

Updated CSC2 - Questions Canadian Securities Course Exam2 Pdf

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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CSI CSC2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Economy: This section of the exam measures the skills of an Economic Analyst and covers fundamental economic concepts including microeconomics and macroeconomics, economic growth measurement, business cycles, labor markets, interest rates, inflation, international trade, and both fiscal and monetary policy with emphasis on the Bank of Canada's role and government policy challenges.
Topic 5	<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 6	<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.
Topic 7	<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.

CSI Canadian Securities Course Exam2 Sample Questions (Q151-Q156):

NEW QUESTION # 151

What is a characteristic of the FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index?

- A. It is an equal-weighted bond Index with each bond representing the same weight within the index.
- B. It measures the total price return on bonds including realized and unrealized gains
- **C. It represents a full cross-section of government and corporate bonds.**
- D. It Includes Canadian investment-grade bonds with a term to maturity of one year or less.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index represents a comprehensive cross-section of investment-grade government and corporate bonds denominated in Canadian dollars. It includes bonds with a term to maturity of one year or more and excludes high-yield (non-investment-grade) bonds.

* A. It measures the total price return on bonds including realized and unrealized gains: The index does not account for realized

gains; it tracks price movements and interest income.

* C. It includes Canadian investment-grade bonds with a term to maturity of one year or less: Bonds in this index must have a term to maturity of at least one year, not less.

* D. It is an equal-weighted bond index with each bond representing the same weight within the index:
The FTSE Canada Universe Bond Index is capitalization-weighted, not equal-weighted.

NEW QUESTION # 152

Which type of commodity ETF is most suitable for an investor seeking to gain exposure to the spot price of a commodity?

- A. Swap-based
- B. Futures-based.
- C. Physical-based
- D. Equity-based

Answer: C

Explanation:

Commodity Exchange-Traded Funds (ETFs) provide investors with exposure to commodities such as gold, oil, and agricultural products. The most suitable type of commodity ETF for gaining exposure to the spot price of a commodity is the Physical-based ETF because it involves direct ownership or storage of the commodity. For instance, gold ETFs backed by physical gold store bullion in vaults.

1. Physical-based ETFs

These ETFs hold the actual commodity in physical form, which ensures a close tracking of the spot price.

Physical gold ETFs, for example, store gold bars and adjust the NAV (Net Asset Value) based on the current spot price. This eliminates discrepancies caused by futures contracts or swaps, making them ideal for tracking spot prices.

2. Swap-based ETFs

These rely on derivative agreements (swaps) to replicate the price movements of a commodity. While cost-effective, they do not hold the actual commodity, and their performance may slightly deviate from the spot price due to tracking errors or counterparty risks.

3. Futures-based ETFs

These use futures contracts to gain exposure. However, futures contracts come with complexities such as contango and backwardation, which can cause performance differences from the spot price over time.

4. Equity-based ETFs

These invest in shares of companies involved in the commodity sector (e.g., mining or energy companies).

Their performance is influenced by company-specific factors and broader equity market trends, making them unsuitable for tracking spot prices.

References from CSC Study Documents:

* Exchange-Traded Funds, Chapter 19, Volume 2: Discusses the characteristics and structure of ETFs, including commodity-based ETFs and their classification.

* Risks related to tracking error and direct ownership of assets are highlighted under ETF types in Section 19.

NEW QUESTION # 153

How does diversification work?

- A. It shows that the risk continues to fall proportionally as the number of stocks in the portfolio increases.
- B. It is built on the concept of risk reduction by adding securities with perfect positive correlation to a portfolio.
- C. It can eliminate systematic risk from a portfolio.
- D. It can reduce the risk that the price of a specific security will change in a different direction from the market.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 154

What is the main benefit of investing in preferred shares?

- A. Higher potential for capital appreciation than common shares.
- B. Priority to claim assets ahead of debt holders.
- C. Guaranteed dividend payment.

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