

Question #1 of 74

Question ID: 1206682

Which of the following regarding a plain vanilla interest rate swap is *most* accurate?

- A) The notional principal is swapped. 
- B) The notional principal is returned at the end of the swap. 
- C) Only the net interest payments are made. 

Explanation

The plain vanilla interest rate swap involves trading fixed interest rate payments for floating rate payments. Swaps are a zero sum game, what one party gains the other party loses. In interest rate swaps, only the *net* interest rate payments actually take place because the notional principal swapped is the same for both counterparties and in the same currency units, there is no need to actually exchange the cash.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.c)

Question #2 of 74

Question ID: 1206684

In a plain vanilla interest rate swap:

- A) payments equal to the notional principal amount are exchanged at the initiation of the swap. 
- B) one party pays a floating rate and the other pays a fixed rate, both based on the notional amount. 
- C) each party pays a fixed rate of interest on a notional amount. 

Explanation

A plain vanilla swap is a fixed-for-floating swap.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.c)

Question #3 of 74

Question ID: 1206700

Derivatives are often criticized by investors with limited knowledge of complex financial securities. A common criticism of derivatives is that they:

- A) increase investor transactions costs. 
- B) can be likened to gambling. 
- C) shift risk among market participants. 

Explanation

Derivatives are often likened to gambling due to the high leverage involved in the payoffs. One of the benefits of derivatives is that they reduce transactions costs. Another benefit of derivatives is that they allow risk to be managed and shifted among market participants.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.e)

Question #4 of 74

Question ID: 1206679

A European option can be exercised by:

- A) either party, at contract expiration. 
- B) its owner, only at the expiration of the contract. 
- C) its owner, anytime during the term of the contract. 

Explanation

A European option can be exercised by its owner only at contract expiration.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.c)

Question #5 of 74

Question ID: 1206706

One reason that criticism has been leveled at derivatives and derivatives markets is that:

- A) derivatives expire. 
- B) derivatives have too much default risk. 
- C) they are complex instruments and sometimes hard to understand. 

Explanation

The fact that derivative securities are sometimes complex and often hard for non-financial commentators to understand has led to criticism of derivatives and derivative markets.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.e)

Question #6 of 74

Question ID: 1206680

What is the primary difference between an American and a European option?

- A) The European option can only be traded on overseas markets. 
- B) American and European options are never written on the same underlying asset. 
- C) The American option can be exercised at anytime on or before its expiration date. 

Explanation

American and European options are virtually identical, except exercising the European option is limited to its expiration date only. The American option can be exercised at anytime on or before its expiration date. For the exam, the key concept relating to this difference is the value of the American option must be equal or greater than the value of the corresponding European option, all else being equal.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.c)

Question #7 of 74

Question ID: 1206675

In a credit default swap (CDS), the buyer of credit protection:

- A) exchanges the return on a bond for a fixed or floating rate return. 
- B) makes a series of payments to a credit protection seller. 
- C) issues a security that is paid using the cash flows from an underlying bond. 

Explanation

In a credit default swap (CDS), the buyer of credit protection makes a series of payments to a credit protection seller. The credit protection seller promises to make a fixed payment to the buyer if an underlying bond or loan experiences a credit event, such as a default. In a total return swap, the buyer of credit protection exchanges the return on a bond for a fixed or floating rate return. A security that is paid using the cash flows from an underlying bond is known as a credit-linked note.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.c)

Question #8 of 74

Question ID: 1206678

Regarding buyers and sellers of put and call options, which of the following statements concerning the resulting option position is *most* accurate? The buyer of a:

- A) call option is taking a long position and the buyer of a put option is taking a short position. 
- B) call option is taking a long position while the seller of a put is taking a short position. 
- C) put option is taking a short position and the seller of a call option is taking a short position. 

Explanation

The buyers of both puts and calls are taking long positions in the options contracts (but the buyer of a put is establishing a potentially short exposure to the underlying), while writers (sellers) of each are taking short positions in the options contracts.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.c)

Question #9 of 74

Question ID: 1206709

Which of the following is *least likely* one of the conditions that must be met for a trade to be considered an arbitrage?

- A) There are no commissions. 
- B) There is no initial investment. 
- C) There is no risk. 

Explanation

In order to be considered arbitrage there must be no risk in the trade.

It doesn't matter if commissions are paid as long as the amount of the price discrepancy is enough to offset the amount paid in commissions.

In order to be considered arbitrage there must be no initial investment of one's own capital. One must finance any cash outlay through borrowing.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.f)

Question #10 of 74

Question ID: 1206659

The short in a forward contract:

- A) has the right to deliver the asset upon expiration of the contract. 
- B) is obligated to deliver the asset anytime prior to expiration of the contract. 
- C) is obligated to deliver the asset upon expiration of the contract. 

Explanation

The short in a forward contract is obligated to deliver the asset (in a deliverable contract) on (or close to) the expiration date.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #11 of 74

Question ID: 1206690

A call option has a strike price of \$35 and the stock price is \$47 at expiration. What is the expiration day value of the call option?

- A) \$12. 
- B) \$0. 
- C) \$35. 

Explanation

A call option has an expiration day value of $\text{MAX}(0, S - X)$. Here, X is \$35 and S is \$47.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)

Question #12 of 74

Question ID: 1206710

Any rational quoted price for a financial instrument should:

- A) provide no opportunity for arbitrage. 
- B) provide an opportunity for investors to make a profit. 
- C) be low enough for most investors to afford. 

Explanation

Since any observed pricing errors will be instantaneously corrected by the first person to observe them, any quoted price must be free of all known errors. This is the basis behind the text's *no-arbitrage principle*, which states that any rational price for a financial instrument must exclude arbitrage opportunities. The no-arbitrage opportunity assumption is the basic requirement for rational prices in the financial markets. This means that markets and prices are efficient. That is, all relevant information is impounded in the asset's price. With arbitrage and efficient markets, you can create the option and futures pricing models presented in the text.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.f)

Question #13 of 74

Question ID: 1206671

The settlement price for a futures contract is:

- A) the price of the asset in the future for all trades made in the same day. 
- B) the price of the last trade of a futures contract at the end of the trading day. 
- C) an average of the trade prices during the 'closing period'. 

Explanation

The margin adjustments are made based on the settlement price, which is calculated as the average trade price over a specific closing period at the end of the trading day. The length of the closing period is set by the exchange.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #14 of 74

Question ID: 1206704

Which of the following is a common criticism of derivatives?

- A) Fees for derivatives transactions are relatively high. 
- B) Derivatives are too illiquid. 
- C) Derivatives are likened to gambling. 

Explanation

Derivatives are often likened to gambling by those unfamiliar with the benefits of options markets and how derivatives are used.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.e)

Question #15 of 74

Question ID: 1206694

Mosaks, Inc., has a put option with an exercise price of \$105. If Mosaks stock price is \$115 at expiration, the value of the put option is:

A) \$10.



B) \$0.



C) \$105.



Explanation

The put has a value of \$0 because it will not be exercised. Put value is $\text{Max}(0, X - S)$.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)

Question #16 of 74

Question ID: 1206670

In the trading of futures contracts, the role of the clearinghouse is to:

A) maintain private insurance that can be used to provide funds if a trader defaults.



B) guarantee that all obligations by traders, as set forth in the contract, will be honored.



C) stabilize the market price fluctuations of the underlying commodity.



Explanation

The clearinghouse does not originate trades, it acts as the opposite party to all trades. In other words, it is the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer. This action guarantees that all obligations under the terms of the contract will be fulfilled.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #17 of 74

Question ID: 1206695

Consider a call option with an exercise price of \$32. If the stock price at expiration is \$41, the value of the call option is:

A) \$41.



B) \$9.



C) \$0.



Explanation

The call has a \$9 ($\$41 - \32) value at expiration, because the holder of the call can exercise his right to buy the stock at \$32 and then sell the stock on the open market for \$41. The intrinsic value of a call at expiration is $\text{Max}(0, S - X)$.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)

Question #18 of 74

Question ID: 1206646

Which of the following is *most likely* an exchange-traded derivative?

A) Currency forward contract.



B) Equity index futures contract.



C) Bond option.



Explanation

Futures are exchange-traded derivatives. Forward contracts and swaps are over-the-counter derivatives. Bond options are traded almost entirely in the over-the-counter market.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.a)

Question #19 of 74

Question ID: 1206673

Sally Ferguson, CFA, is a hedge fund manager. Ferguson utilizes both futures and forward contracts in the fund she manages. Ferguson makes the following statements about futures and forward contracts:

Statement 1: A futures contract is an exchange traded instrument with standardized features.

Statement 2: Forward contracts are marked to market on a daily basis to reduce credit risk to both counterparties.

Are Ferguson's statements accurate?

A) Neither of these statements is accurate.



B) Only one of these statements is accurate.



C) Both of these statements are accurate.



Explanation

Statement 1 is correct. A futures contract is a standardized instrument that is traded on an exchange, unlike a forward contract which is a customized transaction. Statement 2 is incorrect. A forward contract is not marked to market.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #20 of 74

Question ID: 1206676

An agreement that gives the holder the right, but not the obligation, to sell an asset at a specified price on a specific future date is a:

A) put option.



B) call option.



C) swap.



Explanation

A put option gives the holder the right to sell an asset at a specified price on a specific future date. A call option gives the holder the right to buy an asset at a specified price on a specific future date. A swap is an obligation to both parties.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.c)

Question #21 of 74

Question ID: 1206714

The process of arbitrage does all of the following EXCEPT:

- A) insure that risk-adjusted expected returns are equal.
- B) promote pricing efficiency.
- C) produce *riskless* profits.



Explanation

Arbitrage does not insure that the risk-adjusted expected returns to two risky assets will be equal. Arbitrage is based on risk-free portfolios and promotes efficient pricing of assets. When an arbitrage opportunity is presented by a mispricing of assets, the increased supply of the 'overpriced' asset and the increased demand for the 'underpriced' asset by arbitrageurs, will move the prices toward equality and act to correct the mispricing.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.f)

Question #22 of 74

Question ID: 1206650

Which of the following is *most* accurate regarding derivatives?

- A) Derivative values are based on the value of another security, index, or rate.
- B) Derivatives have no default risk.
- C) Exchange-traded derivatives are created and traded by dealers in a market with no central location.



Explanation

Derivatives "derive" their value from the value or return of another asset or security. Exchange-traded derivatives are standardized and backed by a clearinghouse. An over-the-counter derivative, such as a forward contract or a swap, exposes the derivative holder to the risk that the counterparty may default.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.a)

Question #23 of 74

Question ID: 1206644

A financial instrument that has payoffs based on the price of an underlying physical or financial asset is a(n):

- A) derivative security.
- B) option.
- C) future.



Explanation

Options and futures are examples of types of derivative securities.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.a)

Question #24 of 74

Question ID: 1206647

Which of the following definitions involving derivatives is *least* accurate?

- A) A call option gives the owner the right to sell the underlying good at a specific price for a specified time period. 
- B) An option writer is the seller of an option. 
- C) An arbitrage opportunity is the chance to make a riskless profit with no investment. 

Explanation

A call option gives the owner the right to *buy* the underlying good at a specific price for a specified time period.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.a)

Question #25 of 74

Question ID: 1206653

Which of the following statements regarding a forward commitment is NOT correct? A forward commitment:

- A) is a contractual promise. 
- B) is not legally binding. 
- C) can involve a stock index. 

Explanation

A forward commitment is a legally binding promise to perform some action in the future and can involve a stock index or portfolio.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.b)

Question #26 of 74

Question ID: 1206703

Which of the following statements about arbitrage is NOT correct

- A) No investment is required when engaging in arbitrage. 
- B) Arbitrage can cause markets to be less efficient. 
- C) If an arbitrage opportunity exists, making a profit without risk is possible. 

Explanation

Arbitrage is defined as the existence of riskless profit without investment and involves selling an asset and simultaneously buying the same asset for a lower price. Since the trades cancel each other, no investment is required. Because it is done simultaneously, a profit is guaranteed, making the transaction risk free. Arbitrage actually helps make markets more efficient because price discrepancies are immediately eradicated by the actions of arbitrageurs.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.e)

Question #27 of 74

Question ID: 1206649

Over-the-counter derivatives:

- A) are customized contracts.
- B) have good liquidity in the over-the-counter (OTC) market.
- C) are backed by the OTC Clearinghouse.



Explanation

OTC derivative contracts (securities) are customized and have poor liquidity. The contract is with a specific counterparty and there is default risk since there is no clearinghouse to guarantee performance.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.a)

Question #28 of 74

Question ID: 1206686

On the expiration date of a European put option, if the spot price of the underlying asset is less than the exercise price, the value of the option is:

- A) positive.
- B) zero.
- C) negative.



Explanation

Put options are in the money (have positive value) at expiration if the spot price of the underlying asset is less than the exercise price, because the put option holder has the right to sell the asset for the higher exercise price. The value of an option cannot be negative; at expiration its value is the greater of zero or its intrinsic value.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)

Question #29 of 74

Question ID: 1206715

An analyst determines that a portfolio with a 35% weight in Investment P and a 65% weight in Investment Q will have a standard deviation of returns equal to zero.

- Investment P has an expected return of 8%.
- Investment Q has a standard deviation of returns of 7.1% and a covariance with the market of 0.0029.
- The risk-free rate is 5% and the market risk premium is 7%.

If no arbitrage opportunities are available, the expected rate of return on the combined portfolio is *closest to*:

- A) 5%.
- B) 6%.



C) 7%.



Explanation

If the no-arbitrage condition is met, a riskless portfolio (a portfolio with zero standard deviation of returns) will yield the risk-free rate of return.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.f)

Question #30 of 74

Question ID: 1206652

A legally binding promise to buy 140 oz. of gold two months from now at a price agreed upon today is *most likely* a:

A) hedge.



B) forward commitment.



C) futures contract.



Explanation

This is a forward commitment because the contract requires an action in the future. It is not necessarily a hedge of an existing risk. It is not necessarily a futures contract as it could be a forward contract as well.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.b)

Question #31 of 74

Question ID: 1206713

Which of the following is an example of an arbitrage opportunity?

A) A put option on a share of stock has the same price as a call option on an identical share.



B) A stock with the same price as another has a higher rate of return.



C) A portfolio of two securities that will produce a certain return that is greater than the risk-free rate of interest.



Explanation

An arbitrage opportunity exists when a combination of two securities will produce a certain payoff in the future that produces a return that is greater than the risk-free rate of interest. Borrowing at the riskless rate to purchase the position will produce a certain future amount greater than the amount required to repay the loan.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.f)

Question #32 of 74

Question ID: 1206674

Credit derivatives are *least accurately* characterized as:

A) contingent claims.



B) insurance.



C) forward commitments.



Explanation

Credit derivatives are contingent claims and not forward commitments because their payoff depends on a future event taking place. Credit derivatives are essentially insurance against a credit event.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.c)

Question #33 of 74

Question ID: 1206643

A derivative security:

A) has a value dependent on the shape of the yield curve.



B) is like a callable bond.



C) is one that is based on the value of another security.



Explanation

A derivative security is one that 'derives' its value from that of another security.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.a)

Question #34 of 74

Question ID: 1206711

Which of the following is the *best* interpretation of the no-arbitrage principle?

A) There is no way you can find an opportunity to make a profit.



B) There is no free money.



C) The information flow is quick in the financial market.



Explanation

An *arbitrage opportunity* is the chance to make a riskless profit with no investment. *In essence, finding an arbitrage opportunity is like finding free money.* As you recall, in arbitrage, you observe two identical assets with different prices. Your immediate response should be to buy the cheaper one and sell the expensive one short. You can then deliver the cheap one to cover your short position. Once you take the initial arbitrage position, your arbitrage profit is locked in. The *no-investment statement* referenced in the text refers to the assumption that when you short the expensive asset, you will be given access to the cash created by the short sale. With this cash, you now have the money to buy the cheaper asset. The no-investment assumption means that the first person to observe a market pricing error will have the financial resources to correct the pricing error instantaneously all by themselves.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.f)

Question #35 of 74

Question ID: 1206712

The process that ensures that two securities positions with identical future payoffs, regardless of future events, will have the same price is called:

A) exchange parity.



B) arbitrage.



C) the law of one price.



Explanation

If two securities have identical payoffs regardless of events, the process of arbitrage will move prices toward equality. Arbitrageurs will buy the lower priced position and sell the higher priced position, for an immediate profit without any future liability. The law of one price (for securities with identical payoffs) is not a process; it is 'enforced' by arbitrage.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.f)

Question #36 of 74

Question ID: 1206685

Which of the following statements about options is *most accurate*?

A) The holder of a put option has the right to sell to the writer of the option.



B) The holder of a call option has the obligation to sell to the option writer if the stock's price rises above the strike price.



C) The writer of a put option has the obligation to sell the asset to the holder of the put option.



Explanation

The holder of a put option has the right to sell to the writer of the option. The writer of the put option has the obligation to buy, and the holder of the call option has the right, but not the obligation to buy.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.c)

Question #37 of 74

Question ID: 1206698

Jimmy Casteel pays a premium of \$1.60 to buy a put option with an exercise price of \$145. If the stock price at expiration is \$128, Casteel's profit or loss from the options position is:

A) \$1.60.



B) \$18.40.



C) \$15.40.



Explanation

The put option will be exercised and has a value of $\$145 - \$128 = \$17$ [$\text{Max}(0, X - S)$]. Therefore, Casteel receives \$17 minus the \$1.60 paid to buy the option. The profit is \$15.40 (\$17 less \$1.60).

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)

Question #38 of 74

Question ID: 1206642

Which of the following statements regarding exchange-traded derivatives is NOT correct? Exchange-traded derivatives:

A) are standardized contracts.



B) are illiquid.



C) often trade in a physical location.



Explanation

Derivatives that trade on exchanges have good liquidity in most cases. They have the other characteristics listed.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.a)

Question #39 of 74

Question ID: 1206691

A put option has an exercise price of \$65, and the stock price is \$39 at expiration. The expiration day value of the put option is:

A) \$0.



B) \$26.



C) \$65.



Explanation

A put option has an expiration day value of $\text{Max}(0, X - S)$. Here, X is \$65 and S is \$39.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)

Question #40 of 74

Question ID: 1206708

Which of the following statements about arbitrage opportunities is *most accurate*?

A) Engaging in arbitrage requires a large amount of capital.



B) The market prices of two assets or portfolios that have the same future payoffs cannot differ for protracted periods.



C) Arbitrage is referred to as the law of one price.



Explanation

Arbitrage is often referred to as the law of one price. Because when exploiting an arbitrage opportunity an arbitrageur will often simultaneously sell the higher-priced asset and buy the lower-priced asset, no capital may be required. Price differences may persist when short sales are not possible or because the difference is not great enough to outweigh the transaction costs of exploiting it.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.f)

Question #41 of 74

Question ID: 1206689

At expiration, the value of a European call option is:

- A) equal to its intrinsic value.
- B) equal to the asset price minus the present value of the exercise price.
- C) less than that of an otherwise identical American call option.



Explanation

The intrinsic value of a call, either European or American, at expiration is $\text{Max}(0, S - X)$, which is its intrinsic value. The asset price minus the present value of the exercise price can be negative, but options cannot have a negative value.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)

Question #42 of 74

Question ID: 1206663

Which of the following statements about futures and the clearinghouse is *least* accurate? The clearinghouse:

- A) has defaulted on one half of one percent of futures trades.
- B) requires the daily settlement of all margin accounts.
- C) guarantees that traders in the futures market will honor their obligations.



Explanation

In the history of U.S. futures trading, the clearinghouse has never defaulted.

The clearinghouse guarantees that traders in the futures market will honor their obligations. The clearinghouse does this by splitting each trade once it is made and acting as the opposite side of each position. The clearinghouse acts as the buyer to every seller and the seller to every buyer. By doing this, the clearinghouse allows either side of the trade to reverse positions later without having to contact the other side of the initial trade. This allows traders to enter the market knowing that they will be able to reverse their position any time that they want. Traders are also freed from having to worry about the other side of the trade defaulting, since the other side of their trade is now the clearinghouse.

To safeguard the clearinghouse, the exchange requires traders to post margin and settle their accounts on a daily basis.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #43 of 74

Question ID: 1206668

A similarity of margin accounts for both equities and futures is that for both:

- A) additional payment is required if margin falls below the maintenance margin.
- B) interest is charged on the margin loan balance.
- C) the value of the security is the collateral for the loan.



Explanation

Both futures accounts and equity margin accounts have minimum margin requirements that, if violated, require the deposit of additional funds. There is no loan in a futures account; the margin deposit is a performance guarantee. The seller does not receive the margin deposit in futures trades. The seller must also deposit margin in order to open a position.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #44 of 74

Question ID: 1206683

Which of the following statements regarding plain-vanilla interest rate swaps is *least* accurate?

A) In a swap contract, the counterparties usually swap the notional principal.



B) The settlement dates are when the interest payments are to be made.



C) The time frame covered by the swap is called the tenor of the swap.



Explanation

The notional principal is generally *not* swapped, as it is usually the same for both parties in the swap deal.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.c)

Question #45 of 74

Question ID: 1206696

Which of the following statements regarding call options is *most* accurate? The:

A) breakeven point for the buyer is the strike price plus the option premium.



B) call holder will exercise (at expiration) whenever the strike price exceeds the stock price.



C) breakeven point for the seller is the strike price minus the option premium.



Explanation

The breakeven for the buyer and the seller is the strike price plus the premium. The call holder will exercise if the market price exceeds the strike price.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)

Question #46 of 74

Question ID: 1206667

Which of the following is a difference between futures and forward contracts? Futures contracts are:

A) standardized.



B) larger than forward contracts.



C) over-the-counter instruments.



Explanation

As opposed to forward contracts, futures contracts are traded over an organized exchange and are standardized in size, maturity, quality of deliverable, etc.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #47 of 74

Question ID: 1206669

If the margin balance in a futures account with a long position goes below the maintenance margin amount:

- A) a deposit is required to return the account margin to the initial margin level. 
- B) a deposit is required which will bring the account to the maintenance margin level. 
- C) a margin deposit equal to the maintenance margin is required within two business days. 

Explanation

Once account margin (based on the daily settlement price) falls below the maintenance margin level, it must be returned to the initial margin level, regardless of subsequent price changes.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #48 of 74

Question ID: 1206658

The party to a forward contract that is obligated to purchase the asset is called the:

- A) receiver. 
- B) long. 
- C) short. 

Explanation

The long in a forward contract is obligated to buy the asset (in a deliverable contract). The term receiver is used with swaps.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #49 of 74

Question ID: 1206687

At expiration, the value of a call option is the greater of zero or the:

- A) underlying asset price minus the exercise value. 
- B) exercise price minus the exercise value. 
- C) underlying asset price minus the exercise price. 

Explanation

The value of a call option at expiration is its exercise value, which is $\text{Max}[0, S - X]$.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)

Question #50 of 74

Question ID: 1206692

A call option has an exercise price of \$120, and the stock price is \$105 at expiration. The expiration day value of the call option is:

A) \$105.



B) \$15.



C) \$0.



Explanation

A call option has an expiration day value of $\text{Max}(0, S - X)$. Here, X is \$120 and S is \$105. Because the call option is *out of the money* at expiration, its value is zero.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)

Question #51 of 74

Question ID: 1206657

Which of the following statements about forward contracts is *least* accurate?

A) The long promises to purchase the asset.



B) Both parties to a forward contract have potential default risk.



C) A forward contract can be exercised at any time.



Explanation

Forward contracts typically require a purchase/sale of the asset on the expiration/delivery date specified in the contract. The other statements are true.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #52 of 74

Question ID: 1206661

Which of the following statements regarding futures and forward contracts is *least* accurate?

A) Futures contracts are highly standardized.



B) Forwards require no cash transactions until the delivery date, while futures require a margin deposit when the position is opened.



C) Both forward contracts and futures contracts trade on organized exchanges.



Explanation

Forward contracts are custom-tailored contracts and are not exchange traded while futures contracts are standardized and are traded on an organized exchange.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #53 of 74

Question ID: 1206654

Default risk in a forward contract:

- A) only applies to the short, who must make the cash payment at settlement. 
- B) only applies to the long, and is the probability that the short can not acquire the asset for delivery. 
- C) is the risk to either party that the other party will not fulfill their contractual obligation. 

Explanation

Default risk in forward contracts is the risk to either party that the other party will not perform, whether that means pay cash or deliver the asset.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #54 of 74

Question ID: 1206645

A derivative security:

- A) has no default risk. 
- B) has a value based on stock prices. 
- C) has a value based on another security or index. 

Explanation

This is the definition of a derivative security. Those based on stock prices are equity derivatives.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.a)

Question #55 of 74

Question ID: 1206662

The clearinghouse, in U.S. futures markets is *least likely* to:

- A) choose which assets will have futures contracts. 
- B) act as a counterparty in futures contracts. 
- C) guarantee performance of futures contract obligations. 

Explanation

The *exchange* decides which contracts will be traded and their specifications. The clearinghouse acts as the counterparty to every contract and guarantees performance.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #56 of 74

Question ID: 1206705

All of the following are benefits of derivatives markets EXCEPT:

- A)** transactions costs are usually smaller in derivatives markets, than for similar trades in the underlying asset. 
- B)** derivatives markets help keep interest rates down. 
- C)** derivatives allow the shifting of risk to those who can most efficiently bear it. 

Explanation

The existence of derivatives markets does not affect the level of interest rates. The other statements are true.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.e)

Question #57 of 74

Question ID: 1206648

Which of the following is NOT an over-the-counter (OTC) derivative?

- A)** A futures contract. 
- B)** A forward contract. 
- C)** A bond option. 

Explanation

Futures contracts are exchange-traded; forwards and most bond options are OTC derivatives.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.a)

Question #58 of 74

Question ID: 1206677

Which of the following represents a long position in an option?

- A)** Buying a put option. 
- B)** Writing a call option. 
- C)** Writing a put option. 

Explanation

A long position is always the buying position. Remember that the buyer of an option is said to have gone long the position, while the writer (seller) of the option is said to have gone short the position.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.c)

Question #59 of 74

Question ID: 1206693

A put option has an exercise price of \$80, and the stock price is \$75 at expiration. The expiration day value of the put option is:

A) \$80.



B) \$0.



C) \$5.



Explanation

A put option has an expiration day value of $\text{Max}(0, X - S)$. Here, X is \$80 and S is \$75.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)

Question #60 of 74

Question ID: 1206665

Which of the following is *least likely* a characteristic of futures contracts? Futures contracts:

A) are backed by the clearinghouse.



B) are traded in an active secondary market.



C) require weekly settlement of gains and losses.



Explanation

Futures contracts require *daily* settlement of gains and losses. The other statements are accurate.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #61 of 74

Question ID: 1206702

Financial derivatives contribute to market completeness by allowing traders to do all of the following EXCEPT:

A) narrow the amount of trading opportunities to a more manageable range.



B) engage in high risk speculation.



C) increase market efficiency through the use of arbitrage.



Explanation

Financial derivatives increase the opportunities to either speculate or hedge on the value of underlying assets. This adds to market completeness by increasing the range of identifiable payoffs that can be used by traders to fulfill their needs. Financial derivatives such as market index futures can also be easier and cheaper than trading in a diversified portfolio, thereby adding to the opportunities available to traders.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.e)

Question #62 of 74

Question ID: 1206697

An investor buys a call option that has an option premium of \$5 and an exercise price of \$22.50. The current market price of the stock is \$25.75. At expiration, the value of the stock is \$23.00. The net profit/loss of the call position is *closest* to:

A) -\$4.50.



B) -\$5.00.



C) \$4.50.



Explanation

The option is in-the-money by \$0.50 (\$23.00 – \$22.50). The investor paid \$5.00 for the call option, thus the net loss is -\$4.50 (\$0.50 – \$5.00).

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)

Question #63 of 74

Question ID: 1206701

MBT Corporation recently announced a 15% increase in earnings per share (EPS) over the previous period. The consensus expectation of financial analysts had been an increase in EPS of 10%. After the earnings announcement the value of MBT common stock increased each day for the next five trading days, as analysts and investors gradually reacted to the better than expected news. This gradual change in the value of the stock is an example of:

A) inefficient markets.



B) efficient markets.



C) speculation.



Explanation

A critical element of efficient markets is that asset prices respond immediately to any new information that will affect their value. Large numbers of traders responding in similar fashion to the new information will create a temporary imbalance in supply and demand, and this will adjust asset market values.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.e)

Question #64 of 74

Question ID: 1206666

Standardized futures contracts are an aid to increased market liquidity because:

A) standardization of the futures contract stabilizes the market price of the underlying commodity.



B) standardization results in less trading activity.



C) uniformity of the contract terms broadens the market for the futures by appealing to a greater number of traders.



Explanation

Although a forward may have value to someone other than the original counterparties, the non-standardized terms limit the level of interest, hence its marketability and liquidity. The standardized terms of a future give it far more flexibility to traders, giving rise to a strong secondary market and greater liquidity.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #65 of 74

Question ID: 1206688

A European call option on a stock has an exercise price of 42. On the expiration date, the stock price is 40. The value of the option at expiration is:

- A) negative.
- B) positive.
- C) zero.



Explanation

For a call option, the value at expiration is zero if the price of the underlying is less than or equal to the exercise price. The holder will allow the option to expire unexercised.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)

Question #66 of 74

Question ID: 1206651

Typically, forward commitments are made with respect to all the following *EXCEPT*:

- A) equities.
- B) bonds.
- C) inflation.



Explanation

Forward commitments can be customized and *could* be written on some measure of inflation, but typically they are not. The volume of forward commitments, including forward contracts and futures contracts, on bonds, equities, and interest rates is in the many billions of dollars.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.b)

Question #67 of 74

Question ID: 1206707

Which of the following relationships between arbitrage and market efficiency is *least* accurate?

- A) Market efficiency refers to the low cost of trading derivatives because of the lower expense to traders.
- B) Investors acting on arbitrage opportunities help keep markets efficient.
- C) The concept of rationally priced financial instruments preventing arbitrage opportunities is the basis behind the no-arbitrage principle.



Explanation

Market efficiency is achieved when all relevant information is reflected in asset prices, and does not refer to the cost of trading. One necessary criterion for market efficiency is rapid adjustment of market values to new information. Arbitrage, trading on a price difference between identical assets, causes changes in demand for and supply of the assets that tends to eliminate the pricing difference.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.f)

Question #68 of 74

Question ID: 1206672

A futures investor receives a margin call. If the investor wishes to maintain her futures position, she must make a deposit that restores her account to the:

A) initial margin.



B) maintenance margin.



C) daily margin.



Explanation

In futures trading, a margin call requires the investor to restore the account to the initial margin level or close the position.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #69 of 74

Question ID: 1206655

A standardized and exchange-traded agreement to buy or sell a particular asset on a specific date is *best* described as a:

A) futures contract.



B) swap.



C) forward contract.



Explanation

Futures contracts are standardized forward contracts that trade on organized exchanges. Other types of forward contracts, as well as swaps, are custom instruments that are generally not exchange-traded.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #70 of 74

Question ID: 1206681

An American option is:

A) an option on a U.S. stock or bond.



B) exercised only at expiration.



C) exercisable at any time up to its expiration date.



Explanation

There is no geographical significance given to American (style) options. It simply refers to the fact that they can be exercised at any time, up to and including the expiration date. European-style options can be exercised only on their expiration dates.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.c)

Question #71 of 74

Question ID: 1206660

Some forward contracts are termed *cash settlement* contracts. This means:

- A) at settlement, the long purchases the asset from the short for cash. ✗
- B) either the long or the short in the forward contract will make a cash payment at contract expiration and the asset is not delivered. ✓
- C) at contract expiration, the long can buy the asset from the short or pay the difference between the market price of the asset and the contract price. ✗

Explanation

In a cash settlement forward contract there is a cash payment at settlement by either the long or the short depending on whether the market price of the asset is below or above the contract price at expiration. The underlying asset is not purchased or sold at settlement.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #72 of 74

Question ID: 1206656

A forward contract that must be settled by a sale of an asset by one party to the other party is termed a:

- A) physicals-only contract. ✗
- B) deliverable forward contract. ✓
- C) take-and-pay contract. ✗

Explanation

A deliverable forward contract can be settled at expiration only by actual delivery of the asset in exchange for the contract value. The other terms are made up.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #73 of 74

Question ID: 1206664

Which of the following statements about futures is *least* accurate?

- A) The futures exchange specifies the minimum price fluctuation of a futures contract. ✗
- B) The exchange-mandated uniformity of futures contracts reduces their liquidity. ✓
- C) Futures contracts have a maximum daily allowable price limit. ✗

Explanation

The exchange-mandated uniformity of futures contracts *increases* their liquidity.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.1, LOS 48.c)

Question #74 of 74

Question ID: 1206699

Al Steadman receives a premium of \$3.80 for writing a put option with an exercise price of \$64. If the stock price at expiration is \$84, Steadman's profit or loss from the options position is:

A) \$23.80.



B) \$3.80.



C) \$16.20.



Explanation

The put option will not be exercised because it is out-of-the-money, $\text{Max}(0, X - S)$. Therefore, Steadman keeps the full amount of the premium, \$3.80.

(Study Session 16, Module 48.2, LOS 48.d)