

FIGURE 1.2**Exchange Rates Compared to the Canadian Dollar**

<i>Bank buying rate</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Currency units</i>	<i>Bank selling rate</i>
0.950964	Australia	dollar	1.006964
1.580814	Austria	euro	1.644814
1.580814	Belgium	euro	1.644814
0.534900	Brazil	real	0.697000
0.127100	China	yuan	0.162600
0.210778	Denmark	krone	0.221778
1.996146	England	pound	2.060146
0.159300	Egypt	pound	0.217300
1.580814	European Community	euro	1.644814
1.580814	Finland	euro	1.644814
1.580814	France	euro	1.644814
1.580814	Germany	euro	1.644814
1.580814	Greece	euro	1.644814
0.128451	Hong Kong	dollar	0.133451
1.580814	Italy	euro	1.644814
0.009295	Japan	yen	0.009855
0.012510	Kenya	shilling	0.017300
0.083443	Mexico	peso	0.108443
1.580814	Netherlands	euro	1.644814
0.748264	New Zealand	dollar	0.798264
1.996146	N. Ireland	pound	2.060146
0.194863	Norway	krone	0.205863
0.012360	Pakistan	rupee	0.019360
1.580814	Portugal	euro	1.644814
1.580814	Republic of Ireland	euro	1.644814
1.996146	Scotland	pound	2.060146
0.737280	Singapore	dollar	0.762280
1.580814	Spain	euro	1.644814
0.165558	Sweden	krona	0.175558
0.982007	Switzerland	franc	1.017007
0.026550	Thailand	baht	0.035120
1.004350	United States	dollar	1.038650

* Rates as of October 24, 2008



On the same day as the previous example, the buying rate for kroner was 0.210778. If, after purchasing your kroner, you decided not to go to Denmark and sold the kroner back to the bank, how much would you lose?

$$7254.51 \text{ Kroner} \times \frac{0.210778 \text{ CAD}}{1 \text{ Kroner}} = \$475.20$$



$$\begin{array}{r} 500 \\ - 475.20 \\ \hline \$24.80 \end{array}$$



Use the table on page 45
to answer the following questions.

- ① Calculate the amount of money you would receive in Canadian dollars if you sold 4500 shillings to the bank.

0.012510 CAD = 1 Shilling

②

Arnold is making a movie in Thailand, his travel allowance is \$3000. How much money will he have in the local currency for his expenses in Thailand.

Selling rate





Use the table on page 45
to answer the following questions.

Buying Rate

Calculate the amount of money you
would receive in Canadian dollars if
you sold 4500 shillings to the bank.

$$4500 \text{ shillings} \times \frac{0.012510 \text{ CAD}}{1 \text{ Shilling}}$$

#56.30





Use the table on page 45
to answer the following questions.

Arnold is making a movie in
Thailand, his travel allowance is
\$3000. How much money will he
have in the local currency for his
expenses in Thailand.

$$\$3000 \times \frac{1 \text{ baht}}{0.035120 \text{ CAD}} = 85421.41 \text{ baht}$$

selling
rate

THE ROOTS OF MATH

CANADIAN CURRENCY



This placemat is an example of Mi'kmaq quillwork. It was made in Nova Scotia around the year 1860.

Haida symbols adorn the \$20.00 Canadian 2004 bill. Today, this \$20.00 bill can be exchanged for something, such as groceries or a haircut. Traditionally, the Haida and other Aboriginal groups also had currency exchange systems—between and within groups and with European traders.

Among the Iroquois people, wampum came to be used as a kind of money. Wampum is a European word derived from the Algonquian word *wampumpeag*. Wampum were often small beads made from white or purple shells, but other media such as coarse animal hair were also used to create wampum.

Traditionally, wampum had complex uses. It was a system of record-keeping and was used to record important historical events such as peace treaties and trade agreements made between Aboriginal peoples. It was also used for personal decoration. After Europeans arrived, wampum came to be used as a currency in the fur trade between Aboriginal peoples and Europeans.

In Atlantic Canada, currency was uncommon among the Mi'kmaq, Wolastoqewiyik, and other First Nations people before European contact. They depended on the natural resources of their surroundings, and had little use for currency. After the arrival of Europeans, Mi'kmaq women began to craft items exclusively for trade. The women used dyed porcupine quills to create baskets, boxes, and other ornamental items. Later, the Mi'kmaq began to trade the fur of animals for items such as flour and tools.

1. Do you know of other items that were traditionally used by Aboriginal peoples for trading or exchange?
2. Have you ever traded either a good, like a CD you no longer wanted, or a service, like mowing the lawn, with another person for something you wanted without exchanging money? How did you determine the value of your good or service?
3. Why do you think \$5.00 is worth \$5.00? What gives money its value?

SOLUTIONS

1. Answers will vary. In Atlantic Canada, the Mi'kmaq people traded hand-crafted snowshoes and birchbark canoes. Other items used for trade by First Nations people included preserved meats, rare stones, tools, and furs.
2. Answers will vary. Possible factors to consider when determining the value of goods or services include the time spent providing a service, the original monetary value of the item, or the rarity of the item.
3. Answers will vary. Possible answers could include that money is valuable because it can be exchanged for goods or services, or that the value of a country's currency depends on the strength of its economy.

Let's check out these websites...

 Royal Canadian Mint

 Bank of Canada

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1.5 Build Your Skills Detailed Solutions.pdf



Worksheet - Currency Exchange Rates.pdf



Table - Currency Exchange Rates.pdf



Attachments

[Chapter 1 Unit Pricing and Currency Exchange - Practice Your Skills.pdf](#)

[1.5 Build Your Skills Detailed Solutions.pdf](#)

[Worksheet - Currency Exchange Rates.pdf](#)

[Table - Currency Exchange Rates.pdf](#)