

Sample Objectives

Subject – Financial derivatives

1. An option seller is also known as _____
 - a) Option Copier
 - b) Option holder
 - c) Option creator
 - d) Option writer

2. An option holder is said to take a _____ position.
 - a) Long
 - b) Short hedge
 - c) Medium
 - d) Close

3. An option writer has a / an _____ to honor the option if exercised by the holder.
 - a) Right but not obligation
 - b) Both right and a obligation
 - c) Obligation
 - d) Call

4. An option which gives its holder a right but not an obligation to buy an asset at a future date is known as _____ option.
 - a) Throw
 - b) Call
 - c) Put
 - d) Goods

5. The amount paid by option holder to the option writer to purchase the option is also known as _____
 - a) Strike price
 - b) Market price
 - c) Option premium
 - d) Market

6. A call option is said to be in-the -money when current market price of its underlying asset is _____ its strike price.
 - a) Equal to
 - b) Higher than
 - c) Lower than
 - d) Low

Subject – Business Ethics & Corporate Governance

1. Values and ethics shape the _____
 - a) Corporate unity
 - b) Corporate discipline
 - c) Corporate culture
 - d) Corporate differences

2. Six pillars of character by the Josephson Institute of Ethics exclude _____.
 - a) Trustworthiness
 - b) Justice
 - c) Caring
 - d) Violence

3. Under the Companies Act, 2013 _____ section ensures the Right in case of winding up to shareholder.
 - a) 304
 - b) 170
 - c) 101
 - d) 189

4. Corporate Governance is the system by which companies are _____.
 - a) Managed
 - b) Operated
 - c) Controlled
 - d) Marketed

5. Section 177 of Companies Act mandates every listed company and specified classes of companies to constitute _____.
 - a) General committee
 - b) Board committee
 - c) audit committee
 - d) Compensation committee

6. Stakeholder of NFCG includes all except _____.
 - a) IICA
 - b) NSE
 - c) SEBI
 - d) MCA

7. Who is gatekeeper of good corporate governance _____.
 - a) Board of directors
 - b) External audit
 - c) government oversight bodies
 - d) legal counsel

Subject – Direct Tax –Income Tax

1. Income tax extends to _____ of India.
 - a) Union Territories
 - b) Citizens
 - c) States
 - d) whole

2. Income tax is a tax on _____.
 - a) Turnover
 - b) Expenditure
 - c) Profit
 - d) Income

3. In all there are _____ number of section under the Income tax Act, 1961.
 - a) 300
 - b) 200
 - c) 299
 - d) 298

4. The rate of tax on Income is decided every year by the _____.
 - a) Finance Bill
 - b) Finance Minister
 - c) Parliament
 - d) Finance Act

5. Income tax Act came into force from _____.
 - a) 1st April 1966
 - b) 1st April 1962
 - c) 1st April 1960
 - d) 1st April 1961

6. Constitution is the _____ in India.
 - a) Parent law
 - b) Central Government
 - c) Finance Minister
 - d) Criminal Law

Subject – Corporate Accounting

1. When preference shares are redeemed at a premium, provision for premium amount is made from
 - a) Securities Premium A/c
 - b) Amount received from issue of new shares
 - c) Forfeited Shares A/c
 - d) Assets

2. Companies Act 2013 prohibit issue of ----- preference shares
 - a) Registered
 - b) Secured
 - c) Redeemable
 - d) Irredeemable

3. Post incorporation profit should be taken as _____ profit
 - a) Sales
 - b) net profit
 - c) Capital
 - d) Revenue

4. Shares received from the new company are recorded at _____
 - a) Cost
 - b) Market Value
 - c) Average Value
 - d) Growth Value

5. Premium received on issue of shares a/c is shown as -----
 - a) Assets
 - b) Credit
 - c) Debit
 - d) Liabilities

6. The provision of redemption is governed by _____.
 - a) SEBI
 - b) RBI
 - c) Companies Act
 - d) FEMA