

Global-Economics-for-Managers前提条件、Global-Economics-for-Managers試験感想



JPTesKingがもっと早くWGUのGlobal-Economics-for-Managers認証試験に合格させるサイトで、WGUのGlobal-Economics-for-Managers「WGU Global Economics for Managers (C211, U2C2)」認証試験についての問題集が市場にどんどん湧いてきます。JPTesKingを選択したら、成功をとりましょう。

Global-Economics-for-Managers認定はこの分野ですますます重要になっていますが、多くの受験者にとって試験は簡単ではありません。当社のGlobal-Economics-for-Managers実践教材は、さまざまな高品質の機能を備えた試験の準備を容易にします。それらをダウンロードすると、その品質機能は明らかです。参考のために、3種類のGlobal-Economics-for-Managers練習資料が手頃な価格で提供されています。これら3種類のGlobal-Economics-for-Managers練習教材はすべて、世界中で優れたサポートを獲得しており、商品の入手可能性、価格、および考えられる他の用語に応じて人気があります。ただ来て購入してください！

>> Global-Economics-for-Managers前提条件 <<

Global-Economics-for-Managers試験感想 & Global-Economics-for-Managers受験記対策

早急にGlobal-Economics-for-Managers認定試験に参加し、特定の分野での仕事に適格であることを証明する証明書を取得する必要があります。Global-Economics-for-Managers学習教材を購入すると、ほとんど問題なくテストに合格します。Global-Economics-for-Managersの学習教材は高い合格率とヒット率を高めるため、テストにあまり合格しなくても心配する必要はありません。購入前に無料トライアルを提供しています。Global-Economics-for-Managers練習エンジンのメリットと機能をさらに理解するには、製品の紹介を詳細にご覧ください。

WGU Global Economics for Managers (C211, U2C2) 認定 Global-Economics-for-Managers 試験問題 (Q69-Q74):

質問 # 69

What is one of the three primary types of foreign exchange transactions?

- A. Straddles
- **B. Forward transactions**
- C. Balanced transactions

- D. Hedges

正解: B

解説:

According to Global Economics for Managers, forward transactions are one of the three primary types of foreign exchange transactions, making option B the correct answer. The three main types are spot transactions, forward transactions, and swap transactions, which form the foundation of foreign exchange market activity.

A forward transaction is a contract in which two parties agree to exchange a specified amount of currency at a predetermined exchange rate on a future date. These contracts are widely used by firms to hedge against exchange rate risk, allowing managers to lock in costs or revenues and reduce uncertainty in international transactions.

Option A, hedges, describes the purpose of some foreign exchange transactions rather than a transaction type itself. Option C, balanced transactions, is not a recognized category in foreign exchange markets. Option D, straddles, refers to an options-based financial strategy, not a primary foreign exchange transaction.

Global Economics for Managers stresses that understanding forward transactions is essential for international business decision making. Exchange rate volatility can significantly affect profitability, and forward contracts provide firms with a practical tool to manage this risk.

For managers engaged in global trade and investment, forward transactions support planning, budgeting, and pricing decisions by reducing exposure to unpredictable currency movements. Therefore, option B accurately identifies one of the primary foreign exchange transaction types.

質問 # 70

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

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

正解: B

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, large international banks are identified as the primary 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.

質問 # 71

In an oligopoly with an initial agreement to maximize total profit, which statements might a firm motivated by self-interest likely make? (Choose THREE.)

- **A. "Regardless of what my fellow firms do, I am better off raising production beyond the agreed-to level."**
- **B. "I am better off reducing output below the agreed level."**
- **C. "If my fellow firms live up to the agreement, I am better off raising production."**
- **D. "If my fellow firms fail to live up to the agreement and raise production, I am better off raising production myself."**
- E. "I should always cooperate, regardless of outcomes."

正解: A、C、D

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, oligopolies often face a prisoner's dilemma, making deviation from collusive agreements individually rational. Options A, B, and C correctly reflect this logic.

If others cooperate, cheating by increasing output raises individual profit. If others cheat, matching their behavior minimizes losses. Therefore, regardless of others' actions, raising output appears optimal. Options D and E contradict self-interested incentives. Thus, A, B, and C correctly capture oligopolistic behavior.

質問 # 72

What is the definition of marginal cost?

- A. The total cost divided by total output
- B. The fixed cost of production
- C. The increase in cost that arises from producing an additional unit of output
- D. The opportunity cost of capital

正解: C

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, marginal cost (MC) is defined as the increase in total cost that arises from producing one additional unit of output, making option B correct. Marginal cost plays a central role in production and pricing decisions because it reflects the incremental cost of expanding output.

Marginal cost typically includes additional labor, materials, and variable inputs required for one more unit.

Fixed costs do not affect marginal cost in the short run because they do not change with output. As production increases, marginal cost may initially decline due to specialization and efficiency gains, but it often rises later because of diminishing marginal returns.

Managers rely on marginal cost to determine optimal output levels. Producing beyond the point where marginal cost exceeds marginal revenue reduces profit. Therefore, understanding marginal cost is essential for profit maximization, cost control, and operational planning.

Thus, option B correctly defines marginal cost.

質問 # 73

Which statement best summarizes the overall economic effect of tariffs?

- A. They transfer surplus from consumers to producers and the government
- B. They eliminate inefficiencies in global trade
- C. They increase total economic surplus
- D. They benefit consumers more than producers

正解: A

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, tariffs are shown to redistribute economic surplus, making option C correct. When a tariff is imposed, consumers lose surplus due to higher prices, while domestic producers gain surplus and the government collects tariff revenue.

However, the gains to producers and government do not fully offset consumer losses, resulting in deadweight loss. Thus, tariffs reduce total economic welfare even though certain groups benefit.

Options A, B, and D are incorrect.

Therefore, option C accurately summarizes the overall economic effect of tariffs.

質問 # 74

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Global-Economics-for-Managers 試験感想: <https://www.jpctestking.com/Global-Economics-for-Managers-exam.html>

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Global-Economics-for-Managers試験の準備方法 | 真実的なGlobal-Economics-for-Managers前提条件試験 | 100%合格率のWGU Global Economics for Managers (C211, UZC2)試験感想

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