Risk Management
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Designed specifically for TYBMS SEM V students of Sheth NKTT College

1. Undiversifiable Risk is also called as ______ Risk. (systematic, unsystematic, investment)
2. Diversifiable Risk is also called as ______ Risk. (Systematic, Unsystematic, Investment)
3. The right to sell the security is called as _____ option. (call, put, sell)
4. _______ measures volatility. (Alpha, Beta, Gamma)
5. Beta is also called as _______. (Regression, Summation, Co-efficient)
6. Degree of risk depends upon ______. (Financial Instrument, Alternative Strategy, Growth Rate)
7. Systematic Risk affects ___ classes of securities. (few, some, all)
8. Forward contracts are _____ commitments. (future, present, past)
9. Indian Insurance Industry has a ____ potential. (Low, Moderate, High)
10. _________ is a security whose value is derived from an underlying asset. (Swap, Derivatives, Options)
11. When you invest, you should be ready for ______. (Default, Risk, Loss)
12. The degree of risk depends upon the type of Financial _____. (Instrument, Decision, Solvency)
13. ________ risk means organization would not be able to meet its short-term financial demand (Interest, Liquidity, Market)
14. Risk and Return have a _______ relationship. (Direct, Indirect, Neutral)
15. Market Risk is ______ risk. (Diversifiable, Convertible, Predictable)
16. Equity Risk is that which arises out of _______ volatility. (Stock Price, Interest Rate, Operational)
17. The risk is also called as ______. (Uncertainty, Speculation, Danger)
18. Options are of 2 types. _____& _____. (Buy & Sell, Call & Put, Give & Take)
19. Risk Identification is a ___________ process. (Continuous, One-time, Complete)
20. Market Risk is also called as __________ risk. (unsystematic, systematic, business)
21. _________ is the square root of variance of rate of return. (standard deviation, covariance, regression)
22. The other word for is risk is __________. (uncertainty, speculation, danger)
23. Lack of __________ risk is not the limitation of swaps. (time value, counterparty, credit)
24. ________ risk can be avoided by diversification. (systematic, unsystematic, contingent)
25. ______ looks at additional risks such as environmental, compliance, financial & strategic. (ERM, Risk Management, compliance)
26. The degree of risk depends upon _________ (financial instrument, alternative, growth rate)
27. Forward contract is agreement made directly between parties to buy or sell an asset on a specific date in future at the terms decided ________ (today, in future, at past date)
28. ________ risk can be avoided by diversification. (systematic, unsystematic, contingent)
29. A ________ is a security whose price is dependent on some underlying asset. (swaps, derivatives, arbitrage)
30. _________ measures volatility. (Alpha, Beta, Gamma)
31. Beta is also called as Beta _____. (regression, summation, co-efficient)
32. Systematic risk affects all the investments of ____ classes. (few, all, some)
33. Indian Insurance Industry has _________ potential. (abundant, low, poor)

34. Forward Contracts are _____ commitments. (future, forward, past)
35. When you invest, you should be prepared for _____. (default, risk, loss)