| Name:   |  | <b>.</b>                                      |     |
|---------|--|---|-----|
| Enrolme | ent No:  |   |     |
|         | UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIE  | S   |     |
| Program | nme: BBA FT  | Semester: II<br>Time: 3hrs<br>Max. Marks: 100 | )   |
|         | SECTION A  |   |     |
|         | Question will carry 5 Marks<br>action: Complete the statement / Select the correct answer(s)   |   |     |
| S. No.  | Questions  | Marks   | СО  |
| Q1      | Maximization of wealth of shareholders is reflected in<br>a) Sales Maximization c) No. of shareholders<br>b) Market price of equity shares d) SENSEX | 5   | CO4 |
| Q2      | Debt funds are raised in the form ofa) Debenturesb) bondsc) terms loansd) all of the above   | 5   | CO2 |
| Q3      | Equal annual cash flows occurring at the end of each year for certain period are known asa)Annuityb)Annuity Duec)Perpetuityd)Deferred Payments       | 5   | CO2 |
| Q4      | Which of the following is not regulated by SEBI?a) Foreign Institutional Investorsc) Foreign Direct Investmentb) Mutual Fundsd) Depositories         | 5   | CO1 |
| Q5      | The future value of Rs 100 invested now at 10% after 3 years will be<br>a) Rs 133<br>b) Rs 125<br>c) Rs 130<br>d) Rs 118                             | 5   | CO3 |
| Q6      | The main reasons for time preference for money includea)Reinvestment opportunitiesb)Inflationc)Uncertaintyd)All of the above                         | 5   | CO3 |
|         | SECTION B<br>question will carry 10 marks<br>action: Write short / brief notes<br>Questions  |   |     |
| Q 1     | The possible returns and associated probabilities of securities X and Y are given below:   | 10  | CO2 |

|           |  | Security X   |  | Secu                  | rity Y   |              |     |
|-----------|--|--|--|-----------------------|--|--------------|-----|
|           | 0.05   |  | 6                                      | 0.10                  | 5  |              |     |
|           | 0.15   |  | 10                                     | 0.20                  | 8  |              |     |
|           | 0.40   |  | 15                                     | 0.30                  | 12   |              |     |
|           | 0.25   |  | 18                                     | 0.25                  | 15   |              |     |
|           | 0.10   |  | 20                                     | 0.10                  | 18   |              |     |
|           | 0.05   |  | 24                                     | 0.05                  | 20   |              |     |
|           | Calculate the  | expected retu  | rn and stan                            | dard deviation of s   | ecurities X and Y.                             |              |     |
|           |  |  |  |                       |  |              |     |
| Q2<br>Q3. | What functions are p   |  |  |                       |  | 10           | CO1 |
| Q3.       | A bond of face value I maturity period of 10 at par. If the current r  | years and as of t  | today, therefor                        | ore, 5 more years are | e left for final repayment                     | nt <b>10</b> | CO4 |
| Q4.       | What is risk? Discuss  |  |  |                       |  | 10           | CO3 |
| Q5.       | highest retur<br>i) Rs 1,<br>ii) Rs 1,<br>iii) Rs 25   | ns<br>60,000 availabl<br>75,000 to be re<br>5,000 p.a. in pe | le today,<br>eceived afte<br>erpetuity | r 8 years             | he following gives th<br>t the end of the year | 10           | CO1 |
|           |  |  | SEC                                    | CTION-C               |  |              |     |
| S.No.     | Questions  |  |  |                       |  |              |     |
| Q1.       | Ranveer Tool, a large machine shop, is considering replacing one of its lathes with either of two<br>new lathes- lathe A or Lathe B. Lathe A is a highly automated, computer-controlled lathe; lathe B<br>is a less expensive lathe that uses standard technology. To analyze these alternatives, Jackson, a<br>financial analyst, prepared estimates of the initial investment and incremental (relevant) cash<br>inflows associated with each lathe. These are shown in the following table. |  |  |                       |  |              | CO4 |
|           |  | Lathe A  |  | Lathe B               |  | 20           | 004 |
|           | Initial investment   | Rs. 760,000  |  | Rs. 380,000           |  |              |     |
|           | Year   | <u>├</u> ────└   |  | Cash Inflows          |  | 4 1          |     |

| 1  | Rs 138,000  | Rs 98,000   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| 2  | Rs 182,000  | Rs 120,000  |   |
| 3  | Rs 166,000  | Rs 96,000   |   |
| 4  | Rs 178,000  | Rs 84,000   |   |
| 5  | Rs 450,000  | Rs 207,000  |   |
|  | Ũ   | arge fifth-year cash inflows.Cost of C<br>bility and relative ranking of each lat | * |
|  | Ũ   |   | * |
| i)Use the payback                        | Ũ   | bility and relative ranking of each lat   | * |
| i)Use the payback                        | period to assess the accepta                                | bility and relative ranking of each lat   | * |
| i)Use the payback                        | period to assess the accepta                                | bility and relative ranking of each lat   | * |
| i)Use the payback<br>ii) Calculate the N | period to assess the accepta<br>PV on the given cost of cap | bility and relative ranking of each lat   | * |
| i)Use the payback<br>ii) Calculate the N | period to assess the accepta<br>PV on the given cost of cap | bility and relative ranking of each lat<br>ital.<br>Or                            | * |
| i)Use the payback<br>ii) Calculate the N | period to assess the accepta<br>PV on the given cost of cap | bility and relative ranking of each lat<br>ital.<br>Or                            | * |