If we compare the prices of goods in two countries through time, we can use the price information in concert with the quoted foreign exchange rate to calculate the:

A) interest rate spread. ❌

B) nominal exchange rate. ❌

C) real exchange rate. ✅

Explanation

A comparison of consumption costs between two markets can, in concert with the foreign exchange rate (also called the nominal exchange rate), be used to calculate the real exchange rate.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.a)

When forward currency exchange-rate contracts are available, the difference between the spot and forward exchange rates for a pair of currencies is *most likely* to reflect the difference between the two countries':

A) economic growth rates. ❌

B) risk-free interest rates. ✅

C) annual inflation rates. ❌

Explanation

Investing the domestic currency at the domestic interest rate should earn the same return as buying a foreign currency at the spot exchange rate, investing at the foreign interest rate, and selling the foreign currency proceeds at the forward exchange rate. If both currencies trade freely and participants can enter forward contracts, arbitrage trading will cause the percentage difference between the forward and spot exchange rates to be approximately equal to the difference between interest rates in the two countries. (Module 15.2, LOS 15.f)

Question #3 of 51

Given the following quotes, GBP/USD 2.0000 and MXN/USD 8.0000, calculate the direct MXN/GBP spot cross exchange rate.

A) 0.2500. ❌

B) 4.0000. ✅

C) 0.6250. ❌

Explanation

Invert the first quote to read USD/GBP 0.5000. Then, 0.5000 × 8.0000 = 4.0000 MXN/GBP.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.d)

Question #4 of 51

The spot rate for Japanese yen per UK pound is 138.78. If the UK interest rate is 1.75% and the Japanese interest rate is 1.25%, the 6-month no-arbitrage forward rate is *closest to:*

A) 138.10 JPY/GBP. ❌

B) 138.44 JPY/GBP. ✅

C) 138.95 JPY/GBP. ❌

Explanation

The calculation is as follows:

$$F_{\frac{JPY}{GBP}} = S_{\frac{JPY}{GBP}} \times \frac{(1 + i_{Japan})}{(1 + i_{Great\ Britain})}$$

$$= 138.78 \times \frac{(1 + 0.0125\ /\ 2)}{(1 + 0.0175\ /\ 2)}$$

$$= 138.44$$

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.h)

Question #5 of 51

Spot and one-month forward exchange rates are as follows:

	Spot	1-month forward
EUR/DEF	2.5675	2.5925
EUR/GHI	4.3250	4.2800
EUR/JKL	7.0625	7.0075

Based on these exchange rates, the EUR is *closest* to a 1-month forward:

A) discount of 1% to the JKL. ❌

B) premium of 1% to the DEF. ❌

C) premium of 1% to the GHI. ✅

Explanation

The EUR is at a forward premium to the GHI because the EUR/GHI forward rate is less than the EUR/GHI spot rate. The base currency, GHI, is at a forward discount of forward/spot – 1 = 4.2800 / 4.3250 – 1 = –1.04%. The EUR is at a forward discount to the DEF and a forward premium to the JKL.

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.g)

Question #6 of 51

If the no-arbitrage forward exchange rate for a euro in Japanese yen is less than the spot rate, then the interest rate in:

A) Japan is the same as in the Eurozone. ❌

B) Japan is less than in the Eurozone. ✅

C) the Eurozone is less than in Japan. ❌

Explanation

If the quote is in terms of JPY per EUR, this implies that the JPY is expected to appreciate relative to the EUR. There will be no arbitrage opportunity only if the interest rate in Japan is lower than the interest rate in the Eurozone.

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.f)

Question #7 of 51

The spot exchange rate is 1.1132 GBP/EUR and the 1-year forward rate is quoted as +1349 points. The 1-year forward exchange rate for GBP/EUR is *closest to*:

A) 1.1267. ❌

B) 1.2481. ✅

C) 1.2634. ❌

Explanation

The one year forward is 1.1132 + (1349/10,000) = 1.2481.

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.e)

Question #8 of 51

The exchange rate for Japanese yen (JPY) per euro (EUR) changes from 98.00 to 103.00 JPY/EUR. How has the value of the EUR changed relative to the JPY in percentage terms?

A) Appreciated by 4.9%. ❌

B) Appreciated by 5.1%. ✅

C) Depreciated by 4.9%. ❌

Explanation

Because the exchange rates are quoted with the EUR as the base currency, the percentage change is simply 103.00 / 98.00 − 1 = 5.1%. The increase in the quoted JPY/EUR exchange rate means it now requires 5.1% more JPY to purchase one EUR. Thus, the EUR has appreciated by 5.1% against the JPY.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.b)

Question #9 of 51

The exchange rate of the Athelstan riyal (ATH) with the British pound is 9.00 ATH/GBP. The exchange rate of the Mordred ducat (MOR) with the U.S. dollar is 2.00 MOR/USD. If the USD/GBP exchange rate is 1.50, the ATH/MOR cross rate is *closest to*:

A) 12.00 ATH/MOR. ✗

B) 3.00 ATH/MOR. ✓

C) 6.75 ATH/MOR. ✗

Explanation

The ATH/MOR cross rate = 9.00 ATH/GBP × (1 / 1.50) GBP/USD × (1 / 2.00) USD/MOR = 3.00 ATH/MOR.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.d)

Question #10 of 51

In the foreign exchange markets, transactions by households and small institutions for tourism, cross-border investment, or speculative trading comprise the:

A) real money market. ✗

B) retail market. ✓

C) sovereign wealth market. ✗

Explanation

The retail foreign exchange market refers to transactions by households and relatively small institutions and may be for tourism, cross-border investment, or speculative trading.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.c)

Question #11 of 51

Assuming no changes in the prices of a representative consumption basket in two currency areas over the measurement period, changes in the nominal exchange rate:

A) can be converted to the real exchange rate using interest rates. ✗

B) can be extrapolated to calculate interest rates. ✗

C) are equal to changes in the real exchange rate. ✓

Explanation

The real interest rate = the nominal interest rate × ratio of consumption basket (or index) price levels in both countries. Assuming no price changes, the real exchange rate has remained the same as the nominal interest rate during the period.

You can think of the ratio of the consumption basket (or index) price levels in two countries as the bracketed portion of the Fisher relation for two countries. Here is the Fisher relation for two countries:

$$\frac{(1 + R_{\text{nominal A}})}{(1 + R_{\text{nominal B}})} = \frac{(1 + R_{\text{real A}})[1 + E(\text{inflation}_A)]}{(1 + R_{\text{real B}})[1 + E(\text{inflation}_B)]}$$

Here is the ratio of the consumption basket (or index) price levels in two countries:

$$\frac{[1 + E(\text{inflation}_A)]}{[1 + E(\text{inflation}_B)]}$$

If inflation in A is 10% and inflation in B is 0%, the ratio of consumption basket (or index) price levels is 1.1. If inflation in both countries is 0%, the ratio of consumption basket (or index) price levels is 1 and the nominal interest rate = the real interest rate. If the nominal interest rate = the real interest rate, changes in the nominal exchange rate = changes in the real exchange rate.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.a)

Question #12 of 51

The Marshall-Lerner condition suggests that a country's ability to narrow a trade deficit by devaluing its currency depends on:

A) capacity utilization in the domestic economy. ✖

B) elasticity of demand for imports and exports. ✔

C) national saving relative to domestic investment. ✖

Explanation

The Marshall-Lerner condition is an outcome of the elasticities approach to analyzing the balance of trade. It suggests that depreciation or devaluation of a currency is more likely to narrow a country's trade deficit if domestic demand for imports and foreign demand for the country's exports are more elastic. The absorption approach to analyzing the balance of trade implies that national saving must increase relative to domestic investment for a currency devaluation to narrow a trade deficit, which in turn depends on whether the economy is producing at maximum capacity (full employment or potential GDP) when the devaluation occurs.

(Module 15.3, LOS 15.j)

The Japanese yen is trading at JPY/USD 115.2200 and the Danish krone (DKK) is trading at JPY/DKK 16.4989. The USD/DKK exchange rate is: ✗

A) 0.1432. ✓

B) 0.5260. ✗

C) 6.9835. ✗

Explanation

The cross rate between USD and DKK is calculated in the following manner:

(USD/JPY)(JPY/DKK) = (1 / 115.2200) × 16.4989 = USD/DKK 0.1432 (the Yen cancels out)

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.d)

In the context of the foreign exchange market, investment accounts are said to be leveraged if they:

A) borrow and sell foreign currencies. ✗

B) buy currencies on margin. ✗

C) use derivatives. ✓

Explanation

Leveraged accounts in the foreign exchange market refer to investment accounts that use derivatives.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.c)

With respect to exchange rate regimes, crawling bands are *most likely* used in a transition toward:

A) a fixed peg arrangement. ✗

B) a monetary union. ✗

C) floating exchange rates. ✓

Explanation

When exchange rates are managed within crawling bands, the margin around a target exchange rate increases over time. This technique is sometimes used in a transition from fixed exchange rates to freely floating exchange rates.

(Module 15.3, LOS 15.i)

Question #16 of 51

The spot exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the euro is 1.2749 USD/EUR. The 90-day forward exchange rate is quoted as +12.4 points. The forward exchange rate is *closest* to:

A) 1.2761 USD/EUR. ✓

B) 1.3989 USD/EUR. ✗

C) 1.4329 USD/EUR. ✗

Explanation

Each "point" is 0.0001. Thus, +12.4 points would add 0.00124 to the spot exchange rate: 1.2749 + 0.00124 = 1.27614. (Module 15.2, LOS 15.e)

Question #17 of 51

In which of the following exchange rate regimes can a country participate without giving up its own currency?

A) Crawling peg or formal dollarization. ✗

B) Monetary union or currency board. ✗

C) Target zone or conventional fixed peg. ✓

Explanation

With formal dollarization or a monetary union, a country does not have its own currency. With a currency board, conventional fixed peg, target zone, or crawling peg, a country has its own currency and manages its exchange rate with another currency or basket of currencies.

(Module 15.3, LOS 15.i)

Question #18 of 51

Currency depreciation is *most likely* to affect the balance of trade when a country's imports are goods that:

A) have close substitutes. ✓

B) have relatively inelastic demand. ✗

C) represent a small proportion of consumer spending. ✗

Explanation

According to the elasticities approach, the more elastic the demand for imports or exports, the greater the effect on the balance of trade from currency depreciation. Demand is more elastic for imports or exports when they are primarily goods with close substitutes, luxury goods, or goods that represent a large proportion of a consumer's spending.

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.h)

Question #19 of 51

Other things equal, a real exchange rate (stated as units of domestic currency per unit of foreign currency) will decrease as a result of an increase in the:

A) domestic price level. ✓

B) foreign price level. ✗

C) nominal exchange rate (domestic/foreign). ✗

Explanation

An increase in the domestic price level, other things equal, will decrease a real exchange rate. Increases in the nominal exchange rate or the foreign price level, other things equal, will increase a real exchange rate.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.a)

Question #20 of 51

The exchange rate for Chinese yuan (CNY) per euro (EUR) changed from CNY/EUR 8.1588 to CNY/EUR 8.3378 over a 3-month period. It is *most accurate* to state that the:

A) CNY has depreciated 2.19% relative to the EUR. ✗

B) EUR has appreciated 2.15% relative to the CNY. ✗

C) EUR has appreciated 2.19% relative to the CNY. ✓

Explanation

The percentage change in the CNY value of one EUR is (8.3378 / 8.1588) – 1 = 0.0219. The EUR has appreciated 2.19% relative to the CNY. This is not the same as CNY depreciating by 2.19% relative to the EUR. The percentage change in the CNY is [(1 / 8.3378) / (1 / 8.1588)] – 1 = –0.0215 = –2.15%.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.b)

Question #21 of 51

At a base period, the CPIs of the countries of Tuolumne (currency is the TOL) and Bodee (currency is the BDE) are both 100, and the exchange rate is 0.90 BDE/TOL. One year later, the exchange rate is 0.75 BDE/TOL, and the CPI has risen to 110 in Tuolumne and 105 in Bodee. The real exchange rate is *closest* to:

A) 0.83 BDE/TOL. ✗

B) 0.79 BDE/TOL. ✓

C) 0.72 BDE/TOL. ✗

Explanation

The real exchange rate is calculated as 0.75 BDE/TOL × 110/105 = 0.79 BDE/TOL. (Module 15.1, LOS 15.a)

If the current spot exchange rate for quotes of JPY/GBP is greater than the no-arbitrage 3-month forward exchange rate, the 3-month GBP interest rate is:

A) equal to the 3-month JPY interest rate. ❌

B) greater than the 3-month JPY interest rate. ✅

C) less than the 3-month JPY interest rate. ❌

Explanation

$$\frac{\text{forward}_{\text{JPY/GBP}}}{\text{spot}_{\text{JPY/GBP}}} = \frac{(1 + \text{interest rate}_{\text{JPY}})}{(1 + \text{interest rate}_{\text{GBP}})}$$. If the no-arbitrage forward JPY/GBP rate is less than the spot rate, the interest rate for JPY must be less than the interest rate for GBP.

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.f)

If the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Canadian dollar is USD/CAD 0.6403, and the exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and the UK pound sterling is CAD/GBP 2.5207, the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the UK pound sterling, stated as GBP/USD, is *closest* to:

A) 1.6140. ❌

B) 0.6196. ✅

C) 3.9367. ❌

Explanation

For currency cross rate calculations, the recommended approach is to set up the given rates such that cross-multiplying will result in the exchange rate the question is asking for. In this case, GBP/USD = GBP/CAD × CAD/USD.

GBP/CAD = 1 / 2.5207 = 0.3967

CAD/USD = 1 / 0.6403 = 1.5618

GBP/USD = 0.3967 × 1.5618 = 0.6196

Alternatively, USD/CAD 0.6403 × CAD/GBP 2.5207 = USD/GBP 1.6140, and GBP/USD = 1 / 1.6140 = 0.6196.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.d)

Question #24 of 51

The spot exchange rate for United States dollars per United Kingdom pound (USD/GBP) is 1.5775. If 30-day interest rates are 1.5% in the United States and 2.5% in the United Kingdom, and interest rate parity holds, the 30-day forward USD/GBP exchange rate should be:

A) 1.5621. ✗

B) 1.5762. ✓

C) 1.5788. ✗

Explanation

Forward USD/GBP = spot USD/GBP × (1 + U.S. interest rate) / (1 + UK interest rate)

= 1.5775 × [(1 + 0.015/12) / (1 + 0.025/12)]

= 1.5762

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.h)

Question #25 of 51

An exchange rate at which two parties agree to trade a specific amount of one currency for another a year from today is *best* described as a:

A) real exchange rate. ✗

B) forward exchange rate. ✓

C) future exchange rate. ✗

Explanation

A forward exchange rate specifies the amount of two currencies that will be exchanged at a specific point of time in the future. A transaction that uses the spot exchange rate is one that would occur immediately. A real exchange rate is one that has been adjusted for the relative inflation rates in two countries, and could be referring to an exchange rate that prevails at any given time.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.a)

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pass

Question #26 of 51

Question ID: 1457161

The spot CHF/EUR exchange rate is 1.2025. If the 90-day forward quotation is +0.25%, the 90-day forward rate is *closest to*:

A) 1.2000. ✗

B) 1.2050. ✗

C) 1.2055. ✓

Explanation

The 90-day forward CHF/EUR exchange rate is 1.2025 × 1.0025 = 1.20551. The EUR is at a forward premium to the CHF.

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.e)

Question #27 of 51

Question ID: 1457141

The exchange rate for Australian dollars per British pound (AUD/GBP) was 1.4800 five years ago and is 1.6300 today. The percent change in the Australian dollar relative to the British pound is closest to:

A) appreciation of 10.1%. ✗

B) depreciation of 10.1%. ✗

C) depreciation of 9.2%. ✓

Explanation

To correctly calculate the percentage change in AUD relative to GBP, convert the exchange rates so that AUD is the base currency: 1 / 1.4800 = 0.6757 GBP/AUD five years ago and 1 / 1.6300 = 0.6135 GBP/AUD today. The percentage change in the Australian dollar against the British pound is 0.6135 / 0.6757 − 1 = −9.2%.

Note that the GBP has appreciated against the AUD by 1.6300 / 1.4800 − 1 = 10.1% over the same period.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.b)

Question #28 of 51

The spot exchange rate for Canadian dollars (CAD) per Swiss franc (CHF) is 1.1350 CAD/CHF and the 12-month forward exchange rate is 1.1460 CAD/CHF. The forward quote is a:

A) discount of 110 points and the CAD is at a forward discount to the CHF. ✕

B) premium of 11 points and the CAD is at a forward premium to the CHF. ✕

C) premium of 110 points and the CAD is at a forward discount to the CHF. ✓

Explanation

Because the forward CAD/CHF exchange rate is higher than the spot rate, the quote is a forward premium. Forward points represent 0.0001 for an exchange rate quoted to four decimal places. Here, the forward discount is 1460 − 1350 = 110 points. The base currency, the CHF, is at a forward premium to the CAD, therefore the CAD is at a forward discount to the CHF.

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.g)

Question #29 of 51

Given an exchange rate of USD/CAD 0.9250 and USD/CHF 1.6250, what is the cross rate for CAD/CHF?

A) 0.5692. ✕

B) 1.5032. ✕

C) 1.7568. ✓

Explanation

(USD/CHF 1.6250) / (USD/CAD 0.9250) = CAD/CHF 1.7568

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.d)

Question #30 of 51

The spot rate for Chinese yuan per Canadian dollar is 6.4440. If the Canadian interest rate is 2.50% and the Chinese interest rate is 3.00%, the 3-month no-arbitrage forward rate is *closest to:*

A) 6.436 CNY/CAD. ⊗

B) 6.452 CNY/CAD. ✓

C) 6.475 CNY/CAD. ⊗

Explanation

The calculation is as follows:

$$F_{\frac{CNY}{CAD}} = S_{\frac{CNY}{CAD}} \times \frac{(1+i_{China})}{(1+i_{Canada})}$$

$$= 6.444 \times \frac{(1+0.030/4)}{(1+0.025/4)}$$

$$= 6.452$$

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.h)

Question #31 of 51

A country's central bank announces a monetary policy goal of a stable exchange rate with the euro, which it defines as deviations of no more than 3% from its current exchange rate of 2.5000. The country's exchange rate regime is *best described* as a:

A) crawling band. ⊗

B) fixed peg. ⊗

C) target zone. ✓

Explanation

This exchange rate regime is best described as a target zone, or a system of pegged exchange rates within horizontal bands. A target zone allows wider exchange rate fluctuations than a conventional fixed peg arrangement, which typically limits the permitted range to within 1% of the pegged exchange rate. Management of exchange rates within crawling bands allows the percentage deviation from the pegged exchange rate to increase over time.

(Module 15.3, LOS 15.i)

Question #32 of 51

Which approach to analysis of trade deficits indicates that in the absence of excess capacity in the economy, currency devaluation provides only a temporary improvement in a country's trade deficit, and that long-term improvement requires either a smaller fiscal deficit or a larger excess of domestic savings over domestic investment?

A) Absorption approach. ✓

B) Real wealth approach. ✗

C) Elasticities approach. ✗

Explanation

The absorption approach to analyzing how to improve a trade deficit suggests that in the absence of excess capacity in the economy, currency devaluation provides only a temporary improvement in a country's trade deficit that will reverse after the decrease in real domestic wealth from the currency depreciation is restored. It also concludes that a long-term improvement in the trade deficit requires either an improvement in the fiscal deficit or an increase in the excess of domestic savings over domestic investment.

(Module 15.3, LOS 15.j)

Question #33 of 51

The USD/EUR spot exchange rate is 1.3500 and 6-month forward points are −75. The 6-month forward exchange rate is:

A) 1.3425, and the USD is at a forward discount. ✗

B) 1.3425, and the USD is at a forward premium. ✓

C) 1.3575, and the USD is at a forward discount. ✗

Explanation

For an exchange rate quoted to four decimal places, each forward point represents 0.0001. The 6-month forward exchange rate is 1.3500 − 0.0075 = 1.3425 USD/EUR. The USD is expected to appreciate against the EUR and is trading at a forward premium.

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.g)

Question #34 of 51

If the spot exchange rate between the British pound and the U.S. dollar is GBP/USD 0.7775, and the spot exchange rate between the Canadian dollar and the British pound is CAD/GBP 1.8325, what is the USD/CAD spot cross exchange rate?

A) 0.70186. ✓

B) 0.42428. ✗

C) 1.42477. ✗

Explanation

First, convert GBP/USD 0.7775 to 1/0.7775 = USD/GBP 1.28617.

Then, divide USD/GBP 1.28617 by CAD/GBP 1.8325 = USD/CAD 0.70187.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.d)

Question #35 of 51

The difference between Country D's nominal and real exchange rates with Country F is *most* closely related to:

A) Country D's inflation rate. ✗

B) the ratio of the two countries' price levels. ✓

C) the risk-free interest rates of the two countries. ✗

Explanation

The difference between real exchange rates and nominal exchange rates is the relative inflation rates over time between the two countries. Real exchange rate (D/F) = nominal exchange rate (D/F) × $\dfrac{\text{CPI}_F}{\text{CPI}_D}$.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.a)

Question #36 of 51

If the exchange rate value of the CAD goes from USD 0.60 to USD 0.80, then the CAD:

A) appreciated and Canadians will find U.S. goods cheaper. ✓

B) depreciated and Canadians will find U.S. goods cheaper. ✗

C) depreciated and Canadians will find U.S. goods more expensive. ✗

Explanation

The CAD is now more expensive in terms of USD, and thus it has *appreciated*. Therefore, each CAD yields more USD than before, and Canadians are able to purchase more U.S. goods with each CAD, making U.S. goods relatively cheaper.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.b)

Question #37 of 51

The spot exchange rate for CHF/EUR is 0.8342 and the 1-year forward quotation is −0.353%.

The 1-year forward exchange rate for EUR/CHF is *closest to*:

A) 0.8313. ✗

B) 1.2022. ✗

C) 1.2029. ✓

Explanation

The forward rate for CHF/EUR is 0.8342 × (1 − 0.00353) = 0.8313. The 1-year forward EUR/CHF exchange rate is 1 / 0.8313 = 1.2030.

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.e)

Country G and Country H have currencies that trade freely and have markets for forward currency contracts. If Country G has an interest rate greater than that of Country H, the no-arbitrage forward G/H exchange rate is:

A) equal to the G/H spot rate. ✗

B) greater than the G/H spot rate. ✓

C) less than the G/H spot rate. ✗

Explanation

$$\frac{\text{forward}}{\text{spot}} = \frac{\left(1 + \text{interest rate}_{\text{Country G}}\right)}{\left(1 + \text{interest rate}_{\text{Country H}}\right)}$$. If the interest rate in Country G is greater than the interest rate in Country H, the numerator is greater than the denominator on the right side of the equation. The left side must have the same relationship, so the forward rate must be greater than the spot rate.

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.f)

The spot exchange rate is 0.6243 USD/GBP and the 1-year forward rate is quoted as 3.016%. The 1-year forward exchange rate for USD/GBP is *closest to*:

A) 0.6054. ✗

B) 0.6431. ✓

C) 0.6544. ✗

Explanation

The one year forward rate is 0.6243 × (1 + 0.03016) = 0.6431.

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.e)

The three-month interest rate in the currency MNO is 4% and the three-month interest rate for the currency PQR is 5%. Based only on this information, the three-month forward MNO/PQR exchange rate:

  A) may be greater than or less than spot MNO/PQR.   ✗

  B) is less than spot MNO/PQR.   ✓

  C) is greater than spot MNO/PQR.   ✗

Explanation

Based on the no-arbitrage relationship between spot rates, forward rates, and interest rates, if the interest rate for the base currency is greater than the interest rate for the price currency, the forward exchange rate is less than the spot exchange rate. (Module 15.2, LOS 15.f)

Question #41 of 51

The tendency for currency depreciation to increase a country's trade deficit in the short run is known as the:

  A) absorption effect.   ✗

  B) J-curve effect.   ✓

  C) Marshall-Lerner effect.   ✗

Explanation

The J-curve refers to a graph of the effect of currency depreciation on the trade balance over time. In the short run, a trade deficit may increase because current import and export contracts may be fixed in foreign currency units over the near term, and only reflect the exchange rate change over time. In the long run, currency depreciation should decrease a trade deficit.

(Module 15.3, LOS 15.j)

Question #42 of 51

In the currency market, traders quote the:

  A) base currency rate.   ✗

  B) nominal exchange rate.   ✓

C) real exchange rate. ❌

Explanation

The nominal exchange rate is quite simply the price of one currency relative to another. It is the quote observed in currency markets.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.a)

Question #43 of 51

Under the absorption approach, which of the following is *least likely* required to move the balance of payments toward surplus?

A) Decreased domestic expenditure relative to income. ❌

B) Increased savings relative to domestic investment. ❌

C) Sufficient elasticities of export and import demand. ✅

Explanation

Under the *elasticities approach* the elasticities of demand for exports and imports are the key to moving a country's balance of payments towards surplus. The *absorption approach* considers capital flows as well as goods flows. Under this approach, domestic expenditure relative to income must decrease to move the balance of trade towards surplus. Decreasing domestic expenditure relative to income is equivalent to increasing domestic savings, and an increase in savings relative to the current level of domestic investment will also move the balance of payments towards surplus under the absorption approach.

(Module 15.3, LOS 15.j)

Question #44 of 51

Country X has a risk-free interest rate of 6% and an inflation rate of 3%. Country Y has a risk-free interest rate of 7% and an inflation rate of 4%. If the current spot exchange rate is 1.45 units of Country X's currency (XXX) per unit of Country Y's currency (YYY), the one-year forward XXX/YYY exchange rate is *closest* to:

A) 1.43606. ❌

B) 1.46368. ❌

C) 1.43645. ✓

Explanation

The no-arbitrage one-year forward exchange rate based on these facts is 1.45 × (1.06 / 1.07) = 1.43645 XXX/YYY.

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.h)

Question #45 of 51

Assume the exchange rate between the Trotter (TRT) and the Roeckl (RKL) is 5.50 TRT/RKL and the exchange rate between the Roeckl and the Passage (PSG) is 8.00 RKL/PSG. The cross rate between the PSG and the TRT is *closest* to:

A) 0.0227 PSG/TRT. ✓

B) 0.6875 PSG/TRT. ✗

C) 44.00 PSG/TRT. ✗

Explanation

The TRT/PSG cross rate is 5.5 × 8.0 = 44 TRT/PSG. Because the answer choices are quoted as PSG/TRT, we need to invert this result: 1 / 44 = 0.0227 PSG/TRT. (Module 15.1, LOS 15.d)

Question #46 of 51

If the AUD/CAD spot exchange rate is 0.9875 and 60-day forward points are −25, the 60-day AUD/CAD forward rate is *closest to*:

A) 1.0125. ✗

B) 0.9900. ✗

C) 0.9850. ✓

Explanation

For an exchange rate quoted to four decimal places, forward points are expressed in units of 0.0001. The 60-day forward rate is 0.9875 + 0.0001(−25) = 0.9850.

(Module 15.2, LOS 15.e)

An analyst observes that one U.S. dollar is worth eight Mexican pesos (MXN) or six Polish zlotys (PLN). The value of one PLN in terms of MXN is *closest* to:

A) 1.3333. ✓

B) 0.7500. ✗

C) 7.0000. ✗

Explanation

For the Level I CFA exam, we quote foreign exchange rates as units of the price currency per one unit of the base currency. Here we are given MXN/USD = 8 and PLN/USD = 6, and we are asked to calculate MXN/PLN.

The cross rate MXN/PLN = MXN/USD × USD/PLN, which equals 8 × 1/6 = 1.3333.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.d)

Participants in foreign exchange markets that can be characterized as "real money accounts" *most likely* include:

A) central banks. ✗

B) hedge funds. ✗

C) insurance companies. ✓

Explanation

Real money accounts are foreign exchange buy-side investors that do not use derivatives. Many mutual funds, pension funds, and insurance companies can be classified as real money accounts. Hedge funds typically use derivatives. Central banks usually do not act as investors in foreign exchange markets but may intervene in foreign exchange markets to achieve monetary policy objectives.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.c)

The sell side of the foreign exchange markets primarily consists of:

A) multinational banks that deal in currencies. ✓

B) firms and investors that are hedging their currency risks. ✗

C) firms and investors that require foreign currencies for transactions. ✗

Explanation

The sell side of foreign exchange markets is primarily large multinational banks. They are the primary dealers in currencies and originators of forward foreign exchange contracts. Firms and investors that require foreign currencies for transactions or wish to hedge their currency risks comprise the buy side of the foreign exchange market.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.c)

Question #50 of 51

Akor is a country that has chosen to use a conventional fixed peg arrangement as the country's exchange rate regime. Under this arrangement, Akor's exchange rate against the currency to which it pegs:

A) is market-determined. ✗

B) will be equal to the peg rate. ✗

C) may fluctuate around the peg rate. ✓

Explanation

In a conventional fixed peg arrangement, a country pegs its currency within a margin of ±1% versus another currency or a basket that includes the currencies of its major trading or financial partners. Market-determined exchange rates are a characteristic of an independently floating exchange rate regime. (Module 15.3, LOS 15.i)

Question #51 of 51

Which of the following would least likely be a participant in the forward market?

A) Arbitrageurs. ✗

B) Long-term investors. ✓

C) Traders. ✗

Explanation

Forward contracts are for 30, 90, 180, and 360-day periods and would, therefore, be considered short-term investment choices. Other participants in the forward market are hedgers who use forward contracts to protect the home currency value of foreign currency denominated assets on their balance sheets over the life of the contracts involved.

(Module 15.1, LOS 15.c)