

Starter Quiz

AP Macroeconomics

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. The balance of payments records:

- ☐ only exports
- ☐ only the government budget
- ☐ all money flowing into and out of a country
- ☐ the money supply

2. An exchange rate is:

- ☐ the price of one currency in terms of another
- ☐ the price of gold
- ☐ the inflation rate
- ☐ the interest rate on savings

3. Currencies are bought and sold in the foreign _____ market.

4. If a country raises its interest rates (others steady), its currency tends to:

- ☐ stay exactly fixed
- ☐ depreciate, as investors flee
- ☐ appreciate, as foreign investors buy it to hold its bonds
- ☐ disappear

5. Net exports equal exports minus _____.

6. International capital flows are driven mainly by differences in:

- ☐ real interest rates between countries
- ☐ the price of gold
- ☐ the weather
- ☐ population size

7. Importing more goods than you export gives a current account _____.

9. Demand for US dollars comes mainly from:

- ☐ falling US interest rates
- ☐ Americans buying foreign goods
- ☐ the US government printing money
- ☐ foreigners buying US exports and assets

10. Contractionary monetary policy, by raising interest rates, tends to weaken a currency.

- ☐ True ☐ False

1. **all money flowing into and out of a country**

It is the full record of cross-border money flows.

2. **the price of one currency in terms of another**

It says how much of one currency buys another.

3. **exchange**

The foreign exchange (forex) market.

4. **appreciate, as foreign investors buy it to hold its bonds**

Higher bond returns attract foreign money, raising currency demand.

5. **imports**

$NX = \text{exports} - \text{imports}$.

6. **real interest rates between countries**

Money moves toward the highest real return.

7. **deficit**

More money leaves for imports than arrives from exports.

8. **appreciated**

More foreign currency per unit = appreciation.

9. **foreigners buying US exports and assets**

To buy US goods or assets, foreigners need dollars first.

10. **False**

False. Higher interest rates attract foreign financial capital, which must buy the currency, so it tends to appreciate.