Short answer (two points each):

1. Futures prices reflect $\qquad$ supply and demand, while basis reflects
$\qquad$ supply and demand.
2. Ten corn futures contracts cover $\qquad$ bushels.
3. Hedging: Holding $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ 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 $\$$ $\qquad$ .
5. With a $\qquad$ 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?

