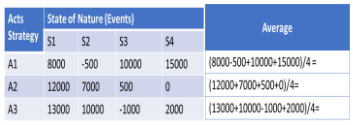
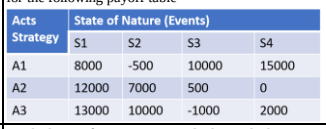
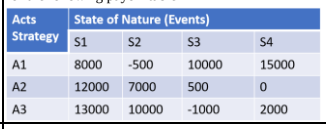
Skm's Jashbhai Maganbhai Patel College of Commerce

F.Y.B.Com. (Sem-I) **Mathematical & Statistical Techniques-I**

Sr. No.	Questions	option1	option2	option3	option4	correct answer
1	If a share is available at par value, then its market value is	Equal to it's dividend	100	10	Equal to it's face value	Equal to it's face value
2	Market capatalisation of a company is calculated by multiplying the number of outsatnding shares by	face value of each share	dividend yeild	10	current market value of each share	face value of each share
3	Rahul invested 10000 in a mutual fund when NAV was ₹250 and entry load was at 2.5%. What is purchase price per unit.	56.25	303	256.25	6.25	256.25
4	The shares for which the dividend and the return of capital is paid after paying preference shareholder are not called	common share	equity share	binus share	ordinary share	common share
5	The value printed on the share certificate or stated in its IPO subscription form is known as.	premium value	face value	par value	return value	premium value
6	A term that is not used for indicating the value of a share that is written on the share certificate is	par value	face value	nominal value	market value	market value
7	A man invest 10400 to buying a share of face value RS. 100 at Rs. 80 per share, then the number of share he has	104	136	50	insufficient information	insufficient information
8	A man invest 14700 to buy share at market value at Rs.98. he then sold these share at Rs. 85, he therefore incured aloss of	1130.8	1950	2154	2000	1950
9	if shikha sold 200 share at market value of Rs. 40 per share with the brokerage of 0.3% then find how much brokerage shikha will pay in this transaction	8000	240	24	4800	24
10	the share which are paid a dividend at a fixed rate on a priority basis are called	Equity share	preferences share	both equity and prefences share	stock	preferences share
11	IN mutual funds return on investment=	dividend	dividend + capital	capital gains	dividend - capital	dividend + capital
12	Mutual funds are managed by	Board of directors	SEBI	Assetment Management companies	SBI	Assetment Management companies
13	how many share of market value 120 each , can be purchased for 60180, brokerage being 0.3% (C.P of each share is 120.36)	120.36	500	0.36	120	500
14	A load is expressed as a percentage of	SIP	NFO	NAV	AMC	NAV
15	An investor invest in assets is known as	Securities	Block of assets	portfolio	Debt	portfolio
16	If a mutual fund had NAV of Rs. 28 /- at the beginning of the year and Rs. 38/- at the end of the year , find the absolute change and the percentage change in NAV during the year .	38%	35.71%	28%	100%	35.71%
17	Mr.Raj invested 90000 in TATA MF when NAVof 150. if there is no entry load then how many units he bought.	600	6	6000	60	600
18	if a HDFC funds NAV 58 at the beginning of the year and 70 at the end of the year , then find percentage change in NAV	12%	20.68%	50%	10%	20.68%
19	SIP stand for	Systematic Investment Plan	Superb Investment Plan	Systematic Innovator plan	Systematic Investor Profit	Systematic Investment Plan
20	which one of the following is not type of mutual funds	Equity	Debt	Money market	sytematic	sytematic
21	The NAV of amutual fund	is always constant	keeps going ups at steady rate	fluctuate with market price movement	cannot go down at all	fluctuate with market price movement
22	A scheme has 50000 units issued with a face value of Rs. 10. Its NAV is Rs. 12.36 its AUM in thousands is (Entry load 2%)	500	600	630.36	insufficient information	500
23	A scheme has avergae weekly net assets value of Rs. 324 cr and has annual expenses of Rs. 3.24 cr, its expenses ratio is	1%	10%	can't say	insufficient information	insufficient information

24	A situation in which a decision maker knows all of the possible outcomes of a decision and also knows the probability associated with each outcome is referred to as	certainty	uncertainty	risk	strategy	risk
25	Which one of the following does measure risk?	coefficient of varition	standard deviation	Expected value	mean deviation	Expected value
26	A situation in which a decision maker must choose between strategies that have more than one possible outcome when the probability of each outcome is unknown is referred to as	diversification	certainty	risk	uncertainty	risk
27	A strategy that yields an expected monetary payoff of zero is called a	risk-neutral strategy	fair game	zero sum game	certainty equivalent	risk-neutral strategy
28	A matrix that, for each state of nature and strategy, shows the difference between a strategy's payoff and the best strategy's payoff is called	maximin matrix	minimax regret matrix	payoff matrix	an expected utility matrix	minimax regret matrix
29	Which of the following criterion is not used for decision-making under uncertainty?	maximin matrix	maximax	minimax	minimax expected loss	maximin matrix
30	Which of the following criterion is not applicable to decision-making under risk?	EMV	EOL	EVIP	maximax	maximax
31	Which of the following criterion is not applicable to decision-making under uncertainty?	EMV	maximax	maximin	laplace	EMV
32	An analytic and systematic approach to the study of decision making is referred to as	decision making under risk.	decision making under uncertainty.	decision theory.	decision analysis.	decision theory.
33	EMV Stand for	Expected Moderate value	Expected Monetary Value	Expected Oppoertunity Loss	Regrete Table	Expected Moderate value
34	EOL stand for	Expected Moderate value	Expected Monetary Value	Expected Oppoertunity Loss	Regrete Table	Expected Oppoertunity Loss
35	_____ are various possible outcomes or occurrences which are outside the decision maker's control and they determine the level of success for a given act.	Actions	State of nature	payoff matrix	payoff	State of nature
36	Which of the following criteria is not available for decision making under uncertainty	Maximax	Maximin	Laplace	EOL	EOL
37	ON the basis of laplace criterial what is the best course of action for the following payoff table 	A1	A2	A3	S1	A1
38	for the given payoff table complete the regret table 	500, 500, 0	0,500,0	0,0,500	4,50,04,50,05,000	500, 500, 0
39	ON the basis of maximax criterial what is the best course of action for the following payoff table 	A1	A2	A3	S1	A1
40	On the basis of maximin criterial what is the best course of action for the following payoff table 	A1	A2	A3	S2	A2
41	A _____ is a decision support tool that uses a tree-like graph or model of decisions and their possible consequences, including chance event outcomes, resource costs, and utility.	graph	tree	decision tree	neutral network	decision tree
42	Decision nodes are represented by	Disk	square	cirlce	traingle	square
43	component of decision tree include	states	rules	decision point	stubs	states
44	The nature of view of decision maker is	maximisation type	minimisation type	optimistic, pessimistic and normal	stationary type	optimistic, pessimistic and normal
45	In case of pay-off table maximise criterion can be consider as	optimestic view	pessimestic view	normal view	absurd	optimestic view
46	In decision making problem there is only one ____and a number of alternat	policy maker	policy	state of nature	payoff	policy maker
47	decision tree calculation begins from left to right	sometimes	always	rarely	never	never
48	In Rupee cost averaging the concept of _____ is used	Harmonic mean	arithmetic mean	geometric mean	Root mean square	Harmonic mean

49	If a shre is sold at par of its face value then its market price is _____its fa	same as	greater than	less than	can't say	same as
50	A fee levied on an invetor at the time of selling units is called	entry load	exit load	both entry and exit	dividend	exit load