

**Qs.I. TRUE/FALSE**

1. Actors in International Relations (IR) are individual human beings, groups, organizations, states, and interstate organizations that have significant resources and are involved across international boundaries.
2. The major difference between domestic politics and international politics is that the world lacks legitimate central governmental institutions with superior authority; most states have such institutions.
3. The big distinction between international and domestic politics is that the former is among states, the latter within them.
4. War is one of the methods of conflict resolution.
5. When the term “national interest” is used, it is assumed that the subject is what benefits the state.
6. “Polarity” refers to the number of independent power centers that exist in the international system.
7. According to Joseph S. Nye Jr., “hard power” involves natural resources, technology, money, and weapons.
8. According to Nye, “soft power” involves ideas, ideology, culture, as well as political, economic, and social institutions of a country.
9. An international regime comprises a set of rules, norms, and procedures around which the expectations of actors converge in a certain issue area.

**Qs.II. MULTIPLE-CHOICE**

10. A hegemon
  - a. is an actor that holds a preponderance of power in the international system
  - b. is an actor that can dominate the rules and arrangements of IR
  - c. is exemplified by Britain in the nineteenth century and the U.S. after World War II
  - d. all of the above.
11. In its purest sense, a “nation” refers to a group of people who
  - a. identify politically with one another due to a shared history, heritage, and culture
  - b. see themselves as similar to one another because of common characteristics such as race, religion, and language

- c. see themselves as separate from those who are not part of their group
- d. all of the above

12. The “levels of analysis” is a

- a. paradigm
- b. methodological device that facilitates researchers in the collection and analysis of data
- c. theory
- d. worldview

13. Non-state actors are

- a. groups and interests within states that influence a state's foreign policy.
- b. actors that operate below the state level and also across state borders.
- c. groups like Greenpeace, Red Cross, Amnesty International, and Microsoft.
- d. all of the above.

14. “Sovereignty” could mean all the following, **except:**

- a. a state's right to be independent and free
- b. a states right to govern as it wishes within its own territory
- c. the legal equality of states
- d. a state ruled by a sovereign or king

15. All the following are true of the “Realists,” **except:**

- a. they tend to over-emphasize the role and importance of state actors and minimize the role of other actors on the world stage
- b. they place their faith in international law and international institutions instead of the “balance of power” to maintain global peace and stability
- c. they consider “power struggles” and “conflict” to be an inevitable facet of human nature and I.R.
- d. they believe that the ends justify the means and often focus on the short-run

16. “Low politics” includes all of the following, **except:**

- a. international trade and finance
- b. global mass transportation and mass communications
- c. humanitarian and social issues
- d. national security

17. Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) include all but one of the following?

- a. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
- b. United Nations
- c. Amnesty International

d. European Union

18. What makes an issue a global issue?

- a. when it affects many people
- b. when a problem is widespread
- c. when there is a transnationality of cause and effect
- d. when many people take action to address the issue

19. Which of the following statements is **not** characteristic of the Realist worldview?

- a. people are wicked and sinful
- b. IR is a struggle for power with constant conflict
- c. the state can be best protected by international law and international organizations
- d. global stability results from a balance of power

20. The ideology of “nationalism” has been

- a. responsible for developing countries freeing themselves from imperialism and colonialism
- b. a constructive force that is responsible for larger, stronger, and more stable national and regional political units
- c. a destructive force responsible for conflict, war, and terrorism
- d. all of the above

21. The East-West conflict refers to the conflict between

- a. the U.S. and its allies and the former USSR and its allies
- b. industrialized countries and less developed countries
- c. Asia and the West
- d. the Muslim World and the West

22. The North-South conflict denotes the tension between:

- a. the U.S. and its allies and the former USSR and its allies
- b. Europe and Africa
- c. Europe and Asia
- d. industrialized countries and less developed countries

23. The objective of nuclear deterrence is to

- a. limit the damage of a nuclear exchange
- b. buy time to arrange a cease-fire
- c. take the enemy down with you
- d. prevent an attack

24. The single most important indicator of a state's power is its

- a. its natural resources
- b. geographical size and location
- c. Gross National Product
- d. all of the above

25. Dependency theorists assert that the currently rich countries got rich

- a. by making the poor countries poor
- b. because they were blessed with abundant quantities of natural resources
- c. because they adopted capitalistic, democratic strategies, which they advocate for developing countries
- d. largely because their people were deeply imbued with the Protestant ethic