PARLE TILAK VIDYALAYA ASSOCIATION'S .
M.L. DAHANUKAR COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, VILE PARLE (EAST), MUMBAI – 400 057
CLASS TEST
Class: M.Com. : Part I – Semester II

Sub: Corporate Finance

Max Marks: 40

6.00 7.30
Time: 06:00 – 08:00 p.m.

Date: 30.3.2019

| Supervisor's Sign & Date | | Seat No. in Figures | | | |

in words _____

| Marks in Figures | | | | in Words | | | Sign of the Examiner _____ |
| Q:1 | Q:2 | Q:3 | Total | | | | |

Instructions: (1) All questions are compulsory.

(2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

(3) Question No.1 and 2 to be solved on the Question Paper itself.

10

Q:1   Fill in the blanks (Any 10):

1. _____ Risk is uncertainty about the future EBIT.

2. If I want to know how much to deposit today in order to be able to make one time withdrawal in future it is called as _____.

3. If firm has no debt, _____ is one.

4. Making one deposit today in order to make several withdrawal later is called _____.

5. Risk- Return Trade off implies _____ of the risk.

6. If first deposit of annuity is made immediately, it is called an _____.

7. _____ Risk is associated with firms operation.

8. The process of finding precise value of a unit of money that lies between two table values is called _____.

9. Operating leverage is analysis of _____ risk.

10. Bond carries Specific Rate of Interest known as _____.

11. _____ is Zero, if EBIT =Interest

12. Maximum Maturity period for government bond is _____ years.

13. Use of preference shares in capital structure increases _____ leverage.
14. _____ is the fund created for specific purpose.

15. If company issues new share capital to redeem debentures, FL will _____.

<center>OR</center>

Q:1 A. **State whether true of false (Any five):**   05
   1. EPS is always more than or equal to DPS.

   2. Time value signifies that the value of a unit of money remains unchanged during a different period of time.

   3. Combined leverage helps to analyse effect of change in sales on EPS.

   4. Favourable financial leverage and trading on equity are one and same.

   5. Cash flows accruing to the firms at different time periods are directly comparable.

   6. Financial leverage depends on fixed financial charges.

   7. Either compounding or discounting technique can be used to make heterogeneous cash flows comparable.
   8. Operating leverage is defined as contribution/ EPS.

B. **Match the Column (Any five):**   05

A	B	Answer
1. Contribution	a. Fluctuating Dividend	
2. Combined Leverage	b. Contribution / EBT	
3. EBIT	c. Fixed Dividend	
4. Bond	d. Contribution/EBIT	
5. Preference Share	e. Sales – Variable Cost	
6. Operating Leverage	f. Instrument of Debt	
7. Equity Shares	g. EBIT/ EBT	
8. Financial Leverage	h. EBT + Tax	

Q:2 Explain any five out of eight: 10

1. Inflation.

2. Trading on Equity.

3. Time Value.

4. Annuity / Perpetuity.

5. Preference Shares.

6. Present Value of Annuity.

7. Leverages.

8. Financial Risk.

Q:3 **Answer any two of the following:**   **20**

 1. Solve the following
    a. If I wish to withdraw Rs.50000 nine years from now and the interest rate is 15 % how much should I invest today?
    b. If I deposit Rs.10000 for 3 years at rate 8% compounded semi-annually, what will be its value at the end of 6 years?
    c. I plan to make deposit of Rs.2000 at the end of 4 months period for next 5 years at 12%, what will be its value after 5 years?
    d. How much must one deposit to withdraw 2000 per year at the beginning of each year for 5 years if the interest rate is 15%?

 2. Calculate OL, FL and CL
    Installed capacity - 10000 units
    Production – 60% of installed capacity
    Selling Price – Rs.30
    Variable Cost- Rs.20
    Fixed Cost
    Situation A - Rs.20000
    Situation B -Rs.25000

Plans	A	B
Equity	12000	35000
12 % Debt	40000	52000

 3. Differentiate between operating and financial leverage.

Write your answers of Q:3 here:

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CLASS TEST

Class : M.Com.: Part I-Semester II

Sub.: **E-COMMERCE**

DATE : 27·3·2019   Max Marks : 40   Time : 6.00 P.M. TO 7.30 P.M.

Supervisor's
Sign. & Date

Seat No. in Figures

in words _____

Q.1.	Q.2	Q.3	Total	Total (in Words)	Signature

Instructions : (1) All questions are compulsory.
(2) Working Notes should form part of your answer.
(3) Question No.1 and 2 to be solved on the Question Paper and Q.3 on supplement

Q.1	Write true or False (attempt any 10)	Marks 10
1	Data,text,,web page are main media partner of e-commerce	
2	E-commerce transaction support Credit card system	
3	Social media play major role in E-commerce activity.	
4	Product Research and development are supported by E-commerce	
5	User must register with e-commerce website with all information needed for billing and product delivery.	
6	E-commerce never supports Taxation part of product.	
7	Buyers, seller, computer programmer are the participate of E-commerce process	
8	E-commerce means transaction between B2B, B2C.	
9	E-commerce use internet as main media for communication	

10	Intranet is crucial part of e-commerce	
11	E-commerce support product discount and offer services related with product.	
12	E-commerce never provide online trading stock services.	
13	Punexpress.com is website support online company trading.	
14	E-commerce help to developed organization image and goodwill.	
15	Freekamal.com website support online price comparison engine.	

OR

A)	Fill in the blanks (any 5)	05
1	E-commerce activity that support commerce _____ by network connection.	
2	Internet literacy in India is _____ compare to other country.	
3	EDI means _____	
4	_____ factor is hoped for rising in Indian E-commerce sector.	
5	SEO means _____	
6	E-commerce is providing software _____ and _____ information.	
7	_____ is a tool for shopping and allow the customer or user to select product they want.	
8	Amazon introduce new delivery model called the _____	05

B)	Fill in the blanks (any 5)	
1	TIP means _____	
2	The latest trends in e-commerce it to focus on _____ based shopping.	
3	WWW means _____	
4	SSL stand for _____	
5	ARPANET means _____	
6	KPIs means _____	
7	Indian internet penetration is very _____ compare to other countries.	
8	ANSI means _____	

Q.2	Concept based short Questions (attempt any 5)	10
1	Explain following benefits concept	

    1. Time saving

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2   Explain following benefits to organization
        1.   Quality services

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

3   Explain following disadvantage of e-commerce
        1.   Hidden cost

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

4   What is meaning of e-campaigns for e-commerce.

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

5   Explain following concept
        1.   24/7, 365 days

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

6 What is means pay per click concept.

_____

_____

_____

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_____

_____

7 Explain following challenge for e-commerce
    1. Delay in Delivery

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

8 Explain following concept with reference of e-commerce
    1. Blogs

_____

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Q.3	Short Questions (attempt any2)	20
1	Explain characteristics of B2B?	
2	Explain ESLC model?	
3	Discuss characteristics of B2C?	

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_____

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CLASS TEST

Class : M.Com.: Part I-Semester II

SUB: MACRO ECONOMICS CONCEPTS & APPLICATIONS

DATE : 29.3.2019 . Max Marks : 40   Time : 6.00 P.M. TO 7.30 P.M,

Q.1.	Q.2	Q.3	Total	Total (in Words)	Signature

Instructions

1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3) Question No. 1 and 2 to be solved on the question paper and Question No. 3 on Supplement.

Q.1 State whether the following statements are true or false.   (Any 10)   10

1)   GDP includes income earned by nation outside the country.   ☐

2)   GDP deflator is used to work out real GDP   ☐

3)   HDI is composite index of three basic components of human development. ☐

4)   PPP is based on the principle of single price.   ☐

5)   Illegal money transfer such as smuggling is not included in estimation of ☐
      National income.

6) NDP =GDP-Depreciation

7) Gender Inequality Measures progress made by the entire population.

8) Multidimensional Poverty Index brings out the real state of poverty in a country.

9) The value of services of housewives are included in national income.

10) National income estimate takes into consideration the transaction of goods Produced in the past.

11) Transfer Payments are income received by household sector but not earned.

12) In Income method only the incomes that have been earned in return for Productive services are included.

13) CPI enables us to obtain the relative prices.

14) PPP allows to make more accurate comparison of standard of living across Countries.

15) Gender Inequality Index measures gender disparity and inequalities for human development.

OR

Q.1 A) Fill in the blanks   **(Any Five)**   **05**

1) Under value added method, National Income is measured by adding the value of ....

2) HDI 2015 reports, Rank of India..................

3) Real .... is used to calculate of goods and services produced within the country in current year.

4) National Income by…………………method is sum of consumption expenditure, Investment expenditure & Government expenditure.

5) GNP=C+I+G+ (…………) +(R+P)

6) …………..different methods are used for measuring national income.

7) HDI value above ……………… is considered to have very high human development.

8) Human Development Report , ………………. introduced the multidimensional poverty Index.

B) Fill in the blanks.   (Any Five)   05

1) Human Development is a process of enlarging …………………………….

2) GDP deflator = Nominal GDP / ……………….. x 100

3) Nominal Interest Rate = Real Interest Rate +……………………..

4) NNP = C+I+G+(X-M)+(R-P)-…………………………..

5) PPP refers to the value of money in terms of the ……………………………… it can buy.

6) ……………………….. is used to measured HDI.

7) Countries in the HDI range less than ………….. are grouped in low human development .

8) The labour market dimension is measured by ……………….participation in the work force.

Q.2 Answer Any Five Questions.   10

1) Describe the different methods of measuring National Income.

_____
_____
_____
_____

2)   What is GDP deflator? How is it calculated?

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

3)   Explain the meaning of closed Economy and Open Economy.

_____
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_____

4)   What are the limitations of HDI?

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5)   How to measure NDP at factor cost.

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6)   Define Disposable Income.

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7)   State different dimensions of human development.

_____

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_____

8)   Explain Inequality Adjusted Index.

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_____

Q.3 Answer any two of the following.

20

1) Write detail note on Human Development.

2) Describe difficulties in measurement of National Income.

3) Distinguish between GDP and GNP.

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CLASS TEST

Class : M.Com.: Part I-Semester II

Sub.: **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY FOR BUSINESS**

DATE : 28·3·2019   Max Marks : 40   Time : _____

Supervisor's   ~~Seat No. in Figures~~

Sign. & Date

Seat No. in Figures

in words _____

_____

Q.1.	Q.2	Q.3	Total	Total (in Words)	Signature

Time:1$^{1/2}$ hr   **Marks: 40**

Note: 1. All questions are compulsory
     2. Figures to right indicate full marks
     3. Answer Q No. 1 and 2 on the question paper.

Q. 1 State whether the following statements are True or False (any 10)   10

Sr. No.	Statements	Answers
1.	The Descriptive research includes facts-finding enquiries of different kinds.	
2.	Though there is no validity, research always goes in right direction	
3.	We require a Research design just before data collection and analysis of the research project.	
4.	Research design facilitates the difficult sailing of various research operations.	
5.	Rephrasing the research problem into meaningful terms is one of the steps in the formulation of research problem	
6.	Stratified sampling is a sampling strategy used when conducting studies involving a small population.	

7.	Null hypothesis are formed in the negative statement		
8.	Hypothesis techniques are often used to have knowledge about the properties of the Population		
9.	"The concentric growth circles characterize a city" is an example of Complex hypothesis		
10.	"Group A is older than Group B" is an example of alternative hypothesis.		
11.	Causal research design will be relevant only when there is a correlation between two variables		
12.	Collection of data is very easy in Probability method of sampling compared to any other method.		
13.	Rejecting a null hypothesis when it is true is called as a Type I error		
14.	Complex hypothesis predicts the relationship between a single independent variable		
15.	Multi stage sampling is a type of probability sampling technique.		

OR

Q1. A) Fill in the blanks with the help of appropriate word (any five)   05

1. ----------------------in common parlance refers to a search for knowledge
2. Information collected before the data is arranged and analysed is called -----------------
3. Proceeding of conferences are the example of ----------------------
4. Data arranged in tabular and --------------------forms for drawing logical conclusions.
5. A evaluative study of impact of advertisements on consumer buying habits is an example of ------------------------- research
6. Rephrasing the research problem into meaningful terms is one of the steps in the ----------- -----------------of research problem
7. A complete enumeration of all items in the population is known as a --------------- inquiry.
8. The method of convenience sampling is also called the --------------

B) Fill in the blanks with the help of appropriate word (any five)   05
1. ---------------assumes the significant role in solving various operational problems in the industry
2. Literature review is including --------------which publish research articles.
3. In -------------------sampling which items get selected in the sample is just a matter of chance.
4. ----------------suggest hypothesis which is a source of discovery.
5. When situations are no well-defined, problems are not identified, ------------------- research design is most suitably applied

6. "If we toss a coin, there is occurrence of head or tail" is an example of ------------------ sampling

7. ----------------------is the first step in research process where the researcher is specifying the area of research and selecting it carefully.

8. ----------------------research is statistical analysis

Q. 2 Explain the following concept any five   10

1. Empirical research

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

2. Research variables

_____
_____
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_____
_____

3. Quantitative Research

_____
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4. Data collection methods

_____
_____
_____

3

5. Relational Hypothesis

6. Exploratory research design

7. Convenient sampling

8. Review of Literature

u

Q. 3 Answer any two of the following   20
1. Explain the various objectives of research in business
2. Discuss the stages included in the formulation of research problem
3. What are the methods of sampling?

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