

- Note:**
1. All questions are compulsory with internal options.
 2. The figures to the right indicate full marks.
 3. Draw a neat diagram wherever necessary.

Q. 1 (A) Fill in the blanks with the correct answer from the alternatives given below. (Attempt any 8) (08)

- (1) Ajay and Sujit entered a business deal and decided that Sujit will get 40% of the profit and Ajay will get 30% of the remaining profit. If the total profit is Rs 2 lakhs, Ajay's profit is Rs _____.
 (a) 36,000 (b) 40,000
 (c) 44,000 (d) 48,000
- (2) If 4,3,x,9 are in proportion then the value of x is _____.
 (a) 12 (b) 36
 (c) 42 (d) 49
- (3) The product of a ratio and its inverse ratio is always _____.
 (a) 0 (b) 0.25
 (c) 0.5 (d) 1
- (4) A _____ sells goods and guarantees collection of dues from the customers.
 (a) Broker (b) Agent
 (c) Auctioneer (d) Del credere
- (5) The difference between the market value and the net worth of a business is called _____.
 (a) Goodwill (b) Profit
 (c) Loss (d) List price
- (6) _____ is allowed on the amount of bill for ready cash transaction or on payment of the bill within a specific period.
 (a) Trade discount (b) Cash discount
 (c) Reduced list price (d) Commission
- (7) Mr. Shah borrowed Rs 20,000 from Mr. Patel. After 8 months; he returned the amount, with the simple interest. If the rate was 12% p.a., find the interest he had paid.
 (a) Rs 1200 (b) Rs 1400
 (c) Rs 1600 (d) Rs 1800

- (8) When the EMI are calculated using present value of an annuity using compound interest, the method is called _____.
- (a) Reducing balance method (b) flat rate method
(c) Repayment method (d) Principal method
- (9) The shares which are paid a dividend at a rate which is decided by the board of directors of company are known as _____.
- (a) Equity Shares (b) Preference shares
(c) Bonus Shares (d) Split shares
- (10) A fee levied on an investor at the time of purchasing units is called _____.
- (a) Exit load (b) Entry load
(c) Brokerage (d) Commission

(B) State whether the following statements are True or False. (Attempt any 7) (07)

- (1) The direct Proportion between two quantities a and b can be expressed as $a = k*b$.
- (2) Geometrical ratio is the difference between the two quantities.
- (3) The word percentage literally means per hundred.
- (4) The cash discount is calculated on reduced list price.
- (5) The values of profit and selling price are needed to find percentage profit.
- (6) When transactions like sale, purchase, auction etc are done through some middlemen, such middlemen are called factor.
- (7) EMI is a kind of annuity with period of payment being monthly and the present value being the sum borrowed.
- (8) The loan taken from any financial institution is repaid by considering compound interest on the loan amount.
- (9) The full form of IPO is initial public offer.
- (10) The value printed on the share certificate or stated in its IPO subscription form is known as face value.

- Q.2**
- (a) Monthly salaries of Mr. Kale and Mr. Khan are in the ration 9:14 and their monthly expenditures are in the ratio 5:7. Mr Kale save Rs 200 per month and Mr Khan saves Rs 700 per month, find their monthly salaries. **(08)**
- (b) In 165 litres of milk mixed with water the ratio of milk to water is 9:2. How much water should be added so that the ratio of milk to water becomes 5:3? **(07)**

OR

Q.2 (p) Aakash, Ashish and Amar are partners in a business. Aakash gets 30% of total profit, Amar gets 70% of the remaining profit and Ashish gets the rest profit of Rs 21,000. Find the total profit and the share of each partner. (08)

(q) A flat is sold for Rs 4,50,000 through an estate broker who charges 2.25% brokerage from the buyer and 0.75% brokerage from the seller. Find the amount paid by the buyer. Find also the amounts received by the seller and the broker. (07)

Q.3 (a) An agent is instructed by the manufacturer to allow the retailers trade discount at the rate of 20% of the list price and receives from manufacturer a commission at a rate of 7% of the net selling price. If the agent sells goods worth Rs 15,000 as per list price, calculate his commission and the amount received by the manufacturer. (08)

(b) When a dining table was sold at 10% profit, the carpenter got Rs 450 less than what he could have got when sold at 15% profit. Find the cost price of dining table. (07)

OR

Q.3 (p) Anu kept certain amount in a bank, giving simple interest at 8% p.a. for 5 years and got simple interest of Rs 10,000. Her friend Disha, also kept identical amount in another bank for 3.5 years, giving simple interest at 11% p.a. Calculate the interest Disha will get. (08)

(q) The difference between the simple interest and the compound interest on a certain principal for 2 years at 6% p.a. is Rs 13.5. Find the principal. (07)

Q.4 (a) Usha kept Rs 1,00,000 as a fixed deposit for 5 years in a bank at 8% per annum, compound interest and her friend Nisha kept Rs 80,000 in a bank for 8 years, with 10% per annum compounded annually. Who will receive more compound interest and by how much? (08)

(b) Aniket invested Rs 61,357.5 in equity shares of Rs 100 each at a market price of Rs 135 per share. Later he sold these shares at a market price of Rs 160 per share. He paid 1% brokerage on each transaction. Find his net gain and also the percent gain. (07)

OR

Q.4 (p) Mr. Nene received Rs 4,30,272 after selling shares of a company at market price of Rs 720, through Sharekhan Ltd., with brokerage @ 0.4%. The face value of the share is Rs 10. Find the number of shares he sold. (08)

(q) If NAV was Rs 72, at the end of the year, with 12.5% increase during the year, Find NAV at the beginning of the year. (07)

Q.5 (a) Ajit and Akshay kept exactly identical amounts in two different banks, giving simple interest at 9% and 10% respectively. Ajit got interest of Rs 4050 after 2.5 years while Akshay kept his money in the other bank for 4.5 years. Calculate the simple interest he will receive. **(08)**

(b) Two partners A and B agree to divide 30% of total profits equally between them and the balance in the ratio 3:4. If the total profit is Rs 30,000 find A's share of the profit. **(07)**

OR

Q.5 (p) Write short notes on (Attempt any 3) **(15)**

(1) Types of proportion

(2) Types of mutual funds

(3) Compound interest

(4) Cash discount and trade discount

(5) Preference shares

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