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## CSI CSC2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Portfolio Analysis: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Portfolio Manager and covers portfolio management approaches including risk and return measurement, portfolio optimization strategies, management styles, and the complete portfolio management process from objective setting to performance evaluation and rebalancing.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Investment Analysis: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Research Analyst and covers both fundamental and technical analysis methods, including macroeconomic, industry and company analysis techniques, financial statement interpretation, ratio analysis, and security valuation approaches.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Investment Products: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Investment Products Analyst and covers fixed-income securities features, pricing, and trading; equity securities including common and preferred shares; derivatives including options, forwards, futures, rights and warrants; and the characteristics and uses of all these investment instruments in Canadian markets.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Corporation: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Corporate Finance Analyst and covers corporate structures, financial statements, disclosure requirements, investor rights, financing methods, capital raising processes, prospectus requirements, securities distribution, and exchange listing procedures for corporations.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Analysis of Managed and Structured Products: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Investment Products Specialist and covers mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, alternative investments, structured products, and other managed products including their structures, regulations, features, risks, strategies, performance measurement, and tax implications within the Canadian investment landscape.</li></ul>

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### CSI Canadian Securities Course Exam2 Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

#### NEW QUESTION # 10

The following information is available for REW Co:

What is the price of REW Co. if calculated using the dividend discount model?

- A. \$14.29.
- B. \$15.71.
- C. \$12.50.
- D. \$13.75.

**Answer: A**

#### NEW QUESTION # 11

Which asset type is classified as a fixed-income asset for portfolio management purposes?

- A. Preferred shares.
- B. Money market securities
- C. Bonds with a maturity of one year or less.
- D. Convertible bonds.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* Fixed-income assets are characterized by predictable cash flows. Convertible bonds qualify because they have features of fixed-income securities (coupon payments and principal repayment) while also offering the option to convert into equity.

\* Money market securities (Option A) are short-term, high-liquidity instruments and typically not classified as fixed-income for long-term portfolio management purposes.

\* Preferred shares (Option B) are equity-like instruments with fixed dividend payments but lack the "fixed-income" designation for portfolio management.

\* Bonds with less than one year to maturity (Option D) fall under money market classifications rather than fixed income.

References: Canadian Securities Course Volume 2, Fixed-Income Securities Section.

#### NEW QUESTION # 12

An investor wants to gain exposure to the Canadian stock market with minimal risk exposure. What is the best financial instrument for this investor?

- A. Index exchange-traded fund.
- B. Canadian bank preferred shares.
- C. Index-linked guaranteed investment certificate.
- D. Call option.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The investor's goal is to gain exposure to the Canadian stock market while maintaining minimal risk exposure. Among the provided options, an index-linked guaranteed investment certificate (GIC) is the most suitable choice.

Key Characteristics of an Index-Linked GIC:

\* Capital Protection:

\* Index-linked GICs guarantee the principal investment amount, offering the security of a GIC while tying returns to the performance of a stock index (e.g., the S&P/TSX Composite Index).

\* This ensures no loss of capital regardless of market performance.

\* Market Exposure:

\* The return on an index-linked GIC is linked to the performance of the underlying index, providing exposure to the stock market. However, this comes without the downside risk associated with direct stock or fund investments.

\* Low Risk:

\* The combination of principal protection and market exposure makes it ideal for risk-averse investors seeking growth potential.

Review of Other Options:

\* A. Canadian Bank Preferred Shares:

\* While preferred shares provide stable dividends and relatively low volatility compared to common shares, they still carry market risk and are not as secure as GICs.

\* B. Index Exchange-Traded Fund (ETF):

\* ETFs track stock indices and offer diversification, but they expose investors to the full market risk of the underlying index, making them unsuitable for those seeking minimal risk exposure.

\* C. Call Option:

\* Call options are speculative derivatives that provide leverage for market exposure but carry significant risk of loss, making them inappropriate for a low-risk investor.

Why D is Correct:

An index-linked GIC balances the investor's objective of gaining exposure to the Canadian stock market with the need for minimal risk by guaranteeing principal protection while offering potential returns tied to market performance.

References:

\* Canadian Securities Course (CSC), Volume 1, Chapter 6: Fixed-Income Securities - Features and Types. Discussion on index-linked GICs and their suitability for risk-averse investors.

\* Explanation of risk characteristics of preferred shares, ETFs, and derivatives in Chapter 8 and 10 of Volume 1.

### NEW QUESTION # 13

For a market capitalization-weighted ETF focused on the S&P/TSX Composite Index, what is likely the greatest contributor to underperformance relative to the reference index?

- A. Fees.
- B. Liquidity.
- C. Rebalancing.
- **D. Cash drag.**

**Answer: D**

### NEW QUESTION # 14

After reviewing a client's risk tolerance, time horizon and financial objectives. Andy recommends that a long-term asset mix of 55% equities, 40% bonds and 5% cash would be most appropriate for the client.

Which approach has Andy taken in his recommendation?

- A. Tactical asset allocation
- **B. Strategic asset allocation**
- C. Ongoing asset allocation
- D. Dynamic asset allocation

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Strategic asset allocation is a long-term approach to portfolio management where a target allocation among asset classes (e.g., equities, bonds, cash) is established based on the client's risk tolerance, time horizon, and financial objectives. This allocation remains relatively constant over time, with periodic rebalancing to maintain the original proportions.

\* Details of Andy's Recommendation: Andy recommends a fixed asset mix of 55% equities, 40% bonds, and 5% cash, which aligns with the principles of strategic asset allocation. The focus is on maintaining this allocation to meet long-term goals, without frequent shifts based on short-term market movements.

\* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* A. Dynamic asset allocation: This involves frequent changes to asset allocation in response to market trends, which is not evident in Andy's recommendation.

\* B. Tactical asset allocation: This is a short-term, active approach where adjustments are made based on market conditions to capitalize on opportunities.

\* D. Ongoing asset allocation: While this involves periodic rebalancing, it is not a defined approach like strategic allocation.

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