

## UNIT I

1. Allocation of monetary resources to assets that are expected to yield some gain or positive return over a given period of time is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) **Financial Investment**    b) Economic Investment  
b) Business Investment    d) General Investment
2. Net additions to the economy's capital stock which consists of goods and services that are used in production of other goods and services is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Financial Investment    b) **Economic Investment**    c) Business Investment    d) General Investment
3. Putting money in a private business is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Financial Investment    b) Economic Investment    c) **Business Investment**    d) General Investment
4. Investment in the avenues which do not give any additional income or capital growth is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Financial Investment    b) Economic Investment    c) Business Investment    d) **General Investment**
5. The lower the credit worthiness of the borrower \_\_\_\_\_ is the risk  
a) Lower    b) **Higher**    c) No change    d) Fluctuate
6. Ownership securities are \_\_\_\_\_  
a) **Equity shares**    b) Preference shares    c) Debentures    d) Bond
7. The Purchase or sale in the present followed by a sale or purchase in the future in the expectation of making a profit from a price change in the mean time is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Investment    b) **Speculation**    c) Gambling    d) Portfolio
8. \_\_\_\_\_ expects a rise in the price of the securities  
a) **Bull**    b) Bear    c) Stag    d)Lame duck
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is a pessimistic speculator  
a) Bull    b) **Bear**    c) Stag    d)Lame duck
10. \_\_\_\_\_ applies for fresh shares in new companies with sole object of selling them at a premium or profit as soon as shares allotted.  
a) Bull    b) Bear    c) **Stag**    d)Lame duck

11. \_\_\_\_\_ involves taking high risks not only for high return but also for thrill and excitement.
- a) Investment b) Speculation c) **Gambling** d) Portfolio
12. Horse race, game of cards, lottery are the examples of \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Investment b) Speculation c) **Gambling** d) Portfolio
13. When a bear find it difficult to meet his commitments immediately, he is called a
- a) Stag b) **lame duck** c) lame bear d) lame bull
14. The following one is a financial asset
- a) gold b) silver c) **shares** d) land
15. \_\_\_\_\_ buy the securities and retain them for a considerable length of time and care much about the safety of their investment
- a) **Conservative Investor** b) Speculative Investor c) Enterprising Investor d) Business Investor
16. \_\_\_\_\_ investor buy securities with a hope to sell them in future at a profit.
- a) Conservative Investor b) **Speculative Investor** c) Enterprising Investor d) Business Investor
17. \_\_\_\_\_ investor assumes risks very boldly as well willingly.
- a) Conservative Investor b) Speculative Investor c) **Enterprising Investor** d) Business Investor
18. Which among the following is financial asset?
- a) Shares b) bonds c) FD & Loan d) **all of the above**
19. \_\_\_\_\_ are called paper securities.
- a) **Financial asset** b) Real asset c) Commodity assets d) none of these
20. Why Investment is important ?
- a) Taxation b) Interest rate c) Income d) Longer life expectancy e) **All of the above**

## UNIT II

21. Select the fixed principal investment from the following  
a) **Saving certificate** b) Preference Shares c) Real estate d) Equity shares
22. When the principal amount and the terminal value are known with certainty it is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Direct Investment alternatives b) **Fixed Principal Investment**  
c) Indirect Investment alternatives d) Variable Principal Investment
23. When the principal amount and the terminal value are not known with certainty it is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Direct Investment alternatives b) Fixed Principal Investment  
c) Indirect Investment alternatives d) **Variable Principal Investment.**
24. When the individual has direct control over his investment choice and decision it is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) **Direct Investment alternatives** b) Fixed Principal Investment  
c) Indirect Investment alternatives d) Variable Principal Investment.
25. When the individual has no direct control over his investment choice and decision it is \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Direct Investment alternatives b) Fixed Principal Investment  
c) **Indirect Investment alternatives** d) Variable Principal Investment.
26. Investment made on a house property is a \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Financial investment b) **Non financial investment** c) Economic investment  
a) Negotiable investment
27. Which of the following is not financial Investment?  
a) Purchase of Share b) Purchase of Bond c) **Purchase of Car** d) Purchase of Debenture
28. Which of the following is a tax saving investment?  
(i) Fixed deposit (ii) Shares (iii) NSC (iv) **PPF**
29. If Interest rate in nation increase, a corporate bond with a fixed interest rate will usually \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Increase in value b) remain unchanged c) **decrease in value** d) be returned to corporation
30. If Interest rate , the price of preferred stock \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Not affected b) rises c) **falls** d) may rise or fall
31. Equity does not include \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Cash and paid in capital**  
 b) Common stock and paid in capital  
 c) Paid in capital and retained earnings  
 d) Common stock, Paid in capital and retained earnings
32. While bond price fluctuate \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Yields are constant  
 b) **Coupons are constant**  
 c) The spread between yield is constant  
 d) short term bond price fluctuate even more
33. Financial risk is \_\_\_\_\_ with equity share capital
- a) More b) Less c) Equal d) not associated
34. \_\_\_\_\_ have neither fixed return nor maturity period
- a) **Equity shares** b) Preference shares c) Bonds d) Debenture
35. Select from the tax rebate enjoyed by investment avenues.
- a) Life Insurance Policies b) PF schemes c) NSC d) **All of the above**
36. \_\_\_\_\_ involves analyzing the basic nature of investment decision and organizing the activities in decision making.
- a) **Investment process** b) Investment alternatives c) Investment Media d) Investment choice
37. The problems associated with increasing rate of inflation \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Rise in price of goods b) fall in standard of living c) erosion of resources d) **all of the above**
38. Which is the best form of organisation for the purpose of Investment
- a) **Public limited companies** b) Sole trader c) Co-operative society d) Partnership
39. The excess of realizable value of security over its purchase value is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Capital appreciation** b) Risk b) Return c) Bull
40. Which among the following is non security Investment

- a) Preference shares   b) Equity shares   c) **Art, Antiques and other valuables**   d) Government bonds

### UNIT III

41. \_\_\_\_\_ analysis does not lay emphasis on the intrinsic worth of a share.  
a) **Technical analysis**   b) Fundamental analysis   c) security analysis   d) Portfolio analysis
42. \_\_\_\_\_ analyst believe that the price of a stock depends on supply and demand in the market place.  
a) **Technical analysis**   b) Fundamental analysis   c) security analysis   d) Portfolio analysis
43. Economic factors , population and natural resources are considered in \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Technical analysis   b) **Fundamental analysis**   c) security analysis   d) Portfolio analysis
44. \_\_\_\_\_ occurs when price moves downward.  
a) **Support**   b) Resistance   c) Head formation   d) Shoulder formation\
45. If an Investor searches for pattern in security returns by examining various techniques applied to a set of data this is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Fundamental analysis   b) **Technical Analysis**   c) Strong form market  
d) random walk hypothesis
46. \_\_\_\_\_ market trend last for a year or more .  
a) **Primary market**   b) Secondary market   c) Minor movements   d) none
47. \_\_\_\_\_ market has the price advance with revival of confidence, Improvement in corporate earnings.  
a) **Bullish trend**   b) Bearish trend   c) Speculation   d) Stage
48. \_\_\_\_\_ trend has the phase, price begin to fall due abandonment of hopes, lowering profit and lower dividend.  
a) Bullish trend   b) **Bearish trend**   c) Speculation   d) Stage
49. Fundamental Analysis approach has been associated with \_\_\_\_\_  
a) **Uncertainty**   b) Certainty   c) Ratio   d) Balance sheet
50. In the bull market \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Stock prices are increasing    b) **Each peak is higher than the previous peak**    c) Prices are falling    d) There is stability in prices of stock
51. The market value of shares is determined by \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) **Demand and supply of shares**    b) Beta    c) Historical past data    d) unsystematic risk
52. Technical analysis is useful \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) To make an estimate of growth in a stock market    b) To find out the market forces influencing stock market    c) **To indicate the direction of the overall market**    d) To analyze the economic activity of government
53. A support level exist \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) **When considerable demand is created at a particular price**  
 b) When SEBI fixes the price at the stock exchange  
 c) When stock exchange broker fix a price  
 d) When the price of stock is stable
54. The Dow theory was developed by \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Stock broker by the name of Dow  
 b) **An editor of wall street Journal by the name of Dow**  
 c) It was developed by Markowitz and Dow  
 It was developed by sharpe
55. \_\_\_\_\_ thinks that supply and demand factors play the most important part in investment  
 a) Ratio    b) **Technical**    c) Research    d) Fundamental
56. According to Dow theory, Primary trend is a \_\_\_\_\_  
 a) Short term trend    b) **Long term Trend**    c) Medium term trend    d) none
57. Dow Jones says that three forces that simultaneously affect stock prices are \_  
 I ) Primary trend    II) Intermediated trend    III) Momentum Trend    IV) Minor trend    V) Contrarian trend  
 a) I, II & III    b) II, III & IV    c) III, IV & V    d) **I, II & IV**
58. An efficient market reflects , which of the following information?  
 a) **Past, Current and inferred information**  
 b) Future and past information

- c) Past and Current information
  - d) Current Information
59. In candle stick chart, what does white body candle depicts
- a) **Price are moving up**
  - b) Price are moving down
  - c) Price are moving constant
  - d) Price are fluctuating
60. Which of the following is a popular price pattern?
- a) Double ups
  - b) **Head & Shoulders**
  - c) Triangles
  - d) Resistance & Support
61. Which of the following statement about a security is true, it beta <1.0?
- a) Security is more risky than market
  - b) **Security is less risky than market**
  - c) Security is exactly as risky as market
  - d) It is not possible to predict riskiness of a security.
62. In the weak form of the efficient market, the stock price indicates \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **The trading volumes and past prices of the shares**
  - b) the past price of the shares
  - c) demand and supply position of the company
  - d) financial position of a company
63. The efficient Market theory states that \_\_\_\_\_
- a) The price movement of shares depends on previous prices
  - b) Prices of shares are indicated through patterns like line charts
  - c) **each successive change does not depend on previous share price**
  - d) share prices move in the form of a trend
64. In the strong form of the efficient market \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Stock prices show the performance of the firm
  - b) The stock prices reflect past prices of the share
  - c) **All information is reflected on the price of the share**
  - d) Mutual funds are consistently superior to other investment
65. An efficient Market can be recognized as
- a) A fully automated stock exchange
  - b) **Information which is fully reflected in the stock prices**
  - c) A regulated market closely monitored by regulatory agencies
  - d) One with the presence of savers and investors

66. Dow Jones Industrial Average is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Price weighted average**
  - b) a Value weight and average
  - c) an equally weighted average
  - d) an un weighted average
67. The goal of fundamental analyst is to find securities \_\_\_\_\_
- a) With high market capitalization rates
  - b) with a positive present value of growth opportunities
  - c) **Whose intrinsic value exceeds market price**
  - d) all of the above
68. The highest level of market efficiency is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Weak form efficiency
  - b) Semi – strong form efficiency
  - c) Random walk theory
  - d) Strong form efficiency**
69. Random walk hypothesis is most related to \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Weak form efficiency**
  - b) Semi – strong form efficiency
  - c) Random walk theory
  - d) Strong form efficiency
70. If market is inefficient , as new information is received about a security \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Nothing will happen
  - b) The stock price fall at first and then later rise
  - c) There will be a lag in the adjustment of stock price**
  - d) There will be negative demand for the stock

#### UNIT IV

71. The Possibility of variation between expectation and realization regarding an investment is \_\_\_\_
- a) **Risk**
  - b) Return
  - c) Profit
  - d) Loss
72. Investment is considered as high risky Investment when \_\_\_\_
- a) return on investment is stable
  - b) return on investment fluctuate**
  - c) return on investment is high
  - d) return on investment is low
73. Select the low risk investment Medias from the following.

- a) **Government securities** b) Equity shares c) Preference Shares d) Mutual Fund
74. External risk are also called as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Systematic risk** b) Unsystematic risk c) Financial Risk d) Business Risk
75. This type of risk avoidable through proper diversification.
- a) Systematic risk b) **Unsystematic risk** c) Financial Risk d) Business Risk
76. Identify the type of risk associated with labour strike, irregular and disorganized management policies and consumer preference.
- a) Systematic risk b) **Unsystematic risk** c) Financial Risk d) Business Risk
77. Risk associated with economic, sociological, political and legal considerations of prices is \_\_\_\_ a) **Systematic risk** b) Unsystematic risk c) Financial Risk d) Business Risk
78. The risk arises out of changes in demand and supply pressure in the market is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Market Risk** b) Interest rate risk c) Inflation rate risk d) Financial risk
79. When the demand is increasing without any increase in supply, price of the goods increases by forcing out excess demand and bringing demand and supply into equilibrium is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Demand Pull inflation**
- b) Cost Push inflation
- c) Demand Push inflation
- d) Cost Pull Inflation
80. The variability in operating income caused by operating conditions of the company is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Business Risk** b) Financial Risk c) Social Risk d) Political Risk
81. The variability in earning per share due to presence of debt in the capital structure of a company is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Business Risk b) **Financial Risk** c) Social Risk d) Political Risk
82. Risk arises due to adverse legislation, harsh regulatory climate or nationalization by government is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Business Risk b) Financial Risk c) **Social Risk** d) Political Risk
83. The risk related to devaluation or overvaluation of foreign currencies is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Business Risk b) Financial Risk c) **Monetary risk** d) Political Risk
84. Systematic risk of a security is measured by a statistical measure known as \_\_\_\_\_

- a) Alpha b) **Beta** c) Rho d) Variance
85. \_\_\_\_ measures the volatility of a security's returns relative to the market.  
a) Alpha b) **Beta** c) Rho d) Variance
86. Total risk of a security can be measured by calculating\_\_\_\_\_  
a) **Standard deviation** b) covariance c) Central tendency d) Measure of dispersion
87. The statistical tool used to measure a company's risk is:-  
a) **Variance** b) Mode c) Mean d) Co-variance
88. Identify the uncontrollable risk of a company \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Labor problem b) increasing loan service charger c) **Cut in subsidy**  
d) Technological obsolescence
89. Systematic risk is measured with \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Range b) standard deviation c) **beta** d) co efficient of variation
90. The return on the instrument is held till its maturity is known as \_\_\_\_\_  
a) current yield b) coupon rate c) **YTM** d) none of the above

#### UNIT V

91. The object of portfolio is to reduce \_\_\_\_\_ by diversification  
a)Return b) **Risk** c) Uncertainty d) percentage
92. Investor can build a risk free portfolio, when two assets have -----correlation  
a) Perfect positive b) zero c) **perfect negative** d) partial correlation
93. A set of securities held by an individual investor is called -----  
a) **Portfolio** b) group c) collection d) bundle
94. Markowitz's main contribution to portfolio theory \_\_\_\_\_  
a) Risk is same for each type of financial asset  
b) Risk is a function of credit ,liquidity and market forces  
c) Risk is not quantifiable  
d) **Insight about the relative importance of variance and covariance in determining portfolio risk**
95. Owing two securities instead of one will not reduce the risk taken by an investor if the two securities are \_\_\_\_\_  
a) **Perfectly Positively correlated with each other**  
b) Perfectly independent of each other

- c) Perfectly negatively correlated with each other
  - d) Perfectly correlated with each other
96. A shift in one stock to another or from stock to bond in a group of asset is \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Portfolio revision**
  - b) Portfolio selection
  - c) Portfolio evaluation
  - d) Portfolio analysis
97. Assessing the performance of portfolio over a selected period of time in terms of return and risk is known as \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Portfolio revision
  - b) Portfolio selection
  - c) **Portfolio evaluation**
  - d) Portfolio analysis
98. Markowitz's model assumes most investors are \_\_\_\_\_
- a) **Risk averse**
  - b) Risk neutral
  - c) Risk seekers
  - d) Risk moderators
99. \_\_\_\_\_ shifts the weights of securities in the portfolio to take advantage of areas that is expected to do relatively better than other areas.
- a) Portfolio Management
  - b) Market timing
  - c) Momentum strategy
  - d) **sector rotation**
100. According to Markowitz an efficient portfolio is one that has \_\_\_\_\_
- a) Largest expected return for the smallest level of risk
  - b) Largest expected return and zero risk
  - c) **Largest expected return for the given level of risk**
  - d) Smallest level of risk

## UNIT I

**1. Tell the meaning of Investment.**

Investment is the employment of funds with the aim of achieving additional income or growth in value.

**2. What is speculation?**

Speculation is an activity in which a person assumes high risks to achieve large capital gains.”

**3. What is security?**

Security means a document that gives its owner a specific claim of ownership of a particular finance asset.

**4. What are major investment constraints?**

Age, Risk Tolerance, Tax Liability, Income fluctuations, Economic Conditions.

**5. What is Financial Investment?**

Allocation of monetary resources to assets that are expected to yield some gain or positive return over a given period of time is known as Financial Investment

**6. Tell the meaning of Economic Investment**

Net additions to the economy’s capital stock which consists of goods and services that are used in production of other goods and services is known as Economic Investment

**7. What is the nature of Investment**

a) Risk b) Return c) Liquidity d) Safety

**8. What are the two types of return?**

Yield and capital appreciation

**9. What is gambling ?**

Gambling involves taking high risks not only for high return but also for thrill and excitement.

**10. What are types of speculators?**

a) Bull b) Bear c) Stag d) Lame duck

## UNIT II

**11. What does market price of the bond depends on?**

Coupon rate, terms of indenture and maturity rate

**12. What is Bond?**

The loan in parts of small denominations and sold to investors in the form of bonds.

**13. What is bond Indenture?**

It is legal Instrument incorporating an agreement between the corporation which issues bonds, the bondholder and trustee.

**14. Name the parties involved in issuing the bond?**

The company, Bondholder and trustee

**15. Which type of Investment are selected by risk takers ?**

Common stock, Convertible securities

**16. What is call in Bond?**

It is the privilege to the issuing company to repurchase bonds at slightly higher price above the par value

**17. What is Preference shares?**

It is a hybrid between bond and common stock.

**18. What is equity shares?**

Equity stockholders are the owners of the firm.

**19. What is zero coupon bonds?**

Zero coupon bonds have a zero rate of Interest. At the time of redemption they give a premium in the form of capital gain to the investor.

**20. How will you classify the investor under risk group ?**

a) Risk averter b) Risk neutral c) Risk takers

### **UNIT III**

**21. What do you mean by security analysis?**

The process of Examination and evaluation of the various factors affecting the value of a security.

**22. What is meant by fundamental analysis?**

It is an attempts to measure a security's intrinsic value by examining the performance of companies, economic & Industrial factors

**23. What is Intrinsic value?**

Intrinsic value is an estimate of the actual true value of a company, regardless of market value.

**24. Tell the stages in Fundamental Analysis**

Economic Analysis ,Industry Analysis , Company Analysis

**25. Tell the three types of market movement in Dow theory.**

Primary Market trend, Secondary Intermediate trend, Minor movements

**26. List out the ratios used to analyse the company performance**

Liquidity ratios, Leverage ratios, Profitability ratio, Activity /Efficiency ratio

**27. What are the phases of Bullish Market?**

Confidence Revival, Increase in corporate earnings, Speculation and Inflation

**28. Who propounded efficient market hypothesis?**

Eugene Fama in 1970

**29. What are the various levels of market efficiency?**

Weak form efficiency , Semi – strong Efficiency, Strong – Form efficiency

**30. How do activity ratio measure ?**

It measures how rapidly asset flow through the firm

## UNIT – IV

**31. What do you mean by risk?**

Risk arises when there is possibility of variation between expectation and realization regarding an investment.

**32. Tell the meaning of systematic risk**

Systematic risk is the risk inherent to the entire market. This type of risk is both unpredictable and impossible to completely avoid.

**33. Tell the meaning of unsystematic risk**

Unsystematic risk refers to the risk associated with a particular security, company or industry. It affects only particular industry. It can be controllable.

**34. What do you mean by market risk**

Market risk arises out of changes in demand and supply pressures in the market based on the changing flow of information or expectation.

**35. Show the meaning of Interest rate risk.**

Interest rate risk is the probability of a decline in the value of an asset resulting from unexpected fluctuations in interest rates

**36. Write the meaning of Purchasing power risk.**

It arises due to change in prices of goods and services. It covers both inflation and deflation periods.

**37. What is financial risk?**

The variability of Earning per share (EPS) due to the presence of debt in the capital structure of a company is known as financial risk.

**38. What is social risk?**

The social risk arises where a profitable investment is otherwise impaired due to adverse legislation.

**39. What is monetary Risk?**

The devaluation or overvaluation of foreign currencies may have an impact on the investment portfolio.

**40. Recall the term return**

Cash inflows to be received from the investment / Income from Investment.

## UNIT V

**41. What is portfolio?**

Portfolio means combined holding of many kinds of financial security that is shares, debentures, government bonds, units and other financial assets.

**42. What is diversification?**

The Process of combining securities in a portfolio is known as diversification

**43. How will you select asset mix in portfolio?**

The suitable mix between stock and bond depends mainly on the risk tolerance and investment limit of investor

**44. Tell the meaning of Portfolio Execution**

After securities are selected, plan is executed by buying or selling specified securities in given amount.

**45. Find the term portfolio revision.**

The value of portfolio as well as its composition may change subject to the changes in the value of stock and bonds.

**46. What is portfolio management?**

It is a choice of selecting and revising spectrum of securities to it in which the characteristics of an investor.

**47. Who propounded Markowitz model ?**

Harry M.Markowitz

**48. What are the factors to be considered before selecting portfolio?**

Returns, Standard deviation, Co-efficient of correlation

**49. What is the other name of Markowitz model ?**

Mean –Variance Portfolio theory or two parameter portfolio theory

**50. Write the formula used to calculate return on portfolio on combining two securities.**

$$R_p = R_1X_1 + R_2X_2$$

## **UNIT I**

1. Find the Financial and Economic Meaning of Investment
2. Show the Nature of Investment
3. Determine the Concepts of Investment
4. Outline the types of Investor
5. Classify the Types of Speculator

## **UNIT II**

6. Assess the Features of Investment Programme
7. Show the features of Preference Shares
8. Find the advantages of Equity shares
9. Assess the different types of Bond
10. Interpret the features of bond

## **UNIT III**

11. Examine the Fundamental Analysis
12. Show the variable considered in Economic analysis
13. Sketch the stages of Industry analysis
14. Find the assumptions of technical analysis
15. Interpret the Efficient market hypothesis

## **UNIT IV**

16. Show the concept of Risk & Return in detail
17. Find the causes of risk.
18. Sketch the Measurement of Expected return.
19. Compute the tools used to Measure Systematic and unsystematic risk
20. Examine HPY and Earning yield, Yield to maturity

## **UNIT V**

21. Examine the Concept of Portfolio Management
22. Prepare the active and passive portfolio revision strategies
23. Find the different methods of diversification
24. Develop the Criteria for evaluation of portfolio – Sharpe ratio, Trynor ratio
25. Examine the Jensen measure of portfolio

## **UNIT I**

1. Differentiate Investment & Speculation
2. Outline the Importance of Investment
3. Determine the Stages in Investment
4. Distinguish between Investment & Gambling
5. Explain the financial and economic meaning of Investment.

## **UNIT II**

6. Identify various Direct Investment Alternatives
7. Classify various Indirect Investment alternatives
8. Categories different types of Preference shares
9. Analyse the Factors favourable for Investment
10. Explain the features of Equity shares.

## **UNIT III**

11. Summarise the various variables that are to be considered while making economic analysis
12. Explain the company analysis
13. Distinguish between technical analysis and fundamental analysis
14. Analyse the Dow Theory
15. Explain about random walk theory.

## **UNIT IV**

16. Classify the different types of Systematic risk
17. Categorise the various types of Unsystematic risk
18. Outline the Methods of measurement of return
19. Point out the Factors determining the return on Investment
20. Explain the Role of risk and return in investment process

## **UNIT V**

21. Prepare the Portfolio Management Process
22. Summarise the Markowitz model assumptions & limitation
23. How will you Construct the Portfolio ?
24. Outline the Evaluation of Portfolio Performance
25. Explain the portfolio evaluation process.