

Note :

1. All questions are compulsory
2. All questions carry equal marks

Q1 A. Fill in the Blanks (Any 8):

(8 Marks)

1. Procurement of Raw material is the feature of
 - A) ERP-Marketing Module
 - B) ERP-HR Module
 - C) ERP-Finance Module
 - D) ERP-Purchase Module

2. Cloud based E- CRM includes
 - a) Cloud based customer services
 - b) Cloud Based Database
 - c) Mobile computing
 - d) All of the Above

3. The full form of OLAP is _____.
 - a) Online Advanced Processing
 - b) Online Advanced Preparation
 - c) Online Analytical Processing
 - d) Online Analytical Preparation

4. RFID stands for _____.
 - a) Radio Frequency Identification
 - b) Ratio Frequency Interface
 - c) Radio Frequency Interface
 - d) Radio Frequency Interface

5. Business Intelligence is included in _____.
 - a) MRP II
 - b) ERP
 - c) Extended ERP
 - d) MRP

6. EDI Stands for _____.
 - a) Electronic Data Interchange
 - b) Electronic Distributed Interchange
 - c) Electronic Data Interlink
 - d) None of the Above

7. The primary key having two or more attributes is called as _____.
 - a) Super Key
 - b) Composite Key
 - c) Candidate key
 - d) Foreign Key

8. Data about data is called as _____
- Tuple
 - Field
 - Metadata
 - Normalized data
9. Hub and Spoke model is a model of
- Outsourcing
 - Business Process Outsourcing
 - Cloud Computing
 - Data Processing
10. _____ is a DBMS software
- MySQL
 - Microsoft SQL
 - FoxPro
 - All of the Above

Q1 B. State whether following statement are True or False.(Any 7)

(7 Marks)

- Outsourcing eliminates risk management part completely.
- Database server is accessible to all users.
- Redundancy refers to accuracy of data.
- Ad-Hoc queries have their specific format defined.
- Data mining can derive actionable information from large volumes of data.
- GUI is the level closest to the user.
- Data cleansing refers to removal of dirty data form warehouse.
- ERP systems must have modular and open architecture .
- Internet Bots are example of workflow automation.
- OLAP queries require multidimensional representation.

Q2. Answer the Following:

- Define MIS. What are Objectives of MIS?
- Discuss Characteristics of MIS

(7 Marks)

(8 Marks)

OR

- Differentiate between MIS and DSS.
- Explain any four applications of DSS.

(7 Marks)

(8 Marks)

Q3. Answer the Following:

- Define ERP. Enlist and explain any 3 generic modules of ERP.
Explain with suitable diagram Architecture of ERP.

(7 Marks)

(8 Marks)

OR

- Define e-CRM. How does it differ from traditional CRM.
- Discuss Privacy issues and CRM.

(7 Marks)

(8 Marks)

Q4. Answer the Following: (15 Marks)

- a) What is DBMS and Datawarehouse? (7 Marks)
- b) Why do we need database .Explain with one example. (8 Marks)

OR

- a) Discuss Data mining ? (7 Marks)
- b) Explain process flow of data mining. (8 Marks)

Q5. Answer the Following:

A. Explain Business process outsourcing and KPO with suitable example. (08 Marks)

B. Describe cloud computing service model with example. (07 Marks)

OR

Q5. Write Short Notes on (Any 3): (15 Marks)

- 1.Data Marts
 - 2.KPO challenges
 - 3.Workflow automation in CRM
 - 4.e-SCM
 - 5.Vertical and Horizontal Process in Outsourcing
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Exha 04

SYBMS | Sem - IV | Regular | 25th April 2019.

Paper / Subject Code: 78502 / Foundation Course (Ethics & Governance) - IV

[Time: 2 ½ hours]

[Marks:75]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:** 1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1. A. State Whether the Following Statements are True or False: (Any 8) (8)

1. Ethics and business can't go together.
2. Good ethics are a cornerstone of sustainable marketing.
3. Black money is the oxygen for corruption and corruption is the oxygen for black money.
4. Turf guarding means hoarding reserves.
5. Good corporate governance results in higher financing costs.
6. Corporate governance is about unethical conduct in business.
7. Audit committees are required for all companies.
8. Custodian of investor interest in India is SEBI.
9. CSR means Company Society Responsibility.
10. CSR spending is voluntary in India and not legal.

Q1. B. Match the Column: (Any 7) (7)

A	B
1. Ethos	a. Environmental impact
2. Morals	b. Spamming
3. Ability to frame our actions	c. Surrogate advertising
4. Justice to all Practices	d. Turf Guarding
5. Sending an unwanted email to another person	e. Dilemma
6. Hoarding Reserves	f. Ecologically safe products
7. Choosing between right and wrong	g. Fairness Principle
8. Green Marketing	h. Vision
9. Advertising which is used to promote banned products	i. Character
10. Sustainable Development	j. Customs

Q2.

- a. Explain the Scope of Business Ethics? (8)
b. Differentiate between Ethics & Morals? (7)

OR

- p. What is Ethics and State its Objectives? (8)
q. Explain the Concept of Code of Ethics? (7)

Q3.

- a. Explain the concept of whistle-blower? (8)
b. Explain the ethical issues faced by an individual employee? (7)

OR

- p. Explain the reasons that can be used to strengthen marketing ethics? (8)
q. Explain the tools for ethical management? (7)

Q4.

- a. Explain the need and objectives of corporate governance? (8)
b. Explain the theories of corporate governance? (7)

OR

- p. Explain the concept of Carroll's Pyramid? (8)
q. Highlight the benefits of Corporate Social Responsibility? (7)

Q5.

- a. Explain the recent issues in CSR in India? (8)
b. Explain how to overcome the challenges of CSR in future? (7)

OR

Write short notes on (Any 3): (15)

1. Benefits of Business Ethics
 2. Ethical issues in HRM
 3. Sachar Committee Report on CSR
 4. Ethical Leadership
 5. Scope of business ethics based on Functional areas of Business.
-

SYBMS Sem-IV
April-2019

Duration: 2 1/2 hrs

Max Marks: 75

Note: 1. Attempt all questions.

2. All questions carry equal marks.

3. Use of simple calculator is permitted.

4. Draw schedules, graphs and diagrams wherever necessary.

Q1. A Choose the best answer: (ANY EIGHT)

08M

- i. The consumption function or propensity to consume refers to -----
a. income saving relationship
b. income investment relationship
c. income consumption relationship
d. All of the above
- ii. Keynesian Economics is -----
a. Micro economics b. Macro economics c. Monetary economics d. Welfare economics
- iii. Marginal efficiency of capital refers to -----
a. the rate of profit expected
b. the rate of investments made
c. the rate of savings made
d. None of the above
- iv. During inflation gainers are -----
a. Common man b. Debtors c. Creditors d. All of the above
- v. According to Fisher's Equation of quantity theory of money -----
a. $MV = PT$ b. $MP = PV$ c. $MT = PV$ d. None of the above
- vi. Money supply M3 includes -----
a. $M3 = C + DD + OD$
b. $M3 = C + DD + \text{Deposits with post offices}$
c. $M3 = M1 + \text{Time Deposits with the banks}$
d. None of the above
- vii. Budget Deficit Fiscal Policy is followed during -----
a. Inflation b. Depression c. Boom d. None of the above
- viii. The debt that is repayable by the government after a fixed period of time is known as -----
a. redeemable debt b. Irredeemable debt c. Coercive debt d. None of the above
- ix. ----- introduced the concept of GBTT.
a. Adam Smith b. Alfred Marshall c. Amartya Sen d. Taussig
- x. Equilibrium terms of trade according to J. S. Mill is determined by the condition of -----
a. Market demand b. Aggregate demand c. Reciprocal demand d. None of the above

Q1. B. State whether the following statements are true or false: (ANY SEVEN) 07M

- i. The current account of balance of payment does not include Unilateral services.
- ii. Donations, grants, gifts and such other payments which do not have counter obligations are known as unilateral flows.
- iii. Modern theory of International trade is based on the assumption of free trade.
- iv. The chief proponent of the concept of functional finance is J.M Keynes.
- v. Funded debt is a long-term debt for a definite period.
- vi. "Too much of money chasing too few goods" is definition of inflation given by Coulbourn.
- vii. During inflation losers are Common man.
- viii. The term 'the supply of money' is synonymous with 'money supply'.
- ix. The question of tax shifting especially arises in the case of direct taxes.
- x. The monetary policy is concerned with the raising of government revenue and incurring of government expenditure.

Q2. Answer ANY ONE question from the following: 15M

- a. Discuss the importance of macro economics.
- b. Enumerate the phases of business cycle.

OR

- c. Explain the significance of circular flow of income.
- d. Explain in details the factors affecting velocity of circulation of money.

Q3. Answer ANY ONE question from the following: 15M

- a. Explain demand-pull and cost-push inflation.
- b. Discuss Keynes's theory of demand for money.

OR

- c. Explain in brief the instruments of monetary policy.
- d. Examine adverse effects of inflation on production.

Q4. Answer ANY ONE question from the following: 15M

- a. Enumerate canons of taxation.
- b. Explain the factors influencing incidence of taxation.

OR

- c. Discuss the significance of public expenditure.
- d. State the objectives of the FRBM Act.

Q5. Answer the following questions:

15M

- a. Explain classical theory of international trade.
- b. Explain the functions of foreign exchange market.

OR

Q5. B. Write explanatory notes on ANY THREE of the following:

15M

- a. Hedging
- b. Objectives of fiscal policy
- c. FDI
- d. Inflation targeting
- e. Green GNP and Green NNP

-----XXX-----XXX-----

5

S y Bms - Sem - IV

Time: 2.30 Hours April - 2019

Max Marks: 75

- N.B. i) All questions are compulsory
- ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks

Q.1. (A) Answer the following: (Any Eight)

08

1. Mean, Median and Mode are:

- (A) Ways of sampling
- (B) Measures of central tendency
- (C) None of the above

2 Information is.....

- (A) Raw Data
- (B) Processed Data
- (C) Pure data

3. Research is

- (A) Searching again and again
- (B) Finding solution to any problem
- (C) Working in a scientific way to search for truth of any problem
- d) All of the above

4. Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?

- (A) Searching sources of information to locate problem.
- (B) Survey of related literature
- (C) Identification of problem

5. _____ research is also called as basic research.

- (A) Fundamental
- (B) Applied
- (C) Historic

6. Action research means

- (A) A longitudinal research
- (B) An applied research
- (C) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem

7. _____ gives direction to the research work.

- (A) Sampling
- (B) Research design
- (C) Questionnaire
- (D) Professional Attitude

8. The essential qualities of a researcher are

- (A) Spirit of free enquiry
- (B) Reliance on observation and evidence
- (C) Systematization or theorizing of knowledge

9. In the process of conducting research 'Formulation of Hypothesis' is followed by

- (A) Statement of Objectives
- (B) Analysis of Data
- (C) Selection of Research Tools
- (D) Collection of Data

10. A research paper is a brief report of research work based on

- (A) Primary Data only
- (B) Secondary Data only
- (C) Both Primary and Secondary Data
- (D) None of the above

Q.1. (B) Answer the following: (Any Seven)

07

Group A		Group B	
1.	z - test	a.	Measured outcome
2.	Null Hypothesis	b.	Representative Unit
3.	Dependent variables	c.	Sample size above 30
4.	Sample	d.	H0
5.	Hypothesis	e.	Books and articles
6.	Secondary data	f.	Type of Research
7.	Descriptive	g.	Assumptions

8.	Questionnaire	h.	Superscript number
9.	Likert Scale	i.	Five – point scale
10.	Footnote	j.	Logical Sequence

- Q.2 a. State any eight characteristics of the research. 07
 Q.2 b. What is the hypothesis? Explain its importance. 08

OR

Q.2.a. Explain in detail meaning of research design and discuss the factors importance of research design. 15

- Q.3.a. Discuss the different methods of collection of primary data 07
 Q.3.b. Explain the limitations and advantages of secondary data in brief. 08

OR

Q.3.a. Explain the concept and techniques of scaling. 07

Q.3.b. Explain the essentials of a good questionnaire. 08

- Q.4.a. Explain in brief the stages of data processing. 07
 Q.4.b Explain the significance of data interpretation. 08

OR

- Q.4.a. Explain report writing, and any eight of its importance. 07
 Q.4 b. Discuss the various types of reports. 08

OR

Q. 5) Case Study 15

Your Company is Concerned with the production and marketing of T-Shirts. The Company wants to introduce a new range of sportswear as per the current needs and expectations of young college sportsmen and college students.

QUESTIONS:

- a) Draft a suitable questionnaire for information collection (through survey) from sportsmen and college student also suggest a name for your Company. 07
 (iii) List the sources of collecting secondary data for the said research. 08

OR

Q.5 Answer the following (Any three) 15

- a Steps in research process
- b. Questionnaire
- c. Plagiarism
- d. Chi – square Test
- e. T - Test

SYBMS Sem IV Q.P. Code: 31195

April-2019

Maximum Marks: 75

Duration: 2 Hours & 30 Minutes

- Note: 1) All questions are compulsory, Subject to internal choice.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q 1 A) Fill in the Blanks (Any 8)

08

- 1) _____ is the process of transforming raw material into finished goods for sale. (Marketing / Production / Packaging)
- 2) _____ means determining the shape, standard & pattern of the product. (Product Design / Product Process / Product Sale)
- 3) _____ is the ratio between what is produced to what is required to produce it. (Quality / Quantity / Productivity)
- 4) ISO stands for _____ organization for Standardisation. (Indian / International / Institutional)
- 5) _____ is the art & science of moving, packaging & storing of material in any form. (Material Management / Material Handling / Material Procuring)
- 6) _____ refers to the quantity ordered to be purchased at the lowest total cost. (EOQ / ABC / XYZ)
- 7) _____ pertains to planning of the space available for production activities. (Plant Layout / Plant Location / Plant Management)
- 8) _____ should be aimed at the needs of the customer, present & future. (Quantity / Quality / Productivity)
- 9) Under _____ process, 99.99966% of products created are expected to be statically free from defects. (Kaizen / Six Sigma / Lean)
- 10) _____ defines quality in terms of the social loss, loss to producer & consumer. (Deming / Taguchi / Kepner & Tregor)

Q 1 B) Match the Column (Any 7)

07

Group A		Group B	
1	Process Production	A	Appraisal Cost
2	Batch Production	B	Failure Cost
3	MBNQA	C	Paints & Vehicles
4	Deming Prize	D	Crude Oil & Sugar
5	Cost of Poor Quality	E	Based on Nature of Supplier
6	Cost of Good Quality	F	For American Company
7	GOLF Analysis	G	For Japanese Company
8	SDE Analysis	H	Minimize Waste
9	Lean Thinking	I	To change for better
10	Kaizen	J	Based on Problem of Procurement

Q 2 A) Define Production Management. Discuss the Components of Production Management. 08

B) Explain the characteristics of a good product design. 07

OR

C) Define Six Sigma. Explain the DMAIC & DMADV methodology in brief. 08

D) Discuss in brief procedure for registration for ISO certification. 07

Q 3 A) Explain in brief various types of Material handling Equipments. 08

B) Explain the objectives of Materials Management. 07

OR

C) Define Quality. Explain the characteristics of Quality. 08

D) Discuss the service dimensions of Quality. 07

Q 4 A) Explain in brief any 4 Inventory Control Techniques. 08

B) What are the types of Plant Layout? 07

OR

C) Explain Taguchi's Quality Engineering. 08

D) Explain Edward Deming's Philosophy & approach to Quality. 07

Q 5 A) ABC Ltd. Purchases computer chips at the rate of Rs. 50 each. The annual consumption of chip is 36,000 units. If the ordering cost is Rs.250 per order & carrying cost is 25%p.a., what would be the EOQ and Total Cost?

If the supplier offers a discount of 10% for ordering 6,000 units. Per order, do you accept the discount offer?

B) Calculate partial & Total Productivity. 07

Output	1000,000	Raw Material	175,000
Labour	150,000	Electricity	50,000
Capital	200,000	Other Misc. Exp.	25,000

OR

C) Write a Short Notes : (Any 3) 15

1. Quality Circle
2. Lean Thinking
3. Production System
4. Deming's Application Prize
5. Ishikawa Fish Bone Diagram

Extra
SYBMS - Sem - IV
Ami/ May - 2019

Duration: 2.5 hrs

Max marks: 75

Q1 A) Fill in the blanks with correct alternative (answer any 8)

(08 marks)

1. _____ is the regulatory for money markets in India (RBI/ SEBI/FMC/ FEDAI)
2. Credit creation is _____ function of commercial banks (optional/ primary/secondary/derivative)
3. NHB caters to _____ sector in the country (FMCG/ Agriculture/ Derivatives/ /Housing)
4. _____ is an issuer of T-bills and G-secs (EXIM/ SEBI/ Central government/CCIL)
5. GDR's are listed on _____ stock exchanges (European, American, Japanese, German)
6. _____ are standardised forward contracts through a stock exchange (certificate of deposit/ commercial paper/ futures/ T-bills)
7. _____ is a person who is protected against losses (insurer/ insured/ nominee/assignee)
8. _____ deposits are also known as Time Deposits (Current/Recurring/Savings/Fixed)
9. _____ is called as the Central Bank of The US (Federal Reserve/ IMF/ Currency Board/UN)
10. CRISIL provides _____ services (banking/custodian/credit rating/counselling)

Q1 B) Say whether True or False (answer any 7)

(07 marks)

1. Equity shares are money market instruments
2. Mutual funds cover risks of financial losses
3. The department of disinvestment deals with revenue matters relating to direct and indirect taxes
4. A Self Help group is a group of five to twenty persons formed to provide microfinance to needy persons
5. One of the primary objectives of SEBI is investor protection
6. SIDBI was established as a wholly owned subsidiary of IDBI in the year 1988
7. GIC deals in Marine Insurance policies
8. Derivatives mean both Commodity and Financial Derivatives
9. Money market is a market for short term instruments
10. Reinsurance is an agreement between two insurance companies for sharing risks.

Q2 A) What are the functions of the financial system? (08 marks)

Q2 B) What are the various fee based financial services? (07 marks)

OR

Q2 C) What is microfinance? What are the advantages of microfinance? (08 marks)

Q2 D) Explain the various models of microfinance. (07 marks)

Q3 A) Explain the various departments of Ministry of Finance. (08 marks)

Q3 B) Explain the powers and functions of SEBI (07 marks)

OR

Q3 C) What are the services offered by Merchant Bankers? (08 marks)

Q3 D) Explain the functions of The Reserve Bank of India. (07 marks)

Q4 A) Explain the instruments of Money market. (08 marks)

Q4 B) How are mutual funds classified? (07 marks)

OR

Q4 C) What are the functions of Capital market? (08 marks)

Q4 D) Distinguish between Capital market and Money market (07 marks)

Q5 A) What is financial system design? What are the types of financial system design? (08 marks)

Q5 B) Explain Agency conflict and stockholder conflict. (07 marks)

OR

Q5 C) Write short notes on (any three) (15 marks)

1. German Financial system model
2. Self help groups
3. Principles of insurance
4. ADR
5. NABARD

SYBMS - Sem IV
April - May 2019

Duration: 2½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

Instructions:

- All Questions are compulsory
- Follow the instructions before every question

Q1. A. Match the Column (Attempt any 8)

[8]

S. No.	Column A	Column B
1	Bicycle	Packaging
2	Value Engineering	ITC
3	PMRY	Kisan Credit Card
4	NABARD	Barrier to rural marketing
5	Many Languages	Branding
6	Live stock and Poultry	Cheaper Product
7	Symbol & Design	Durable Product
8	e-Chaupal	Rural Development by Government
9	Protection from spoilage	Traditional Market
10	Haat	Allied Sector

Q1. B. State whether the statements are TRUE or FALSE (Attempt any 7)

[7]

1. Marketing of agri products is done from rural to urban.
2. FMCG constitutes major portion of rural market.
3. The status of a consumer has no effect on choice of products in rural area.
4. The Caste factor continues to impact the overall structure within the society.
5. Technology has no impact on rural consumer behaviour.
6. Radio is a traditional form of market.
7. Competition in the rural market is complex.
8. Social class is an important base for Psychographic Segmentation.
9. Direct Marketing involves middlemen.
10. AMUL is an example of co-operative business model.

Q2. What is rural Marketing? Discuss its scope.

[15]

OR

Q2. What are the various programmes designed by the government for rural development? [15]

Q3. What is Consumer Behaviour? List all the factors which affect it.

[15]

OR

Q3. Discuss various pricing strategies of rural marketing.

[15]

Q4. Discuss 4Ps and 4As of rural marketing mix. [15]

OR

Q4. Discuss various products strategies. [15]

Q5. A. What are the various strategies to overcome the constraints in rural marketing? [8]

Q5. B. Discuss the process of developing effective rural communication process. [7]

OR

Q5. Write short note on **any three** of the following. [15]

1. Segmentation
2. Non-conventional media
3. Syndicate distribution
4. Indirect marketing
5. Coinage Pricing

SYBMS - Sem - IV

April - May, 2019

Duration: 2½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

Instruction to students:

- Write your answer in detail with suitable points.
- Please support your answers with examples.
- Kindly maintain neatness and continuity.
- Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q1.A Attempt any eight from the following: (8 Marks)

1) The promotional mix is the combination of different promotional channels that is used to _____ a promotional message.

(a) Target (b) Communicate (c) Advertising

2) The _____ analysis can provide insight into both internal & external conditions that can lead to more effective marketing communication.

(a) sales (b) SWOT (c) BCG

3) The _____ has brought media to a global audience

(a) SMS (b) Search engine (c) Internet

4) _____ are an excellent & risk free way to induce trial.

(a) Samples (b) C2B (c) C2C

5) Trade show are one of the most common type of sales promotion in _____ market.

(a) B2B (b) C2B (c) C2C

6) _____ advertising is all advertising by the stores that sell goods directly to consumer public.

(a) Wholesale (b) Online (c) Retail

7) _____ word of mouth publicity tends to increase the publicity of the organization.

(a) Positive (b) Negative (c) Diverse

8) A _____ test could also be done to check the effectiveness of the ad campaign.

(a) Memory (b) High Risk (c) Offensive

9) The boundaries between _____ psychiatry & neuroscience have become quite blurred.

(a) Psychology (b) Receptive (c) Ethical

10) _____ test market is widely used for major product testing.

- (a) Loyalty (b) Inverse (c) Standard

Q1B.) Match the column. Attempt any 7 out of 10

(7 marks)

	A		B
1	AIDA	a	Society benefit
2	DAGMAR	b	Applied science
3	Publicity	c	Non-profit Event
4	PULL Strategy	d	Eye Tracking
5	Contest	e	Arousing Interest
6	Corporate Sponsorship	f	Promotion
7	Cause Sponsorship	g	Number of clicks
8	Human mind	h	Attention
9	Innovative technique	i	Advertising goals
10	Online Evaluation	j	Editorial

Q2) Answer any one out of two:

(15 Marks)

- a) Define IMC. Explain in brief features & evolution of IMC.
 b) Explain in brief reasons for the growth & importance of IMC?
 OR
 c) Define advertising. Explain in brief features of advertising.
 d) Distinguish between PUSH Strategy & PULL Strategy.

(7 Marks)

(8 Marks)

(7 Marks)

(8 Marks)

Q3) Answer any one out of two:

(15 Marks)

- a) List out various tools for PR.
 b) Define sales promotion. Explain in detail the role of sales promotion and reasons for its growth.
 OR
 c) Explain in details objectives of Direct Marketing.
 d) Explain in details steps in the sales process.

(7 Marks)

(8 Marks)

(7 Marks)

(8 Marks)

Q4) Answer any one out of two:

(15 Marks)

- a) Explain Advertising tracking research.
 b) Describe in brief behavioural response.
 OR
 c) Define Internet. Explain in brief Advertising on Internet.
 d) Explain in brief evaluation process of IMC.

(7 Marks)

(8 Marks)

(7 Marks)

OR

(8 Marks)

Q5) A Write Short Notes on any Three

(15 Marks)

- a) DAGMAR
- b) Surrogate Advertising
- c) Crisis Management
- d) Cause Sponsorship
- e) Offensive Brand Messages

OR

Q5)B) a) Explain in brief Public Relation & Sales Promotion through Internet Banner. (8 Marks)

b) Explain in detail approaches used by organization for test marketing. (7 Marks)

SYBMS - Sem IV
April - May - 2019

Duration: 2 ½ Hours

Marks:75

Note: 1) Figures to right indicate maximum marks

2) All questions are compulsory

Q.1) a) State the following are True or False (Any 8):

(08)

- 1) It is not the audit to give an opinion on the future prospects of business.
- 2) Secret reserve arise when the profits are understated in the final accounts.
- 3) Trail Balance ensures the arithmetical accuracy of the book.
- 4) Audit plans are to be approved by client being audited.
- 5) An Audit Note Book is the property of the audit assistants and need not be shown to the auditor.
- 6) Audit procedures mean the methods used to obtain audit evidence.
- 7) Once internal control system is implemented, there can be no fraud or error.
- 8) A relative of a director cannot be appointed as the internal auditor of the company.
- 9) Auditor should verify whether the payee has signed on a revenue stamp, if the sum exceeds Rs.50/-
- 10) Auditor need not check the Goods Received Note in case of cash purchases.

Q.1.b. Match the following (Any 7)

(07)

GROUP A	GROUP B
1) Intangible asset	a) Independence
2) Long term investment	b) Connection with a suspected fraud
3) Sales	c) Auditors lien
4) Letter of weakness	d) First step in audit process
5) Operational control	e) Statutory Auditor
6) Report to shareholders	f) Budgetary control
7) Audit planning	g) From the auditor to the management regarding internal controls
8) Working papers	h) Cash Memo
9) Investigation	i) Valued at cost
10) Principle of auditing	j) Amortisation

Q2) a) Briefly explain meaning, advantages & disadvantages Continuous Audit. (08)

b) Explain advantages of Auditing. (07)

OR

Q2) a) Explain Principles of Audit. (08)

b) Explain Auditors duties regarding frauds. (07)

Q.3. a) Explain advantages of Audit Programme. (08)

b) Briefly explain Audit Notebook and audit engagement letter. (07)

OR

Q.3.a) Explain audit pre-audit consideration. (08)

b) Distinguish between internal audit and statutory audit. (07)

Q.4.a) Explain auditor's duties regarding internal control. (08)

b) Explain basic principles governing internal audit. (07)

OR

Q.4.a) What are the precaution an auditor take in test check. (08)

b) Explain internal control measures for purchases. (07)

Q.5. a) Explain the points which auditor should check while vouching sales. (07)

b) Explain the points to be considered by auditor in verification of inventory. (08)

OR

Q.5. Write short note on any three: (15)

- 1) Annual audit
- 2) Audit evidence
- 3) Audit sampling
- 4) Valuation
- 5) Statutory audit