## Oolivebonrd

## CAIIB Practice Questions



## CAllB Practice Questions

Q1. In respect of the items contained in the Balance Sheet of a bank, find the odd man out:
A. Capital
B. Investments
C. Borrowing
D. sundry creditor

Q2. Net interest margin can be worked out as:
A. interest income / interest expenses x 100
B. interest income - interest expenses x 100
C. interest income / average total assets $\times 100$
D. (interest income - interest expenses )/ average total assets $\times 100$

Q3. Which of the following does not appear in the balance sheet of a bank as 'off-balance sheet' item:
A. letter of credit
B. bank guarantees
C. demand drafts issued
D. option forward contracts

Q4. Of the following which is the objective of the liquidity management ensure profitability of the bank protect the bank from reputation loss create the maturity ladder for assets and liabilities.
A. a only b
B. $\quad a$ and b
C. a and c
D. b only

Q5. Basis Risk to a bank arises on account of exposure in different currencies
exposure to different maturities
exposure to different types of entities.
Which of these is not a factor:
A. $\quad a$ and $b$
B. b and c
C. a and c
D. none of the above

Q6. Management and control of interest rate risk is the responsibility of:
A. Credit risk management Deptt (CRMD)
B. Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO)
C. SMS Deptt
D. All the above

Q7. A negative gap in a time bucket can affect net interest income adversely, if:
A. there is decline in interest rate
B. there is an increase in interest rate
C. there is no movement in interest rate
D. none of the above

Q8. Liquidity is measured by grouping the assets and liabilities on the basis of their
A. Pricing
B. Risk weightage
C. Maturity
D. Amount

Q9. A negative gap occurs when in a given time bucket:
A. assets exceed the liabilities
B. liabilities exceed the assets
C. assets match the liability
D. none of the above

Q10. Which one of the following is a forward transaction:
A. spot transaction
B. ready transaction
C. TOM transaction
D. transaction beyond two days

Q11. In an option contract where the buyer of a contract has the right but not the obligation to sell a currency at a predetermined price during the contract period is called:
A. American put option
B. American call option
C. European call option
D. European put option

Q12.An FCNR deposit received from an NRI in US\$ can be viewed by the bank as:
A. Euro-rupee deposit
B. Petro-dollar deposit
C. Rupee-dollar deposit
D. Euro-dollar deposit

Q13.The systemic risk encompasses
business risk
financial risk
interest risk.
Which of these is correct?
A. a and b only
B. b and c only
C. a and c only
D. $a, b$ and $c$ all

Q14.The off-balance sheet items, as long as, they are not invoked/devolve, give rise to-----risk
A. currency risk
B. credit risk
C. contingency risk
D. liquidity risk

Q15. VaR (value at risk) is:
A. measure of interest rate risk
B. a type of market risk
C. a measure of operational risk
D. none of the above

Q16. Which of the following procedures is essential in validating the VaR estimates:
A. back testing
B. scenario analysis
C. stress testing
D. no validation needed, if Var is approved by the regulator

Q17.Review process by the supervisors for operational risk implementation by banks include:
A. the quality and comprehensiveness of the bank's disaster recovery and business continuity plans
B. the effectiveness of the bank's risk management process and overall control of management. with respect to operational risk
C. the effectiveness of the bank's operational risk mitigation effort
D. all the above

Q18.What is the 'Beta' factor for commercial banking under standardized approach:
A. $10 \%$
B. $12 \%$
C. $15 \%$
D. $20 \%$

Q19.The dealer in the Treasury Department of the bank wits US 2 million spot on May 12 (Friday). May 13 is a public holiday under NI Act. The settlement of the deal shall take place:
A. May 15
B. May 16
C. May 17
D. May 18

Q20.The simultaneous purchasing and selling of different securities by a person so that the composition of portfolio can be changed without significant cost is called:
A. arbitrage deal
B. swap deal
C. switch deal
D. option deal

Q21.Forward rate is:
A. derived from the spot rates
B. pot rate adjusted for the premium/discount
C. the rate agreed for settlement on an agreed date in the future
D. all the above

Q22. The Minimum and maximum cash reserve ratio that RBI can prescribe, falls under which the following range:
A. $3 \%$ to $15 \%$
B. $3 \%$ to $20 \%$
C. $5 \%$ to $20 \%$
D. none of the above

Q23. Which among the following is not a correct statement in the context of treasury bills:
A. issued in demat form (SGL) unless the investor so desires
B. issued at a discount to face value
C. are approved securities and qualify for SLR purpose for banks
D. the discount is calculated at front end

Q24. A company has issued debentures for a period of 5 years with the provision that interest for the first year shall be $6.5 \%$ and for the remaining 4 years it shall be $7 \%$. These can be called:
A. floating rate debentures
B. step up debentures
C. flexible debentures
D. option debentures

Q25. Yield to maturity of a bond is also called:
A. internal rate of return of the bond
B. coupon of the bond
C. discount of the bond
D. swap rate of the bond

Q26. The risk of loss in gold investment is an example of:
A. liquidity risk
B. commodity risk
C. interest rate risk
D. exchange risk

Q27. Under ALM, stock approach for monitoring and managing liquidity is based on:
A. level of assets
B. level of liabilities
C. level of assets and liabilities
D. level of assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet exposure

Q28. Flow approach in ALM depends upon:
A. measuring and managing the funding requirement
B. managing market access
C. contingency planning,
D. all the above

Q29. As per RBI guidelines, the gap of maturing assets and liabilities in the first two buckets should not be more than of for funds:
A. $5 \%, 10 \%$, outflow
B. $10 \%, 20 \%$, outflow
C. $5 \%, 10 \%$, inflow
D. $10 \%, 20 \%$, inflow

Q30. Measuringandmanagingnetfundingrequirementisdonethrough:
A. maturity ladder
B. alternative scenarios
C. measuring liquidity over a chosen time frame
D. all the above

Q31. Rate sensitive gap report is used for measuring risk of loss due to:
A. changes in currency rates
B. changes in commodity rates
C. changes in equity rates
D. changes in interest rates

Q32. The term 'duration' stands for
A. contractual maturity
B. residual maturity
C. weighted average maturity
D. duration of forward contract

Q33. A bank has a savings bank deposit of Rs. 1000 cr which invests in 7year 7\% govt.securities. The Securities are actively traded in the market. The bank carries:
A. interest rate risk
B. liquidity risk
C. credit risk
D. liquidity and interest rate risk

Q34. Building strong relationships with some providers of funding can provide a line of defense in a liquidity problem. This is called:
A. contingency planning
B. alternative scenario
C. managing- market access
D. none of the above

Q35. Asset held by bank under 'tradingbook', suffer from:
A. market risk
B. market and credit risk
C. market risk and operational risk
D. market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk


## Answer key

1 D
2 D
3 C
4 B
5 D
6 B
7 B
8 C
9 B 10 D 11 A 12 C 13 A 14 C 15 A 16 A 17 D 18 C 19 B
20 B
21 D
22 D
23 A
24 B
25 A
26 B
27 D
28 D
29 A
30 D
31 D
32 C
33 A
34 C
35 D

## FREE Ebooks

Download Now

Current Affairs

```
    Explore Now
```

FREE MOCK TESTS + TOPIC TESTS + SECTIONAL TESTS

For Banking, Insurance, SSC \& Railways Exams
Web $\square$

```
APP
```


## BLOG

Your one-stop destination for all exam related information \& preparation resources.

## Explore Now

## FORUM

Interact with peers \& experts, exchange scores
\& improve your preparation.

