

# WGU Global-Economics-for-Managers Fragen und Antworten, WGU Global Economics for Managers (C211, UZC2) Prüfungsfragen

## WGU C211 - Global Economics for Managers Questions and answers 2023 With Complete Solution Graded and Already Passed.

Views on Globalization - CORRECT ANS New, Evolutionary, and Pendulum  
"New" view on globalization - CORRECT ANS A force sweeping through the world in recent times.  
"Evolutionary" view on globalization - CORRECT ANS A long-run historical evolution since the dawn of human history  
"Pendulum" view on globalization - CORRECT ANS One that swings from one extreme to another from time to time  
Foreign Direct Investment - CORRECT ANS Direct investment in, control, and management of value-added activities in other countries  
Political views on FDI - CORRECT ANS Radical View, Free Market View, Pragmatic Nationalism  
Benefits to a country receiving FDI - CORRECT ANS Capital Inflow, Technology Spillover, Advanced Management Know-How, Job creation  
Costs to a country receiving FDI - CORRECT ANS Loss of Sovereignty, Adverse effects on competition, Capital outflow.  
How do resources and capabilities influence the competitive dynamics of a business? - CORRECT ANS Resource similarity and market commonality can yield a powerful framework for competitor analysis.  
Resource similarity - CORRECT ANS The extent to which a given competitor possesses strategic endowment comparable, in terms of both type and amount, to those of the focal firm.  
How does resource similarity impact competitive dynamics? - CORRECT ANS Firms with a high degree are likely to have similar competitive actions. (Starbuck's instant coffee & McDonald's iced coffee)  
Classical theories of international trade - CORRECT ANS Mercantilism, Absolute advantage, and Comparative advantage  
Modern theory view - CORRECT ANS Dynamic  
Classical theory view - CORRECT ANS Static  
Absolute advantage - CORRECT ANS The economic advantage one nation enjoys that is superior to other nations  
Comparative advantage - CORRECT ANS The advantage one economic activity nation enjoys in comparison with other nations (relative, not absolute)  
Mercantilism - CORRECT ANS A theory that suggests that the wealth of the world is fixed and that a nation that exports more and imports less will be richer.  
Features of the product life cycle? - CORRECT ANS New, Maturing, and Standardized  
Strategic trade - CORRECT ANS Intervention by governments in certain industries can enhance their odds for international success.  
How are supply and demand related to the exchange rate of a country? - CORRECT ANS The price of a commodity, a country's currency, is fundamentally determined by this. Strong demand leads to price hikes; oversupply results in price drops.  
Which theory came first? - CORRECT ANS Mercantilism (although both are of the idea that governments should actively protect domestic industries from imports and vigorously promote exports)

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P.S. Kostenlose 2026 WGU Global-Economics-for-Managers Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von ZertPruefung verfügbar: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1a1Rzj5f8AXLS0LQ46vujJvTKgitokfwF>

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### WGU Global Economics for Managers (C211, UZC2) Global-Economics-for-Managers Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q38-Q43):

#### 38. Frage

What happens when the Federal Reserve increases the money supply?

- A. The aggregate demand curve shifts to the left
- **B. The aggregate demand curve shifts to the right**
- C. The aggregate supply curve shifts to the left
- D. The aggregate supply curve shifts to the right

**Antwort: B**

Begründung:

In Global Economics for Managers, an increase in the money supply leads to a rightward shift of the aggregate demand (AD) curve, making option B correct.

An expanded money supply lowers interest rates, encouraging borrowing and spending by households and firms. Consumption and investment rise, increasing total demand for goods and services at every price level.

Options C and D involve supply-side changes, not monetary policy effects.

Thus, option B correctly describes the macroeconomic impact of an increased money supply.

#### 39. Frage

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

- A. Arbitrage transactions
- B. Forward transactions
- C. Hedging transactions
- **D. Spot transactions**

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

In Global Economics for Managers, spot transactions are one of the three primary types of foreign exchange transactions, making option B correct. Spot transactions involve the immediate exchange of currencies, typically settled within two business days.

The three main foreign exchange transactions are:

Spot transactions

Forward transactions

Swap transactions

Spot transactions form the foundation of currency trading and are widely used for international trade payments and short-term currency needs.

Options C and D describe strategies rather than transaction types.

Thus, option B is correct.

#### 40. Frage

What is a characteristic of common law as compared to civil law?

- **A. Common law is more reliant on precedents from previous judicial decisions.**
- B. Common law minimizes the role of judges.
- C. Common law is based on religious teachings.

- D. Common law relies primarily on comprehensive statutes and codes.

**Antwort: A**

Begründung:

In Global Economics for Managers, common law systems are distinguished by their heavy reliance on judicial precedents, making option B correct. Under common law, judges interpret and apply the law by referring to outcomes of prior court cases. These precedents guide future rulings and allow the legal system to evolve incrementally over time.

This contrasts with civil law systems, which emphasize comprehensive legal codes and statutes enacted by legislatures. In civil law countries, judges apply written laws more strictly and have less discretion to create legal interpretations based on prior cases.

For managers, the distinction matters because common law systems often provide greater flexibility and adaptability but may also involve higher legal uncertainty and litigation costs. Civil law systems offer clearer rules but less flexibility.

Thus, option B correctly identifies a defining characteristic of common law.

#### 41. Frage

Which situation illustrates the proposition that when formal constraints are unclear or fail, informal constraints play a larger role in reducing uncertainty and providing constancy to firms?

- A. Firms entering gray markets due to high taxes
- B. Firms relocating overseas due to a new domestic tax policy
- C. Choosing a headquarters location based on cost of living, airports, and tax credits
- **D. A firm follows strict environmental practices despite lax local laws**

**Antwort: D**

Begründung:

In Global Economics for Managers, one core proposition of the institution-based view is that when formal constraints are weak or unclear, informal constraints become more influential, making option D the correct illustration.

In option D, although local laws allow firms to bypass certain environmental safety standards, company leaders choose not to do so because of deep ethical values and social responsibility norms. These informal constraints—values, moral commitments, and corporate culture—guide behavior in the absence of strong formal enforcement.

Option A reflects rational economic decision making within clear formal rules. Option B illustrates response to formal policy change.

Option C involves avoidance of formal rules rather than reliance on informal constraints.

Thus, option D best demonstrates how informal institutions substitute for weak formal institutions in guiding firm behavior.

#### 42. Frage

Which company has a natural resource-seeking strategic goal?

- A. A company searching for a location with advanced technology clusters
- B. A company searching for a location where labor costs are low
- **C. A company searching for a location where there is an abundance of oil**
- D. A company searching for a location with a large consumer market

**Antwort: C**

Begründung:

In Global Economics for Managers, a natural resource-seeking strategy refers to firms that engage in foreign direct investment to access specific natural resources that are unavailable or costly in their home country.

Option C correctly reflects this motive.

Companies in industries such as oil, gas, mining, agriculture, and timber often locate operations where resources are naturally abundant. The primary objective is to secure reliable and cost-effective access to essential inputs for production.

Option A describes a cost-seeking strategy, option B a market-seeking strategy, and option D a strategic asset-seeking strategy.

Thus, option C correctly identifies a natural resource-seeking strategic goal.

#### 43. Frage

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Es gibt ein Sprichwort, das Spiel beendet, wenn Sie es aufgeben. Die Prüfung ist ähnlich wie das Spiel. Viele geben die WGU



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