



**Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women**  
Deemed to be University under Category 'A' by MHRD, Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956 (now MoE)  
Re-accredited with A++ Grade by NAAC. Recognised by UGC under Section 12B  
Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

**Continuous Internal Assessment – I February, 2025**  
**IV Semester**

**Class: II UG**

**Major: B.COM (CS)**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Max.Marks:60**

**23BCRSE2B -Valuations and Business Modelling**

**Course Outcome:**

- CO1: Understand the importance of business valuations and its process.
- CO2: Acquire knowledge on business valuation.
- CO3: Analyze and identify strategies to value and manage tangible assets.
- CO4: Develop the skills to value and manage the intangible assets.
- CO5: Compute the business valuation modeling technique.

**Part- A**

**(1X6=6)**

**Answer all questions**

1. The following is a method of business valuation CO1 K1  
A) Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) B) Price-to-Earnings (P/E) ratio  
C) Comparable company analysis D) All of the above
2. The primary purpose of financial modelling in business valuation CO1 K2  
A) To create historical financial statements B) To forecast future financial performance  
C) To calculate tax liabilities D) To determine the current market value of assets
3. financial statement is primarily used to estimate the free cash flow in a Discounted Cash Flow  
A) Balance sheet B) Income statement CO2 K1  
C) Statement of cash flows D) Retained earnings statement
4. In a Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) analysis, what does the terminal value represent CO2 K1  
A) The present value of all future cash flows B) The future sale price of the company  
C) The value of the business b the forecast period D) The current value of debt
5. The key difference between an equity valuation and an enterprise valuation CO3 K1  
A) Equity valuation considers the company debt B) Equity valuation includes cash equivalents  
C) Enterprise valuation both debt and equity D) Enterprise valuation excludes liabilities
6. performing a Comparable Company Analysis (CCA), what metric is commonly used to compare companies CO3 K2  
A) Return on equity B) Price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio  
C) Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) D) Dividend pay-out ratio

**Part-B**

**Answer ALL questions (3x6=18)**

7. a).Explain the concept of Principles in business valuation. CO1:K1  
(or)  
b) Define the Market Approach to business valuation and explain when it is most commonly Used. CO1:K2
- 8.a) Explain the Discounted Cash Flow Analysis (DCF),. CO2:K2  
(or)  
b) Elaborate the Meaning and Tangible Assets. CO2: K3
- 9.a) Write note on Comparable Market Multiples method. CO3:K2  
(or)  
b).Explain the Based Valuation Method CO3:K2

**Part C**  
**Answer ALL questions**

**(3x12=36)**

- 10.a) Briefly Explain the Need for Valuation and meaning,Genesis of Valuation CO1: K3  
(or)  
b) Elaborate the Business Valuation Methods. CO1: K3
- 11.a) .Briefly explain the Asset-Based Valuation Method CO2: K4  
(or)  
b) Difference between in the business methods and based valuation methods. CO2: K3
12. a) Describe the Structure of Valuation of Tangibles assets. CO3:K4  
(or)  
b) Explain the Types of Tangible assets CO3:K1

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**Prepared by: Mrs.S.Seetha**