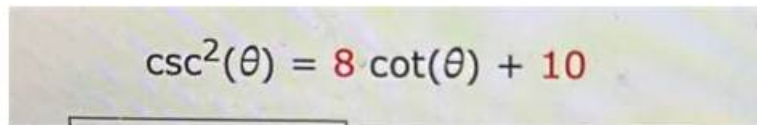


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CSI CSC2 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 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">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 4	<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.

CSI Canadian Securities Course Exam2 Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

For a market capitalization-weighted ETF focused on the S&P/TSX Composite Index, what is likely the greatest contributor to underperformance relative to the reference index?

- A. Cash drag.
- B. Rebalancing.
- C. Fees.
- D. Liquidity.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 12

Which type of sell side equity revenue is earned when a dealer acts in the capacity of an agent in clients trade?

- A. Interest
- B. Fees
- C. Commission
- D. Spreads

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the context of sell-side equity revenue, when a dealer acts as an agent for a client's trade, the revenue is typically earned as a commission. The dealer facilitates the trade between buyers and sellers without taking ownership of the securities, earning fees for providing this service.

* Commission: Earned when the dealer acts as an agent.

* Spreads: Earned when the dealer acts as a principal, buying securities at one price and selling at a higher price.

* Fees: Charged for additional services, such as research or analytics.

* Interest: Earned from financing activities or margin accounts, not directly tied to trading.

* A. Fees: Incorrect; fees are typically charged for services, not for acting as an agent.

* B. Spreads: Incorrect; spreads are earned when the dealer acts as a principal.

* C. Interest: Incorrect; interest revenue is unrelated to acting as an agent.

* D. Commission: Correct answer. Acting as an agent involves earning commissions for facilitating trades.

Types of Revenue in Sell-Side Trading: Explanation of Options: References:

* CSC Volume 2, Chapter 27: The Role of Sell-Side Dealers, which details revenue models in institutional and retail trading.

NEW QUESTION # 13

What is the normal shape of a yield curve?

- A. Downward slope
- B. Humped
- C. Upward slops
- D. inverted

Answer: C

Explanation:

The normal shape of a yield curve is an upward slope, indicating that longer-term bonds offer higher yields than shorter-term bonds. This reflects the additional risk and time value of money associated with longer maturities.

* A. Downward slope: This could describe a yield curve during unusual circumstances, such as a period of market uncertainty or deflation.

* B. Inverted: An inverted yield curve, where shorter-term yields exceed longer-term yields, is a rare occurrence and often signals economic recession.

* D. Humped: A humped curve is rare and occurs when intermediate-term yields exceed both short-term and long-term yields.

Reference: CSC Volume 1, Chapter 7, "The Yield Curve - Normal Shape" discusses the upward-sloping yield curve as the standard in normal market conditions.

NEW QUESTION # 14

A bond with a duration of five is currently priced at \$103. If interest rates rise by 2%, approximately what will be the bond's price?

- A. \$92.70
- B. \$108.15
- C. **\$97.85**
- D. \$113.30

Answer: C

Explanation:

The approximate price change of a bond due to a change in interest rates can be estimated using the formula:

$$\text{Price Change (\%)} = -\text{Duration} \times \text{Interest Rate Change (\%)}$$

Given:

* Duration = 5

* Current Price = \$103

* Change in Interest Rate (Δ) = 2% or 0.02

$$\text{Price Change (\%)} = -5 \times 0.02 = -0.10 \text{ (10\%)} \quad \text{Price Change (\%)} = -5 \times 0.02 = -0.10 \text{, } (-10\%)$$

The new price is calculated as:

$$\text{New Price} = \text{Current Price} \times (1 + \text{Price Change}) = 103 \times (1 - 0.10) = 103 \times 0.90 = 97.85$$

$$\text{New Price} = \text{Current Price} \times (1 + \text{Price Change}) = 103 \times (1 - 0.10) = 103 \times 0.90 = 97.85$$

* A. \$108.15 and B. \$113.30: These represent price increases, which are incorrect for rising interest rates.

* D. \$92.70: This reflects a greater-than-actual price drop, which is inconsistent with the duration-based calculation.

Reference: CSC Volume 1, Chapter 7, "Duration as a Measure of Bond Price Volatility" explains how bond prices respond to interest rate changes.

NEW QUESTION # 15

What is an example of a common feature of robo-advisor services?

- A. **A telephone call with an advisor verifies that the computer-generated portfolio is suitable for the client.**
- B. The portfolios are rarely rebalanced
- C. The service is exclusively provided to intermediaries such as advisors and employers
- D. Portfolios are built primarily with individual stocks and bonds.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Many robo-advisors offer a hybrid model where an automated portfolio recommendation is supplemented by human oversight. A telephone call with an advisor ensures the portfolio generated by the algorithm aligns with the client's risk tolerance and investment objectives. This step helps meet regulatory suitability requirements.

* A. The service is exclusively provided to intermediaries such as advisors and employers: Robo-advisors are directly available to retail clients and are not exclusive to intermediaries.

* B. The portfolios are rarely rebalanced: Robo-advisors typically offer frequent or automatic rebalancing to maintain target asset allocations.

* C. Portfolios are built primarily with individual stocks and bonds: Robo-advisors predominantly use ETFs for diversification and cost-efficiency, not individual securities.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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