Timing: 3 Hours

Question : 100

1. If a banker allows an advance by keeping 25% margin and the amount of loan is Rs.1 lac, the value of security would be:
   a. Rs.1.25 lac
   b. Rs.1.33 lac
   c. Rs.1.50 lac
   d. Rs.1 lac
   e. None of the above

2. Collateral security & margin in loan to agriculture exempted for loan:
   a. Up to Rs.10000
   b. Up to Rs.15000
   c. Up to Rs.25000
   d. Up to Rs.100000
   e. Discretion of the bank

3. Which of the following is the regulator and supervisor of depositories:
   a. IRDA
   b. RBI
   c. SEBI
   d. PPFD

4. What is the maximum extent of investment in plant & machinery for MSE ancillary units:
   a. Rs.250 lac
   b. Rs.300 lac
   c. Rs.500 lac
   d. Rs.750 lac
   e. Rs.1000 lac

5. The primary dealers deal mainly with which of the following:
   a. Shares and debentures
   b. Govt. securities
   c. Mutual fund units
   d. All the above

6. A firm has been allowed demand loan but it has not carried any operations in the account after disbursement of the full amount. What is the limitation period for this demand loan:
   a. 3 years from date of last withdrawal in the account
   b. 3 years from date of last debit of interest in the account
   c. 3 years from date of documents
   d. A to c, whichever is earlier
   e. A to c, whichever is later
7. Inspection and processing fee in case of priority sector can be recovered if the amount of advance is:
   a. Rs.10000 or more
   b. Rs.25000 or more
   c. Rs.50000 or more
   d. More than Rs.25000
   e. More than Rs.50000

8. Which of the following expansion does match to the abbreviation:
   a. SSC- Special Credit Control
   b. Ads- Authorised dealers
   c. OMO- Opposite market Operation
   d. All the above

9. Whenever RBI wants to reduce the liquidity in the banking system it can resort to which of the following:
   a. Repo
   b. Reverse repo
   c. Reduction in the CRR
   d. Reduction in the SLR

10. Deposits and advances of a bank branch have declined and the management of the bank wants to know the reasons for the same. This will fall under the purview of:
    a. Market intelligence
    b. Marketing technology system
    c. Taking the required steps for effective marketing of their products
    d. Marketing research system
    e. All the above

11. Federal reserve Board is the regulator of banking system in:
    a. India
    b. Europe
    c. United States
    d. Britain

12. A loan secured by mortgage of immovable property is repayable on demand. The period of limitation in this case will be:
    a. Three years
    b. 12 years from date of mortgage deed
    c. 3 years from date of mortgage deed
    d. None of the above

13. Lahiri Committee Recommendation relate to which of the following:
    a. Issue of units by Mutual Funds
    b. Issue of Depository Receipts
    c. Issue of Participation Certificates by Banks
d. Issue of Participatory notes by FIIs

14. Depository receipts are traded at:
   a. Stock exchanges of the same country in which the listed company issued the depository receipt
   b. Stock exchanges of a country other than in which the listed company issued the depository receipt
   c. Stock exchanges of any country including in which the listed company issued the depository receipt
   d. None of the above

15. Mr. Akash Khanna is having his personal saving account with United Bank’s Chandigarh branch. He is also the sole trustee of Khanna Charitable Trust and operates the account of the trust which of also maintained with the bank. In connection with an important personal work he proposes to proceed abroad for 6 months and seeks your guidance for smooth operations in the accounts:
   a. He can give mandate in favour of some of his friend or relative for operations in the accounts
   b. He can execute a power of attorney in favour of a known person for operations in both the accounts
   c. He can give mandate or power of attorney for his personal account
   d. He cannot delegate the powers to any one in case of trust account and could leave some cheque leaves property signed for use in case of trust account
   e. C and d

16. The process of segregation of ownership and trading rights of the members in a stock exchange is called
   a. Mutualization
   b. Demutualization
   c. Rematerialization
   d. Dematerialization

17. What is the maximum extent up to which the foreign institutional investors can invest in the stock exchanges in India:
   a. 24%
   b. 26%
   c. 49%
   d. 74%

18. The _____ shares are the shares on which the dividend accumulates if it remains unpaid for a particular year:
   a. Convertible preference shares
   b. Cumulative preference shares
   c. Participatory preference shares
   d. Preferred shares
19. If a bond is issued with the provision that the investor has option to replace the bond with equity at a fixed price, it is called
   a. Coupon bond
   b. Convertible bond
   c. Preference bond
   d. Zero coupon bond

20. Which of the following paves the way for listing and trading of the issuer company’s securities. Whose securities are already not listed on the stock exchange
   a. Initial public offering
   b. Further public offering
   c. Bonus issue
   d. Rights issue

21. When a company issues shares to a select group of investor which is neither a public issue nor a rights issue, it is called
   a. Bonus issue
   b. Rights issue
   c. Private placement
   d. Qualified institutional placement

22. Which of the following is not correct in respect of targets within priority sector
   a. Weaker section target for Indian banks is 25% of priority sector
   b. Micro enterprises credit target is 7.5% of ANBC
   c. Export credit is 12% of ANBC for Indian banks
   d. Agriculture credit target is 45% of priority sector credit for Indian banks

23. The concept of ‘discovered price’ is used, in the context of:
   a. Rights issue
   b. Initial public issue
   c. Book building issue
   d. Bonus issue

24. In which of the following types of fund, the investment is made exclusively in govt. securities
   a. Liquid funds
   b. Gilt funds
   c. Sector specific fund
   d. Index fund

25. In the _______, the subscription and repurchase is available on a continuous basis
   a. Growth fund
   b. Open ended fund
   c. Close ended fund
   d. Debt oriented fund

26. The legal set up of a mutual fund is in the form of a
   a. Joint stock company
b. Trust  
c. Partnership firm  
d. Limited liability partnership  

27. When investment is made in other schemes of the same or different mutual funds, such fund is called  
a. Index fund  
b. Gilt fund  
c. Fund of funds  
d. Mutual fund  

28. Which of the following statement is correct regarding premium on life insurance policies  
a. The premium rates for with profit policy are higher than the premium for without profit policy  
b. The premium rates for with profit policy are lower than the premium for without profit policy  
c. The premium rates for with profit policy are equal than the premium for without profit policy  
d. None of the statement is correct  

29. Which of the statement is correct  
a. To have tight control over insurance companies and ensure consumer protection  
b. To promote market efficiency and to develop insurance market  
c. To promote insurance market efficiency and ensure consumer protection  
d. All the above  

30. Which of the following transactions is backed by a letter of credit:  
a. Factoring  
b. Forfaiting  
c. Securitization  
d. Leasing  

31. Which of the following guarantees, is not a financial guarantee  
a. Bank guarantee for supply of goods on credit basis  
b. Bank guarantee in favour of customs authorities  
c. Bank guarantee in favour of tax authorities  
d. None of the above  

32. The cases of deceased depositors where the claims have been received and are pending beyond the stipulated period are required to be reported to which of the following  
a. Board of Directors of the bank  
b. Ombudsman  
c. Reserve Bank of India  
d. Customer Service Committee of the Board  
e. All the above  

33. Which of the following can be taken as part of Off-balance sheet items
34. Sales of an MSE unit for the previous year were Rs.200 lac. These are projected at Rs.300 lac for next year. As per Nayak Committee, the level of minimum bank working capital limits to be sanctioned would be
   a. Rs.40 lac
   b. Rs.60 lac
   c. Rs.20 lac
   d. Rs.100 lac

35. A letter of credit is defined in which of the following:
   a. Indian Contract Act
   b. Companies Act
   c. Payment and Settlement System Act
   d. None of these

36. The forfeiter is an intermediary between
   a. Exporter’s bank and importer
   b. Importer’s bank and exporter
   c. Importer and exporter
   d. Exporter & his bank and importer & his bank

37. The process of maintenance of account books, discounting of bills and collection of bills on due date is called by a person other than by the seller:
   a. Securitization
   b. Factoring
   c. Forfaiting
   d. Take out finance

38. In a factoring transaction, where the factor retains the right to recover the amount from seller, if payment is not recovered from the buyer of goods, is called
   a. Without recourse factoring
   b. With recourse factoring
   c. Advance factoring
   d. Back factoring

39. Credit risk does not take form of
   a. Bank guarantees
   b. Treasury operations
   c. Cross border exposure
   d. Equity price change

40. Credit risk emanates from a bank’s dealing with
   a. Individuals
b. Corporates  
c. Banks  
d. Any of the above  
41. Market risk takes the form of which of the following  
   a. LC issued by a bank  
   b. Foreign exchange rates  
   c. Error committed by a staff member  
   d. Any of the above  
42. Under Basel -2, the supervisory review process is covered by  
   a. Pillar-1  
   b. Pillar-2  
   c. Pillar-3  
   d. None of these  
43. The securitization transactions are covered under _____ risk, in the Basel-2 framework  
   a. Credit risk  
   b. Market risk  
   c. Operational risk  
   d. Liquidity risk  
44. A bank has risk weighted assets of Rs.1000 cr and it has undisclosed reserves of Rs.30 cr. What is the maximum amount of such reserves that can be included Tier-2 capital  
   a. Rs.90 cr  
   b. Rs.30 cr  
   c. Rs.12.50 cr  
   d. Rs.7.50 cr  
45. A bank has revaluation reserves of Rs.300 cr what amount can be included in the Tier 2 capital?  
   a. Rs.300 cr  
   b. Rs.165 cr  
   c. Rs.135 cr  
   d. Rs.30 cr  
46. Subordinated debt can be included in Tier-2 capital fund, only where it is with an original maturity of  
   a. Max 10 years  
   b. Min 10 years  
   c. Max 5 years  
   d. Min 5 years  
47. Bank – B has subordinated debt with remaining maturity of 17 months. These ne included in Tier-2 capital fund at ______discount?  
   a. 80%  
   b. 60%  
   c. 40%  

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48. Bank-A has subordinated debt of original maturity of 7 years and remaining maturity period of 8 months. If the value of such debts is Rs.100 cr, what amount will be taken in Tier-2 capital fund
   a. Rs.100 cr
   b. Rs.60 cr
   c. Rs.20 cr
   d. Nil

49. Which of the following is not part of operational risk under Basel-2 framework?
   a. Staff error
   b. Failed system
   c. Change in interest rates
   d. Break –down of internal controls

50. Bank A and Bank B have been combined into a single bank. Where bank A survived and Bank B lost its corporate identity. This is called
   a. Alliance
   b. Merger
   c. Acquisition
   d. Consolidation

51. Fair Practice Code for lenders is a set of codes which banks are required to follow while dealing with borrowers. This code has been on the insistence of Indian industry after notification of which of the following
   a. SARFAESI Act 2002
   b. RDDB Act 1993
   c. Legal Services Authority Act 1987
   d. None of the above

52. As per fair Practice Code for lenders, bankers should be constructive with a view to taking care of any lender-related genuine difficulty that borrower may face, for loans up to Rs.____
   a. Rs.25000
   b. Rs.1 lac
   c. Rs.2 lac
   d. Rs.5 lac

53. As per fair Practice Code for lenders, if a bank receives request from borrower for transfer of his loan account to another bank, the bank is to convey its consent objection within ______ from date of receipt of request
   a. 30 days
   b. 21 days
   c. 15 days
   d. 10 days

54. The Banking Codes and Standards Board of India was constituted on the recommendations of a Committee under Chairmanship of Sh____
55. A bank has acquired an immovable property but it has not been able to dispose it of within 7 years. What remedy is available to the bank
   a. It can seek Central Govt. permission which is available for 4 years
   b. It has to seek State Govt. permission where it is located which has powers to extend the period of seven years by 5 years
   c. It can seek RBI permission which has authority to extend it by 5 years
   d. It can seek RBI and Company law Board Permission
   e. Bank will have to pay penalty for contravention of Statutory directives

56. Regional rural banks re licenced for banking business under
   a. A special statute
   b. Companies Act
   c. Cooperative Societies Act
   d. Banking regulation Act

57. To take care of temporary liquidity problems of central and state govt., what kind of loan is given by RBI
   a. Treasury bills
   b. Dated securities
   c. Short duration bonds
   d. Ways and means advance
   e. All the above

58. Section 7(1) of RBI Act concerns with which of the following aspects
   a. RBI authority to regulate the banks
   b. NABARD authority to regulate RRBs
   c. Govt. authority to issued directions to RBI
   d. RBI authority to issue directions to banks in India
   e. Constitution of Board of Directors of banks

59. If an Indian bank has place of business in one state only and has office in Mumbai or Kolkata, what is true regard to the amount of minimum capital
   a. Rs.5 lac
   b. Rs.5 lac + Rs.25000 for each place of business outside Mumbai or Kolkata
   c. Total amount not exceeding Rs.10 lac
   d. B and c
   e. A to c

60. What is the amount of ceiling on payment of brokerage or commission or discount, or remuneration on sale of shares by a banking company
   a. 1% of the authorized capital
b. 2% of the issued capital  
c. 2.5% of the paid value of the shares  
d. 5% of the subscribed share capital  
e. There is no ceiling

61. What %age of directors in a bank should have specialized knowledge  
   a. 10%  
   b. 24%  
   c. 40%  
   d. 51%  
   e. 75%

62. When a chairman of managing director is removed from his post, he ceases to be a director and cannot be appointed as director during the next ______ years  
   a. 2 years  
   b. 3 years  
   c. 4 years  
   d. 5 years  
   e. 8 years

63. What is the requirement u/s 25 of b R Act, to be fulfilled by the banks in India  
   a. Banks are to maintain 75% of the demand and time liabilities as assets in India  
   b. These assets would be there as on last Friday of each quarter  
   c. If such Friday is holiday, the preceding working day would be deemed to the relevant day  
   d. Quarter for the above purpose is of 3 months  
   e. All the above

64. Which of the following is not a correct statement  
   a. Only scheduled banks are to maintain cash reserve u/s 42 of RBI Act  
   b. Non-scheduled banks are to maintain cash reserve u/s 18 or B R Act  
   c. Additional cash reserve can be prescribed to be kept by Central Govt.  
   d. Interest is required to paid by RBI on cash balances maintained with it u/s 24 of B R Act  
   e. Banking companies are required to maintain reserve fund u/s 17 of B R Act

65. Where a bank is prohibited to accept the deposit despite prohibition for not accepting the depositing the deposits, what is the punishment  
   a. Fine to extent of 20% of the amount of deposit, so accepted  
   b. Fine to extent of 50% of the amount of deposit, so accepted  
   c. Fine to extent of 100% of the amount of deposit, so accepted  
   d. Fine to extent of 200% of the amount of deposit, so accepted  
   e. Deposit has to be returned back

66. A banking company fails to produce books, accounts and documents which it is bound to furnish under the provisions of RBI Act, what is the penalty as per Banking Law Amendment Act 2012  
   a. It can be fined up to Rs.200000  
   b. It can be fined up to Rs.5000
c. If offence continues additional fine could be Rs.50000

d. A and c

e. B and c

67. A cheque of Rs.10000 issued by Ram Chander, one of your account holders, in favour of Shivaji is stolen by one Radhey Shyam who forges Shivaji’s signatures and endorses it in favour of Ganeshi Lal, who obtain the payment from the bank. In this situation what would be bank’s position

a. Bank will be liable for the forgery
b. Bank will be liable only if the drawer proves that the instrument is forged

c. Bank will not be liable if Ganeshi Lal agrees to refund the amount

d. Bank will get protection available to it under Section 85(1) NI Act and will not be liable for the payment made

68. Your customer issues a cheque for Rs.10000 in discharge of his liability towards Mr. Shayam Prasad or order, who endorses the same in favour of Mr. Sita Ram In blank. This cheque

a. Cannot be endorsed further as the blank endorsement restricts further negotiation
b. Can be negotiated by Mr. Sita Ram without endorsement by him and by the mere delivery

c. Can be negotiated further by Mr. Sita Ram full endorsement by him followed be delivery

d. Can be endorsed by him in blank only

e. None of the above

69. A saving bank customer of Modern Bank issues a cheque of Rs.1500 in favour of M/s Swastic Enterprises or order. The cheque is paid by the bank on presentation through clearing with endorsement from the payee as ‘Swastika Enterprises’. The endorsement is also confirmed by the collecting bank. The drawer claims that the payment has not been made in due course and claims refund of the amount

a. This is a payment on the guarantee by the collecting bank due to which paying bank’s position is safe
b. The cheque is of a small amount, hence the bank should refund the money

c. If customer is valuable, the customer’s request should be accepted

d. Endorsement is irregular due to which the paying bank is not protected under the provisions of Section 85 of NI Act

e. All the above

70. A is holder of a cheque who endorses sans recourse to B and B to C and C to D who endorses it to E. Cheque is dishonoured

a. E can claim from B, C and D
b. E cannot claim from any one

c. E can claim from all

d. E can claim from A

e. A and c

71. What is true with regard to the liability of a director of a company, in case of dishonor of cheque, issued by a company
a. All the directors are liable  
b. Nominated directors also liable  
c. Directors responsible for conduct of the business of the company including managing director  
d. Only those directors who are responsible for accounts maintenance of the company  
e. All the above

72. A customer of your branch Sham, deposits a cheque, which he steals from another person named Sham. Your branch collects this cheque (on which the customer is having a defective title) without being aware about the defect  
a. Collecting bank is negligent  
b. Collecting bank will get protection if it has complied the requirement u/s 131.  
c. Collecting bank is responsible for conversion  
d. Collecting bank is negligent but will get protection  
e. None of the above

73. If the holder of a cheque removes the crossing in such a way so that the same is not easily detectable (with naked eye) and get the payment after presenting it at counter of the drawee bank will get protection u/s ... of NI Act  
a. 89  
b. 118  
c. 131  
d. 87

74. What is the amount of bank draft that can be issued by banks in cash under KYC directives of RBI  
a. Rs.50000 or less  
b. Rs.50000 or more  
c. Less than Rs.50000  
d. More than Rs.50000  
e. More than Rs.1 lac

75. What is the time period during which the record of transactions is to be kept by banks under KYC directives  
a. 15 years  
b. 12 years  
c. 5 years  
d. 10 years  
e. Time frame prescribed by Central Govt.

76. Popular Bank sanctioned a loan in the name of B, which he had not been repaying. The bank has come to know that B is having an FDR account with national Bank in the same city. At the time of maturity of the term deposit, letter is received by national Bank from Popular Bank to remit money to credit in the loan account  
a. The amount would be remitted by the National Bank to Popular Bank
b. If indemnity bond is executed by Popular Bank, the amount can be remitted

c. If consent is given by the depositor and his nominee, the amount can be remitted

d. The amount cannot be remitted, as right of set-off is not available to Popular Bank

e. None of the above

77. Mr. X is maintaining few accounts with Popular bank with its Trichur branch. The bank branch receives an attachment order. Which of the following accounts, will be attached by the order

a. Overdraft limit of Rs.0.30 lac, in which there is nominal debit balance

b. Overdraft limit against shares of a company, where there is some unavailed balance available

c. Amount of term deposit of Rs.1 lac minus the balance including interest in the overdraft limit of Rs.0.50 lac against this Term Deposit

d. Overdraft limit of Rs.0.40 lac against Gold ornaments

e. All the above

78. The net asset value of a mutual fund investment is calculated as under

a. \((\text{market value of the securities} / \text{no. of units on a particular day}) \text{ – the scheme expenses}\)

b. Market value of the securities less the scheme expenses / no. of units on a particular day

c. Market value of the securities / no. of units on a particular day

d. Market value of the securities plus the scheme expenses / no. of units on a particular day

79. A cheque drawn by a customer is presented for payment after a Garnishee order has been served on the account, the cheque will be returned with the reason

a. Account garnished

b. Account attached by the court

c. Operations on the account stopped by the court

d. Garnishee order received

80. A bank authorized by the issuing company to issue GDR against issue of foreign currency convertible bonds or ordinary shares for the issuing company, is called

a. Custodian bank

b. Depository

c. Overseas depository bank

d. Mandated bank

81. Universal Bank has granted cash credit limit of Rs.10 lac to M/s Kala traders, a partnership firm. The account is showing a debit balance of Rs.9.50 lac when the notice is received about the insolvency of one of the partners, which among the following steps should be initiated by the bank to safeguard its interest?

a. Account should be recalled and party be asked to adjust to adjust the account

b. Operations in the account to be stopped and balance confirmation letter to be obtained from all the partners

c. Operations in the account to be stopped and notice of demand to be issued on the remaining partners
d. Notice about the outstanding dues to be sent to the official assignee in whom the estate of the insolvent partner has been vested

82. A partnership firm of XY&Z has been adjudged insolvent and its loan account is showing a debit balance of Rs.3 lac. Its partner Y is having a saving bank account in which there is balance of Rs.1.50 lac

a. The balance in partner’s account cannot be utilised for payment of dues of an insolvent firm
b. The balance in partner’s personal account cannot be utilised as that balance belongs to official assignee

c. The balance in partner’s account can be utilised by exercising the right of set off sue to his joint and several liability

d. The balance can be utilised before it is objected to by the partner

83. The provisions in respect of removal on ceiling on borrowing powers of the Board of a public limited company or subsidiary of a public limited company, are given in Section ... of the Companies Act 2013

a. 125
b. 293
c. 180
d. 134
e. 45(e)

84. A cheque issued by a director of a Limited Company is presented for payment after death of the director which the bank pays, But the company raises the claim on the plea that bank cannot pay such cheque after death of the director

a. Bank cannot pay the cheque as the drawer expired
b. Bank can pay the cheque as the company is still a legally competent person to contract signed as agent of the company

c. Bank should contact the Co. because loss will be of the company is case of dispute
d. B and c
e. None of the above

85. In case of deferred payment guarantee. Normally _____ advance payment is made by the buyer of machinery to the supplier of the machinery, which is treated as margin by the bank

a. 5% to 10%
b. 5% to 30%
c. 10% to 15%
d. 20% to 30%

e. None of the above

86. Current assets of a company are Rs.800 lac and other current liabilities Rs.80 lac. If the amount of net working capital is Rs.170 lac what will be amount of excess borrowing, as per 2nd method of lending

a. Rs.120 lac
b. Rs.80 lac
c. Rs.50 lac
d. Rs.30 lac

87. Your branch has sanctioned cash limit of Rs.12 lac to M/s United Pharmacy. As at the close of July 31, it has been carrying stocks worth Rs.9 lac, sundry creditors of Rs.3 lac and book debts of Rs.6 lac. Bank has prescribed a margin of 25% on stocks and 30% on book debts, what is the maximum amount that can be withdrawn in the cash credit limit?
   a. Rs.8.70 lac
   b. Rs.8.30 lac
   c. Rs.12 lac
   d. Rs.6.75 lac
   e. Rs.7.25 lac

88. The no.of which component of Central Board of Directors of RBI, does not match
   a. Governor-1
   b. Dy. Governors-6
   c. Directors-15
   d. None of the above

89. In the balance sheet of a bank, the off-balance sheet items are shown as
   a. Assets
   b. Liability
   c. Asset or liability as per its nature
   d. Notes to the balance sheet

90. To make the cost of credit costlier, which of the following is done by RBI
   a. Decrease in bank rate
   b. Increase in repo rate
   c. Increase in SLR
   d. All the above

91. Foreign banks are to deposit in SEDF with SIDBI, the shortfall in respect of
   a. Export advances target of 12%
   b. Overall priority sector target of 40%
   c. Micro & small enterprises target of 7.5%
   d. A and b
   e. A, b and c

92. The issue of and servicing of govt. debt, is management by
   a. Commercial Banks
   b. Public Sector Bank
   c. Reserve Bank
   d. Govt. itself

93. Which of the following statement is correct in the context of red herring prospectus
   a. The price is mentioned in this prospectus
b. The no. of shares being offered is mentioned in this prospectus  
c. The amount of issue is mentioned in this prospectus  
d. Details or price, no of shares and amount of issue is not mentioned in this prospectus  

94. What is the maximum extent up to which a single investor can hold shares in an Indian stock exchange  
a. 1%  
b. 2%  
c. 5%  
d. 10%  

95. ______ is a tax levied on all transactions code on the stock exchange at rates prescribed by Central Govt. from time to time  
a. Transactions tax  
b. Stock exchange transactions tax  
c. Securities transaction tax  
d. Securities tax  

96. Who approves the appointment of the Chief Executive officer (CEO) of a private bank  
a. Reserve Bank  
b. Board of the Bank concerned bank  
c. If it is a listed bank, then SEBI  
d. Central Govt. in all cases  

97. Which of the following organizations maintain the shares of companies in dematerialization format  
a. SEBI  
b. Depositories  
c. Registrars to the issue  
d. Mutual funds  

98. Which of the following Act, is meant to regulate the Indian Banking System  
a. Negotiable Instrument Act, Banking Regulation Act, Companies Act  
b. RBI Act, Banking Regulation Act, Companies Act  
c. Banking Regulation Act, Prevention of Money laundering Act  
d. RBI Act, Banking Regulation Act  

99. A ______ is a type of transferable financial instrument which is traded at local stock exchange of a country but represents a security (usually, in the form of equity) which is issued by a foreign publicly listed company  
a. American Depository receipt  
b. Depository Receipt  
c. Global Depository Receipt  
d. Foreign Convertible Bonds  

100. The Urban Cooperative Banks are regulated by  
a. RBI
b. NABARD  
c. Registrar of Coop Societies of the State Govt.  
d. SEBI  

Answer:-  
1. B  
2. D  
3. C  
4. C  
5. B  
6. C  
7. D  
8. B  
9. B  
10. D  
11. C  
12. B  
13. D  
14. B  
15. E  
16. B  
17. C  
18. B  
19. B  
20. A  
21. C  
22. C  
23. C  
24. B  
25. B  
26. B  
27. C  
28. A  
29. C  
30. B  
31. D  
32. D  
33. D  
34. B  
35. D
36. C
37. B
38. B
39. D
40. D
41. B
42. B
43. A
44. C
45. C
46. D
47. A
48. D
49. C
50. B
51. A
52. C
53. B
54. A
55. C
56. D
57. D
58. C
59. E
60. C
61. D
62. C
63. E
64. D
65. D
66. D
67. D
68. B
69. D
70. A
71. C
72. B
73. A
74. C
75. C
76. D
77. C
78. B
79. D
80. C
81. E
82. C
83. C
84. B
85. C
86. D
87. A
88. B
89. D
90. B
91. E
92. C
93. D
94. C
95. C
96. A
97. B
98. D
99. B
100. A