

# IRE228 Quiz-1

20 Questions

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1. Which of the following best defines an **intergovernmental organization (IGO)**?

- 0/8  A Organisations created by private corporations
- 3/8  B Organisations created by agreements between states
- 4/8  C Organisations created by agreements between states
- 1/8  D Organisations operating without legal authority

2. Which of the following is **NOT an intergovernmental organization**?

- 6/8  A Greenpeace
- 0/8  B NATO
- 0/8  C United Nations
- 2/8  D World Bank

3. International organizations obtain **international legal personality** through:

- 3/8  A Domestic legislation
- 4/8  B Constitutive treaties
- 0/8  C Military power
- 1/8  D NGO approval

4. According to the **globalization approach**, IOs:

- 3/8  A Strengthen state autonomy completely
- 2/8  B Replace all states
- 0/8  C Have no influence on global politics
- 3/8  D Limit states' ability to make independent policies

5. According to the **internationalist approach**, IOs primarily:

- 0/8  A Replace states
- 6/8  B Regulate relations between states through rules
- 2/8  C Serve corporations
- 0/8  D Control global markets

6. The **universalist approach** argues that:

- 2/8  A States remain dominant actors
- 1/8  B IOs are irrelevant
- 5/8  C Global civil society is increasingly important
- 0/8  D Military power dominates global politics

7. Which concept describes states **making decisions collectively through IOs**?

- 4/7  A Globalization
- 2/7  B Multilateralism
- 0/7  C Sovereignty
- 1/7  D Liberalization

8. Which EU institution primarily represents **national governments**?

- 3/7  A European Commission
- 1/7  B European Parliament
- 3/7  C Council of Ministers
- 0/7  D European Court

9. **Soft power** refers to:

- 0/7  A Military capability
- 1/7  B Economic sanctions
- 6/7  C The ability to shape ideas and discourse
- 0/7  D Financial investment

10. Which financial crisis occurred **first** in the 1990s?

- 6/7  A Mexican Crisis
- 0/7  B Asian Crisis
- 0/7  C Russian Crisis
- 1/7  D Argentine Crisis

11. The **Mexican financial crisis** began in:

- 2/7  A 1992
- 5/7  B 1994
- 0/7  C 1997
- 0/7  D 2001

12. One major cause of the Mexican crisis was:

- 1/7  A Budget surplus
- 4/7  B Currency overvaluation
- 2/7  C Lack of foreign investment
- 0/7  D Excess gold reserves

13. Which agreement increased Mexico's economic integration with the United States?

- 0/7  A WTO
- 0/7  B ASEAN
- 5/7  C NAFTA
- 2/7  D EU

14. The **Asian Financial Crisis** started in:

- 1/7  A Indonesia
- 1/7  B Malaysia
- 1/7  C South Korea
- 4/7  D Thailand

15. A key feature of the Asian crisis was:

- 5/7  A Massive capital inflows followed by sudden capital outflows
- 2/7  B High unemployment before the crisis
- 0/7  C Low foreign investment
- 0/7  D Stable exchange rates

16. Which organization provided major financial assistance during both crises?

- 0/7  A WTO
- 0/7  B NATO
- 1/7  C OECD
- 6/7  D IMF

17. Which criticism argues IMF bailouts encourage **risky financial behaviour**?

- 1/7  A Structural adjustment
- 0/7  B Structural adjustment
- 1/7  C Capital control
- 5/7  D Financial regulation

**18.** From a **Marxist perspective**, IMF policies primarily benefit:

- 3/6 **A** Workers
- 1/6 **B** Developing countries
- 2/6 **C** Global capitalist elites
- 0/6 **D** NGOs

**19.** Which policy response gained renewed legitimacy after the Asian crisis?

- 3/6 **A** Trade liberalization
- 1/6 **B** Privatization
- 0/6 **C** Currency pegging
- 2/6 **D** Capital controls

**20.** Which of the following best explains **asymmetries of interdependence** in international organisations?

- 4/5 **A** Some states rely more heavily on international organisations than others, thereby giving less-dependent states greater bargaining power.
- 1/5 **B** All countries depend equally on international institutions
- 0/5 **C** International organisations eliminate power differences between states
- 0/5 **D** NGOs have more influence than states in IOs