

Test CSI CSC2 Cram & Fresh CSC2 Dumps

Change Style Indicator

Distribute a total of 3 points to each pair of statements. Depending upon how strongly you agree with statement A or B, Assign the statement 0, 1, 2, or 3 points.

0 = Almost Never	1 = Sometimes	2 = Often	3 = Almost Always
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Remember the total for each pair of statement must always equal 3. Use only whole numbers. No fractions please. Please respond as you think you are, not as you want to be.

Sr No		Statements	Points
1	A	I am good at generating new ideas	
	B	I am good at building upon existing ideas	
2	A	I become bored easily with routine tasks	
	B	I can perform long detailed tasks without boredom	
3	A	I am good with details	
	B	I can see the big picture	
4	A	I like to work on practical problems	
	B	I like to work on theoretical problems	
5	A	I value originality	
	B	I value utility	
6	A	I prefer to follow book	
	B	I prefer to make it up as I go	
7	A	I like to try out new and untried solutions	
	B	I like to try practical solutions	
8	A	I prefer to work on one project at a time	
	B	I like to work on several project simultaneously	
9	A	I produce many ideas, some of which may be unworkable	
	B	I produce few relevant and proven ideas	
10	A	I believe policies should be challenged	
	B	I believe policies should be followed	
11	A	I promote harmony in groups	
	B	I promote the sharing of different opinions in groups	
12	A	I bend the rules	
	B	I abide the rules	

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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"> 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 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"> • 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"> • 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.

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Our CSI CSC2 practice exam software will record all the attempts you have made in the past and display any modifications or improvements made in each attempt. This Canadian Securities Course Exam2 (CSC2) exam simulation software enables you to track your progress and quantify how much you have improved.

CSI Canadian Securities Course Exam2 Sample Questions (Q113-Q118):

NEW QUESTION # 113

When a company issues a number of common shares, some of which are held by institutional investors, what are the institutional investors' shares known as?

- A. Public float shares.
- B. Outstanding shares.
- C. Market capitalization shares.
- D. issued shares

Answer: A

Explanation:

The shares held by institutional investors, along with other shares available for trading by the public, are referred to as the public float shares. These are the issued shares of a company that are actively traded in the market, excluding restricted shares held by insiders or strategic investors.

Other options:

* Issued shares: Includes all shares a company has issued, including restricted shares.

* Outstanding shares: Includes all shares held by all shareholders, including restricted shares and shares not available for trading.

* Market capitalization shares: Not a term used to describe shares; market capitalization is a measure of a company's total value based on its stock price and outstanding shares.

References:

* Volume 1, Chapter 8: Equity Securities, section on "Public Float and Market Capitalization" explains the concept of public float shares.

NEW QUESTION # 114

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. Liquidity.
- D. Fees.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 115

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

- A. Identify 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.
- 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. Review the company's ratio over the past year, as they provide the best estimate of near-term performance and future trends.

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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 116

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

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

Answer: B

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.

Reference:CSC Volume 1, Chapter 1, "The Principal and Agency Functions of Investment Dealers" explains how spreads generate revenue in principal trades.

NEW QUESTION # 117

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

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

