

Securities Industry Essentials (SIE) Diagnostics Practice Test (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 does the nominal yield of a bond represent?**
 - A. The total return on investment**
 - B. The annual interest rate paid to the investor**
 - C. The yield compared to the market rate**
 - D. The risk associated with bond investments**
- 2. When trading in a client discretionary account becomes excessive, what is this practice known as?**
 - A. Overtrading**
 - B. Churning**
 - C. Margin Trading**
 - D. Sabotage**
- 3. What indicates that two option contracts are in the same series?**
 - A. They have different expiration dates**
 - B. They have different strike prices**
 - C. They share the same expiration month and strike price**
 - D. They are traded on different exchanges**
- 4. The fraud provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 apply to which of the following?**
 - A. Manipulation of the price of a municipal security**
 - B. Participation in an all-or-none offering**
 - C. Short sale of municipal security serial bonds**
 - D. All of the above**
- 5. The stock price is reduced by the amount of a dividend on which date?**
 - A. The date of declaration**
 - B. The morning of the ex-dividend date**
 - C. The payment date**
 - D. The record date**

6. Which of the following is a characteristic of hybrid REITs?

- A. Invest only in equity**
- B. Incorporate both debt and equity**
- C. Focus solely on mortgage lending**
- D. Operate only in commercial real estate**

7. An investor interested in receiving monthly income should purchase what type of security?

- A. Common stock**
- B. Bonds**
- C. Mortgage-backed securities**
- D. Real estate investment trusts**

8. Which investment is most likely to appeal to an accredited investor willing to take risks?

- A. Large cap fund**
- B. Regulation A offering**
- C. Regulation D offering**
- D. Money market fund**

9. In a cash transaction for a Treasury bond, how many days of accrued interest are owed if settled on February 24th?

- A. 30 days**
- B. 54 days**
- C. 80 days**
- D. 90 days**

10. Warrants are typically associated with which type of value?

- A. Market value**
- B. Intrinsic value**
- C. Book value**
- D. Time value**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. What does the nominal yield of a bond represent?

- A. The total return on investment
- B. The annual interest rate paid to the investor**
- C. The yield compared to the market rate
- D. The risk associated with bond investments

The nominal yield of a bond represents the annual interest rate paid to the investor, often expressed as a percentage of the bond's face value. This yield is fixed at the time of issuance when the bond is sold to investors and does not change over the life of the bond. It provides a straightforward measure of the income that an investor can expect to receive, assuming the bond is held until maturity. Understanding nominal yield is crucial for investors as it helps them evaluate the bond's cash flow and assess its attractiveness relative to other investment options. It is distinct from other measures of yield, such as current yield or yield to maturity, which take into account the bond's market price fluctuations or the total return over time. The other options focus on different aspects of bond investing: total return includes both income and capital gains or losses, yield compared to market rates involves a broader evaluation of the bond's attractiveness relative to other bonds in the market, and risk pertains to the likelihood of default or changes in interest rates affecting bond prices. None of these reflect the specific definition of nominal yield but are relevant considerations for a bond investor.

2. When trading in a client discretionary account becomes excessive, what is this practice known as?

- A. Overtrading
- B. Churning**
- C. Margin Trading
- D. Sabotage

The practice of excessive trading in a client discretionary account is known as churning. This occurs when a broker or investment advisor makes unnecessary trades in a client's account primarily to generate commissions, rather than to benefit the client's investment objectives. Churning is a violation of regulatory standards and is considered unethical because it can lead to increased costs for the client and potential losses due to fees and commissions. Churning undermines the fiduciary duty brokers have to act in the best interest of their clients. In a discretionary account, where the broker has the authority to make trading decisions without consulting the client, clients can be particularly vulnerable to such practices. This highlights the importance of regulatory oversight and the need for financial professionals to adhere strictly to ethical guidelines. The other options pertain to different concepts in trading. For instance, overtrading generally refers to making too many trades but does not inherently involve the manipulation associated with churning. Margin trading relates to borrowing funds to increase the potential return on investments but does not directly involve the ethics of trading frequency. Sabotage does not have a related context in this scenario and is not applicable to trading practices.

3. What indicates that two option contracts are in the same series?

- A. They have different expiration dates**
- B. They have different strike prices**
- C. They share the same expiration month and strike price**
- D. They are traded on different exchanges**

For two option contracts to be in the same series, they must share the same expiration date and the same strike price. When both of these criteria are met, the contracts are considered to be in the same series, which allows traders to compare them directly in terms of pricing and trading strategies. In the context of the options market, having the same expiration month and strike price means that they represent the same underlying asset and are thus interchangeable referencing a specific investment position at a specific time. This allows traders to make more informed decisions since they can analyze the same underlying asset under the same conditions. The other choices indicate variations that would classify option contracts as being from different series—having different expiration dates or different strike prices would clearly define them as separate series. Additionally, being traded on different exchanges does not inherently define whether contracts are in the same series, as the same contract can be listed on multiple exchanges.

4. The fraud provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 apply to which of the following?

- A. Manipulation of the price of a municipal security**
- B. Participation in an all-or-none offering**
- C. Short sale of municipal security serial bonds**
- D. All of the above**

The fraud provisions of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are designed to protect investors from deceptive practices in the trading of securities. This legislation includes a broad range of prohibitions against manipulative and deceitful conduct in relation to securities transactions. The act covers various activities that are designed to mislead or defraud, which is why the correct answer is that it applies to all of the provided scenarios. Manipulation of the price of a municipal security falls under the act, as any effort to artificially influence the value or trading volume of a security is illegal. Participation in an all-or-none offering is also relevant because such offerings must be conducted transparently and without fraud, ensuring that all terms are fully disclosed to investors. Finally, the short sale of municipal security serial bonds is covered as well; engaging in short sales involves risks and practices that must be conducted in compliance with the Securities Exchange Act to prevent unfair practices. Thus, the comprehensive nature of the fraud provisions ensures that all the scenarios mentioned fall under its jurisdiction, making "all of the above" the correct answer. The act aims to provide a level playing field in the securities market, ensuring that all investors have access to honest information.

5. The stock price is reduced by the amount of a dividend on which date?

- A. The date of declaration**
- B. The morning of the ex-dividend date**
- C. The payment date**
- D. The record date**

The correct answer is that the stock price is reduced by the amount of a dividend on the ex-dividend date. On this date, the stock begins trading without the value of the next dividend payment. The ex-dividend date is set by the stock exchange and typically occurs one business day before the record date. On the ex-dividend date, buyers of the stock will no longer be entitled to receive the declared dividend; hence, the stock's price is adjusted downward to reflect the dividend that will not be paid to new purchasers. This price adjustment is a common market practice to ensure that only shareholders who owned the stock before the ex-dividend date will receive the dividend payment. As for the other dates mentioned, the date of declaration is when the company announces the dividend, but no price adjustment occurs at that time. The payment date is simply when the dividend is distributed to stockholders; by this time, the stock price has already adjusted. The record date is the cutoff for determining which shareholders are entitled to receive the dividend, but again, there is no price adjustment on this date. The true impact on the stock price occurs at the beginning of trading on the ex-dividend date.

6. Which of the following is a characteristic of hybrid REITs?

- A. Invest only in equity**
- B. Incorporate both debt and equity**
- C. Focus solely on mortgage lending**
- D. Operate only in commercial real estate**

Hybrid REITs are distinct in that they incorporate both debt and equity investments within their portfolios. This means they invest in real estate properties (equity) while also providing financing through mortgages (debt). This combination allows hybrid REITs to capitalize on various aspects of real estate investment and income generation. By having the flexibility to engage in both types of investments, they can potentially provide a more balanced risk-return profile compared to pure equity or mortgage REITs. The other options don't accurately represent the characteristics of hybrid REITs. Investing only in equity limits the REIT to one specific type of investment, while focusing solely on mortgage lending would define a mortgage REIT, which does not engage in equity investments. Operating only in commercial real estate would suggest a restriction that hybrid REITs do not necessarily have, as they can also invest in residential properties alongside commercial ones. Therefore, the option that accurately reflects the nature of hybrid REITs is the incorporation of both debt and equity in their investment strategies.

7. An investor interested in receiving monthly income should purchase what type of security?

- A. Common stock**
- B. Bonds**
- C. Mortgage-backed securities**
- D. Real estate investment trusts**

The choice of mortgage-backed securities is particularly suitable for an investor seeking monthly income because these financial instruments are designed to generate cash flows in the form of regular interest payments. Mortgage-backed securities consist of a pool of mortgage loans, and the borrowers make their monthly mortgage payments, which are then passed through to the investors who own the securities. This arrangement typically results in monthly income that aligns with the investor's goal. In contrast, while bonds can also provide periodic interest payments, they usually follow a semiannual payment schedule rather than monthly. Common stock does not guarantee any regular income, as dividends are paid at the discretion of the company's board and are not guaranteed or fixed. Real estate investment trusts (REITs) may offer dividends, but those dividends can also vary and may not be distributed on a monthly basis. Thus, mortgage-backed securities stand out as the most fitting option for consistent monthly income.

8. Which investment is most likely to appeal to an accredited investor willing to take risks?

- A. Large cap fund**
- B. Regulation A offering**
- C. Regulation D offering**
- D. Money market fund**

An accredited investor is typically defined as an individual or entity that meets certain financial criteria, often having a net worth of at least \$1 million or an income that meets a specified threshold. This classification allows these investors to participate in a wider range of investment opportunities, including those that are often riskier and less regulated. A Regulation D offering is particularly appealing to accredited investors as it allows companies to raise capital through private placements without the extensive requirements imposed on public offerings. These offerings often include startup investments or private equity opportunities which can yield higher returns but also come with significant risk. Accredited investors are often drawn to such offerings due to their ability to sustain potential losses and their interest in being early investors in high-growth companies or projects. In contrast, large cap funds are typically more conservative and focus on established companies with a large market capitalization, which generally exhibit lower volatility compared to riskier investments. Regulation A offerings allow companies to raise funds from the public without full registration but are more regulated and usually not as appealing to someone specifically looking for high-risk investments. Money market funds, on the other hand, are designed to preserve capital and provide liquidity, attracting conservative investors seeking low-risk options. Thus, a Regulation D offering aligns best with the interests of an accredited investor

9. In a cash transaction for a Treasury bond, how many days of accrued interest are owed if settled on February 24th?

- A. 30 days
- B. 54 days**
- C. 80 days
- D. 90 days

In a cash transaction for a Treasury bond, accrued interest is calculated from the last coupon payment date to the settlement date. Treasury bonds typically pay interest every six months, and the calculation of days typically follows the 30/360 method (assuming each month has 30 days and a year has 360 days) for most bonds, but the actual number of days between coupon payments needs to be taken into account. For a Treasury bond with a coupon payment that was due before February 24th, let's consider that the most recent coupon payment was on January 31st. To calculate the days of accrued interest owed as of the settlement date (February 24th), you would count the number of days from January 31st to February 24th. There are 23 days from January 31st (not counting January 31 itself) to February 24th, plus the 30 days in January (since you look at the whole month for the purpose of a cash transaction). Therefore, adding the additional 30 days, you have a total of 23 days of accrued interest counted towards payment due at settlement. The choice indicating 54 days reflects the correct method of counting the accrued interest from the coupon date, accounting for both the

10. Warrants are typically associated with which type of value?

- A. Market value
- B. Intrinsic value**
- C. Book value
- D. Time value

Warrants are financial instruments that give the holder the right to purchase a company's stock at a specified price, known as the exercise or strike price, before the warrant expires. The intrinsic value of a warrant is determined by the difference between the current market price of the underlying stock and the strike price of the warrant. When the market price of the stock exceeds the strike price, the warrant has intrinsic value because it can be exercised for a profit. Intrinsic value is key in understanding warrants since it represents the tangible worth of the right to buy the underlying asset at a predetermined price. If the market price is below the strike price, the intrinsic value would be zero, as it wouldn't make sense to exercise the warrant. Therefore, recognizing warrants predominantly in terms of intrinsic value is vital for evaluating their potential profitability. Other types of value, such as market value, refers to the current price at which an asset can be bought or sold in the market, book value represents the net asset value of a company according to its balance sheet, and time value reflects the potential for an asset to increase in value over time due to factors like volatility or market conditions. However, these do not specifically capture the essence of what makes warrants valuable in their operating context.

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://siediagnostics.examzify.com>

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

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