _____

- a. Minimum working capital required at all the time
- b. Seasonal in nature
- c. Permanently blocked up in stock
- d. None of the above

40. Negative working capital is equal to _____

- a. current assets less current liabilities
- b. current assets less fixed assets
- c. current liabilities less current assets
- d. none of the above

41. Seasonal working capital is _____

- a. permanently required
- b. Fluctuating in nature
- c. required to meet seasonal needs of the organisation
- d. none of the above

42. The organisation which allows longer period of credit to debtors requires _____

- a. More working capital
- b. Lesser working capital
- c. No working capital
- d. Moderate working capital

43. Following information is about the firm

- Material storage period 85 days
- Finished Goods storage period 10 days
- Collection period 30 days
- Payment period 24 days
- Processing period 15 days

Determine Operating cycle of the firm.

- a. 116 days
- b. 124 days
- c. 90 days
- d. 156 days

44. Which of the following statements is / are not true ?

- I. Shorter the duration of net operating cycle period, slower will be the transformation of current assets into cash.
 - II. Gross operating cycle period less average collection period is the net operating cycle period.
- a. Only (I) above
 - b. Only (II) above
 - c. Both (I) and (II) above
 - d. Neither (I) nor (II) above

45. Consider the following information with regard to a firm :

Raw material storage period = 40 days, Work-in-process period = 25 days, Finished goods storage period = 20 days, Average collection period = 25 days, Average payment period = 25 days. The operating cycle period is _____

- a. 20 days
- b. 65 days
- c. 85 days
- d. 90 days

46. Consider the following data :

- Net operating cycle 55 days
- Raw material storage period 40 days
- Conversion period 2 days
- Finished goods storage period 20 days
- Average payment period 25 days

The average collection period is _____

- a. 7 days
- b. 18 days
- c. 22 days**
- d. 25 days

47. P Co. buys materials from its suppliers on eight weeks' credit. The materials are delivered immediately and held for two weeks before being issued to production. The production process takes five weeks and the finished goods are held for four weeks before being sold. All customers are allowed four weeks' credit but take seven weeks to pay. How long is the cash conversion cycle of the business ?

- a. 7 weeks
- b. 10 weeks
- c. 18 weeks
- d. 25 weeks

48. If the net working capital is negative then it indicates that _____

- a. Long-term funds have been used for financing short-term assets
- b. Long-term funds have been used for financing long-term assets
- c. Short-term funds have been used for financing long-term assets
- d. Short-term funds have been used for financing short-term assets

49. Raw material stock = _____/12* Number of months

- a. Cost of capital
- b. Cost of material
- c. Gross profit
- d. Sales

50. _____ refers to idle funds which earns no return.

- a. shortage of working capital
- b. excess working capital
- c. variable working capital
- d. fixed working capital

Sample questions of SYBFM SEM -III
Regular Dec 2020 Exam
Business Law - I

Multiple choice Questions.

1. An agreement enforceable by law is a _____
Bailment Contract offer Acceptance
2. _____ is defined as the lawful; and purely voluntary acts of a man, from which three results an obligation whatever to another person and sometime a reciprocal obligation between parties.
Quasi Contract Void agreement Novation Contingent
3. The contract Act Came into force _____.
From 1 September 1972 before 1 September 1882
from 1Septemeber 1872 After 1 September 1872
4. . The contract of Guarantee is a contract in which a person perform the promise or discharge the liability of: _____.
The contractor Stranger Third person Indemnifier
5. A in consideration that B will employ C in collecting the rent of B's zamindari, promises B to be responsible, to the amount of 5000 rupees for the due collection and payment by C of those rents. This is a _____.
Restricted Guarantee Continuing Guarantee
Limited Guarantee Specific Guarantee
6. _____ is such that anyone to whom it is presented may on compliance with its terms hold the guarantor liable on it.
Restricted Guarantee Continuing Guarantee
General Guarantee Specific Guarantee
7. _____ implies that a person who buys goods, must keep his eyes open, active and conscious while buying the goods.
Seller beware Caveat emptor
Unpaid seller Purchase
8. _____ the seller agrees to transfer the property in goods to the hire-purchaser only when a certain fixed number of installment of price is paid by the buyer.

Bailor bailee Indemnity holder Surety

28. _____ agency a prior affirmative or positive act in the part of the principal is essential in order to establish agency subsequently.

Estoppel Necessity Holding out Expressed

29. _____ means voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another.

Transfer Delivery of goods

Possession Transmission

30. _____ is a stipulation essential to the main purpose of the contract, the breach of which gives rise to treat the contract as repudiated.

Warranty Unpaid seller

Condition Purchase

31. In an auction sale, if seller makes use of pretending bidding to raise price the sale is _____.

Void Valid Invalid Voidable

32. _____ goods the acquisition of which by the seller depends upon a contingency, which may or may not happened.

Future Existing specific Contingent

33. An agreement to sell is an _____ contract.

Executed Executory implied Expressed

34. _____ Right is used by the unpaid seller where the goods are perishable in nature.

Right of stoppage in transit Rights of Lien

Right of resale Right of holding out

35. The sale of Goods Act, 1930 came into force in _____.

1 June 1930 1 August 1930 1 July 1930 1 May 1930

36. Negotiable Instrument is defined in _____.

Sec.12 Sec.10 Sec.13 Sec.15

37. Penalties, cognizance, jurisdiction etc. are discussed in _____ of the Act.

Chapter 18 Chapter 15 Chapter 16 Chapter 17

38. When the amount is stated differently in words and figures, the amount stated in _____ is to be taken.

Words figures word & figure both cancel

39. Drawee of a cheque is always a _____.

Banker Co-worker accountant manager

40. The contract of insurance is in fact contract of : _____.

Urgency Indemnity Guarantee Bailment

41. Agreement in restraint of Marriage is _____

Void Voidable
Valid Illegal

42. Definitions are provided in section _____ of the Contract Act.

2 3 4 6

43. Contractual rights and duties are created by _____.

State statute parties custom or usage

44. A promises to deliver his watch to B and, in return, B promises to pay a sum of Rs. 2000. This is a/an _____.

Agreement proposal acceptance offer

45. _____ is a person who is working or acting under the control of the original agent in the business.

Sub-agent General agent Co-agent substituted agent

46. _____ means acceptance has been signified either in writing or by words of mouth or by performance of some Act.

Agency Absent Agreement Bailment

47. Under contract of indemnity, there are _____ parties.

2 3 4 5

48. A continuing guarantee may at any time be revoked by the surety as to future transaction by giving notice to _____.

The creditor Principal debtor
without giving any notice to any person Surety

49. Any guarantee obtained by means of misrepresentation made by the creditor or with his knowledge and assent concerning a material part of the transaction is _____.
Valid Invalid Voidable void
50. A promises to deliver his watch to B and, in return, B promises to pay a sum of Rs. 2000. This is a/an _____.
Agreement proposal acceptance offer

Sample Questions of SYBFM SEM-III Dec 2020 Regular Exam

Subject :Computer Skills-II

1.SCM stands for -----

- a. State Change Management
- b. Supply chain Management
- c. Security Chain Management
- d. Secure chain Management

2.A Debit card is issued with a -----for security reasons.

- a. OTP
- b. personal identification number
- c. Mobile Number
- d. Serial Number

3.EDI -----

- a. Electronic Data Interchange
- b. Electrical Data Interchange
- c. Element Data Interchange
- d. Element Data Change

4. One of the items is not related with e-banking

- a) Demand draft
- b, IMPS
- c. RTGS
- d. NEFT

5. In which type of banking, electronic financial transactions are done?

- a. E-Banking
- b. POS Banking
- c. M-Banking
- d. SOP Banking

6. What is at the heart of any ERP system?

- a. Information
- b. Employee
- c. Database
- d. Table

7. CRM technology can help in

- a. Designing direct marketing efforts
- b. Developing new pricing models
- c. Customer Retention
- d. All the above

8. Sales force automation software is a subset of which type of software package?

- a. ERP
- b. SCM
- c. CRM
- d. E-wallet

9. The Indian Stock Market is regulated by:

- a. RBI
- b. SBI
- c. SEBI
- d. BOI

10.-----is buying and selling of share online.

- a. e-commerce
- b .e-banking
- c. online trading
- d.Market

11. Customer Relationship Management is about -----

- A. Acquiring the right customer
- B. Instituting the best processes
- C. Motivating employees
- D. Retaining Customer for longer time.

12 Customer Relationship Management is about-----

- A. Acquiring the right customer
- B. Instituting the best processes
- C. Motivating employees
- D. Database Management System

13. Which of the following describes an ERP system?

- A. ERP systems provide a foundation for collaboration between departments
- B. ERP systems enable people in different business areas to communicate
- C. ERP systems have been widely adopted in large organisations to store critical
- D. knowledge used to make the decisions that drive the organisation's performance

14. The purpose of supply chain management is -----

- A. provide customer satisfaction
- B. improve quality of a product
- C. integrating supply and demand management
- D. increase production

15----- is the fourth stage of Supply chain Management.

- A. Develop
- B. Plan
- C. Deliver
- D. Return

16.-----is the computer to computer exchange of business data in standard formats.

- A. Internet
- B. Banking
- C. EDI
- D. None of the above

17.----- is long term trading and involves retention of securities for longer periods of time.

- A. Day Trading
- B. Position Trading
- C. Both Day Trading & Position Trading
- D. None of these

18.ECS has provided benefits to the banks user institutions and -----

- A. Government
- B. Schools
- C. Ultimate beneficiaries
- D. None of these

19.----- is more centred around the sales team and not on an individual buyer.

- A. CRM
- B. SCM
- C. ERP
- D. SFA

20 -----is type of electronic payment system

- A. IMPS
- B. DD
- C. ATM
- D. Cash

21)----- function is used to extract a substring.

- a) Left
- b) Right
- c) Mid
- d) Trim

22) -----Function is used to get length of the string.

- a) Left
- b) Right
- c) Len
- d)Mid

23)----- is used to get current date and time

- a) Date
- b) Hour
- c) Time
- d) Now

24) Which of the these is not a logical function.

- a) AND
- b) OR
- c) NOT
- d) ELSE OR

25).VLOOKUP stands for----

- a) Virtual lookup
- b) Vertical lookup
- c) Vendor lookup
- d) None of above

26. Customer Relationship Management is about

- a) Acquiring the right customer
- b) Instituting the best processes
- c) Motivating employees
- d) All of the above

27. CRM technology can help in
- a) Designing direct marketing efforts
 - b) Developing new pricing models
 - c) Processing transactions faster
 - d) All of the above

28. A _____ is an organized collection of detailed information about individual customers or prospects that is accessible, actionable and current for marketing purposes such as lead generation and others.

- a) Customer database
- b) Customer mailing list
- c) Business database
- d) Employee Database

29 _____ is any occasion on which the brand or product is used by end customers.

- a) Customer touch point
- b) Retailers touch point
- c) Company touch point
- d) Organization ouch point

30 _____ is the study of how individuals, groups and organizations select, buy, use and dispose off goods, services, ideas or experiences to satisfy their needs and wants.

- a) Consumer behaviour
- b) Product cycle
- c) Purchase behaviour
- d) Product Price

31. A consumer buying behaviour is influenced by

- a) Cultural and social factors
- b) Personal factors
- c) Both a and b
- d) Publicity

32. Which one of the following is a set of one or more attributes taken collectively to uniquely identify a record?

- a) Candidate key
- b) Sub key
- c) Super key
- d) Foreign key

33. Consider attributes ID, CITY and NAME. Which one of this can be considered as a super key?

- a) NAME
- b) ID
- c) CITY
- d) CITY, ID

34. The subset of a super key is a candidate key under what condition?

- a) No proper subset is a super key
- b) All subsets are super keys
- c) Subset is a super key
- d) Each subset is a super key

35. A _____ is a property of the entire relation, rather than of the individual tuples in which each tuple is unique.

- a) Rows
- b) Key
- c) Attribute
- d) Field

36. Which one of the following attribute can be taken as a primary key?

- a) Name
- b) Street
- c) Id
- d) Department

37. An attribute in a relation is a foreign key if the _____ key from one relation is used as an attribute in that relation.

- a) Candidate
- b) Primary
- c) Super
- d) Sub

38. The relation with the attribute which is the primary key is referenced in another relation. The relation which has the attribute as a primary key is called _____

- a) Referential relation
- b) Referencing relation
- c) Referenced relation
- d) Referred relation

39. The _____ is the one in which the primary key of one relation is used as a normal attribute in another relation.

- a) Referential relation
- b) Referencing relation
- c) Referenced relation
- d) Referred relation

40. What are several different types of software, which sit in the middle of and provide connectivity between two or more software applications?

- A) Middleware
- B) Enterprise application integration middleware
- C) Automated business process
- D) e-business infrastructure

41. What represents a new approach to middleware by packaging together commonly used functionality, such as providing prebuilt links to popular enterprise applications, which reduces the time necessary to develop solutions that integrate applications from multiple vendors?

- A) Middleware
- B) Enterprise application integration middleware
- C) Automated business process
- D) e-business infrastructure

42. What are the primary business benefits of an ERP system?

- A) Sales forecasts, sales strategies, and marketing campaigns
- B) Market demand, resource and capacity constraints, and real-time scheduling
- C) Forecasting, planning, purchasing, material management,
- D) warehousing, inventory, and distribution

43. In an integrated data model, what gives a snapshot of the organisation at any given time?

- a. ERP
- b. Database
- c. Management
- d. MIS

44. ERP system is built on a _____ utilising a common computing platform

- a. Centralised database
- b. Individual databases
- c. Modular databases
- d. Centralised layout

45. Which of the following is an example for commercial ERP

- a. ERP5
- b. Microsoft Dynamics AX
- c. Compiere
- d. Fistera

46. ERP vendors usually design their systems around standard business processes, based upon _____

- a. Business standards
- b. Global standards
- c. Best business practices.
- d. Best profitable standards

47. The _____ module's internal functions do not directly interact with the data or processes of other modules.

- a. Finance
- b. Quality Management
- c. Sales and Distribution
- d. Plant Maintenance

48. Which among the following systems can be assigned to a cost centre directly which illustrates the interface to the cost accounting system?

- a. FAPA
- b. Purchasing
- c. Sales and Distribution
- d. CASO

49. Which system provides the foundation for creating concurrent business processes across the supply chain and achieving Return on Assets (ROA) improvement?

- a. Finance
- b. Inventory
- c. Manufacturing
- d. Sales

50. _____ maintains reports of warehouse supplies.

- a. ERP financial module

b.ERP Inventory software module

c. ERP Resource module

d. ERP verification module

SYBFM – Sem 3
Portfolio Management
Sample Questions

1. _____ is employment of funds with the aim of getting return on it
 - a. Investment
 - b. Research
 - c. Analysis
 - d. Fundamentals

2. Which of the following transactions are example of investment:
 - i. Ramesh buys a flat for Rs 3 Lakhs in Bombay
 - ii. Govinda purchases a piece of land in his village
 - iii. Amit buys 500 shares of Reliance Industries Ltd
 - a. Only i
 - b. Only ii
 - c. Only iii
 - d. i, ii & iii

3. The _____ outlines the steps in creating a portfolio, and emphasizes the sequence of actions involved from understanding the investor risk preference to asset allocation and selection to performance evaluation.
 - a. Investment Process
 - b. Research
 - c. Analysis
 - d. Fundamentals

4. In _____ stage of Investment process, portfolio manager tries to understand the client's needs, the client tax status and most importantly, his or her risk preferences.
 - a. Identify Investment Priorities
 - b. Portfolio Evaluation
 - c. Construction of Portfolio
 - d. Mapping

5. _____ means combined holding of many kinds of financial securities i.e shares, debentures, government bonds, units and other financial assets.
 - a. Portfolio
 - b. Primary Mapping

- c. T – Bills
 - d. Currency Futures
6. Which of the following are investment categories
- i. Post Office Savings
 - ii. Public Provident Fund
 - iii. Life Insurance Schemes
- a. Only i
 - b. Only ii
 - c. Only iii
 - d. i, ii & iii
7. _____ suggests that changes in stock prices have the same distribution and are independent of each other.
- a. Random Walk Theory
 - b. Random Run Theory
 - c. Planned Walk Theory
 - d. Planned Run Theory
8. _____ assumes the past movement or trend of a stock price or market cannot be used to predict its future movement.
- a. Random Walk Theory
 - b. Random Run Theory
 - c. Planned Walk Theory
 - d. Planned Run Theory
9. _____ proclaims that stocks take a random and unpredictable path that makes all methods of predicting stock prices futile in the long run.
- a. Random Walk Theory
 - b. Random Run Theory
 - c. Planned Walk Theory
 - d. Planned Run Theory
10. An investor brought a share of ABC Ltd at Rs 100/-. After a year investor sold the same share a Rs 110/-. Dividend received by the investor during the period is Rs. 5/-. Calculate returns earned by investor
- a. 20 %
 - b. 25 %
 - c. 15 %
 - d. 30 %

11. An investor invested in bond of XYZ Ltd. Coupon of bond is 10 %. After a year bond will redeem at face value of Rs. 100/-. Investor bought bond at a discount of 10 % to face value. Calculate Return of Investor?

- a. 14 %
- b. 24 %
- c. 34 %
- d. 22.22 %

12. An investor bought 20 shares of ABC Ltd. at Rs 150 per share. After 2 years he sold the same at Rs 200 per share. During the period he earned, dividend Rs 200. He also paid commission of Rs 200 to the broker. Calculate rate of return earned by the investor

- a. 32.44 %
- b. 22.24 %
- c. 18.22 %
- d. 33.33 %

13. Calculate expected rate of return

Situation	Probability	Stock Return
Normal	0.3	15 %
Recession	0.4	20 %
Boom	0.3	12 %

- a. 20 %
- b. 14 %
- c. 22 %
- d. 16.1 %

14. Calculate expected rate of return

Situation	Probability	Stock Return
Normal	0.3	25 %
Recession	0.2	40 %
Boom	0.5	-10 %

- a. 10.5 %
- b. 25 %
- c. 15.6 %
- d. 30 %

15. Calculate expected rate of return

Situation	Probability	Stock Return
High Growth	0.20	-13
Low Growth	0.15	16
Stagnation	0.40	32
Recession	0.25	12

- a. 15.6 %
- b. 20.4 %
- c. 24.6 %
- d. 32.8 %

16. Covariance between the return on security i and the return on market portfolio = 11.
Variance of return on the market portfolio = 10. Calculate Beta

- a. 0.8
- b. 1.1
- c. 0.6
- d. 1.5

17. Covariance between the return on security i and the return on market portfolio = 0.21.
Beta = 0.011. Calculate Variance of return on the market portfolio

- a. 14.21
- b. 10.21
- c. 17.55
- d. 21.22

18. Covariance between the return on security i and the return on market portfolio = 10.
Variance of return on the market portfolio = 6. Calculate Beta

- a. 1.67
- b. 1.12
- c. 0.63
- d. 1.54

19. Covariance between the return on security i and the return on market portfolio = 5.
Variance of return on the market portfolio = 58. Calculate Beta

- a. 0.0862
- b. 1.19
- c. 0.64
- d. 1.57

20. Covariance between the return on security i and the return on market portfolio = 0.21.
Beta = 0.011. Calculate Variance of return on the market portfolio

- a. 14.21

- b. 10.21
- c. 17.55
- d. 21.22

21. Covariance between the return on security i and the return on market portfolio = 3. Beta = 2. Calculate Variance of return on the market portfolio

- a. 1.5
- b. 2.5
- c. 3.5
- d. 4.5

22. Portfolio A sample mean of success 12 % and Standard Deviations 15 %. The risk free rate of return is 8 %. Compute the Sharpe Index for the portfolio

- a. 27 %
- b. 37 %
- c. 32 %
- d. 22 %

23. Portfolio B has a sample mean of success 16 % and Standard Deviations 18 %. The risk free rate of return is 8 %. Compute the Sharpe Index for the portfolio

- a. 44 %
- b. 36 %
- c. 48 %
- d. 56 %

24. Portfolio A sample mean of success 12 % and Standard Deviations 18 %. The risk free rate of return is 6 %. Compute the Sharpe Index for the portfolio

- a. 0.33
- b. 0.45
- c. 0.21
- d. 0.19

25. The portfolio has the following characteristics: Average Return = 18 %, Beta = 2, The risk free rate of return is 9 %. Compute Treynor's Index

- a. 4.5
- b. 3.5
- c. 3.0
- d. 4.0

26. The portfolio has the following characteristics: Average Return = 12 %, Beta = 1.5, The risk free rate of return is 9 %. Compute Treynor's Index

- a. 2
- b. 3
- c. 4
- d. 5

27. The portfolio has the following characteristics: Average Return = 13 %, Beta = 1.25, The risk free rate of return is 8 %. Compute Treynor's Index

- a. 4
- b. 3
- c. 2
- d. 5

28. Portfolio A has average return 15 %. Beta of Portfolio is 1.2. The risk free interest rate is 8 %. Expected return on a market index is 13 %. Compute Jensen's measure of portfolio evaluation

- a. 1 %
- b. 2 %
- c. 1.5 %
- d. 2.5 %

29. Portfolio C has average return 16 %. Beta of Portfolio is 1.5. The risk free interest rate is 8 %. Expected return on a market index is 13 %. Compute Jensen's measure of portfolio evaluation

- a. 0.5 %
- b. 1.00 %
- c. 1.5 %
- d. 2.00 %

30. Portfolio A has average return 15 %. Beta of Portfolio is 1.25. The risk free interest rate is 9 %. Expected return on a market index is 12 %. Compute Jensen's measure of portfolio evaluation

- a. 2.25 %
- b. 1.25 %
- c. 3.00 %
- d. 4.00 %

31.. _____ is the number of years until the investor receives the present value of all income from a bond (including interest and principal)

- a. Duration
- b. Passive
- c. Neutral
- d. Alpha

32. Which of the following challenges are faced by Portfolio Managers?

- i. Deciding to take an initiative before it's scoped out
- ii. Ensuring that right resources are used on most important securities
- iii. Managing the portfolios outside their politics

- a. Only i
- b. Only ii
- c. Only iii
- d. i, ii & iii

33. The Markowitz Efficient Model for Investment Portfolio Management was developed by _____ in 1952

- a. Henry Markowitz
- b. Henry Olanga
- c. David Marshall
- d. Alfred Austin

34.. _____ portfolio theory believes that the market is inefficient and the fundamental analysis can take advantage of this situation

- a. Traditional
- b. Fundamental
- c. Technical

d. Conceptual

35. Which of the following steps are needed in traditional portfolio theory?

- i. Background Information
- ii. Investment Goals
- iii. Investment Policies
- iv. Security Selection

- a. Only i
- b. Only ii
- c. Only iii
- d. All i, ii & iii

36. _____ portfolio theory quantifies the relationship between risk and return and assumes that an investor must be compensated for assuming theory.

- a. Traditional
- b. Modern
- c. Technical
- d. Conceptual

37. _____ portfolio theory states that by combining securities of low risk with securities of high-risk, success can be achieved in making a choice of instruments.

- a. Traditional
- b. Modern
- c. Technical
- d. Conceptual

38. Harry Markowitz & _____ have developed Modern Portfolio Theory

- a. William Sharpe
- b. Henry Olanga
- c. David Marshall
- d. Alfred Austin

39. When two securities are taken on a portfolio and if they have _____ then risk can be completely reduced because the gain on one security can be set off against loss of the other security

- a. Negative Correlation
- b. Positive Correlation
- c. Neutral Correlation
- d. Doubtful Correlation

40. In economics and finance, the most popular approach to the problem of choice under uncertainty is the _____

- a. Expected Utility
- b. Expected Functionality
- c. Expected Technicality
- d. Unexpected Utility

41.. A _____ is a twice-differential function of wealth which has the properties of non-satisfaction and risk aversion

- a. Utility Function
- b. Technical Function
- c. Non-Technical Function
- d. Economical Function

42.. The _____ property states that utility that utility increases with wealth, i.e., that more wealth is preferred to less wealth, and that investor is never satisfied – he never has so much wealth that getting more would not be at least a little bit of desirable.

- a. Non-Satisfaction
- b. Satisfaction
- c. Fundamental
- d. Technical

43.. The _____ property states that the utility function is concave or, in other words, that marginal utility of wealth decreases as wealth increases.

- a. Risk Aversion
- b. Risk Mature
- c. Risk Neutral
- d. Risk tackle

44. Different investors can and will have different utility functions, but to assume that any such utility function satisfies two critical properties of non-satisfaction & _____.

- a. Risk Aversion
- b. Risk Mature
- c. Risk Neutral
- d. Risk tackle

45.. The _____ is based on the assumption that stocks vary together because of the common movement in stock market.

- a. Single Index Model
- b. Nominal Model
- c. Risk Model
- d. Neutral Model

46. The variance of security has two components namely Systematic Risk & _____.

- a. Unsystematic Risk
- b. Market Risk
- c. Neutral Risk
- d. Risk tackle

47. Variance explained by the index is referred to as _____ Risk

- a. Systematic
- b. Unsystematic
- c. Neutral
- d. Gamma Risk

48. The unexplained variance is called Unsystematic Risk or _____

- a. Systematic Risk
- b. Residual Variance
- c. Neutral Risk
- d. Gamma Risk

49. _____ is the weighted average of the estimated return for each security in the portfolio.

- a. Portfolio Return

- b. Fundamental Return
- c. Technical Return
- d. Tunned Return

50. The _____ model has its origin in the feeling that decision makers, be it investors or investment managers, generally do not use, mathematical models such as utility analysis and generally focus on reducing the bad outcomes.

- a. Portfolio Return
- b. Fundamental Return
- c. Safety First
- d. Technical Return