

Global-Economics-for-Managers模擬問題 & Global-Economics-for-Managers合格体験記

C211 - Global Economics for Managers Final Exam - All Reading Questions and Answers 100% Pass

Base of the pyramid (BOP) - Correct Answer ✓✓-Economies where people make less than \$2,000 per capita per year.

BRICA - Correct Answer ✓✓-Brazil, Russia, India, and China.

Emerging economies - Correct Answer ✓✓-term that has gradually replaced the term "developing countries" since the 1990s.

Emerging markets - Correct Answer ✓✓-A term that is often used interchangeably with "emerging economies."

Expatriate manager - Correct Answer ✓✓-A manager who works abroad, or "expat" for short.

Foreign direct investment (FDI) - Correct Answer ✓✓-Investment in, controlling, and managing value-added activities in other countries.

Global Business - Correct Answer ✓✓-Business around the globe.

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.

Gross national product (GNP) - Correct Answer ✓✓-GDP plus income from non-resident sources abroad

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>> Global-Economics-for-Managers模擬問題 <<

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WGU Global Economics for Managers (C211, UZC2) 認定 Global-Economics-for-Managers 試験問題 (Q25-Q30):

質問 # 25

What are key features of an oligopoly? (Choose THREE.)

- A. Firms in an oligopoly are interdependent in ways competitive firms are not.
- B. The actions of any one seller can have a large impact on the profits of other sellers.
- C. The actions of any one seller have little impact on others' profits.
- D. Firms are independent of one another, like competitive firms.
- E. There is little motivation for cooperation between firms.
- F. There are a few sellers.

正解: A、B、F

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, oligopolies are defined by a small number of sellers, interdependence, and strategic interaction, making options A, B, and C correct.

Option C is foundational: oligopolies consist of only a few dominant firms, unlike perfect or monopolistic competition. Because of this concentration, firms cannot ignore competitors' actions.

Option B highlights interdependence, a defining feature of oligopolies. Firms must consider how rivals will respond to pricing, output, or strategic changes. This leads to behavior such as price leadership, tacit collusion, or strategic rivalry.

Option A follows directly from interdependence. When one firm changes price or output, it can significantly affect market conditions and the profits of competing firms.

Options D and E incorrectly describe competitive markets, where firms are price takers. Option F is incorrect because oligopolies often have strong incentives to cooperate, either explicitly or tacitly, to maintain profitability.

Thus, A, B, and C accurately capture the essential characteristics of an oligopoly.

質問 # 26

Which statement is true for a monopoly firm, but not for a competitive firm?

- A. Economic profit is zero in the long run.
- B. The firm is a price taker.
- C. The marginal revenue is less than its price.
- D. The marginal revenue equals the price.

正解: C

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, a key distinction between monopolies and perfectly competitive firms is the relationship between price and marginal revenue. For a monopoly, marginal revenue is less than price, making option C correct.

A monopoly faces a downward-sloping demand curve, meaning that to sell an additional unit, the firm must lower the price not only for the marginal unit but also for all previous units sold. As a result, marginal revenue declines faster than price and always lies below the demand curve.

In contrast, a perfectly competitive firm is a price taker. It can sell as much output as it wants at the market price, so marginal revenue equals price.

Options A and B describe competitive firms, not monopolies. Option D is incorrect because monopolies can earn economic profits in the long run due to entry barriers.

Thus, option C correctly identifies a feature unique to monopoly firms.

質問 # 27

What is the definition of marginal cost?

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

正解: D

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 # 28

What are properties of a typical indifference curve? (Choose TWO.)

- **A. Indifference curves do not cross.**
- B. Indifference curves slope upward.
- **C. Higher indifference curves are preferred to lower ones.**
- D. Indifference curves can intersect.

正解: A、C

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, indifference curves have two key properties: higher curves represent higher utility, and curves do not cross, making options A and C correct.

If curves crossed, preferences would be inconsistent. Higher curves indicate greater satisfaction.

Options B and D violate consumer theory assumptions.

Thus, A and C are correct.

質問 # 29

Which quantity measures the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time?

- **A. Gross domestic product (GDP)**
- B. Gross national income (GNI)
- C. Net domestic product (NDP)
- D. National disposable income

正解: A

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, gross domestic product (GDP) is defined as the market value of all final goods and services produced within a country's borders during a specific period, making option C correct. GDP is the most widely used indicator of a country's economic performance and size.

GDP includes only final goods and services to avoid double counting. Intermediate goods used in production are excluded because their value is already embedded in final goods. GDP also measures production within national borders, regardless of whether the producers are domestic or foreign-owned firms.

Option A, GNI, includes income earned by citizens abroad and excludes income earned domestically by foreign firms. Option B subtracts depreciation from GDP. Option D is not a standard national income measure.

Managers use GDP to evaluate market potential, economic growth, and country risk. Therefore, option C correctly identifies GDP.

質問 #30

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