

CSI CSC2受験対策 & CSC2日本語版復習指南

CSC2	
시험 시간:	2시간
문항 수:	100문항
문항 형식:	객관식(Multiple-choice)만 출제
합격 점수:	60%
시험 제공 언어:	영어, 프랑스어

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>> CSI CSC2受験対策 <<

CSC2日本語版復習指南 & CSC2復習過去問

準備の時間が限られているので、多くの受験者はあなたのペースを速めることができます。CSC2の実践教材は、知識の理解の誤りを改善します。多くのお客様は、明らかな改善を得て、負荷を軽減しています。私たちが知っているように、一部の人は以前に試験に失敗し、CSC2トレーニング資料を購入する前にこの苦しい試験に自信を失いました。私たちはここで悲しみを分けます。これから時間のかかる思考を捨てることができます。対照的に、それらは不明瞭なコンテンツを感じることなくあなたの可能性を刺激します。CSC2試験準備を取得した後、試験期間中に大きなストレスにさらされることはありません。

CSI CSC2 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	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.
トピック 2	Additional Topics: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Wealth Management Professional and covers Canadian taxation systems, tax-advantaged accounts, fee-based account structures, retail client financial planning and estate planning, institutional client management, and ethical standards for financial advisors serving both individual and institutional clients.

トピック 3	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.
トピック 4	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.

CSI Canadian Securities Course Exam2 認定 CSC2 試験問題 (Q105-Q110):

質問 # 105

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.**

正解: D

解説:

* 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.

質問 # 106

Which derivatives transaction has the greatest default risk?

- A. Individual investor entering future contract with an institutional investor.
- B. Individual investor buying shares on an exchange during the ex-rights period.
- C. Exchange-traded equity option contract between an individual investor and a dealer.
- D. Interest rate forward agreement between an investment dealer and a corporation.**

正解: D

解説:

An interest rate forward agreement (FRA) is an over-the-counter (OTC) derivative contract. Unlike exchange-traded derivatives, OTC contracts are not centrally cleared, meaning there is no intermediary to guarantee performance. This increases counterparty (default) risk, making FRAs inherently riskier than exchange-traded contracts.

* A. Individual investor buying shares on an exchange during the ex-rights period: This is a standard transaction involving equity securities, not derivatives, and carries no default risk.

* C. Exchange-traded equity option contract between an individual investor and a dealer: Exchange-traded derivatives are backed by a clearinghouse, which mitigates default risk.

* D. Individual investor entering a futures contract with an institutional investor: Futures contracts are also exchange-traded and centrally cleared, reducing default risk.

Reference: CSC Volume 1, Chapter 10, "The Role of Derivatives - Counterparty Risks in OTC Contracts" explains the higher default risk associated with OTC derivatives like FRAs.

質問 # 107

Jenny contributed \$5,000 each year for five years to a spousal RRSP in Albert's name. In the calendar year immediately following

Jenny's last contribution, Albert withdrew \$25,000 from the RRSP. What are the tax implications of the withdrawal for Albert and Jenny?

- A. Albert includes \$10,000 in his taxable income and Jenny includes \$15,000 in her taxable income.
- B. Jenny includes \$25,000 in her taxable income and Albert includes \$0 in his taxable income.
- C. Jenny includes \$10,000 in her taxable income and Albert includes \$15,000 in his taxable income.
- D. No effect on Jenny's taxable income and Albert includes \$25,000 in his taxable income.

正解: A

質問 # 108

What types of product would be immune to the effects to tracking error?

- A. Exchange-traded notes
- B. Exchanged-traded funds.
- C. Mutual funds.
- D. Segregated funds

正解: A

解説:

Exchange-traded notes (ETNs) are debt instruments issued by financial institutions that provide returns linked to a specified index or benchmark. Unlike exchange-traded funds (ETFs) or mutual funds, ETNs do not hold assets like stocks or bonds. Instead, they rely on the issuer's creditworthiness. Tracking error occurs when the performance of an investment fund deviates from its benchmark index due to operational factors like fees, rebalancing, or dividend treatment. Since ETNs directly track the performance of the underlying index through a structured debt instrument, they are immune to the operational causes of tracking error.

* References:

* CSC Volume 2, Chapter 23: Structured Products - Types and Features.

* CSC Volume 2, Chapter 19: Exchange-Traded Funds - Tracking Error Risks and Benefits.

質問 # 109

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

正解: C

解説:

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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CSC Volume 2, Chapter 16: Asset allocation strategies.

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