Hull: Fundamentals of Futures and Options Markets, Ninth Edition
Chapter 2: Futures Markets and Central Counterparties
Multiple Choice Test Bank

1. Which of the following is true
   A. Both forward and futures contracts are traded on exchanges.
   B. Forward contracts are traded on exchanges, but futures contracts are not.
   C. Futures contracts are traded on exchanges, but forward contracts are not.
   D. Neither futures contracts nor forward contracts are traded on exchanges.

   Answer: C

2. Which of the following is NOT true
   A. Futures contracts nearly always last longer than forward contracts
   B. Futures contracts are standardized; forward contracts are not.
   C. Delivery or final cash settlement usually takes place with forward contracts; the same is not true of futures contracts.
   D. Forward contracts usually have one specified delivery date; futures contract often have a range of delivery dates.

   Answer: A

3. In the corn futures contract a number of different types of corn can be delivered (with price adjustments specified by the exchange) and there are a number of different delivery locations. Which of the following is true
   A. This flexibility tends increase the futures price.
   B. This flexibility tends decrease the futures price.
   C. This flexibility may increase and may decrease the futures price.
   D. This flexibility has no effect on the futures price

   Answer: B

4. A company enters into a short futures contract to sell 50,000 units of a commodity for 70 cents per unit. The initial margin is $4,000 and the maintenance margin is $3,000. What is the futures price per unit above which there will be a margin call?
   A. 78 cents
   B. 76 cents
   C. 74 cents
   D. 72 cents

   Answer: D

5. A company enters into a long futures contract to buy 1,000 units of a commodity for $60 per unit. The initial margin is $6,000 and the maintenance margin is $4,000. What futures price will allow $2,000 to be withdrawn from the margin account?
   A. $58
   B. $62
   C. $64
   D. $66

   Answer: B

6. One futures contract is traded where both the long and short parties are closing out existing positions. What is the resultant change in the open interest?
   A. No change
   B. Decrease by one
   C. Decrease by two
   D. Increase by one

   Answer: B

7. Who initiates delivery in a corn futures contract
   A. The party with the long position
   B. The party with the short position
   C. Either party
   D. The exchange

   Answer: B

8. You sell one December futures contracts when the futures price is $1,010 per unit. Each contract is on 100 units and the initial margin per contract that you provide is $2,000. The maintenance margin per contract is $1,500. During the next day the futures price rises to $1,012 per unit. What is the balance of your margin account at the end of the day?
   A. $1,800
   B. $3,300
   C. $2,200
   D. $3,700

   Answer: A

9. A hedger takes a long position in a futures contract on a commodity on November 1, 2012 to hedge an exposure on March 1, 2013. The initial futures price is $60. On December 31, 2012 the futures price is $61. On March 1, 2013 it is $64. The contract is closed out on March 1, 2013. What gain is recognized in the accounting year January 1 to December 31, 2013? Each contract is on 1000 units of the commodity.
   A. $0
   B. $1,000
   C. $3,000
   D. $4,000

   Answer: D

10. A speculator takes a long position in a futures contract on a commodity on November 1, 2012 to hedge an exposure on March 1, 2013. The initial futures price is $60. On December 31, 2012 the futures price is $61. On March 1, 2013 it is $64. The contract is closed out on March 1, 2013. What gain is recognized in the accounting year January 1 to December 31, 2013? Each contract is on 1000 units of the commodity.
    A. $0
    B. $1,000
    C. $3,000
    D. $4,000

    Answer: C

11. The frequency with which margin accounts are adjusted for gains and losses is
    A. Daily
    B. Weekly
    C. Monthly
    D. Quarterly

    Answer: A

12. Margin accounts have the effect of
    A. Reducing the risk of one party regretting the deal and backing out
    B. Ensuring funds are available to pay traders when they make a profit
    C. Reducing systemic risk due to collapse of futures markets
    D. All of the above

    Answer: D

13. Which entity in the United States takes primary responsibility for regulating futures market?
    A. Federal Reserve Board
    B. Commodities Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)
    C. Security and Exchange Commission (SEC)
    D. US Treasury

    Answer: B

14. For a futures contract trading in April 2012, the open interest for a June 2012 contract, when compared to the open interest for Sept 2012 contracts, is usually
    A. Higher
    B. Lower
    C. The same
    D. Equally likely to be higher or lower

    Answer: A

15. Clearing houses are
    A. Never used in futures markets and sometimes used in OTC markets
    B. Used in OTC markets, but not in futures markets
    C. Sometimes used in both futures markets and OTC markets
    D. Always used in both futures markets and OTC markets

    Answer: C

16. A haircut of 20% means that
    A. A bond with a market value of $100 is considered to be worth $80 when used to satisfy a collateral request
    B. A bond with a face value of $100 is considered to be worth $80 when used to satisfy a collateral request
    C. A bond with a market value of $100 is considered to be worth $83.3 when used to satisfy a collateral request
    D. A bond with a face value of $100 is considered to be worth $83.3 when used to satisfy a collateral request

    Answer: A

17. With bilateral clearing, the number of agreements between four dealers, who trade with each other, is
    A. 12
    B. 1
    C. 6
    D. 2

    Answer: C

18. Which of the following best describes central clearing parties
    A. Help market participants to value derivative transactions
    B. Must be used for all OTC derivative transactions
    C. Are used for futures transactions
    D. Perform a similar function to exchange clearing houses

    Answer: D

19. Which of the following are cash settled
    A. All futures contracts
    B. All option contracts
    C. Futures on commodities
    D. Futures on stock indices

    Answer: D

20. A limit order
    A. Is an order to trade up to a certain number of futures contracts at a certain price
    B. Is an order that can be executed at a specified price or one more favorable to the investor
    C. Is an order that must be executed within a specified period of time
    D. None of the above

    Answer: B