

CSC2試験復習、CSC2最新試験情報

$$\int 6 * \csc^2(x) dx =$$
$$\int_{\pi/4}^{\pi/2} 6 * \csc^2(x) dx =$$

無料でクラウドストレージから最新のJpshiken CSC2 PDFダンプをダウンロードする: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=14zLS2hwbGjp1OPURK41SORPM-gvcPzZ2>

CSC2試験問題のCSI3つのバージョンを用意して、クライアントが選択して無料でアップデートできるようにします。異なるバージョンは異なる利点を後押しします。ご購入の前に各バージョンの紹介を注意深くお読みください。そして、CSC2学習教材の言語は理解しやすく、理論と実践の最新の開発状況に従ってCSC2試験トレントをコンパイルします。CSC2試験の準備に少しの時間しか必要ありません。そのため、CSC2の質問トレントを購入する価値があります。

IT業種を選んだあなたは現状に自己満足することはきつくないですね。現在、どの業種の競争でも激しくなっていて、IT業種も例外ないですから、目標を立ったら勇気を持って目標を達成するために頑張るべきです。その中で、CSIのCSC2試験に受かることも競争力があるモードです。この試験に合格したら、あなたのITキャリアには明るい未来があるようになります。あなたを助けるために、我々のJpshikenは真実かつ正確なトレーニング資料を提供します。Jpshikenを利用したら、あなたはきっと自分の理想を実現することができます。

>> CSC2試験復習 <<

CSC2最新試験情報、CSC2難易度

IT認証資料を提供したほかのサイトより、Jpshikenのプロかつ高品質の製品は最高のものです。Jpshikenを選んだら成功を選んだということです。JpshikenのCSIのCSC2試験トレーニング資料はあなたが成功への保証です。Jpshikenを利用したら、あなたはきっと高い点数を取ることができ、あなたの理想なところへと進むことができます。

CSI CSC2 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	カナダ投資市場: この試験セクションでは、証券業界の専門家のスキルを評価し、カナダの投資市場の構造と運営について学びます。投資ディーラーと金融仲介機関の役割、資本市場の機能、金融商品、そして規制機関、規制の原則、顧客救済策、金融サービス専門家の倫理基準を含むカナダの規制環境全般を網羅しています。

トピック 2	企業: 試験のこのセクションでは、企業財務アナリストのスキルを測定し、企業構造、財務諸表、開示要件、投資家の権利、資金調達方法、資本調達プロセス、目論見書の要件、証券配布、企業の取引所上場手続きなどをカバーします。
トピック 3	経済: 試験のこのセクションでは、経済アナリストのスキルを測定し、ミクロ経済学とマクロ経済学、経済成長の測定、景気循環、労働市場、金利、インフレ、国際貿易、財政政策と金融政策の両方を含む経済の基本的な概念をカバーし、カナダ銀行の役割と政府の政策課題に重点を置きます。
トピック 4	ポートフォリオ分析: 試験のこのセクションでは、ポートフォリオ マネージャーのスキルを測定し、リスクとリターンの測定、ポートフォリオ最適化戦略、管理スタイル、目標設定からパフォーマンス評価およびリバランスまでの完全なポートフォリオ管理プロセスを含むポートフォリオ管理アプローチをカバーします。

CSI Canadian Securities Course Exam2 認定 CSC2 試験問題 (Q182-Q187):

質問 # 182

Which macroeconomic factors would have a positive impact on investor expectations and the price of securities?

- A. Increased taxes on corporations with the goal of lower government debt.
- B. A decrease in government spending with corresponding tax cuts to individuals.
- C. Targeting certain sectors of the economy with monetary policy measures and tax breaks.
- **D. Low levels of government debt and consumer indebtedness.**

正解: D

解説:

Low levels of government and consumer indebtedness create a positive macroeconomic environment for investor expectations and securities prices. When debt levels are manageable, governments and consumers have greater financial flexibility, which can lead to increased economic activity and improved investor confidence.

* Why This Impacts Investor Expectations Positively:

* Low government debt allows for expansionary fiscal policies (e.g., increased spending or tax cuts) without significantly increasing borrowing costs.

* Low consumer debt supports higher disposable income, enabling more spending and investment.

* Both factors reduce the risk of higher interest rates, keeping borrowing costs low for businesses and individuals, which supports economic growth and, in turn, securities prices.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

* A: Targeted monetary policies may benefit specific sectors but are not a universally positive factor for all securities.

* B: Increased taxes on corporations can reduce profitability and negatively impact investor expectations.

* D: A decrease in government spending with tax cuts could slow economic growth, negatively impacting securities prices.

:

CSC Volume 2, Chapter 13: Macroeconomic Factors and their impact on securities.

質問 # 183

What is the bottom price of a security's trading range at which most investors would sense value and be willing to buy it?

- **A. Support level.**
- B. Reversal pattern.
- C. Sentiment indicator.
- D. Moving average.

正解: A

質問 # 184

An advisor to explain the benefits of labour sponsored funds (LSVCC) to some of his clients.

With which client should the advisor have this discussion?

□

- A. Client 2
- **B. Client 1**
- C. Client 4
- D. Client 3

正解: B

解説:

Labour Sponsored Venture Capital Corporations (LSVCCs), or labour-sponsored funds, are high-risk investments designed to stimulate job creation and economic growth. They provide tax benefits in the form of federal and, in some cases, provincial tax credits, making them attractive to investors in higher income brackets who are comfortable with the following:

- * Increased portfolio risk
- * Reduced liquidity due to long lockup periods
- * High potential tax incentives

Analysis of Clients:

- * Client 1:
 - * In their prime earning years and comfortable with higher risk and long lockup periods.
 - * Interested in tax benefits in the form of federal tax credits.
 - * Matches the profile of an ideal candidate for LSVCCs.
- * Client 2:
 - * In early earning years and prioritizes liquidity over other factors.
 - * LSVCCs are unsuitable due to their lack of liquidity (e.g., lockup periods).
- * Incorrect
- * Client 3:
 - * Focused on investments with offsetting tax credits but insists on tax credits being carried forward.
 - * LSVCC tax credits cannot typically be carried forward, making them unsuitable.
- * Incorrect
- * Client 4:
 - * Stable income but sensitive to high fees.
 - * LSVCCs generally have high management fees, making them unsuitable.
- * Incorrect

References to Canadian Securities Course Exam 2 Study Materials:

- * Volume 2, Chapter 22 - Labour Sponsored Venture Capital Corporations
- * Discusses LSVCCs, their tax advantages, high-risk nature, and reduced liquidity.
- * Volume 2, Chapter 24 - Canadian Taxation
- * Explains federal and provincial tax credits applicable to LSVCCs and their suitability for higher- income clients.

質問 # 185

What is the main pitfall of closet indexing for investors?

- A. The portfolio does not closely resemble the benchmark index.
- **B. passively management fund can be marketed as actively managed.**
- C. High portfolio turnover makes it unsuitable for taxable accounts
- D. Investors must take greater risks due to a high portfolio beta.

正解: B

解説:

Closet indexing is a controversial practice where a fund manager claims to actively manage a portfolio but instead mirrors an index closely. This practice undermines the very premise of active management.

- * Lack of Value Addition: Investors pay higher fees for active management without receiving the expected benefits, as the portfolio closely tracks a benchmark index.
- * Deceptive Marketing: Funds marketed as actively managed may mislead investors, violating transparency principles.
- * Limited Alpha Generation: Since the portfolio resembles an index, it often fails to deliver excess returns ("alpha"), defeating the purpose of active management.
- * Regulatory Concerns: Closet indexing raises ethical questions and can lead to scrutiny by regulatory bodies.

Main Pitfalls of Closet Indexing Why C is Correct Option C highlights the core issue of closet indexing- misrepresenting a passively managed portfolio as active, leading to higher fees without the commensurate effort or performance.

References:

- * Volume 2, Section 18: Mutual Funds-Indexing and Closet Indexing.

さらに、Jpshiken CSC2ダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=14zLS2hwbGjp1OPURK41SORPM-gvcPzZ2>