

Arizona State University (ASU) FIN380 Personal Financial Management Test 3 Practice (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

This is a sample study guide. To access the full version with hundreds of questions,

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Don't worry about getting everything right, your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations, and take breaks to retain information better.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning.

7. Use Other Tools

Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly — adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

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Questions

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- 1. Which position do hedgers typically take in the market?**
 - A. Long position**
 - B. Neutral position**
 - C. Short position**
 - D. Variable position**
- 2. What is the function of a prospectus in mutual fund investment?**
 - A. Outline tax implications of the investments**
 - B. Provide a summary of the fund's performance history**
 - C. Offer detailed information about the fund's strategy, risks, and costs**
 - D. Indicate the past performance of the fund**
- 3. Which type of insurance combines elements of term and whole life insurance?**
 - A. Variable life insurance**
 - B. Limited life policy**
 - C. Universal life insurance**
 - D. Term life insurance**
- 4. Which type of insurance covers the current replacement cost of an asset?**
 - A. Actual cash value insurance**
 - B. Replacement value insurance**
 - C. Market value insurance**
 - D. Liability insurance**
- 5. What type of insurance pays off your credit balance if you become ill or die?**
 - A. Credit life insurance**
 - B. Credit accident insurance**
 - C. Liability insurance**
 - D. Debt cancellation insurance**

6. Which of the following best describes replacement value in insurance?

- A. The original purchase price of the item**
- B. The amount necessary to replace an item with a similar one, without depreciation**
- C. The market rate for similar second-hand goods**
- D. The assessed value for tax purposes**

7. Which national credit bureau is NOT mentioned in the text?

- A. Experian**
- B. Equifax**
- C. TransUnion**
- D. Credit Karma**

8. What is the primary goal of the Equal Credit Opportunities Act?

- A. To provide free credit reports**
- B. To prohibit discrimination in lending**
- C. To promote responsible credit use**
- D. To restructure debt repayment**

9. What is the main benefit of using an HMO?

- A. Usually cheaper healthcare costs**
- B. Flexibility in choosing healthcare providers**
- C. Higher quality of care guaranteed**
- D. Immediate care without referrals**

10. What is a characteristic of whole life insurance?

- A. Covers life until the age of 100**
- B. Only offered for a limited time period**
- C. Requires no premium payments after age 65**
- D. Only provides coverage for a set number of years**

Answers

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1. C
2. C
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. B
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which position do hedgers typically take in the market?

- A. Long position
- B. Neutral position
- C. Short position**
- D. Variable position

Hedgers typically take a short position in the market to protect against potential price declines in the assets they own or are planning to buy in the future. By selling futures contracts or other derivatives, hedgers aim to offset the risk of adverse price movements. For example, if a farmer expects to harvest corn in a few months, they might sell corn futures contracts now at the current market price. This locks in their selling price and provides a hedge against the possibility that prices will drop by the time they actually sell their crop. By taking this short position, they can ensure that they receive a certain level of revenue even if market conditions change unfavorably. In contrast, a long position would mean buying assets with the expectation that their value will rise, which is typically associated with speculators rather than hedgers looking to manage risk. A neutral position indicates no commitment in either direction regarding future price changes, which isn't the strategy that hedgers employ. Finally, a variable position suggests uncertainty or flexibility in trading that does not align with the hunker-down strategy of hedging.

2. What is the function of a prospectus in mutual fund investment?

- A. Outline tax implications of the investments
- B. Provide a summary of the fund's performance history
- C. Offer detailed information about the fund's strategy, risks, and costs**
- D. Indicate the past performance of the fund

The prospectus serves a vital role in the mutual fund investment process by providing detailed information about the fund's strategy, risks, and costs. It is essentially a legal document that investors must receive before purchasing shares in a mutual fund, ensuring that they have access to all the necessary information needed to make informed investment decisions. In the prospectus, investors can find comprehensive details about the fund's investment objectives, the types of securities the fund will invest in, potential risks associated with those investments, and the cost structure, including management fees and expense ratios. This information is crucial because it helps investors align their financial goals with the fund's strategy, assess the level of risk they are willing to take, and understand all costs involved in their investment, which can significantly affect their overall returns. While performance history and tax implications can be important when evaluating a mutual fund, they are not the primary focus of the prospectus. The prospectus is more about providing foundational knowledge regarding the fund's operation and the investors' expected experience, making option C the most accurate answer.

3. Which type of insurance combines elements of term and whole life insurance?

- A. Variable life insurance**
- B. Limited life policy**
- C. Universal life insurance**
- D. Term life insurance**

The correct answer is universal life insurance because it incorporates features of both term and whole life insurance. Universal life insurance is designed to provide flexible premium payments and a death benefit, much like term insurance, while also including a cash value component that can grow over time, similar to whole life insurance. This means policyholders can adjust their premium payments and death benefits according to their financial needs and circumstances. The cash value accumulates based on interest rates, which can vary, giving the policyholder options that reflect changes in their financial situation. In contrast, term life insurance provides coverage for a set period with no cash value accumulation, while whole life insurance offers a fixed premium and guaranteed cash value but lacks the flexibility found in universal life insurance. The limited life policy is generally less common and does not combine the features in a meaningful way. Thus, universal life insurance uniquely blends the characteristics of the other types, allowing for flexibility and the potential for cash value growth.

4. Which type of insurance covers the current replacement cost of an asset?

- A. Actual cash value insurance**
- B. Replacement value insurance**
- C. Market value insurance**
- D. Liability insurance**

Replacement value insurance is the correct choice because it specifically covers the cost to replace an asset with a new one of similar kind and quality, without factoring in depreciation. This means that if an insured asset is damaged or destroyed, the policy will pay out enough to buy a new replacement for that asset, regardless of its current market or depreciated value. In contrast, actual cash value insurance calculates the payout based on the asset's current market value, which does not take depreciation into account. This often results in lower payouts that may not be sufficient to replace the asset fully. Market value insurance also aligns more closely with assessments of the asset's worth in the marketplace, which can vary significantly from replacement costs. Liability insurance, on the other hand, does not relate to the value of personal property but rather protects against claims resulting from injuries or damage to other people or their property. Thus, replacement value insurance is the only choice that guarantees coverage for the full cost of replacing an asset.

5. What type of insurance pays off your credit balance if you become ill or die?

- A. Credit life insurance**
- B. Credit accident insurance**
- C. Liability insurance**
- D. Debt cancellation insurance**

The type of insurance that pays off your credit balance if you become ill or die is credit life insurance. This form of insurance is specifically designed to cover the outstanding balance on a borrower's credit accounts in the event of the insured's death, ensuring that their family or estate is not left to deal with financial burdens resulting from unpaid debts. If the borrower becomes ill and is unable to work, some policies may also provide benefits to cover payments, but the primary coverage focuses on life events. Credit accident insurance, in contrast, typically provides benefits in the event of an accident that prevents you from making payments, rather than dealing with health conditions or death. Liability insurance is not relevant in this context as it generally protects against claims resulting from injuries and damages to other people or property, rather than ensuring debt payments. Debt cancellation insurance can cover monthly payments under certain conditions, but it does not specifically address the pay-off of a credit balance due to death or specific illnesses as clearly as credit life insurance does. Thus, credit life insurance is the most fitting option as it directly addresses the concern of outstanding debts after the death of the insured or inability to work due to serious illness.

6. Which of the following best describes replacement value in insurance?

- A. The original purchase price of the item**
- B. The amount necessary to replace an item with a similar one, without depreciation**
- C. The market rate for similar second-hand goods**
- D. The assessed value for tax purposes**

Replacement value in insurance refers to the cost associated with replacing an item with a similar one at current market prices, without considering depreciation. This means that when an item is damaged or lost, the insurance will cover the cost to obtain a brand-new equivalent item rather than paying out based on what the item was worth at the time it was purchased or how much it has depreciated over time. This concept is particularly important in homeowners' insurance and personal property policies, as it ensures that individuals can recover their financial standing quickly after a loss. It provides a safety net that allows for the replacement of items necessary for day-to-day living, rather than just providing a payout based on the item's older value. In contrast, the original purchase price reflects what was paid at the time of purchase, regardless of current value. The market rate for second-hand goods provides an estimate of what an item might sell for used, which is typically lower than the cost of replacing it with a new equivalent. The assessed value for tax purposes does not accurately reflect replacement costs, as it is often lower and based on different criteria. Thus, replacement value is a crucial term in understanding insurance coverage, making the choice to select the correct description clear.

7. Which national credit bureau is NOT mentioned in the text?

- A. Experian**
- B. Equifax**
- C. TransUnion**
- D. Credit Karma**

The correct answer is identified as the option that refers to Credit Karma. Unlike Experian, Equifax, and TransUnion, which are all established national credit bureaus that collect and maintain consumer credit information, Credit Karma operates differently. Credit Karma is not a credit bureau itself; instead, it is a financial technology company that provides consumers with access to their credit scores and credit monitoring services for free. It pulls data from the other credit bureaus and offers tools and insights to help consumers understand their credit health, but it does not collect or report credit data independently. Understanding the distinction between credit bureaus and companies like Credit Karma is essential for grasping the landscape of consumer credit reporting.

8. What is the primary goal of the Equal Credit Opportunities Act?

- A. To provide free credit reports**
- B. To prohibit discrimination in lending**
- C. To promote responsible credit use**
- D. To restructure debt repayment**

The primary goal of the Equal Credit Opportunities Act (ECOA) is to prohibit discrimination in lending practices. This legislation was enacted to ensure that all consumers have equal access to credit regardless of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, marital status, or age. By establishing this framework, the ECOA seeks to level the playing field in financial transactions, allowing individuals to receive credit based on creditworthiness rather than discriminatory factors. The act plays a crucial role in promoting fair lending practices and safeguarding the rights of consumers. It allows individuals to challenge lending discrimination and ensures that lenders must evaluate loans based on objective criteria, fostering an environment of equality in credit access. Understanding this foundation is key for financial management, as it highlights the importance of fairness in financial services and the broader economic implications of equitable lending.

9. What is the main benefit of using an HMO?

- A. Usually cheaper healthcare costs**
- B. Flexibility in choosing healthcare providers**
- C. Higher quality of care guaranteed**
- D. Immediate care without referrals**

The main benefit of using a Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) is typically lower healthcare costs. HMOs operate on a model designed to keep healthcare expenses down, often resulting in lower premiums and out-of-pocket costs for members. By requiring members to choose a primary care physician and obtain referrals for specialist services, HMOs can manage and coordinate care more efficiently, reducing unnecessary services and ensuring that care is provided in a cost-effective manner. This structure helps to control healthcare spending, which is a significant advantage for individuals looking for affordable insurance options. While flexibility in choosing providers, guaranteed higher quality of care, and immediate access to specialists without referrals are attractive features associated with other types of health plans, they are not characteristic of the HMO model, which prioritizes cost control over these aspects.

10. What is a characteristic of whole life insurance?

- A. Covers life until the age of 100**
- B. Only offered for a limited time period**
- C. Requires no premium payments after age 65**
- D. Only provides coverage for a set number of years**

Whole life insurance is designed to provide coverage for the insured's entire lifetime, as long as the premiums are paid. This type of policy guarantees that the death benefit will be paid no matter when the insured passes away, up to the age of 100. At this point, the policy might endow, meaning the cash value builds to match the death benefit, and the insurance company typically pays the policyholder the amount as a lump sum if they reach that age. This characteristic distinguishes whole life insurance from term life insurance, which is only effective for a specific number of years. Additionally, whole life insurance policies do not cease coverage or reduce benefits based on the age of the policyholder as long as premiums are maintained. This ensures lifelong protection, which is a key feature appreciated by individuals seeking financial security for their beneficiaries.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://asu-fin380test3.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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