1. Two private companies go public. One issues new shares underwritten by investment banks; the other lists its already-issued shares at a market-determined price with no underwriter. These are, respectively:

   a. An initial public offering and a direct listing
   b. A private placement and a seasoned offering
   c. A direct listing and an initial public offering

2. One possible motive for underwriters to price the initial public offering of Fenwick Robotics below the highest obtainable price is that doing so may let them:

   a. Allocate attractive shares to preferred institutions that seek repeat allocations
   b. Comply with a rule that caps the offer price
   c. Earn higher underwriting fees than a higher price would

3. A special purpose acquisition company holds its offering proceeds in trust to acquire an unspecified private company. If it completes no shareholder-approved acquisition in time, it must:

   a. Extend the deadline or dissolve and return the proceeds
   b. Convert automatically into a seasoned equity issuer
   c. Retain the proceeds and invest them in listed securities

4. A listed firm's follow-on offering sells newly created shares to fund investment. Relative to a follow-on that sold only existing founder shares, this offering is:

   a. Dilutive only when the proceeds reduce debt rather than fund investment
   b. Non-dilutive, leaving proportional claims unchanged
   c. Dilutive, reducing each existing share's proportional claim

5. A company that is already publicly listed sells additional units of its existing equity. Compared with its original initial public offering, this seasoned offering:

   a. Requires no prospectus because the issuer is already known
   b. Still requires a prospectus but is typically a faster process
   c. Takes longer because investors must be re-educated from scratch

6. Unlike primary markets, which are most active when prices and valuations rise, secondary markets remain equally important when prices fall, in part because they:

   a. Provide price discovery and a basis for valuing shares
   b. Guarantee investors a sale at each share's intrinsic value
   c. Are used only to raise new capital for the issuer

7. Halstead Software, whose shares are rising sharply, and Copperline Metals, whose trading price is depressed, are respectively most likely to:

   a. Consider repurchases and pursue a follow-on offering
   b. Both delay any capital decision until prices normalize
   c. Pursue a follow-on offering and consider repurchases in lieu of dividends

8. A firm raising equity can sell shares broadly to the public or place them with a selected group of investors only. These two methods are, respectively:

a. A private placement and a public offering
b. A public offering and a private placement
c. A direct listing and a back door listing

9. Each of the following can bring a company into the primary equity market as a private-to-public transfer EXCEPT:

a. An early-stage firm expanding beyond founder and venture capital funding
b. A government partially privatizing the state-held utility Norwood Power
c. A firm repurchasing its own shares from the public market

10. In preparing an initial public offering, the issuer files a prospectus and runs a parallel marketing effort. Together these most likely serve to:

a. Guarantee the offer price and the first-day trading return
b. Disclose the business and risks while gauging demand and a price range
c. Remove the need to educate investors before issuance