

実用的なGlobal-Economics-for-Managers | 高品質なGlobal-Economics-for-Managers問題集無料試験 | 試験の準備方法WGU Global Economics for Managers (C211, UZC2)資料的中率

PRE-ASSESSMENT: GLOBAL ECONOMICS FOR MANAGERS (UZC2). WG C211. Correct Answers Only. Study online at https://quizlet.com/_4hgw1y	
1. Which view claims that the phenomenon of globalization was initially driven by the desire of Western economies to exploit their power through multinational enterprises?	The new-force view
2. Economic gains come from international trade because one country's exported goods, services, or other items are unique, valuable, and difficult to duplicate to the importing countries	Resource-based view
3. What is the aggregation of importing and exporting that leads to the country-level trade surplus or deficit?	Balance of trade
4. What is a cost of foreign direct investment?	Developing countries may be exploited by multinational enterprises (MNE).
5. What may precious, rare, and hard-to-duplicate resources and capabilities lead to for a firm?	Sustained comparative advantage
6. Which theory states that patterns of international trade change across new, maturing, and standardized stages?	Product life cycle theory
7. What is the financial environment in which exchange rates and payments for goods and services are conducted?	International monetary system
8. What happens to a country's real exchange rate and nominal interest rate as the price level increases, assuming all other factors are unchanged?	Exchange rates fall and interest rates rise.
9. What is the easiest method nonfinancial companies use to handle currency fluctuations?	Currency diversification
10.	Currency swap

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最近、WGUの認定試験はますます人気があるようになっています。それと同時に、WGUの認証資格ももっと重要なっています。IT業界では広く認可されている試験として、Global-Economics-for-Managers認定試験はWGUの中の最も重要な試験の一つです。この試験の認証資格を取ったら、あなたは多くの利益を得ることができます。あなたもこの試験を受ける予定があれば、CertJukenのGlobal-Economics-for-Managers問題集は試験に準備するときに欠くことができないツールです。この問題集はGlobal-Economics-for-Managers認定試験に関連する最も優秀な参考書ですから。

今の社会はますます激しく変化しているから、私たちはいつまでも危機意識を強化します。キャンパス内のIT知識を学ぶ学生なり、IT職人なり、Global-Economics-for-Managers試験資格認証証明書を取得して、社会需要に応じて自分の能力を高めます。我々は最高のWGU Global-Economics-for-Managers試験問題集を開発し提供して、一番なさーいを与えて努力しています。業界で有名なWGU Global-Economics-for-Managers問題集販売会社として、購入意向があると、我々の商品を選んでくださいませんか。

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主要な環境では、人々はより多くの仕事のプレッシャーに直面しています。そのため、彼らはWGU認証を一般的な群れよりも高めたいと考えています。有効で効率的なGlobal-Economics-for-Managersガイドトレントを選択する方法は、ほとんどの候補者が懸念する可能性のある重要なトピックです。だから今、それは正しいです、あなたは私たちのところに来ます。当社は、特にWGU認定試験に関するこの分野の高品質なGlobal-Economics-for-Managers試験問題で有名です。試験のためにGlobal-Economics-for-Managers学習教材を実践している数千人の受験者に受け入れられています。

WGU Global Economics for Managers (C211, UZC2) 認定 Global-Economics-for-Managers 試験問題 (Q12-Q17):

質問 #12

Managers and firms rationally pursue their interests and make choices within institutional constraints. Which situation illustrates this proposition of the institution-based view of global business?

- A. A firm introduces a new product due to consumer trends.
- B. A firm lowers prices to gain market share.
- C. A multinational relocates production after a minimum wage increase.
- D. A firm increases advertising to boost brand awareness.

正解: C

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, a core proposition of the institution-based view is that firms make rational decisions within institutional constraints, making option C correct.

When a country raises its minimum wage, labor costs increase due to a formal institutional change. A multinational firm responding by relocating production to a lower-cost country demonstrates rational behavior shaped by institutional rules.

Options A, B, and D reflect competitive strategy but do not directly involve institutional constraints.

Therefore, option C correctly illustrates the institution-based view.

質問 #13

What are examples of intellectual property? (Choose TWO.)

- A. A subsidy
- B. A patent
- C. A trademark
- D. A tariff

正解: B、C

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, intellectual property (IP) refers to legally protected creations of the mind.

Patents and trademarks are two major forms of IP, making options A and B correct.

Patents protect new inventions, processes, or technologies, granting exclusive rights to inventors for a limited time. Trademarks protect brand identifiers such as names and logos.

Subsidies and tariffs are government policies, not intellectual property protections.

Therefore, options A and B correctly identify examples of intellectual property.

質問 #14

An institution-based view of global business focuses on the specific relationship between which two entities?

- A. Customers and firms
- B. Firms and institutions
- C. Firms and governments
- D. Customers and institutions

正解: B

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, the institution-based view of global business focuses on the relationship between firms and

institutions, making option D the correct answer. This perspective argues that firm strategies and performance are shaped not only by industry conditions and firm resources but also by the institutional environment in which firms operate.

Institutions include both formal rules (laws, regulations, property rights) and informal constraints (norms, cultures, and ethical standards). Firms must align their strategies with these institutions to gain legitimacy, reduce uncertainty, and operate effectively. Governments are important institutional actors, but the institution-based view extends beyond governments to include social norms and cultural expectations.

Options A and B overlook the strategic role of institutions. Option C is too narrow, as it limits the relationship to firms and governments rather than the full institutional framework.

Thus, option D accurately reflects the institution-based view emphasized in global managerial economics.

質問 #15

What is one of the elements of the Porter Diamond in the theory of national competitive advantage of industries?

- A. Domestic demand conditions
- B. Firm opportunity costs
- C. Trade deficits
- D. Foreign supply markets

正解: A

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, one of the four core elements of Porter's Diamond Model of National Competitive Advantage is domestic demand conditions, making option C the correct answer. Michael Porter's framework explains why certain industries within particular countries achieve international competitiveness, emphasizing the role of the national environment in shaping firm performance.

Domestic demand conditions refer to the nature, size, and sophistication of demand in the home market.

When domestic consumers are demanding, quality-conscious, and forward-looking, firms are pressured to innovate, improve product quality, and adopt advanced production methods. These pressures help firms develop capabilities that later become advantages in international markets. For example, firms accustomed to serving sophisticated domestic buyers are better prepared to compete globally.

Option A is incorrect because firm opportunity costs are a general microeconomic concept and are not part of the Porter Diamond. Option B is incorrect because the model emphasizes domestic factor conditions, not foreign supply markets. Option D, trade deficits, is a macroeconomic outcome and does not explain the structural sources of competitive advantage within industries.

Global Economics for Managers highlights that Porter's Diamond consists of four interrelated determinants:

factor conditions, domestic demand conditions, related and supporting industries, and firm strategy, structure, and rivalry. Among these, domestic demand conditions are particularly important because they influence the direction and pace of innovation. Strong home demand encourages firms to anticipate global trends rather than merely react to them.

For managers, understanding domestic demand conditions helps explain why firms from certain countries dominate specific global industries. Therefore, option C accurately identifies a key element of the Porter Diamond theory.

質問 #16

What is deadweight cost?

- A. A net loss that occurs in an economy as a result of tariffs
- B. A government payment to a domestic firm
- C. The lost potential from pursuing one activity at the expense of another, given the alternatives
- D. A tariff levied on imports that are selling below cost in order to unfairly drive domestic firms out of business

正解: A

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, deadweight cost (or deadweight loss) is defined as a net loss that occurs in an economy as a result of tariffs or other market distortions, making option D the correct answer.

Deadweight cost represents the reduction in total economic surplus—consumer surplus plus producer surplus—that is not offset by gains to any other group, including the government.

When a tariff is imposed on imported goods, domestic prices rise above world prices. As a result, consumers purchase less of the good and pay higher prices, while domestic producers may increase output despite being less efficient than foreign producers.

Although the government collects tariff revenue, this revenue does not fully compensate for the loss experienced by consumers and the misallocation of resources. The portion of lost surplus that is not transferred to producers or the government is the deadweight

cost.

Option A is incorrect because a government payment to a domestic firm refers to a subsidy, not a deadweight cost. Option B describes an anti-dumping tariff, which is a specific trade policy instrument rather than a definition of deadweight cost. Option C defines opportunity cost, a fundamental economic concept distinct from deadweight loss.

From a managerial perspective, Global Economics for Managers emphasizes that deadweight costs signal economic inefficiency. Tariffs distort price signals, encouraging production in higher-cost domestic industries and discouraging consumption that would otherwise generate value. These inefficiencies reduce overall economic welfare and can lead to retaliation by trading partners, further magnifying losses.

Understanding deadweight cost is essential for managers operating in global markets, as it explains why protectionist policies often reduce national and global welfare despite benefiting specific interest groups.

Thus, option D accurately reflects the definition and economic significance of deadweight cost in international trade analysis.

質問 #17

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