



- (c) D
- (d) A
- 1-d. `"=IF(A23>=100,"Prize","No Prize")"` 1  
What would show in the cell after you hit enter if the value in A23 is 89? (CO2)
- (a) Prize
- (b) No Prize
- (c) Blank cell
- (d) 89
- 1-e. Horizontal Analysis is also known as: (CO3) 1
- (a) Dynamic Analysis
- (b) Structural Analysis
- (c) Static Analysis
- (d) None of these
- 1-f. Trend ratios and trend percentage are used in : (CO3) 1
- (a) Dynamic analysis
- (b) Static analysis
- (c) Horizontal analysis
- (d) Vertical Analysis
- 1-g. NPV of proposal indicates: (CO4) 1
- (a) Net Incremental Profit,
- (b) Net addition to Wealth,
- (c) Total Value of the Proposal,
- (d) None of the Above.
- 1-h. If IRR of a project is equal to opportunity cost of capital then: (CO4) 1
- (a) Project should be repeated
- (b) NPV will be zero,
- (c) Project has no cash flows,
- (d) NPV will be positive.
- 1-i. This type of risk is avoidable through proper diversification. (CO5) 1
- (a) portfolio risk
- (b) systematic risk
- (c) unsystematic risk
- (d) total risk

- 1-j. According to the capital-asset pricing model (CAPM), a security's expected (required) return is equal to the risk-free rate plus a premium: (CO5) 1
- (a) equal to the security's beta.
  - (b) based on the unsystematic risk of the security.
  - (c) based on the total risk of the security.
  - (d) based on the systematic risk of the security.

**2. Attempt all parts:-**

- 2.a. Explain the concept of time value of money. (CO1) 2
- 2.b. Explain what do you mean by cell address. (CO2) 2
- 2.c. Explain what value of the closing stock is included in the income statement. (CO3) 2
- 2.d. Explain the interpretation of quick ratio. (CO4) 2
- 2.e. Explain negative beta. (CO5) 2

**SECTION B**

**30**

**3. Answer any five of the following:-**

- 3-a. Differentiate between compounding and discounting techniques for an annuity. (CO1) 6
- 3-b. Explain what is an enterprise value. (CO1) 6
- 3-c. Explain the use of pivot tables in Excel. (CO2) 6
- 3-d. Differentiate between a function and a formula in Excel. (CO2) 6
- 3.e. Explain how is 'dividend paid' treated by a financial enterprise for the purpose of preparing cash flow statement? (CO3) 6
- 3.f. Explain the difference between NPV and XNPV. (CO4) 6
- 3.g. Analyse why is the cost of debt most appropriately measured after tax basis. (CO5) 6

**SECTION C**

**50**

**4. Answer any one of the following:-**

- 4-a. In 8 years, what is the value of Rs 25,000 invested today at an interest rate of 10% per year, compounded quarterly. Explain how to calculate using excel. (CO1) 10
- 4-b. Financial modelling is the task of building an abstract representation (a model) of a real-world financial situation. Explain. (CO1) 10

**5. Answer any one of the following:-**

5-a. Elaborate on three kinds of What if methods for Analysis offered by excel. (CO2) 10

5-b. Explain different Comparative operators in excel. (CO2) 10

**6. Answer any one of the following:-**

6-a. Explain the relevance of different components of cash flow statement in financial modelling. (CO3) 10

6-b. "An enterprise may hold securities and loans for dealing or trading purpose in which they are similar to inventory acquired specifically for resale." Is this statement correct? Cash flows from such activities will be classified under which type of activity while preparing cash flow statement? (CO3) 10

**7. Answer any one of the following:-**

7-a. Explain the Steps in Ratio Analysis. (CO4) 10

7-b. Analyze the long term financial position using Debt equity ratio. (CO4) 10

**8. Answer any one of the following:-**

8-a. Explain the regression method of calculating beta. (CO5) 10

8-b. Calculate the cost of capital of a company which issues 10% irredeemable debt of 10,00,000 at Rs 105. (CO5) 10

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