

SYBFM SEM III (2020 – 21)

MODEL QUESTIONS

DEBT MARKET I

- 1) legal relationship between a Financial Institutions (factor) & the business unit selling goods or producing services to trade customer on credit the factor purchase, the clients book debt (A/c receivable) and control the credit extended to customers
 - a) Factoring
 - b) Merchant Banking
 - c) Agent and Principal
 - d) Broker
- 2) the process which the bills which will be maturity on a future date are discounted with bank and financial institutions.
 - a) Bills Discounting
 - b) Cheque clearing
 - c) Clearing Process
 - d) Restructuring
- 3) The maturity of money market mutual fund
 - a. Less than one year
 - b) More than one year
 - c) Equal to one 2 years
 - d) Not defined
- 4) Capital Markets may be classified as
 - a) Primary Market
 - b) Direct Market
 - c) Indirect Market
 - d) Small retail market
- 5) market in which financial securities are traded between individuals or institutions
 - a) Capital Market
 - b) Commodity Market
 - c) Crypto Currency Market
 - d) Fruit market
- 6) is defined as the market in which new issues are sold for the first time
 - a) Primary Market
 - b) Direct Market
 - c) Indirect Market
 - d) Secondary Market
- 7) Equities are more
 - a) Risky
 - b) Risk Free
 - c) Safer
 - d) Tax efficient
- 8) an instrument of indebtedness of the bond issuer to the holders
 - a) Bond
 - b) Debenture
 - c) Preference Share
 - d) Debenture

- 9) the money amount the bond will be worth at its maturity and is also the reference amount the bond issuer uses when calculating interest payments.
- Face Value
 - Market Value
 - Intrinsic Value
 - Premium Value
- 10) the rate of interest the bond issuer will pay on the face value of the bond, expressed as a percentage.
- Market Interest Rate
 - Coupon Rate
 - Inflation rate
 - Risk Free rate
- 11) the dates on which the bond issuer will make interest payments. Typical intervals are annual or semi-annual coupon payments.
- Coupon Date
 - Issue Date
 - Redemption date
 - Maturity Date
- 12) the date on which the bond will mature, and the bond issuer will pay the bond holder the face value of the bond.
- Coupon Date
 - Issue Date
 - Redemption date
 - Maturity Date
- 13) the price at which the bond issuer originally sells the bonds.
- Issue price
 - Redemption Price
 - Premium Price
 - Face Value
- 14) One to five years in length
- Short term Maturity
 - Intermediate Term Maturity
 - Long term Maturity
 - Money market instrument term
- 15) Five to twelve years in length
- Short term Maturity
 - Intermediate Term Maturity
 - Long term Maturity
 - Money market instrument term
- 16) Twelve years or more in length
- Short term Maturity
 - Intermediate Term Maturity
 - Long term Maturity
 - Money market instrument term
- 17) the issuer can redeem the bond before its maturity date, repay the loan and thus, stop paying interest on it
- Callable bond
 - Puttable bond
 - Inflation indexed bond
 - Plain vanilla bond

- 18) The accumulated interest paid to a seller of a bond by the buyer (unless the bond is in default) to compensate the seller for holding the security between the last coupon date and the settlement date.
- Market Interest Rate
 - Coupon Rate
 - Accrued Interest
 - Risk Free rate
- 19) Interest rate that is paid on the par/face value and is constant throughout the life of the bond.
- Market Interest Rate
 - Coupon Rate
 - Inflation rate
 - Risk Free rate
- 20) Rate of return that the holder expects to receive over the life of the bond.
- YTM
 - Par Value
 - Face Value
 - Return on Investment
- 21) This bond includes the investment holdings of the issuer as collateral.
- Collateral trust bond
 - Convertible Bond
 - Debenture
 - Deferred Interest Bond
- 22) This bond can be converted into the common stock of the issuer at a predetermined conversion ratio
- Collateral trust bond
 - Convertible Bond
 - Debenture
 - Deferred Interest Bond
- 23) This bond has no collateral associated with it. A variation is the subordinated debenture, which has junior rights to collateral.
- Collateral trust bond
 - Convertible Bond
 - Debenture
 - Deferred Interest Bond
- 24) This bond offers little or no interest at the start of the bond term, and more interest near the end. The format is useful for businesses currently having little cash with which to pay interest.
- Collateral trust bond
 - Convertible Bond
 - Debenture
 - Deferred Interest Bond
- 25) The payments associated with this bond are guaranteed by a third party, which can result in a lower effective interest rate for the issuer.
- Guaranteed Bond
 - Convertible Bond
 - Debenture
 - Deferred Interest Bond

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT

- 1) Person who is responsible for making investment decisions using money that other investors place under his control.
 - a) Portfolio Manager
 - b) Fund Manager
 - c) Chartered Accountant
 - d) Investment Banker
- 2) Objectives of investor can be classified into
 - a) Short term high priority
 - b) Urgent
 - c) Important
 - d) Not urgent
- 3) Following is not an investment avenue
 - a) Shares
 - b) Debentures
 - c) NPS
 - d) Pension House
- 4) Which of the following is not a deposit account?
 - a) SB Account
 - b) Current Account
 - c) FD Account
 - d) Expense Account
- 5) Capital Markets may be classified as
 - a) Primary Market
 - b) Direct Market
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 - d) Secondary Market
- 8) Equities are more
 - a) Risky
 - b) Risk Free
 - c) Safer
 - d) Tax efficient
- 9) Which of the following is relatively risk-free investment avenue?
 - a) Mutual fund
 - b) Preference share
 - c) REIT
 - d) Fixed deposit

- 10) Investment in shares are
- Risky as well as profitable
 - Less risky more profitable
 - More risky and less profitable
 - Safe and tax saving
- 11) PPF account is for a period for
- 15 Years
 - 25 Years
 - 60 years – age
 - 5 Years
- 12) Minimum deposit for each year for PPF account is
- 500
 - 100
 - 5000
 - No minimum amount
- 13) Loan against PPF account is available from
- 5 years
 - 3 years
 - 2 years
 - 10 years
- 14) Variability in return caused by the market up and down swings is
- Market Risk
 - Interest rate Risk
 - Financial Risk
 - Business Risk
- 15) Inability to convert investment in cash quickly is
- Liquidity Risk
 - Interest rate Risk
 - Financial Risk
 - Business Risk
- 16) Variability in return caused by inflation is
- Purchasing Power Risk
 - Interest rate Risk
 - Financial Risk
 - Business Risk
- 17) Variability in return caused due to the sensitivity of investment to the changes in the interest rate is
- Market Risk
 - Interest rate Risk
 - Financial Risk
 - Business Risk
- 18) Fluctuations in investment return attributable to the changes in broad economic, social, and political factors is
- Market Risk
 - Systematic Risk
 - Financial Risk
 - Business Risk
- 19) The expected return using CAPM is risk-free rate plus beta times the
- Equity risk premium
 - Market return plus risk-free rate

- c) Market return minus portfolio return
 - d) Market return of the portfolio
- 20) Sharpe Ratio uses
- a) Beta as the risk measure
 - b) Standard Deviation as the risk Measure
 - c) Beta in the numerator
 - d) Standard Deviation in the numerator
- 21) Treynor Ratio uses
- a) Beta as the risk measure
 - b) Standard Deviation as the risk Measure
 - c) Beta in the numerator
 - d) Standard Deviation in the numerator
- 22) Higher Sharpe ratio is always preferred over lower Sharpe ratio
- a) This is True
 - b) This is False
 - c) Cannot say based on the statement
 - d) This Statement is neither true nor false
- 23) The Sharpe & Treynors ratio are used in
- a) Performance measurement
 - b) Performance revision
 - c) Portfolio Management Strategies
 - d) Asset allocation strategies
- 24) Which of the following risks reduces as no of securities in a portfolio increases?
- a) Systematic Risk
 - b) Inflation Risk
 - c) Unsystematic Risk
 - d) Beta
- 25) Money weighted rate of return is also known as
- a) Time weighted rate of return
 - b) Internal Rate of Return
 - c) Geometric mean
 - d) Holding period return

MONEY MARKET

S. No.	Question	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
1	What is the maximum duration for which money can be lent/borrowed in Money Market ?	10	20	30	365
2	What is the minimum duration for which money can be lent/borrowed in Money Market?	1	2	3	4
3	If the tenor of transaction in Money Market in 2 to 14 days , then it is known as _____.	Notice Money	Call Money	Many Money	Term Money
4	Repo Borrowings by commercial banks from RBI generally have a tenure of __	1-90	2-45	2-90	4-365
5	Repo and reverse repo together is known as _____.	Liquidity Adjustment facility	Liability assessment facility	Liquidity Assessment facility	Liquidity Adjust facility
6	Money market deals with _____ instruments.	Short	Long	Medium	Large
7	Capital market deals with _____ instruments.	Short	Long	Medium	Large
8	_____ is an important instrument of short term borrowing by the government.	Bonds	Equity	Mutual fund	Bondage
9	Which one is not a Money Market Instrument?	Share	T Bills	commercial Papers	Certificate of deposit
10	Which is not a component of financial system?	Financial institutions	Banks	Money lenders	Financial management
11	The structure that is available in an economy to mobilise the capital from various surplus sectors of the economy and allocate and distribute the same to the various needy sectors is known as _____.	Financial system	Banks	Money lenders	Financial management
12	_____ is not a financial regulator.	RBI	SEBI	IDBI	NABARD
13	Money market is regulated by _____.	RBI	SEBI	IDBI	NABARD
14	Capital Market is regulated by _____.	RBI	SEBI	IDBI	NABARD
15	The financial transaction is carried out at a common place known as _____	Financial market	Money market	Capital market	Derivative market
16	Capital market deals in the _____ claims.	Long term	Short term	Medium term	Any term
17	Capital market deals in the _____ claims.	liquid	risky	Term	business
18	Surplus Units refers to those who have _____ funds.	excess	deficit	Just enough	Too much

19	Which of the following is a financial asset?	Gold	Silver	Shares	land
20	Sachin was reading that the act of redirecting resources from being consumed today so they may create benefits in the future is called _____	investment	Mutual fund	derivative	transaction
21	SEBI was formed in _____.	1988	1992	1993	1980
22	DFHI was set up by the recommendations of _____ Committee.	Waghul	Malhotra	Kapoor	Narashima
23	What is the minimum amount of CP's?	5,00,000	5000	50,000	500
24	RBI was formed in _____.	1934	1935	1936	1967
25	_____ Market is regulated by RBI	Money	Capital	Derivative	Commodity

MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTING

1. In a vertical income statement Factory Power is recorded under
 - a) Cost of Goods Sold
 - b) Administrative Expenses
 - c) Extra Ordinary Expenses
 - d) Selling and Distribution Expenses

2. Capital Gearing Ratio is a _____
 - a) Balance Sheet Ratio
 - b) Income Statement Ratio
 - c) Combined Ratio
 - d) Cash Flow Ratio

3. The Profit before Tax is Rs. 10,00,000 and the interest obligation is Rs. 200,000. The Corporate Tax Rate is 30 percent. The 12% Preference share capital is Rs. 500,000. Number of outstanding equity shares is 10,000 @ Face Value of Rs. 10. Calculate EPS.
 - a) Rs. 50 per share
 - b) Rs. 45 per share
 - c) Rs. 5 per share
 - d) Rs. 4.5 per share

4. The following details are available for RIL. Gross Sales = Rs. 50,00,000. Sales Returns = Rs. 500,000. Gross Profit Ratio is 20 percent. Find COGS.
 - a) Rs. 3,600,000
 - b) Rs. 3,500,000
 - c) Rs. 4,000,000
 - d) Rs. 4,080,000

5. The ideal current ratio is
 - a) 2:1
 - b) 1:1
 - c) 0.5:1
 - d) 1:2

6. The following information is given about TCS Ltd. PAT is Rs. 180 crore. The company does not have any preference share capital. The company has 1 crore equity shares outstanding @ face value of Rs, 10 each. The Current Market Price of TCS is 2600. Calculate the PE Ratio.
 - a) 14.44x
 - b) 15.66x
 - c) 14.55x
 - d) 9.18x

7. The current ratio of a company is 3:2 and its current liabilities are Rs. 800,000, What are its current assets?
 - a) Rs. 12,00,000
 - b) Rs. 15,00,000
 - c) Rs. zero
 - d) Rs. 533,333.33

8. A company has a Debt Service Coverage Ratio of 4:1. Which comment do you think is applicable for the company as an analyst?
 - a) The company can comfortably service its interest and principal obligation of any loan taken.

- b) The company has low chances of a good credit score and hence will not be able to secure a loan
- c) The company is debt free
- d) The company has an unsustainable business

9. The Gross Sales for 2019 of Apple Inc were \$ 530 million. The COGS were \$ 122 million while sales returns were nil. If the Gross Profit for 2020 had increased by 34% over that of 2019, then what is the Gross Profit for 2020?

- a) \$ 546.72
- b) \$ 678.54
- c) \$ 553.58
- d) \$ 592.85

10. If the acid test ratio of a company is 3:1, it implies

- a) The company can comfortably meet its immediate financial obligations
- b) The company cannot comfortably meet its immediate financial obligations
- c) The company has a huge debt
- d) The company is debt free

11. In a common size balance sheet, which term is used as the base term, assumed as 100?

- a) Capital Employed
- b) Fixed Assets
- c) Working Capital
- d) Proprietors Funds

12. Calculate the trend percentage for the following data: EBIT for 2019 = \$ 238 million while EBIT for 2020 = \$ 385 million.

- a) 161.76
- b) 160.38
- c) 161.78
- d) 160.76

13. The Net Working Capital of DMART for 2019 is Rs. 658 million while for 2020 is fell by 18 percent due to the ongoing pandemic. What is the Net Working Capital of DMART in 2020?

- a) 526.40
- b) 608.32
- c) 538.92
- d) 601

14. Debenture Capital will be presented under _____ in a Vertical Balance Sheet.

- a) Secured Borrowed Funds
- b) Unsecured Borrowed Funds
- c) Owners Funds
- d) Reserves and Surplus

15. If Profit After Tax of Hamleys Toys Ltd is \$ 14,100 million and the corporate tax rate in the United Kingdom is 40 percent, then what is the Profit Before Tax?

- a) \$ 23,500
- b) \$ 24,500
- c) \$ 19,800
- d) \$ 25,750

16. If a bank was to decide whether a company should be granted a loan, which of the following ratio would it give more importance to?

- a) DSCR
- b) Inventory Turnover
- c) Return on Equity
- d) EPS

17. In the September 2020 quarter Samsung Electronics International, reported a Sales of \$ 10,589 million. The Gross Profit was 30 percent of Sales. Find the Inventory Turnover Ratio if The Opening stock and closing stock of Samsung is \$ 1589 million and \$ 1791 million, respectively.

- a) 4.39 times
- b) 5.33 time
- c) 7.80 times
- d) 3.67 times

18. If the Profit before tax of a company is \$ 850 million and the corporate tax rate is 30%, while the Equity Capital is \$ 500 million, find the Return on Equity of such a firm.

- a) 119%
- b) 120%
- c) 118%
- d) 133%

19. If the Operating Ratio is 85%, it implies

- a) The Operating Profit is 15%
- b) The Operating Cost is 15%
- c) The COGS and Operating Cost is together 15%
- d) The Company efficient cost control mechanisms in place

20. If the PE ratio of a company A is 18x while that of a B is 25 times, while the industry ratio in which A and B belong is 20x, then what would you suggest?

- a) Invest in A
- b) Invest in B
- c) You cannot compare A and B
- d) Invest in both A and B

21. In a vertical income statement Factory Insurance is recorded under

- a) Cost of Goods Sold
- b) Administrative Expenses
- c) Extra Ordinary Expenses
- d) Selling and Distribution Expenses

22. Stock to Working Capital Ratio is a _____

- a) Balance Sheet Ratio
- b) Income Statement Ratio
- c) Combined Ratio
- d) Cash Flow Ratio

23. The Profit before Tax is Rs. 20,00,000 and the interest obligation is Rs. 400,000. The Corporate Tax Rate is 30 percent. The 12% Preference share capital is Rs. 1,000,000. Number of outstanding equity shares is 10,000 @ Face Value of Rs. 10. Calculate EPS.

- a) Rs. 100 per share
- b) Rs. 145 per share
- c) Rs. 150 per share
- d) Rs. 165 per share

24. The following details are available for RIL. Gross Sales = Rs. 60,00,000. Sales Returns = Rs. 1,500,000. Gross Profit Ratio is 20 percent. Find COGS.

- a) Rs. 3,600,000
- b) Rs. 5,000,000
- c) Rs. 4,500,000
- d) Rs. 6,500,000

25. The acid test ratio is

- a) 1:1
- b) 2:1
- c) 0.5:1
- d) 1:2

EQUITY MARKET I

1. The regulator of the Indian Equity Market is

- a) SEBI
- b) RBI
- c) SEC
- d) AMFI

2. All but one is a Primary Market component

- a) Buying shares among the public
- b) Buying shares from the company
- c) Private Placement
- d) Offer for sale

3. Selling shares to existing shareholders at a discount is

- a) Rights Issue
- b) Bonus Issue
- c) STRIPS
- d) Dividend Reinvestment

4. All but one is a corporate action in the stock market

- a) IPO
- b) Dividend
- c) Stock Split
- d) Bonus Issue

5. A stock split is done by the company to

- a) Increase liquidity of the stock
- b) Decrease the volume of the stock
- c) Increase volatility of the stock
- d) Decrease the liquidity of the stock

6. Treasury stock is also known as

- a) Buyback
- b) Private Placement
- c) Offer for Sale
- d) Private Equity

7. The following ADR has the strictest adherence to regulations from Securities Exchange Commission.

- a) Sponsored Level III
- b) Sponsored Level II
- c) Sponsored Level I
- d) Unsponsored ADR

8. All but one, is a party involved in GDR issue.

- a) Registrar
- b) Lead Manager
- c) Custodian
- d) Depository

9. FCEB can be more accurately defined as

- a) The bonds are convertible into shares of a company other than the issuing company
 - b) A foreign bond which is convertible into shares
 - c) The bonds which convert into shares of the company that issued the bonds
 - d) Bond expressed in domestic currency, the principal and interest in respect of which is payable in Indian currency
10. Bonds issued by Indian Corporations outside India, in Indian currency are called as
- a) Masala Bonds
 - b) Samurai Bonds
 - c) Euro Bonds
 - d) Kiwi Bonds
11. All but one, is an advantage of listing.
- a) Disclosure and Transparency mechanism
 - b) Access to International Capital
 - c) Improving Corporate Image
 - d) Access to International talent
12. If a listed company wants to raise capital by issue of securities to select group of investors without excessive legal complication, then it would opt for
- a) Qualified Institutional Placement
 - b) Initial Public Offer
 - c) Bonus Issue
 - d) Green Shoe Option
13. In a book built issue
- a) The price is not known but demand is known
 - b) The price known but demand is not known
 - c) The price and demand both are not known
 - d) The price and demand both are known
14. According to SEBI, for an IPO to be accepted, it should be subscribed up to _____ otherwise it would be declared cancelled.
- a) 90 percent
 - b) 95 percent
 - c) 98 percent
 - d) 85 percent
15. A short version of the prospectus of a company during an IPO/FPO is called as
- a) Abridged Prospectus
 - b) Shelf Prospectus
 - c) Red Herring Prospectus
 - d) Deemed Prospectus
16. Shares issued at a discount to employees for their technical know how will be classified as
- a) Sweat Equity
 - b) Employee Stock Options
 - c) Rights Issue
 - d) Bonus Issue
17. In ASBA
- a) Amount in the Bank Account gets frozen but not debited
 - b) Amount in the Bank Account gets frozen and debited

- c) Amount in the Bank Account does not get frozen and debited
 - d) Amount in the Bank Account does not get frozen but debited
18. If ICICI Bank applies for an IPO, it will be categorized as
- a) Qualified Institutional Bidders (QIB's)
 - b) Non-institutional bidders (NII)
 - c) Anchor Investor
 - d) Retail Individual Investor (RII)
19. When promoters of a company dilute their stake by selling their shares on an exchange platform it is referred to as
- a) Offer for Sale
 - b) Initial Public Offer
 - c) Private Placement
 - d) Underwriting
20. A green shoe option allows underwriters to sell more than _____ percent shares than the planned amount
- a) 15
 - b) 11
 - c) 14
 - d) 18
21. Bombay stock exchange was founded in
- a) 1875
 - b) 1985
 - c) 1975
 - d) 1885
22. The screen based trading system of NSE is called as
- a) BOLT
 - b) NEAT
 - c) CMDM
 - d) TMSS
23. An order that expires at the end of the day is
- a) Day order
 - b) GTC
 - c) Stop Loss
 - d) Limit
24. The concept of not letting a stock go above a particular price point is
- a) Upper Circuit
 - b) Lower Circuit
 - c) Resistance
 - d) Support
25. The following entity records all possible information of an investor on behalf of the company
- a) Registrar
 - b) Lead Banker
 - c) Custodian
 - d) Depository

BUSINESS LAW I

Sr. No	Question	A	B	C	D
1	Which of the following statement is an offer?	An advertisement offering a reward for find the lost dog of the advertiser	A declaration of intention	An invitation to offer	An offer made jokingly
2	Mental acceptance is:	No acceptance	Acceptance	Depends on the proposer.	Invitation to an offer.
3	From the definition of 'Consideration':	The act must be done at the desire of the promisor.	The act must be done at the desire of the promisee.	The act must be done at the instance of a third party.	The act may be done at te instance of the promisor or promisee.
4	A minor borrows money be representing himself as a major from a money lender. The money lender:	Cannot recover the money	Can sue for fraud	Can recover the money on the minor attaining the age of majority.	Guardian is liable.
5	Which of the following statement does not amount to fraud?	Innocent false Statement	Knowingly making a false statement.	Promise made without intending to perform.	Active concealment of fact.
6	The law laid down in Cinnaya v. Ramayya	Consideration may move from the promisee or any other person.	Consideration must move only from the promisee.	Consideration must move from the promisor only.	Consideration must move only from the third party.
7	An agreement to cure terminal illness by black magic is:	Void	Voidable	Valid	Valid with the permission of the court.
8	Rights of the indemnifier is similar to that of:	Surety	Agency	Pledgee	Principal debtor
9	"Zoom Cars" rents cars for self driving. Here, bailment is:	benefit for both	Benefit of bailor	benefit of bailee	Loss for the bailor
10	Who will bear the extraordinary expenses in a plege?	Pawnor	Pawnee	Government	Insurance company
11	In a contract of guarantee, there are:	2 express and 1 implied contract	2 implied and 1 implied contract	1 implied and 1 express contract	1 express and I implied contract
12	A, gives a laon of INR 80,000/- to 'B'. There are three cosureties "C", "D" & 'E'. The laibility of each being INR 15,000, INR 25,000 and INR40,000. 'B', defaults to pay	INR 10,000 each	INR 5000, INR 10,000 & INR 15,000	INR 5000, INR.5000 & INR 20000	INR 15000, INR 7500 & INR 7500

	INR 30,000. The liability of the 'C', 'D' & 'E' are:				
13	When the principal becomes an alien enemy, the agency:	Terminated	Postponed	Valid	Voidable at the option of the agent
14	Which is not goods under the definition of Sale of Goods Act, 1930:	Indian valid currency	Dog	Shares	Shares
15	Condition is a stipulation that is:	Primary	Secondary	Irrelevant	Collateral
16	Which statement is incorrect with reference to passing of ownership in case of goods sent on approval basis:	when the goods are returned.	When acceptance is communicated to the seller.	When the goods are kept beyond the stipulated period.	When the goods are pledged.
17	Which right is available to an unpaid seller when the goods have left the seller's possession and not reached buyer's possession?	Stoppage in transit	Right of lien	Resale	Pledge
18	A negotiable instrument requires to be in:	Writing	Oral	Implied	Oral or writing
19	Minimum number of parties in case of Bill of exchange:	3	2	1	4
20	Who is a drawee in case of a cheque?	Bank	Individual	Group of companies	Government
21	Noting is done by:	Notary Public	Parties themselves	Judge of the High Court	District Judge
22	In the case of Priest v. Last, the case is based on:	Implied condition as to quality or fitness	Implied condition as to sale by description	Implied condition as to title	Implied condition as to merchantable quality
23	Minimum number of parties in a cheque:	3	4	2	5
24	Giving clothes to the dry cleaners:	Bailment	Agency	Indemnity	Pledge
25	The date of maturity of a negotiable instrument falls on a known public holiday. The instrument is payable:	On the day previous date of payment	Whenever the promisor/Drawee decides	On the next day of payment	Same day next week