20 One-Liners to Remember

Quick-fire facts for last-minute revision.

1. **CAIIB ABM (Advanced Bank Management) syllabus is organised into four modules: A, B, C and D.**
   The four modules are Economic Analysis, Business Mathematics & Finance, HRM in Banks, and Credit Management.

2. **The CAIIB ABM exam consists of 100 objective MCQs carrying 100 marks.**
   Candidates attempt 100 multiple-choice questions in the 100-mark ABM paper.

3. **The CAIIB ABM exam duration is 2 hours.**
   Candidates get two hours to attempt all 100 MCQs in the ABM paper.

4. **There is no negative marking in the CAIIB ABM exam.**
   Since wrong and blank answers score the same zero, candidates should attempt every question.

5. **Module B of CAIIB ABM covers time value of money, present value, future value, annuities and bond valuation.**
   This numerical module also includes interest rate calculations, linear programming and statistics.

6. **Module D of CAIIB ABM is Credit Management, covering ratio analysis, NPA norms and DSCR.**
   It is an application-heavy module focused on financial statement and working capital analysis.

7. **Module C of CAIIB ABM covers HRM in Banks, including motivation theories and performance appraisal.**
   This module is mostly conceptual and covers recruitment, training and appraisal topics.

8. **Module A of CAIIB ABM is Economic Analysis, covering demand-supply, GDP, inflation and monetary policy.**
   It tests micro and macroeconomic concepts with definition-led questions.

9. **Present value is future cash flows discounted to the present at an appropriate discount rate.**
   This is a core Module B concept tested in CAIIB ABM numerical questions.

10. **Income elasticity of demand measures how quantity demanded responds to a change in income.**
    It is a standard microeconomics concept covered in ABM Module A.

11. **A rightward shift in the supply curve indicates an increase in supply.**
    This differs from a movement along the curve, which reflects only a price-driven quantity change.

12 **Under an aggressive working-capital approach, some long-term needs are financed with short-term funds.**
This raises returns but also raises liquidity risk compared to a conservative approach.

13 **Under the hedging approach to financing, permanent working capital is financed with long-term liabilities.**
The hedging (matching) approach aligns asset life with the maturity of the financing source.

14 **DSCR (Debt Service Coverage Ratio) is a key ratio used while appraising term loans.**
It is emphasised in ABM Module D alongside working capital and ratio analysis.

15 **Stratified sampling draws independent random samples from distinct sub-groups of a population.**
It is a sampling method covered under ABM Module B statistics topics.

16 **Seasonal variation is a repetitive movement around a trend line occurring within a year.**
It is one of four components of time series analysis tested in ABM statistics questions.

17 **Aspirants are commonly advised to practice 200-300 MCQs before attempting the CAIIB ABM exam.**
Wide MCQ practice, especially in Modules B and D, builds the speed the timed paper demands.

18 **Scientific Management is the philosophy stressing scientific study and organisation of work.**
It is an HRM theory tested under ABM Module C on management thought.

19 **CAIIB ABM candidates should confirm exam dates, marks and passing criteria on the official IIBF notification.**
IIBF periodically updates exam patterns, so relying on the latest notification avoids outdated information.

20 **Because ABM has no negative marking, candidates are advised to attempt every question rather than leave it blank.**
Eliminating obviously wrong options before guessing improves the odds of scoring on tough MCQs.