

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

**D**

**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. Currency futures are traded on:
  - (A) Exchange
  - (B) OTC
  - (C) Bank
  - (D) None of the above
2. Forward contracts are:
  - (A) OTC
  - (B) Exchange
  - (C) Bank
  - (D) None of the above
3. Option premium is:
  - (A) Price
  - (B) Cost
  - (C) Fee
  - (D) All of the above
4. Strike price is:
  - (A) Exercise price
  - (B) Market price
  - (C) Cost
  - (D) None of the above
5. In-the-money option means:
  - (A) Profitable
  - (B) Loss
  - (C) Equal
  - (D) None of the above
6. Out-of-the-money means:
  - (A) Loss
  - (B) Profit
  - (C) Equal
  - (D) None of the above
7. Risk exposure can be:
  - (A) Internal
  - (B) External
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
8. Diversification reduces:
  - (A) Risk
  - (B) Profit
  - (C) Loss
  - (D) None of the above
9. Financial instruments help in:
  - (A) Risk management
  - (B) Profit
  - (C) Loss
  - (D) None of the above
10. International finance focuses on:
  - (A) Global markets
  - (B) Local
  - (C) Domestic
  - (D) None of the above

11. Arbitrage means:
- (A) Profit from price difference
  - (B) Loss
  - (C) Trade
  - (D) None of the above
12. Exchange arithmetic includes:
- (A) Calculations
  - (B) Profit
  - (C) Loss
  - (D) None of the above
13. Forecasting exchange rate helps in:
- (A) Planning
  - (B) Loss
  - (C) Risk
  - (D) None of the above
14. Spot market deals in:
- (A) Immediate delivery
  - (B) Future
  - (C) Past
  - (D) None of the above
15. Forward market deals in:
- (A) Future contracts
  - (B) Present
  - (C) Past
  - (D) None of the above
16. Exchange margin depends on:
- (A) Demand supply
  - (B) Government
  - (C) Banks
  - (D) None of the above
17. Premium is expressed in:
- (A) Percentage
  - (B) Currency
  - (C) Units
  - (D) None of the above
18. Discount means:
- (A) Lower value
  - (B) Higher value
  - (C) Equal
  - (D) None of the above

19. Exchange quotation is:
- (A) Price of currency
  - (B) Cost
  - (C) Expense
  - (D) None of the above
20. Forex trading is done in:
- (A) Markets
  - (B) Banks
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
21. PPP stands for:
- (A) Purchasing Power Parity
  - (B) Profit Parity
  - (C) Price Power
  - (D) None of the above
22. Law of One Price means:
- (A) Same price globally
  - (B) Different price
  - (C) None of the above
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
23. Arbitrage ensures:
- (A) Price equality
  - (B) Profit
  - (C) Loss
  - (D) None of the above
24. Fisher Effect relates to:
- (A) Interest & inflation
  - (B) Price
  - (C) Cost
  - (D) None of the above
25. International Fisher Effect links:
- (A) Exchange rate & interest
  - (B) Price
  - (C) Cost
  - (D) None of the above
26. Inflation increases:
- (A) Price
  - (B) Cost
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above

27. Floating exchange rate is determined by:
- (A) Demand & supply
  - (B) Government
  - (C) IMF
  - (D) None of the above
28. International liquidity refers to:
- (A) Availability of funds
  - (B) Profit
  - (C) Loss
  - (D) None of the above
29. SDR is created by:
- (A) IMF
  - (B) World Bank
  - (C) RBI
  - (D) None of the above
30. IMF lending helps in:
- (A) Balance of payments
  - (B) Profit
  - (C) Sales
  - (D) None of the above
31. Exchange control restricts:
- (A) Trade
  - (B) Currency flow
  - (C) Profit
  - (D) None of the above
32. Globalization increases:
- (A) Trade
  - (B) Isolation
  - (C) Loss
  - (D) None of the above
33. Forex reserves include:
- (A) Gold
  - (B) Foreign currency
  - (C) SDR
  - (D) All of the above
34. Balance of payments records:
- (A) International transactions
  - (B) Domestic
  - (C) Local
  - (D) None of the above

35. Hedging uses:
- (A) Derivatives
  - (B) Cash
  - (C) Goods
  - (D) None of the above
36. Currency risk is:
- (A) Exchange fluctuation
  - (B) Stable
  - (C) Fixed
  - (D) None of the above
37. Transaction exposure relates to:
- (A) Contracts
  - (B) Assets
  - (C) Liabilities
  - (D) None of the above
38. Translation exposure relates to:
- (A) Accounting
  - (B) Trading
  - (C) Sales
  - (D) None of the above
39. Economic exposure affects:
- (A) Future cash flows
  - (B) Past
  - (C) None of the above
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
40. Derivatives include:
- (A) Futures
  - (B) Options
  - (C) Forwards
  - (D) All of the above
41. Risk management aims to:
- (A) Reduce risk
  - (B) Increase risk
  - (C) Ignore
  - (D) None of the above
42. Speculators aim to:
- (A) Profit
  - (B) Avoid risk
  - (C) Loss
  - (D) None of the above
43. Hedgers aim to:
- (A) Reduce risk
  - (B) Increase profit
  - (C) Loss
  - (D) None of the above
44. Swap contract is:
- (A) Exchange of cash flows
  - (B) Loan
  - (C) Deposit
  - (D) None of the above

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

53. Speculation is:
- (A) Risk taking
  - (B) Safe
  - (C) Loss
  - (D) None of the above
54. Hedging is:
- (A) Risk avoidance
  - (B) Profit
  - (C) Loss
  - (D) None of the above
55. International markets are:
- (A) Integrated
  - (B) Separate
  - (C) Local
  - (D) None of the above
56. Forward contract is:
- (A) Customized
  - (B) Standard
  - (C) None of the above
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
57. Future contracts are:
- (A) Standardized
  - (B) Customized
  - (C) None of the above
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
58. Options give:
- (A) Right not obligation
  - (B) Obligation
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above
59. Call option gives right to:
- (A) Buy
  - (B) Sell
  - (C) Hold
  - (D) None of the above
60. Put option gives right to:
- (A) Sell
  - (B) Buy
  - (C) Hold
  - (D) None of the above

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

69. Current account includes:
- (A) Trade
  - (B) Capital
  - (C) Loans
  - (D) None of the above
70. Spot rate is:
- (A) Current rate
  - (B) Future rate
  - (C) Past rate
  - (D) None of the above
71. Forward rate is:
- (A) Present
  - (B) Future
  - (C) Past
  - (D) None of the above
72. Direct quote means:
- (A) Domestic per foreign
  - (B) Foreign per domestic
  - (C) None of the above
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
73. Indirect quote means:
- (A) Foreign per domestic
  - (B) Domestic per foreign
  - (C) None of the above
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
74. Forward premium occurs when:
- (A) Forward > Spot
  - (B) Forward < Spot
  - (C) Equal
  - (D) None of the above
75. Forward discount occurs when:
- (A) Forward < Spot
  - (B) Forward > Spot
  - (C) Equal
  - (D) None of the above
76. Cross rate is:
- (A) Derived rate
  - (B) Direct rate
  - (C) Fixed rate
  - (D) None of the above

77. Forex dealers earn from:
- (A) Spread
  - (B) Profit
  - (C) Loss
  - (D) None of the above
78. Buying rate < selling rate is called:
- (A) Spread
  - (B) Premium
  - (C) Discount
  - (D) None of the above
79. Exchange risk arises due to:
- (A) Fluctuation
  - (B) Stability
  - (C) Control
  - (D) None of the above
80. Hedging reduces:
- (A) Risk
  - (B) Profit
  - (C) Loss
  - (D) None of the above
81. Forward contract is:
- (A) Agreement
  - (B) Loan
  - (C) Deposit
  - (D) None of the above
82. Exchange forecasting uses:
- (A) Trends
  - (B) History
  - (C) Data
  - (D) All of the above
83. Spot rate is influenced by:
- (A) Demand supply
  - (B) Government
  - (C) Banks
  - (D) None of the above
84. Forward rate influenced by:
- (A) Interest rate
  - (B) Inflation
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None of the above

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

93. PPP is based on:
- (A) Price level
  - (B) Cost
  - (C) Income
  - (D) None of the above
94. Strong currency means:
- (A) High value
  - (B) Low value
  - (C) Equal
  - (D) None of the above
95. Weak currency means:
- (A) Low value
  - (B) High value
  - (C) Equal
  - (D) None of the above
96. Interest rate increase leads to:
- (A) Capital inflow
  - (B) Outflow
  - (C) None of the above
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
97. Arbitrage eliminates:
- (A) Price difference
  - (B) Profit
  - (C) Loss
  - (D) None of the above
98. Inflation parity relates:
- (A) Exchange rate
  - (B) Price
  - (C) Cost
  - (D) None of the above
99. Fisher effect formula includes:
- (A) Real & nominal rate
  - (B) Cost
  - (C) Price
  - (D) None of the above
100. Exchange rate expectation affects:
- (A) Investment
  - (B) Trade
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (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.

**Impt. 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।