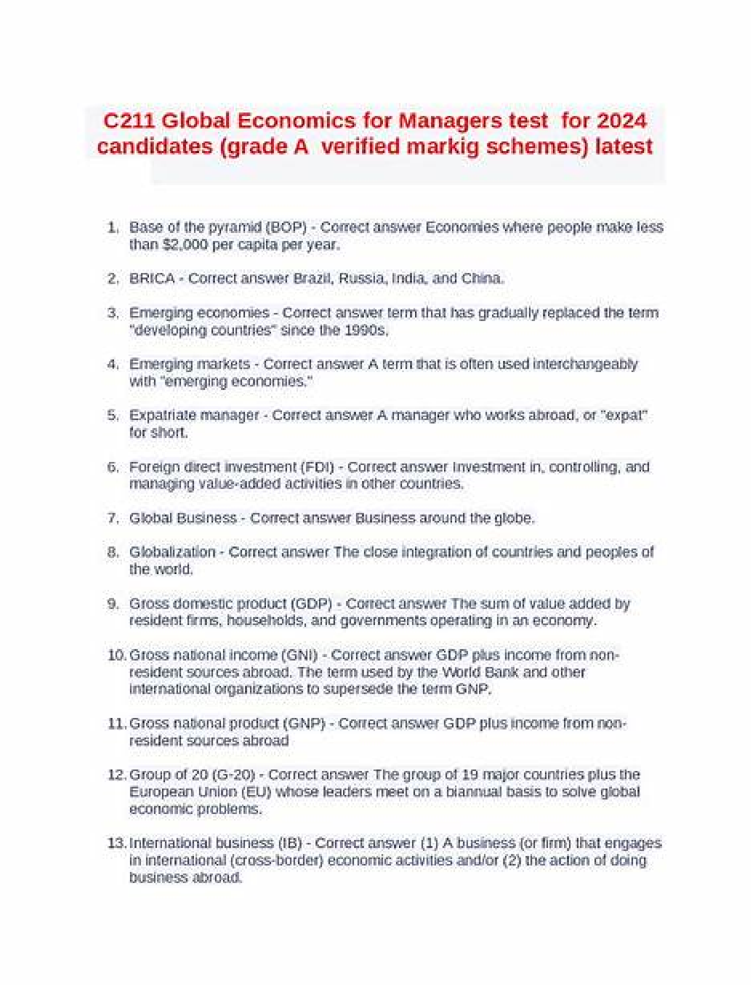
Global-Economics-for-Managers echter Test & Global-Economics-for-Managers sicherlich-zu-bestehen & Global-Economics-for-Managers Testguide



C211 Global Economics for Managers test for 2024 candidates (grade A verified markig schemes) latest

1. Base of the pyramid (BOP) - Correct answer Economies where people make less than $2,000 per capita per year.
2. BRICA - Correct answer Brazil, Russia, India, and China.
3. Emerging economies - Correct answer term that has gradually replaced the term "developing countries" since the 1990s.
4. Emerging markets - Correct answer A term that is often used interchangeably with "emerging economies."
5. Expatriate manager - Correct answer A manager who works abroad, or "expat" for short.
6. Foreign direct investment (FDI) - Correct answer Investment in, controlling, and managing value-added activities in other countries.
7. Global Business - Correct answer Business around the globe.
8. Globalization - Correct answer The close integration of countries and peoples of the world.
9. Gross domestic product (GDP) - Correct answer The sum of value added by resident firms, households, and governments operating in an economy.
10. Gross national income (GNI) - Correct answer GDP plus income from non-resident sources abroad. The term used by the World Bank and other international organizations to supersede the term GNP.
11. Gross national product (GNP) - Correct answer GDP plus income from non-resident sources abroad
12. Group of 20 (G-20) - Correct answer The group of 19 major countries plus the European Union (EU) whose leaders meet on a biannual basis to solve global economic problems.
13. International business (IB) - Correct answer (1) A business (or firm) that engages in international (cross-border) economic activities and/or (2) the action of doing business abroad.

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WGU Global Economics for Managers (C211, UZC2) Global-Economics-for-Managers Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q54-Q59):

54. Frage
In a monopoly, which statements are likely true? (Choose TWO.)

- A. One seller offers a unique good with no close substitutes
- B. Firms are price takers
- C. Entry is free in the long run
- D. There are barriers to entry into the market
- E. Marginal revenue equals price

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:
InGlobal Economics for Managers, monopolies are characterized bya single seller offering a unique product andstrong barriers to entry, making options A and B correct.
Monopolists face no close substitutes and can influence market prices. Barriers to entry-such as legal protections, resource ownership, or economies of scale-prevent competitors from entering the market.
Options C and D apply to perfect competition. Option E contradicts the definition of monopoly.
Thus, options A and B correctly describe monopoly characteristics.

55. Frage
Who are the primary and largest participants in the foreign exchange market?

- A. Central banks
- B. Multinational manufacturing firms
- C. Large international banks
- D. Individual currency traders

Antwort: C

Begründung:
InGlobal Economics for Managers,large international banksare identified as theprimary and largest participants in the foreign exchange (FX) market, making option C correct. These banks serve as market makers, facilitating currency transactions for governments, corporations, institutional investors, and other financial entities.
International banks dominate FX trading because they possess extensive global networks, large capital reserves, and advanced information systems. They quote buy and sell prices for currencies, provide liquidity, and execute transactions on behalf of clients.
Much of the FX market operates through interbank trading, where major banks trade currencies among themselves.
While central banks (option B) are influential participants-particularly through monetary policy and intervention-they do not account for the majority of daily trading volume. Multinational firms and individual traders participate primarily for hedging or speculative purposes, but their transaction volumes are much smaller.
Understanding the role of international banks helps managers assess exchange rate movements, liquidity conditions, and transaction costs in global markets. Therefore, option C correctly identifies the largest participants in the foreign exchange market.

56. Frage
What does the Federal Reserve do to expand aggregate demand? (Choose TWO.)

- A. Increase the foreign exchange rate
- B. Lower the interest rate
- C. Increase the money supply
- D. Decrease the money supply
- E. Raise mortgage rates
- F. Reduce the quantity of reserves

Antwort: B,C

Begründung:
InGlobal Economics for Managers, the Federal Reserve expands aggregate demand byincreasing the money supplyandlowering interest rates, making options B and C correct.
Increasing the money supply provides banks with more reserves, encouraging lending. Lower interest rates stimulate borrowing by households and firms, increasing consumption and investment. Both channels raise aggregate demand.
The remaining options contract demand rather than expand it. Therefore, B and C are correct.

57. Frage
What is true about tariffs?

- A. They encourage consumers to reduce their consumption.
- B. They increase the domestic quantity demanded.
- C. They lower the price of affected imported goods below the world price.
- D. They increase the quantity of imports.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
InGlobal Economics for Managers, atariffis defined as a tax imposed on imported goods, and one of its most direct and predictable effects is that itraises the domestic priceof the affected product. As a result, tariffs encourage consumers to reduce their consumption, making option C the correct answer.
When a tariff is applied, imported goods become more expensive relative to domestically produced alternatives. This price increase shifts consumer behavior: buyers either purchase fewer units overall or substitute toward domestic products or other alternatives. Because demand curves slope downward, higher prices lead to lower quantities demanded, which explains why consumer consumption falls after a tariff is imposed.
Option A is incorrect because tariffsreduce, not increase, the quantity of imports. Higher import prices discourage foreign suppliers and domestic buyers from trading. Option B is incorrect because domestic quantity demanded falls due to the higher price, even though domesticquantity suppliedmay rise. Option D is incorrect because tariffs raise the domestic priceabove, not below, the world price.
Global Economics for Managersemphasizes that tariffs redistribute economic surplus. Consumers lose surplus due to higher prices and reduced consumption. Domestic producers gain surplus because they face less foreign competition and can sell more at higher prices. Governments gain tariff revenue. However, these gains do not fully offset consumer losses, resulting indeadweight lossand reduced overall economic efficiency.
For managers, understanding the consumption-reducing effect of tariffs is essential when evaluating pricing strategies, demand forecasts, and market entry decisions in protected markets. Tariffs distort market signals and often provoke retaliation, further affecting global trade flows.
Therefore, option C accurately describes a true and fundamental effect of tariffs in international trade economics.

58. Frage
In which situation is the contender strategy appropriate for responding to multinational enterprises (MNEs)?

- A. There is high industry pressure to globalize, and competitive assets are transferable abroad.
- B. There is high industry pressure to globalize, and competitive assets are customized to home markets.
- C. There is low industry pressure to globalize, and competitive assets are customized to home markets.
- D. There is low industry pressure to globalize, and competitive assets are transferable abroad.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
InGlobal Economics for Managers, thecontender strategyis appropriate whenindustry pressure to globalize is high, but competitive assets are customized to home markets, making option B correct. This strategy is typically adopted by domestic firms facing strong competition from multinational enterprises (MNEs) in industries that are becoming increasingly global.
High pressure to globalize means that firms must compete on an international scale, often due to global customers, standardized products, or strong foreign competitors. However, when a firm's competitive assets- such as brand reputation, customer relationships, distribution networks, or regulatory knowledge-are deeply rooted in the home market, they are not easily transferable abroad. In this situation, the firm cannot immediately expand internationally without losing its competitive advantage.
Under a contender strategy, firms focus ondefending and strengthening their domestic positionwhile gradually upgrading capabilities

to prepare for future global competition. This may involve improving efficiency, investing in technology, forming selective alliances, or learning from foreign competitors operating in the home market.
Option A describes conditions suitable for anextender strategy, where firms can leverage transferable assets internationally. Options C and D reflect low pressure to globalize and are more consistent with defender or dodger strategies rather than contender behavior. Therefore, option B best captures the conditions under which the contender strategy is applied in response to MNE competition.

59. Frage
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