

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_



**Question: 1 of 25**

QID: 1968

Marks: 1

What is a common tactic used by fraudulent cryptocurrency traders and exchanges?

- A. Offering insured investments backed by the government.
- B. Posing as legitimate traders or setting up fake exchanges to steal funds.
- C. Providing detailed transaction records and low-risk investments.
- D. Using names and images of famous people to create fake hype

**Question: 2 of 25**

QID: 1969

Marks: 1

How do Ponzi schemes typically operate in the context of cryptocurrency?

- A. By investing in ponzi based coins
- B. By paying returns to earlier investors with the capital from new investors.
- C. By providing real-time market data and analysis.
- D. By ensuring all investments are backed by physical assets.

**Question: 3 of 25**

QID: 1998

Marks: 1

Jaideep is looking to buy cryptocurrencies and is looking for an option where he wants to hold these investments for a long period of time and wants better security to ensure no vulnerabilities. Recommend which wallet he should use.

- A. Cold wallet
- B. Strong wallet
- C. Fire wallet
- D. Binance wallet

**Question: 4 of 25**

QID: 1999

Marks: 1

Ankit is studying the impact of currency fluctuations on import businesses. If the exchange rate of USD to INR goes from 70 to 75, and the initial cost of imports was \$1000, what is the percentage increase in the cost of imports in INR?

- A. 7.14%
- B. 10.43%
- C. 5.51%
- D. 8.57%

**Question: 5 of 25**

QID: 2028

Marks: 1

Which of the following is a potential application of blockchain technology beyond cryptocurrency?

- A. Centralised data storage for large corporations.
- B. Facilitating real-time peer-to-peer lending without intermediaries.
- C. Creating private networks for government surveillance.
- D. Developing proprietary software for individual users.

**Question: 6 of 25**

QID: 2029

Marks: 1

What is the main purpose of using blockchain in cryptocurrency transactions?

- A. To centralise control
- B. To provide physical security
- C. To ensure transparency
- D. To limit the supply of currency

**Question: 7 of 25**

QID: 2058

Marks: 1

What does the term 'store of value' imply in the context of money?

- A. Money can be used for future transactions.
- B. Money can measure the value of goods and services.
- C. Money can be easily exchanged for goods.
- D. Money can be physically stored without losing value

**Question: 8 of 25**

QID: 2059

Marks: 1

What ensures the portability of money?

- A. Its ability to be recognised.
- B. Its physical form being easy to carry.
- C. Its acceptance by the government.
- D. Its durability over time.

**Question: 9 of 25**

QID: 2088

Marks: 1

If the central bank increases open market operations by buying government securities, what is the likely effect on interest rates?

- A. Interest rates will rise.
- B. Interest rates will fall.
- C. Interest rates will remain unchanged.
- D. Interest rates will fluctuate unpredictably.

**Question: 10 of 25**

QID: 2089

Marks: 1

What is the primary reason a country might peg its currency to another currency?

- A. To increase exchange rate volatility.
- B. To stabilise the domestic currency.
- C. To reduce foreign trade.
- D. To eliminate the need for a central bank.

**Question: 11 of 25**

QID: 2103

Marks: 1

A Bitcoin was valued at \$20,000 last year and now it's valued at \$25,000. What is the percentage increase in its value?

- A. 20%
- B. 25%
- C. 50%
- D. 30%

**Question: 12 of 25**

QID: 2104

Marks: 1

Seema is using Bitcoin to purchase an online service. If 1 Bitcoin equals \$50,000 and the service costs \$100, with a transaction fee of 1%, how many Bitcoins does Seema need to pay including the fee?

- A. 0.00202 Bitcoin
- B. 0.00109 Bitcoin
- C. 0.00200 Bitcoin
- D. 0.00199 Bitcoin

**Question: 13 of 25**

QID: 2562

Marks: 1

What is the primary function of money in an economy?

- A. To create goods and services.
- B. To facilitate the exchange of goods and services.
- C. To control the production of goods.
- D. To increase the population.

**Question: 14 of 25**

QID: 2563

Marks: 1

What problem did money solve compared to the barter system?

- A. It allowed for the storage of goods.
- B. It eliminated the need for direct exchanges of goods and services.
- C. It increased the value of goods.
- D. It reduced the production of goods.

**Question: 15 of 25**

QID: 2616

Marks: 1

What primary role do banks play in the economy?

- A. Providing security services.
- B. Producing goods.
- C. Facilitating financial transactions.
- D. Conducting research and development.

**Question: 16 of 25**

QID: 2617

Marks: 1

What is the Banking Regulation Act of 1949?

- A. A law for the agricultural development of India.
- B. A regulation for the stock market.
- C. A law that supervises and controls banks in India.
- D. A regulation that focuses on the export-import business.

**Question: 17 of 25**

QID: 2646

Marks: 1

What is personal finance primarily concerned with?

- A. Managing public funds and taxes.
- B. Managing an individual's or family's money.
- C. Trading stocks and bonds on international markets.
- D. Governing a country's economic policies.

**Question: 18 of 25**

QID: 2647

Marks: 1

What is a fundamental aspect of financial planning?

- A. Predicting stock market trends.
- B. Managing money to achieve personal financial goals.
- C. Investing all savings into cryptocurrencies.
- D. Winning the lottery.

What type of account typically offers interest on deposits?

- A. Savings account
- B. Checking account
- C. Brokerage account
- D. Social media account

What is the lock-in period for long-term investments?

- A. Less than 1 year.
- B. Exactly 1 year.
- C. More than 1 year.
- D. Exactly 6 months.

Which of the following is not an example of a long-term investment?

- A. Stocks
- B. Bonds
- C. Savings accounts
- D. Real estate

What is debt management?

- A. Controlling the frequency and manner of borrowing and making repayments.
- B. Maximizing the amount of debt incurred.
- C. Avoiding all forms of borrowing.
- D. None of the above.

What is debt?

- A. An amount of money borrowed by one party from another, to be repaid later, usually with interest.
- B. An amount of money given by one party to another, usually with interest.
- C. A financial instrument used only by corporations.
- D. A type of investment.

**Question: 24 of 25**

QID: 2668

Marks: 1

What is the purpose of levying taxes by the government?

- A. To increase private spending.
- B. To fund public expenditures.
- C. To reduce inflation.
- D. To discourage savings.

**Question: 25 of 25**

QID: 2669

Marks: 1

Which of the following is an example of a direct tax?

- A. Sales tax
- B. Property tax
- C. Goods and Services Tax (GST)
- D. Excise duty

--- END OF QUESTION PAPER ---