1. Which of these is (are) false about game theory and its use in international relations?
   a) i, ii, and iv  b) ii, iii, and iv  c) ii  d) none  e) all
   
   i) It enables political scientists to understand the mechanism of conflict and bargaining.
   ii) It explains the causes of war and conflicts between nation-states in the international system.
   iii) It enhances the ability to predict the behaviour of actors in international relations.
   iv) It assumes rationality of actor in a competitive situation in the international system.

2. Which of these is (are) false about the realist perspective in international politics?
   a) ii  b) iii  c) iii & iv  d) i and iii & v  e) ii and iv
   
   i) War was seen as glorious and good.
   ii) War was seen as accidental and sinful.
   iii) States seek their own interest in an anarchic global environment.
   iv) War is inevitable.

3. Which of these is (are) false about the shortfalls of sanctions?
   a) i and iv  b) ii and iii  c) i, ii and iv  d) none  e) all
   
   i) Sanctions may have unintended consequences such as the so-called potential “boomerang effect” of widening and prolonging conflict and worsening its destructiveness.
   ii) Sanctions can also be destructive to the targeted societies by contributing to high rates of deaths through its impact.
   iii) The threat of sanctions cost more when they fail because the sender must follow through with a punishment.
   iv) Sanctions threats inherently cause stress, can affect one’s rationality or problem-solving capacity, and may generate resistance.
   v) Sanctions may also serve to trigger a nationalist response as domestic support increases for the targeted leader.
4. Which of these is (are) false about the possible outcomes of the “Chicken” game?

   i) If both rivals swerve simultaneously, both are chicken and will lose face.
   ii) If rival A swerves but rival B does not, then A is chicken but B does not improve his status among his peers.
   iii) If B swerves but A does not, then B is chicken and A improves his status.
   iv) If both continue and refuse to swerve, they will crash and be viewed as martyrs.

   a) i    b) ii   c) iii and iv   d) ii and iv   e) ii and iii

5. Which of these is (are) true about the causes of war in international politics?

   i) Small group conspiracy
   ii) Economic imperialism
   iii) Human Aggression
   iv) Systemic Inadequacy
   v) Injustice

   a) i, iii, and iv   b) ii, iii, and iv   c) i & v   d) none   e) all

6. Which of these is (are) false about Anthony Downs’ argument about the behaviour of a rational man?

   i) He always makes a decision when confronted with a range of alternatives.
   ii) He ranks the alternatives in his order of preference in such a way that each is preferred to, indifferent to, or inferior to each other.
   iii) His preference ranking is transitive.
   iv) He always chooses from his alternatives that which rank highest in his preference ordering.
   v) He always makes the same decision each time he is confronted with the same preferences.

   a) i and ii, iii
   b) iii, iv, and v
   c) i, iv, and v
   d) none
   e) all

7. Which of these is (are) false about the sources of cooperation in international politics?

   i) States cooperate for the essential reason of reducing material (economic) costs of goods.
   ii) States cooperate in order to increase efficiency of interaction between peoples.
   iii) States cooperate in order to better address common threats and problems.
   iv) States cooperate to reduce the negative costs that their individual actions may impose on others.

   a) i and ii
   b) ii, iii, and iv
   c) i, iii, and iv
   d) iv
   e) all
8. Which of these is (are) false about the significance of the number of actors in an interactive relationship?
   
i) Known violators may go unpunished because other actors may avoid the role of group policemen.
   
   ii) With many actors, it may become difficult to identify or punish non-cooperation by actors with incentives to cheat.
   
   iii) It has no bearing on how the relationship is structured and the extent to which they can cooperate.
   
   iv) All of the above

   a) i   b) ii   c) iii   d) i and ii   e) all of the above

9. Which of these is (are) false about the diplomatic functions of a sanctions regime?
   
i) They send a signal of international concern to an offending state.
   
   ii) They seek to modify the unacceptable behaviour of a state toward other states or against its own citizens.
   
   iii) They warn of stronger actions to follow, including the use of force.
   
   iv) They facilitate the reallocation of resources to individual countries.

   a) i   b) ii   c) iii   d) iv   e) all

10. Which of these is (are) false about strategy in the “Chicken” game?
    
i) Each player has a dominant strategy.
    
   ii) In our game the most probable outcome is that both players would swerve.
    
   iii) In the so-called minimax strategy, each player adopts the rational strategy that assures the best of the worst possible outcomes.
    
   iv) The minimax strategy is the result of each player focusing on maximizing the extent of damage on his rival.

   a) i   b) ii   c) iii   d) all   e) none

11. Which of these is (are) false about international trends on efforts aimed at strengthening sanctions?
    
i) Greater international cooperation will be required if sanctions are to be effective in an increasingly open and integrated global economy.
    
   ii) The unprecedented and continuing diffusion of power within and among states means that the diplomatic consensus required to ensure the effectiveness and legitimacy of sanctions will be increasingly difficult to forge and sustain.
    
   iii) Proponents of sanctions will have to take much greater care in designing and applying graduated sanctions if they are to gain maximum international support in minimum time.

   a) i   b) ii   c) iii   d) none   e) all
12. Which of these is (are) false about the common characteristics of international organizations?

i) Temporary organization to carry on routine functions.
ii) Compulsory membership of eligible parties.
iii) Basic instrument stating goals, structure, and methods of operation.
iv) Broadly representative consultative conference organ.
v) Permanent secretariat responsible for continuous administrative, research, and information functions.

a) I & ii  b) ii, iii & iv  c) i, iv & v  d) iv and v  e) all

13. Which of these is (are) not important factors in the “Shadow of the Future” concept?

i) Short time horizons.
ii) Reliability of information about the actions of others.
iii) Regularity of stakes.
iv) Quick feedback about the changes in the actions of others.

a) i  b) ii  c) iii  d) i and ii  e) ii and iii

14. Which of these statements is (are) true about calls to reform the United Nations?

i) Ignore collapsed states so that they can solve their own problems.
ii) Restructure UN Forces including specific mandates for Peacekeeping and Peace Enforcement as well as UN controlled Rapid Reaction forces.
iii) Reform of ECOSOC and its affiliated institutions such as the IMF and World Bank to advance economic and social progress.
iv) Restructure Security Council to reduce the number of its permanent membership.
v) Reduce pervasive waste by balancing the UN (budget) checkbook and operations.

a) i and ii  b) i and iv  c) ii, iii, and v  d) none  e) all

15. Which of these is (are) false about why the performance of international law is hampered?

i) Lack of international institutions for clarifying and communicating legal norms.
ii) Lack of a central belief system to serve as the obligatory authority for the law.
iii) The location of the international police force and sanctioning body in Washington.
iv) The lack of a consensus among states for a more effective system of laws governing their interaction.

a) i  b) ii  c) iii  d) i and ii  e) ii and iv

16. Which of the following is true about Hans Morgenthau’s assertions on the causes of war?

i) It appears that countries are seldom preparing for war, going to war, attempting to overcome the effects of the last war.
ii) War is an endemic feature of human condition.
iii) Wars are slowly becoming undesirable
iv) The effects of war are dependent on the magnitude of the war.

a) ii only  b) i and iii  c) i, ii only  d) all  e) none
17. Which of the following is false about war?
   
   i) Historically, war was seen as a necessary tool for statecraft and diplomacy
   ii) Leaders of revolutionary movements use violence to mobilize support for their causes
   iii) America’s founding fathers articulated their justification of their rebellion against Dutch domination and for the American democratic creed.
   iv) Frans Fanon argued “for the native, life can only spring up again out of the rotting corpse of the settler…..”

   a) None        b) all   c) iii only  d) i and iv only  e) ii only

18. Which of the following is true about International Conflict

   i) According to Ray and Kaarbo (p. 162) “war is a pervasive part of global politics and has been the central topic of study for scholars of international relations”
   ii) Ray and Kaarbo suggest that there are generally three types of international conflict
   iii) Interstate wars refers to wars within the country
   iv) Intrastate wars refers to wars between states

   a) I only       b) All   c) I and ii only d) none   e) iii and iv

19. Which of the following statements is not true?

   i) Threats of sanctions have been credited with curbing human-rights violations
   ii) The use of sanctions comes with significant risks
   iii) Sanctions have been a tool of economic statecraft for thousands of years
   iv) Studies indicate that sanctions always result in the desired change

   a) I only    b) all  c) none    d) iii and iv only  e) I, ii and iii only

20. Sanctions do not aim at:

   i) Changing another party’s behaviour without the use of weapons or military
   ii) Ousting belligerent leaders, and limiting the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
   iii) Influencing another nation into following international law
   iv) Regulating the global political Arena.

   a) None       b) all    c) ii, iii, iv  d) I only   e) ii only

21. Analysts suggest that sanctions are less likely to have a positive influence if:

   i) There is multilateral coordination
   ii) They are crafted by international experts
   iii) The targeted government faces domestic opposition
   iv) They are combined with incentives

   a) iii only  c) iv and ii    d) I only     e) none
22. Smart Sanctions means:
   a) Comprehensive trade sanctions
   b) Economic sanctions that hurt entire population
   c) Targeted sanctions that aims at governing or military bodies
   d) Both (a) and (b)

23. Which of the following statements is not true?
   a) Threats of sanctions have been credited with curbing human-rights violations
   b) The use of sanctions comes with significant risks
   c) Sanctions have been a tool of economic statecraft for thousands of years
   d) Studies indicate that sanctions always result in the desired change

24. The positive impacts of sanctions do not include:
   a) Ousting aggressive leaders
   b) Limiting the proliferation of weapons of mass destructions
   c) Triggering national solidarity
   d) Curbing human rights violations

25. The negative impacts of sanctions do not include:
   a) Human suffering
   b) Destruction of the targeted societies
   c) Worsening the conflict
   d) Changing the opponent behaviour

26. Cooperation occurs when?
   a) Actors adjust their behaviour to the actual or anticipated preferences of others
   b) Actors do not retain their independence
   c) Actors operate in autarchy
   d) Both (a) and (c)

27. Cooperation is triggered by:
   a) State desire for accumulation and exploitation
   b) Concerns about the future
   c) The desire to have a common government
   d) None of the above

28. Which of the following is not part of the BRICS countries formation?
   a) South Africa
   b) Burundi
   c) China
   d) Russia
29. The UN Secretary General who was succeeded by Ban Ki Moon came from?
   a) America
   b) Africa
   c) Europe
   d) Asia

30. Achieving cooperation in world politics:
   a) Is a straightforward process
   b) Is a difficult task
   c) Both (a) and (b)
   d) All of the above

31. Which of the following is False about the power transition theory?
   a) It holds that due to fundamental changes in the attributes of states as a result of developments in political, economic and technological resources, ascending powers may challenge (or be challenged by) an established power for dominance.
   b) Conflict between states imposes costs on all parties. As such, there are mechanisms within the international system that are aimed at reducing the recourse to outright violence.
   c) Industrialization leads to uneven development and therefore to changing distribution of power within the international system.
   d) Possibility of military conflict highest when the military strength of a rising power approaches that of the dominant state.
   e) The rising power has an incentive to initiate conflict to facilitate power transition.
   a) All  b) d and e  c) b only  d) a, c only  e) none

32. Which of the following is false about small group conspiracy?
   a) This reflects a belief that wars are sometimes caused by the deliberate actions of powerful persons in and around government.
   b) Is associated with the recourse to war by political leaders as a means of forging national unity.
   c) A small group leading a complete revolution
   d) The search to salvage national pride and foster national unity, then, may lead world leaders to armed conflict.
   e) Small group inhibiting national pride
   a) c, d and e  b) c and e  c) all  d) none  e) a only

33. Which of the following is true about cooperation?
   a) Cooperation is a context in which actor behavior is adjusted to oppose the actual or anticipated preferences of others through a process of policy coordination.
   b) It does mean there is a harmony of interests among actors.
   c) Cooperation basically leads to benefits for all states, not necessarily equal rewards but everyone benefits.
d) Cooperation can only take place in situations in which the actors have a mixture of conflicting and complementary interests.

e) Cooperation can be between two states or a multiple number of states (actors)

f) While cooperation can (and does) occur, it is often difficult to achieve and often more difficult

a) a and d only  
b) b and c only  
c) v only  
d) none  
e) a, e, f

34. Which of the following are true about International Law?

a) Despite perceptions to the contrary, international law is a myth.

b) states have little respect for international law due to the absence of a central authority to police activities and impose sanctions on violators

c) International Law- refers to the body of rules and principles governing the interaction of its subjects such as states and international organizations.

d) There has been an exponential increase in IL since the 20th century

a) b, c only  
b) all  
c) d  
d) a, c  
e) a and d

35. Which of the following are false about Origins of International Law?

a) Many of the rules in international law may be found in the histories of ancient and medieval worlds where societies used them to organize their common lives and inter-community relations

b) International law is modern – dating back to the European state system of the 16th and 17th centuries.

c) The death of feudalism by the end of the 16th century enabled the consolidation of state power by giving state officials the confidence to press for a weakening of church interference in state matters.

d) The success of the struggle by the state to wean itself of untoward influences from the church.

e) The end of civil authority over the Church was established for the first time in Europe.

a) All  
b) d and b  
c) None  
d) e only  
e) a, b, c

36. THE DOCTRINE OF SOVEREIGNTY suggests that:

a) The right of a monarch to own and control a territory somewhere in the world.

b) Absolute control over a certain state without external control

c) Sovereignty is used to underscore the idea of a government’s legal right to rule or have jurisdiction over a piece of territory.

d) According to Karl Marx, humans need for their security “a common power to keep them in awe and to direct their actions to the common benefit.”

a) i, ii and iii  
b) I only  
c) ii and iv  
d) I and iii  
e) all

37. Which of the following writers are considered as classical writers of International Law?

i) Francisco de Vitoria (1480–1622)

ii) Thomas Hobbes (1458- 1499)

iii) Francisco Suarez (1548–1617)
iv) Karl Marks (1488–1521)  
v) Frederick Engels (1645–1744)  
vi) Samuel Pufendorf (1632–1694),  
vii) Alberico Gentili (1453–1497)

a) All    b) None    c) ii and iii    d) iii, vi only    e) vii

38. Which of the following is false about International law scholarship?

i) Before the pioneering work of Engels, earlier writers wrote about usages of war and on  
treatment of ambassadors within the context of theology and ethics  
ii) Authors considered: Whether war can ever be justified  
iii) Authors considered: Under what conditions the act of war can be said to be lawful  
iv) Authors considered: What means of waging war is permissible  
v) Authors considered: The duties of a vassal to help his lord  
vi) There was some separation of the legal aspects of international law from the theological and  
the ethical aspects or the domestic from the international aspects.

a) Ii only    b) iv and VI only    c) none    d) I and vi    e) ii and iii only

39. Which of the following are regarded as some of the Factors that Weaken the Legal Claims of  
International Law?

i) States have a wide spectrum of motivations and policies that prevent the achievement of  
consensus on legitimate ends and means of political power  
ii) There is no recognized international legislature to make law for states  
iii) No International department of justice initiates legal action against states that violate  
international law  
iv) No international tribunal hears disputes between states nor are states obligated to submit to  
any such tribunal.  
v) No international police force to provide protection against violators.

a) iii only    b) ii and iii    c) none    d) all    e) v only

40. Which of the following have been raised as concerns against the Legality of International Law?

i) The denials’ case  
ii) The lack of policeman to exercise the use of force  
iii) Capacity to issue orders or commands  
v) Lack of a national government  
v) Lack of a central national criminal system  
A) Ii only    b) iii and v only    c) all    d) iii    e) I, ii, iv

41. Which of the following is/are not subjects of International law?

i) Nation-States  
ii) Governments  
iii) International Organizations (IGOS)  
v) Multinational Corporations (MNCS)  
v) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOS)  
vi) Individuals
vii) International Law (IL)
viii) Central authority

a) All b) ii, iii, vi c) vi, iii, viii d) ii, vii, viii e) None

42. Usually, a state must acquire these attributes before it is granted recognition:

i) A permanent population
ii) A stable government
iii) A defined territory
iv) Sovereignty or effective rule within the territory
v) An executive
vi) Independence or the ability to carry out external relations
vii) A military wing.

a) I, ii, iii b) iv, v, ii, viii c) vii and v only d) all e) I, iii, iv, vi

43. The competing schools suggest that:

i) Legal Test: Recognition should be extended mechanically in acceptance of legal fact (i.e. with effective control over territory and inhabitants).
ii) Ideological Test: Recognition should be extended to friendly or obedient governments regardless of its ideological orientation or the effectiveness of their internal control.
iii) Realism Test: recognition should keep in mind that people are generally selfish and will always put their own security before others.
iv) Political Test: This view holds that in addition to objective control over inhabitants, a new state must pass a qualitative test. For instance, is it democratic, anticommunist, popular, and peace loving?

a) All b) I only c) iii, iv d) ii and iii only e) none

44. Which of the following is true about the rights and duties of states in International Law?

i) States generally do not support international law because it serves as a tool for reinforcing state protection and security international law includes specific duties and rights, which help to protect the essential attributes of states and, as such, to provide and entrench stability in global affairs.
ii) Member states have a responsibility pursue common objectives and address shared problems that they cannot achieve unilaterally.
iii) The rights and duties of states – are generally “those prerogatives of action and authority that a state may claim as unnatural, automatic, and inherent in its existence as a state”.
iv) Those rights take away the states authority to take certain actions that that state will either approve or, at least, tolerate.

a) I only b) I, iii, iii c) iii and iv only d) all e) none

45. Which of the following is true about the rights asserted by States?

i) Sovereignty: Recognition is critical because it implies the acceptance of the sovereign authority of a state and its government over the people of the world, land, and property within its territorial limits.
ii) Independence: The authority of a state to pursue its own external relations without interference or dictation from another state.

iii) Self-Defense: Refers to a state’s authority to take necessary actions to protect itself and its neighbouring state from an eminent threat. Article 51 of the UN Charter specifies an inherent right of self-defense for each state.

iv) Equality: A legal claim that superior economic, military and political power does not confer any special privileges to any state in issues of international law

a) Ii and iv only  b) all  c) none  d) I, ii, iii  e) iv and I only

46. Which of the following are false about why states follow international law?

i) States obey international laws because it is in their interest to do so

ii) Recognition that reciprocity contributes to the effectiveness of international law

iii) Governments recognize the usefulness of the international law

iv) Obedience costs less than disobedience

v) Certain sense of justice may motivate willingness to obey

vi) Governments prefer order and expectations over unpredictability and anarchy

vii) Obedience may be promoted by customary practice and habit

a) Vi only  b) iii only  c) all  d) none  e) I, iii, vi and viii

47. Which of the following are true about the enforcement of International Law?

i) The Security Council of the United Nations is empowered under article 39 of the UN Charter to take actions against violations by states. Evidence of this includes recent actions against Iraq and South Africa.

ii) The GA plays a key role in ensuring the enforcement of International Law across various states.

iii) Most violations of international law are punished through the use of a self-help system of sanctions.

iv) The strength of this decentralized legal system appears to be the apparent authorization of states to take the law into their own hands as judge, jury and executioner.

a) Iv and iii  b) I, iii  c) ii, iii  d) I and iv  e) I, iii, ii

48. Key among the factors that hamper the Performance of International Law is?

i) Lack of international institutions for clarifying and communicating legal norms.

ii) Lack of a central belief system to serve as the obligatory authority for the law.

iii) Lack of an effective central process for policing and imposing sanctions.

iv) Most importantly, perhaps, the lack of a consensus among states for a more effective system of laws governing their interaction.

a) None  b) ii, iii only  c) all  d) I, ii only  e) ii and iv
49. Which of the following have been said to be the Critical Issues that Affect the Performance of International Law?

i) Jurisdiction: In its essence, international law involves differing attempts by governments to formalize and safeguard their sovereignty within their respective territorial boundaries.

ii) Extradition: This is the practice whereby a criminal suspect is returned to the country where a crime was committed. Problems often stem from situations, in which criminal suspects escape to countries, which do not recognize their offense as a criminal act (i.e., gambling or prostitution). Usually, extradition does not apply to political offenses.

iii) Extraterritoriality: This is the practice whereby citizens of two or more states are exempt (fully or partially) from the jurisdiction of another. This practice has declined since decolonization but survives in modified form such as the status-of-forces-agreements (SOFAs) used by US, UK, France, etc. in states where they maintain bases. Although primary jurisdiction still rests with the host states, SOFAs may extend residual jurisdiction to the country with the base.

iv) Special Treatments: In the economic and political arena, countries seeking foreign investments may grant special privileges — duty-free imports, special discounts for local purchases — to non-nationals capable of investing sizable amounts. Furthermore they are wanting permanent seats in the UNSC.

a) None    b) all    c) ii    d) iii    e) iv

50. Which of the following are correct about the UN structures?

i) The General Assembly (UNGA)
ii) The Security Council (UNSIC)
iii) The Economic and Social Council (ECORSOC)
iv) The Trusteeship Council
v) The International Court of Justice (ICOJ)
vi) The Secretariat

a) All    b) iv, v and vi    c) I, ii, iii, iv, vi    d) I, iv, vi    e) I, iii, iv and vi

51. Which of the following countries are Current Non-Permanent Members of the UNSC?

i) Guatemala
ii) Mauritius
iii) Azerban
iv) Benin
v) Australia
vi) Luxembourg

a) I, ii    b) none    c) ii, iii, iv    d) iv, ii, v    e) i, vi and v

52. Which of the following are not permanent members of the UNSC?

i) United States of America
ii) Japan
iii) United Kingdom
iv) China
v) Russian Federation
vi) Canada  
vii) France  
viii) South Africa.  

a) ii, vi and vii  
b) none  
c) iii, iv, v  
d) I, iii, iv, v, vii  
e) ii, vi, viii

53. Which of the following are not methods of Addressing International Disputes?  
No action taken by the disputing parties; the problem festers:  

i) Settlement achieved through the initiative of the disputing parties by negotiation or other peaceful means;  
ii) Intervention by an international agency or organization to facilitate peaceful settlement;  
iii) Collective action by an international organization to restore order following the breach of international peace and security;  
iv) Coercive self-help, including the resources to war between the disputing parties.  
v) Intervention by other states to promotes or secure their own interests;  

a) I, iii  
b) all  
c) v, vi, iv  
d) none  
e) I, ii, iii

54. Which of the following have been suggested as to improve the functioning of the UN?  

i) Reforming the UN General Assembly  
ii) Restructuring UN Forces  
iii) Reforming of institution to diminish economic and social progress.  
iv) Rescuing collapsed states  
v) Balancing the checkbook  
vi) Rescuing colonized states  

a) Ii, iii only  
b) ii, iv, v  
c) all  
d) none  
e) I, iii, v

55. Which of the following are not common characteristics of IOs?  

a) A permanent organization to carry out routine functions.  
b) Involuntary membership of eligible parties.  
c) A basic instrument stating goals, structure and methods of operation.  
d) A broadly representative consultative conference organ.  
e) A non-permanent secretariat responsible for continuous administrative, research and information functions.  
f) Due to concerns about state sovereignty, IOs operate at the level of consent, recommendation, and mutual cooperation rather than compulsion.  

a) None  
b) all  
c) d  
d) b, c, d  
e) b, e only

56. Which of the following words are key to the role of International Organisations?  

a) Regulations  
b) Peace-building  
c) Elimination  
d) Control
e) Promotion  
f) Sustaining  
g) Peace  

a) g, f and a  
b) a, b, c, e  
c) a, c, d, e  
d) all  
e) none

57. Which of the following are not Factors that shape the Shadow of the Future?

a) Long time horizons  
b) Thinking about the time to come  
c) Regularity of stakes (expectations)  
d) Reliability of information about our own action  
e) Quick feedback about the changes in the actions of others  
f) Sustaining lifetime co-operations between states  

a) b, c  
b) a, e, c  
c) all  
d) b, d  
e) b, d, e

58. International regimes serve the following crucial functions these are:

a) To help restructure transaction costs by providing information and predictability and by reducing certainties.  
b) They help in the construction and adoption of new norms through their institutional framework.  
c) They provide international law that all states adhere to  
d) To help regulate criminal acts in the International arena  
e) Their functions is to reinforce and institutionalize reciprocity by making defection more costly.  

a) All  
b) a, b, c  
c) c, d, e  
d) a, b  
e) b, d

59. Which of the following are some of the reasons why states will not be eager to co-operate?

a) States are afraid to let their guard down  
b) Prospect of cheating  
c) Relative gains  
d) Fear of military strength  

a) All  
b) a, b, c  
c) b, c  
d) c, d  
e) a, c, d

60. Which of the following is part of the adequacy test of International Law?

a) Adequacy  
b) Legitimacy  
c) Enforceability  
d) Acceptability
61. Which of the following is not true about the role of non-state actors?

   a) They introduce issues into international agenda  
   b) They lobby national governments and IGOs  
   c) They replace undemocratic governments  
   d) They publicize and raise citizen consciousness regarding problems

62. Which of the following is not a Multi-national corporation?

   a) Coca Cola  
   b) General Motors  
   c) Microsoft  
   d) African Union 

63. Which of the following is not an intergovernmental organization?

   a) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)  
   b) European Union  
   c) African Union  
   d) Catholic Church

64. Which of the following is a non-state actor?

   a) South Africa  
   b) Zimbabwe  
   c) Al Qaeda  
   d) Ecuador

65. Which of the following countries was not part of the Bagdad Pact?

   a) Iran  
   b) Britain  
   c) Pakistan  
   d) Ghana

66. Which of the following is not true about the Non-Aligned Movement?

   a) Its members were from the developing world  
   b) They came to be known as the third world  
   c) They refused to be dragged into the ideological conflict of the Cold War  
   d) It was formed after the fall of the Soviet Union

67. Which of the following is true about bipolarity?

   a) One state dominates the international system  
   b) Power is centered on more than three continents  
   c) Power is evenly distributed in the international system  
   d) Only two states dominate the international system
68. Interdependence in international relations is reflected in the following ways:

   a) In the Sporting Realm
   b) In the Military Strategic Realm
   c) In the Economic Realm
   d) All of the above

69. Which of the following is true about Political Idealism?

   a) Human nature is essentially good and altruistic, and people are capable of mutual aid and collaborative activities.
   b) In international relations states are in constant pursuit of power.
   c) Idealists believe that any hypothesis implying causality must be subjected to empirical testing, mainly via falsification.
   d) It argues that developing states are exploited by developed states.

70. Which of the following is not true about the Behaviorist School?

   a) They reject all analyses that cannot be repeated to rigorous generalizations.
   b) They argue that politics are the range of observable actions and reactions by humans.
   c) Behaviorists see the international system as one based on the community of states with the potential to work together to overcome mutual problems.
   d) They argue that observable facts and precise calculations can be used to provide empirical explanations of political behavior.

71. Which of the Following is true about the Pluralist-Interdependence Approach?

   a) They argue that states remain the most important actors in international relations.
   b) They argue that people as greedy, insecure, and aggressive.
   c) They hold that the process of setting the international agenda and deliberating on policy decisions includes transnational networks, which includes individual, groups, and states.
   d) They argue that the main feature of the international system is anarchy.

72. Which of the following is not an ingredient of power?

   a) Authority
   b) Force
   c) Influence
   d) Diplomacy

73. Which of the following is not a level of analysis?

   a) Individual Level of analysis
   b) State level of analysis
   c) Tertiary level of analysis
   d) Global level of analysis
74. Which of the following is (are) types of international political systems?
   a) Independent States System
   b) Imperial or Suzerain System
   c) Hegemonic State System
   d) All of the above

75. Which of the following is true about the Berlin Conference (1884)?
   a) It ended the Second World War
   b) It ended colonialism in Africa
   c) It ended the Napoleonic Wars
   d) It instituted the “the scramble for Africa” where Africa was invaded, colonized and annexed.

76. Which of the following is true about the Treaty of Westphalia (1648)?
   a) It ended the Thirty Years War
   b) It established the principle of sovereignty
   c) It ended the First World War
   d) Both A and B

77. Which of the following is not a feature of a state according to the Montevideo Convention on the Rights and Duties of the State (1933)?
   a) Stable Economy
   b) Government
   c) Permanent Population
   d) Capacity to enter into relations with other governments

78. Which of the following is true about the Congress of Vienna?
   a) It ended the Napoleonic Wars
   b) It ended the Cold War
   c) It marked the beginning of the Concert of Europe
   d) Both A and C

79. Which of the following is not an influence technique used by states?
   a) Offer of Rewards
   b) Deceit
   c) Persuasion
   d) Infliction of non-violent punishment

80. The phrase “Know your enemy and know yourself is associated with?
   a) John Kennedy
   b) Ronald Reagan
   c) Sun Tzu
   d) Henry Kissinger
81. Which of the following individuals is not in the Forbes top 5 (2014) most influential people in the world?
   a) Barack Obama
   b) Vladimir Putin
   c) Pope Francis
   d) Jacob Zuma

82. Which of the following countries is not a member of the African Union?
   a) Morocco
   b) South Africa
   c) Nigeria
   d) Zimbabwe

83. Which of the following is true about the Cold War?
   a) It was a war fought in the winter of 1945
   b) It was an ideological conflict between China and the USA
   c) It was a bloody war between the USA and the USSR
   d) It was an ideological conflict between the Communism and Capitalism

84. Which of the following is not true about realism?
   a) States are the most important actors
   b) They act in an international system lacking in central government
   c) They act as rational individuals in pursuit of national interests
   d) War is important for a state as exercise is good for the body

85. Which of the following is a central assumption of the balance of power?
   a) At maximum all state drive for universal domination
   b) At minimum all states seek self-preservation or survival
   c) States are unitary sovereign actors in an anarchic global environment.
   d) All of the above

86. Which of the following is not a European State?
   a) Germany
   b) France
   c) Vietnam
   d) Poland

87. Which of the following is not on the Asian Continent?
   a) Afghanistan
   b) China
   c) India
   d) Panama
88. Which of the following is not an African State?
   a) Sao Tome and Principe
   b) Benin
   c) Mali
   d) Laos

89. Which of the following States is located in South America?
   a) Senegal
   b) Belize
   c) Costa Rica
   d) Venezuela

90. Which of the following States is not located in North America?
   a) Guatemala
   b) Nicaragua
   c) Turkey
   d) Canada

91. Which of the following is not one of the structures of the United Nations?
   a) Security Council
   b) International Criminal Court
   c) General Assembly
   d) International Court of Justice

92. Which of the following is not an approach to the study of International law?
   a) Sociological
   b) Policy
   c) Cognitive
   d) Natural

93. According to Article 38 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), which of the following is not included as source of international law?
   a) International conventions
   b) International customs
   c) Judicial decisions and teachings
   d) International unions

94. Which of the following countries is not a landlocked state?
   a) Zimbabwe
   b) Nigeria
   c) South Sudan
   d) Mali
95. Which of the following states is a landlocked country?

   a) Zimbabwe
   b) Nigeria
   c) Sudan
   d) South Africa

96. The initiation or discussion of a proposal with the goal of eliciting a favorable response without holding out the possibility of reward or punishment is referred to as?

   a) Insistence
   b) Persuasion
   c) Coercion
   d) Intimidation

97. As discussed in class, which of the following is not included as a root cause of war?

   a) Human aggression
   b) Soft balancing
   c) Small group conspiracy
   d) Injustice (Real or perceived)

98. In international politics, the reference to norms, rules, and procedures that guide the behavior of states and other important actors in regard to specific international issues is known as?

   a) International system
   b) International security
   c) International actor
   d) International regime

99. Which of these states does not share a boundary with South Africa?

   a) Zimbabwe
   b) Botswana
   c) Namibia
   d) Malawi

100. Which of the following is a strand of the Game theory explanation of international politics?

    a) Poker game
    b) Pistorius dilemma
    c) Chicken game
    d) Prisoner’s paradox

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