

## 6.2 Exchange Rates

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Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Total: 9 marks**

**KEY WORDS** exchange rate 汇率 • appreciation 升值 • depreciation 贬值 • floating 浮动  
• floating exchange rate 浮动汇率

### Objective

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Build the skills to answer exam questions on **exchange rates**.

**You must be able to:**

- define an **exchange rate** 汇率 as the price of one currency in terms of another
- distinguish **appreciation** 升值 from **depreciation** 贬值
- explain how a **floating exchange rate** 浮动汇率 is set by supply and demand

### 1 Worked examples

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Study these first. Each one shows the method for a question type used later.

#### ■ Exchange rate

The **price of one currency** measured in another (e.g. \$1 = €0.90).

#### ■ Appreciation vs depreciation

A currency **appreciates** when it gains value (buys more foreign currency) and **depreciates** when it loses value.

#### ■ Floating rates

A floating exchange rate is set by the **supply of** and **demand for** the currency in the foreign exchange market.

### 2 Practice

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**2.1** Define an exchange rate.

[1]

**2.2** State the difference between appreciation and depreciation. [2]

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**2.3** State how a floating exchange rate is determined. [1]

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### 3 Exam-style questions

**3.1** An exchange rate is the price of [1]

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A** a good  
**B** one currency in terms of another  
**C** a bond  
**D** labour

**3.2** A currency that rises in value has [1]

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| A | B |
| C | D |
- A** depreciated  
**B** appreciated  
**C** inflated  
**D** defaulted

**3.3** The US dollar rises in value against the euro.

(a) State whether the dollar has appreciated or depreciated. [1]

(b) State the effect on US exports to Europe. [1]

(c) State the effect on US imports from Europe. [1]