

WGU Global-Economics-for-Managers参考書内容: WGU Global Economics for Managers (C211, UZC2) - ShikenPASS信頼できるプラットフォーム

WGU C211 - GLOBAL ECONOMICS FOR MANAGERS ACTUAL EXAM /2023/2024

Views on Globalization - CORRECT ANSWER-New, Evolutionary, and Pendulum

"New" view on globalization - CORRECT ANSWER-A force sweeping through the world in recent times.

"Evolutionary" view on globalization - CORRECT ANSWER-A long-run historical evolution since the dawn of human history

"Pendulum" view on globalization - CORRECT ANSWER-One that swings from one extreme to another from time to time

Foreign Direct Investment - CORRECT ANSWER-Direct investment in, control, and management of value-added activities in other countries

Political views on FDI - CORRECT ANSWER-Radical View, Free Market View, Pragmatic Nationalism

Benefits to a country receiving FDI - CORRECT ANSWER-Capital Inflow, Technology Spillover, Advanced Management Know-How, Job creation

Costs to a country receiving FDI - CORRECT ANSWER-Loss of Sovereignty, Adverse effects on competition, Capital outflow.

How do resources and capabilities influence the competitive dynamics of a business? - CORRECT ANSWER-Resource similarity and market commonality can yield a powerful framework for competitor analysis.

Resource similarity - CORRECT ANSWER-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 ANSWER-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 ANSWER-Mercantilism, Absolute advantage, and Comparative advantage

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>> Global-Economics-for-Managers参考書内容 <<

Global-Economics-for-Managers最新受験攻略 & Global-Economics-for-Managers認定資格

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WGU Global Economics for Managers (C211, UZC2) 認定 Global-Economics-for-Managers 試験問題 (Q72-Q77):

質問 # 72

Which pillar of formal institutions represents the coercive power of governments?

- A. Cultural
- B. Cognitive
- C. Normative
- **D. Regulatory**

正解: D

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, the regulatory pillar of formal institutions represents the coercive power of governments, making option C correct. Regulatory institutions consist of laws, rules, regulations, and enforcement mechanisms that shape economic behavior through rewards and punishments.

The regulatory pillar relies on the authority of the state to enforce compliance. Governments impose sanctions such as fines, imprisonment, or license revocation to ensure adherence to laws. For firms, this pillar defines what is legally permissible in areas such as labor practices, taxation, environmental standards, and competition policy.

The other institutional pillars—normative and cognitive—do not rely on coercion. Normative institutions are based on social norms and values, while cognitive institutions reflect shared beliefs and taken-for-granted assumptions.

Understanding the regulatory pillar is essential for managers because violations can result in severe legal and financial consequences. Thus, option C correctly identifies the pillar associated with government coercive power.

質問 # 73

What is the definition of globalization?

- A. The development of custom products for each segment of a population
- B. The spread of regulatory influence to a greater pool of subjects
- C. The achievement of a one-world market for goods and services
- **D. The close integration of countries and peoples of the world**

正解: D

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, globalization is defined as the close integration of countries and peoples of the world, which makes option C the correct and most comprehensive answer. This definition reflects the central idea that globalization is a broad process through which national economies become increasingly interconnected and interdependent. It emphasizes integration rather than any single outcome such as trade expansion or regulatory change.

Globalization involves the growing cross-border movement of goods and services, capital flows, labor migration, technology transfer, and information exchange. For managers, this integration fundamentally alters business decision making by expanding market opportunities while simultaneously increasing exposure to global competition and risk. Firms must evaluate international sourcing options, global consumer demand, exchange rate movements, and geopolitical conditions when making strategic choices.

Option A is incorrect because globalization is not primarily defined by the expansion of regulatory authority.

While regulatory coordination may arise as economies integrate, it is a secondary effect rather than the core meaning of globalization.

Option B refers to product customization and market segmentation, which are managerial marketing strategies and not a defining feature of globalization. Option D is too narrow because globalization is not limited to creating a single global market for goods and services; it also includes international financial integration, labor mobility, and the diffusion of ideas and managerial practices.

According to Global Economics for Managers, globalization has been driven by trade liberalization, advances in transportation and

communication technologies, and declining transaction costs. These forces enable firms to operate global value chains and consumers to access a wider variety of products at lower prices. At the same time, globalization introduces challenges such as increased competitive pressure, economic volatility, and political resistance, all of which managers must account for in decision making. Therefore, defining globalization as the close integration of countries and peoples accurately captures its scope and relevance within the context of business decision making in the global environment.

質問 # 74

A country has experienced a decrease in inflation. What is the effect on the country's currency exchange rate?

- A. It increases
- B. It has no effect
- C. It depreciates
- D. It becomes unstable

正解: A

解説:

In *Global Economics for Managers*, a decrease in inflation generally leads to an appreciation of a country's currency, making option C correct.

Lower inflation increases the purchasing power of a country's currency relative to others. As domestic prices rise more slowly than foreign prices, exports become more competitive, and demand for the currency increases. Under purchasing power parity, lower inflation is associated with currency appreciation.

Options A, B, and D contradict established exchange rate theory.

Therefore, option C is correct.

質問 # 75

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

- A. Hedges
- B. Balanced transactions
- C. Forward transactions
- D. Straddles

正解: C

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 # 76

What are three characteristics of industries primed for collusion? (Choose THREE.)

- A. Free entry and exit
- B. A price leader

- C. Homogeneous products
- D. Perfect information for consumers
- E. High product differentiation
- F. A small number of rivals

正解: B、C、F

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, industries that are primed for collusion typically possess structural features that make coordination among firms easier and more profitable. Three such characteristics are a small number of rivals, the presence of a price leader, and homogeneous products, making options A, B, and C correct.

A small number of rivals simplifies coordination. When only a few firms dominate a market, each firm can easily monitor competitors' actions and detect deviations from agreed-upon pricing or output levels. This increases the sustainability of collusive behavior.

A price leader often emerges in oligopolistic industries. One dominant firm sets prices, and others follow, reducing uncertainty and facilitating tacit collusion without explicit agreements. Price leadership helps firms avoid price wars while maintaining higher profits.

Homogeneous products further support collusion because firms compete primarily on price rather than product differentiation. When products are identical, undercutting prices becomes the main competitive tool, making collusion attractive as a way to stabilize prices and profits.

Options D, E, and F reduce the likelihood of collusion. Product differentiation weakens coordination, informed consumers intensify competition, and free entry undermines collusive agreements by attracting new competitors.

Thus, A, B, and C correctly identify characteristics of industries prone to collusion.

質問 #77

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