



ALTERNATIVE INVESTMENT

MOCK TEST

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1. The most likely perceived benefit of alternative investments is:
 - (A) accessibility.
 - (B) diversification.
 - (C) liquidity.
2. Hedge fund management fees are most commonly structured as a percentage of:
 - (A) invested capital.
 - (B) assets under management.
 - (C) committed capital.
3. An alternative investment fund generated an 18% return during 20X2. The manager has a 20% performance fee, subject to an 8% soft hurdle rate and a catch-up clause. What performance fee did the manager earn for 20X2?
 - (A) 3.6%.
 - (B) 3.2%.
 - (C) 2.0%
4. What is another name for a performance fee paid by investors in alternative investment funds?
 - (A) Preferred return.
 - (B) Management fee.
 - (C) Carried interest.
5. A private equity provision that requires managers to return any periodic incentive fees resulting in investors receiving less than 80% of profits is a:
 - (A) high water mark.
 - (B) drawdown.
 - (C) clawback.

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6. Which private capital fund waterfall structure involves distributing profits as each investment is sold and subsequently shared according to the partnership agreement?
- (A) Deal-by-deal waterfall.
 - (B) European waterfall.
 - (C) Whole-of-fund waterfall.
7. Carr Funds is a hedge fund with \$125 million of assets under management at the end of the prior year. The fund has a "1 and 10" fee structure. Incentive fees are calculated on gains net of management fees at the end of the year. In the current year, Carr Funds had a 5% gross return. An investor's after-fee return for the year is closest to:
- (A) 3.6%.
 - (B) 4.1%.
 - (C) -6.0%.
8. With respect to venture capital, the term "mezzanine-stage financing" is used to describe the financing:
- (A) that supports product development and market research.
 - (B) to initiate commercial manufacturing.
 - (C) to prepare for an initial public offering.
9. The formative stage of venture capital investing when capital is furnished for market research and product development is best characterized as the:
- (A) angel investing stage.
 - (B) seed stage.
 - (C) early stage
10. The vintage year is the year in which a private equity fund:
- (A) makes its first investment.
 - (B) receives its first capital commitment.
 - (C) sells its first investment.

11. Investments in infrastructure assets that will be constructed in the future are most accurately described as:
- (A) brown field infrastructure investments.
 - (B) green field infrastructure investments.
 - (C) open field infrastructure investments.
12. Which of these is an example of a social infrastructure asset?
- (A) Railway systems.
 - (B) Public hospitals.
 - (C) Data centers.
13. During steep market downturns, the correlation between REITs and market equity returns tends to:
- (A) decrease.
 - (B) increase.
 - (C) stay the same.
14. Which of the following is least likely a unique risk of property development?
- (A) Regulatory issues.
 - (B) Default risk.
 - (C) Construction delays.
15. An additional risk of direct investment in real estate, which is not typically a significant risk in a portfolio of traditional investments, is:
- (A) liquidity risk.
 - (B) market risk.
 - (C) counterparty risk

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16. Which of the following is most consistent with backwardation in a commodity market?
- (A) The convenience yield is negative.
 - (B) The benefit of holding the physical commodity exceeds the cost of carry.
 - (C) The forward price is above the spot price.
17. Which of the following futures market price conditions would be most expected in a period of low commodity inventories?
- (A) Backwardation.
 - (B) Falling prices.
 - (C) Contango.
18. Which of the following is least likely to be a benefit of investing in commodities?
- (A) Current income.
 - (B) Diversification.
 - (C) Inflation hedge.
19. If a commodity's convenience yield is close to zero, the futures market for that commodity is most likely:
- (A) in contango.
 - (B) in backwardation.
 - (C) at fair value.
20. Funds that invest in specific commodity sectors such as oil and gas or precious metals are best described as:
- (A) managed futures funds.
 - (B) sector funds.
 - (C) specialized funds.
21. The typical trade used by a merger arbitrage fund is:
- (A) short position in acquirer, long position in firm being acquired.
 - (B) long position in acquirer, short position in firm being acquired.
 - (C) short positions in both the acquirer and the firm being acquired.

22. An equity hedge fund strategy that focuses primarily on exploiting overvalued securities is best described as a(n):
- (A) fundamental value strategy.
 - (B) event driven strategy.
 - (C) short bias strategy.
23. Which hedge fund strategy is least likely to have a long bias?
- (A) Convertible bond arbitrage.
 - (B) Fundamental long/short.
 - (C) Distressed event-driven.
24. An example of a relative value hedge fund strategy is:
- (A) merger arbitrage.
 - (B) market neutral.
 - (C) convertible arbitrage.
25. What is the least likely reason an institutional investor would use a separately managed account for a hedge fund investment?
- (A) Efficient capital allocation.
 - (B) Higher manager motivation.
 - (C) Enhanced investor control.
26. The period of time within which a hedge fund must fulfill a redemption request is the:
- (A) lockup period.
 - (B) notice period.
 - (C) withdrawal period.

27. Which of the following best explains why it is unlikely a poor-performing hedge fund would be added to an index?
- (A) Survivorship bias.
 - (B) Backfill bias.
 - (C) Selection bias.
28. The inherent value of digital assets is least likely to be based on:
- (A) features on the blockchain.
 - (B) future cash flow.
 - (C) price appreciation.
29. Which distributed ledger technology element may include proof of work and proof of stake?
- (A) Participation network.
 - (B) Consensus protocols.
 - (C) Digital ledger.
30. Which of the following is not a potential benefit of distributed ledger technology?
- (A) Facilitation of smart contracts.
 - (B) Energy-efficient way of record keeping.
 - (C) Immutable and secure transaction records.