

IRE228 pre-midterm Quiz

40 Questions

1. International organizations (IOs) are primarily created by:

2/18 A Private corporations

0/18 B Individual citizens

4/18 C NGOs

12/18 D Agreements among states

2. Which of the following is an example of an intergovernmental organization?

3/18 A Greenpeace

2/18 B Amnesty International

13/18 C United Nations

0/18 D General Motors

3. International legal personality means that IOs:

0/18 A Have military power

12/18 B Can act under international law

2/18 C Can tax citizens

4/18 D Have territorial sovereignty

4. Globalization increases:

2/17 A National isolation

1/17 B State independence

14/17 C Interdependence among states

0/17 D . Protectionism

5. Which of the following is associated with globalisation?

8/17 A Deregulation

1/17 B Autarky

7/17 C Trade isolation

1/17 D Closed markets

6. According to realists, the most powerful actors in international relations are:

- 1/17 A NGOs
- 5/17 B International organizations
- 11/17 C States
- 0/17 D Interests of citizens

7. Realists argue that international organizations mainly reflect:

- 3/17 A Global civil society
- 13/17 B Interests of powerful states
- 1/17 C Interests of NGOs
- 0/17 D Interests of citizens

8. According to the realist approach, IOs depend on states because they:

- 3/17 A Have no territory
- 1/17 B Cannot tax
- 2/17 C Lack military power
- 11/17 D All of the above

9. The internationalist approach focuses mainly on:

- 0/17 A Military strength
- 16/17 B International law and rules
- 1/17 C Corporate power
- 0/17 D Global markets

10. The universalist approach argues that global politics is increasingly shaped by:

- 3/17 A States only
- 0/17 B Military alliances
- 14/17 C Global civil society
- 0/17 D Corporations only

11. Internal sovereignty refers to:

- 11/16 A Control over domestic policy decisions
- 3/16 B Military independence
- 1/16 C Trade policies
- 1/16 D Territorial expansion

12. External sovereignty refers to:

- 2/16 **A** Control of natural resources
- 11/16 **B** Independence in international relations
- 3/16 **C** Domestic governance
- 0/16 **D** Cultural independence

13. Multilateralism refers to:

- 5/16 **A** Bilateral cooperation between two states
- 1/16 **B** Private sector cooperation
- 2/16 **C** Military alliances only
- 8/16 **D** States acting collectively through negotiations and IOs

14. In the EU, the body composed of national politicians representing their governments is the:

- 1/16 **A** European Commission
- 9/16 **B** European Parliament
- 6/16 **C** Council of Ministers
- 0/16 **D** European Court

15. The European Commission is considered a:

- 3/16 **A** National institution
- 2/16 **B** Military organization
- 9/16 **C** Supranational institution
- 2/16 **D** NGO

16. Which EU institution is directly elected by citizens?

- 8/16 **A** European Parliament
- 2/16 **B** Council of Ministers
- 5/16 **C** European Commission
- 1/16 **D** European Court of Justice

17. Agenda-setting power refers to:

- 0/16 **A** Military power
- 13/16 **B** Deciding what issues are discussed in negotiations
- 3/16 **C** Financial contributions
- 0/16 **D** Voting rights

18. Soft power refers to:

- 1/16 A Military force
- 4/16 B Economic sanctions
- 11/16 C Ability to shape ideas and discourse
- 0/16 D Trade tariffs

19. Institutional power refers to:

- 2/16 A Control of global markets
- 2/16 B Military intervention
- 3/16 C Territorial control
- 9/16 D Ability to influence bureaucratic structures of IOs

20. According to Keohane and Nye, asymmetry of interdependence means:

- 7/16 A Some states depend more on IOs than others
- 4/16 B All countries depend equally on IOs
- 3/16 C IOs depend equally on all states
- 2/16 D No state depends on IOs

21. The first major financial crisis of the 1990s occurred in:

- 3/16 A Argentina
- 3/16 B Brazil
- 0/16 C Thailand
- 10/16 D Mexico

22. The Mexican crisis began in:

- 3/16 A 1992
- 3/16 B 1993
- 9/16 C 1994
- 1/16 D 1996

23. One major cause of the Mexican crisis was:

- 8/16 A Large current account deficits
- 4/16 B Low capital inflows
- 2/16 C Trade surpluses
- 2/16 D Strong peso depreciation

24. The Asian financial crisis began in:

- 2/16 A China
- 11/16 B Thailand
- 2/16 C Japan
- 1/16 D South Korea

25. The Asian crisis started as a:

- 4/16 A Trade crisis
- 8/16 B Currency crisis
- 2/16 C Agricultural crisis
- 2/16 D Political crisis

26. Which of the following countries was heavily affected by the Asian crisis?

- 9/16 A Indonesia
- 3/16 B Spain
- 3/16 C Canada
- 1/16 D Australia

27. During the Asian crisis, capital flows to developing countries:

- 5/16 A Increased dramatically
- 3/16 B Remained stable
- 6/16 C Reversed sharply
- 2/16 D Were eliminated

28. The Thai baht depreciated after:

- 6/16 A Fixed exchange rate collapse
- 3/16 B Currency was floated
- 4/16 C Government surplus
- 3/16 D Trade reforms

29. One key factor contributing to the Asian crisis was:

- 8/16 A Weak financial systems
- 3/16 B Low foreign investment
- 5/16 C High inflation
- 0/16 D Agricultural failure

30. The Asian crisis spread globally partly because of:

- 2/16 A Trade restrictions
- 10/16 B Financial globalization
- 1/16 C Closed markets
- 3/16 D Reduced capital mobility

31. The IMF provided Mexico with a stand-by loan of approximately:

- 3/16 A \$10 billion
- 4/16 B \$17.8 billion
- 7/16 C \$50 billion
- 2/16 D \$5 billion

32. IMF rescue packages often include:

- 0/16 A Military support
- 3/16 B Territorial reforms
- 11/16 C Structural adjustment policies
- 2/16 D Immigration policies

33. IMF structural adjustment policies often require:

- 6/16 A Austerity measures
- 4/16 B Currency pegs
- 2/16 C Trade bans
- 4/16 D Increased government spending

34. The concept of moral hazard refers to:

- 2/16 A Governments avoiding debt
- 1/16 B Governments refusing loans
- 13/16 C Investors are taking excessive risks, expecting bailouts
- 0/16 D Decline in global trade

35. According to liberals, IMF interventions can:

- 7/16 A Stabilize economies
- 2/16 B End globalization
- 2/16 C Remove trade
- 5/16 D Reduce capital flows permanently

36. Realists argue that financial crises spread mainly due to:

- 10/15 A Weak state control over markets
- 4/15 B Excessive democracy
- 1/15 C Lack of trade
- 0/15 D Cultural differences

37. Marxists argue that IMF policies primarily benefit: Marxists argue that IMF policies primarily benefit:

- 2/15 A NGOs
- 3/15 B Farmers
- 2/15 C Workers
- 8/15 D Capitalist class

38. According to Marxist analysis, structural adjustment often leads to:

- 1/15 A Wage increasesWage increasesWage increases
- 5/15 B Increased social services
- 8/15 C Wage reductions and unemployment
- 1/15 D Free education

39. Epistemic communities refer to:

- 2/14 A Military alliances
- 7/14 B Networks of experts with policy knowledge
- 2/14 C Political parties
- 3/14 D Trade unions

40. One source of independent power for IOs is:

- 2/14 A Military strength
- 4/14 B Territorial expansion
- 1/14 C Taxation power
- 7/14 D . Moral authority