

Maulana Azad College, Kolkata.

B. Com Semester 3 (CBCS)

Subject - Information Technology and its Application in Business (SEC 3.1 CHG)

Unit 1:

- 1) Data consists of
 - i) Organized and unprocessed fact, ii) Unorganized and processed fact, iii) Unorganized and unprocessed fact, iv) Organized and processed fact
- 2) BDP stands for:
 - i) Binary data processing, ii) Business data processing, iii) Batch data processing, iv) Backup data processing
- 3) A simple statement is an example of
 - i) Data, ii) Knowledge, iii) Information, iv) None of the above
- 4) BPO stands for
 - i) Backup processing organization, ii) Backup process outsourcing, iii) Business process outsourcing,
 - iv) Business processing Organization
- 5) Characteristics of information is that,
 - i) It is deterministic process, ii) It is processed data, iii) It is unprocessed data, iv) None of the above
- 6) The purpose of outsourcing is
 - i) To design the core business process, ii) To reduce labour cost, iii) To gaining competitive advantages, iv) All of the above
- 7) KPO stands for
 - i) Kolkata Police Organization, ii) Knowledge Processing Organization, iii) Knowledge Process Outsourcing, iv) None of the above.

Unit II:

Q1. A record is a collection of

- a. Data
- b. Fields
- c. Files
- d. Database

Q2. A database is a

- a. Collection of records
- b. Collection of files
- c. Collection of data
- d. Collection of information

Q3. Calculating electricity bill for a customers is an example of

- a. Batch processing system
- b. Online processing
- c. Real time processing
- d. Serial processing

Q4. Railway ticket reservation service is an

- a. Centralized system
- b. Distributed system
- c. Real time system
- d. Batch processing system

Q5. Throughput increases in

- a. Batch processing system
- b. Online processing system
- c. Real time processing
- d. Serial processing

Q6. Air ticket reservation is an example of

- a. Batch processing system
- b. Serial processing
- c. Centralized processing system
- d. Distributed processing system

Q7. All kind of bank application is an example of

- a. Serial processing
- b. Batch processing system
- c. Centralized processing system
- d. Decentralized processing system

Q8. Collecting data from a satellite and generate a data is an example of

- a. Batch processing system
- b. Real time processing
- c. Serial processing
- d. Online processing system

Q9. Electro Cardiogram (ECG) is an example of

- a. Online processing system
- b. Batch processing system
- c. Real time processing
- d. Serial processing

Q10. ATM machine is an example of

- a. Online processing system
- b. Serial processing
- c. Centralized processing system
- d. Decentralized processing system

Unit III:

1. Servers are computers that provide resources to other computers connected to a
 - a) Client
 - b) Mainframe
 - c) Supercomputer
 - d) Network
2. A program that is used to view websites is called a
 - a) Browser
 - b) Web viewer
 - c) Spreadsheet
 - d) Word processor
3. Which of the following is not a type of broadband internet connection?
 - a) Satellite
 - b) DSL
 - c) Dial up
 - d) Cable
4. A typical modern computer uses
 - a) Valves
 - b) LSI chips
 - c) Vacuum tubes
 - d) All of these
5. What is the term for unsolicited Email?
 - a) Spam
 - b) Backbone
 - c) Usenet
 - d) News group

Unit IV:

1. WTLS stands for
 - a. Wireless Transport Security Layer
 - b. West Transport System Layer
 - c. Wireless Transport System Layer
 - d. None of the above
2. A small program that changes the way a computer operates

- a. Worm
 - b. Output
 - c. Trojan
 - d. Virus
3. A Program that copies itself
- a. Worm
 - b. Copier
 - c. Trojan
 - d. Virus
4. A malicious code hidden inside a seemingly harmless piece of code.
- a. Worm
 - b. Bomb
 - c. Trojan Horse
 - d. Virus
5. A technique in which a program attacks a network by exploiting IP broadcast addressing operations.
- a. Denial of service
 - b. Smurfing
 - c. Ping storm
 - d. E-mail bombing
6. The acronym DES stands for
- a. Data Evaluation System
 - b. Data Encryption System
 - c. Digital Encryption Standard
 - d. Digital Encryption System
7. Which is not an objective of network security?
- a. identification
 - b. access control
 - c. lock

d. authentication

IT ACT 2000, Cyber Crime & Practical

1. In which of the following, a person is constantly followed/chased by another person or group of several peoples?
 - a) Phishing
 - b) Bulling
 - c) Stalking
 - d) Identity theft
2. Which one of the following can be considered as the class of computer threats?
 - a) Dos Attack
 - b) Phishing
 - c) Soliciting
 - d) Both A and C
3. Which of the following usually observe each activity on the internet of the victim, gather all information in the background, and send it to someone else?
 - a) Malware
 - b) Spyware
 - c) Adware
 - d) All of the above
4. _____ is a type of software designed to help the user's computer detect viruses and avoid them.
 - a) Malware
 - b) Adware
 - c) Antivirus
 - d) Both B and C
5. Which one of the following is a type of antivirus program?
 - a) Quick heal
 - b) Mcafee
 - c) Kaspersky
 - d) All of the above

Subject – Financial Accounting II (CC 3.1 CH)

Unit I:

Q1. Discuss the circumstances under which a firm is dissolved.

Q2. Explain the decision in Garner Vs Murray. Examine the logical soundness of the principles laid down in the same case.

Q3. State the mode of settlement of Accounts if a partner becomes insolvent to pay his dues on the dissolution of a firm.

Unit II:

1. Why goods are marked on invoice price by the head office while sending goods to the branch?
2. Differentiate Branch Accounts with Departmental accounts.
3. What do you mean by Inter-Branch transactions? How are entries passed in such transactions?
4. What are the rules for converting the Trial Balance received from a Foreign Branch into Head Office Currency? Explain.

Unit 3:

1. What are the accounting procedures to be adopted in respect of hire purchase system?
2. Distinguish between hire purchase and instalment payment system.
3. State the nature of hire purchase agreement.
4. Explain the concept of repossession with a suitable example.

Unit 4:

1. Distinguish between branch accounting and departmental accounting.
2. What are the advantages of maintaining a system of departmental accounts?
3. What are the difficulties in the way of arriving at the net profit of each department?
4. How the following indirect expenses are to be distributed among different departments?
 - i. Rent
 - ii. Insurance premium
 - iii. Lighting
 - iv. Advertisement
 - v. Depreciation

Unit IV:

1. Distinguish between share and debenture.
2. Write a short note on ex-interest.
3. Write a short note on cum-interest.
4. How do we value investment under FIFO and average method?

Unit VI:

1. Mention the occasions on which reconstitution of a partnership firm can take place.
2. What adjustments are required at the time of reconstitution of a partnership firm?
3. Who should compensate whom in case of a change in profit sharing ratio of existing partners?
4. How will you deal with reserves and accumulated profits at the time of change in profit sharing ratio among the existing partners?

Subject – Indian Financial System (CC 3.2CH)**Unit 1:**

1. What do you mean by financial system?
2. What are the components of financial system?
3. Distinguish between money market and capital market.
4. What is the role of financial system in an economy?

Unit 2:

1. Describe the various capital market reforms that have taken place after the 1990s.
2. Explain the various types of capital market instruments.
3. Explain the functions of Securities and Exchange Board of India.
4. Write a short note on FEMA 1999.

Unit II:

1. What do you mean by Indian money market? Explain the structure of Indian money market.
2. Describe the money market instruments in detail.
3. Discuss the recent reforms in the Money Market.
4. Write short notes on: (a) Repurchase Agreement and (b) Reverse Repurchase Agreement

Unit III:

1. Explain the evolution of the banking system in India.
2. What are Commercial Banks? How credit is created by the Commercial Banks?
3. Describe the functions of Central bank.
4. What do you understand by Non-Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs)? State the importance of NBFCs in the Indian Economy.

Unit IV & V:

- Q1. What is meant by investors protection? Discuss the need or importance of investors protection.

Q2. Give a description of the grievances and their removals regarding stock exchange dealings.

Q3. What do you mean by financial services? Discuss the features of financial services.

Q4. Discuss the SEBI regulations regarding the registration of merchant banking.

BUSINESS MATHEMATICS & STATISTICS

[GE3.3Chg] [Module : I (B.MATH)]

Unit: 1

- 1) How many numbers can be formed by using all digits 2, 3, 4, 5, 6?
i) 48, ii) 24, iii) 120, iv) 72
- 2) How many different permutations can be made by taking 5 of the letters of the word 'Midnapur'?
i) 120, ii) 840, iii) 1120, iv) 6720
- 3) Six persons meet & shake hands. How many handshakes are there in all?
i) 30, ii) 12, iii) 15, iv) 20
- 4) In how many ways can different toys be divided equally among 2 boys?
i) 120, ii) 60, iii) 35, iv) 70
- 5) In how many ways can a committee of 5 members including 3 men & 2 women be formed out of 7 men & 6 women?
i) 525, ii) 625, iii) 850, iv) 1175

Unit: 2

- 1) $A \cup A$ is,
i) A, ii) \emptyset , iii) S, iv) A^c
- 2) $\{1, 2, 3\}$ is equal to,
i) $\{1, 2\}$, ii) $\{3, 2\}$, iii) $\{2,3,3\}$, iv) $\{3,1,2\}$
- 3) $A - A$ is
i) A, ii) \emptyset , iii) S, iv) A^c
- 4) $A \cup S$ is,
i) A, ii) \emptyset , iii) A^c , iv) S
- 5) $A - (A \cup B)$ is,
i) A, ii) \emptyset , iii) $A \cup B^c$, iv) $A^c \cup B$

Unit: 3

- 1) The 6th term in the expansion of $(x + \frac{1}{x})^{10}$ is,
i) 236, ii) 372, iii) 252, iv) 164
- 2) The fourth term in the expansion of $(x + \frac{1}{x})^6$ is,
i) 20, ii) 20x, iii) $20/x$, iv) 15x
- 3) The number of terms in the expansion of $(3x - \frac{2}{x})^{11}$ is,
i) 10, ii) 11, iii) 12, iv) 13
- 4) The number of terms in the expansion of $(2 + \frac{3}{x})^n$ is 15. Then the value of 'n' is,

- i) 20, ii) 15, iii) 12, iv) 14
- 5) The fifth term in the expansion of $(x - \frac{1}{2x})^8$ is,
i) $\frac{35}{8}$, ii) $\frac{27}{4}$, iii) $\frac{39}{7}$, iv) $\frac{32}{5}$

Unit: 4

- 1) If $\log_k^{256} = 4$, then $k = ?$
i) 2, ii) 8, iii) 3, iv) 4
- 2) If $\log_{10}^m = 0$, then $m = ?$
i) 1, ii) 0, iii) 2, iv) 10
- 3) The logarithm of a number to the base $\sqrt{2}$ is k . What is the logarithm to the base $2\sqrt{2}$
i) $3k$, ii) $k/3$, iii) $2k$, iv) $k/2$
- 4) The value of $\log_3 \log_3^{27}$ is,
i) 0, ii) 1, iii) 3, iv) 9
- 5) The logarithm of 1728 with respect to the base $2\sqrt{3}$ is
i) 6, ii) 4, iii) 2, iv) 1

Unit: 5

- 1) At what rate of interest p.a will Rs 4000 be compounded to Rs 5361.70 in 6 years?
i) 4.5%, ii) 5%, iii) 6%, iv) 5.8%
- 2) The compound interest on Rs 6950 at 6% in 2 years, the interest being compounded half yearly is,
i) Rs 750, ii) 812, iii) 960, iv) 872
- 3) Find the difference between the amounts of the simple and the compound interest on Rs 5000 for 20 years @ 9% p.a. is,
i) Rs.15,600, ii) Rs.13,990, iii) Rs.14,800, iv) Rs.12,650
- 4) How many years will it require for Rs, 2550 amounting to Rs 5635 at 5% p.a. compounded annually?
i) 16.5 years, ii) 15.8 years, iii) 15 years, iv) 16.2 years
- 5) If interest compounded at the end of each year, then the compound interest on Rs, 10,000 at 5% p.a. for 2 years is,
i) Rs 1120, ii) 1215, iii) 1025, iv) 1080

Module: II (STATISTICS)

Unit: 6

- 1) To measure the relationship between two variables, which of the following measures is used?
i) Rank Correlation Co-efficient, ii) Product moment Correlation Co-efficient,
iii) Regression Co-efficient, iv) Co-efficient of Variation

- 2) If the variables x and y are independent, then their Correlation Co-efficient (r) is,
 i) $r = 1$, ii) $r = -1$, iii) $r = 0$, iv) $-1 < r < 1$
- 3) If the variables x and y are related by $2x + 3y = 5$, then the Co-relation Co-efficient (r) between x and y is,
 i) $r = 1$, ii) $r = -1$, iii) $r = 0$, iv) $r = -2/3$
- 4) If $y = 3 - 5x$, then r_{xy} is,
 i) 1, ii) -1, iii) 0, iv) $-5/3$
- 5) Which characteristic is not attribute?
 i) blindness, ii) deafness, iii) sickness, iv) age

Unit: 7

- 1) If two regression Co-efficient are $b_{yx} = -0.8$ and $b_{xy} = -0.45$, then the Co-relation Co-efficient between x and y is,
 i) -0.75 , ii) 0.53 , iii) -0.60 , iv) -0.80
- 2) If S. D of $x = 12$, S.D of $y = 18$ and $r = 0.9$, then the value of b_{yx} is,
 i) 1.86, ii) 2.47, iii) 0.82, iv) 1.35
- 3) If $r = 0.6$, S.D of $y = 4$ and $b_{yx} = 0.48$, then value of S.D of x is,
 i) 3, ii) 5, iii) 3.5, iv) 6
- 4) If two regression equation are $x + 5y = 16$ and $3x - 2y = 5$, then the mean value of x & y are respectively,
 i) 2,3, ii) 3,2, iii) 4,5, iv) 5,4
- 5) If $b_{yx} = -0.80$ and $b_{xy} = -0.45$, then the value of r_{xy} is,
 i) 0.06, ii) -0.06 , iii) -0.60 , iv) 0.6

Unit: 8

- 1) Which one is taken as the weight in the Laspeyre's quantity index number?
 i) base year price, ii) base year quantity, iii) current year price, iv) current year quantity
- 2) Which index number satisfies time reversal test?
 i) Laspeyre's, ii) Paasche's, iii) Fisher's, iv) Bowley's
- 3) The weight in Paasche's price index number is,
 i) base year price e , ii) current year price, iii) base year quantity, iv) current year quantity
- 4) Which index number satisfies factor reversal test?
 i) Laspeyre's, ii) Paasche's, iii) Fisher's, iv) Edgeworth – Marshall's

- 5) The weight in Laspeyre's price index number are,
i) prices in base year, ii) prices in current year, iii) quantities in base year, iv) quantities in current year

Unit: 9

- 1) The period of seasonal variation is,
i) within one year, ii) over one year, iii) long year, iv) none of these
- 2) In time series analysis least squares method is used to measure,
i) Secular Trend, ii) Seasonal Variation, iii) Cyclical Fluctuation, iv) Irregular Movement
- 3) In time series analysis Moving Average method is used to measure
i) Secular Trend, ii) Seasonal Variation, iii) Cyclical Fluctuation, iv) Irregular Movement
- 4) There are four components in time series
i) Secular Trend, ii) Seasonal Variation, iii) Cyclical Fluctuation, iv) Irregular Movement
- 5) The period of Cyclical Fluctuation is
i) Within one year, ii) Over one year, iii) Long year, iv) None of these

Unit: 10

- 1) If $P(A \cup B) = 1$, then the events A and B are
i) independent, ii) mutually exclusive, iii) exhaustive, iv) equally likely
- 2) If $P(A) + P(B) + P(C) = 1$, then the events A, B and C are,
i) mutually exclusive, ii) exhaustive, iii) equally likely, iv) both mutually exclusive & exhaustive
- 3) If $P(A \cap B) = 0$, then the events A & B are
i) independent, ii) mutually exclusive, iii) exhaustive, iv) equally likely
- 4) If $P(A \cap B) = 0$ and $P(A \cup B) = 1$, then the events A and B are,
i) mutually exclusive, ii) exhaustive, iii) both mutually exclusive and exhaustive, iv) independent
- 5) If the events A and B are mutually exclusive,
i) $P(A \cap B) = 0$, ii) $P(A \cup B) = 1$, iii) $P(A \cap B) = P(A) \times P(B)$, iv) none of these