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QUES 1:- What do you focus on with fundamental analysis?

- A- Studying price patterns
- B- Analyzing past price action
- C- Assessing the financial status of a firm
- D- Searching for medium-term trading opportunities

Ans- C

Explanation: Fundamental analysis is the assessment of financial statements, management and market, etc to calculate a company's value.

QUES 2:- Which of the following is a key financial statement in fundamental analysis?

- A- Income Statement
- B- Balance Sheet
- C- Cash Flow Statement
- D- All of the above

Ans- D

Explanation: It's the process of analyzing all the major financial statements (the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement) of a company and assessing its financial health.

QUES 3:- What is Price-to-Earnings (P/E) ratio?

- A- The overall value of a company's assets
- B- The earnings of a corporation
- C- The price that an investor pays for each Rupee earned
- D- The company's leverage (debt/equity ratio)

Ans- C

Explanation: The P/E ratio measures how much investors are willing to pay for a company's earnings; thus, comparing the market price with company's EPS can give an idea whether a company stock is shining or broken.

QUES 4:- What is the ratio used to evaluate a company's profitability?

- A- Current Ratio
- B- Return on Equity (ROE)
- C- Price-to-Book (P/B) ratio
- D- Debt-to-Equity ratio

Ans- B

Explanation: Return on equity is used to measure how well a company can generate profits from its shareholders' equity. ROE is an indicator of the profitability levels of the enterprise.

QUES 5:- What is the function of a balance sheet?

- A- To display a company's income and expenses over a period of time
- B- To present the company's assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity at a single moment in time
- C- To demonstrate a company's cash flow over a period of time
- D- To predict future earnings

Ans- B

Explanation: The balance sheet shows a company's financial standing, including what it owns (assets) or owes (liabilities) and the value of its shareholders' equity.

QUES 6:- What is it that the debt-to-equity ratio tells us?

- A- The earning capacity of a firm
- B- The company's capacity to settle their obligations based on its own equity
- C- The ability to generate revenues for the company
- D- The company's market value

Ans- B

Explanation: The debt-to-equity ratio provides insight into how a company funds its assets through debt versus equity, indicating its financial leverage and risk.

QUES 7:- Which of the following indicates a company's liquidity?

- A- P/E ratio
- B- Current ratio
- C- Price-to-Book ratio
- D- Dividend yield

Ans- B

Explanation: Current ratio explains a company's short term solvency by comparing its current assets against current liabilities. A higher ratio means better liquidity.

QUES 8:- What are earnings per share (EPS)?

- A- The total amount of money received by the company
- B- The company's earnings per share
- C- The sum of funds the business returns to stockholders in forms of dividends
- D- The profit margin of the company

Ans- B

Explanation: EPS stands for earnings per share, and credits a company's profit to each remaining share of common stock outstanding, helping to gauge how profitable a company is on a per-share basis.

QUES 9:- What does fundamental analysis try to achieve?

- A- The methodology of predicting near-term market direction
- B- The long time value of a company
- C- For following prices change in a short timeframe
- D- To find buy and sell signals using chart patterns

Ans- B

Explanation: The goal of fundamental analysis is to assess the intrinsic value and growth potential of a company, which aids long-term investing.

QUES 10:- One of the determinants of the intrinsic value of a company is:

- A- Dividend Yield
- B- Financial ratios
- C- Economic conditions
- D- All of the above

Ans- D

Explanation: Intrinsic value is the most widely used method and involves analyzing factors such as the financial health of the company, including its balance sheet, growth potential, market conditions, and other fundamental factors.

QUES 11:- What is the dividend yield?

- A- The return to shareholders via dividends offered by the company
- B- Annual summary of a company's revenue
- C- Total debt/Equity of the company
- D- Company revenue growth rate

Ans- A

Explanation: Dividend yield shows the annual dividend payment divided by the stock's market price, providing investors with an idea of how much return they can expect from dividends.

QUES 12:- What is the ratio used to measure how much in revenue a company's assets generate?

- A- Asset Turnover Ratio
- B- Return on Assets (ROA)
- C- Debt-to-Equity ratio
- D- Price-to-Earnings ratio

Ans- A

Explanation: This is the ratio that measures how efficiently a company uses its assets to generate sales and thereby reflects operational efficiency.

QUES 13:- Which of the following is NOT from fundamental analysis?

- A- The income statement of a company
- B- Studying chart patterns
- C- Assessing quality of management
- D- Assessing industry trends

Ans- B

Explanation: This is a technique based on technical analysis, not fundamental analysis. Fundamental analysis is about studying a company's financial health and the markets.

QUES 14:- What does a company's market capitalization mean?

- A- Its total stock value
- B- The company's total assets
- C- The company's annual profits
- D- The company's sum of liabilities

Ans- A

Explanation: Market capitalization, or market cap, is the total market value of a company's outstanding shares, calculated by multiplying the share price by the number of shares.

QUES 15:- What is the flourishing figure of "Price-to-Book" (P/B) ration?

- A- Price-to-book ratio: How much investors are willing to pay for every dollar of book value of a company
- B- What profit the firm earns for each dollar of assets
- C- The level of the debt in relation to the equity of the company
- D- The market price of the company's a stock

Ans- A

Explanation: The P/B ratio measures a company's market price per share vs. its book (recorded) value per share – and is used by value investors to measure if the stock is overpriced or underpriced.

QUES 16:- What does a company's cash flow statement tell you?

- A- It gives the Monitoring power with respect to Revenue on a timeline of the company.
- B- It displays the money coming in and going out, providing insight on cash flow
- C- It computes the ability of the company to make profit.
- D- It assesses the financial leverage of the company

Ans- B

Explanation: The cash flow statement outlines the company's cash receipts and payments during the reporting accounting period, which helps analysts, understand how well the company can generate cash that covers its short-term debt obligations and operational expenses.

QUES 17:- Which of the following shows a company's ability to manage its debt?

- A- Return on Assets (ROA)
- B- Debt-to-Equity ratio
- C- Dividend payout ratio
- D- Gross profit margin

Ans- B

Explanation: The debt-to-equity ratio is a measure of how much debt a company has relative to its equity, revealing how well it manages its debt.

QUES 18:- Which of the following measures used to evaluate a company's returns, in relation to its assets?

- A- Return on Equity (ROE)
- B- Return on Assets (ROA)
- C- Return on Investment (ROI)
- D- Price-to-Book ratio

Ans- B

Explanation: ROA indicates operational efficiency, as it measures a company's ability to generate profit from its assets.

QUES 19:- Examples of non-operating expenses on a company's income statement?

- A- Rent
- B- Interest payments on debt
- C- Cost of goods sold
- D- Salaries of employees

Ans- B

Explanation: Non-operating expenses are expenses not associated with the core operating activities of a business; they cover interest expenses paid on debt, for example.

QUES 20:- What is a high current ratio means?

- A- The company enjoys high profit
- B- The short-term liabilities are readily able to pay
- C- The company is too highly leveraged
- D- The company is under-performing

Ans- B

Explanation: A high current ratio (greater than 1) means a company has to pay more than its disposable cash in the short term, hence it is liquid.

QUES 21:- The Role of Industry Trends in Fundamental Analysis.

- A- Predicting stock price movements
- B- Company's market position and growth potential
- C- To assess a company's liquidity
- D- To analyze the company financial performance over the past

Ans- B

Explanation: Industry trends are key indicators in the business world and relevant for investors as they communicate the general landscape of a company, informing risk and potential growth.

QUES 22:- What is the Price to Sales (P/S) ratio?

- A- To find out how much investors are paying for each Rupee of revenue
- B- To assess a company's profitability
- C- To evaluate how much debt a company has
- D- For determining dividend distributions

Ans- A

Explanation: PS ratio tells in comparison to Profit be able to measure because this is calculated as Price to Sales to get valuation against sales.

QUES 23:- Which one of the following ratios is most useful in assessing a company's efficiency in managing its inventory?

- A- Inventory Turnover Ratio
- B- Return on Equity (ROE)
- C- Quick Ratio
- D- Dividend Payout Ratio

Ans- A

Explanation: The inventory turnover ratio is a measure used commonly to assess the operational efficiency of a firm, showing how many times a company's inventory is sold and replaced over a period.

QUES 24:- Which of the following is a market-based valuation multiple?

- A- Price earnings (P/E) ratio
- B- Return on Assets (ROA)
- C- Debt-to-Equity ratio
- D- Current Ratio

Ans- A

Explanation: The price-earnings (P/E) ratio is a market-value multiple that measures the relationship between the company's market price and the company's earnings per share.

QUES 25:- What does the PEG ratio factor into the interpretation of stock valuation?

- A- The return of the company
- B- The potential future earnings growth of the company
- C- The company's debt level
- D- The dividend yield of the company

Ans- B

Explanation: The PEG ratio is a variation of the P/E ratio – it's the P/E ratio divided by the company's projected earnings growth rate – it is used to help investors determine whether the stock is in line with its actual growth expectations.

QUES 26:- What does gross profit margin say about a company?

- A- The percentage of what is left from the revenue after deducting the cost of goods sold
- B- What the company made after subtracting all of its costs
- C- The company's borrowings compared to its equity
- D- Shareholder return on investment

Ans- A

Explanation: The gross profit margin measures how well a company is producing its products and the efficiency with which it sells them, revealing the percentage of revenue remaining after direct costs of production have been paid.

QUES 27:- A key economic indicator analyzed in fundamental analysis is:

- A- Consumer Price Index (CPI)
- B- Moving Averages
- C- RSI (Relative Strength Index)
- D- Bollinger Bands

Ans- A

Explanation: As an inflation measurement, the CPI is a significant economic indicator that represents the overall economic backdrop of a company where it does business.

QUES 28:- Which key financial ratio would an investor use to gauge how well a company is utilizing its equity to produce profits?

- A- Return on Equity (ROE)
- B- Dividend Yield
- C- Debt-to-Equity ratio
- D- Current Ratio

Ans- A

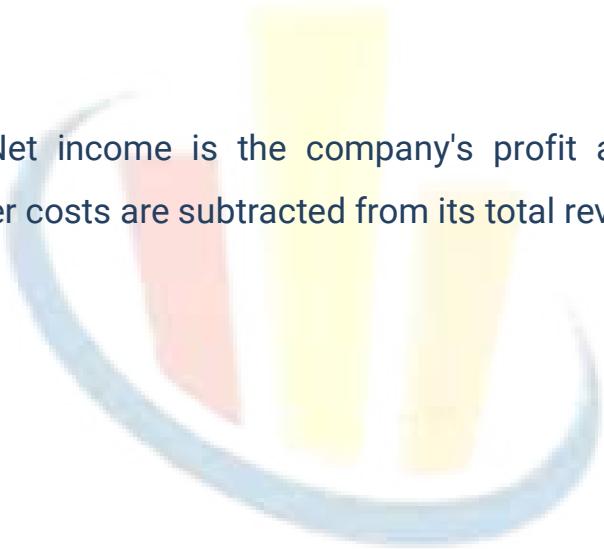
Explanation: ROE shows how efficient a company is at allocating its equity capital under management, which represents the effectiveness of management at generating profits.

QUES 29:- What does a company's "net income" mean?

- A- The overall revenue the company makes from sales
- B- The company's total assets
- C- The income remaining after all expenses, taxes, and costs are accounted for
- D- Money that the company pays out as dividends

Ans- C

Explanation: Net income is the company's profit after all expenses, taxes, and other costs are subtracted from its total revenue.



Financial Street



TIMES OF INDIA

Vikas Sharma
Founder
Financial Street



Youth in India Embrace Stock Market Investments

The financial world is changing so fast and everyone wants to be on the profit side. That's why individual investors and students regularly take investor awareness programmes. Recently, IAP was conducted at a private management college in Gwalior where individual investors and management students learn about the post-effect of covid-19 on jobs economy and investment.

As we all know, The Covid-19 pandemic was the worst crisis since World War-2. Financial, social, and other consequences of COVID-19 will remain for many years. But as we know, everything has its pros and cons. In Indian History, for the first time ever, Demat Account across 10 Core. The Coronavirus badly hit the stock market all over the world, but the Indian economy witnessed a new investment trend. According to the data. Before Covid-19 in March 2020, there were 4 crore demat accounts and only in 2-3 years 6 crores of new accounts were reported.

As a country with the largest young population, expecting a booming economy, Indian young investors show an unprecedented degree of financial prudence. Most young investors directly invest in the market, without having proper knowledge.

You must have heard of Rakesh Jhunjhunwala and Warren Buffet, we know them as a big bull. They have made billions of dollars in the financial market. They used time as money and converted their money into wealth.

Benjamin Graham, known as the 'Father of Investment,' famously stated, "Investing in knowledge yields the most profitable interest."

According to NSE, 80 to 90 percent of investors lose their hard-earned money in option and day trading. Beware of fraud on YouTube and telegram channels. Atleast invest 10% in education of your investment.

HOW TO SELECT A MULTI-BAGGER STOCK?

Before selecting a multi-bagger stock, investors must investigate the business.

HERE ARE SOME KEY FACTORS FOR SELECTING MULTI-BAGGER STOCKS:

- Strong Management:** A business cannot succeed without strong management. Look at multiple aspects, like diversion of funds, pledging of shares, board independence, discipline, and obligation.
- Promoter Holding:** Find a stock that has good promoter holding which shows promoter confidence in their business.
- Good Earning:** An investor earns money when the company makes profits. Keep your eyes on the PE ratio and EPS.

Another crucial element lies in the marginal allocation of funds. Utilising technical analysis for enhanced timing and upholding a robust risk management strategy are imperative. For instance, a group of acquaintances invested 1,000 rupees in [redacted] in 1980, which burgeoned to 1894 crores by 2021.



तीन साल में ढाई गुना बढ़े डीमेट एकाउंट पहले पढ़ें फिर निवेश की सोचें, वरना हो सकता है नुकसान

एक्सपर्ट स्टोरी



विकास शर्मा
फाउंडर
फाइनैशियल स्ट्रीट

मल्टी बैगर स्टॉक कैसे चुनें

मजबूत प्रबंधन- कोई व्यवसाय

मजबूत प्रबंधन के बिना सफल नहीं हो सकता। कई फहलुओं फंड का डायर्वर्जन, शेरों को गिरवी रखना, बोर्ड की स्वतंत्रता, अनुशासन व दायित्व पर गौर करें।

प्रमोटर होलिंग- ऐसा स्टॉक दूँदें, जिसमें अच्छी प्रमोटर होलिंग हो जो प्रमोटर को उनके व्यवसाय में विश्वास दिखाता हो।

अच्छी कमाई- एक निवेशक तब पैसा कमाता है, जब कंपनी मुनाफा कमाती है। पीई अनुपात और ईपीएस पर अपनी नजर रखें।

निवेश का 10 प्रतिशत शिक्षा में खर्च करें : एनएसई के मुताबिक 80 से 90 फीसदी निवेशक ऑप्शन और डेट्रेडिंग में अपनी मेहनत की कमाई गंवा देते हैं। यूट्यूब और टेलीग्राम चैनलों पर धोखाधड़ी से सावधान रहें। अपने निवेश का कम से कम 10 प्रतिशत शिक्षा में निवेश करें।

बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था के युवा दिखा रहे प्रतिभा

सबसे बड़ी युवा आबादी वाले देश के रूप में तेजी से बढ़ती अर्थव्यवस्था की उम्मीद करते हुए भारतीय युवा निवेशक अपनी प्रतिभा दिखाते हैं। अधिकांश निवेशक उचित जानकारी के बिना सीधे बाजार में निवेश करते हैं, जो कि गलत है। निवेश से पहले अध्ययन बहुत जरूरी है।



विकास शर्मा

निवेश के क्षेत्र में विद्युत सिर्फ एक गुण नहीं विकिं सफलता की कुंजी भी है। शेयर बाजार में जलदबाजी से बचना आपके वित्तीय परिणामों को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से प्रभावित कर सकता है। शेयर बाजार में जलदबाजी में लिए गए निर्णय अक्सर त्वरित लाप की इच्छा से प्रेरित होते हैं तो निवेशक ऐसे शेयरों का पांचाल करने के लिए प्रेरित हो सकते हैं, जबकि इससे 2 निवेशकिक नहीं। यिन ग्रन्तकारों के।

उत्तराखण्ड के लालन निल सप्तरा है। आप शेरावर बाजार में फायदा ले सकते हैं, लिकिन इसके लिए आपको दीर्घकालिक निवेश रणनीति का पालन करना होगा। अपने पाठ्यफोलियो में विविधता लाकर, जोखिमों का प्रबंधन करके आप अपनी वित्तीय स्थिरता को बढ़ा सकते हैं और समय के साथ अपने निवेश लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। धन निर्माण में सबसे शक्तिशाली शक्तियों में से एक चक्रवृद्धि व्याज है। आय को पुनर्निवेशित करके और समय के साथ उन्हें अधिक आय उत्पन्न करने की अनुभवी देकर, निवेशक अपनी संपत्ति को तो जी से बढ़ा सकते हैं। इस द्रुतिकांग के लिए ऐसी और लंबे समय तक निवेशित रहने की प्रतिबद्धता भी आवश्यकता होती है। सफल निवेशक अक्सर एक स्पष्ट वित्तीय योजना के साथ शुरुआत करते हैं, जो उनके लक्ष्यों जोखिम

सहनीलाला और निवेश क्षितिज को रेखांकित करती है। प्राप्त करने योग्य देशेश्य निर्धारित करके और समय-समय पर अपनी प्रगति की समीक्षा करके, निवेशक निवेश के दीर्घकालिक लाभों पर ध्यान केंद्रित कर सकते हैं। बाजार के रूझानों, एकाधिक संकेतानों और कपनी की बुनियादी बातों के बारे में अच्छी तरह से जानकारी रखना, निवेश के बारे में सही निर्णय लेने के लिए जरूरी है।

शेयर मार्केट कई क्षेत्रों में प्रोफेशनल्स की जरूरत

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भौतिक, वातिलिंग के दौर में जहां रोकार देने वाले वह सेक्टर को बदलना चाहते रहे ही हैं, वहीं दूसरे सॉफ्टवर में उनके कूपालिये निवेश करने वाले यहीं विविध लक्ष्य ही हैं। इन दोनों दृष्टियों में इस सेक्टर में लोकप्रिय कार्ड वाले वह सेक्टर एक्सप्रेस और वह जापानी लैनी की बदलता गया है जो जारी है। इन दोनों में एक सम्बन्ध के बिना दूरी सचिवायम् है। वह सम्बन्धों के इनके अन्तर्गत जारी करते हैं।



प्राचीन संस्कृत

शेयर मार्केट के फील्ड में कर्डु हिस्से

हेंडर मार्केट में काफी प्रीप्लेश है। इस पक्ष में बैंकरों की रिटेल बहाव जा सकता है। बाजार का विवरणकारी नामें के साथ बोर्डिंग और हार्डवेयर की दिल्ली है। वहाँ प्रोफेशनल्स की जरूरत है। लोगों नार्केट में इन्वेस्ट करने वालों के लिए सालाहकारों के स्थान में काम किया जाएगा। एक्स्पर्टों के स्थान में काम के लिए दूसरी कंट्री में काम करने स्थैतिक है।

आकृत्य गवाच, गेवर तीस्तु एनस्तु

विश्लेषण करने वालों की भी जरूरत

हेपर कालर में बद्द तरा के कैरियर के अवसर गौत्रुद है। इयोनिस्ट, मासार्टेट, कार्बोनियन पलासिस्ट, इन्सेट एनालिस्ट, कैरियर मॉडेल एनालिस्ट, पर्याप्त पलासर



समझदारी से करें रुपये का प्रबंधन, निवेश जरूरी

आज के डिजिटल युग में वित्तीय साक्षरता महत्वपूर्ण है, खासकर भारत में जहां लाखों लोग वित्तीय मामलों से अनजान हैं। इसमें समझदारी से पैसे का प्रबंधन करना, बचत, निवेश, ऋण, बीमा, पैशन योजना और अन्य वित्तीय उत्पादों के बारे में जानकारी प्रदान करना शामिल है। भारत में समुद्धि और विकास की



विकाश शर्मा, और अन्य संगठनों

को वित्तीय साक्षरता बढ़ाने के लिए काम करना चाहिए। वित्तीय साक्षरता के लाभों में वित्तीय स्वतंत्रता, उचित ऋण प्रबंधन, बचत और निवेश, वित्तीय धोखाधड़ी से सुरक्षा और जन धन योजना, प्रधानमंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा सरकारी योजनाओं के लाभ शामिल हैं। हाल ही में सेवी ने वित्तीय साक्षरता के लिए एनआईएसएम के साथ एक मुफ्त प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम शुरू किया है

About Us

Financial Street is a well-recognized name in the financial market education. We are specializes in training investors and providing high quality training to investors and traders across the country. Our vision is to be the most sought after learning provider in the areas of finance and leadership learning.

Financial Street is a group of professionals; our educational program is anchored around that philosophy. Our program is guided by our vision and mission.

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Contact Us

Financial Street

136, Mayur Nagar, Thatipur, Gwalior 474011(M.P.)

Email: contact.fstreet@gmail.com

Web: <https://www.financialstreet.in/>

Call: (91)-6264537290

About the Author

This Mock Test is developed by Mr. Vikas Sharma (Financial Analyst & Having more than 15 years' Experience in Financial Market) in coordination with the Team of Financial Street. Mock Test is reviewed by Dr. Uma (Professor PHD in Economics).

“THANK YOU”