

**Course : T.Y.B.I.M.**

**Semester-VI**

**Subject: Auditing**

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**Name of coordinator: Dr. Shital Mody**

**Questions:**

1. Standard of audit \_\_\_\_\_ deals with auditor's responsibility towards planning for an audit.
  - a. 320
  - b. 310
  - c. 280
  - d. 300
  
2. The outcome of an audit is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. a report
  - b. a corrected financial statements
  - c. an income and expenses
  - d. a profit or loss
  
3. \_\_\_\_\_ is a systematic examination of the books and records of a business
  - a. Auditing
  - b. Vouching
  - c. Verification
  - d. Checking
  
4. Sale of Rs. 3,000 to Mr. X recorded as sales to Mr. Z is an example of \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Error of commission
  - b. Error of full omission

- c. Compensating error
  - d. Error of partial omission
5. Internal check is carried by \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Staff specially appointed for intern check
  - b. Internal auditor
  - c. Member of staff
  - d. Statutory suitor
6. \_\_\_\_\_ does not affects audit evidence.
- a. Risk of over dependence on company staff
  - b. Risk of over dependence on auditing staff
  - c. Absence of effective audit sampling
  - d. Risk of rejecting incorrect information
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is example of secrete reserve.
- a. Goods sent on consignment recorded as actual sales.
  - b. Recording capital expenditure as revenue expenditure
  - c. Over valuation of liabilities
  - d. over valuation of assets
8. Audit Assurance Standard (9) deals with \_\_\_\_\_
- a. Using work of an expert
  - b. Using work of another auditor
  - c. Audit planning
  - d. Representation by management
9. CAG stands for\_\_\_\_\_
- a. Comptroller and Auditor General of India
  - b. Controller and Auditor General of India
  - c. Control Audit General of India
  - d. Collective Auditor General of India
10. Audit team is appointed by \_\_\_\_\_ for statutory audit..
- a. Auditor
  - b. Management
  - c. Shareholders
  - d. Government

## SAMPLE QUESTIONS

### TYBIM/SEM VI/COMMODITY MARKETS & DERIVATIVES/ EXTERNAL EXAMINATION/2019-20

College Name – KPB Hinduja College of Commerce

Programme: T.Y.B.Com.

Semester: VI

Course (Subject or Paper title and Number): COMMODITY MARKETS & DERIVATIVES

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Name of the Head / Coordinator: Dr Shital Mody

1. Mr. Sunil buys a 3-month European put option on an underlying asset at the strike price of Rs. 200 for a premium of Rs.40. Upon expiration after 3 months, the closing price of the underlying asset is Rs.140. What is the net pay off from the put option for Mr. Sunil?
  - a. profit of Rs.20
  - b. profit of Rs.60
  - c. profit of Rs.160
  - d. profit of Rs.100
2. The weather derivatives focus on \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. day-to-day variations in weather conditions
  - b. year-to-year variations in weather conditions
  - c. quarterly variations in weather conditions
  - d. seasonal variations in weather conditions
3. Basis is negative when \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. the ask price is more than the bid price
  - b. the futures price is less than the spot price
  - c. the futures price increases more than the spot price
  - d. the futures price is more than the spot price
4. Mr. Pratik buys 10 lots of August futures contract at Rs 7200. The closing price falls to Rs 7040. What will Mr. Pratik's MTM show? (The trading unit for the contract is 20)
  - a. Profit of Rs. 1600
  - b. Loss of Rs. 1600
  - c. Profit of Rs. 32000
  - d. Loss of Rs. 32000

5. What is the full form of CME?
  - a. Chicago Mercantile Exchange
  - b. Chicago Money Exchange
  - c. Chicago Metals Exchange
  - d. Chicago Mineral Exchange
  
6. If the price of a gold in the spot market is Rs 28500 and the price in the futures market is Rs.28100, the basis is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. 400
  - b. -400
  - c. 56600
  - d. -7500
  
7. What is a LONG HEDGE?
  - a. The hedger sells a futures contract to hedge the 'cash' position
  - b. The hedger sells physical commodity to hedge the futures contract
  - c. The hedger buys a physical commodity to hedge the futures contract
  - d. The hedger buys a futures contract to hedge the 'cash' position
  
8. The exchanges in which the promoters and owners of exchanges are disqualified from trading on their exchanges are known as \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Professional Exchanges
  - b. Modern Exchanges
  - c. Demutualized Exchanges
  - d. Mutualized Exchanges
  
9. Which option gives its buyer (the holder of the option) the right but not obligation to sell the underlying asset by a specified date and at a specified price.
  - a. Korean option
  - b. Swap option
  - c. Call option
  - d. Put option
  
10. Which was India's first organized futures market to be set up in 1875?
  - a. Bombay Cotton Trade Association
  - b. Calcutta Jute Association
  - c. Gujarati Trade Association
  - d. Jamshedpur Metal Association

## **K.P.B. Hinduja College of Commerce**

Programme: T.Y.B.I.M

Semester: VI

Course (Subject or Paper title and Number): Merchant Banking II

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### **Sample Questions**

1. The regulator of money market mutual fund is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. SEBI
  - b. SEC
  - c. RBI
  - d. IRDA
  
2. The regulator of mutual fund is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. SEBI
  - b. SEC
  - c. RBI
  - d. IRDA
  
3. The regulator for insurance market in India is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. SEBI
  - b. SEC
  - c. RBI
  - d. IRDA
  
4. The Governor of RBI for 2019-20 is \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Nirmala Sitharaman
  - b. Arun Jaitley
  - c. Shaktikanta Das
  - d. Urjit Patel
  
5. \_\_\_\_\_ regulates Indian banking sector.

- a. SEBI
- b. SEC
- c. RBI
- d. IRDA

6. Bonds is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ market.

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

7. Commercial Paper is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ market.

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

8. Oil is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ market.

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

9. Swaps is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ market.

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

10. Future is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ market.

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

**Course : T.Y.B.I.M.**

**Semester-VI**

**Subject: Venture Capital**

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**Name of coordinator: Dr. Shital Mody**

Questions:-

1. \_\_\_\_\_ firms provides loan finance that is halfway between equity and debt
  - a. Vc
  - b. Pe
  - c. Mezzanine
  - d. Merchant banking
2. Longest financing option available in a new business start up is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Vc
  - b. Pe
  - c. Mezzanine
  - d. Merchant capital
3. Taking the loan from the market to buy the existing company is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Lbo
  - b. Mbo
  - c. Bank loan
  - d. Business loan
4. Which instrument offers the highest returns
  - a. Equity
  - b. Debt
  - c. Bank fd
  - d. Pe investing
5. Pe invest generally in \_\_\_\_\_ stage
  - a. Beginning
  - b. Prosperity
  - c. Mature
  - d. Decline

6. Pe needs \_\_\_\_\_ investment management.
  - a. Active
  - b. Passive
  - c. Dry
  - d. Copy
7. Profit realization in pe is \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Easy
  - b. Difficult
  - c. Very difficult
  - d. Manageable
8. A \_\_\_\_\_ structure is combination of off shore, and domestic investment, 2 separate pools of capital for off shore investors as well as domestic investors are been raised.
  - a. Offshore
  - b. Co investment
  - c. Unified
  - d. Mezzanine
9. Pe funds typically operate as a limited partnership, which is controlled by a private equity firm, referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_
  - a. Limited partners
  - b. General partners
  - c. Investment partners
  - d. Sleeping partners
10. \_\_\_\_\_ structure is generally used where domestic investors are also expected to participate in the fund.
  - a. Offshore
  - b. Co investment
  - c. Unified
  - d. Mezzanine

### **KPB HINDUJA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE**

Programme: T.Y.B.I.M

Semester: VI

Course (Subject or Paper title and Number: International Finance 2

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Name of the Head / Coordinator : Dr Sheetal Mody

### **Sample Questions**

1) Capital Account Convertibility of the Indian Rupee implies \_\_\_\_\_

(a) that the Indian Rupee can be exchanged by the authorised dealers for travel

(b) that the Indian Rupee can be exchanged for any major currency for the purpose of trade in goods and services

(c) that the Indian Rupee can be exchanged for any major currency for the purpose of trading financial assets

(d) none of the above

2) EUR USD 1.2750/1.2780. Calculate Mid-Rate?

(a) 1.2765 (b) 1.2750 (c) 1.2570 (d) 1.2757

3) NSE commenced trading in futures on individual securities on November 9,

\_\_\_\_\_.

(a) 2001 (b) 1991 (c) 1990 (d) 1994

(4) "D" rating in credit rating symbol shows \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) High (b) Highest (c) Moderate (d) Default

(5) \_\_\_\_\_ is structured through the large banks that are having the power to enter directly in the foreign market and do the transactions.

(a) Retail Market (b) Wholesale market (c) Forex market (d) Stock market

(6) Calculate indirect Quote for EUR INR 82.6877

(a) INR EUR 0.0211 (b) INR EUR 0.0112 (c) INR EUR 0.0122 (d) INR EUR 0.0121

(7) \_\_\_\_\_ risk arises in connection with uncertainty in exchange rate.

(a) Business Risk (b) Exchange Risk (c) Credit Risk (d) Political Risk

(8) EUR USD 1.2750/1.2780. Calculate Spread?

(a) 0.002 (b) 0.005 (c) 0.004 (d) 0.003

(9) Forex Stands for \_\_\_\_\_.

(a) Foreign Exchange (b) Forex Expansion

(c) Foreign Expansion (d) Foreign Expert

(10) \_\_\_\_\_ means "your" In Latin.

(a) Nostro (b) Vostro (c) Loro (d) Astro