

N-0073

Sub. Code

200313

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 & DEC. 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMMES EXAMINATIONS

First Semester

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The famous book on economics “An Enquiry into the Nature and Cause of Wealth of Nation” was written by
 - (a) Marshal
 - (b) Ricardo
 - (c) Robins
 - (d) Adam Smith
2. The income elasticity of demand is negative for a
 - (a) Positive good
 - (b) Normal good
 - (c) Elastic good
 - (d) Inferior good
3. Basic economic tools of managerial economics do not include
 - (a) Principle of time perspective
 - (b) Equi-marginal principle
 - (c) Incremental principle
 - (d) None of these

4. If the income and substitution effect of a price increase works in the same direction the good whose price has changed is a
 - (a) Giffen goods
 - (b) Inferior goods
 - (c) Normal goods
 - (d) Superior
5. Which of the following is not a method of demand forecasting?
 - (a) Trend projection method
 - (b) Substitute approach
 - (c) Sales experience approach
 - (d) Evolutionary approach
6. Which costs are recorded in books of accounts?
 - (a) Opportunity cost
 - (b) Implicit cost
 - (c) Social cost
 - (d) Explicit cost
7. Refers to the quantity of a good or service that producers are willing and able to sell during a certain period under a given set of conditions
 - (a) Supply
 - (b) Demand
 - (c) Price
 - (d) Production
8. The value of an entrepreneur's resources that she uses in production are known as:
 - (a) Explicit costs
 - (b) Sunk costs.
 - (c) Operating expenses
 - (d) Implicit costs
9. Inflation is:
 - (a) A decrease in the overall level of economic activity
 - (b) An increase in the overall level of economic activity
 - (c) An increase in the overall price level
 - (d) A decrease in the overall price level

10. Want satisfying power of commodity is called
(a) Demand (b) Utility
(c) Satisfaction (d) Consumption
11. In economics, desire backed by purchasing power is known as
(a) Utility (b) Demand
(c) Consumption (d) Scarcity
12. The product under monopolistic competition are
(a) Differentiated with close substitute
(b) Perfect substitute
(c) Differentiated without close substitute
(d) Homogeneous
13. The utility of a commodity is:
(a) Its expected social value
(b) The extent of its practical use
(c) Its relative scarcity
(d) The degree of its fashion
14. The relationship between demand for a commodity and price, ceteris paribus, is:
(a) Negative (b) Positive
(c) Non-negative (d) Non-positive
15. Real business cycle proponents argue that
(a) Recessions are caused by movements of output away from the natural rate of output
(b) Prices and wages are sticky
(c) Macroeconomics should be based on the same assumptions as microeconomics
(d) Monetary policy is important in determining recessions

16. When a firm doubles its inputs and finds that its output has more than doubled, this is known as:
- (a) economies of scale
 - (b) constant returns to scale
 - (c) diseconomies of scale
 - (d) a violation of the law of diminishing returns
17. If all resources used in the production of a product are increased by 20 percent and output increases by 20 percent, then there must be:
- (a) economies of scale
 - (b) diseconomies of scale
 - (c) constant returns to scale
 - (d) increasing average total costs
18. Surplus is a condition of:
- (a) excess supply
 - (b) a deficiency in supply
 - (c) market equilibrium
 - (d) excess demand
19. The quantity of product X supplied can be expected to rise with a fall in:
- (a) Prices of competing products
 - (b) Price of X
 - (c) Energy savings technical change
 - (d) Input prices
20. The concept of product differentiation was introduced by
- (a) T R Malthus (b) J M Keynes
 - (c) Mrs. Robinson (d) Chamberlin

21. The concept of monopsony was invented by:
- (a) Marshall
 - (b) AP. Learner
 - (c) Chamberlin
 - (d) Mrs. J. Robinson
22. _____ is situation with increased investment and increased price
- (a) Recession
 - (b) Progress
 - (c) Boom
 - (d) Recovery
23. Iso-cost line indicate the price of
- (a) Output
 - (b) Inputs
 - (c) Finished goods
 - (d) Raw material
24. The distinction between variable cost and fixed cost is relevant only in
- (a) Long period
 - (b) Short period
 - (c) Medium term
 - (d) Mixed period
25. Method is also known as Sales-Force-Composite method or collective opinion method
- (a) Opinion survey
 - (b) Expert opinion
 - (c) Delphi method
 - (d) Consumer interview method
26. Customary pricing is also known as
- (a) Consumer pricing
 - (b) Conventional pricing
 - (c) Cost plus pricing
 - (d) Full cost pricing

27. In _____ approach, because of the growth of an established product, the demand for the new product is estimated.
- (a) Growth curve approach
 - (b) Evolutionary approach
 - (c) Opinion polling approach
 - (d) Vicarious approach
28. The function of combining the other factors of production is done by
- (a) Land
 - (b) Labour
 - (c) Capital
 - (d) Entrepreneurship
29. $E_p=0$ in the case of _____ elasticity
- (a) Perfectly elastic demand
 - (b) Perfectly inelastic demand
 - (c) Relative elastic demand
 - (d) Unitary elastic demand
30. Who classified economies of scale into internal and external?
- (a) Robinson
 - (b) Marshall
 - (c) Edward west
 - (d) Pigue
31. Method of demand forecasting is also called “economic model building”
- (a) Opinion survey
 - (b) Complete enumeration
 - (c) Correlation and regression
 - (d) Delphi method

32. _____ is situation of severely falling prices and lowest level of economic activities
- (a) Boom (b) Recovery
(c) Recession (d) Depression
33. _____ = $\frac{R_2 - R_1}{Q_2 - Q_1}$
- (a) Average revenue
(b) Total revenue
(c) Marginal revenue
(d) Incremental revenue

Part B (7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) What is managerial economics? Explain the relationship between economic theory and managerial economics.
- Or
- (b) Write short notes on:
- (i) Time Value of Money
(ii) Opportunity Cost
(iii) Marginalism.
35. (a) Explain the Law of Equi-Marginal Utility.
- Or
- (b) What are the factors affecting the Elasticity of Demand? Explain briefly about indifference curve analysis.
36. (a) Describe briefly about theories of production.
- Or
- (b) What is cost control? How is it differed from cost reduction? Explain the relevant cost for decision making.

37. (a) Write short notes on: (i) Marginal Revenue
(ii) Marginal Cost (iii) Real Cost.

Or

- (b) Distinguish between Fixed and Variable Cost.

38. (a) What is profit? Explain briefly about cost volume profit analysis.

Or

- (b) How do you measure profit? How do you make planning and forecasting for profit?

39. (a) What is business cycle? Describe the different phases of business cycle.

Or

- (b) What is balance of payment? Explain its significance.

40. (a) What is macro economics? Elaborate the factors influencing the macro economics.

Or

- (b) What is profit maximisation? Explain the relationship between risk and return.

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**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 & DEC. 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Semester

FINANCIAL ACCOUNTING

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Book-keeping is an _____ of correctly recording of business transaction.
 - (a) Art and science
 - (b) Art
 - (c) Science
 - (d) Art or Science

2. Importance and utility of Book-keeping is
 - (a) Help in future reference
 - (b) Knowledge about Financial status
 - (c) Help in comparison
 - (d) All the above

3. Financial position of the business is ascertained based on _____
- (a) Records prepared under book keeping process
 - (b) Trial balance
 - (c) Accounting reports
 - (d) None of the above.
4. _____ was the root of the financial accounting system.
- (a) Social Accounting
 - (b) Stewardship accounting
 - (c) Management accounting
 - (d) Responsibility accounting
5. There are _____ elements of profit and loss accounts.
- (a) Two
 - (b) Three
 - (c) Four
 - (d) Five
6. _____ of the cash book is not balanced
- (a) Discount column
 - (b) Bank
 - (c) Cash
 - (d) All of the above
7. Which of the following is a book of secondary entries?
- (a) Posting
 - (b) Ledger
 - (c) Account
 - (d) Final account
8. _____ is not a part of books of account.
- (a) Trial balance
 - (b) P & L A/c
 - (c) Trading A/c
 - (d) Balance sheet

9. Trading account shows
- (a) Gross profit
 - (b) Net profit
 - (c) Notional profit
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
10. _____ shows the position of Assets and Liabilities of a business entity as on a particular date.
- (a) P & L A/c
 - (b) P & L appropriation A/c
 - (c) Balance sheet
 - (d) Suspense Account.
11. Folio means the page of
- (a) A Journal
 - (b) A Ledger
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Trial balance
12. 'It' is a control account maintained in the general ledger which records transactions of individual customers' accounts in a summarized manner. Here 'It' stands for
- (a) General Reserve A/c
 - (b) Sundry Creditors A/c
 - (c) Sundry Debtors A/c
 - (d) Debit

13. What is the Bill receivable account?
- (a) Personal Account
 - (b) Machinery Account
 - (c) Real Account
 - (d) Nominal Account
14. A bill of exchange includes.
- (a) An order to pay
 - (b) A request to pay
 - (c) A promise to pay
 - (d) All the above
15. Which bill is drawn and accepted in the same country?
- (a) Trade Bill
 - (b) Foreign Bill
 - (c) Inland Bill
 - (d) Accommodation Bill
16. In the Income and Expenditure Account, all revenue receipts are entered on the _____
- (a) Left-hand side.
 - (b) Right-hand side.
 - (c) Liability side.
 - (d) Asset side.

17. The task of preparing an Income and Expenditure Account and Balance Sheet begins after the preparation of _____
- (a) Profit and Loss Account.
 - (b) Trading Account.
 - (c) Cash Account.
 - (d) Trial balance.
18. Income and Expenditure Account, generally indicates _____
- (a) Cash Balance
 - (b) Capital Fund
 - (c) Net Profit / Loss
 - (d) Surplus / Deficit
19. The payment agents usually gets for buying or selling on behalf of any other person or party is classified as
- (a) manufacturers cost
 - (b) commission
 - (c) discount
 - (d) profit
20. Company can utilise securities premium for:
- (a) Writing off loss incurred on revaluation of asset
 - (b) Issuing fully paid bonus shares
 - (c) Paying divided
 - (d) Writing off trading loss

21. Securities Premium is shown under which head in the Balance Sheet?
- (a) Reserve and Surplus
 - (b) Miscellaneous Expenditure
 - (c) Current Liabilities
 - (d) Share Capital
22. Forfeiture of shares results in the reduction of:
- (a) Paid-up Capital
 - (b) Authorised Capital
 - (c) Fixed Assets
 - (d) Reserve Capital
23. Balance of Forfeited Shares Account after reissue of forfeited shares is transferred to:
- (a) Profit and Loss A/c
 - (b) Capital Reserve Account
 - (c) General Reserve Account
 - (d) None of these
24. In the absence of any agreement partners share profits and losses.
- (a) In the ratio of capital
 - (b) Equally
 - (c) Time devoted to the business
 - (d) Interest based

25. On retirement of a partner, goodwill will be created to the capital account of
- (a) Retiring partner
 - (b) Remaining partner
 - (c) Death partner
 - (d) All of these
26. Debenture holders are
- (a) Debtors of the Company
 - (b) Creditors of the Company
 - (c) External users
 - (d) Owners of the Company
27. Debentures indicate the
- (a) Short-term Borrowings of a Company
 - (b) Director's shares in a company
 - (c) The Investment of Equity-Shareholders
 - (d) Long-term Borrowings of a Company
28. When the market's required rate of return for a particular bond is much less than its coupon rate, the bond is selling at:
- (a) a premium
 - (b) a discount
 - (c) cannot be determined without
 - (d) face value

29. Raj got a new chair for 35% discount. Had Raj got no discount, Raj would have had to pay Rs. 224 more. How much did Raj pay for the chair?
- (a) Rs. 416 (b) Rs. 640
(c) Rs. 208 (d) Rs. 224
30. What does the term “credit” mean in business?
- (a) agreement between a lender and a borrower
(b) revenue a business earns from selling its goods
(c) cost of operations that a company incurs to generate revenue
(d) own with the expectation to provide a future benefit
31. When there is an increase in capital by an amount, it is registered on the
- (a) Credit or right side of the account
(b) Debit or left side of the account
(c) Credit or left side of the account
(d) Debit or right side of the account
32. What kind of expenses are paid from Gross Profit?
- (a) Selling Expenses
(b) Financial Expenses
(c) General Expenses
(d) All of the above
33. Banks are to recognize their income on _____ basis in respect of income on performing asset.
- (a) Accrual
(b) cash
(c) credit
(d) Debit

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Define accounting. Explain the convention of accounting.

Or

- (b) What is meant by double entry system? Explain its merits and demerits.

35. (a) Explain the different types of subsidiary book.

Or

- (b) Journalize the following transactions, post them in the Ledger and balance the accounts on 31st January.

- (i) Ram started the business with a capital of 10,000.
- (ii) He purchased goods from Mohan on credit 2,000.
- (iii) He Paid cash to Mohan 1,000.
- (iv) He sold goods to Suresh 2,000.
- (v) He received cash from Suresh 3,000.
- (vi) He further purchased goods from Mohan 2,000.
- (vii) He paid cash to Mohan 1,000.
- (viii) He further sold goods to Suresh 2,000.
- (ix) He received cash from Suresh 1,000.

36. (a) What is a Bank Reconciliation Statement? How is it prepared? Submit pro-forma of a Bank Reconciliation Statement with imaginary figures.

Or

- (b) Following is the information is given in respect of certain items of a sports club. You are required to show them in the Income and Expenditure Account and the Balance Sheet of the Club.

Particulars	Amount (in Rs.)
Sports Fund as on 1.1.2017	10,000
Sports Fund Investments	10,000
Interest on Sports Fund Investments	1,000
Donation for Sports Fund	4,000
Sports Prizes awarded	3,000
Expenses on Sports Events	1,000
General Fund	20,000
General Fund Investments	20,000
Interest on General Fund Investments	2,000

37. (a) Explain briefly about Garner Vs Murray decision in partnership firms.

Or

- (b) How can a partner retire from a partnership firm? Is a retiring partner liable for liabilities incurred by the partnership firm after his retirement?

38. (a) Write short notes on issue and share at premium and issue of share at discount.

Or

- (b) Discuss the process of reissue of forfeited shares originally issued at premium.

39. (a) Distinguish between trial balance and balance sheet.

Or

- (b) Discuss the meaning and implication of prudential accounting.

40. (a) How do you prepare final accounts of banking company? Give specimen.

Or

- (b) From the following prepares trading, profit and loss a/c and balance sheet for the year 2000.

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Capital	30,000	Sales	1,50,000
Drawings	5,000	Sales Returns	2,000
Furniture	2,600	Discount (Dr.)	1,100
Bank Overdraft	4,200	Discount (Cr.)	2,000
Creditors	13,300	Tax and Insurance	2,000
Premises	20,000	General Expenses	4,000
Opening Stock	22,000	Salaries	9,000
Debtors	18,600	Commission (Dr.)	2,200
Rent from Tenants	1,000	Carriage on Purchases	1,800
Purchases	1,10,000	Reserve for bad debts	600
		Bad debts	800

Adjustments :

- (i) Closing stock Rs. 20,000
- (ii) Rent to be paid Rs.300
- (iii) Write off bad debts Rs. 600
- (iv) Depreciate premises at 5%
- (v) Prepaid Insurance Rs. 700

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**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 & DEC. 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMMES EXAMINATIONS

Second Semester

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Management is pervasive in the sense that
 - (a) It fulfills all purposes
 - (b) It uses all resources effectively
 - (c) It is relevant for all organisations
 - (d) All of the above

2. All managerial functions are settled by managers with the tool of
 - (a) Planning (b) Decision-making
 - (c) Effective control (d) Authority

3. Management Provides
 - (a) New ideas (b) Vision
 - (c) Imagination (d) All of these

4. Authority discipline, unity of command and unity of direction are
- (a) Principles of the human relations movement
 - (b) Taylor's four principles of management
 - (c) Elements of Weber's ideal bureau ratio structure
 - (d) Four of Fayol's fourteen principle of management
5. Who is the person was well known for the Hawthorne studies?
- (a) Elton mayo (b) Max-Weber
 - (c) Chester Barnard (d) Mary Parker Follett
6. It all depends on the variables of a situation best describes the
- (a) Classical approach (b) Human relations approach
 - (c) Systems approach (d) Contingency approach
7. What is the planning horizon?
- (a) The distance ahead for the forecasts on which plans are made
 - (b) The time period within which uncertainty is very low.
 - (c) The time ahead for which there is no information
 - (d) The maximum time for which managers can make plans
8. _____ is not one of the eight steps in decision making process
- (a) Identifying the problem
 - (b) Analyzing alternative sublimations
 - (c) Implementing the decision
 - (d) Delegating the decision making

14. Rules duties and responsibilities of workers are given in writing in _____
- (a) Formal organization
 - (b) Informal Organization
 - (c) Business or Organization
 - (d) Strategic organization
15. Which function of management is concerned with filling and keeping filled the positions in organization structure?
- (a) Planning (b) Organizing
 - (c) Staffing (d) Controlling
16. Which management theoretic responsible for the motivation hygiene theory?
- (a) Abraham Maslow (b) Dale Hawthorne
 - (c) Peter Drucker (d) Frederick Herzberg
17. Maslow and Herzberg are two examples _____ theories of motivation.
- (a) Expectancy (b) Content
 - (c) Process (d) Equity
18. Which one of the following is feature of macbery theory X?
- (a) Workers enjoy responsibility
 - (b) Workers view physical and medial effort an a natural part of work
 - (c) Workers like to show initiative
 - (d) Workers like to be directed

19. What do you call a style of leadership that takes account of others views, opinion and ideas?
- (a) Lassie faire (b) People — Oriented
(c) Democratic (d) Autocratic
20. A leader must
- (a) Always lead with the objectives in mind
(b) Always make decisions that are popular to his people
(c) Remove those who do not support his ideas or hinder his plan
(d) All of these
21. Managerial Grid model was developed by _____
- (a) Hersey and Blanchard
(b) Fiedler
(c) R.R Blake and MJ.Morton
(d) Mckinsey
22. The basic quality of dominant leadership is
- (a) Aggressive, rigid and skillful
(b) Easy, sympathetic and popular
(c) Oder and action-oriented
(d) Adaptability according to conditions
23. Organization structure primarily refers to _____
- (a) How activates are coordinated and controlled
(b) How resources are allocated
(c) The location of departments and office space
(d) The policy statements developed by the firm

24. What is the weakest form of control?
- (a) Pre-control (b) Simultaneous Control
(c) Post-Control (d) Duel control
25. What are the means by which long term objectives will be achieved?
- (a) Strategies (b) Policies
(c) Strength (d) opportunities
26. Marketing strategy is a _____ types of strategy
- (a) Business level (b) Growth strategy
(c) Corporate strategy (d) Functional strategy
27. Departmentation is a part of the _____
- (a) Organization Process
(b) Control process
(c) Planning Process
(d) Staffing Process
28. Departmentation on the basis of activities grouped according to the type of customer is
- (a) Departmentation by function
(b) Departmentation by products
(c) Departmentation by Territory
(d) Departmentation by customer
29. All of the following are the levels of communication Except _____
- (a) Intrapersonal Communication
(b) Interpersonal Communication
(c) Medicated communication
(d) Frame communication

30. In communication management, to the process of
(a) Receiving (b) Recording
(c) Comprehending (d) Understanding
31. Management is a _____ Activity.
(a) Single
(b) Group
(c) Both group and single
(d) None
32. Co-Ordination is considered to be the essence of management because
(a) It is a common thread that runs through all the actives within the organization
(b) It is implicit and inherent in all function of the organisation
(c) It is a force that binds all the functions of management
(d) All of the above
33. Which of the following are stress busters
(a) Trying to find something funny is a difficult situation
(b) Developing a support network
(c) Taking a mindful walk
(d) All of the above

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) How Co-ordination is the essence of management?
Or
(b) State the Taylor's principles of management.

35. (a) Explain the process of MBO.

Or

(b) What are the Principles of an organization?

36. (a) What are the various elements of an organization structure?

Or

(b) Explain in detail Maslow's need hierarchy theory of motivation.

37. (a) What is a leader? Describe the qualities of a good leader.

Or

(b) Explain the principles of direction.

38. (a) What are the principles of controlling? Explain the techniques of controlling.

Or

(b) Define decision making. Elaborate the steps involved in decision making.

39. (a) How does span of management affect Organization structures?

Or

(b) Explain the barriers of communication.

40. (a) What is centralisation of authority? How does it differ from decentralisation?

Or

(b) What is planning? Elaborate the steps involved in planning.

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**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 & DEC. 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMMES EXAMINATIONS

Second Semester

COST ACCOUNTING

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The main function of cost accounting is _____ reporting.
(a) Internal (b) External
(c) Government (d) Bank
2. In cost accounting, stock is valued at _____
(a) Market price (b) Cost price
(c) Selling price (d) Standard price
3. A Bill of Material serves the purpose of _____
(a) Purchase order
(b) Material requisition
(c) Purchase requisition
(d) Goods received note
4. Economic order quantity is a tool for controlling _____
(a) Inventory (b) Price
(c) Machinery (d) Cost

5. Job wise analysis of time of direct workers
- (a) Time booking (b) Time keeping
(c) Labour turnover (d) Idle time
6. Labour turnover represents
- (a) The strength of labour in a firm
(b) The change in the labour force
(c) The efficiency of the labour force
(d) The cost of the labour incurred
7. Primary packing is part of
- (a) Prime cost (b) Factory OH
(c) Selling OH (d) Distribution OH
8. Charging of whole items of overhead cost to cost centres is called
- (a) Apportionment (b) Absorption
(c) Allocation (d) Classification
9. Costs required for production and will not be incurred if there is no production are
- (a) Product cost (b) Direct cost
(c) Period cost (d) Committed cost
10. _____ is a statement showing cost of production of a particular product.
- (a) Tender (b) Quotation
(c) Cost sheet (d) Statements
11. The main objective of cost accounting is
- (a) Recording of cost (b) Fixation of selling price
(c) Cost control (d) Maximise profit

12. The system of preparing same set of books of accounts to record both costing and financial transactions is known as _____ system of accounting.
- (a) Non-Integrated (b) Integrated
(c) Reconciliation (d) Cost
13. In cement industry, the method of costing adopted is
- (a) Process costing (b) Job costing
(c) Contract costing (d) Operating costing
14. Portion of production which can be rectified at some extra cost of re-operation is called
- (a) Scrap (b) Waste
(c) Defectives (d) Spoilage
15. Common cost of facilities or services employed in the output of two or more simultaneously produced to otherwise closely related operations, commodities or services
- (a) Uniform cost (b) Common cost
(c) Joint cost (d) Product cost
16. Over valuation of in cost accounts is deducted to costing profit to find out financial profit.
- (a) Closing stock (b) Opening stock
(c) Factory OH (d) Office OH
17. The method adopted by builders and civil engineering contractors for jobs involving huge capital expenditure and long time for completion is called _____ costing
- (a) Process (b) Contract
(c) Operating (d) Composite

18. Total cost plus profit is
(a) Sales (b) Cost of sales
(c) Cost of production (d) Works cost
19. _____ of costing is suitable for toy making.
(a) Batch costing (b) Job costing
(c) Operating costing (d) Process costing
20. _____ System is best suited for under taking job works
(a) Process costing (b) Job costing
(c) Contract costing (d) Batch costing
21. An estimate of expenditure for different phases of business operations for a period of time in future is called
(a) Budgeted cost (b) Variable cost
(c) Estimated cost (d) Development cost
22. Budget is a written plan of
(a) Action (b) Reaction
(c) Business (d) Environment
23. Level at which normal issue of materials are stopped and materials are issued only for important jobs is known
(a) Minimum level (b) Re-order level
(c) Maximum level (d) Danger level
24. Standards that can be attained only under the best circumstances are referred to as
(a) Attainable standards
(b) Budget standards
(c) Ideal standards
(d) Practical standards

25. The costing method in which fixed factory overheads are added to inventory is known as
- (a) Direct costing
 - (b) Marginal costing
 - (c) Absorption costing
 - (d) Activity-based costing
26. Contribution is the difference between
- (a) Selling price and Fixed cost
 - (b) Selling price and Total cost
 - (c) Selling price and Variable cost of sales
 - (d) Selling price and Profit
27. _____Accounts is the name given to a system whereby cost and financial Accounts are kept in the same set of books.
- (a) Integrated
 - (b) Non integrated
 - (c) Operating costing
 - (d) Process costing
28. The reconciliation of cost and financial profit can be done by preparing
- (a) Profit and loss account
 - (b) Trial balance
 - (c) Reconciliation statement
 - (d) Balance sheet
29. Cost of production is
- (a) Factory cost + Office OH
 - (b) Office OH + Selling OH
 - (c) Works cost+ Opening WIP
 - (d) Office OH- Closing WIP

30. Segment of activity of a business which is responsible for both revenue and cost is
- (a) Responsibility centre
 - (b) Revenue centre
 - (c) Profit centre
 - (d) Cost centre
31. First step in process costing system is to
- (a) Compute cost for each equivalent unit
 - (b) Summarize total costs
 - (c) Compute output in units
 - (d) Summarize flow of output
32. Make or Buy Decisions are involved before and after different
- (a) Service (b) Contract
 - (c) Processes (d) Indirect Cost
33. Skimmed milk and Butter are the example of
- (a) Joint Product (b) By Product
 - (c) Main Product (d) Final Product

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Briefly state the difference between cost accounting and financial accounting.

Or

- (b) In a manufacturing firm, a material is used as follows.

Maximum consumption 12000 units per week

Minimum consumption 4,000 units per week

Normal consumption 8,000 units per week

Re-order quantity 48,000 units

Minimum: 4 weeks, Maximum: 6 weeks

Calculate (i) Re-order level (ii) Minimum level (iii) Maximum level (iv) Average stock level

35. (a) What is idle time? Give its treatment in cost accounts.

Or

- (b) Discuss various methods of allocation of costs.

36. (a) What is marginal costing? Describe briefly the applications of marginal costing in business.

Or

- (b) In a factory works overhead are absorbed @60% of labour and office expenses @20% of work cost. The total expenditure is as follows:

	Rs.
Material	2,00,000
Labour	1,00,000
Factory expenses	98,000
Office expenses	85,000

10% of the output total of the stock and sales up to Rs.5,10,000. Prepare a cost sheet and reconciliation statement.

37. (a) In a manufacture of a product, 1000 kgs. of raw materials at Rs.8 per kg. were supplied to a Process X. Other expenses of this process were as follows:

	Rs.
Labour cost	2,000
Production Expenses	1,000

Normal loss has been estimated at 10%, which could be sold at Rs.2 per kg. The actual output in this process was 880 kgs. Prepare Process X account.

Or

- (b) Explain the distinctive features of Joint-Product and By-Product. How do you treat them?
38. (a) Explain the treatment of expenses in contract cost account.

Or

- (b) M/S Ram Bearings Ltd. is committed to supply 24,000 bearings per annum to M/S Deluxe Fans Ltd. on a steady daily basis. It is estimated that it costs 10 paise as inventory holding cost per bearings per month and that the set-up cost per run of bearing manufacture is s.324.
- (i) What should be the optimum run size for bearing manufacture?
- (ii) What would be the interval between two consecutive optimum runs?

39. (a) What is Budgetary Control? Explain the advantages and disadvantages of budgetary control.

Or

- (b) A manufacturing concern, which has adopted standard costing, furnished the following information:

Standard

Material for 70 kg, furnished products :100 kg.

Price of materials Re. 1 per kg

Actual

Output: 2,10,000 kg

Material used: 2,80,000 kg.

Cost of material: Rs.2,52,000

Calculate:

- (i) Material Usage Variance
- (ii) Material Price Variance
- (iii) Material Cost Variance
40. (a) ABC company Ltd gives the following details about the material X. Monthly consumption 200 units. Average cost per order Rs.40, Average price per unit Rs.20, holding cost 24% per year Determine EOQ.

Or

(b) From the following particulars calculate

(i) Reorder level

(ii) Minimum level

Maximum consumption 150 units per day

Minimum consumption 50 units per day

Reorder period 25-30 days.

N-0095

Sub. Code

200111/200311 A

**B.A. (TAMIL)/B.B.A.DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 & DEC 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Semester

Tamil

பகுதி - I தமிழ் - I

(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

(Common for B.A. Tamil/B.B.A.)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

பகுதி அ

(33 × 1 = 33)

பின்வரும் அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடை தருக.

1. பாஞ்சாலிக்குக் கண்ணன் எவ்வகையில் உதவி செய்தான்?
 - (a) தன் கை கொடுத்தான்
 - (b) சங்கை எடுத்து ஊதினான்
 - (c) கீதை எனும் பாடம் படித்தான்
 - (d) உரிமையுள்ள பங்கைக் கொடுத்தான்
2. கண்ணனின் மேனி எந்நிறம்?
 - (a) வான் நீலம்
 - (b) கடல் நீலம்
 - (c) மை நீலம்
 - (d) மலர் நீலம்

3. பூதகியைக் கண்ணன் எவ்வாறு கொன்றான்?
- (a) குளத்தில் அழுக்கி (b) பால்சூடித்து
(c) மரத்தால் மோதி (d) கொக்கு வடிவம் எடுத்து
4. கண்ணன் எவ்வாறு தூங்குவதாகக் கண்ணதாசன் குறிப்பிடுகிறார்?
- (a) ஆலையில் தூங்குவதாக
(b) தாய்மடியில் கன்றினைப் போல்
(c) தாய்மடியில் உறங்கும் குழந்தைபோல
(d) மண்ணில் மன்னவனாக
5. தலைவனும் தலைவியும் எவ்வாறு ஒன்றானார்கள் என்று பட்டுக்கோட்டை குறிப்பிடுகிறார்?
- (a) வானும் மீனும் போல
(b) கடலும் நீரும் போல
(c) மையும் நெற்றியும் போல
(d) கிளையில் கொடி இணைதல் போல
6. உயிரைக் காக்கும் உணவு எது என்கிறார் பட்டுக்கோட்டையார்?
- (a) வெயில் (b) பயிர்
(c) தொழில் (d) திறமை
7. கண்ணன் ஒருத்திக்குக் கொண்டுவந்த மலரை யாருக்குச் சூட்டி அழகு பார்த்தான்?
- (a) தோழிக்கு (b) மற்றொருத்திக்கு
(c) வேறொருத்திக்கு (d) அவளுக்கே
8. மதலையர் எழுப்பவும் தாய் துயில்வாளோ? துயின்றவள் யார்?
- (a) தாய் (b) வெற்றித்தாய்
(c) தேசியத்தாய் (d) பாரதத்தாய்

9. எவ்வார்த்தை உண்மை என்கிறான் உலகப்பன்?
- (a) ஏழை முதலாளி இல்லாமல் செய்
 (b) தாழ்வு உயர்வு நீக்கு
 (c) தேடப்பா ஒருவழியை
 (d) செகத்தப்பனே யோசி
10. பாரத தேச மக்கள் எதுபோல வாழ்கிறார்கள் என்று நாமக்கல்லார் குறிப்பிடுகிறார்?
- (a) விலங்கினம் போல
 (b) பறவையினம் போல
 (c) குரங்கினம் போல
 (d) பாம்பினம் போல
11. கடும் வெய்யிலில் குடையாகக் கூட வராதது எது? என்கிறார் வல்லிக்கண்ணன்
- (a) மதிப்பு (b) புகழ்
 (c) பணம் (d) அறிவு
12. மீராவின் தலைவன் தலைவியை எக்குணம் மிக்கவளாகக் காண்கிறான்?
- (a) தாய்மைக் குணம் (b) பொல்லாத குணம்
 (c) காதலிக்கும் குணம் (d) அன்பு செய்யும் குணம்
13. சிற்பி இந்த யுகத்தை என்ன வகையான யுகம் என்கிறார்?
- (a) கலியுகம் (b) கற்பனை யுகம்
 (c) ஜனமே ஜய யுகம் (d) ஜனநாயக யுகம்
14. தோழர் மோசிகீரனார் என்ற கவிதையில் மோசி கீரனாரைப் பாராட்டி மகிழும் படைப்பாளரின் பெயர் யாது?
- (a) சிற்பி (b) மீரா
 (c) ஞானக் கூத்தன் (d) கல்பனா

15. கண்ணுக்கு மை இடுவது என்பது எத்தகையது என்று அப்துல்ரகுமானின் தலைவி கருதுகிறாள்?
- (a) படிக்கின்ற புத்தகத்திற்குப் பொட்டு இடுவது போன்றது
 (b) கண்ணுக்குள்ளே தலைவன் இருப்பதால் அவனின் முகத்தில் கரி பூசுவது போன்றது
 (c) அழகான ஓவியத்தை வரைவது போன்றது
 (d) கண்ணைப் பார்த்து கண்ணே வரைந்து கொள்ளும் சாகச வேலை போன்றது
16. பின்வரும் தொடர்களில் எது வயிறு என்னும் கவிதையில் இடம்பெறவில்லை என்று சுட்டுக
- (a) நாக்கைக் கடி (b) பல்லை இளி
 (c) உதட்டைச் சுழி (d) முதுகை வளை
17. யாரையோ நீ மடக்கொடி என்று வினா எழுப்பியவர் யார்?
- (a) பாண்டியன் மாதேவி
 (b) பாண்டியன் நெடுஞ்செழியன்
 (c) கோவலன்
 (d) வாயிற்காவலன்
18. பின்வரும் கம்பராமாயணத் தொடர்களுள் எத்தொடர் திருக்குறளை நினைவுப்படுத்துகிறது?
- (a) ஊருணி நிறையவும்
 (b) கார்மழை பொழியவும்
 (c) கழனி பாய்நதி புனல் பெருகவும்
 (d) மாடு நிறையவும்
19. நபி பெருமானார் இருந்த இடம் பெருமை மிக்கதாகும். அப்பெருமைகளுள் சீராப்புராணம் சொல்லாத ஒன்றும் பின்வரும் தொடர்களுள் உள்ளது. அது எது எனக் காட்டுக.
- (a) சுருதியின் முறைவழி வந்த துணைவர்கள் உடன் இருந்தனர்
 (b) கருமுகில் நிழல் தந்தது
 (c) கஸ்தூரி வாசல் வீசியது
 (d) தெய்வீக மணம் நிரம்பியது

20. நபி பெருமானரைக் காணவந்த அறபியின் உருவத்தில் உமறுப்புலவர் சுட்டாத தன்மை ஒன்றும் பின்வரும் தொடர்களுள் உள்ளது. அது எது எனக் காட்டுக.
- (a) காலின்றி கபுசு (b) கையில் குந்தம்
(c) மேவிடும் சட்டை (d) வழிந்திடும் இரத்தம்
21. தேம்பாவணியில் அமைந்துள்ள படலங்கள் மொத்தம் எத்தனை?
- (a) 16 (b) 18
(c) 28 (d) 36
22. வேதநாதன் மேற்பதம் தொழுந்தொறும் என்ற தொடரில் உள்ள வேதநாதன் என்பது யாரைக் குறிக்கும்?
- (a) திருமால் (b) சிவன்
(c) ஏசுபிரான் (d) இறைவன்
23. துணைவனாய் மாதவத்து உருவில் வேய்ந்த வேந்தன் யார்?
- (a) ஏசுபிரான் (b) இறைதூதன்
(c) இறைவன் (d) சூசை
24. சேயை ஈன்ற பொருவில் அன்னை யார்?
- (a) மரியாள் (b) சாந்தி
(c) ஆகிர்த மரியாள் (d) தூயவள்
25. தேவகுமாரனை எவ்வாறு கன்னி மரியாள் பெற்றெடுத்தாள்?
- (a) உலகம் வினையின் நீங்க
(b) நோயின்றி, வலியின்றி
(c) மகிழ்வுடன், துடிப்புடன்
(d) மானிடர் பிறப்பினைப் போல
26. எளிமையான கோலத்தில் தேவகுமாரன் பிறந்திருக்கிறான் என்று சொன்ன இடைச்சியின் பெயர் யாது?
- (a) சேந்தி (b) சாந்தி
(c) காந்தி (d) பாந்தி

27. வடநூலார் தேம்பாவணியின் காப்பியத் தலைவனை எவ்வாறு அழைப்பர் என வீரமாமுனிவர் காட்டுகிறார்?
- (a) ஜோசப் (b) சூசை
(c) வளன் (d) விஷயன்
28. தமிழ்ச் சொல்லால் எவ்வாறு தேம்பாவணியின் காப்பியத்தலைவன் அழைக்கப்படுகிறான்?
- (a) ஜோசப் (b) சூசை
(c) வளன் (d) விஷயன்
29. இராமனைத் தேரில் ஏற்றி தயரதன் இருப்பிடத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்தவர் யார்?
- (a) விசிட்டர் (b) மந்திரக் கிழவர்
(c) இலக்குவன் (d) சுமந்திரன்
30. புள்ளூறு புன்கண் தீர்த்தோன் யார்?
- (a) மெய்ப்பொருள் மன்னவன்
(b) அனபாயச் சோழன்
(c) மனுநீதிச் சோழன்
(d) சிபிச் சக்கரவர்த்தி
31. தீராத விளையாட்டுப்பிள்ளை யார்?
- (a) பாரதியார் (b) கண்ணன்
(c) கபிலன் (d) முருகன்
32. மீ.ரா. என்ற பெயரின் விரிவு யாது?
- (a) மீரான் மைதீன் (b) மீ. ராகவன்
(c) மீ. ராஜேந்திரன் (d) மீ. ராகவானந்தம்
33. கனக சுப்புரத்தினம் என்ற இயற் பெயர் கொண்ட கவிஞர் யார்?
- (a) கண்ணதாசன் (b) பாரதியார்
(c) பாரதிதாசன் (d) பட்டுக்கோட்டையார்

பின்வரும் வினாக்களில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றுக்கு விடையளிக்க.

34. (a) கண்ணனின் கோகுலச் சிறப்பு குறித்து எழுதுக.

(அல்லது)

(b) குருவாயூரில் இருக்கும் கண்ணனின் அருள், வடிவ, அழகு பற்றி எழுதுக.

35. (a) செய்யும் தொழிலே தெய்வம் என்ற கவிதை வழி பட்டுக்கோட்டையார் உணர்த்தும் செய்திகள் யாவை?

(அல்லது)

(b) பாரதியாரின் கவித்திறத்தை நும் பாடப்பகுதியில் இடம்பெற்றுள்ள கவிதைகள் வழி விளக்குக.

36. (a) உலகப்பன் பாட்டு தரும் செய்திகளை எழுதுக.

(அல்லது)

(b) வல்லிக்கண்ணன், கு.ப. இராஜகோபலன் ஆகியோர் கவிதைகள் வழி பெறப்படும் கருத்துக்களைத் தருக.

37. (a) சிற்பியின் கவித்திறத்தை சர்ப்ப யாகம் கவிதை வழி காட்டுக.

(அல்லது)

(b) வயிறு என்ற தலைப்பினை உடைய கவிதை தரும் செய்திகளையும். அது குறித்த தங்கள் அனுபவங்களையும் எழுதுக.

38. (a) இளங்கோவடிகளின் கவியாற்றலைக் கண்ணகியின் கூற்றுவழி விளக்குக.

(அல்லது)

(b) ஈத்தங்குலை வரவழைத்த படலம் தரும் நபி பெருமானின் பெருமைகளைத் தொகுத்து எழுதுக.

39. (a) தேம்பாவணியில் இடம்பெறும் சூசை பற்றி கருத்துரைக்க.

(அல்லது)

(b) தேம்பாவணி என்ற காப்பியத்தின் பெயர் அதற்குப் பொருந்தும் நிலையை விளக்குக.

40. (a) கன்னி மரியாளின் பெருமைகளைத் தருக.

(அல்லது)

(b) ஏசு பெருமான் பிறப்பினைத் தொடர்ந்து நிகழ்ந்தவைகளை எடுத்துரைக்க.

N-0096

Sub. Code

**200112/
200312**

**B.A. (TAMIL)/B.B.A.DEGREE EXAMINAT
MAY 2022 & DEC.2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Semester

Part – II : ENGLISH – I

Common for (B.A. Tamil/B.B.A.)

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. According to Sir C.V. Raman, the most neglected form of transport-action in our country is _____
(a) Airways (b) Railways
(c) Roads (d) Internal waterways
2. "I believe its ill," said
(a) Louisa Mebbin (b) Mrs. Packletide
(c) Loona Bimberton (d) Diana
3. Jim Corbett shows how his protagonists belong to the caste of
(a) the indigenious
(b) the untouchables
(c) the upper class
(d) none of the above

4. How does a cat say 'thank you' as per the author?
(a) Purring (b) Quieting
(c) Smiling (d) Silence
5. The art of letter writing was killed by _____ and modern hurry.
(a) mail (b) penny post
(c) telegram (d) none of the above
6. "On Letter Writing" essay opens with the conversation between.
(a) two (b) three
(c) four (d) five
7. Carl Sagan refers to _____ and not human beings, when he talks about 'Our Ancestors'
(a) birds (b) monkeys
(c) tigers (d) lions
8. Our Civilization deals with the positive and negative aspects of the
(a) post-modern civilization
(b) old civilization
(c) modern civilization
(d) none of the above
9. Rabindranath Tagore gave Gandhi the title of 'Mahatma' means
(a) great leader
(b) great soul
(c) great person
(d) none of the above

10. What does literally mean Satyagraha
- (a) a quest for success
 - (b) a quest for freedom
 - (c) a quest for identity
 - (d) a quest for truth
11. Choose the suitable article
- She is _____ college president and is _____ excellent speaker.
- (a) the and an
 - (b) a and the
 - (c) a and an
 - (d) none of the above
12. Rewrite the sentence: "Don't laugh in the class" said the teacher to the girls.
- (a) The teacher advise the girls not to laugh in the class.
 - (b) The teacher advised the girls not to laugh in the class.
 - (c) The teacher ordered the girls not to laugh in the class.
 - (d) The teacher has advised the girls not to laugh in the class.
13. What are the two main elements of a farce?
- (a) Dialogue and monologue
 - (b) Comedy and absurdity
 - (c) Absurdism and physical humor
 - (d) Physical humor and sight gags

14. Fill out suitable dialogue
- A : _____
- B : Wow! There are a lot of people. Your school is bigger than my school.
- (a) Is your school big?
- (b) There are more than five hundred students in my school.
- (c) How many students are there in your school?
- (d) We have 50 minutes for lunch.
15. What is the first sentence of a paragraph called _____
- (a) introduction sentence
- (b) exclusive sentence
- (c) topic sentence
- (d) first sentence
16. How lengthy a précis writing?
- (a) One-third of original passage
- (b) Two-third of original passage
- (c) Same as of original passage
- (d) On-fifth of original passage
17. The word “précis” which is of origin.
- (a) English (b) French
- (c) German (d) Italy
18. How to end the main body of a formal letter?
- (a) By telling the recipient what he should be doing next
- (b) By showing love
- (c) By discussing weather
- (d) None

19. What is written at the top of the Editor's letter on the left side?
- (a) Salutation (b) Yours truly
(c) Subject (s) Sender's Address
20. Sita was reading the Gita.
- (a) The Gita was being read by Sita.
(b) The Gita were being read by Sita.
(c) Gita was being read by Sita.
(d) The Gita was read by Sita.
21. Who can count the stars in the sky?
- (a) By whom could the stars be counted in the sky?
(b) By whom can be stars in the sky counted?
(c) By whom can the stars in the sky be counted?
(d) By whom could the stars in the sky be counted?
22. The children _____ in the field now
- (a) has played
(b) are playing
(c) plays
(d) will had played
23. He looks upset, I think he took the criticism _____ heart.
- (a) to (b) about
(c) in (d) of
24. I am envious _____ them.
- (a) in (b) about
(c) of (d) on

25. I think I _____ have failed the test, but I'm not sure.
(a) ought to (b) might
(c) shall (d) should
26. You _____ have bothered coming. I've done it already.
(a) wouldn't (b) mightn't
(c) needn't (d) couldn't
27. The 'ABC' of good letter writing is A stands for _____, B for _____ and C for.
(a) accuracy, brevity and compile
(b) accuracy, brevity and clarity
(c) accurate, brave and common
(d) accuracy, brevity and complicated
28. _____ is a shortened version of a long passage
(a) Note taking (b) Essay
(c) Paragraph (d) Précis
29. The Merchant of Venice as a Romantic Comedy written by
(a) Wordsworth (b) Shakespeare
(c) Marlowe (d) Kyd
30. The company was pleased _____ your thank-you letter.
(a) to receive
(b) receiving
(c) to receive/receiving
(d) wifi receive
31. The memories were _____
(a) heart-warmed (b) heart-warming
(c) heart-warms (d) heart-warm

32. I detest _____ in public places.
(a) smoke (b) smoked
(c) smoking (d) be smoking
33. When we are writing something we should take care of one thing that we should _____
(a) Write the paragraph as a writer
(b) Read the paragraph as a reader
(c) Edit the paragraph as an editor
(d) None of the above

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Why do you think water is the true Elixir of life? How has water been a powerful influence in the life of humankind and in the rise of civilization?

Or

- (b) How does the writer create humour in this story?
35. (a) What according to you are the acts of bravery of Haria and Narwa?

Or

- (b) How do you write a letter to the Editor of News Dailies regarding contemporary issues?
36. (a) Why do the present generation that they cannot write good letters?

Or

- (b) What does Sagan say about extra-terrestrial intelligence in the essay?

37. (a) What according to you are the main pros and cons of Modern civilization as enumerated by C. F. Joad in the essay 'Our Civilization'?

Or

- (b) Write a short note on "A Hero on Probation" by B. R. Nanda.

38. (a) What is didacticism in essay writing? Do you think that Hardin B. Jones has written a didactic essay in 'Dangers of Drug Abuse'?

Or

- (b) What are the different nutritional ingredients of food that J. B. S. Haldane talks about in his essay 'Food'?

39. (a) Examine the uses of different types of prepositions with examples.

Or

- (b) How does one change imperative direct speech into indirect sentences? Explain with examples.

40. (a) Discuss the requisites or essentials of a good business or formal letter.

Or

- (b) Discuss the paragraph writing process in detail.

N-0099

Sub. Code

200121/
200321A

**B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 & DECEMBER 2022
ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS**

Second Semester

(Common for B.A. Tamil/B.B.A.)

PAGUTHI-I - TAMIL - II

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

பகுதி அ

(33 × 1 = 33)

அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடை தருக.

1. வீரமாமுனிவர் எழுதிய அகராதியின் பெயர் யாது?
(a) அகர முதலி (b) லெக்சிகன்
(c) பேரகராதி (d) சதுரகராதி
2. பரமார்த்த குரு கதை என்பது
(a) முதல் உரைநடை நூல்
(b) முதல் கவிதை நூல்
(c) முதல் காப்பிய நூல்
(d) முதல் சங்க நூல்.
3. இறைவன் எக்கலம் போன்றவன் என்கிறார் வீரமாமுனிவர்?
(a) தங்கக் கலம் (b) மாணிக்கக் கலம்
(c) வெள்ளிக் கலம் (d) பால் உள்ள கலம்

4. மனம் எதன் பின் செல்லும் இயல்பினது என்கிறார் வீரமாமுனிவர்?
- (a) வினையின் பின்னால்
 (b) மறையின் பின்னால்
 (c) ஐம்பொறிகளின் பின்னால்
 (d) உலகின் பின்னால்
5. யார் இனிது வாழ்ந்திட இறைவன் உடல் புண் கொண்டு துயர் கொண்டது?
- (a) விண்ணோர்கள்
 (b) மண்ணோர்கள்
 (c) அருளாளர்கள்
 (d) பணியாளர்கள்.
6. இறைவன் எத்தகையவன் என்று சாந்தி போற்றுகிறாள்?
- (a) செஞ்சுடர் (b) விடியா இருள்
 (c) முடியா ஒளி (d) அடியார் உயிர்.
7. கறார் கந்தசாமி எந்தக் கதையில் இடம்பெறுகிறார்?
- (a) தேடிப் போனபோது
 (b) தீர்த்த கட்டம்
 (c) அன்புள்ள கல்பனாவிற்கு
 (d) வேளை காலம் தெரியாமல்
8. கருணை மனு என்ற கதையில் இடம் பெறும் எழுத்தாளர் குமரேசனின் ஆசை யாது?
- (a) உலக அளவில் விருது பெற வேண்டும்
 (b) மாநில அளவில் தனக்குச் சிலை வைக்க வேண்டும்
 (c) சொந்தமாக வீடு வாங்க வேண்டும்
 (d) மகளை மருத்துவம் படிக்க வைக்க வேண்டும்

9. மாலி என்பவனின் ஒரு கை அறுபட்ட நிலையில் ஒருகை உடையவனுடன் போரிடுதல் அறம் என்று விலகியவன் யார்?
- (a) இலக்குவன் (b) கும்பகர்ணன்
(c) இராமன் (d) இந்திரசித்தன்
10. கம்பராமாயணத்தில் இடம்பெறும் உறங்கா வில்லி யார்?
- (a) இலக்குவன் (b) கும்பகர்ணன்
(c) இராமன் (d) இந்திரசித்தன்
11. சார்பெழுத்துகள் மொத்தம் எத்தனை என்று நன்னூல் குறிக்கிறது?
- (a) 10 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) 12
12. முற்றாய்தம் மொத்தம் எத்தனை?
- (a) 7 (b) 6
(c) 8 (d) 4
13. வேற்றுமை உருபிற்குப் பின் ஒற்று எந்நிலையில் அமையும்?
- (a) மிகும் (b) குறையும்
(c) இரட்டிப்பாகும் (d) இயல்பாகும்
14. உவமை ஆகுபெயருக்கு உரிய எடுத்துக்காட்டு யாது?
- (a) நாழி உடைந்தது (b) காளை வந்தான்
(c) விளக்கு முறிந்தது (d) இரண்டு கிலோ தந்தான்.
15. சொல்லின் சொன்மைத் தன்மை என்பது எதனை உணர்த்தும்?
- (a) தெரிபு வேறு நிலையல்
(b) குறிப்பில் தோன்றல்
(c) பொருண்மை
(d) வடிவம்.

16. பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எது பகுபத உறுப்பில் அமையாதது?
 (a) பகுதி (b) விசுதி
 (c) சாரியை (d) சினை.
17. வினைத்தொகைக்கான எடுத்துக்காட்டு யாது?
 (a) கருங்குவளை (b) மதிமுகம்
 (c) இராப்பகல் (d) கொல் யானை
18. பின்வருவனவற்றுள் எது விளித் தொடர்?
 (a) வந்து போனான் (b) வந்த வேலன்
 (c) வேலா வா (d) வேலன் வந்தான்.
19. எந்தப் பொருளை எந்தச் சொல்லால் எப்படிக்கூற வேண்டுமோ அப்படிக்கூறுவது என்பது யாது?
 (a) மரபு (b) புதிது
 (c) கட்டளை (d) இலக்கணம்.
20. மருமக்கள் வழி மான்மியம் என்ற நூலை எழுதியவர் யார்?
 (a) கவிமணி (b) பாரதி
 (c) பாரதிதாசன் (d) சது.சு. யோகியார்.
21. உரையாசிரியர் காலம் என்பது எந்த நூற்றாண்டை ஒட்டி அமைகிறது?
 (a) கி.பி. 8 (b) கி.பி. 9
 (c) கி.பி. 12 (d) கி.பி. 13
22. வையாபுரிப்பிள்ளையின் உரைநடை நூல் எது?
 (a) இலக்கிய உலகம்
 (b) இலக்கியச் சுவை
 (c) இலக்கியச் சாறு
 (d) இலக்கிய வாழ்வு.

23. ஊமைப் படங்கள் வெளிவந்த காலத்தில் உலகப் புகழ் பெற்ற ஆக்கங்களைத் தந்தவர் யார்?
- (a) லாரல் (b) ஹார்டி
(c) சார்லி சாப்ளின் (d) ரோமன் மன்றோ
24. கலைவாணர் என்று போற்றப்படுபவர் யார்?
- (a) கருணாநிதி
(b) அண்ணா
(c) என்.எஸ். கிருஷ்ணன்
(d) கொத்தமங்கல் சுப்பு
25. திருமந்திரம் என்பது திருமுறைகளின் வரிசையில் எவ்விடத்தில் அமைகிறது?
- (a) 10 (b) 11
(c) 12 (d) 9
26. திருவாய்மொழியை எழுதியவர் யார்?
- (a) நம்மாழ்வார்
(b) மதுரகவியாழ்வார்
(c) தொண்டரடிப்பொடியாழ்வார்
(d) ஆண்டாள்.
27. நடையில் நின்றயர் நாயகன் யார்?
- (a) இலக்குவன் (b) இராமன்
(c) முருகன் (d) சிவபெருமான்
28. சுந்தரர் இறைவனை 'பித்தா' என்று பாடினாலும் அப்பாட்டு இறைவனுக்கு எவ்வாறு அமைந்தது?
- (a) அர்ச்சனைப் பாட்டு
(b) புகழ்ப் பாட்டு
(c) தாலாட்டுப் பாட்டு
(d) தங்க நிகர் பாட்டு

29. இந்திரசித்தனின் புகழ்மிக்க அஸ்திரங்கள் யாவை?
- (a) நாகபாசம்
 (b) தேக பாசம்
 (c) சூட்சும பாசம்
 (d) சிங்கார பாசம்
30. அளபெடுத்தல் என்பதன் பொருள் யாது?
- (a) அளவு குறைந்து வருதல்
 (b) ஓரெழுத்தின் அளவு மற்றொரு எழுத்தின் மீது ஏறி வருதல்
 (c) அளவு மிகுந்து வருதல்
 (d) அளவு சமமாக வருதல்.
31. பன்னிரண்டு உயிரொடும் மொழிக்கு முதலில் வருவன எவை?
- (a) கசடதபற
 (b) ஙளுனநமன
 (c) யரலவழள
 (d) ஞனநமவய
32. ஆகுபெயர் மொத்தம் எத்தனை?
- (a) 12 (b) 13
 (c) 14 (d) 16
33. பண்புத் தொகை புறத்துப் பிறந்த அன்மொழித் தொகைக்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டு எது?
- (a) தாழ்குழல் வந்தாள்
 (b) வயிற்றுவலி வந்தான்
 (c) துடியிடை வந்தாள்
 (d) செந்தாமரை வந்தாள்.

அனைத்து வினாக்களுக்கும் விடை தருக.

34. (a) சாந்தி கேட்ட வேத உரை பற்றி எழுதுக.

(அல்லது)

(b) இறைவன் நற்பலன் தருபவன் என்பதைத் தேம்பாவணி வழியாக விளக்குக.

35. (a) சாந்தி என்ற பாத்திரம் பற்றி எழுதுக.

(அல்லது)

(b) தேடிப்போனபோது என்ற கதையின் சுருக்கத்தையும் அது தரும் நீதியையும் தருக.

36. (a) கம்பராமாயணத்தில் தும்பைப் போர் நடைபெற்ற பாங்கினை விளக்குக.

(அல்லது)

(b) உயிரளபெடையை விளக்கி அதன் வகைகளை எடுத்துக்காட்டுகளுடன் எடுத்துரைக்க.

37. (a) ஒற்று மிகாமல் அமையும் இடங்கள் பற்றி எழுது.

(அல்லது)

(b) தமிழ் மொழியில் அமையும் பெயர், வினைச் சொற்களின் இயல்புகள் பற்றி எழுதுக.

38. (a) தொகை நிலை, தொகாநிலைத் தொடர்களை விளக்குக.

(அல்லது)

(b) மரபுக் கவிதைகளின் இயல்பு, சிறப்பு, தன்மை குறித்து எழுதுக.

39. (a) உரைநடை இலக்கியங்கள் குறித்து எழுதுக.

(அல்லது)

(b) இக்கால இலக்கியக் களங்கள் தமிழ் வளர எவ்வாறு உதவுகின்றன என்பது குறித்தெழுதுக.

40. (a) பௌத்த சமயம் தமிழ் வளர்ச்சிக்கு உதவிய நிலையை எடுத்துரைக்க.

(அல்லது)

(b) பிற்காலக் காப்பியங்களின் சிறப்புகளைத் தருக.

N-0100

Sub. Code

**200122/
200322**

**Common For B.A. (TAMIL)/B.B.A. DEGREE
EXAMINATION, MAY 2022 & DEC.2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMMES EXAMINATIONS

Second Semester

PART II – ENGLISH – II

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The word is Sonnet derived from
(a) German (b) Latin
(c) Greek (d) Italian
2. _____ is explores the impact of sexual urges on the human psyche.
(a) Sonnet 129 (b) Sonnet 109
(c) Sonnet 119 (d) Sonnet 139
3. _____ Critics believe that the poet's lover was the Earl of Southampton and this sonnet is a tribute to a lover and a friend.
(a) Sonnet 39 (b) Sonnet 36
(c) Sonnet 30 (d) Sonnet 33

4. How does John Keats describe the urn in the poem, Ode on a Grecian Urn?
- (a) masculine symbol (b) feminine symbol
(c) gender symbol (d) none of the above
5. In which era was the poem set in?
- (a) Renaissance (b) Reformation
(c) Modernism (d) Victorian Age
6. Because there's still Lucrezia, _____ as I choose line from
- (a) My Last Duchess
(b) Andrea del Sarto
(c) Ulysess
(d) None of the above
7. What does the poem speak about?
- (a) about the plight of roads
(b) about the people
(c) about two roads
(d) about the choices made by people
8. Seemed like some brothers on a journey wide / Gone forth, whom now _____ did befall / In a strange land." in "The Revolt of Islam"
- (a) strange meeting (b) stranger waiting
(c) strange going (d) stranger leaving
9. The English Gitanjali or song offering is collection of _____ poems.
- (a) 106 (b) 103
(c) 110 (d) 101

10. Whom does the poet address the king of the sea?
(a) the mermaids (b) the fish
(c) the fisher men (d) all the above
11. In the poem Coromandel Fishers, what is sweet according to the poet?
(a) shade of coconut glade
(b) scent of mango groove
(c) sands at full moon
(d) all of these
12. No looser delay, let us hasten away in the track of the seagull's call". Here 'seagull' is
(a) a bird (b) a shark
(c) a fish (d) a sea plant
13. In the poem 'The Express', Spender compares the journey of the train to slow royal movement as that of the _____.
(a) King (b) God
(c) Queen (d) Goddess
14. Who says the following: "Hath not a Jew eyes?"
(a) Jessica (b) Lorenzo
(c) Shylock (d) Tubal
15. Why does Antonio believe he will have to forfeit on the loan?
(a) He has been deceived by a friend
(b) He is disinherited by his family
(c) He is robbed
(d) His ships have been lost at sea

16. Skimming Reading means
- (a) It refers to a reading technique which involves reading rapidly in order to find specific facts
 - (b) It also refers to a reading technique that involves reading rapidly in order to get a general overview of the material.
 - (c) It refers to an approach that probes more deeply to understand the message and goal of the piece one reads
 - (d) It refers to a process of reading that goes beyond just understanding a text which involves a deeper examination of the claims put forth as well as the supporting points and possible counterarguments
17. The main thematic focus of “Ode on a Grecian Urn” is _____.
- (a) The nature of death
 - (b) The French Revolution
 - (c) The relationship between truth and beauty
 - (d) The author’s childhood experience
18. Why is the poet asking to be wise while choosing a pathway?
- (a) because there is no Going Back option
 - (b) because it is the only one road
 - (c) because it is one sided road
 - (d) none
19. Which thing decides a person’s future according to this poem?
- (a) the success
 - (b) the path one leaves behind
 - (c) the regrets
 - (d) the path one chooses to walk

20. Shakespearean rhyme scheme is _____.
- (a) abba cdcd efef gg
 - (b) abba abba cde cde
 - (c) abab cdcd efef gg
 - (d) abba cdcd efe efe
21. Westminster Bridge stands on the river
- (a) the Pine (b) the Nile
 - (c) the Ganges (d) the Thames
22. At the end of the poem, the poet invokes
- (a) God (b) Muses
 - (c) A dead friend (d) His own country
23. The dead man in "Strange Meeting" says he used to possess
- (a) courage and wisdom
 - (b) money
 - (c) good looks
 - (d) religion
24. Who does the dead man in "Strange Meeting" say he is?
- (a) A famous war general
 - (b) The brother of the soldier
 - (c) The enemy killed by the soldier
 - (d) The cousin of the soldier
25. The poem "The Express" consists of four stanzas having _____
- (a) 25 lines (b) 26 lines
 - (c) 27 lines (d) 28 lines

26. The poem "The Express" symbolizes the industrial revolution as well as
- (a) the romantic era
 - (b) the pre-modern romantic era
 - (c) the post-modern era
 - (d) the modern romantic era
27. What is the meaning of "del Sarto"?
- (a) Painter's son (b) Poet's son
 - (c) Tailor's son (d) Traitor's son
28. Who is Andrea Del Sarto's wife?
- (a) Lucrezia (b) Margo
 - (c) The prior's niece (d) A lady-in-waiting
29. A technical report establishes a _____
- (a) illogical conclusion
 - (b) logical conclusion
 - (c) personal prejudice
 - (d) misplaced learning
30. Which of these must never be a basis for a technical report?
- (a) Facts
 - (b) Tests
 - (c) Personal prejudices
 - (d) Experiments
31. Which of these explains a subject?
- (a) Narrative essays
 - (b) Expository essays
 - (c) Argumentative essays
 - (d) Reflective essays

32. The report is always written in:
- (a) Data biased manner
 - (b) Irregular manner
 - (c) Horizontal manner
 - (d) Sequential manner
33. Which thing we need to do in writing report?
- (a) Record the survey not carry out
 - (b) Record deleted data
 - (c) Record the object
 - (d) None

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Write a critical note on Sonnet 129.

Or

- (b) Write a short note on the sonnet composed by William Wordsworth "On The Westminster Bridge".

35. (a) Comment on John Keats' "Ode on a Grecian Urn".

Or

- (b) How does Browning use the Renaissance as a setting? What does he gain from that setting in poems like "Andrea del Sarto"?

36. (a) What is the theme or the message of the poem "The Road Not Taken"?

Or

- (b) Justify the title "Strange Meeting" by Owen.

37. (a) Discuss the genesis of the English Version of Gitanjali.

Or

(b) Why it is said that Sarojini Naidu had played a pivotal role in freeing India from British?

38. (a) Describe the movement of the train as the poet Stephen Spender does through different imageries as it is being done on the poem 'The Express'.

Or

(b) Critically comment on the title of The Merchant of Venice.

39. (a) What are the necessary steps for good essay writing?

Or

(b) How to write an effective meeting minutes? Explain with an example.

40. (a) Examine the points and aspects being covered in the standard format of report writing.

Or

(b) Describe in detail the ways to attempt the comprehension passages.

N-0103

Sub. Code

200311B

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 & DEC.2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

First Semester

Part I — COMMUNICATION SKILLS - I

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. One's own description as a person is
 - (a) self-concept
 - (b) self-perception
 - (c) self-awareness
 - (d) self-respect

2. Which of the following term describes the communication between two people that involves sending and receiving of messages?
 - (a) Decoding
 - (b) Encoding
 - (c) Transaction
 - (d) Dyadic

3. In communication a major barrier to reception of message is
 - (a) Audience attitude
 - (b) Audience knowledge
 - (c) Audience education
 - (d) Audience income

4. A speaker using complex terms is an example of?
 - (a) Physiological noise
 - (b) Psychological noise
 - (c) Semantic noise
 - (d) Physical noise

5. Interpersonal communication helps one to
 - (a) learn about oneself
 - (b) know what others are thinking
 - (c) communicate with the general public
 - (d) become a talented public speaker

6. Leadership roles first emerge in which of the following kinds of communication?
 - (a) Intrapersonal communication
 - (b) Small groups communication
 - (c) Face to face public communication
 - (d) Media like cell phones and instant messenger

7. How is speech writing begun?
 - (a) Thanking the audience
 - (b) Greeting the audience
 - (c) Criticising the audience
 - (d) Garlanding the audience

8. A good speech must have
 - (a) Hypothetical data
 - (b) Expressions
 - (c) Context
 - (d) Facts

9. Which of the following is the best way to write to someone?
- (a) While they talk, think of questions you can ask them
 - (b) Interrupt someone to ask them questions
 - (c) Pay attention and try to understand what they are talking about
 - (d) Make eye contact with the person
10. Oral communication ensures _____ and _____.
- (a) Fluency, speed
 - (b) Adequate attention, immediate response
 - (c) Speedy interaction, immediate response
 - (d) Speed and attention
11. _____ is an announcement sheet that is sent to a specific group of people
- (a) Notice
 - (b) Memo
 - (c) Circular
 - (d) Letter
12. _____ is essentially a statement of facts of a situation, project process, or test and it should be supported by _____.
- (a) Notice, proof
 - (b) Memo, information
 - (c) Technical report, evidence
 - (d) Letter, document
13. While a dash is used to separate two words, _____ is used to unite them.
- (a) Comma
 - (b) Exclamation
 - (c) Hyphen
 - (d) Semi colon

14. Identify the subject in the sentence, "The Children played football".
- (a) The Children (b) Children played
(c) Played (d) Football
15. Which of these essays tells a story?
- (a) Narrative essays (b) Descriptive essays
(c) Reflective essays (d) Argumentative essays
16. What is the first sentence of a paragraph called?
- (a) Introduction sentence
(b) Exclusive sentence
(c) Topic sentence
(d) First sentence
17. Which is not compulsory to mention in a job description CV?
- (a) Date (b) Name
(c) Nationality (d) Education
18. The purpose of curriculum vitae is
- (a) to get a job
(b) for an interview
(c) self-advertisement for skills, experiences and achievements
(d) none of these
19. Non-verbal communication includes
- (a) delivering a speech
(b) telephone conversation
(c) singing a song
(d) shaking hands

20. Non-verbal message interpretation largely
- (a) depends upon cultural context
 - (b) depends upon physical context
 - (c) depends upon noise level
 - (d) varies from person to person
21. Which of these is not a formal report?
- (a) Informational (b) Informal
 - (c) Interpretative (d) Routine
22. Which of these reports are written for recording information?
- (a) Informational (b) Interpretative
 - (c) Routine (d) Recommendation
23. A report can present the information in:
- (a) one way (b) two ways
 - (c) three ways (d) four ways
24. Reports present conclusions based on:
- (a) belief (b) intuition
 - (c) investigation (d) impression
25. List items of business to be considered at a meeting is called as _____.
- (a) reports (b) agenda
 - (c) prospectus (d) dividend
26. Minutes of a meeting are usually prepared by
- (a) Chairman (b) Secretary
 - (c) Laymen (d) Shareholder

27. Which of these qualities are important in a Group Discussion?
- (a) Ignorance
 - (b) Hospitality
 - (c) Emotional Stability
 - (d) Aggressiveness
28. How do you clarify your point in a GD?
- (a) Excuse me, please listen to me
 - (b) I don't agree with your view
 - (c) Let me explain with an example
 - (d) You have to agree with me
29. A good communicator is the one offers his/her audience
- (a) Plentiful of information
 - (b) A good amount of statistics
 - (c) Concise proof
 - (d) Repetition of facts
30. Feedback is a listener's
- (a) verbal critique of a message
 - (b) acceptance of a message
 - (c) verbal or nonverbal responses to a message
 - (d) aversion to a message
31. Communication is a part of _____ skills.
- (a) soft (b) hard
 - (c) rough (d) short

32. The _____ is the action or description that occurs in the sentence.
- (a) predicate
 - (b) subject
 - (c) complement
 - (d) object
33. Touch is an important element in
- (a) Business communication
 - (b) Interpersonal communication
 - (c) Intrapersonal communication
 - (d) None of the above

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) What are the steps in communication?

Or

- (b) Enumerate the mechanical barriers and physical barriers with example.

35. (a) Write a short note on the following.

- (i) Oral Communication skills
- (ii) Good pronunciation
- (iii) Articulation
- (iv) Stress and intonation

Or

- (b) What are the challenges encountered by the good speaker? How does she/he rectify it while speaking?

36. (a) What are the ten principles of effective communication?

Or

(b) Write five advantages of written communication.

37. (a) Write any two types of sentences.

Or

(b) How are effective paragraphs developed?

38. (a) Write an Acceptance Letter to a company which had sent you the Selection Letter for the interview that you had attended last week.

Or

(b) Write about gestures, facial expression and hand movements in non-verbal communication.

39. (a) What are the four common formats of reports? Describe briefly.

Or

(b) An accident happened at 11.30 a.m. on Mount Road. A 40 year old woman was injured. Write a report to the News Paper narrating the incident.

40. (a) Bring out the procedures followed in the meetings.

Or

(b) Write a group discussion on "The uses and the abuses of a mobile phone".

N-0104

Sub. Code

200321B

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 & DEC. 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Semester

PART - I : COMMUNICATION SKILLS - II

(CBCS - 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. Communication means _____ information,
feeling and thoughts, with others.
(a) receiving (b) exchange of
(c) conveying (d) all the above
2. The information which is transferred to the receiver as to
be interpreted this process is called
(a) encoding (b) decoding
(c) opening (d) closing
3. The stimulus is most closely related to _____
(a) cause (b) the effect
(c) the hypothesis (d) conclusion

4. The response is _____.
- (a) a change in the environment that causes a reaction
 - (b) something you write on
 - (c) reaction to a change in the environment
 - (d) the center of cell
5. _____ is an interactive communicative process that involve speakers and listeners
- (a) Speaking (b) Listening
 - (c) Writing (d) Reading
6. _____ is the manners in which the content of the speech is presented.
- (a) Feedback (b) Encoding
 - (c) The speech style (d) The message
7. _____ is variation of the pitch of voice.
- (a) Accent (b) Intonation
 - (c) Pronunciation (d) Quality
8. _____ is the important characteristic of effective speech.
- (a) Pronunciation (b) Fluency
 - (c) Accent (d) Articulation
9. _____ is the branch of linguistic science that deals with pronunciation.
- (a) Sounds (b) Simplex
 - (c) Phonetics (d) English
10. How many consonant sounds are there in English?
- (a) 25 (b) 27
 - (c) 22 (d) 24

11. A _____ is a systematic series of actions or operations of a series of changes directed to some end
- (a) task (b) process
(c) activity (d) action
12. _____ is a system of arbitrary signals, such as voice sounds, gestures, or written symbols.
- (a) Interpretation (b) Language
(c) Message (d) Media
13. The correct order for teaching language skills are:
- (a) speaking, listening, reading, writing
(b) reading, listening, speaking, writing
(c) listening, speaking, reading, writing
(d) listening, speaking, writing, reading
14. The two kinds of reading skills are
- (a) slow and fast reading
(b) silent reading and reading aloud
(c) verbal and visual reading
(d) all of these
15. Listening, reading, speaking and writing are all types of:
- (a) communication skills
(b) emotional barriers
(c) evaluation techniques
(d) nonverbal communication.

16. The most basic type of listening is known as:
- (a) discriminative listening
 - (b) comprehension listening
 - (c) appreciative listening
 - (d) evaluative listening
17. _____ is the ability to locate specific information in a conversation and speech.
- (a) scanning (b) skimming
 - (c) prediction (d) decoding
18. _____ is the interactive process involving speakers and listeners.
- (a) feedback (b) conversation
 - (c) encoding (d) decoding
19. A good technique to get your audience attention
- (a) statement made to surprise
 - (b) asking rhetorical questions
 - (c) asking introduction to the audience
 - (d) none of these
20. The tone of speaker should be
- (a) loud (b) low
 - (c) soft (d) clear
21. The person who transmits the message is called the
- (a) sender (b) gives
 - (c) taker (d) receiver

22. One who gets the message and interprets what it means
- (a) sender
 - (b) receiver
 - (c) facial expression
 - (d) communication
23. What are the elements of creative writing?
- (a) character, setting and language.
 - (b) plot, structure and action.
 - (c) issues, narration, dialogue and style.
 - (d) all of these
24. Which of these must be avoided in technical writing?
- (a) facts
 - (b) grammar
 - (c) punctuation
 - (d) personal feelings
25. Good business letter are characterized by the _____ personal quality of the writer.
- (a) human
 - (b) seriousness
 - (c) sincerity
 - (d) formality
26. The formal greeting with which a business letter begins is called
- (a) reference
 - (b) subject
 - (c) salutation
 - (d) pattern
27. The word interview is derived from
- (a) Latin
 - (b) Greek
 - (c) German
 - (d) French

28. What are the successful strategies for interview?
- (a) personal rapport
 - (b) good eye contact
 - (c) clear idea of the key point
 - (d) all of the above
29. Which one is the type of semi-structural interview?
- (a) panel interview (b) case study
 - (c) on the spot (d) none
30. Posters fall under _____ communication.
- (a) oral (b) visual
 - (c) written (d) spoken
31. Curriculum vitae is known as _____.
- (a) personal profile (b) personal datasheet
 - (c) qualification sheet (d) all the above
32. Communication through news papers and television are known as:
- (a) group communication
 - (b) interpersonal communication
 - (c) mass communication
 - (d) none of these.
33. Skype is an example for communication.
- (a) written (b) vertical
 - (c) horizontal (d) face to face

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) 'Communication need not be made in words alone'
- comment.

Or

- (b) What is the relationship between a stimulus and response theory, give examples for each?

35. (a) What are the different techniques of speaking skills?

Or

- (b) How to develop voice quality?

36. (a) How many vowels are in English? Indicate the tongue positions.

Or

- (b) How can you improve your soft skills?

37. (a) What is language? Briefly explain the classification of language skills.

Or

- (b) How do you practice listening skills?

38. (a) What are the greatest challenges to good communication?

Or

- (b) Write down how will you deliver a presentation about any project of yours?

39. (a) What are the characteristics of effective sentences?

Or

(b) Describe an inspiring friend or family member.

40. (a) What are the basic principles of ethical communication followed by corporate houses?

Or

(b) How will you prepare for an interview?

N-0137

Sub. Code

200331

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 AND DECEMBER 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year – Third Semester

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** the questions.

1. Organizational behaviour is the study of _____
(a) Multidisciplinary (b) Goal oriented
(c) Human Behaviour (d) Technology oriented
2. Both organization and _____ cannot be isolated.
(a) Technology (b) Structure
(c) People (d) Environment
3. _____ affects the regularity in attendance due to age related illness.
(a) Age (b) Gender
(c) Education (d) Experience

4. _____ influences employees performance and growth.
- (a) Reward system
 - (b) Job security
 - (c) Work environment
 - (d) Leadership
5. One of the crucial psychological process is _____
- (a) Attitude (b) Learning
 - (c) Attention (d) Perception
6. _____ are power, prestige and status and self-confidence.
- (a) Esteem needs (b) Social needs
 - (c) Safety needs (d) Psychological needs
7. _____ group consist of people in a close and face to face relationship over a period of time.
- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
 - (c) Formal (d) Informal
8. _____ is another important characteristics of groups.
- (a) Strong desire of association
 - (b) Development of leadership
 - (c) Awareness among members
 - (d) Properties of individual

9. _____ have increasingly become the primary means of organising work in contemporary business forms.
- (a) Teams
 - (b) Culture
 - (c) Open communication
 - (d) External relations
10. The rigidity of flexibility of group affects the _____
- (a) Rigidity
 - (b) Continuous process
 - (c) Group behaviour
 - (d) Dynamics
11. _____ sources derives from the person's control over resources.
- (a) Reward power
 - (b) Referent power
 - (c) Expert power
 - (d) Coercive power
12. _____ refers to activities which are central to organizations.
- (a) Security
 - (b) Uncertainty
 - (c) Centrality
 - (d) Expertise
13. _____ is the use of negotiations through the exchange of benefits of favours.
- (a) Coalition
 - (b) Cooptation
 - (c) Competition
 - (d) Bargaining
14. To avoid something, especially cleverly or illegally is called _____
- (a) Circumventing
 - (b) Locus of control
 - (c) Ambiguity
 - (d) Ambience

15. A person undergoes _____ when he feels that he is ill-equipped to carry out the assigned to him.
- (a) Stress (b) Issue
(c) Impact (d) Personal
16. Another type of stress management program that organizations are experimenting with is _____ training.
- (a) Delegation (b) Health
(c) Supervisor (d) Time management
17. _____ are often irrational and difficult to be resolved.
- (a) Threats (b) Conflicts
(c) Personality (d) No threats
18. _____ conflict is actually felt and cognized.
- (a) Manifest (b) Latent
(c) Perceived (d) Felt
19. An organisations should have proper _____ of authorities and responsibilities all through the organisational structure.
- (a) Accountability (b) Delegation
(c) Control (d) Efficiency
20. Organisations can have multiple goals and same of them may be in _____ with each other.
- (a) Goal (b) System
(c) Conflict (d) Strategic
21. Every organisation has certain _____
- (a) Expectations (b) Wrok Norms
(c) Priorities (d) New Recruits

22. _____ in the work place refers to how much freedom employees have while working.
- (a) Ceremonies (b) Work norms
(c) Rituals (d) Autonomy
23. Most theories of organisational change oriented from the landmark work of psychologist
- (a) Lenin (b) Mac millan
(c) Kurt Levin (d) Edagar schein
24. _____ refers to all the learning occurs before a new employee joins the organisation.
- (a) Encounter (b) Pre-arrival
(c) Metamorphosis (d) Punctuality
25. The term change in the organization context refers to any a Heration that occurs in the _____ environment.
- (a) Change (b) Disturbance
(c) Work (d) Multiple
26. Resistance to change is found even when the _____ of change are highly desirable.
- (a) Refreezing (b) Expand
(c) Process (d) Goals
27. Traditional training programs tend to focus quite narrowly on _____ jobs.
- (a) All (b) Specific
(c) Advanced (d) External
28. _____ organisation development was developed by blake and mountain.
- (a) Team (b) Work
(c) Grid (d) QWL

29. _____ is a basic and trust worthy relationship that one has an another human being.
- (a) Custodial (b) Optimistic
(c) Ethical (d) Dynamic
30. The process of finding and bringing back the storage of information is called _____
- (a) Encoding (b) Retrieval
(c) Peer group (d) Stimulus
31. _____ is a pattern of behaviour considered acceptable a proper by a social group.
- (a) Group norms (b) Group dynamics
(c) Norming (d) Stronging
32. _____ of a place is the character and of the atmosphere.
- (a) Reciprocity (b) Ambiguity
(c) Politicking (d) Ambience
33. Line function is one that directly advances on organisation in its _____
- (a) Line and staff (b) Core work
(c) Conflict (d) Strategies

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the features of organisation behaviour.

Or

- (b) Discuss Freud's approach to personality development.

35. (a) Elaborately explain the determination of perception.

Or

(b) Explain the functions of group in detail.

36. (a) Explain the advantages of group cohesiveness.

Or

(b) Enumerate the circumstances leading to acquisition of power.

37. (a) Discuss the functions of organisational policies.

Or

(b) Define stress. Explain the nature of stress.

38. (a) Discuss the process of conflict in detail.

Or

(b) Summarize the factors determining organizational effectiveness.

39. (a) Explain the various methods of transmitting organisational culture.

Or

(b) Discuss Lewin's Model of organizational change in detail.

40. (a) Summarize the steps to be adopted in managing resistance of change in an organization.

Or

(b) Narrate the various steps involved in the process of organisation development.

N-0138

Sub. Code

200332

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 AND DECEMBER 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATION

Second Year – Third Semester

Business Administration

BUSINESS STATISTICS

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 3 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. For a symmetrical distribution, Q1 and Q3 are 20 and 60 respectively. The value of median will be
 - (a) 20
 - (b) 30
 - (c) 40
 - (d) 50
2. From which average, the sum of deviations is zero?
 - (a) Mean
 - (b) Median
 - (c) Mode
 - (d) None of these
3. The degree to which numerical data tend to spread about an average value called
 - (a) Constant
 - (b) Flatness
 - (c) Variation
 - (d) Skewness

4. The measures of dispersion can never be
 - (a) Positive
 - (b) Zero
 - (c) Negative
 - (d) Equal to 2
5. Half of the difference between upper and lower quartiles is called
 - (a) Central tendency
 - (b) Dispersion
 - (c) Skewness
 - (d) Symmetry
6. Skewness is a measure of the _____ distribution.
 - (a) Symmetry
 - (b) Asymmetry
 - (c) Poisson
 - (d) None of the above
7. Chi square test measures which of the following
 - (a) Mean deviation
 - (b) Goodness of fit
 - (c) Trend
 - (d) Variation
8. If in a given Binomial distribution with 'n' fixed and P & it; 0.5, then
 - (a) The Poisson distribution will provide a good approximation
 - (b) The Binomial distribution will be skewed to the left
 - (c) The Binomial distribution will be skewed to the right
 - (d) The Binomial distribution will be symmetric
9. The technique(s) that can be used in data mining is/are
 - (a) Non-linear Regression Methods
 - (b) Decision tree
 - (c) Neural networks
 - (d) All of the above

10. If the sample size is less than 50, which non parametric test can be used to test the
- (a) Chi-square test (b) Fisher Irwin test
(c) Cochran Q test (d) Kruskal Wallis test
11. If the sum of deviations from median is not zero, then a distribution will be
- (a) Symmetrical (b) Skewed
(c) Normal (d) All of the above
12. For a symmetrical distribution
- (a) $\beta_1 > 0$ (b) $\beta_1 < 0$
(c) $\beta_1 = 0$ (d) $\beta_1 = 3$
13. Regression Coefficient of Y on X is
- (a) b_{XY} (b) b_{YX}
(c) Not Specified (d) None
14. The correlation coefficient is used to determine
- (a) specific value of the y-variable given a specific value of the x-variable
(b) A specific value of the x-variable given a specific value of the y-variable
(c) The strength of the relationship between the x and y variables
(d) None of these
15. _____ is data that is collected by a researcher from first-hand sources.
- (a) Primary data (b) Secondary data
(c) Both (d) None
16. Type 1 error occurs when the _____ is rejected.
- (a) Null hypothesis
(b) Alternative hypothesis
(c) Associative hypothesis
(d) Any one hypothesis

17. To compare the variation of two or more than two series, we use
- (a) Combined standard deviation
 - (b) Corrected standard deviation
 - (c) Coefficient of variation
 - (d) Coefficient of skewness
18. The standard deviation is independent of
- (a) Change of origin
 - (b) Change of scale of measurement
 - (c) Change of origin and scale of measurement
 - (d) Difficult to tell
19. For a positively skewed distribution, mean is always
- (a) Less than the median
 - (b) Less than the mode
 - (c) Greater than the mode
 - (d) Difficult to tell
20. Bowley's coefficient of skewness lies between
- (a) 0 and 1
 - (b) 1 and +1
 - (c) -1 and 0
 - (d) -2 and +2
21. The mean of an examination is 69, the median is 68, the mode is 67, and the standard deviation is 3. The measures of variation for this examination is
- (a) 67
 - (b) 68
 - (c) 69
 - (d) 3
22. Which of the following is a unit free quantity?
- (a) Range
 - (b) Standard deviation
 - (c) Coefficient of variation
 - (d) Arithmetic mean

23. Which of the following is true, if there is no dispersion in a data set?
- (a) All the mathematical and positional averages are equal
 - (b) All the mathematical averages are equal but the positional averages are not equal
 - (c) All the mathematical averages are equal to zero
 - (d) None of these
24. The regression coefficient is independent of the change of
- (a) Scale only
 - (b) Origin only
 - (c) Both scale and origin
 - (d) Neither Scale nor origin
25. Which of the following is not correct about properties of correlation coefficient?
- 1. Depends on the origin
 - 2. Depends on the scale
 - 3. Depends on both origin and scale
 - 4. is independent with respect to unit of scale
 - 5. is dependent with respect to unit of scale
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below
- (a) (1), (4), (5) only (b) (1), (2), (4) only
 - (c) (1), (2), (3) only (d) (4), (5), (2) only
26. Which one of the following is not the correct property of normal distribution?
- (a) Continuous distribution
 - (b) Equality of central values
 - (c) Standard deviation is the sole parameter of the distribution.
 - (d) Uni-modal distribution

27. If the plotted points lie on a straight line parallel to the X-axis of a scatter diagram, it shows
- (a) Perfect positive correlation
 - (b) Perfect negative correlation
 - (c) Absence of correlation
 - (d) Curvilinear correlation
28. Which one of the following expressions relates to an event which represents the occurrence of either A or B or both?
- (a) $A \cup B$
 - (b) $A \cap B$
 - (c) $\neg A \cap \neg B$
 - (d) $(A \cap \neg B) \cup (\neg A \cap B)$
29. If the project completion time is normally distributed and the due date for the project is greater than the expected completion time, then the probability that the project will be finished by the due date is
- (a) Undeterminable without more information
 - (b) Less than 0.50
 - (c) Equal to 0.50
 - (d) Greater than 0.50
30. Spurious relationship between two variables refer to
- (a) Very poor relationship between the variables
 - (b) Statistically insignificant relationship between the variables.
 - (c) Relationship happens only due to third variable which is common to both the variables
 - (d) The relationship which is impossible to measure
31. How many degrees of freedom should be used to apply chi-square test statistic on a contingency table, having 5 rows and 4 columns?
- (a) 20
 - (b) 12
 - (c) 7
 - (d) 9

37. (a) What is regression Analysis? Explain the properties of regression equation.

Or

(b) What is Classification of Data? Explain the Importance or Merits or Essentials of Classification of Data.

38. (a) Explain the features of Fisher's method and relative method.

Or

(b) What is Tabulation of Data? Explain the Essential Characteristics of a Good Table.

39. (a) Discuss the advantage and disadvantages of Time series Analysis.

Or

(b) Statistics neither proves nor disproves anything. Discuss.

40. (a) Discuss the significance of hypothesis. Explain how it helps in drafting a structured Questionnaire.

Or

(b) Discuss the various types of probability distribution in Statistics.

N-0139

Sub. Code

200333

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 AND DECEMBER 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year – Third Semester

BANKING THEORY

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. In India, Banks are classified into the various categories in aspects of their functions.
 - (a) Central Bank
 - (b) Commercial Banks
 - (c) Cooperative Banks
 - (d) All of the above
2. Credit creation is also known as _____
 - (a) New deposit
 - (b) Money creation
 - (c) Credit creation
 - (d) Factory of credit
3. Banking refers to a _____ activity in which the entity accepting deposits from the customers, safeguards it and lends it to those who need it, and earns a profit.
 - (a) Production
 - (b) Commercial
 - (c) Render
 - (d) All of the above

4. Scheduled commercial banks are classified into _____ types.
- (a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
5. The investment policy of a commercial bank are as follows _____
- (a) Profitability (b) Safety
(c) Diversification (d) All of the above
6. In the balance sheet assets are shown on the _____ side.
- (a) Left-hand (b) Middle
(c) Right-hand (d) None of the above
7. Reserve Bank of India was nationalized in which year.
- (a) 1929 (b) 1949
(c) 1939 (d) 1959
8. Open market operations refer to the _____ of securities.
- (a) Sale and purchase (b) Debit and credit
(c) Deposit and loan (d) None of the above
9. Before the intervention of money, the _____ system is adopted.
- (a) Standard (b) Store
(c) Common (d) Barter
10. The various types of money are _____
- (a) Commodity Money
(b) Fiat Money
(c) Fiduciary Money
(d) All of the above

11. There are many different forms of plastic money such as _____
- (a) Credit cards (b) Debit cards
(c) Cash cards (d) All of the above
12. The supply of money conforms to the 'stock' concept and not the _____ concept.
- (a) Rate (b) Flow
(c) Growth (d) Decline
13. Expand the term PPP
- (a) Purchasing power parity
(b) Power purchase parity
(c) Parity power purchase
(d) Purchase power parity
14. International credit instruments includes _____
- (a) Telegraphic or cable transfers
(b) TT Buying and selling rates
(c) Bankers draft and bankers cheque
(d) All of the above
15. The banking regulation act was implemented in the year _____
- (a) 1930 (b) 1949
(c) 1940 (d) 1939
16. Expand the term NABARD
- (a) National Bank for Aquaculture and Rural Development
(b) National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
(c) National Bank for Agricultural and Refinance Development
(d) National Bank for Aquaculture and Refinance Development

17. State Bank of India is a _____ bank.
- (a) Public sector (b) Private sector
(c) Foreign (d) None of the above
18. Cooperative bank is an institution established on the cooperative basis and dealing in _____ banking business.
- (a) Normal (b) Extra ordinary
(c) Ordinary (d) Commercial
19. The Imperial Bank of India was established in the year _____
- (a) 1911 (b) 1912
(c) 1921 (d) 1922
20. The Bank plays a vital role in _____
- (a) Priority sector
(b) Export credit
(c) Agricultural financing
(d) All of the above
21. The Banking Commission 1972 pointed out the following reasons for the overdue loans.
- (a) Indifferent management or mismanagement of primary societies
(b) Unsound lending policies resulting in over-lending or lending unrelated to actual needs, diversions of loans for other purposes
(c) Vested interests and group politics in societies
(d) All of the above

22. An investment is the purchase of goods that are not consumed today but are used in the _____ to create wealth.
- (a) Present (b) Future
(c) Past (d) All of the above
23. A sum of money granted by the state or a public body to help an industry or business keep the price of a commodity or service low is called _____.
- (a) Advance (b) Subsidy
(c) Grant (d) Depreciation
24. Indian banking sector that is made up of _____ sector banks.
- (a) Private (b) Public
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
25. The share of private sector banks in the total number of branches in 1992-93 was only _____.
- (a) 6.21 percent (b) 8.33 percent
(c) 9.21 percent (d) 10.33 percent
26. The parameters elected for evaluation of efficiency of Private Banks are _____
- (a) Business per Branch
(b) Operating expenses per Branch
(c) Profit per Branch
(d) All of the above
27. Expand the term SEBI
- (a) Share and Exchange Board of India
(b) Securities and Exchange Board of India
(c) Stock and Exchange Board of India
(d) Securities and Export Board of India

28. The customer expectations from bankers are _____
- (a) Timely sanctioning and disbursal of the loans
 - (b) Adequacy of finance
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
29. _____ plays an important role in building healthy relationship between a banker and customer.
- (a) Liquidity (b) Solvency
 - (c) Trust (d) None of the above
30. Indian Negotiable Instruments Act was passed in the year _____.
- (a) 1881 (b) 1882
 - (c) 1883 (d) 1880
31. The bank provides a _____ facility for the safe custody of valuable documents, gold ornaments and other valuables.
- (a) Letter of Credit (b) Issue of Drafts
 - (c) Locker (d) Underwriting of Shares
32. A 'lien' may be defined as the right to retain property belonging to a _____ until he has discharged a debt due to the retainer of the property.
- (a) Creditor (b) Debtor
 - (c) Agent (d) All of the above
33. Some of the classic examples of emerging trends in the banking sector are _____.
- (a) Fintech companies
 - (b) Internet banking
 - (c) Mobile banking
 - (d) All of the above

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the sources of creation for bank.

Or

- (b) Differentiate unit banking from branch banking.

35. (a) Explain the functions of commercial bank.

Or

- (b) Discuss the different approaches to the supply of money.

36. (a) Discuss the meaning and significance of foreign exchange.

Or

- (b) State the powers that the Banking Regulation Act confer on the Reserve Bank of India to control the bank companies.

37. (a) Discuss the management and functions of NABARD.

Or

- (b) Explain the objectives of State Bank of India.

38. (a) Evaluate the role of regional and rural banks.

Or

- (b) Describe the major functions of private sector banks in India.

39. (a) Explain the significance of Fixed Deposit Receipts.

Or

(b) Discuss the main functions and subsidiary services of a banker.

40. (a) Explain the different functions of agency as a banker.

Or

(b) Mention some of the recent developments in the field of banking.

N-0140

Sub. Code

200334

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 AND DECEMBER 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year - Third Semester

BANKING LAW AND PRACTICE – I

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Primary relationship between banker and customer is that of
 - (a) Dealer and customer
 - (b) Principal and agent
 - (c) Debtor and creditor
 - (d) Vender and buyer

2. One of your customers dies without leaving a will and the court appoints a person to handle the customer's Property. Such a person is called as
 - (a) An administrator (b) An executor
 - (c) A liquidator (d) A successor

3. The nature of charge created while advancing against LIC policies is
- (a) Assignment
 - (b) Lien
 - (c) Pledge
 - (d) Set-off
4. An account usually maintained by businessmen in a bank is
- (a) Current account
 - (b) Saving bank account
 - (c) Recurring deposit account
 - (d) None of these
5. As per the provisions of NI Act,1881 a hanker gets protection for payment of a cheque only if it is a
- (a) Holder in due course
 - (b) Payment in due course
 - (c) Holder for value
 - (d) All of the above
6. A medium term loan is repayable in
- (a) 5 to 7 years
 - (b) 3 to 5 years
 - (c) 7 to 10 years
 - (d) more than 10 years
7. A negotiable instrument is endorsed as Pay to Raju only. This is called as:
- (a) Blank endorsement
 - (b) Restrictive endorsement
 - (c) Sans recourse endorsement
 - (d) Endorsement in Full

8. RTGS stands for
- (a) Real Time Settlement System
 - (b) Real Time Gross Settlement System
 - (c) Real Gross Settlement System
 - (d) None of the above
9. A cheque is deemed stale after
- (a) One month (b) 3 months
 - (c) 6 months (d) One year
10. When a loan is advanced on the basis of immovable property, it is called
- (a) Pledge (b) Hypothecation
 - (c) Mortgage (d) Lien
11. RBI issues currency notes on the basis of _____
- (a) Minimum reserve
 - (b) General reserve
 - (c) Proportional reserve
 - (d) Gold reserve
12. Collateral security means
- (a) Advance against supply bills
 - (b) Share and debentures
 - (c) Goods pledged to the bank
 - (d) Additional security
13. In a demand draft the word "order" is changed to "bearer" by the holder of the dd. It is called as:
- (a) Endorsement (b) Material alteration
 - (c) Crossing (d) None of the above

14. In which year was the Banking Regulation Act passed?
- (a) 1949 (b) 1955
(c) 1959 (d) 1969
15. "Repo Rate" refers to the rate at which
- (a) RBI borrows short term money from the markets
(b) Banks keep the money with RBI
(c) Bills are discounted by RBI
(d) Forex purchased by RBI
16. Banker's lien is a general lien and is
- (a) A special type of mortgage
(b) An implied pledge
(c) A pledged transaction
(d) Hypothecation transaction
17. The right of set off of customer's account can be exercised by:
- (a) Banker (b) Customer
(c) Creditor (d) Debtor
18. Core banking is a _____ branch computerisation model.
- (a) Centralised (b) Decentralised
(c) Standalone (d) None of the above
19. _____ is a technology that allows you to access your bank account from your mobile device.
- (a) Home banking (b) Internet banking
(c) Mobile banking (d) None of the above

20. The banker's obligation to pay his customers cheque is a duty towards _____
- (a) The drawee (b) The drawer
(c) The holder (d) The payee
21. Which type of deposits earns higher interest rate?
- (a) Current account (b) Savings Account
(c) Fixed Deposits (d) None of above
22. In India, the law regulating the Negotiable instruments are
- (a) Banking Regulation Act 1949
(b) Reserve Bank of India Act 1934
(c) Negotiable Instruments Act 1881
(d) Companies Act 1956
23. A drawer in the bill of exchange can also be a
- (a) Paymaster (b) Payee
(c) Banker (d) Creditor
24. In a bill of exchange, drawee is the person
- (a) Who draws the bill
(b) On whom the bill is drawn
(c) To whom the payment of the bill is to be made
(d) To whom the payment of the bill is not to be made
25. The paying banker can get protection for a materially altered cheque provided _____
- (a) The alteration is not apparent
(b) He makes payment in due course
(c) The alteration is immaterial
(d) Both (a) and (b)

26. The paying banker who makes cash payment of a cross cheque at the counter shall be liable for the loss of
- (a) Drawer of the cheque
 - (b) True owner of the cheque
 - (c) Collecting banker
 - (d) The First endorser
27. Which banker gets protection under section 85 of Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881?
- (a) Collecting banker
 - (b) Paying banker
 - (c) Issuing banker
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
28. A————— is a person who is entrusted with some property by the settler or the author of the trust for the benefit of another person called beneficiary.
- (a) Attorney (b) Executor
 - (c) Administrator (d) Trustee
29. Foreign Exchange Management, Act, 1999 (FEMA) is effective from
- (a) Jan 01 1999 (b) June 01, 2000
 - (c) Aug 15, 1999 (d) Jan 26, 2000
30. ————— Ratio refers to that portion of total deposits of commercial bank which it has to keep with central bank in the form of cash reserve.
- (a) SLR (b) CRR
 - (c) PLR (d) REPO

31. A depositor can withdraw money from the bank any number of time in _____
- (a) Fixed deposit (b) Savings bank
(c) Current a/c (d) Recurring deposit
32. Under PMEGP, the minimum age limit for availing loan is.
- (a) 28 years (b) 35 years
(c) 40 years (d) 18 years
33. Credit card system was firstly developed in _____
- (a) Bank of England (b) Bank of America
(c) RBI (d) Bank of Tokyo

Part B (7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the relationship of Banker Customer in general.

Or

- (b) Explain the obligation of Banker in case of dishonor cheques.

35. (a) Write short notes on
- (i) Bankers Loan
(ii) Garnishee order

Or

- (b) Distinguish between Trade bills and accommodation bills.

36. (a) Explain the different types of Bills.

Or

(b) Explain the duties of Holder in due course.

37. (a) Explain the duties of collecting banker.

Or

(b) Explain the kinds of Endorsement.

38. (a) Explain the features of current account.

Or

(b) Elucidate the procedure and practice to be adopted in opening a account for Partnership firm

39. (a) Explain the procedure for closing a account of Trust.

Or

(b) Explain the documents to be verified by banker for the bank account operated by executors and trustees

40. (a) Explain the documents to be verified by banker for the bank account operated by Clbs and Associations

Or

(b) Explain the advantages of Mobile Banking.

N-0181

Sub. Code

200341

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 AND DECEMBER 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year – Fourth Semester

ELEMENTS OF MARKETING

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. _____ is the father of Modern Marketing.
(a) Abraham Maslow (b) Lester Wunderman
(c) Peter Drucker (d) Philip Kotler
2. Marketing is a process which aims at
(a) Production
(b) Profit-making
(c) The satisfaction of customer needs
(d) Selling products
3. Marketing people market _____ types of entities:
(a) Four (b) Eight
(c) Ten (d) Two
4. Marketing people market following entities:
(a) Goods (b) Services
(c) Experiences (d) All of the above

5. The buying process starts when the buyer recognizes a _____.
- (a) Product or service
 - (b) Shop or market
 - (c) Need or problem
 - (d) Money or status
6. If performance meets consumer expectations, the consumer is _____.
- (a) Satisfied (b) Dissatisfied
 - (c) Delighted (d) Happy
7. Which of the following market is formed on geographical basis?
- (a) Wholesale market
 - (b) Share market
 - (c) Foreign exchange market
 - (d) Futures market
8. Retailer is a sub element of _____.
- (a) Place (b) Product
 - (c) Price (d) Promotion
9. Which of the following is/are intangible features of a product?
- (a) After sales service
 - (b) Performance of product
 - (c) Goodwill of product
 - (d) All of these
10. Which of the following are strategies involving in selling?
- (a) Branding (b) Labeling
 - (c) Packaging (d) None of the above

11. Legal authorization by the trademarked brand owner to allow another company to use its brand for a fee.
 - (a) Co-branding
 - (b) Brand association
 - (c) Brand licensing
 - (d) Private brand
12. The strategic marketing planning process begins with _____.
 - (a) The writing of the mission statement
 - (b) The establishment of organizational objectives
 - (c) The formulation of a marketing plan
 - (d) Hiring a senior planner
13. The _____ function of marketing makes the products available in different geographic regions.
 - (a) Production
 - (b) Selling
 - (c) Distribution
 - (d) Promotion
14. The traditional view of marketing is that the firm makes something and then _____ it.
 - (a) Markets
 - (b) Sells
 - (c) Prices
 - (d) services
15. The _____ holds that consumers will favour products that are available and highly affordable (therefore, work on improving production and distribution efficiency).
 - (a) Product concept
 - (b) Production concept
 - (c) Production cost expansion concept
 - (d) Marketing concept
16. The term marketing refers to:
 - (a) New product concepts and improvements
 - (b) Advertising and promotion activities
 - (c) A philosophy that stresses customer value and satisfaction
 - (d) Planning sales campaigns

17. The term “marketing mix’ describes:
- (a) A composite analysis of all environmental factors inside and outside the firm
 - (b) A series of business decisions that aid in selling a product
 - (c) The relationship between a firm’s marketing strengths and its business weaknesses
 - (d) A blending of four strategic elements to satisfy specific target markets.
18. Early adopters of which opinion leaders are largely comprised of and tend to be _____.
- (a) Generalized; that is, they tend to lead the group on most issues
 - (b) More likely to buy new products before their friends do and voice their opinions about them
 - (c) From the upper class; people from other classes are more likely to be followers
 - (d) Quiet, withdrawn people who don’t make fashion statements or take risks easily
19. A marketing philosophy summarized by the phrase “a good product will sell itself” is characteristic of the _____ period.
- (a) Production (b) Sales
 - (c) Marketing (d) Relationship
20. Today’s marketers need _____.
- (a) Neither creativity nor critical thinking skills
 - (b) Both creativity and critical thinking skills
 - (c) Critical thinking skills but not creativity
 - (d) Creativity but not critical thinking skills

21. The process that turns marketing strategies and plans into marketing actions in order to accomplish strategic marketing objectives is called _____.
- (a) Marketing strategy
 - (b) Marketing control
 - (c) Marketing analysis
 - (d) Marketing implementation
22. Segmentation is the process of:
- (a) Dividing the market into homogenous groups
 - (b) Selecting one group of consumers among several other groups
 - (c) Creating a unique space in the minds of the target consumer
 - (d) None of these
23. Good marketing is no accident, but a result of careful planning and _____.
- (a) Execution (b) Selling
 - (c) Research (d) Strategies
24. The purpose of a company offering discount is to
- (a) increase short-term sales
 - (b) reward valuable customers
 - (c) creating better relationship
 - (d) all the above
25. Groups that have a direct or indirect influence on a person's attitudes or behaviour is Known as _____.
- (a) Reference groups (b) Family
 - (c) Roles (d) Status

26. Re-marketing is related with creating demand for _____.
- (a) Fresh products
 - (b) Non-usable products
 - (c) Low quality products.
 - (d) Renewed use of products
27. Demographic segmentation refers to.
- (a) The description of the people and the place in society
 - (b) The description of the people's purchasing behaviour
 - (c) The location where people live
 - (d) Geographic regions.
28. Which of the following reflects the marketing concept philosophy?
- (a) "You won't find a better deal anywhere".
 - (b) "When its profits versus customer's needs, profits will always win out".
 - (c) "We are in the business of making and selling superior product".
 - (d) "We won't have a marketing department; we have a customer department"
29. According to consumer promotion technique, the cash refunds is also classified as:
- (a) Price packs
 - (b) Sweepstakes
 - (c) Point of Purchase Promotions
 - (d) Cash Rebate

30. The consumer promotion technique according to which product consumers are told to submit their names for drawing is classified as
- (a) Cash Refunds
 - (b) Cash Sample
 - (c) Sweepstakes
 - (d) Cents off deals
31. The promotion tools such as sweepstakes, event sponsorship, samples and coupons are classified in category of:
- (a) Organizational Promotion
 - (b) Consumer Promotions
 - (c) Inbound Promotion
 - (d) Outbound Promotion
32. The consumer promotion technique in which customer purchase proof is sent to manufacturer which then refunds some part of price is called:
- (a) Cash refund
 - (b) Coupon
 - (c) Sample
 - (d) Premium
33. The individual who represent company by performing selling, servicing, information gathering, and prospecting is classified as:
- (a) Sales person
 - (b) Promoting manager
 - (c) Prospering manager
 - (d) Persuasion manager

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Describe the importance of marketing and its objectives.

Or

- (b) Distinguish between the Selling vs. Marketing

35. (a) What are the factors influencing the consumer behaviour?

Or

(b) Discuss the Market segmentation strategies.

36. (a) What are the advantages and disadvantages of product planning development?

Or

(b) Briefly explain about the Product Life Cycle Concept.

37. (a) Enumerate the factors affecting price of a product and services.

Or

(b) Illustrate the various types of Distribution Channel.

38. (a) Describe the inventory Control System.

Or

(b) What is Promotion? Describe the methods of Promotion.

39. (a) Illustrate the Functions of Personal Selling.

Or

(b) Discuss the merits and demerits of Advertisement and publicity.

40. (a) What are the elements of Communication process?

Or

(b) Describe the recent trends in marketing.

N-0182

Sub. Code

200342

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 AND DECEMBER 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year – Fourth Semester

BANKING LAW AND PRACTICE – II

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The primary relationship between banker and customer is a _____ relationship.
(a) Mutual (b) Contractual
(c) Personal (d) Bailor
2. The banking regulation Act _____.
(a) 1949 (b) 1947
(c) 1932 (d) 1956
3. A company who accepts demand deposit is called _____.
(a) Joint stock company
(b) Banking company
(c) Manufacturing company
(d) IT Company

4. Fixed Deposit is otherwise called as
- (a) Accrued Deposit
 - (b) Time Deposit
 - (c) Recurring Deposit
 - (d) Demand Deposit
5. A cheque dated subsequent to the date of its issue is
- (a) Post dated cheque
 - (b) Blank cheque
 - (c) Crossed cheque
 - (d) Account payee cheque
6. A drawer in the bill of exchange can also be a
- (a) Paymaster (b) Payee
 - (c) Banker (d) Creditor
7. The rate of interest charged for the loan by the banker completed to overdraft and cash credit
- (a) High (b) Low
 - (c) Same (d) Based on the amount
8. A negotiable instrument drawn or made in India is called _____ Instrument
- (a) Inland (b) Foreign
 - (c) Time (d) Clean
9. The document which can be used only for making local payment is _____.
- (a) A cheque (b) A bill of exchange
 - (c) A banker cheque (d) A draft

10. A collecting banker is given the statutory protection only when he acts as _____.
- (a) A banker
 - (b) A holder for value
 - (c) A holder in due course
 - (d) An agent
11. The main aim of a banker for performing subsidiary service is to earn _____ of the customer.
- (a) Money
 - (b) Documents
 - (c) Valuables
 - (d) Goodwill
12. The banker has a statutory obligation to _____.
- (a) Honour customers cheques
 - (b) Exercise lien
 - (c) Maintain secrecy of his customers accounts
 - (d) Honour customers bills
13. The best suited deposit for a trading community is:
- (a) Saving deposit
 - (b) Fixed deposit
 - (c) Current deposit
 - (d) Recurring deposit
14. The most undesirable customer is
- (a) A minor
 - (b) A married women
 - (c) An unregistered firm
 - (d) An un discharged bankrupt
15. The document drawn by a debtor on the creditor agreeing to pay a certain sum is called _____.
- (a) Cheque
 - (b) Promissory note
 - (c) Bill of exchange
 - (d) Draft

16. Mortgage loans are
- (a) long term loans
 - (b) short term loans
 - (c) intermediate term loans
 - (d) none of the above
17. The most important principles of sound lending is _____.
- (a) Safety
 - (b) Profitability
 - (c) Security
 - (d) Prepaid expenses
18. Cash withdrawal from business by the proprietor should be credited to _____.
- (a) cash account
 - (b) Purchase account
 - (c) capital account
 - (d) Drawings account
19. Capacity of the borrower is determined by
- (a) Willingness to repay
 - (b) Viability of the project
 - (c) Managerial ability
 - (d) None of the above
20. Discounting of bills of exchange is
- (a) Clean advance
 - (b) Secured advance
 - (c) Neither
 - (d) To balance c/d
21. Transfer of an existing or future right, property or debt by one person to another is called _____.
- (a) Cash sales
 - (b) Sales of assets on credit
 - (c) Sales of goods on credit
 - (d) Assignment

22. When two or more persons stand as securities for the same debt they are called _____.
- (a) Ledger (b) Co-sureties
(c) Cash book (d) Partners
23. In case of guarantee, there are _____.
- (a) Three contracts (b) Two contracts
(c) Cash book (d) Four contracts
24. A goodwill account is a _____.
- (a) Current account
(b) Wasting account
(c) Intangible account
(d) Fictitious account
25. A banker should prefer to discount
- (a) Trade bill (b) Credit side
(c) Debit side (d) Accommodation bill
26. Manufactured goods are more _____ than luxury goods.
- (a) Liquid (b) Personal accounts
(c) Cash (d) Nominal accounts
27. The banker can ascertain the title of the borrowers to the goods by inspection of _____.
- (a) Cash book (b) Ledger
(c) Original invoice (d) Balance sheet
28. Goods should be insured against full _____ value.
- (a) Cash (b) Market
(c) Expense (d) Journal

29. The price of _____ of life does not fluctuate widely.
- (a) Balance sheet (b) Necessaries
(c) Cash flow (d) Income statements
30. Bill of lading is drawn in set of _____.
- (a) One (b) Two
(c) Three (d) Four
31. Banker should not lend against the shares of _____ Company.
- (a) Private (b) Statements of affair
(c) Public (d) Cash account
32. The person who holds the property for the beneficiaries is known as _____.
- (a) Agency (b) Bailee
(c) Trustee (d) Bailor
33. Assets which are NPAs for a period not exceeding two years are :
- (a) Sub-standard assets
(b) Doubtful assets
(c) Loss assets
(d) Assets

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions by choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the types of Borrowings.

Or

- (b) Describe the purchase and discounting of bills.

35. (a) Discuss the different types of security.

Or

(b) Evaluate the importance functions of life insurance policies.

36. (a) Explain the needs for control.

Or

(b) Describe the essential features of a contract of guarantee.

37. (a) State and Explain the rights of surety.

Or

(b) Briefly explain the importance of obligations of bank.

38. (a) State the important functions of loan appraisal.

Or

(b) Distinguish between the commercial appraisal and financial appraisal.

39. (a) Explain the essential clauses.

Or

(b) Describe the industrial sickness.

40. (a) Bring out the Rehabilitation of sick units.

Or

(b) Explain the NPAs.

N-0183

Sub. Code

200343

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 AND DECEMBER 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year – Fourth Semester

RESEARCH METHODS

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. In which of the following research design, discovery of ideas and insights is an objective?
(a) Exploratory (b) Causal
(c) Descriptive (d) Experimental
2. How is random sampling helpful?
(a) Reasonably accurate
(b) An economical method of data
(c) Free from personal biases
(d) All of the above
3. Concepts are _____ of Research
(a) Guide (b) Tools
(c) Methods (d) Variables

4. An image, perception or concepts this is capable of measurement is called _____.
- (a) Scale (b) Hypothesis
(c) Type (d) Variable
5. 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
6. Interview is
- (a) time consuming (b) to obtain information
(c) structured (d) all the above
7. The first purpose of a survey is to _____.
- (a) Description (b) Evaluation
(c) Pration (d) Provide information
8. Questionnaire is filled by _____.
- (a) Respondent (b) Everybody
(c) Enumerator (d) None of the above
9. The existing company information is an example of which data?
- (a) Primary (b) Secondary
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above
10. Which one is called non-probability sampling?
- (a) Quota sampling
(b) Cluster sampling
(c) Systematic sampling
(d) Stratified random sampling

11. The _____ scale measurement has a natural zero.
- (a) Ratio (b) Nominal
(c) Ordinal (d) Interval
12. Random sampling is also called _____.
- (a) Availability sampling
(B) Probation sampling
(c) Probability sampling
(d) Prospect sampling
13. Which test is the part of the parametric test?
- (a) Sign Test
(b) Run Test for Randomness
(c) Kruskal-Willis Test
(d) Z – Test
14. Final stage in the Research Process is _____.
- (a) Problem formulation
(b) Data collection
(c) Data Analysis
(d) Report writing
15. The chi-square test is;
- (a) A mean
(b) A multi-question tests
(c) A statistical mistake
(d) A statistic

16. Applied research is also called;
- (a) Analytical research
 - (b) Empirical research
 - (c) Contractual research
 - (d) Qualitative research
17. Research related to abstract ideas or concept is
- (a) Empirical research
 - (b) Conceptual research
 - (c) Quantitative research
 - (d) Qualitative research
18. Research is derived from _____.
- (a) Latin
 - (b) Indian
 - (c) Greek
 - (d) Japanizes
19. Research is a “scientific undertaking” opined by
- (a) Young
 - (b) Kerlinger
 - (c) Kothari
 - (d) Emory
20. Scientific method is committed to _____.
- (a) Objectivity
 - (b) Ethics
 - (c) Proposition
 - (d) Neutrality
21. Social Science Research _____ problems
- (a) Explain
 - (b) Diagnosis
 - (c) Recommend
 - (d) Formulate
22. Survey research studies
- (a) Events
 - (b) Population
 - (c) Circumstance
 - (d) Processes

23. Primary data can be collected through
(a) Observation (b) Experimentation
(c) Questionnaires (d) All of the above
24. Research design is _____.
(a) A Plan (b) A Structure
(c) An Strategy (d) All of these
25. Research undertaken for knowledge sake is
(a) Pure Research (b) Action Research
(c) Pilot study (d) Survey
26. Population Census is an example of _____
Research.
(a) Survey (b) Empirical
(c) Clinical (d) Diagnostic
27. Good research is always _____.
(a) Slow (b) Fast
(c) Narrow (d) Systematic
28. Identifying causes of a problem and possible solution to a
problem is
(a) Field study (b) Diagnostic study
(c) Action study (d) Pilot study
29. Hypothesis is concerned with analytical variable is
(a) Null Hypothesis
(b) Casual Hypothesis
(c) Barren Hypothesis
(d) Analytical Hypothesis

30. A Hypothesis contributes to the development of _____.
- (a) Theory (b) Generalization
(c) Evolution (d) Concept
31. Survey is a _____ study.
- (a) Descriptive (b) Fact finding
(c) Analytical (d) Systematic
32. A Blue print of Research work is called
- (a) Research Problem (b) Research design
(c) Research tools (d) Research methods
33. Data related to geophysical characteristics are called
- (a) Demographic Data
(b) Territorial Data
(c) Personal Data
(d) Organizational Data

Part B

(7 × 6 = 42)

Answer **all** questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

34. (a) Explain the different types of research.
- Or
- (b) Examine the interplay between pure and applied research.
35. (a) What are the essential of a good scientific method?
- Or
- (b) Discuss the process of identification of a research problem.

36. (a) Explain the types of Hypothesis.

Or

(b) Describe the essentials of a good sampling.

37. (a) Explain the importance of probability and non-probability sampling methods.

Or

(b) Distinguish between primary data and secondary data.

38. (a) Distinguish between schedule and questionnaire.

Or

(b) Describe the pre testing of data collection tools.

39. (a) Discuss the Bivariate and Multivariate analysis.

Or

(b) Explain the fundamentals on test procedure.

40. (a) Describe the types of non-parametric tests.

Or

(b) State and Explain the format of a research report.

N-0184

Sub. Code

200344

**B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION,
MAY 2022 AND DECEMBER 2022**

ONLINE PROGRAMME EXAMINATIONS

Second Year – Fourth Semester

COMPUTER AND BANKING

(CBCS – 2020 onwards)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

Part A

(33 × 1 = 33)

Answer **all** questions.

1. The most prevalent online payment method is _____
 - (a) Paypal
 - (b) Checks
 - (c) Credit cards
 - (d) Debit cards

2. When a transaction is processed online, how can the merchant verify the customer identify?
 - (a) Use secure sockets
 - (b) Use secure electronic transaction
 - (c) Use electronic data interchange
 - (d) Use financial electronic data interchange

3. The only payment system that is instantly convertible without intermediation is _____
 - (a) Credit card
 - (b) Accumulating balance
 - (c) Stored value
 - (d) Cash

4. The banking operation are carried through a network of branches are called _____
- (a) Branch banking
 - (b) Unit banking
 - (c) Commercial banking
 - (d) Universal banking
5. Deposit banking is also called as, _____
- (a) Commercial banking
 - (b) Unit banking
 - (c) Branch banking
 - (d) Development banking
6. MICR refers to _____
- (a) Magnetic ink character recognition
 - (b) Magnetic ink company recognition
 - (c) Magnetic ink cross recognition
 - (d) Magnetic ink community recognition
7. An electronic check is one form of _____
- (a) E- Commerce (b) Online banking
 - (c) E-Cash (d) Check
8. The biggest constraint in E- banking is _____
- (a) Start-up cost (b) maintenance cost
 - (c) Training cost (d) security cost

9. _____ Can pass the law for e-banking
- (a) SBI (b) Parliament
(c) RBI (d) Merchant association
10. True about debit cards and ATM cards
- (a) Offline e-money (b) Online e- money
(c) Cash money (d) None of the above
11. In which type of banking electronic financial transaction are done?
- (a) E- banking (b) POS banking
(c) M- banking (d) Universal banking
12. Electronic payment system is a _____
- (a) Software (b) Hardware
(c) Application (d) Customers
13. In banking ATM stands for
- (a) Automated tallying machine
(b) Automatic teller machine
(c) Automated totalling machine
(d) Automated transaction of money
14. One of the items is not related to E-banking
- (a) Demand draft (b) IMPS
(c) ATM (d) ECS

15. The internet service that provides a multimedia interface to available resources is called _____
- (a) FTP (b) World Wide Web
(c) Telnet (d) Gopher
16. Development banks are institution which _____
- (a) Give development loans
(b) Provide emergency loans of banks
(c) Are subsidiaries of RBI
(d) A draft
17. The first Indian bank to open branch outside India _____
- (a) Bank of India
(b) Allahabad bank
(c) South Indian bank
(d) Indian bank
18. Which device is required for the internet connection _____
- (a) Joystick (b) Modern
(c) CD Drive (d) NIC Card
19. Bank provides loans for _____
- (a) Home (b) Car
(c) Education (d) All of above
20. Which is a private bank _____
- (a) SBI (b) UTI
(c) IOB (d) Indian bank

21. Internet banking refers to
- (a) Operating of account through internet
 - (b) Opening of account through ATM
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of above
22. Expansion of EFT _____
- (a) Electronic fund transfer
 - (b) Economic fund transfer
 - (c) European fund transfer
 - (d) Electric fund transfer
23. Core banking is a _____ Branch computerization model
- (a) Decentralized (b) Centralized
 - (c) Unified (d) ATM
24. Expansion of SET
- (a) State eligibility test
 - (b) Secure electronic transaction
 - (c) Secure eligibility test
 - (d) Signature electronic transaction
25. A banker should prefer to discount _____
- (a) Trade bill (b) Credit side
 - (c) Debit side (d) Accommodation bill

26. Communication technology _____
- (a) Facilitates the processing of data
 - (b) Helps in transmission of data
 - (c) Enables decision support system
 - (d) Is a tool for data mining
27. The main function of computer software to turn data into _____
- (a) Information (b) Program
 - (c) Object (d) Both (a) and (c)
28. One or more defects occurring in the computer software that prevents the software from working is called.
- (a) Bot (b) System error
 - (c) Bug (d) Slug
29. Digital certificate serves the basic purpose of
- (a) Facilitating secured electronic communication
 - (b) Identifying security attack
 - (c) System privacy
 - (d) All the above
30. KYC means _____
- (a) Know your customer
 - (b) Know your creditor
 - (c) Know your cost
 - (d) Know your card

36. (a) Explain the findings on security.

Or

(b) Describe the important functions of Data Encryption Standard.

37. (a) State and Explain the procedure of E-Banking in India.

Or

(b) Distinguish between the digital signature and electronic signature.

38. (a) Explain the Firewalls secure ledger.

Or

(b) Describe the important objectives of binary number system.

39. (a) State and Explain the peripheral controllers.

Or

(b) Describe the types of software.

40. (a) Briefly explain the features of AIMS.

Or

(b) Explain the inter branch reconciliation security consideration.