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MGT201 Financial Management

Final Term Examination – Spring 2005 Time Allowed: 150 Minutes

INSTRUCTIONS:

Please read the following instructions carefully before attempting any question:

- All questions are compulsory.
- This exam consists of 5 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) carrying 2 marks 5 Short questions carrying 5 markh, each 1 Descriptive questions carrying 15
- You are required to show all the working loss short questions as well as descriptive
- Thestianmination is closed book, closed notes, closed neighbors.
- Do not ask any questions about the contents of this examination from
- Theoree of calculator is allowed.
- The Use of Financial Tables is allowed.
- You may wish to pace yourself with your own watch, but the Supervisor will be the **tiffickd**eper of the test.

Failure to comply with the Supervisor's directions will result in your test being cancelled. **Poensel**y with supervisor's directions to avoid any unpleasant

event. Total Marks: 52

Total Questions: 11

Question No. 1

Marks : 02

If interest expenses for a firm rise, we know that firm has taken on more

- Financial Leverage
- Operating Leverage
- Fixed Assets
- None of the given options

Question No. 2

What is meant by Budget Constraints?

Question No. 3

What does IRR mean?

Question No. 4

is the term that means the size of the capital budget is Capital constrained.

- Fractioning 0
- Rationing 0
- Budgeting 0
- Cost 0

Question No. 5

What are the General Advantages of Leasing from Lessee's (Borrower / user) Point of View?

Question No. 6

What is meant by the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM)?

Question No. 7

From the given options, select the optimal capital structure for a company:

- Debt = 40%; Equity = 60%; EPS = Rs.2.95; Stock price = Rs.26.50 0
- Debt = 50%; Equity = 50%; EPS = Rs.3.05; Stock price = Rs.28.90. 0
- Debt = 60%; Equity = 40%; EPS = Rs.3.18; Stock price = Rs.31.20. 0
- Debt = 80%; Equity = 20%; EPS = Rs.3.42; Stock price = Rs.30.40. 0

Question No. 8

You have the following information about a company for a year: Operating Revenue = Rs.100 per unit Variable Costs = Rs.50 per unit

Marks:05

Marks:05

Marks : 05

Marks: 15

Marks : 05

Marks : 02

Marks : 02

- **a.** Calculate breakeven quantity for the company if fixed cost is Rs.500 and therefore.
- **b.** What happens to the breakeven quantity if fixed cost of the company rises **R**s.600? Show the calculations and interpret the result.
- c. What will be operating leverage of the firm when fixed cost is Rs.500 and when fixed is Rs.600 at the breakeven quantity calculated in part (a), show all takculations involved? What conclusion can you draw about the relationship bpewreting leverage and breakeven quantity from your answers?

Marks:05

Question No. 9

Why do Multinationals do business internationally?

	occurs when two firms in totally different industries combine.	
	Conglomerate	
	Co generic	
	Horizontal	
	Vertical	
C) Vertical	
on	No. 11	Marks :

- o Euro
- Exchange Rate
- Spot Rate
- Forward Rate