

Pass Guaranteed Quiz CSI - CSC2 - Canadian Securities Course Exam2 Useful Test Registration

Canadian Securities Course (CSC) Exam 2 With complete solution 2024/25

Fundamental Analysis
 Accessing short medium and long range prospects of different industries for security prices.
 Take into account capital market, the economy, industry, and the individual company conditions to find intrinsic value.
 Is it overvalued or undervalued?
 Focus on what can effect the dollar value, ex. The expected / actual profitability

Technical Analysis
 Use historical prices and their behavior to predict the future.
 Make sure to understand the sentiment not the fundamentals. Focus on the market. Investors might act irrational based on those events. Is it recurring or predictable?
 - all influences accounted for automatically
 - prices will move in trends for a long time
 - believes the future will repeat the past

Program Trading/High-Frequency Trading
 Sophisticated computerized trading strategies

Random walk Theory
 New information is disseminated over time.
 Price changes are random.
 Past prices are not useful because the company has already adjusted the price for the developments.

Rational Expectations Hypothesis
 People are rational and have all the information.
 They make smart decision for self interest. Past mistakes can be avoided with new information.

Inefficiencies of market theories
 New information not available to everyone.
 Not everyone reacts the same.
 Not all forecasts are accurate.
 Investors psychology or greed could be irrational.

Efficient Market Hypothesis
 Stock price is the best estimate of true value.
 The profit seeking with react quick and adjust for intrinsic value.
 Stock price fully reflects all available information.

3 Types of Information
 1. Weak: past information with current prices
 2. Semi-strong: public information in current prices
 3. Strong: all information in current prices, no advantages

* strong is. Passive approach, they will buy and hold

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If you want to get a good job, and if you are not satisfied with your present situation, if you long to have a higher station in life. We think it is high time for you to try your best to gain the CSC2 certification. You do not need to think it is too late for you to study. As the saying goes, success and opportunity are only given to those people who are well-prepared! If you really long to own the CSC2 Certification, it is necessary for you to act now. We are willing to help you gain the CSC2 certification.

CSI CSC2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Canadian Investment Marketplace: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Securities Industry Professional and covers the structure and operation of Canada's investment marketplace. It includes the roles of investment dealers and financial intermediaries, capital market functions, financial instruments, and the complete Canadian regulatory environment with its regulatory bodies, principles of regulation, client remediation options, and ethical standards for financial services professionals.

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CSI Canadian Securities Course Exam2 Sample Questions (Q156-Q161):

NEW QUESTION # 156

How can an analyst use trend analysis to analyze a company's financial statements?

- A. Review the company's ratio over the past year, as they provide the best estimate of near-term performance and future trends.
- B. Analyze the ratios against companies in a wide a range of industries to see how the company is trending in the current economic cycle.
- **C. Computer the company's current ratios with its ratios from prior years to determine a trend.**
- D. Identity trends by selecting the lowest ratio for the base year, even if a loss is experienced, as it represents a good starting point for analyzing the growth in the ratios.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Trend analysis involves comparing a company's financial ratios or metrics over several periods to identify patterns or changes that may indicate performance trends. This approach is essential for evaluating a company's financial health over time and detecting improvements or declines in critical financial metrics.

By analyzing the current ratios—which measure liquidity and the company's ability to cover short-term obligations—with data from prior years, an analyst can determine trends such as increasing efficiency, solvency, or potential financial stress. This method provides meaningful insights into a company's financial trajectory, supporting better decision-making.

Option B and C are incorrect because they either limit the analysis to a short timeframe or ignore the significance of using a stable and representative base year. Option D deviates from the principle of selecting relevant industry peers.

References:

* Volume 2, Chapter 14: Company Analysis, Trend Analysis, Canadian Securities Course.

NEW QUESTION # 157

For what type of company is the dividend discount model least applicable?

- A. One with changing dividend payments and a stable dividend growth rate.
- B. One with stable dividend payments and a fluctuating dividend growth rate.
- C. One with stable dividend payments and a stable dividend growth rate.
- **D. One with changing dividend payments and a fluctuating dividend growth rate.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The dividend discount model (DDM) is based on the premise that a company's intrinsic value is the present value of all future dividends. This model works best when:

- * Dividends are stable or follow a predictable growth rate.
- * The company has an established dividend payout history.
- * Inapplicability to Fluctuating Dividend Patterns: A company with changing dividend payments and fluctuating growth rates lacks the consistency required for the DDM. The fluctuating nature introduces uncertainty, making it difficult to estimate future dividends accurately. This diminishes the model's reliability in valuing such companies.
- * Comparison with Other Options:
 - * Option A: Changing dividend payments but a stable growth rate could still provide a predictable valuation framework using DDM.
 - * Option B: Stable dividends and a stable growth rate align perfectly with DDM assumptions.
 - * Option C: Stable dividends and fluctuating growth rates are more predictable than Option D.

Supporting Study Material References:

- * Volume 2, Chapter 13 (Fundamental Analysis): Explains the relevance of consistent dividend patterns in equity valuation, emphasizing

NEW QUESTION # 158

Tracy invests \$12,000 in a five-year PPN linked to the S&P/TSX 60, with a participation rate of 75% and a performance cap of 27%. On the issue date of the PPN, the index level was 825, and at the PPN's maturity, the level was 1,200. How much will Tracy receive upon the PPN's maturity?

- **A. \$15,240**
- B. \$14,813
- C. \$16,091
- D. \$17,455

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 159

What action must an investment advisor take when submitting a trade ticket for a short sale?

- A. Verify the client can borrow the shares.
- B. Mark it as a margin order
- **C. Mark the sell-order ticket as a short sale**
- D. Obtain minimum margin amount from client

Answer: C

Explanation:

When submitting a trade ticket for a short sale, an investment advisor must mark the sell-order ticket as a short sale. This ensures compliance with regulatory requirements and informs the broker and exchange that the sale involves borrowed shares. Marking the order appropriately helps maintain transparency and enables monitoring for potential market manipulation.

- * A. Verify the client can borrow the shares: The responsibility for ensuring share availability lies with the broker, not the advisor.
- * C. Obtain minimum margin amount from client: This is done separately as part of the account setup and transaction process, not when submitting the trade ticket.
- * D. Mark it as a margin order: Short sales involve margin, but the ticket must specifically indicate "short sale" rather than just "margin." Reference: CSC Volume 1, Chapter 9, "Short Selling - Trade Requirements" details the process and importance of marking short-sale tickets.

