

# Pass Guaranteed Quiz Unparalleled CSC2 - Canadian Securities Course Exam2 Reliable Test Camp

## 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 will 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

BTW, DOWNLOAD part of CramPDF CSC2 dumps from Cloud Storage: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1kr7umex04D96Aiy7ktwhlpjKUxwHAsxH>

Beyond knowing the answer, and actually understanding the CSC2 test questions puts you one step ahead of the test. Completely understanding a concept and reasoning behind how something works, makes your task second nature. Your CSC2 quiz will melt in your hands if you know the logic behind the concepts. Any legitimate CSC2 prep materials should enforce this style of learning - but you will be hard pressed to find more than a CSC2 practice test anywhere other than CramPDF.

## CSI CSC2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

Topic 2	<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>
Topic 3	<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 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>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 6	<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>

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## Questions CSI CSC2 Pdf, CSC2 Flexible Learning Mode

In the case of studying with outdated Canadian Securities Course Exam2 (CSC2) practice questions, you will fail and lose your resources. CramPDF made an CSC2 Questions for the students so that they don't get confused to prepare for CSC2 Certification Exam successfully in a short time. CramPDF has designed the real CSC2 exam dumps after consulting many professionals and receiving positive feedback.

### CSI Canadian Securities Course Exam2 Sample Questions (Q91-Q96):

#### NEW QUESTION # 91

When acting as a principal, how do investment dealers generate revenue?

- A. Through commissions
- B. Through tracers.
- C. Through spreads on buy/sell prices.
- D. Through brokerage changes.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

When acting as a principal, investment dealers buy and sell securities for their own account. They generate revenue by earning a spread, which is the difference between the price at which they buy securities (bid price) and the price at which they sell them (ask price). This is distinct from their role as an agent, where revenue is earned through commissions on trades executed on behalf of clients.

\* A. Through commissions: Commissions are earned when acting as an agent, not as a principal.

\* B. Through tracers: This term does not apply to revenue generation.

\* C. Through brokerage charges: Brokerage charges relate to fees imposed on client accounts, not principal trading spreads.

#### NEW QUESTION # 92

What do the returns on treasury bills often represent?

- A. Federal funds rate
- B. Inflation rate
- **C. Risk-free rate**
- D. Bank prime rate.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Detailed Explanation: Treasury bills (T-bills) are short-term government debt instruments with minimal risk of default. Their returns are often used as a proxy for the risk-free rate in financial analysis, as they represent the theoretical return on an investment with zero credit risk. The risk-free rate is critical for discounting cash flows and comparing returns on various investments.

Other options:

- \* A. Bank prime rate is the interest rate commercial banks charge their most creditworthy customers.
- \* B. Inflation rate is unrelated to the direct return on T-bills, though it impacts real returns.
- \* D. Federal funds rate applies in the U.S. to interbank lending, not directly to T-bills.

References:CSC Volume 1 (2023 Edition): Chapter on the financial markets, inflation, and trade settlement.

CSC Volume 2 (2024 Edition): Sections on portfolio analysis and risk-free securities.

### NEW QUESTION # 93

What is name of the procedure used to calculate the income deemed to have been earned by segregated fund contract holders?

- **A. Allocation.**
- B. Redemption.
- C. Distribution.
- D. Payout.

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 94

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. Low levels of government debt and consumer indebtedness.**
- C. A decrease in government spending with corresponding tax outs to individuals.
- D. Targeting certain sectors of the economy with monetary policy measures and tax breaks.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

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.

References:

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

### NEW QUESTION # 95

A business trust would typically purchase the underlying company assets of which type of operation?

- A. Shopping centres
- B. Industrial rentals
- C. Restaurants
- D. Senior housing

**Answer: C**

### Explanation:

A business trust typically acquires the operating assets of businesses such as restaurants, which generate predictable and steady cash flows. Business trusts focus on distributing income to unitholders, and restaurant operations align well with this goal due to their recurring revenue models.

### \* Explanation of Options:

- \* A. Senior Housing: More common for real estate investment trusts (REITs), not business trusts.
- \* B. Restaurants: Correct. Restaurants are suitable for business trusts because of their stable cash flow potential.
- \* C. Industrial Rentals: Typically under REITs, not business trusts.
- \* D. Shopping Centres: Also more commonly associated with REITs.

## References:

\* CSC Volume 2, Chapter 22: Business trusts and the types of operations they typically invest in.

## NEW QUESTION # 96

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