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1) The capital market in India is controlled by?

- a) RBI
- b) NABARD
- c) SEBI
- d) IRDA

2) SEBI was established in which year?

- a) 1990
- b) 1989
- c) 1992
- d) 1988

3) How many companies are included in the BSE Sensex ?

- a) 25
- b) 30
- c) 50
- d) 111

4) Which among the following does not belong to the stock exchange?

- a) KPO
- b) IPO
- c) NSE
- d) NAV

5) Which among the following is not an objective of SEBI?

- a) To regulate securities market
- b) To protect interests of investors
- c) To promote individual businesses
- d) To promote the development of the market

6) Which of the following are responsible for the fluctuations in the Sensex?

- a) Monetary policy
- b) Political instability
- c) Rain
- d) None of the above

7) Nifty was established in which year?

- a) 1952
- b) 1965

c) 1996

d) None of these

8) Which of the following is a global stock market index?

- a) Sensex
- b) FTSE100
- c) OTCEI index
- d) Nifty

9) The money market where debt and stocks are traded and maturity period is more than a year is known as

- a) Long-term market
- b) Counter market
- c) Capital market
- d) Shorter term market

10) The regulatory body for the securities market in India is

- a) Stock exchanges
- b) IRDA
- c) RBI
- d) SEBI

11) Which of these is NOT a part of capital receipt?

- a) Recovery of loan
- b) Disinvestment
- c) Borrowing
- d) Tax

12) Capital markets denote the places where funds are swapped between

- a) suppliers of capital
- b) Borrower of capital
- c) Those who request capital investments.
- d) Both (a) & (c)

13) Primary capital markets are the platform where:

- a) New securities are issued
- b) New securities are sold
- c) New securities are borrowed
- d) Both (a) Both (a) and (b)





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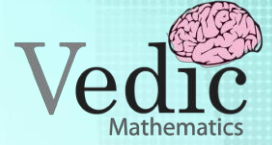
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14) The secondary market is a platform in which

- a) Only earlier allotted securities are being traded among investors.
- b) Investors trade in new securities
- c) Individually cannot participate
- d) None of these

15) What are the best-known capital markets?

- a) The stock market
- b) The bond markets
- c) A depository account with any of the depositories in India
- d) Both (a) & (b)

16) Businesses in capital markets are normally managed by

- a) Governmental treasury departments and sometimes accessed by the public, also
- b) Private bodies in the financial sectors
- c) International bodies and businesses
- d) None of the above

17) What is Net Present Value?

- a) Net present value is, which displays the cash flow.
- b) Value for both outflow and inflow.
- c) Net Present Value is the sum of the available values of cash flow
- d) None of the above

18) Which is the standardized process for the analysis of capital budgeting and also known as future cash flow subtracted from the purchase price?

- a) SEBI
- b) Net Present Value NPV
- c) RBI Reserve Bank Of India
- d) IRDA

19) What "rights issue" do the shareholders of a company have under the Companies Act, 1956?

- a) Voting rights of the shareholder members of each affiliate of a public company that contains the shares equity and possesses votes in proportions.

b) First Board Meeting: The board meeting was held, and the resolution for issuing the right shares was passed, and the right issue does not need the approval of shareholders.

- c) Issue a letter of the offer without the approval of shareholders
- d) None of the above

20) What are the eligibility criteria for a listed company to make a public issue?

- a) Company should have predictable and consistent revenue, and the company should have enough money to pay for the process of IPO. Moreover, companies should be key players in the industry.
- b) The company should contain a minimum of Rs 3 crore in net tangible possessions in the recent three years
- c) The company's continuous growth is not required
- d) Both (a) & (b)

21) Which of the subsequent establishments delivers a guarantee or assurance to the exporters?

- a) Exim Bank
- b) Director General Foreign Trade
- c) Reserve Bank of India
- d) Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (E C G C)

22) Which of the succeeding administrations issues the guidelines for global trade?

- a) World Bank
- b) World Trade Organization
- c) Foreign Exchange Dealers' Association
- d) Directorate General of Foreign Trade

23) What is a cross-border exchange?

- a) Trading of foreign currency in India.
- b) The trading of the Indian rupee in exchange for other currencies/ goods.
- c) Hawala transactions in Indian rupee.
- d) Unauthorised remittance of the Indian rupee.

24) The capital market is organized in India by?

- a) RBI





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- b) NABARD
- c) SEBI
- d) IRDA

25) SEBI was developed in which year?

- a) 1990
- b) 1989
- c) 1992
- d) 1988

26) How many corporations are involved in the BSE Sensex?

- a) 25
- b) 30
- c) 50
- d) 111

27) Which of the following is not part of the stock exchange?

- a) KPO
- b) IPO
- c) NSE
- d) NAV

28) Which of the below-mentioned is not the objective of SEBI?

- a) To regulate the securities market
- b) To protect the interests of inventors
- c) To promote individual businesses
- d) To promote the development of the market

29) Which of the succeeding are liable for the variations in the Sensex?

- a) Monetary policy
- b) Political instability
- c) Rain
- d) None of the above

30) Nifty was founded in a year?

- a) 1952
- b) 1965
- c) 1996
- d) None of these

31) Which one of the below mentioned is known as the global stock market index?

- a) Sensex
- b) FTSE100
- c) OTCEI index
- d) Nifty

32) What is Capital Market?

- a) Market in which securities are bought and sold.
- b) A financial market in which long-term debt or equity-backed securities are bought and sold.
- c) Entrepreneurs in one country copy an existing market.
- d) A market structure is defined by a large number of small firms competing against each other.

33) Who controls the Capital Market in India?

- a) SEBI
- b) NABARD
- c) RBI
- d) SBI

34) When was SEBI established in India?

- a) 1992
- b) 1985
- c) 1988
- d) 1995

35) What is the role of the Securities and Board Exchange of India?

- a) To promote individual businesses.
- b) Facilitating credit flow for promotion and development of agriculture, cottage, and village industries.
- c) The custodian of the foreign reserve, controller of credit, and managing printing and supply of currency notes in the country.
- d) Protect the interests of investors in securities.

36) What is Sensex?

- a) A financial market in which long-term debt or equity-backed securities are bought and sold.





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- b) The equity benchmark index of the National Stock Exchange.
c) Figure indicating the relative prices of shares.
d) None of the above.

37) In which Market debt and stocks are traded and maturity period is more than a year?

- a) Money Market
b) Share Market
c) Short Term Market
d) Capital Market

38) What is Human Capital?

- a) Part of the country's current output and imports is not consumed or exported during the accounting period.
b) Providing borrowers with a lump sum of cash upfront in exchange for specific borrowing terms.
c) The financial worth of a laborer's experience and abilities.
d) None of the above.

39) What is Short Term Market?

- a) Market in which securities are bought and sold.
b) Strategies in the stock market or futures market in which the time duration between entry and exit is within a range of a few days to a few weeks.
c) Market in which participants trade directly between two parties.
d) An investment that is found on the asset side of a company's balance sheet.

40) What is a Counter Market?

- a) Market in which participants trade directly between two parties.
b) Strategies in the stock market or futures market in which the time duration between entry and exit is within a range of a few days to a few weeks.
c) An investment that is found on the asset side of a company's balance sheet.
d) A financial market in which long-term debt or equity-backed securities are bought and sold.

41) What is Export Credit Guarantee Corporation?

- a) A range of insurance covers Indian exporters against the risk of non-realization of export proceeds due to commercial or political risks.
b) An export finance-based institution engaged in integrating foreign trade and investments with the national economic growth.
c) A financial market in which long-term debt or equity-backed securities are bought and sold.
d) None of the Above

42) What are Primary Markets?

- a) The amount the seller receives following the sale of an asset after all costs and expenses are deducted.
b) The value of the assets of the Company or the value of the assets being disposed of, determined without regard to any liabilities associated with such assets.
c) Where investors buy and sell securities they already own.
d) Market in which new Securities are issued by the Corporations to raise funds

43) What is a Secondary Market?

- a) The amount the seller receives following the sale of an asset after all costs and expenses are deducted.
b) Where securities are traded by investors
c) The value of the assets of the Company or the value of the assets being disposed of, determined without regard to any liabilities associated with such assets.
d) None of the above

44) What are Convertible Bonds?

- a) Fixed-income instruments, usually issued by high-rated companies in the form of a public issue to accumulate long-term capital appreciation.
b) The financial security cannot be redeemed early by the issuer except with the payment of a penalty.
c) Bonds can be redeemed or paid off by the issuer prior to the bonds' maturity date.
d) A fixed-income corporate debt security that yields interest payments.





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45) What are Non-Convertible Bonds?

- a) The financial security cannot be redeemed early by the issuer except with the payment of a penalty.
- b) Bonds can be redeemed or paid off by the issuer prior to the bonds' maturity date.
- c) Fixed-income instruments, usually issued by high-rated companies in the form of a public issue to accumulate long-term capital appreciation.
- d) The value of the assets of the Company or the value of the assets being disposed of, determined without regard to any liabilities associated with such assets.

46) Which one is the least risky option?

- a) Bonds
- b) Shares
- c) Treasury Bills
- d) Trading

47) Which security holders will get unfulfilled obligations of the non-installment of profits by the Company during the misfortune?

- a) Convertible Preference Share Holder
- b) Ordinary Equity Holders
- c) Corporate Bonds
- d) Cumulative Preference Share Holders

48) The sum which is paid at the hour of development of the bond is equivalent to?

- a) Discount
- b) Corporate Bonds
- c) Face Value
- d) Yield

49) In the primary market, the initial time given offers to be public, in financial exchange is considered as?

- a) Initial Public Offering
- b) Trade
- c) Share
- d) Issuance Offering

50) The bonds that are supported with income from the project and are offered to back specific venture is classified as?

- a) Finance Bonds
- b) Revenue Bonds
- c) Trade
- d) Convertible Bonds

