

# Association for Financial Professionals (AFP) Practice Exam (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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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. 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.**

## 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. 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!**

## **Questions**

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**1. What is the implication of a high price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio?**

- A. It indicates a company's strong cash flow**
- B. It may suggest that a stock is overvalued or that investors anticipate high growth rates**
- C. It reflects a company's low trading volume**
- D. It denotes high levels of debt**

**2. What does the term "amortization" refer to in finance?**

- A. The one-time payment of a loan**
- B. The gradual reduction of a loan balance through scheduled payments**
- C. The increase in value of an asset over time**
- D. The collection of interest on delayed payments**

**3. Which type of derivatives contract requires the holder to pay a premium to the writer?**

- A. Forwards**
- B. Swaps**
- C. Futures**
- D. Options**

**4. What does a financial audit assess?**

- A. The accuracy of an organization's marketing strategies**
- B. The effectiveness of internal organizational communication**
- C. The reliability of an organization's financial reporting**
- D. The competitiveness of an organization within its industry**

**5. Why might an organization choose off-balance-sheet financing?**

- A. To simplify reporting**
- B. To enhance reported profitability**
- C. To improve liquidity ratios**
- D. All of the above**

**6. Bundling common corporate assets like accounts receivable to back debt issues is referred to as?**

- A. Securitization**
- B. Project financing**
- C. Zero-Coupon Bond**
- D. Off-balance-sheet financing**

**7. What commonality do factors and insurance companies share?**

- A. Both are federally chartered banks**
- B. Both allow extending credit to customers without putting a firm directly at risk**
- C. Both are primary participants in the foreign exchange market**
- D. Both provide only long-term financing solutions**

**8. Which role in treasury management may be responsible for approving the hiring of an investment manager?**

- A. Controller**
- B. Assistant Treasurer**
- C. Treasurer**
- D. Chief Financial Officer**

**9. A company that invests in floating rate assets but borrows long-term at fixed rates can benefit from which derivative?**

- A. Currency futures**
- B. Interest rate caps**
- C. Interest rate swaps**
- D. Currency swaps**

**10. What measure is commonly used to determine operational efficiency?**

- A. Current ratio**
- B. Return on assets**
- C. Debt-to-equity ratio**
- D. Gross profit margin**

## **Answers**

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

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## **Explanations**

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## 1. What is the implication of a high price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio?

- A. It indicates a company's strong cash flow
- B. It may suggest that a stock is overvalued or that investors anticipate high growth rates**
- C. It reflects a company's low trading volume
- D. It denotes high levels of debt

A high price-to-earnings (P/E) ratio typically implies that investors are willing to pay a premium for a company's earnings, which can indicate two primary interpretations. One interpretation is that the stock may be overvalued relative to its actual earnings, suggesting that the current price does not adequately reflect the company's financial performance. The other interpretation is that investors have high expectations for the company's future growth potential. They might believe that the company will achieve significant earnings growth in the future, justifying the higher valuation today. This dual interpretation makes the high P/E ratio an important metric for investors, as it can serve as an indicator of market sentiment regarding the company's prospects. A high P/E can drive investment decisions, as some investors may see it as a signal to invest in a promising growth opportunity, while others may be cautious, perceiving a risk of overvaluation. In contrast, the other options are less relevant to the implications of a high P/E ratio. A high P/E does not directly indicate strong cash flow, reflect trading volume, or denote high levels of debt, as these factors are distinct aspects of a company's financial health and operational performance.

## 2. What does the term "amortization" refer to in finance?

- A. The one-time payment of a loan
- B. The gradual reduction of a loan balance through scheduled payments**
- C. The increase in value of an asset over time
- D. The collection of interest on delayed payments

Amortization in finance refers to the gradual reduction of a loan balance through scheduled payments. This process involves making regular payments over a specified period, which consist of both principal and interest. As these payments are made, the remaining balance of the loan decreases, ultimately leading to the loan being paid off in its entirety by the end of the term. Amortization is commonly associated with mortgages and installment loans, where structured payment schedules help borrowers manage their debts effectively over time. This concept is vital for individuals and businesses to understand as it impacts cash flow management, financial planning, and investment decisions. Knowing how amortization works helps borrowers anticipate their payment obligations and evaluate the overall cost of borrowing. Understanding this term can also aid in assessing different loan options and their respective implications for a borrower's financial health.

**3. Which type of derivatives contract requires the holder to pay a premium to the writer?**

- A. Forwards**
- B. Swaps**
- C. Futures**
- D. Options**

In the context of derivatives, options are unique because they give the holder the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell an underlying asset at a specified price within a certain timeframe. To obtain this right, the holder must pay a premium to the writer (or seller) of the option. This premium compensates the writer for the potential risk associated with the position they are taking on. In contrast, forwards, swaps, and futures contracts do not involve a premium payment. Forwards are agreements between two parties to buy or sell an asset at a future date for a price agreed upon today, without any upfront payment. Swaps involve exchanging cash flows between parties, typically based on interest rates or currencies, and they too do not require an initial premium. Futures contracts obligate the buyer to purchase, and the seller to sell, an asset at a predetermined future date and price, again without any upfront payment. Therefore, the defining characteristic of options requiring payment of a premium makes them distinct from the other types of derivatives mentioned.

**4. What does a financial audit assess?**

- A. The accuracy of an organization's marketing strategies**
- B. The effectiveness of internal organizational communication**
- C. The reliability of an organization's financial reporting**
- D. The competitiveness of an organization within its industry**

A financial audit primarily assesses the reliability of an organization's financial reporting. This process involves a thorough examination of the financial statements and associated records to ensure that they present a true and fair view of the organization's financial position and performance. The audit checks for accuracy, compliance with accounting standards, and adherence to regulations, ensuring that stakeholders, such as investors, creditors, and regulators, can trust the financial information provided by the organization. The importance of a financial audit lies in its ability to detect any discrepancies or irregularities, thereby fostering transparency and accountability within the organization's financial practices. By validating the financial statements, it enhances investor confidence and supports informed decision-making by all parties involved. Understanding the outcomes of a financial audit is crucial for assessing overall corporate governance and financial health.

## 5. Why might an organization choose off-balance-sheet financing?

- A. To simplify reporting**
- B. To enhance reported profitability**
- C. To improve liquidity ratios**
- D. All of the above**

An organization may choose off-balance-sheet financing for several reasons, all of which relate to strategic financial management and presentation. Off-balance-sheet financing allows a company to keep certain liabilities or assets off its balance sheet, which can lead to a simpler, cleaner financial statement. This simplification in reporting can make it easier for stakeholders such as investors, analysts, and regulators to assess the company's financial position without the complication of certain obligations that may not be directly indicative of future cash flows. Additionally, by using off-balance-sheet financing, an organization can enhance reported profitability. When companies exclude certain debts from their balance sheets, their net income and overall financial health may look better, as this financing method can reduce the appearance of leverage and related expenses. This can improve key metrics, such as return on equity or earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT), ultimately making the organization appear more profitable to investors and analysts. Improving liquidity ratios is another motivation behind off-balance-sheet financing. By removing liabilities from the balance sheet, a company can show a stronger liquidity position. This is important for meeting short-term obligations and managing operations, as liquidity ratios like the current ratio or quick ratio may be less affected by these liabilities, creating a more favorable standing in the

## 6. Bundling common corporate assets like accounts receivable to back debt issues is referred to as?

- A. Securitization**
- B. Project financing**
- C. Zero-Coupon Bond**
- D. Off-balance-sheet financing**

Bundling common corporate assets, such as accounts receivable, to back debt issues is referred to as securitization. This process involves converting these assets into securities that can be sold to investors. By pooling the accounts receivable, companies can create a more attractive investment by providing a steady cash flow, as these receivables can be expected to generate income over time when collected. This method allows companies to raise capital while also mitigating risk; investors are usually provided with a structured set of cash flows from the underlying assets, making it a viable investment option. Securitization is commonly used in various forms, including mortgage-backed securities and asset-backed securities, expanding the funding options available to corporations. The other options, while related to finance, do not accurately describe this specific process. Project financing involves funding specific infrastructure or development projects, a zero-coupon bond is a type of bond that does not pay interest but is sold at a discount, and off-balance-sheet financing refers to methods of financing that do not appear on the balance sheet but does not specifically relate to bundling accounts receivable.

## 7. What commonality do factors and insurance companies share?

- A. Both are federally chartered banks**
- B. Both allow extending credit to customers without putting a firm directly at risk**
- C. Both are primary participants in the foreign exchange market**
- D. Both provide only long-term financing solutions**

Factors and insurance companies share the commonality of allowing businesses to extend credit to customers while mitigating direct risk. Factors engage in financing by purchasing accounts receivable at a discount, allowing companies to receive immediate cash without waiting for customers to pay their invoices. This process enables firms to maintain liquidity without increasing their risk exposure since the factor takes on the responsibility of collecting payments. Insurance companies, on the other hand, provide coverage against potential losses from various risks, allowing businesses to operate with an assurance that they will be protected against certain types of financial loss. By transferring the risk of certain events to the insurance company, firms can pursue opportunities and extend credit with confidence, knowing that they have a safety net in place. Both entities play crucial roles in risk management and financial support, making option B the correct choice. The other options do not reflect accurate commonalities shared by factors and insurance companies, as neither are federally chartered banks, nor do they primarily participate in the foreign exchange market, and they both offer a range of financing solutions beyond just long-term options.

## 8. Which role in treasury management may be responsible for approving the hiring of an investment manager?

- A. Controller**
- B. Assistant Treasurer**
- C. Treasurer**
- D. Chief Financial Officer**

The treasurer plays a crucial role in overseeing the organization's financial strategy and investments. This position typically involves making significant decisions related to the management of the company's assets and liabilities, which includes the oversight of investment managers. The treasurer is often responsible for ensuring that the investment strategies align with the overall financial goals of the organization and that appropriate risk management practices are in place. In many organizations, the treasurer has the authority to approve hiring decisions regarding investment managers, as this directly falls under their authority to manage the company's investment portfolio effectively. The treasurer's comprehensive understanding of the financial landscape allows them to evaluate the qualifications and strategies of potential investment managers, ensuring that their approach aligns with the organization's investment philosophy. While other roles such as the chief financial officer and assistant treasurer might be involved in the decision-making process or provide input, it is typically the treasurer who holds the ultimate responsibility for approving the hiring of investment managers based on their authority over treasury functions.

**9. A company that invests in floating rate assets but borrows long-term at fixed rates can benefit from which derivative?**

- A. Currency futures**
- B. Interest rate caps**
- C. Interest rate swaps**
- D. Currency swaps**

A company that invests in floating rate assets while borrowing long-term at fixed rates is exposed to interest rate risk. In this scenario, the company is likely to benefit from using interest rate swaps. Interest rate swaps are financial derivatives that allow two parties to exchange cash flows based on different interest rates. In this case, the company can enter into a swap agreement where it pays a floating interest rate and receives a fixed interest rate. This alignment acts as a hedge against the interest rate exposure since the company is already earning on floating rate assets. By receiving a fixed rate from the swap, the company protects itself from potential increases in interest rates that could raise its borrowing costs. This strategy stabilizes its cash flows and reduces the risk associated with fluctuating interest rates. In contrast, currency futures, interest rate caps, and currency swaps do not provide the same direct benefit in this context since they either deal with currency fluctuations or offer limited protection against rising interest rates rather than the specific combination of fixed and floating rates affecting the company's financial position.

**10. What measure is commonly used to determine operational efficiency?**

- A. Current ratio**
- B. Return on assets**
- C. Debt-to-equity ratio**
- D. Gross profit margin**

Return on assets (ROA) is a critical measure used to assess operational efficiency within a company. It indicates how effectively a company is utilizing its assets to generate profit. Specifically, ROA is calculated by dividing net income by total assets, which reflects the percentage of profit generated for each dollar of assets employed. This metric allows stakeholders to evaluate how well management is using the company's resources to generate earnings. In contrast, other measures, while important, focus on different aspects of a company's financial health. The current ratio, for example, assesses liquidity rather than efficiency; it measures a company's ability to cover short-term liabilities with short-term assets. The debt-to-equity ratio indicates financial leverage and the proportion of debt financing compared to equity, rather than operational effectiveness. The gross profit margin monitors the relationship between revenue and the cost of goods sold, highlighting profitability but not necessarily how efficiently a company transforms its assets into profit. Thus, ROA stands out as a key indicator of how well a company operates in relation to its asset base.

# 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://afp.examzify.com>**

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

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