Roll. No. ....

O.M.R. Serial No. | | | | | | | |

Question Booklet Number

B.Com. (Hons.) (SEM.-VI) EXAMINATION, 2025-26
(NEP & BACK PAPER)
COMMERCE (GROUP-A : ACCOUNTING & FINANCIAL SERVICES)
(Security Analysis & Portfolio Management)
[CODE : BCH-606 (AFS)]

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 छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Investment refers to :

   (A) Spending money for consumption

   (B) Commitment of funds to earn future returns

   (C) Gambling in stock market

   (D) Borrowing money

2. Speculation mainly involves :

   (A) Long-term safety

   (B) Guaranteed return

   (C) High risk with expectation of quick profit

   (D) Low risk investment

3. Which of the following is a financial investment?

   (A) Purchase of land

   (B) Construction of building

   (C) Purchase of equity shares

   (D) Purchase of machinery

4. Risk in investment means :

   (A) Certain profit

   (B) Fixed return

   (C) Possibility of loss or variability in returns

   (D) Guaranteed dividend

5. The relationship between risk and return is generally :

   (A) Direct relationship

   (B) Inverse relationship

   (C) No relationship

   (D) Constant relationship

6. The first step in investment process is :

   (A) Portfolio evaluation

   (B) Security selection

   (C) Setting investment objectives

   (D) Portfolio revision

7. Investment media include :

   (A) Only shares

   (B) Only bonds

   (C) Only real estate

   (D) All financial and real assets

8. Fundamental analysis studies :

   (A) Price trends only

   (B) Economic, industry and Company factors

   (C) Random market movements

   (D) Short-term trading

9. Efficient Market Hypothesis states that :

(A) Investors cannot lose money

(B) Security prices reflect available information

(C) Markets are always inefficient

(D) Prices never change

10. Future value of ₹ 1000 invested at 10% for 2 years equals :

(A) ₹ 1100

(B) ₹ 1150

(C) ₹ 1210

(D) ₹ 1250

11. Present value of ₹ 1210 receivable after 2 years at 10% equals :

(A) ₹ 1000

(B) ₹ 1100

(C) ₹ 900

(D) ₹ 950

12. Dividend discount model values share based on :

(A) Earnings only

(B) Present value of expected dividends

(C) Market speculation

(D) Book value

13. If dividend = ₹ 5 and required return = 10%, share value equals :

(A) ₹ 40

(B) ₹ 45

(C) ₹ 55

(D) ₹ 50

14. A bond represents :

(A) Ownership security

(B) Debt instrument issued by borrower

(C) Currency note

(D) Commodity contract

15. Annual interest on bond is called :

(A) Dividend

(B) Coupon

(C) Premium

(D) Yield

16. Bond face value ₹ 1000 paying 8% coupon gives annual interest of :

(A) ₹ 70

(B) ₹ 80

(C) ₹ 100

(D) ₹ 120

17. Portfolio refers to :

(A) Collection of different securities

(B) Bank deposit

(C) Real estate only

(D) Insurance policy

18. Diversification helps to :

(A) Increase systematic risk

(B) Increase speculation

(C) Reduce unsystematic risk

(D) Eliminate return

19. If two securities have returns 10% and 20% with equal investment, portfolio return equals :

(A) 10%

(B) 15%

(C) 20%

(D) 25%

20. Markowitz portfolio theory emphasizes :

(A) Random investment

(B) Risk reduction through diversification

(C) Government bonds

(D) Speculation

21. CAPM explains relationship between :

(A) Price and Dividend

(B) Risk and Expected return

(C) Demand and Supply

(D) Income and Saving

22. If risk-free rate = 6%, market return = 12%, beta = 1, expected return equals :

(A) 10%

(B) 12%

(C) 14%

(D) 8%

23. Security Market Line represents relationship between :

(A) Dividend and Price

(B) Yield and Maturity

(C) Beta and Expected return

(D) Risk and Income

24. Arbitrage means :

(A) Risk-free profit from price differences

(B) Speculation

(C) Gambling

(D) Hedging

25. Arbitrage Pricing Theory assumes :

(A) One factor affects returns

(B) Multiple factors affect security returns

(C) No factor affects returns

(D) Only interest rate affects returns equity valuation

26. The book value of a share refers to :

(A) Market price of share

(B) Nominal value

(C) Dividend paid

(D) Net asset value per share

27. Growth rate in Gordon dividend model represents :

(A) Inflation rate

(B) Expected constant growth of dividend

(C) Interest rate

(D) Market return

28. If dividend next year = ₹ 6, required return = 12%, growth = 4%, share value equals :

(A) ₹ 50

(B) ₹ 60

(C) ₹ 75

(D) ₹ 80

29. A bond selling above its face value is called :

(A) Discount bond

(B) Premium bond

(C) Zero bond

(D) Junk bond

30. Yield to maturity considers :

(A) Coupon only

(B) Market price only

(C) Coupon, price and time to maturity

(D) Dividend growth

31. A bond with face value ₹ 1000 pays ₹ 100 coupon and sells for ₹ 900. Current yield equals :

(A) 10%

(B) 11.11%

(C) 9%

(D) 12%

32. Portfolio risk can be reduced by :

(A) Speculation

(B) Diversification

(C) Random investment

(D) Short selling

33. Total portfolio risk consists of :

(A) Liquidity risk only

(B) Inflation risk only

(C) Systematic and unsystematic risk

(D) Default risk

34. If stock A (return 12%) weight = 0.6 and stock B (return 8%) weight = 0.4, portfolio return equals :

(A) 9%

(B) 10%

(C) 10.4%

(D) 11%

35. If two securities have returns 15% and 10% with equal weights, portfolio return equals :

(A) 12.5%

(B) 10%

(C) 15%

(D) 20%

36. Efficient frontier represents :

(A) Random portfolios

(B) Optimal risk-return portfolios

(C) Minimum return portfolios

(D) Risk-free portfolios

37. Diversification reduces mainly :

(A) Market risk

(B) Interest risk

(C) Unsystematic risk

(D) Inflation risk

38. If covariance = 0.002, σ x = 0.1, σ y = 0.2 then correlation coefficient equals :

(A) 0.1

(B) 0.2

(C) 0.3

(D) 0.4

39. Beta measures :

(A) Total risk

(B) Systematic risk

(C) Unsystematic risk

(D) Liquidity risk

40. If beta =1 the security :

(A) Less risky than market

(B) Risk-free

(C) Has same risk as market

(D) Highly risky

41. If risk-free rate = 5%, market return = 13%, beta =1 .2 expected return equals :

(A) 12%

(B) 13%

(C) 14.6%

(D) 16%

42. If beta = 0.5 risk-free = 6% market return = 14%, expected return equals :

(A) 10%

(B) 12%

(C) 9%

(D) 11%

43. SML represents relationship between :

(A) Price and Dividend

(B) Yield and Maturity

(C) Beta and Expected return

(D) Inflation and Return

44. APT assumes returns are affected by :

(A) One factor

(B) Multiple macroeconomic factors

(C) Only market return

(D) Only dividend

45. Sharpe ratio measures :

(A) Dividend yield

(B) Risk-adjusted return

(C) Market growth

(D) Bond yield

46. If portfolio return=18%, risk-free=6%, SD=12%, Sharpe ratio equals :

(A) 1

(B) 0.5

(C) 1.5

(D) 2

47. Treynor ratio uses :

(A) Standard deviation

(B) Beta as risk measure

(C) Variance

(D) Covariance

48. If portfolio return=15%, risk-free=5%, beta=1.25 Treynor ratio equals :

(A) 8%

(B) 6%

(C) 5%

(D) 10%

49. Jensen alpha measures :

(A) Market volatility

(B) Abnormal return over CAPM

(C) Dividend growth

(D) Interest rate

50. Portfolio revision is required due to :

(A) Changes in market conditions

(B) Fixed income

(C) Stable prices

(D) Government regulation

51. Passive portfolio management aims to :

(A) Beat market

(B) Track market index

(C) Increase speculation

(D) Avoid diversification

52. Active portfolio management involves :

(A) Frequent buying and selling

(B) Holding securities forever

(C) Only bonds

(D) No trading

53. Investment horizon refers to :

(A) Market price

(B) Length of time investment is held

(C) Interest rate

(D) Dividend payout

54. Risk-free asset is usually :

(A) Equity share

(B) Corporate bond

(C) Government treasury bill

(D) Real estate

55. Capital market line represents :

(A) Individual security risk

(B) Efficient portfolios combining risk-free and risky assets

(C) Bond valuation

(D) Dividend growth

56. Portfolio beta equals :

(A) Average of security prices

(B) Weighted average of individual betas

(C) Market return

(D) Standard deviation

57. If two securities with betas 1.2 and 0.8 have weights 0.6 and 0.4, portfolio beta equals :

(A) 1.04

(B) 1

(C) 1.1

(D) 0.96

58. If market return increases, expected return on securities generally :

(A) Becomes zero

(B) Decreases

(C) Remains constant

(D) Increases

59. Portfolio performance evaluation helps :

(A) Assess portfolio manager efficiency

(B) Calculate dividends

(C) Determine inflation

(D) Predict GDP

60. Bond duration measures :

(A) Bond price

(B) Interest rate sensitivity

(C) Coupon rate

(D) Dividend yield

61. Investment decision involves allocation of :

(A) Labour

(B) Funds among assets

(C) Land

(D) Technology

62. Market risk cannot be eliminated by :

(A) Diversification

(B) Portfolio management

(C) Holding multiple securities

(D) Hedging

63. Expected return refers to :

(A) Guaranteed return

(B) Weighted average of possible returns

(C) Dividend only

(D) Market price

64. Security analysis helps :

(A) Select undervalued securities

(B) Increase speculation

(C) Reduce information

(D) Increase taxes

65. Equity shareholders are :

(A) Lenders

(B) Owners of company

(C) Creditors

(D) Debenture holders

66. Preference shares have priority in :

(A) Voting

(B) Dividend payment

(C) Control

(D) Management

67. Bond holders receive :

(A) Dividend

(B) Interest income

(C) Capital gain only

(D) Profit share

68. Investment risk arises due to :

(A) Uncertainty of returns

(B) Fixed income

(C) Stable market

(D) Guaranteed dividend

69. Market efficiency implies :

(A) Quick adjustment of prices to information

(B) Fixed prices

(C) Random speculation

(D) Government control

70. Beta greater than 1 implies :

(A) Less risk

(B) Higher volatility than market

(C) Risk-free

(D) No risk

71. Diversification benefits decrease when :

(A) Correlation between securities high

(B) Securities independent

(C) Covariance negative

(D) Risk low

72. Portfolio variance depends on :

(A) Mean only

(B) Variance and Covariance of securities

(C) Dividend

(D) Interest rate

73. Higher risk premium implies :

(A) Lower expected return

(B) Negative return

(C) No change

(D) Higher expected return

74. Security with negative beta :

(A) Moves with market

(B) Fixed return

(C) Risk-free

(D) Moves opposite to market

75. Capital market theory extends :

(A) Fundamental analysis

(B) Markowitz portfolio theory

(C) Technical analysis

(D) Bond valuation

76. Investment objective of conservative investor is :

(A) Safety of capital

(B) Maximum speculation

(C) Short-term gain

(D) Arbitrage

77. Liquidity means :

(A) Ease of converting asset into cash

(B) Profitability

(C) Stability

(D) Inflation

78. Inflation risk affects :

(A) Real estate only

(B) Purchasing power of returns

(C) Bond maturity

(D) Dividend policy

79. Interest rate risk mainly affects :

(A) Shares

(B) Bonds

(C) Real estate

(D) Commodities

80. Portfolio manager aims to :

(A) Maximize return for given risk

(B) Minimize return

(C) Avoid investment

(D) Increase speculation

81. Efficient portfolio lies on :

(A) Risk curve

(B) Efficient frontier

(C) Random line

(D) Market curve

82. Beta of market portfolio equals :

(A) 0

(B) 2

(C) 1

(D) –1

83. Risk-free asset has :

(A) High beta

(B) Zero beta

(C) Negative beta

(D) Infinite beta

84. Portfolio revision occurs when :

(A) Investor objectives change

(B) Markets stable

(C) Prices fixed

(D) No risk

85. Portfolio evaluation period may be :

(A) Never

(B) Once only

(C) Monthly or annually

(D) Random

86. Capital gain arises when :

(A) Asset price increases

(B) Dividend increases

(C) Interest increases

(D) Inflation increases

87. Bond maturity refers to :

(A) Market price

(B) Dividend payment

(C) Interest payment

(D) Date of principal repayment

88. Yield refers to :

(A) Market index

(B) Capital loss

(C) Tax payment

(D) Return earned on investment

89. Investment strategy depends on :

(A) Investor objectives and risk tolerance

(B) Government policy only

(C) Company size

(D) Random choice

90. Portfolio diversification works best when :

(A) High correlation

(B) Assets have low correlation

(C) Same returns

(D) Same risk

91. Long-term investors prefer :

(A) Stable growth securities

(B) Speculation

(C) Arbitrage

(D) Day trading

92. Short-term investors focus on :

(A) Price fluctuations

(B) Dividend yield

(C) Long-term growth

(D) Bond maturity

93. Portfolio risk equals :

(A) Average risk

(B) Weighted risk of securities

(C) Dividend risk

(D) Market return

94. Market portfolio includes :

(A) Only bonds

(B) Only shares

(C) All risky assets in market

(D) Real estate only

95. CAPM assumes investors are :

(A) Risk averse

(B) Risk loving

(C) Risk neutral

(D) Random

96. Efficient market implies :

(A) No abnormal profits consistently

(B) Fixed prices

(C) Guaranteed profit

(D) Government control

97. Arbitrage involves :

(A) Speculation

(B) Long-term holding

(C) Dividend reinvestment

(D) Buying and Selling simultaneously for profit

98. Bond price and interest rate have :

(A) Inverse relationship

(B) Direct relationship

(C) No relation

(D) Random relation

99. Portfolio theory aims at :

(A) Gambling

(B) Single investment

(C) Optimal combination of securities

(D) Arbitrage

100. Security analysis helps investors :

(A) Avoid markets

(B) Increase speculation

(C) Make rational investment decisions

(D) Reduce returns

Rough Work

Example :

Question :

Q.1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

Q.2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Q.3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

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 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

प्रश्न 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

प्रश्न 3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

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।

महत्वपूर्णः 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।