

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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B.Com. (Hons.) (SEM.-IV) EXAMINATION, 2025-26

COMMERCE

(International Finance)

[CODE : BCH-406]

Paper Code

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Question Booklet
Series

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छॉटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. IFM stands for:
 - (A) International Financial Management
 - (B) Internal Fund Management
 - (C) Indian Finance Model
 - (D) None of the above
2. IFM mainly deals with:
 - (A) Domestic finance
 - (B) International finance
 - (C) Local trade
 - (D) None of the above
3. Foreign Exchange Market deals in:
 - (A) Goods
 - (B) Currencies
 - (C) Services
 - (D) None of the above
4. IMF stands for:
 - (A) International Monetary Fund
 - (B) Indian Monetary Fund
 - (C) Internal Market Fund
 - (D) None of the above
5. IMF was established in:
 - (A) 1944
 - (B) 1950
 - (C) 1930
 - (D) 1960
6. SDR stands for:
 - (A) Special Drawing Rights
 - (B) Standard Drawing Rate
 - (C) Simple Deposit Rate
 - (D) None of the above
7. IBRD is a part of:
 - (A) World Bank
 - (B) IMF
 - (C) WTO
 - (D) UN
8. IBRD provides:
 - (A) Loans
 - (B) Goods
 - (C) Services
 - (D) None of the above

9. Exchange control means:
- (A) Free trade
 - (B) Government control over forex
 - (C) No regulation
 - (D) None of the above
10. International financial system includes:
- (A) Institutions
 - (B) Markets
 - (C) Instruments
 - (D) All of the above
11. IMF helps in:
- (A) Exchange stability
 - (B) Profit maximization
 - (C) Marketing
 - (D) None of the above
12. Forex market is:
- (A) Local
 - (B) Global
 - (C) Regional
 - (D) None of the above
13. Demand for foreign currency arises from:
- (A) Imports
 - (B) Exports
 - (C) Savings
 - (D) None of the above
14. Supply of foreign currency comes from:
- (A) Imports
 - (B) Exports
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
15. Exchange rate is:
- (A) Price of currency
 - (B) Cost of goods
 - (C) Interest rate
 - (D) None of the above
16. Fixed exchange rate is set by:
- (A) Market
 - (B) Government
 - (C) Banks
 - (D) None of the above

17. Floating exchange rate is determined by:
- (A) Demand & supply
 - (B) Government
 - (C) IMF
 - (D) None of the above
18. International liquidity refers to:
- (A) Availability of funds
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
19. SDR is created by:
- (A) IMF
 - (B) World Bank
 - (C) RBI
 - (D) None of the above
20. IMF lending helps in:
- (A) Balance of payments
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Sales
 - (D) None of the above
21. Exchange control restricts:
- (A) Trade
 - (B) Currency flow
 - (C) Profit
 - (D) None of the above
22. Globalization increases:
- (A) Trade
 - (B) Isolation
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
23. Forex reserves include:
- (A) Gold
 - (B) Foreign currency
 - (C) SDR
 - (D) All of the above
24. Balance of payments records:
- (A) International transactions
 - (B) Domestic
 - (C) Local
 - (D) None of the above

25. Current account includes:
- (A) Trade
 - (B) Capital
 - (C) Loans
 - (D) None of the above
26. Spot rate is:
- (A) Current rate
 - (B) Future rate
 - (C) Past rate
 - (D) None of the above
27. Forward rate is:
- (A) Present
 - (B) Future
 - (C) Past
 - (D) None of the above
28. Direct quote means:
- (A) Domestic per foreign
 - (B) Foreign per domestic
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
29. Indirect quote means:
- (A) Foreign per domestic
 - (B) Domestic per foreign
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
30. Forward premium occurs when:
- (A) Forward > Spot
 - (B) Forward < Spot
 - (C) Equal
 - (D) None of the above
31. Forward discount occurs when:
- (A) Forward < Spot
 - (B) Forward > Spot
 - (C) Equal
 - (D) None of the above
32. Cross rate is:
- (A) Derived rate
 - (B) Direct rate
 - (C) Fixed rate
 - (D) None of the above

33. Arbitrage means:
- (A) Profit from price difference
 - (B) Loss
 - (C) Trade
 - (D) None of the above
34. Exchange arithmetic includes:
- (A) Calculations
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
35. Forecasting exchange rate helps in:
- (A) Planning
 - (B) Loss
 - (C) Risk
 - (D) None of the above
36. Spot market deals in:
- (A) Immediate delivery
 - (B) Future
 - (C) Past
 - (D) None of the above
37. Forward market deals in:
- (A) Future contracts
 - (B) Present
 - (C) Past
 - (D) None of the above
38. Exchange margin depends on:
- (A) Demand supply
 - (B) Government
 - (C) Banks
 - (D) None of the above
39. Premium is expressed in:
- (A) Percentage
 - (B) Currency
 - (C) Units
 - (D) None of the above
40. Discount means:
- (A) Lower value
 - (B) Higher value
 - (C) Equal
 - (D) None of the above

41. Forex dealers earn from:
- (A) Spread
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
42. Buying rate < selling rate is called:
- (A) Spread
 - (B) Premium
 - (C) Discount
 - (D) None of the above
43. Exchange risk arises due to:
- (A) Fluctuation
 - (B) Stability
 - (C) Control
 - (D) None of the above
44. Hedging reduces:
- (A) Risk
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
45. Forward contract is:
- (A) Agreement
 - (B) Loan
 - (C) Deposit
 - (D) None of the above
46. Exchange forecasting uses:
- (A) Trends
 - (B) History
 - (C) Data
 - (D) All of the above
47. Spot rate is influenced by:
- (A) Demand supply
 - (B) Government
 - (C) Banks
 - (D) None of the above
48. Forward rate influenced by:
- (A) Interest rate
 - (B) Inflation
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above

49. Exchange quotation is:
- (A) Price of currency
 - (B) Cost
 - (C) Expense
 - (D) None of the above
50. Forex trading is done in:
- (A) Markets
 - (B) Banks
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
51. PPP stands for:
- (A) Purchasing Power Parity
 - (B) Profit Parity
 - (C) Price Power
 - (D) None of the above
52. Law of One Price means:
- (A) Same price globally
 - (B) Different price
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
53. Arbitrage ensures:
- (A) Price equality
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
54. Fisher Effect relates to:
- (A) Interest & inflation
 - (B) Price
 - (C) Cost
 - (D) None of the above
55. International Fisher Effect links:
- (A) Exchange rate & interest
 - (B) Price
 - (C) Cost
 - (D) None of the above
56. Inflation increases:
- (A) Price
 - (B) Cost
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above

57. High inflation leads to:
- (A) Currency depreciation
 - (B) Appreciation
 - (C) Stable
 - (D) None of the above
58. Interest rate parity explains:
- (A) Exchange rate
 - (B) Inflation
 - (C) Cost
 - (D) None of the above
59. Covered interest parity uses:
- (A) Forward rate
 - (B) Spot rate
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
60. Uncovered parity uses:
- (A) Expected rate
 - (B) Current
 - (C) Past
 - (D) None of the above
61. Arbitrage profit is:
- (A) Risk-free
 - (B) Risky
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
62. Market equilibrium occurs when:
- (A) Demand = supply
 - (B) Demand > supply
 - (C) Supply > demand
 - (D) None of the above
63. Exchange rate volatility means:
- (A) Fluctuation
 - (B) Stability
 - (C) Fixed
 - (D) None of the above
64. Inflation risk affects:
- (A) Investment
 - (B) Cost
 - (C) Profit
 - (D) All of the above

65. PPP is based on:
- (A) Price level
 - (B) Cost
 - (C) Income
 - (D) None of the above
66. Strong currency means:
- (A) High value
 - (B) Low value
 - (C) Equal
 - (D) None of the above
67. Weak currency means:
- (A) Low value
 - (B) High value
 - (C) Equal
 - (D) None of the above
68. Interest rate increase leads to:
- (A) Capital inflow
 - (B) Outflow
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
69. Arbitrage eliminates:
- (A) Price difference
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
70. Inflation parity relates:
- (A) Exchange rate
 - (B) Price
 - (C) Cost
 - (D) None of the above
71. Fisher effect formula includes:
- (A) Real & nominal rate
 - (B) Cost
 - (C) Price
 - (D) None of the above
72. Exchange rate expectation affects:
- (A) Investment
 - (B) Trade
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above

73. Speculation is:
- (A) Risk taking
 - (B) Safe
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
74. Hedging is:
- (A) Risk avoidance
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
75. International markets are:
- (A) Integrated
 - (B) Separate
 - (C) Local
 - (D) None of the above
76. Forward contract is:
- (A) Customized
 - (B) Standard
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
77. Future contracts are:
- (A) Standardized
 - (B) Customized
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
78. Options give:
- (A) Right not obligation
 - (B) Obligation
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
79. Call option gives right to:
- (A) Buy
 - (B) Sell
 - (C) Hold
 - (D) None of the above
80. Put option gives right to:
- (A) Sell
 - (B) Buy
 - (C) Hold
 - (D) None of the above

81. Hedging uses:
- (A) Derivatives
 - (B) Cash
 - (C) Goods
 - (D) None of the above
82. Currency risk is:
- (A) Exchange fluctuation
 - (B) Stable
 - (C) Fixed
 - (D) None of the above
83. Transaction exposure relates to:
- (A) Contracts
 - (B) Assets
 - (C) Liabilities
 - (D) None of the above
84. Translation exposure relates to:
- (A) Accounting
 - (B) Trading
 - (C) Sales
 - (D) None of the above
85. Economic exposure affects:
- (A) Future cash flows
 - (B) Past
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both (A) and (B)
86. Derivatives include:
- (A) Futures
 - (B) Options
 - (C) Forwards
 - (D) All of the above
87. Risk management aims to:
- (A) Reduce risk
 - (B) Increase risk
 - (C) Ignore
 - (D) None of the above
88. Speculators aim to:
- (A) Profit
 - (B) Avoid risk
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
89. Hedgers aim to:
- (A) Reduce risk
 - (B) Increase profit
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
90. Swap contract is:
- (A) Exchange of cash flows
 - (B) Loan
 - (C) Deposit
 - (D) None of the above

91. Currency futures are traded on:
- (A) Exchange
 - (B) OTC
 - (C) Bank
 - (D) None of the above
92. Forward contracts are:
- (A) OTC
 - (B) Exchange
 - (C) Bank
 - (D) None of the above
93. Option premium is:
- (A) Price
 - (B) Cost
 - (C) Fee
 - (D) All of the above
94. Strike price is:
- (A) Exercise price
 - (B) Market price
 - (C) Cost
 - (D) None of the above
95. In-the-money option means:
- (A) Profitable
 - (B) Loss
 - (C) Equal
 - (D) None of the above
96. Out-of-the-money means:
- (A) Loss
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Equal
 - (D) None of the above
97. Risk exposure can be:
- (A) Internal
 - (B) External
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
98. Diversification reduces:
- (A) Risk
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
99. Financial instruments help in:
- (A) Risk management
 - (B) Profit
 - (C) Loss
 - (D) None of the above
100. International finance focuses on:
- (A) Global markets
 - (B) Local
 - (C) Domestic
 - (D) None of the above

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Imp. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।