D 140024 **(Pages : 2)** **Name....................................**

Reg. No..................................

SIXTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2026

B.B.A.

BBA 6B 16—INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT (FINANCE ELECTIVE)

(2020 Admission onwards)

Time : Two Hours and a Half Maximum : 80 Marks

Part A

Answer **all** *questions.*

1. What is Business Investment ?
2. What is mean by Speculation ?
3. What is Gambling ?
4. What is Interest Rate Risk ?
5. Explain Technical investment analysis.
6. What is Coefficient of Variance ? How to find ?
7. What is DPS ? How to calculate ?
8. What do you mean by Cash Flow Statement ?
9. What is Ratio Analysis ?
10. What is Candlestick Chart ?
11. Define Random Walk Theory.
12. Define Wedge chart pattern.
13. Define Markowitz Model.
14. What is Portfolio Evaluation ?
15. What is Constant Dollar Value Plan ?

(15 × 2 = 30, Maximum ceiling 25 marks)

Turn over

Part B

Answer **all** *questions.*

16. Explain Different types systematic and unsystematic risk.
17. Discuss the Classification of Industry.
18. Explain various Sources of Investment Information.
19. What are the Differences between Investment and Speculation ?
20. Explain different types of mutual fund.
21. What are the Types of Investment Analysis ?
22. Explain four Assumptions of Technical Analysis.
23. Explain Basic Types of Charts.

(8 × 5 = 40, Maximum ceiling 35 Marks)

Part C

Answer any **two** *questions.*
Each question carries 10 *marks.*

24. Discuss the various Money Market Instrument.
25. What are the key variables to describe the state of economy ?
26. Discuss the importance of forecasting earnings. Describe various earning forecasting ratios.
27. Write a note on fundamental analysis of investment valuation.

(2 × 10 = 20 marks)

D 140024-A **(Pages : 4)** **Name..**

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SIXTH SEMESTER (CBCSS—UG) DEGREE EXAMINATION
APRIL 2026

B.B.A.

BBA 6B 16—INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT (FINANCE ELECTIVE)

(2020 Admission onwards)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

Time : 15 Minutes	**Total No. of Questions : 20**	**Maximum : 20 Marks**

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. This Question Paper carries Multiple Choice Questions from 1 to 20.
2. The candidate should check that the question paper supplied to him/her contains all the 20 questions in serial order.
3. Each question is provided with choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and enter it in the main answer-book.
4. The MCQ question paper will be supplied after the completion of the descriptive examination.

BBA 6B 16—INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT (FINANCE ELECTIVE)

(Multiple Choice Questions for SDE Candidates)

1. Horse racing, game of cards, lottery are the typical examples of ————————.

    (A) Investment.
    (B) Speculation.
    (C) Gambling.
    (D) Arbitrage.

2. The narrow movement is called fluctuations are ————————.

    (A) Random Wiggles.
    (B) Corrections.
    (C) Primary Trends.
    (D) None of these.

3. Investing in different asset and securities of many companies in an attempt to reduce the overall investment risk is known as ————————.

    (A) Portfolio Selection.
    (B) Portfolio Revision.
    (C) Portfolio Diversification.
    (D) None of these.

4. The main objective of portfolio is to reduce ———————— by diversification.

    (A) Return.
    (B) Risk.
    (C) Uncertainty.
    (D) Percentage.

5. The random walk hypothesis is most related to the :

    (A) Weak- form EMH.
    (B) Semi strong-form EMH.
    (C) Semi weak-form EMH.
    (D) Strong-form EMH.

6. Which of the following is not a method employed by fundamental analysts ?

    (A) Analyzing the Fed's next interest rate move.
    (B) Relative strength analysis.
    (C) Earnings forecasting.
    (D) Estimating the economic growth rate.

7. Which of the following is not a basic tenet of the Dow Theory ?

    (A) No additional information is needed for the stock market outside of data on stock indexes.
    (B) The financial market has three distinct types of movements: the primary trend, the intermediate trend, and short-term trends.

(C) There is usually a positive relationship between a trend and the volume of shares traded.

(D) A bear market is established when the Dow Jones Industrial Average is moving down.

8. Which of the following is not part of the bar chart ?

(A) Opening Price. (B) Closing Price.

(C) High Price. (D) Low Price.

9. The —————— is a result of external and uncontrollable variables.

(A) Unsystematic Risk. (B) Return.

(C) Systematic Risk. (D) None of these.

10. —————— is a measurement of the spread between numbers in a data set.

(A) Standard Deviation. (B) Beta.

(C) Variance. (D) All of these.

11. The expected return on a security can be calculated using the following CAPM formula :

(A) ER = Rf + β (Rm – Rf). (B) ER = Rf + β (Rm + Rf).

(C) ER = Rm + β (Rm + Rf). (D) ER = Rf + (Rm × Rf).

12. The periodic interest payment promised to bond holders are computed as fixed percentage of the bond face value this percentage is known as the ——————.

(A) Premium. (B) Coupon Rate.

(C) Par. (D) None of these.

13. A —————— indicates the general direction in which a security price is headed

(A) Trend. (B) Ratio.

(C) Price. (D) None of these.

14. This is the —————— level that the technical analyst believes a stock price will not fall below.

(A) Support Level. (B) Resistance Level.

(C) Maximum Level. (D) None of these.

15. Which one of the following is not a money market securities ?

(A) Treasury bills. (B) National savings certificate.

(C) Certificate of deposit. (D) Commercial paper.

Turn over

16. Investment decision making traditionally consists of two steps ————————.

    (A) Investment banking and security analysis.

    (B) Buying and selling.

    (C) Risk and expected return.

    (D) Security analysis and portfolio management.

17. In order to determine the expected return of a portfolio, all of the following must be known except ————————.

    (A) Probabilities of expected returns of individual assets.

    (B) Weight of each individual asset to total portfolio value.

    (C) Expected return of each individual asset.

    (D) All of the above must be known in order to determine the expected return of a portfolio.

18. Portfolio risk is best measured by the ————————.

    (A) Expected value.

    (B) Portfolio beta.

    (C) Weighted average of individual risk.

    (D) Standard deviation.

19. A major difference between individual and institutional investors is their very /different ————————.

    (A) Approaches to market analysis. (B) Evaluations of return.

    (C) Time horizons. (D) Types of securities held in their portfolios.

20. International investing is————————.

    (A) Is only practical for institutional investors.

    (B) Increases the overall risk of a stock portfolio.

    (C) Always leads to higher returns than a domestic portfolio.

    (D) Can reduce risk due to increased diversification.