

# WGU Global-Economics-for-Managers関連資格知識 & Global-Economics-for-Managersクラムメディア

## STUDY SET FOR PRE-ASSESSMENT GLOBAL ECONOMICS FOR MANAGERS (UZC2) WGU C211 2023/2024

Which view claims that the phenomenon of globalization was initially driven by the desire of Western economies to exploit their power through multinational enterprises? -  
CORRECT ANSWER-The new-force view

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 -CORRECT ANSWER-Resource-based view

What is the aggregation of importing and exporting that leads to the country-level trade surplus or deficit? -CORRECT ANSWER-Balance of trade

What is a cost of foreign direct investment? -CORRECT ANSWER-Developing countries may be exploited by multinational enterprises (MNE).

What may precious, rare, and hard-to-duplicate resources and capabilities lead to for a firm? -CORRECT ANSWER-Sustained comparative advantage

Which theory states that patterns of international trade change across new, maturing, and standardized stages? -CORRECT ANSWER-Product life cycle theory

What is the financial environment in which exchange rates and payments for goods and services are conducted? -CORRECT ANSWER-International monetary system

What happens to a country's real exchange rate and nominal interest rate as the price level increases, assuming all other factors are unchanged? -CORRECT ANSWER-Exchange rates fall and interest rates rise.

What is the easiest method nonfinancial companies use to handle currency fluctuations? -CORRECT ANSWER-Currency diversification

Which strategy minimizes the risk of unanticipated changes in future exchange rates? -  
CORRECT ANSWER-Currency swap

A company is looking for a location with an abundance of ground-breaking individuals, firms, and universities.

Which type of strategic goal is this company demonstrating? -CORRECT ANSWER-Innovation-seeking

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>> WGU Global-Economics-for-Managers関連資格知識 <<

**WGU Global-Economics-for-Managers認定試験に対する最も優秀な参考**

## 書

テストWGUのGlobal-Economics-for-Managersの認定に合格すると、あなたの就労能力が社会からWGU認められ、良い仕事を見つけることができます。 Global-Economics-for-Managersクイズトレントを習得して試験に合格した場合。 同僚、上司、親、友人、社会から尊敬されます。 総じて、Global-Economics-for-Managersテスト準備を購入すると、試験に合格するだけでなく、キャリアと将来についての夢を実現するのに役立ちます。 そのため、Global-Economics-for-Managers試験の教材を購入してすぐに対策を講じることをheしないでください。

### WGU Global Economics for Managers (C211, UZC2) 認定 Global-Economics-for-Managers 試験問題 (Q70-Q75):

#### 質問 # 70

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

正解： B

解説：

InGlobal 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.

#### 質問 # 71

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

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

正解： A、D、F

解説：

InGlobal 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 # 72

What are examples of regulatory pillars? (Choose TWO.)

- A. Reporting a crime because it is against the law to withhold information
- B. Coasting through stop signs because it is common
- C. Paying parking tickets out of fear of a suspended driver's license
- D. Refusing military service because of pacifist beliefs
- E. Investing in foreign currencies because others view it as safe
- F. Stealing office supplies because most colleagues are doing the same thing

正解: A, C

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, regulatory pillars are part of the institutional framework and refer to formal rules, laws, and enforcement mechanisms that guide behavior through coercion and legal sanctions.

Examples include laws backed by penalties for noncompliance, making options B and D correct.

Option B-reporting a crime because it is illegal to withhold information-clearly reflects compliance driven by legal obligation and enforcement. Option D-paying parking tickets out of fear of license suspension- also demonstrates behavior shaped by formal sanctions imposed by authorities.

The remaining options reflect normative or cognitive pillars, not regulatory ones. Options A and E describe behavior influenced by social norms rather than laws. Option C reflects herd behavior and shared beliefs, a cognitive pillar. Option F reflects deeply held moral values, characteristic of normative institutions.

Global Economics for Managers emphasizes that regulatory pillars are especially important for managers because they define the legal boundaries of business activity and impose explicit costs for violations. Thus, options B and D accurately represent regulatory pillars.

#### 質問 # 73

In which mode of entry do companies build new factories and offices from scratch?

- A. Co-marketing operations
- B. Direct exports
- C. Greenfield operations
- D. Joint ventures

正解: C

解説:

In Global Economics for Managers, greenfield operations refer to a mode of foreign market entry in which companies build new factories and offices from scratch, making option D the correct answer. This approach represents the most direct and investment-intensive form of foreign direct investment.

Greenfield operations allow firms complete control over design, technology, management practices, and corporate culture. By starting from the ground up, companies can implement global standards, protect proprietary technologies, and tailor operations to strategic objectives. This mode of entry is commonly used when firms seek long-term presence in a foreign market and when suitable acquisition targets are unavailable.

Option A, co-marketing operations, involves collaborative marketing efforts rather than production investment. Option B, direct exports, requires no foreign production facilities. Option C, joint ventures, involve shared ownership and management rather than full control.

Global Economics for Managers notes that while greenfield investments offer high control and potential efficiency, they also involve high costs, longer setup times, and greater exposure to political and economic risks. Managers must weigh these trade-offs carefully when choosing an entry mode.

Thus, option D correctly identifies the mode of entry in which firms build new facilities from scratch.

#### 質問 # 74

Institutions exist to reduce uncertainty. An institutional framework is made up of two types of systems.

What are the systems? (Choose TWO.)

- A. Cognitive
- B. Formal
- C. Personal
- D. Firm
- E. Informal

- F. Normative

正解: B、E

解説:

According to Global Economics for Managers, an institutional framework is composed of formal and informal systems, making options B (Informal) and E (Formal) correct. Institutions are the "rules of the game" that structure economic, political, and social interactions and reduce uncertainty for firms and individuals.

Formal institutions include written and legally enforced rules such as constitutions, laws, regulations, contracts, and property rights. These systems are enforced by governments and legal authorities and provide predictable constraints on behavior. For managers, formal institutions define what is legally permissible and shape decisions related to investment, employment, and market entry. Informal institutions, by contrast, consist of unwritten rules such as norms, customs, traditions, and cultural values. These systems are enforced through social approval or disapproval rather than legal sanctions.

Informal institutions often guide behavior when formal rules are weak, ambiguous, or poorly enforced.

The remaining options are not the two foundational systems identified in managerial economics. Cognitive and normative elements are sometimes discussed as pillars of institutions, but the broad institutional framework is consistently categorized into formal and informal systems. Firm and personal systems are not institutional categories.

Global Economics for Managers stresses that managers operating globally must understand both systems, as ignoring informal rules can lead to business failure even when firms comply with formal laws. Therefore, informal and formal systems together constitute the institutional framework.

## 質問 # 75

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**Global-Economics-for-Managers クラム メディア:** [https://www.jpexam.com/Global-Economics-for-Managers\\_exam.html](https://www.jpexam.com/Global-Economics-for-Managers_exam.html)

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