Short answer (two points each):

1.	Futures prices reflect supply and demand, while basis reflects
	supply and demand.
2.	Ten corn futures contracts cover bushels.
3.	Hedging: Holding and positions in the
	futures and cash markets.
4.	The nearby live cattle futures price is \$130.00 per hundredweight. If the cash price for live
	cattle is \$126 per hundredweight, then the basis is \$
5.	With a option, the buyer pays the premium and has the right, but not
	the obligation, to sell a futures contract at the strike price.

Long answer (five points each, please show your work):

For the following questions, assume the December 2013 corn futures are \$5.50 per bushel, expected basis is -\$0.30 per bushel, and a commission of \$0.01 per bushel is paid on each transaction.

- 6. A hedger buys a \$5.80 put option on December 2013 corn, paying a premium of 64 cents.
 - a) What is her floor price?
 - b) What is the intrinsic value of this option?
 - c) What is the time value of this option?

For the following questions, assume the December 2013 corn futures are \$5.50 per bushel, expected basis is -\$0.30 per bushel, and a commission of \$0.01 per bushel is paid on each transaction.

- 7. A producer does a short hedge on December 2013 corn.
 - a) What is his expected price?
 - b) What does his expected price change to if the basis moves to -\$0.15 per bushel?

- 8. An ethanol plant buys a \$4.50 call option on December 2013 corn, paying a premium of \$1.12.
 - a) What is their ceiling price?
 - b) Which strategy provides a lower ceiling price, the \$4.50 call or a long hedge?