

1. Which of the following is/are true about **exchange tokens**?

1 / 1 point

☒ Exchange tokens are managed in a centralized manner.



Exchange tokens are native to centralized exchanges, such as Binance or KuCoin.

☐ Exchange tokens confer governance rights to their holders.

☒ Exchange tokens behave as both loyalty points and equity.



Like loyalty points, they improve the quality of the holder’s experience, and like equity they offer users direct exposure to the economic success of the exchange.

☐ None of the above

2. Which of the following is/are true about **natural asset tokens**?

1 / 1 point

☒ Of all the different types of tokens, natural asset tokens are the most connected to real-world assets.



Most commodities (e.g. oil, gold, lumber) trade in the futures market. Since futures are contracts, we can make them smart contracts for any natural asset.

☐ Natural asset tokens reduce the speed and efficiency of futures trading.

☒ Natural asset tokens can represent assets such as gold, oil, or carbon offsets.



Natural asset tokens enable us to scale commodities markets with the self-executing nature smart contracts and the immutable nature of blockchains.

☐ None of the above

3. Which of the following is/are (a) concern(s) related to CBDCs?

1 / 1 point

☒ Privacy



Some fear that governments would use CBDCs to keep tabs on how citizens spend their money. CBDCs should have similarities to cash, which can be used for anonymous transactions and private exchanges outside state surveillance.

☒ Financial deplatforming of dissenting individuals



In a digital-only financial system, a government could simply shut down a person’s access to credit, payments, and savings if the person disagrees with the government.

☒ Programmable money controlled by the government



A troubling idea is “money that expires.” Money should function as a service the government is mandated by the people to provide, not a privilege the government bestows.

☐ None of the above