

Roots Institute of Financial Markets

RIFM



Practice Book

Derivatives Market (Dealers) Module



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**NISM –Series –I:
Currency Derivatives
Certification Examination**

Distribution of weights in the

**Distribution of weights of the Capital Market
(Dealers) Module Curriculum**

Chapter No.	Title	Weights (%)
1	Trading	30
2	Clearing and Settlement	25
3	Trading Membership	20
4	Legal Framework	15
5	An Overview of the Indian Securities Market	5
6	Fundamental Valuation Concepts	5

Exam Pattern

Test Duration	105 Min.
No. of Questions	60
Maximum Marks	100
Pass %	50
Negative Marking	25%



Derivatives Market (Dealers) Module

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Chapter 1

Introduction to Derivatives

1. The most traded contract in the world is:
 - A. Kospi 200 options, korea Exchange
 - B. 3-month Eurodollar futures,CME
 - C. Nifty Future,NSE
 - D. Euro-Bund Futures,Eurex

2. The Highest volume in exchange traded futures and options are seen in the following sector.
 - A. Agricultural commodities
 - B. Energy Products
 - C. Equity Indices
 - D. Interest Rate

3. Futures trading commenced first on
 - A. Chicago Board of trade
 - B. Chicago Mercantile Exchange
 - C. Chicago Board Options Exchange
 - D. London International Financial Futures and options Exchange

4. The underlying asset for a derivative contract can be
 - A. Equity
 - B. Commodities
 - C. Interest Rate
 - D. Any of the above

5. Derivatives first emerged as_____ products.
 - A. Speculative
 - B. Hedging
 - C. Volatility
 - D. Risky

6. Who are the participants in the derivative market?
 - A. Hedgers
 - B. Speculators



- C. Arbitrageurs
- D. All of the above

7. The First Exchange traded financial derivative in India commenced with the trading of.

- A. Index Future
- B. Index Options
- C. Stock Options
- D. Interest Rate Futures

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



CHAPTER 3

Introduction to future and Options

1. Nifty includes the.....most liquid stocks that trade on NSE.
 - A. 30
 - B. 50
 - C. 100
 - D. 50

2. The Indian Company which provides professional index management services is
 - A. IISL
 - B. NSCCL
 - C. S\$P
 - D. CRISIL

3. Impact cost measures the
 - A. Volatility of the stock
 - B. Liquidity of the stock
 - C. Return on a stock
 - D. None of the above

4. Assume that the base value of a market capitalization weighted index was 1000 and the base market capitalization was Rs. 35000 crore. If the current market capitalization is Rs. 77000 crore, the index is at
 - A. 2200
 - B. 2250
 - C. 1200
 - D. 1350

5. The Market impact cost on a trade of Rs. 3 million of the fully nifty works out to be about 0.5%. This means that if Nifty is at 4000, a buy order will go through at roughly
 - A. 4020
 - B. 4050
 - C. 4500
 - D. None of the above

6. Index funds are managed
 - A. Actively



- B. Passively
- C. Family
- D. None of the above

7. Which of the following cannot be an underlying asset for a financial derivative contract?

- A. Equity index
- B. Interest rate
- C. Commodities
- D. Foreign exchange

8. Which of the following exchanges was the first to start trading financial futures?

- A. Chicago Board of Trade
- B. Chicago Board Options Exchange
- C. Chicago Mercantile Exchange
- D. London International Financial Futures and Options Exchange



Answers Sheet Chapter 3					
1	B	18	A	35	A
2	B	19	A	36	D
3	B	20	C	37	A
4	A	21	C	38	A
5	A	22	A	39	A
6	B	23	C	40	A
7	C	24	A	41	B
8	C	25	A	42	A
9	A	26	A	43	C
10	C	27	A	44	A
11	C	28	B	45	A
12	B	29	C	46	B
13	D	30	A	47	C
14	A	31	B		
15	A	32	A		
16	C	33	A		
17	B	34	B		



Chapter -3

Solutions

4)
$$\text{Index} = \frac{\text{Current Market Capitalization} \times \text{Base Value}}{\text{Base Market Capitalization}}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Index} &= \frac{77000}{35000} \times 1000 \\ &= 2200\end{aligned}$$

5) Buy order = Current cost + Impact Cost

$$\begin{aligned}&= 4000 + (4000 \times 5\%) \\ &= 4000 + 20 \\ &= 4020\end{aligned}$$

13) Break even for buyer of a call = Strike price + premium

$$\begin{aligned}&= 176 + 18 \\ &= 194\end{aligned}$$

45) A)
Time value of put option = Market Price of put option – Intrinsic Value

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Intrinsic value} &= \text{Max} [0, \text{Exercise price} - \text{Spot price}] \\ &= \text{Max} [0, 163 - 165] \\ &= 0 \\ &= 3 - 0 \\ &= 3\end{aligned}$$

46) B)
Selling Price = 396000
On last Thursday Purchase price = $410 \times 10 \times 100$
= 410000

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Loss} &= 410000 - 396000 \\ &= 14000\end{aligned}$$

47)
Time value of call option = Market price of call option – Intrinsic value

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Intrinsic value} &= \text{Max} [0, \text{Spot price} - \text{Exercise price}] \\ &= \text{Max} [0, 50 - 45] \\ &= 5\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Time value} &= 9 - 5 \\ &= 4\end{aligned}$$



Chapter 4

Application of Future and Options

1. On 15th January Mr. Arvind Sethi bought a January Nifty futures contract which cost him Rs.240000. Each Nifty Futures Contract is for delivery of 100 Nifties. On 25th January, the index Closed at 2460. How much profit/loss did he make?
 - A. +6000
 - B. -3000
 - C. -4500
 - D. +2500

2. Kantaben sold a January Nifty Futures Contract for Rs. 240000 on 15th January. Each Nifty futures contract is for delivery of 100 Nifties. On 25th January, the index closed at 2450. How much profit/loss did she make?
 - A. -7000
 - B. -5000
 - C. +5000
 - D. +7000

3. On 15th January Mr. Kajaria bought a January Nifty Futures contract which cost him Rs. 240000, Each Nifty Futures contract is for delivery of 100 Nifties. On 25th January, the index closed at 2360, how much profit/loss did he make?
 - A. +6000
 - B. -4000
 - C. -3000
 - D. +2500

4. Krishna Seth sold a January Nifty Futures contract For Rs. 240000 on 15th January. Each Nifty futures contract is for delivery of 100 Nifties. On 25th January, the index closed at 2350. How much profit/loss did he make?
 - A. -7000
 - B. -5000
 - C. +5000
 - D. +7000

5. A Speculator with a bullish view on a security can
 - A. Buy stock futures
 - B. Buy index Futures
 - C. Sell stock futures



D. Sell Index Futures

6. Mohan owns a thousand shares of Reliance. Around budget time, he get uncomfortable with the price movements. Which of the following will give him the hedge he desires?
- A. Buy 10 Reliance futures contracts
 - B. Sell 10 Reliance futures contracts
 - C. Buy 5 Reliance futures contracts
 - D. Sell 5 Reliance futures contracts

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Answers Sheet Chapter 4

1	A	21	A	41	C	61	B
2	B	22	C	42	B	62	D
3	B	23	D	43	B	63	C
4	C	24	C	44	B	64	B
5	A	25	C	45	A	65	A
6	B	26	D	46	B	66	C
7	D	27	D	47	A	67	C
8	B	28	D	48	B	68	A
9	B	29	A	49	C	69	C
10	D	30	D	50	B	70	B
11	D	31	D	51	A	71	B
12	B	32	B	52	C	72	B
13	D	33	C	53	A	73	A
14	D	34	C	54	A	74	A
15	B	35	B	55	C	75	C
16	C	36	B	56	B	76	B
17	A	37	D	57	A	77	C
18	C	38	A	58	A		
19	B	39	A	59	A		
20	B	40	D	60	D		



Chapter -4 Solution

1) Purchase price = 240000
On closing sale price = 2460×100
= 246000
Profit = $246000 - 240000$
= 6000

2) $(2450 \times 100 - 240000) = -5000$

3) $(2360 \times 100 - 240000) = -4000$

4) $(240000 - 2350 \times 100) = +5000$

7) $(271 \times 100 \times 10 - 296000) = -25000$

8) $(3040000 - 1340 \times 100 \times 20) = 36000$

9) $30/1000 = 3\%$
 $3 - 0.4 = 2.6\%$ for 2 months
= 1.3% for 1 month

10) Buy price = 15
Sale price = $2295 - 2260$
= 35
Net pay off = $35 - 15$
= 20
= 20×100
= 2000

11) Buy price = 60
Sale price = $2240 - 2260$
= 0
Net pay off = $0 - 60$
= -60
= -60×100
= -6000

12) Buy price = 20
Sale price = $2230 - 2290$
= 0
Net pay off = $0 - 20$



$$\begin{aligned}
 &= -20 \\
 &= -20 \times 100 \\
 &= -2000
 \end{aligned}$$

13) Buy price = 20
 Sale price = 2235– 2260
 = 0
 Net pay off = 0-20
 = -20
 = -20x100
 = -2000

14) Return = 160/4000 x 100
 = 4%

Net return = 4 - .25 + .1
 = 3.85 for 2 months
 = 1.92 for 1 month

15) Return = 20/4000 x 100
 = .5
 Profit if invested
 Risk lessly = 4000 x 10/100 x2/12
 = 800/12
 = 66

16) F = $S e^{rt}$
 = 720 $e^{.1 \times 2/12}$
 = 731.90

17) (2460 x100 – 240000) = 6000

18) (2450 x100 – 240000) = 5000

19) T = 2/12 = .16

20) (2350 x 100 – 240000) =- 5000

23) (271x100x10 – 296000) = -25000

24) (304000 – 134x20x100) = -36000

25) 30/1000 =3%
 3-.4 = 2.6% for 2 months
 = 1.3% for 1 month

26) Buy price = 15



$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sale price} &= 2295 - 2260 \\
 &= 35 \\
 \text{Net pay off} &= 35 - 15 \\
 &= 20 \\
 &= 20 \times 100 \\
 &= 2000
 \end{aligned}$$

27) Buy price = 60

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Sale price} &= 2240 - 2260 \\
 &= 0 \\
 \text{Net pay off} &= 0 - 60 \\
 &= -60 \\
 &= -60 \times 100 \\
 &= -6000
 \end{aligned}$$

52) Time value of put = Market Value – Intrinsic Value

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Intrinsic Value} &= \text{Max} [0, \text{Exercise Price} - \text{Spot Price}] \\
 &= \text{Max} [0, 240 - 230] \\
 &= 10 \\
 \text{Time value} &= 19 - 10 \\
 &= 9
 \end{aligned}$$

54) Time value = 6 – [0, 80-75]
= 1

55) Break even for Put option Buyer = Strike Price – Premium
= 4176 – 18
= 4158

56) $F = S e^{rt}$
= 1000 $e^{.1 \times 1/12}$
= 1008.35

57) R = Continuous Compounding Method
= $\ln(1.12)$
= .1133

Go to calculator on computer. Go to view and Select Scientific Calculator. Now type 1.12 then ln you will get answer.

58) Value of Put = 12 - (0.75 – 70)
= 12 - 5
= 7

59) 2200 x 15% = 330



$$\begin{aligned}\text{Put to be purchased} &= 2200 - 330 \\ &= 1870\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}60) \text{ Purchase Price} &= 25 \\ \text{Sale Price} &= 994 - 992 \\ &= 2 \\ \text{Pay out} &= 25 - 2 \\ &= 23 \times 600 \\ &= 13800\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}62) \text{ Sale Price} &= 28 \\ \text{Purchase Price} &= 1553 - 1503 \\ &= 50 \\ \text{Pay in} &= 50 - 28 \\ &= 22 \times 300 \\ &= 6600\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}63) \text{ Break even} &= 2176 - 18 \\ &= 2158\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}64) F &= S e^{rt} \\ &= 2050 e^{.1 \times 1/12}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}65) R &= \text{Continuous Compounding Method} \\ &= \ln(1.10) \\ &= 0.095\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}66) 4000 \times 10\% &= 400 \\ 4000 - 400 &= 3600\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}67) 4000 \times 10\% &= 400 \\ 4000 - 400 &= 3600\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}68) 400000 \times 1.5 \\ &= 600000\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}69) 4200 - 30 \\ &= 4170\end{aligned}$$

$$70) 3/12 = .25$$

$$\begin{aligned}71) F &= S e^{rt} \\ &= 2000 e^{.1 \times 1/12} \\ &= 2016.75\end{aligned}$$

$$72) 1/12 = .08$$

$$\begin{aligned}73) r &= \ln(1.09) \\ &= .086\end{aligned}$$

$$76) t = 2/12 = .016$$



77) $4200 \times 12\% = 504$
 $4200 - 504 = 3696$

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CHAPTER 6 Clearing and Settlement

36. To safeguard against potential losses on out-standing positions _____ is collected.
- A. Premium margin
 - B. Assignment margin
 - C. Initial Margin
 - D. None of the above
37. _____ seeks to measure the amount of value that a portfolio may stand to lose within a certain time horizon due to potential changes in underlying asset spot price.
- A. Black & Scholes model
 - B. VAR methodology
 - C. Binomial model
 - D. Volatility model
38. Which of the following should be disclosed separately for long and short positions, in respect of each series of equity index futures as of the balance sheet date?
- A. Number of equity index futures contracts having open position
 - B. Names of the clients of each trade in the units of equity index futures
 - C. Names of the dealers of each trade in the units of equity index futures
 - D. All of the above
39. MTM settlement stands for _____.
- A. Member to Member settlement
 - B. Market to Market settlement
 - C. Money to Money settlement
 - D. Monday to Monday settlement
40. _____ is allowed to only clear trades of others but not trade themselves.
- A. Trading member - clearing member
 - B. Trading members are not allowed to clear their own trades
 - C. Professional clearing member
 - D. Self clearing member
41. The initial margin amount is based on _____.
- A. Black And Scholes calculations
 - B. Binomial calculations
 - C. VAR calculations



D. Theoretical pricing calculations

42. VAR methodology seeks to measure the amount of value that a portfolio may stand to lose within a certain horizon time period due to potential changes in _____.
- A. Underlying exposures
 - B. Underlying asset spot price
 - C. Underlying stock volatility
 - D. Underlying index volatility
43. Forward contracts on expiration have to settle by _____.
- A. Cash
 - B. Difference in price
 - C. Payment of margin
 - D. Delivery of the asset



Answer Sheet Chapter 6

1	B	21	B	41	C	61	C
2	D	22	A	42	B	62	B
3	B	23	D	43	D	63	B
4	A	24	D	44	B	64	C
5	A	25	B	45	C	65	D
6	C	26	D	46	A	66	C
7	B	27	C	47	B	67	D
8	A	28	B	48	A	68	D
9	D	29	C	49	A	69	C
10	C	30	C	50	B	70	D
11	C	31	D	51	B	71	D
12	B	32	C	52	A	72	B
13	A	33	A	53	B	73	C
14	B	34	D	54	B	74	D
15	C	35	C	55	D	75	C
16	A	36	C	56	C	76	C
17	C	37	B	57	C		
18	B	38	A	58	D		
19	B	39	B	59	D		
20	A	40	C	60	B		



Chapter 6

Solutions

- 1) $2000 - 1400 = 600$
 $600 \times 100 = 60000$
- 2) $5400 - 5000 = 400$
- 3) $[1600 \times 545 + 200 \times 535] - 1800 \times 540$
 $[872000 + 107000] - 972000$
 $= 7000$
- 4) $4600 - 4200$
 $= 400$
- 5) $(400 \times 130 + 200 \times 130) - (600 \times 140)$
 $= 78000 - 84000$
 $= -6000$
- 6) $1800 + (1200 - 1000)$
 $= 2000$
- 7) 3000×1820 sold $= 5460000$
 3000×1780 purchased $= 5340000$
 2000×73 sold $= 146000$
Payout $= 5460000 + 146000 - 5340000$
 $= 266000$
- 8) Sold $= 800 \times 30$
Purchase $= 800 \times 40(590 - 550)$
Pay in $= 8000$
- 9) $(600 \times 345 + 100 \times 335) - 700 \times 340$
 $= (207000 + 33500) - 238000$
 $= 2500$
- 10) TM $1400 \times 410 - [700 \times 400 + 700 \times 408]$
 $574000 - 280000 + 285600$
 $574000 - 565600$
 8400
Client A $= 1000 \times 408 - 1000 \times 390$
 $= 18000$
Client B $= 1500 \times 408 - 1500 \times 395$
 $= 19500$
Net position for TM $= 8400 + 18000 + 19500$
 $= 45900$
- 11) $F = Se^{rt}$
 $= 5900 e^{.13 \times 1/12}$



$$= 5965$$

22) $(3000 - 2400) \times 100 = 60000$

23) $800 - 400 = 400$

24) $(600 \times 1045 + 200 \times 1035) - 800 \times 1040$
 $(627000 + 207000) - 832000$
 2000

25) $(400 \times 1030 + 200 \times 1030) - 600 \times 1040$
 $= -6000$

26) $1600 - 1200 = 400$

Client A		Client B	
Buy	Sell	Buy	Sell
800	-	1000	1200
Net outstanding $800 + 200 = 1000$			

28) Yesterday Short Position = $3000 \times 3940 = 11820000$
 Today Purchase = $3000 \times 3898.60 = 11695800$
 Sale = $2000 \times 110 = 220000$
 Pay out = $344200(11820000 + 220000 - 11695800)$

29) Amount to be paid – Received [Intrinsic value of call {Max (0, Spot – Strike)}]
 $(240 - 200) \times 400 - 400 \times 20$
 Pay in 8000

58) Amount to be paid – Received [Intrinsic value of call {Max (0, Spot – Strike)}]
 $(884 - 882) \times 800 - 25 \times 800$
 Pay in 18400

59) Amount to be paid – Received [Intrinsic value of call {Max (0, Spot – Strike)}]
 $(1453 - 1403) \times 600 - 30 \times 600$
 Pay in 12000

60) Amount to be paid on expiry [Intrinsic value of put {Max (0, Strike – Spot)}]
 $(1620 - 1653) \times 800$
 $= 0$
 As put in out of money on expiry no pay in, pay out on expiry.

61) May 20 short position = $4153 \times 8000 = 33224000$
 May 21 value of future he can purchase = $4150 \times 8000 = 33200000$
 May 21 He sold = $30 \times 5000 = 150000$
 Net obligation = $3324000 + 150000 - 33200000$
 Pay out = 174000



- 63) Amount received on short position $33 \times 600 = 19800$
 On expiry value of put = $(1520 - 1553) \times \text{Max}(0, \text{strike} - \text{spot})$
 $= 0$
 No obligation on expiry.
- 64) May 20 short position $= 1153 \times 4000 = 4612000$
 May 21 value of future $= 1150 \times 4000 = 4600000$
 May 21 short of Put $= 28 \times 3000 = 84000$
 Net obligation $= 4612000 + 84000 - 4600000$
 Pay out $= 96000$
- 65) Purchase price – sale price
 $310 \times 100 \times 10 - 296000$
 Loss = 14000
- 67) $500 + (1000 - 900)$
 $= 600$
- 69) $1000 + (1000 - 1000)$
 $= 1000$
- 70) $3360 \times 100 - 334500$
 $= 1500$ profit
- 71) Received – Position on closing
 $5000 \times 25 - 5000 \times (505 - 500)$
 $= 10000$ payout
- 72) Position on expiry
 $(1520 - 1553) \times 800 = 0$
 No pay in or pay out
- 73) $(3280 \times 100) - 325600$
 $= 2400$
- 74) Received – closing Position
 $1400 \times 11 - (300 - 297) \times 1400$
 $= 11200$ pay out
- 75) $2000 + (2000 - 1000)$
 $= 3000$



Sample Paper 1

1. Weekly options trading commenced on NSE in _____.
 - A. NSE Does not trade in Weekly Options
 - B. 02-Jun-2005
 - C. 04-Jul-2005
 - D. 04-Jun-2005

2. A stock is currently selling at Rs. 70. The put option to sell the stock at Rs. 75 costs Rs. 12. What is the time value of the option?
 - A. Rs. 7
 - B. Rs. 5
 - C. Rs. 2
 - D. Rs. 4

3. _____ is a form of basket options.
 - A. Equity index options
 - B. Equity index futures
 - C. Swaptions
 - D. Warrants

4. An option to buy or sell a swap, that becomes operative at the expiry of the option, is called a _____.
 - A. Swaptions
 - B. futures
 - C. basket option
 - D. Warrant

5. Derivatives can be used for which of the following?
 - A. Hedging
 - B. Arbitrage
 - C. Speculating
 - D. All of the above

6. The maximum brokerage chargeable by a trading member in relation to trades affected in the contracts admitted to dealing on the F&O segment of NSEIL is fixed at _____ of the contract value, exclusive of statutory levies.
 - A. 1.50%
 - B. 2.50%
 - C. 0.75%
 - D. 3%

7. Futures trading first emerged in the exchanges located in _____.



- A. London
- B. UP
- C. Chicago
- D. Annual requirements of copper.

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Sample Paper 2

1. Weekly options traded on NSE follow a _____.
 - A. European style settlement
 - B. American style settlement
 - C. Asian style settlement
 - D. Weekly Options are not traded at NSE

2. A stock is currently selling at Rs. 75. The put option to sell the stock at Rs. 80 costs Rs. 6. What is the time value of the option?
 - A. Rs. 1
 - B. Rs. 5
 - C. Rs. 2
 - D. Rs. 4

3. Equity Index Options are a form of _____.
 - A. Options on Futures
 - B. Basket Options
 - C. Swaptions
 - D. Warrants

4. Swaptions is an option to buy or sell a _____ at the expiry of the option
 - A. Swap
 - B. Futures
 - C. basket option
 - D. warrant

5. _____ is one of the uses of Derivatives?
 - A. Forecasting
 - B. Risk taking
 - C. Arbitrage
 - D. All of the above

6. To be eligible for options trading, the _____ of a stock is taken into account.
 - A. Price Limit



- B. Trading Member Position Limit
- C. Client Wise Position Limit
- D. Market Wide Position Limit

7. The theoretical futures price is considered for _____ in case a Futures Contract is not traded during the day?

- A. opening price
- B. last traded price
- C. premium settlement
- D. daily mark to market settlement

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Sample Paper 3

- Swaps can be regarded as portfolios of _____.
 - Future Contracts
 - Option Contracts
 - Call Options
 - Forward Contracts
- A stock is currently selling at Rs. 165. The put option at Rs. 163 strike price costs Rs. 3. What is the time value of the option?
 - Rs. 3
 - Rs. 2
 - Rs. 1
 - Rs. 1.50
- LEAPS have a maturity of up to _____.
 - one year
 - three years
 - ten years
 - three months
- What is the outstanding position on which initial margin will be levied if no proprietary trading is done and the details of client trading are: one client buys 500 units @ 1260. The second client buys 900 units @Rs.1255 and sells 1000 units @Rs.1260?
 - 1900 units
 - 2400 units
 - 500 units
 - 600 units
- A payer swaptions is an option to pay _____ and receive _____.
 - Floating, fixed
 - Interest, interest
 - fixed, floating
 - Options, futures
- Forward contracts are _____ contracts.
 - Multilateral
 - Tri-lateral
 - Future



D. Bilateral

6. You are the owner of a 5 million portfolio with a beta 1.0. You would like to insure your portfolio against a fall in the index of magnitude higher than 10%. Spot Nifty stands at 4000. Put options on the Nifty are available at three strike prices. Which strike will give you the insurance you want?
- A. 3,870
 - B. 3,840
 - C. 3,600
 - D. None of the above
7. A receiver swaptions is an option to receive _____ and pay _____.
- A. Fixed, floating
 - B. Floating, fixed
 - C. Interest, interest
 - D. Options, futures
8. The market impact cost on a trade of Rs. 4 million of the S&P CNX Nifty works out to be about 0.06%. This means that if S&P CNX Nifty is at 4000, a sell order of that value will go through at a price of Rs. _____.
- A. 3997.60
 - B. 3996
 - C. 3,999.50
 - D. 3,995.50



ample Paper 1			
1	A	31	A
2	A	32	C
3	A	33	D
4	A	34	B
5	D	35	D
6	B	36	D
7	C	37	A
8	D	38	D
9	C	39	C
10	C	40	B
11	A	41	D
12	D	42	B
13	A	43	C
14	A	44	B
15	D	45	B
16	C	46	C
17	D	47	B
18	B	48	C
19	D	49	C
20	D	50	B
21	C	51	A
22	A	52	D
23	A	53	D
24	B	54	D
25	C	55	D
26	D	56	A
27	A	57	A
28	C	58	C
29	D	59	B
30	B	60	C

Sample Paper 2			
1	D	31	B
2	A	32	D
3	B	33	C
4	A	34	C
5	C	35	A
6	D	36	A
7	D	37	C
8	C	38	B
9	A	39	B
10	D	40	B
11	D	41	A
12	A	42	C
13	A	43	D
14	B	44	C
15	D	45	A
16	B	46	B
17	C	47	C
18	C	48	D
19	C	49	B
20	A	50	A
21	D	51	D
22	C	52	B
23	C	53	C
24	C	54	C
25	D	55	B
26	B	56	A
27	D	57	C
28	A	58	C
29	A	59	D
30	D	60	A

Sample Paper 3			
1	D	31	C
2	A	32	B
3	B	33	B
4	D	34	B
5	C	35	C
6	D	36	D
7	C	37	B
8	A	38	A
9	A	39	C
10	D	40	A
11	A	41	C
12	A	42	C
13	D	43	B
14	B	44	B
15	C	45	D
16	A	46	B
17	A	47	A
18	C	48	C
19	C	49	C
20	B	50	C
21	A	51	B
22	A	52	B
23	D	53	A
24	B	54	D
25	D	55	D
26	D	56	A
27	C	57	C
28	C	58	A
29	A	59	C
30	A	60	C



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