INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT-16UEC621

K1 LEVEL QUESTIONS

UNIT I

1. Investment is the_________

a) Net addition made to the nations capital stocks b) persons commitment to buy a flat or a house **c) employment of funds on assets to earn returns** d) employment of funds on good and services that are used for production purpose

2. Stock and bonds would be classified as _______________

a) real assets b) indirect assets c) personal assets d) financial assets

3. Technically, investments include ____________

a) only financial assets b) only marketable assets **c) financial and real assets that is marketable or non- marketable** d) only financial and real assets that is marketable

4. The investment professionals that arrange the sale of new securities are

a) arbitragers b) traders **c) investment bankers** d) specialists

5. Which of the following is a reason for selecting a mutual fund?

a) its historic return b) high tax efficiency c) charging 12b-1 fees instead of load fees

d) often realizing portfolio gains

6. Speculator is a person _________________

a) Who evaluates the performance of the company b) who uses his own funds only c) who is willing to take risk for high return **d) who considers heresays and market behaviours**

7. Bombay Stock Exchange was established in the year _____________

a) 1956 **b) 1875** c) 1903 d) 1949

8. Which of the following would be considered a risk-free investment?

a) gold b) equity in a house c) high-grade corporate bonds d) treasury bills

9. Investment made in real estate is a

a) real investment b) financial investment c) non-financial investment d) intangible investment

10. Which of the following has helped to eliminate the use of stock certificates by placing stock transactions on computer?

a) demat account b) securities exchange commission c) depository trust company

d) federal depository insurance corporation

11. Clearing and Settlement operations of the NSE is carried out by _____________

a) NSDL b) Clearing Cooperation c) SBI d) By the exchange itself

12. Financial risk is most associated with

a) the use of equity financing by corporations **b) the use of debt financing by corporations** c) equity investments held by corporations d) debt investments held by corporations

13. The Stock is _________

a) small units of equal value called shares **b) expressed in terms of money** c) expressed in terms of number of shares d) fully paid and partly paid shares

14. The accounting period cycle of NSE is _________

a) Wednesday to next tuesday b) Tuesday to next Wednesday c) Monday to next friday d) Wednesday to next Wednesday

15. which one of the following is not the money market security?

a) Treasury Bills **b) National Savings Certificate** c) Certificate of Deposit

d) Commercial Paper

16. Financial disclosure regulations affecting the brokerage industry are a type of _________

a) market risk b) financial risk **c) business risk** d) liquidity risk

17. Commercial papers are

a) Unsecured promissory Notes b) Secures Promissory Notes c) Sold at a premium

d) issued for a period of 1 to 2 years

18. Interest rate risk is a

a) systematic risk b) unsystematic risk c) internal risk d) market risk

19. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a money market instrument?

a) liquidity b) marketability **c) long maturity** d) liquidity premium

20. The ------- is the risk free investment

a) savings account **b) certificate of deposit** c) treasury bill d) treasury bond

UNIT-II

1. Assets allocation refers to -----

a) choosing which securities to hold based on their valuation b) investing only in "safe" securities **c) the allocation of assets into broad assets classes** d) bottom -up analysis

2. Most investors are risk averse which means___________

a) they will assume more risk only if they are compensated by higher expected return

b) they will always invest in the investment with the lowest possible risk c) they actively seek to minimize their risks d) they avoid the stock market due to the high degree of risk

3. Investment bankers perform the following role(s) ___________

a) market new stock and bond issues for firms b) provide advice to the firms as to market conditions, price, etc c) design securities with desirable properties **d) bankers to the brokers**

4. Technical indicators helps ___________

a) To find out the present state of the stock martket b) To estimate the growth of the stock market c) To indicate the economic activity **d) To show the direction of the overall market**

5. The financial meaning of investment means money put in for _____________

a) productive use b) purchase of second hand instruments c) pension beefits

d) dividends

6. Speculation can be distinguished from investment based on __________

a) financing meaning b) economic meaning **c) risk** d) tax

7. The SENSEX has ____________

a) 25 Stocks **b) 30 Stocks** c) 33 Stocks d) 35 Stocks

8. Speculation is associated with trading for: ___________

a) additional income b) investor **c) quick return** d) loss

9. Speculation can be denoted as ___________

a) non- productive **b) buying low and selling high** c) making larger capital gain d) short tern investment

10. Which media of investment will give a balanced growth in investment?

a) corporate stock b) provident fund c) insurance **d) fixed deposit**

11. Another name for stock brokers is _________

a) specialists **b) registered representatives** c) security analysts d) portfolio managers

12. Investment professionals whose jobs may depend on their performance relative to the market are the _____________

a) registered representatives **b) security analysts** c) investment bankers d) portfolio mangers

13. The investment professionals that arrange the sale of new securities are called_________

a) arbitragers b) traders **c) investment bankers** d)specialists

14. Which of the following would not be considered as capital market security?

a) a corporate bond b) a common stock **c) a 6-month treasury bill** d) a mutual fund share

15. Which of the following portfolio construction methods starts with security analysis?

a) top-down **b) bottom-up** c) middle-out d) buy and hold

16. Financial assets permits all of the following except _____________

a) consumption timing b) allocation of risk c) separation of ownership and control

d) elimination of risk

17. The means by which individual hold their claims on real assets in a well developed economy are ___________

a) investment assets b) depository assets c) derivative assets **d) financial assets**

18. Investment bankers operate in the ___________

a) primary market b) secondary market c) third market d) fourth market

19. At present the par value of shares is _____________

a) Fixed **b) Variable** c) Equal to 10 d) Equal to 5

20. The investment professionals that arrange the sale of new securities are called ___________

a) arbitrangers b) traders **c) investment bankers** d) specialists

UNIT-III

1. All new issues being offered for public sale are registered with

a) SEBI **b) new issue market** c) maloney act of 1936 d) securities investor protection act of 1970

2. Speculation in the futures markets ____________

a) make the market more volatile b) contribute liquidity to the market **c) engage mainly in short sales** d) serve no real economic function

3. A major difference between individual and institutional investor is their very different__________

a) approaches to market analysis b) contribute liquidity to the market **c) engage mainly in short sales** d) serve no real economic function

4. SEBI can made it mandatory for the companies to disclose

a) the yearly annual report b) monthly report and annual report **c) quarterly report and annual report** d) monthly review and annual report

5. ---------- is example of financial intermediaries

a) commercial banks b) insurance companies **c) investment companies** d) credit unions

6. Financial intermediaries exist because small investors cannot efficiently ____________

a) diversify their portfolios b) gather all relevant information c) assess credit risk of borrowers **d) advertise for needed investments**

7. Asset allocation affects the investors return by ____________

a) altering the return on individual assets **b) weighting the portfolio return by the allocation** c) assuring diversification d) increasing the investor's use of mutual funds

8. ------- are not financial assets

a) bonds **b) machines** c) stocks d)equities

9. Members of OTCEI are ________

a) Corporate Only b) Individuals Only c) Corporates as well as Individuals d) None of the above

10. OTCEI is _______________

a) National Stock Exchange b) a regional stock Exchange c) Primary Market

d) Government undertaking

11. Most financial advisors are registered with the securities and exchange commission as__________

a) registered representatives b) registered investor advisors **c) registered financial planners** d) registered securities consultants

12. 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

13. Treasury bills are traded in the

a) money market b) capital market c) government market **d) regulated market** ANSWER: D

14. A market where new securities are bought and sold for the first time is known as a ------- market

a) NIM b) secondary market c) stock market d) bullion market

15. A market for existing securities rather than new issues is known as the -------- market. A) primary **b) secondary** c) tertiary d) capital

16. Investment professionals whose jobs may depend on their performance relative to the market are the:

a) registered representatives b) security analysts c) investment bankers d) portfolio mangers

17. Stock Exchange ____________

a) Helps in Fixation of share prices b) Ensures safe and fair dealing c) Induces good performance by the company **d) all of the above**

18. The largest single institutional owner of common stocks is

a) mutual funds b) insurance companies c) pension funds **d) commercial banks**

19. -------- is example of an institutional underwriters

a) LIC b) RBI c) SEBI d) WTO

20. Security analysis is most concerned with ____________

a) analysis of the overall securities market and its direction b) valuation and analysis of individual securites c) purchasing securities at the best price d) determination of the investor's required return

UNIT-III

1. The Settlement cycle in BSE and NSE are

a) 10 days b) 8 days **c) 7 days** d) 15 days

2. Dividends are paid:

a) monthly b) quartely c) semi-annually **d) yearly**

3. Which of the following is not normally one of the reason for a change in a investors circumstances?

a) change in market conditions b) change in legal considerations c) change in time horizon d) change in tax circumstances

4. The Markowitz model identifies the efficient set of portfolios, which offers the ______

a) highest return for any given level of risk or the lowest for any given level of return

b) least-risk portfolio for a conservative middle-aged investor c) long run approach to wealth accumulation for a young investor **d) risk free alternative for risk averse investors**

5. Which of the following is used in economic analysis?

a) Gross Domestic Product b) Surveys c) Labour cost d) Diffusion Indexes

6. The statistical tool used to measure a company risk is

a) mean b) mode c) variable **d) covarience**

7. Which of the following is true regarding the expected return of a portfolio?

a) it is a weighted average only for stock portfolios b) it can only be positive

c) it can never be above the highest individual return d) all of the above are true.

8. . A model for optimizing the selection of securities is the -----model

a) miller -orr b) black-sholes **c) markowitz** d) gordon

9. Portfolios lying on the upper right portion of the efficient frontier are likely to be chosen by

a) aggressive investors **b) conservative investors** c) risk averse investors d) defensive investors

10. A portfolio which lies below the efficient frontier is described as

a) optimal b) unattainable c) dominant d) dominated

11. The optimal portfolio is the efficient portfolio with the

a) lowest risk b) highest risk **c) highest utility** d) least investment

12. Market risk is best measured by the ____________

a) alpha b) beta c) standard deviation **d) coefficient of variation**

13. ---------------- is the most important investment decision because it determines the risk-return charatertistic of the portfolio

a) hedging b) market timing c) performance measurement d) asset allocation

14. According to Markowitz, an efficient portfolio is one that has the ___________

a) largest expected return for the smallest level of risk **b) largest expected return and zero risk** c) largest expected return for a given level of risk d) smallest level of risk

15. The Markowitz model assumes most investors are ___________

a) risk averse b) risk neutral c) risk seeks d) risk moderators

16. Under the Markowitz model, investors _______________

a) are assumed to be risk- seekers b) are not allowed to use leverage c) are assumed to be institutional investors **d) all of the above**

17. _______ is the sacrifice of certain present value for the uncertain future reward.

a) Speculation b) Gambling **c) Investment** d) None of The Above

18.________ dates back to antiquity.

a) Gambling b) Speculation c) Investment d) Risk

19.________ is the risk associated with normal day to day operations of the firm.

a) Operating risk b) Market risk c) Purchasing Power risk d) Interest Rate Risk

20.__________ analysis is a method of finding out the future price of a stock which an investor wishes to buy.

a) Fundamental b) Economic **c) Technical** d) None of the above.

UNIT-V

1.The __________ indicators help us to assess the future course of action

a) Fundamental b) Economic **c) Technical** d) None of the above.

2. The last step in fundamental analysis is _____________

a) economic analysis b) industry analysis **c) company analysis** d) technical analysis

3. Which of the following are shown on the balance sheet on a cost or market value?

a) cash b) stockholders equity **c) marketable securities** d) fixed assets

4. Which of the following terms best describes the shareholders equity item of the balance sheet?

a) book value **b) market value** c) current value d) stock value

5. In which of the following sections of a balance sheet are inventories listed?

a) current assets b) property, plant and equipment, at cost c) current liablities

d) shareholders equity

6. Bombay Stock Exchange was recognised on a permanent basis in __________

a) 1956 **b) 1957** c) 1950 d) 1958

7. The most popular type of investment company is a ____________

a) unit investment trust b) mutual fund c) closed end investment company d) real estate investment trust

8. A major difference between a closed end investment company and an open end investment company is that _____________

a) closed end investment companies are generally much riskier **b) their security portfolios are substantially different** c) closed end investment companies are passive investments and open ends are not. d) closed end companies have a more fixed capitalization

9. It is not important to have a secondary market for mutual funds because _________

a) investors hold the securities till maturity b) investors trade between themselves

c) investors sell their shares back to the company **d) banks will cash their shares as long** as they have accounts at the bank

10. A group of mutual funds with a common management are known as ____________

a) funds syndicates b) fund conglomerates **c) fund families** d) fund complexes

11. The open -ended scheme of mutual funds is ______________

a) open on a contiunous basis b) open for a particular period c) having a fixed period of maturity d) interest earning scheme

12. Mutual funds may be affiliated with an underwriter. this means _______________

a) the underwriter has an exclusive right to distribute shares b) the underwriter selects the securities in the portfolio c) there is no risk to the issuer of the mutual fund d) there is no risk to the investor of the mutual fund.

13. A computerized trading network that matches buy and sell orders electronically entered by customers is a ____________

a) national markets system **b) electronic communications networks** c) internet investment service d) global investment network

14. --------- is concerned with the interrelationships between security returns.

a) random diversification b) correlating diversification c) friedman diversification

d) markowitz diversification

15. Portfolio weights are found by _______________

a) dividing standard deviation by expected value **b) calculating the percentage each asset is to the total portfolio value** c) calculating the return of each asset to total portfolio return d) dividing expected value by the standard deviation

16. The relevant risk for a well diversified portfolio is ____________________

a) interest rate risk b) inflation risk c) business risk **d) market risk**

17. Portfolio risk is best measured by the ___________________

a) expected value b) portfolio beta **c) weighted average of individual risk**

d) standard deviation

18. Markowitzs main contribution to portfolio theory is ___________________

a) that risk is the same for each type of financial asset **b) that risk is a function of credit, liquidity and market factors** c) risk is not quantifiable d) insight about the relative importance of variance in determining portfolio risk

19. The major problem with the Markowitz model is its______________

a) lack of acccuracy b) predictability flaws c) complexity d) inability to handle large number of inputs

20. According to Markowitz, rational investors will seek efficient portfolios because these portfolios are optimal based on _______________

a) expected return b) risk **c) expected return and risk** d) transaction costs

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT -16UEC621

K2 LEVEL QUESTIONS

UNIT –I

1. Define Investment.

Investment may be defined as a commitment of funds made in the expectations of some positive rate of return, expectation of returns is an essential element of an investment.

2. What is Financial Investment?

In the financial sense investment is the commitment of a person's fund to derive future income in the form of income. dividend premium , pension benefit , or appreciation , in the value of their capital example :- purchasing of shares , debentures , post office saving certificates , insurance policies are all investments in the financial sense such investment generates financial assets.

3. Define Economic Meaning Of Investment.

In The Economic Sense Investment means the net addition to the economy's capital stock which consists of goods and services , that are used in the production of other goods and services . Example: - new constructions of plants and machines, inventories and etc .

4. Define Speculation.

Speculation is usually for the short run (i.e three months or lessunless one is caught whence a speculator is then forced to become an investor), based on the idea that certain events may result in a rise in price.

5. What do you mean by Gambling?

Gambling is the wagering of money or something of value (referred to as "the stakes") on an event with an uncertain outcome, with the primary intent of winning money or material goods.

6. What is risk?

All investments involve some degree of risk**. In finance, risk refers to the degree of uncertainty and/or potential financial loss inherent in an investment decision. In general, as investment risks rise, investors seek higher returns to compensate themselves for taking such risks.**

7. What do you mean Inflation Risk?

Inflation is a general upward movement of prices. Inflation reduces purchasing power, which is a risk for investors receiving a fixed rate of interest. The principal concern for individuals investing in cash equivalents is that inflation will erode returns.

8. List out the various types of Risk.

- **Market risk**
- **Liquidity risk**
- **Concentration risk**
- **Credit risk**
- **Reinvestment risk**
- **Inflation risk**
- **Horizon risk**
- **Longevity risk**

9. List out the Steps Involved in Investment Process.

- ✓ **Investment Policy**
- ✓ **Investment Analysis**
- ✓ **Valuation of Securities**
- ✓ **Portfolio Construction**

10. List out the Nature of Management.

- **Universal Process**
- **Factor of Production**
- **Goal Oriented**

UNIT -II

1.What is the difference between technical and fundamental analysis?

Technical analysis, on the other hand, focuses on internal market data. The focus is more on identifying patterns and trends that will repeat and which the trader can capitalize on. Remember the basic difference. Fundamental analysis seeks to predict the value of the stock.

2.Is Fundamental analysis useful?

Fundamental analysis involves the study of factors that can affect the security's value. These factors include: overall economic trends and industry conditions, company-specific factors such as earnings and sales growth, as well as financial strength.

3.How do you do fundamental analysis?

Here are 6 steps that you need to follow to analyze the fundamentals of a company in Indian stock market:

- **Use the financial ratios for initial screening.**
- **Understand the company.**
- **Study the financial reports of the company.**
- **Check the debt.**
- **Find the company's competitors.**
- **Analyze the future prospects.**

4.What is economic analysis of a company?

Economic analysis takes into account the opportunity costs of resources employed and attempts to measure in monetary terms the private and social costs and benefits of a project to the community or economy

5.Why is economic analysis important?

Economic analysis is a process whereby the strengths and weaknesses of an economy are analyzed. Economic analysis is important in order to understand the exact condition of an economy. Macroeconomic issues are important aspects of the economic analysis process.

6. What is economic factor?

Various economic factors need to be taken into account when determining the current and expected future value of a business or investment portfolio. For a business, key economic factors include labor costs, interest rates, government policy, taxes and management.

7. What is meant by industrial analysis?

An industry analysis is a business function completed by business owners and other individuals to assess the current business environment. This analysis helps businesses understand various economic pieces of the marketplace and how these various pieces may be used to gain a competitive advantage.

8. How do you Analyze a company?

There are generally six steps to developing an effective analysis of financial statements.

- **Identify the industry economic characteristics.**
- **Identify company strategies.**
- **Assess the quality of the firm's financial statements.**
- **Analyze current profitability and risk.**
- **Prepare forecasted financial statements.**
- **Value the firm.**

9. Why is analysis important in business?

Business analysis plays an important role in project implementation, which involves development and testing. Development includes modeling internal business processes and data flow, identifying critical components that affect system performance, and preparing test plans.

10. Why is analysis important in writing?

A critical analysis is subjective writing because it expresses the writer's opinion or evaluation of a text. Analysis means to break down and study the parts. Writing a critical paper requires two steps: critical reading and critical writing.

UNIT-III

1.What is technical analysis?

Technical analysis is a trading discipline employed to evaluate investments and identify trading opportunities by analyzing statistical trends gathered from trading activity, such as price movement and volume.

2. Write the framework of technical analysis.

- **Markets are efficient with values representing factors that influence a security's price, but**
- **Market price movements are not purely random but move in identifiable patterns and trends that tend to repeat over time**

3. Write the three basic assumptions on technical analysis.

- **The market discounts everything.**
- **Price moves in trends.**
- **History tends to repeat itself.**

4. Write the types of technical analysis.

- **price trends**
- **chart patterns**
- **volume and momentum indicators**
- **oscillators**
- **moving averages**
- **support and resistance levels**

5. What is the Dow Theory?

The Dow theory is a theory which says the market is in an upward trend if one of its averages (industrial or transportation) advances above a previous important high and is accompanied or followed by a similar advance in the other average.

6. What is DJIA?

Dow Jones Industrial Average

7. Write any three components of dow theory?

- ***The market discounts everything.***
- ***There are three kinds of market trends.***
- ***Primary trends have three phases.***
- **Indices must confirm each other.**
- ***Volume must confirm the trend***
- ***Trends persist until a clear reversal occurs***

8. Write the interpretation of Elliott Wave Theory

- **Five waves move in the direction of the main trend, followed by three waves in a correction (totaling a 5-3 move). This 5-3 move then becomes two subdivisions of the next higher wave move.**

- **The underlying 5-3 pattern remains constant, though the time span of each wave may vary.**

9. Write the wave degrees?

- **Rand Supercycle**

- **Supercycle**

- **Cycle**

- **Primary**
- **Intermediate**
- **Minor**
- **Minute**
- **Minuette**
- **Sub-Minuette**

10. What is a Chart?

In general, a chart is a graphical representation of data. Charts allow users to see what the results of data to better understand and predict current and future data.

UNIT IV

1. What is a Portfolio?

A portfolio refers to a collection of investment tools such as stocks, shares, mutual funds, bonds, and cash and so on depending on the investor's income, budget and convenient time frame.

2. What is Portfolio Management?

The art of selecting the right investment policy for the individuals in terms of minimum risk and maximum return is called as portfolio management.

3. What are Types of Portfolio Management?

- **Active Portfolio Management**
- **Passive Portfolio Management**
- **Discretionary Portfolio management services**
- **Non-Discretionary Portfolio management services**

4. What are the Key Elements of Portfolio Management?

- ✓ **Asset Allocation**
- ✓ **Diversification**
- ✓ Rebalancing

5. Define Discretionary Portfolio Management.

Discretionary PM refers to the process where portfolio management has the authority to make financial decisions. It makes those decisions for the invested funds on the basis of investor's investment needs.

6. Define Non-Discretionary Portfolio Management.

Non-Discretionary PM refers to the process where a portfolio manager acts just as an advisor for which investments are good and unprofitable. And the investor takes the decisions.

7. Define Active Portfolio Management.

Active Portfolio Management refers to the service when there is active involvement of portfolio managers in buy-sell transactions for securities. It ensures meeting the investment objectives of the investor.

8. Define Passive Portfolio Management.

Passive Portfolio Management refers to managing a fixed portfolio where the portfolio performance is matched to the market index.

9. What do you mean by Portfolio construction?

Portfolio construction refers to a process of selecting the optimum mix of securities for the purpose of achieving maximum returns by taking minimum risk. A portfolio is a combination of various securities such as stocks, bonds and money market instruments.

10. List Any Two Objectives of Portfolio Management.

- ❖ **Stable return**
- ❖ **Marketability**
- ❖ **Tax Planning**

UNIT-V

1. What is Markowitz theory?

Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT), a hypothesis put forth by Harry Markowitz in his paper "Portfolio Selection," (published in 1952 by the Journal of Finance) is an investment theory based on the idea that risk-averse investors can construct portfolios to optimize or maximize expected.

2. What is the portfolio theory assumption?

Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT) is an investment theory whose purpose is to maximize a portfolio's expected return by altering and selecting the proportions of the various assets in the portfolio. Investors assume additional risk only when faced with the prospect of additional return.

3. What is CAPM theory?

The Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) describes the relationship between systematic risk and expected return for assets, particularly stocks.

4. What is factory model approach?

Efficiency in high volume testing for faster time to market warrants a factory model approach. Categorized by testing discipline, executed with factory-like processes and managed for successful outcomes, our approach includes delivering factory models with our shared pool.

5. What is Sharpe single index model?

The single-index model (SIM) is a simple asset pricing model to measure both the risk and the return of a stock. The model has been developed by William Sharpe in 1963 and is commonly used in the finance industry.

6. What does the Sharpe ratio show?

The Sharpe ratio uses standard deviation to measure a fund's risk-adjusted returns. The higher a fund's Sharpe ratio, the better a fund's returns have been relative to the risk it has taken on. Because it uses standard deviation, the Sharpe ratio can be used to compare risk-adjusted returns across all fund categories.

7. What is Markowitz model of diversification?

A strategy that seeks to combine in a portfolio assets with returns that are less than perfectly positively correlated, in an effort to lower portfolio risk (variance) without sacrificing return.

8. What is the portfolio theory assumption?

Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT) is an investment theory whose purpose is to maximize a portfolio's expected return by altering and selecting the proportions of the various assets in the portfolio. Investors assume additional risk only when faced with the prospect of additional return.

9. Is CAPM a single factor model?

The general principle is that risk follows return. CAPM is the one-factor model for investment returns. Next week we will add two more factors that help explain more of the variance of specific investments against general market returns. Historically, the market has paid a premium for risk

10. What is CAPM and its assumptions?

Aim to maximize economic utilities (Asset quantities are given and fixed). Are rational and risk-averse. Are broadly diversified across a range of investments. Are price takers, i.e., they cannot influence prices. Can lend and borrow unlimited amounts under the risk free rate of interest.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT-16UEC621

K3 LEVEL QUESTIONS

UNIT I

1. List out the Features of Investment.

2. Write short note on nature of Investment.

3. Write short note on Scope of Investment.

4. List out the characteristics of Gambling

5. Write short note on Risks of Investment.

UNIT II

1. Explain economic analysis.

2. List out some of the economic forecasting techniques.

3. Briefly explain the concept of industrial analysis.

4. Discuss the stages industry life cycle.

5. Briefly explain the stagnation stage in industrial analysis.

UNIT III

1. Write short note on technical analysis.

2. Explain the basic assumption of technical analysis.

3. Write short note on Dow theory.

4. Write the types of chart.

5. Write the Elliott wave degrees

UNIT -IV

1. List out the Objectives of Portfolio Management.

2. Explain the Scope of Portfolio Management.

3. List out the importance of Portfolio Management.

4. Explain the Key Elements of Portfolio Management?

5. What are advantages of Portfolio Management?

UNIT V

1. Explain markowitz model.

2. Discuss about portfolio selection model.

3. List of the assumptions of markowitz model.

4. Briefly explain the capital asset pricing model.

5. List of the assumptions in CAPM.

INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT -16UEC621

K 4LEVEL QUESTIONS

UNIT -I

1. Explain the Investment Media in Detail.

2. Differientiate Investment Vs Gambling Vs Speculation.

3. Discuss the various types of Risks.

4. Explain the process or steps involved in Investment.

5. Write short note on Risks of Investment.

UNIT -II

1. Briefly explain the economic indicators.

2. Discuss about fundamental analysis.

3. Explain company analysis.

4. List out the objectives of analysis.

5. . Discuss the stages industry life cycle

UNIT -III

1. Briefly explain the basics of technical analysis.

2. Explain the limitations of technical analysis.

3. Explain “Dow theory”

4. Explain the Principles of Elliott wave theory.

5. Explain the types of chart.

UNIT -IV

1. Explain the types of Portfolio Management.

2. What are the Principles of Portfolio Management?

3. Enmurate the steps for Portfolio Construction.

4. Explain the scope of Portfolio Management?

5. What are advantages and disadvantages of Portfolio Management

UNIT -V

1. Discuss about short single index model.

2. Write show short note on single factor model and multiple factor models.

3. Write the characteristics of single index model.

4. Discuss about factor models.

5. Explain markowitz model