Sample Level I Multiple Choice Questions

1. Sammy Sneadle, CFA, is the founder and portfolio manager of the Everglades Fund. In its first year the fund generated a return of 30 percent. Building on the fund’s performance, Sneadle created new marketing materials that showed the fund’s gross 1-year return as well as the 3 and 5-year returns which he calculated by using back-tested performance information. As the marketing material is used only for presentations to institutional clients, Sneadle does not mention the inclusion of back-tested data. According to the Standards of Practice Handbook, how did Sneadle violate CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct?

A. He did not disclose the use of back-tested data.
B. He failed to deduct all fees and expenses before calculating the fund’s track record.
C. The marketing materials only include the Everglades Fund’s performance and are not a weighted composite of similar portfolios.

2. Roberto Vargas, CFA, is in charge of the compliance program at his investment firm. According to the Standards of Practice Handbook, as a supervisor, Vargas is least likely required to:

A. respond promptly to all violations.
B. disseminate the contents of the program to all personnel.
C. incorporate a professional conduct evaluation as part of an employee’s performance review.

3. Regarding the definition of the firm, the GIPS Standards require all of the following except:

A. firms must be defined as an investment firm.
B. a firm’s organization alters historical composite results.
C. total firm assets must be the aggregate of the market value of all discretionary and nondiscretionary assets under management.

4. Under which measurement scale is data categorized, but not ranked?

A. An ordinal scale.
B. A nominal scale.
C. An interval scale.
5. The joint probability of events A and B is 32 percent with the probability of event A being 60 percent and the probability of event B being 50 percent. Based on this information, the conditional probability of event A given event B has occurred is closest to:

A. 30.0%.
B. 53.3%.
C. 64.0%.

6. If a firm’s long-run average cost of production increases by 15 percent as a result of an 8 percent increase in production the firm is most likely experiencing:

A. economies of scale.
B. diseconomies of scale.
C. constant returns to scale.

7. A company currently has a debt-to-equity ratio of 1.25. Common shareholder’s equity is $4,000,000, consisting of 1.5 million shares outstanding with a current price of $28/share. Part of the company’s debt currently outstanding is $1,000,000 of convertible bonds. Each $1,000 par value bond can be converted into 50 common shares at any time during the next three years. The coupon rate on the bonds is 6 percent with interest paid annually. If all convertible bonds are converted, the company’s debt-capital ratio is closest to:

A. 42.5%.
B. 44.4%.
C. 80.0%.

8. A company has just issued $5 million of mandatory redeemable preferred shares with a par value of $100 per share and a 7 percent dividend. The issue matures in 5 years. Which of the following statements is least likely correct? The company’s:

A. Debt/Total capital ratio will improve.
B. interest coverage ratio will deteriorate.
C. preferred shareholders will rank below debt holders should the company file for bankruptcy.
9. The following selected information is from a company’s most recent financial statements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2007</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>2,801</td>
<td>2,885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Goods Sold</td>
<td>1,969</td>
<td>2,071</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest Expense</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash &amp; Marketable Securities</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Receivable</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>248</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>361</td>
<td>346</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Payable</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 2008 cash conversion cycle, in days, is closest to:

A. 23.
B. 26.
C. 28.

10. An analyst has calculated the following ratios for a company:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of days of receivables</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
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<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of days of payables</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cash conversion cycle for the company is closest to:

A. 57 days.
B. 85 days.
C. 113 days.

11. An analyst is developing net present value (NPV) profiles for two investment projects. The only difference between the two projects is that Project 1 is expected to receive larger cash flows early in the life of the project, while Project 2 is expected to receive larger cash flows late in the life of the project. The slope of the NPV profile for Project 1 when compared to the slope of the NPV profile for Project 2 is most likely:

A. equal.
B. flatter.
C. steeper.
12. A company wants to determine the cost of equity to use in the calculation of its weighted average cost of capital. The CFO has gathered the following information:

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</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Rate of return on 3-month Treasury bills</td>
<td>3.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rate of return on 10-year Treasury bonds</td>
<td>3.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Market equity risk premium</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The company’s estimated beta</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The company’s after-tax cost of debt</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Risk premium of equity over debt</td>
<td>4.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corporate tax rate</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Using the bond-yield-plus-risk-premium approach, the cost of equity for the company is closest to:

A. 10.6%.
B. 12.0%.
C. 16.3%.

13. A company’s $100 par perpetual preferred stock has a dividend rate of 7 percent and a required rate of return of 11 percent. The company’s earnings are expected to grow at a constant rate of 3 percent per year. If the market price per share for the preferred stock is $75, the preferred stock is most appropriately described as being:

A. overvalued by $11.36.
B. undervalued by $15.13.
C. undervalued by $36.36.

14. An analyst gathers the following information about two companies for the year ending 31 December 2008:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Company 1</th>
<th>Company 2</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dividend payout ratio</td>
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<td>40.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return on assets</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>10.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial leverage</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>2.0</td>
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Which of the following best describes the expected growth rate of Company 1? The expected growth rate of Company 1 compared to Company 2 is:

A. lower.
B. greater.
C. the same.
15. An equity analyst working for a growth oriented mutual fund has a tendency to misvalue the stocks of popular companies that she has previously recommended and the fund already owns. Her behavior is most likely consistent with which of the following biases?

A. Escalation bias  
B. Prospect theory  
C. Confirmation bias

16. A portfolio manager is evaluating investments in mortgage securities as part of a portfolio to fund long term liabilities. If she wants to minimize prepayment risk in her portfolio she is most likely to invest in:

A. mortgage loans.  
B. mortgage pass-through securities.  
C. collateralized mortgage obligations.

17. An investor purchases a 1-month out-of-the-money American call option on a stock. A week later, the stock price is less than the call option strike price. The time value of the option is most likely:

A. Zero.  
B. A positive amount.  
C. A negative amount.

18. Compared to investors with long investment time horizons, investors with short investment time horizons most likely require:

A. less liquidity and less emphasis on capital appreciation.  
B. more liquidity and less emphasis on capital appreciation.  
C. less liquidity and greater emphasis on capital appreciation.

19. A primary motivation for investment in commodities is most likely the:

A. positive correlation of commodities with unexpected inflation.  
B. positive correlation of commodities with stock and bond investments.  
C. positive volatility of commodities relative to stock and bond investments.
20. Which of the following statements regarding the Markowitz efficient frontier is *least likely* to be correct? The optimal portfolio for:

A. an investor is the portfolio that lies on the efficient frontier and provides her with the greatest level of utility.
B. an investor is found at the point of tangency between the efficient frontier and an investor’s highest utility curve.
C. a more risk-averse investor will lie inside the efficient frontier but will lie outside the efficient frontier for a less risk-averse investor.

*Answers are provided beginning on the next page.*
Answers to Sample Level I Multiple Choice Questions

1. Sammy Sneadle, CFA, is the founder and portfolio manager of the Everglades Fund. In its first year the fund generated a return of 30 percent. Building on the fund’s performance, Sneadle created new marketing materials that showed the fund’s gross 1-year return as well as the 3 and 5-year returns which he calculated by using back-tested performance information. As the marketing material is used only for presentations to institutional clients, Sneadle does not mention the inclusion of back-tested data. According to the Standards of Practice Handbook, how did Sneadie violate CFA Institute Standards of Professional Conduct?

A. He did not disclose the use of back-tested data.
B. He failed to deduct all fees and expenses before calculating the fund’s track record.
C. The marketing materials only include the Everglades Fund’s performance and are not a weighted composite of similar portfolios.

**ANSWER: A**

“Guidance for Standards I-VII,” CFA Institute
2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 1, pp. 64-65
Study Sessions 1-2-a
Demonstrate a thorough knowledge of the Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct by applying the Code and Standards to situations involving issues of professional integrity.

The CFA Institute Standard on Duties to Clients, Standard III (D), prohibits members/candidates from making any statements that misrepresent the performance achieved by them or their firms and requires every reasonable effort to be made to ensure that performance information is fair, accurate, and complete. By failing to clearly identify the simulated performance results, Snead violated the standard. Snead should have disclosed the fact that the returns were generated only in one year of the fund’s operation and the other performance information was back-tested.

Standard III (D) Duties to Clients: Performance Presentation.

2. Roberto Vargas, CFA, is in charge of the compliance program at his investment firm. According to the Standards of Practice Handbook, as a supervisor, Vargas is least likely required to:

A. respond promptly to all violations.
B. disseminate the contents of the program to all personnel.
C. incorporate a professional conduct evaluation as part of an employee’s performance review.

**ANSWER: B**

“Guidance for Standards I-VII,” CFA Institute
2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 1, pp. 76-78
Study Sessions 1-2-a
Demonstrate a thorough knowledge of the Code of Ethics and Standards of Professional Conduct by applying the Code and Standards to situations involving issues of professional integrity.

According to Standard IV (C) Duties to Employers: Responsibilities of Supervisors, members must make reasonable efforts to detect and prevent violations of applicable laws, rules, regulations, and the Code and Standards. Supervisors must disseminate the contents of the program to appropriate personnel. It is unnecessary to disseminate the contents of the program to all employees.

3. Regarding the definition of the firm, the GIPS Standards require all of the following except:
A. firms must be defined as an investment firm.
B. a firm’s organization alters historical composite results.
C. total firm assets must be the aggregate of the market value of all discretionary and nondiscretionary assets under management.

**ANSWER: B**
“Global Investment Performance Standards,” CFA Institute, 2005
2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 1, p. 134

Describe the scope of the GIPS standards with respect to an investment firm’s definition and historical performance record.

A reorganization of a firm does not permit any alteration of historical composite results. A firm is defined as a distinct business entity and does not include fund sponsors or consultants. Total firm assets must be the aggregate of the market value of all discretionary and nondiscretionary assets under management within the defined firm. This includes both fee-paying and non-fee-paying assets.

4. Under which measurement scale is data categorized, but not ranked?
A. An ordinal scale.
B. A nominal scale.
C. An interval scale.

**ANSWER: B**
2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 1, page 242
Study Session 2-7-a
Differentiate between descriptive statistics and inferential statistics, between a population and a sample, and among the types of measurement scales.

Data is categorized, but not ranked under a nominal scale. Under an ordinal scale data is ranked, while under an interval scale, data is ranked and separated by equal intervals.

5. The joint probability of events A and B is 32 percent with the probability of event A being 60 percent and the probability of event B being 50 percent. Based on this information, the conditional probability of event A given event B has occurred is closest to:

A. 30.0%.
B. 53.3%.
C. 64.0%.

**ANSWER: C**
“Probability Concepts,” Richard A. Defusco, Dennis W. McLeavey, Jerald E. Pinto, and David E. Runkle
2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 1, p. 325
Study Session 2-8-d, e

Distinguish between unconditional and conditional probability.
Calculate and interpret 1) the joint probability of two events, 2) the probability that at least one of the two events will occur, given the probability of each and the joint probability of the two events, and 3) a joint probability of any number of independent events.

The conditional probability of A given that B has occurred is equal to the joint probability of A and B divided by the probability of B. In this case, \( P(A|B) = \frac{P(AB)}{P(B)} = \frac{32\%}{50\%} = 64.0\% \).

6. If a firm’s long-run average cost of production increases by 15 percent as a result of an 8 percent increase in production the firm is most likely experiencing:

A. economies of scale.
B. diseconomies of scale.
C. constant returns to scale.

**ANSWER: B**
“Output and Costs,” Michael Parkin
2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 2, p. 143
Study Session 4-17-d

Explain the firm’s production function, its properties of diminishing returns and diminishing marginal product of capital, the relation between short-run and long-run costs, and how economies and diseconomies of scale affect long-run costs.
As a company faces diseconomies of scale when long-term average production costs rise faster than increases in production. When diseconomies of scale are present, the LRAC curve slopes upward. The main source of diseconomies of scale is the difficulty of managing a very large enterprise.

7. A company currently has a debt-to-equity ratio of 1.25. Common shareholder’s equity is $4,000,000, consisting of 1.5 million shares outstanding with a current price of $28/share. Part of the company’s debt currently outstanding is $1,000,000 of convertible bonds. Each $1,000 par value bond can be converted into 50 common shares at any time during the next three years. The coupon rate on the bonds is 6 percent with interest paid annually. If all convertible bonds are converted, the company’s debt-capital ratio is closest to:

A. 42.5%.
B. 44.4%.
C. 80.0%.

ANSWER: B
“Long-term Liabilities and Leases,” Elizabeth Gordon and R. Elaine Henry, CFA
2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 3, pp.438-440,
2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 3, p. 511
Study Session 9-38-e, 10-39-d
Describe two types of debt with equity features (convertible debt and debt with warrants) and calculate the effect of issuance of such instruments on a company’s debt ratios.
Demonstrate how ratios are related and how to evaluate a company using a combination of different ratios.

Under U.S. GAAP, if the bonds are converted, liabilities are decreased by the book value of the bonds, and the equity is increased by the same amount.
Debt/Equity = 1.25; Equity = $4,000,000
Debt = 1.25 x $4,000,000 = $5,000,000
Shares issued on conversion: $1,000,000/$1,000/bond x 50 shares/bond = 50,000 shares
Equity Issued: $1,000,000
Debt Reduction: $1,000,000 resulting in $4,000,000 outstanding
New Debt/Capital ratio: Debt/(Debt + Equity) = $4,000,000/($4,000,000+$5,000,000) = 44.4%
8. A company has just issued $5 million of mandatory redeemable preferred shares with a par value of $100 per share and a 7 percent dividend. The issue matures in 5 years. Which of the following statements is least likely correct? The company’s:

A. Debt/Total capital ratio will improve.
B. Interest coverage ratio will deteriorate.
C. Preferred shareholders will rank below debt holders should the company file for bankruptcy.

**ANSWER: A**

“Understanding the Balance Sheet,” Thomas R. Robinson, CFA, Jan Hendrik van Greuning, CFA, R. Elaine Henry, CFA, and Michael A. Broihahn, CFA
2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 3, p.220
"Long-term Liabilities and Leases,” Elizabeth Gordon and R. Elaine Henry, CFA
2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 3 pp. 442-445

Describe the presentation of, and disclosures relating to, financing liabilities.
List and explain the components of owners’ equity.

SFAS 150 require that issuers report as liabilities any financial instruments that will require repayment of principal in the future. Mandatory redeemable preferred shares (which used to be reported as equity) now must be reported as debt; dividends on such stock must be reported as interest expense (consistent with the view that the preferred stock is debt).

In the Debt/(Debt + Equity) ratio, the Debt will increase making the debt/total capital increase, (the numerator will increase more than the denominator), thus the ratio will increase (deteriorate), not decrease (improve).

9. The following selected information is from a company’s most recent financial statements:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>(£ millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2008</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales</td>
<td>2,801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of Goods Sold</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>123</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inventories</td>
<td>248</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts Payable</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Notes Payable</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The 2008 cash conversion cycle, in days, is closest to:
A. 23.
B. 26.
C. 28.

**ANSWER: A**

2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 3, pp. 507-509

2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 4, pp. 89-93

Study Session 10-39-c, 11-46-a

Calculate, classify and interpret activity, liquidity, solvency, profitability, and valuation ratios.

Calculate and interpret liquidity measures using selected financial ratios for a company and compare it with peer companies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventory Turnover</td>
<td>7.39</td>
<td>COGS/Average Inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1969/(248+285)/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOH (days on hand)</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>365/Inventory Turnover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>365/7.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receivable Turnover</td>
<td>9.27</td>
<td>Sales/Average Receivables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days in Receivables</td>
<td>39.4</td>
<td>2801/(318+286)/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>365/Receivables Turnover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payables Turnover</td>
<td>5.57</td>
<td>COGS/Average Payables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Days in Payables</td>
<td>65.5</td>
<td>1969/(361+346)/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>365/Payables Turnover</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Cash Conversion Cycle</strong></td>
<td><strong>23.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>DOH + DSO – Days In Payables</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>49.4 + 39.4 – 65.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. An analyst has calculated the following ratios for a company:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ratio</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</tr>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The cash conversion cycle for the company is closest to:

A. 57 days.
B. 85 days.
C. 113 days.

**ANSWER: A**

Calculate, classify, and interpret activity, liquidity, solvency, profitability and valuation ratios.

Evaluate overall working capital effectiveness of a company, using the operating and cash conversion cycles, and compare its effectiveness with other peer companies.

The cash conversion cycle = number of days of inventory + number of days of receivables – number of days of payables = 48 + 37 – 28 = 57.

11. An analyst is developing net present value (NPV) profiles for two investment projects. The only difference between the two projects is that Project 1 is expected to receive larger cash flows early in the life of the project, while Project 2 is expected to receive larger cash flows late in the life of the project. The slope of the NPV profile for Project 1 when compared to the slope of the NPV profile for Project 2 is most likely:

A. equal.
B. flatter.
C. steeper.

ANSWER: B

“Capital Budgeting,” John D. Stowe and Jacques R. Gagné
2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 4, pp. 19-21
Study Session 11-44-e

Explain the NPV profile, compare and contrast the NPV and IRR methods when evaluating independent and mutually-exclusive projects, and describe the problems that can arise when using an IRR.

A delay in the receipt of cash flows (as in Project 2) will make a project’s net present value more sensitive to changes in the discount rate; the increased sensitivity is illustrated by a steeper slope in the net present value profile.

12. A company wants to determine the cost of equity to use in the calculation of its weighted average cost of capital. The CFO has gathered the following information:

| Rate of return on 3-month Treasury bills | 3.0% |
| Rate of return on 10-year Treasury bonds | 3.5% |
| Market equity risk premium               | 6.0% |
| The company’s estimated beta             | 1.6  |
| The company’s after-tax cost of debt     | 8.0% |
| Risk premium of equity over debt         | 4.0% |
| Corporate tax rate                       | 35%  |
Using the bond-yield-plus-risk-premium approach, the cost of equity for the company is closest to:

A. 10.6%.
B. 12.0%.
C. 16.3%.

**ANSWER: C**

“Cost of Capital,” Yves Courtois, Gene C. Lai, and Pamela P. Peterson
2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 4, p. 53

Calculate and interpret the cost of equity capital using the capital asset pricing model approach, the dividend discount model approach, and the bond-yield-plus risk-premium approach.

The cost of equity using bond-yield-plus-risk-premium approach is the before-tax cost of debt plus the risk premium of equity over debt. The before-tax cost of debt is the after-tax cost divided by 1 minus the tax rate. \( \frac{8.0\%}{1 - 0.35} = 12.3\% \). Adding the risk premium results in \( 12.3\% + 4\% = 16.3\% \).

13. A company’s $100 par perpetual preferred stock has a dividend rate of 7 percent and a required rate of return of 11 percent. The company’s earnings are expected to grow at a constant rate of 3 percent per year. If the market price per share for the preferred stock is $75, the preferred stock is most appropriately described as being:

A. overvalued by $11.36.
B. undervalued by $15.13.
C. undervalued by $36.36.

**ANSWER: A**

2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 5, pp. 122-123

Calculate and interpret the value both of a preferred stock and a common stock using the dividend discount model (DDM).

Value of perpetual preferred stock = Dividend / Investor’s required rate of return
$7 / 0.11 = $63.64. The stock is overvalued by $75.00 – 63.64 = $11.36.
14. An analyst gathers the following information about two companies for the year ending 31 December 2008:

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Which of the following best describes the expected growth rate of Company 1? The expected growth rate of Company 1 compared to Company 2 is:

A. lower.
B. greater.
C. the same.

**ANSWER: C**


Study Session 14-56-f, g

Describe a process for developing estimated inputs to be used in the DDM, including the required rate of return and expected growth rate of dividends.

ROE = Return on assets x Financial leverage;
Retention rate = 1 – (Payout ratio);
g = Retention rate x Return on equity
Company 1: ROE = 12% x 1.6 = 19.2%; g = (1 – 0.375) = 12%
Company 2: ROE = 10% x 2.0 = 20.0%; g = (1 – 0.400) = 12%

15. An equity analyst working for a growth oriented mutual fund has a tendency to misvalue the stocks of popular companies that she has previously recommended and the fund already owns. Her behavior is most likely consistent with which of the following biases?

A. Escalation bias
B. Prospect theory
C. Confirmation bias

**ANSWER: C**


Study Session 13-54-d

Define behavioral finance and describe overconfidence bias, confirmation bias, and escalation bias.
Confirmation bias refers to the bias of looking for information that supports prior opinions and decisions, which leads to a tendency to misvalue the stocks of popular companies.

16. A portfolio manager is evaluating investments in mortgage securities as part of a portfolio to fund long term liabilities. If she wants to minimize prepayment risk in her portfolio she is most likely to invest in:

A. mortgage loans.
B. mortgage passthrough securities.
C. collateralized mortgage obligations.

**ANSWER: C**

“Overview of Bond Sectors and Instruments,” Frank J. Fabozzi

Describe the types and characteristics of mortgage-backed securities and explain the cash flow, prepayments, and prepayment risk for each type.

Collateralized mortgage obligations or CMOs are structured using tranches that redistribute prepayment risk. Certain tranches are protected from receiving early principal repayments.

17. An investor purchases a 1-month out-of-the-money American call option on a stock. A week later, the stock price is less than the call option strike price. The time value of the option is most likely:

A. Zero.
B. A positive amount.
C. A negative amount.

**ANSWER: B**

“Option Markets and Contracts,” Don M. Chance
2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 6, pp. 95-96

Define intrinsic value and time value, and explain their relationship

An American option will sell for more than its intrinsic value, implying a positive time value.
18. Compared to investors with long investment time horizons, investors with short investment time horizons most likely require:

A. less liquidity and less emphasis on capital appreciation.
B. more liquidity and less emphasis on capital appreciation.
C. less liquidity and greater emphasis on capital appreciation.

**ANSWER: B**

2009 Modular Level I, Vol. 4, pp. 207

Describe the investment constraints of liquidity, time horizon, tax concerns, legal and regulatory factors, and unique needs and preferences

Investors with short time horizons generally have a greater need for liquidity and lower risk tolerance because they have less time to recover from any performance shortfalls. Capital appreciation is an aggressive strategy that would not be appropriate.

19. A primary motivation for investment in commodities is most likely the:

A. positive correlation of commodities with unexpected inflation.
B. positive correlation of commodities with stock and bond investments.
C. positive volatility of commodities relative to stock and bond investments.

**ANSWER: A**

“Alternative Investments,” Bruno Solnik and Dennis McLeavey
2009 Modular Level I, Volume 6, pp. 222-223

Explain the motivation for investing in commodities, commodities derivatives, and commodity-linked securities

A primary motivation for an investment in commodities, commodity derivatives, commodity-linked bonds, and commodity-linked equity are the diversification benefits provided due to the negative return correlation with other assets and the positive correlation with unexpected inflation.
20. Which of the following statements regarding the Markowitz efficient frontier is least likely to be correct? The optimal portfolio for:

A. an investor is the portfolio that lies on the efficient frontier and provides her with the greatest level of utility.
B. an investor is found at the point of tangency between the efficient frontier and an investor’s highest utility curve.
C. a more risk-averse investor will lie inside the efficient frontier but will lie outside the efficient frontier for a less risk-averse investor.

**ANSWER: C**


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Explain the concept of an optimal portfolio, and show how each investor may have a different optimal portfolio

The optimal portfolio will be different for investors with different levels of risk aversion, yet it will always lie on the efficient frontier, not inside or outside the curve.