Interdependence — Practice Test

This practice test was made by AI and there may be mistakes. If a question or answer looks wrong, use the Flag a mistake button to let Brett know so he can fix it.

1 **Interdependence means countries, peoples and economies rely on each**

- A other
- B governments
- C markets only
- D armies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Globalization is the growing connection of economies, cultures and societies across**

A borders

B provinces

C regions

D cities

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **International trade lets countries specialize in products they produce efficiently and exchange them for other**

A services only

B money only

C goods

D labour

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4 **Comparative advantage means a country benefits by producing goods it can make at lower opportunity**

- A price
- B quality
- C volume
- D cost

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5 **A supply chain is the network of producers, transporters and sellers that brings a product to**

- A consumers
- B governments
- C markets only
- D ports

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6 **Disruption to a supply chain, such as a pandemic or conflict, can cause shortages and price**

A decreases

B increases

C stability

D surpluses

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7 **The World Trade Organization sets rules for trade between member**

A provinces

B companies

C states

D regions

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8 **A free trade agreement reduces tariffs and other barriers between participating**

A provinces

B cities

C companies

D countries

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9 **A tariff is a tax on imported**

A goods

B services only

C people

D capital

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10 **A quota limits the quantity of a good that may be**

- A exported only
- B imported
- C produced
- D consumed

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11 **Foreign direct investment means a company invests in productive assets in another**

- A province
- B city
- C country
- D region

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12 **Multinational corporations operate in several countries and can move production, profits and jobs across**

A provinces

B cities

C regions

D borders

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13 **Outsourcing means a company hires another firm, often abroad, to perform tasks such as manufacturing or customer**

A service

B design only

C management

D sales only

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14 **Remittances are money sent home by migrants to family in their country of**

A work

B origin

C birth only

D residence

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Passage Three: Trade

Use this reading for questions 15 to 16.

International trade allows countries to specialize in goods they produce efficiently and exchange them for other goods. This principle, called comparative advantage, can lower prices and increase choice, but it can also disrupt workers in industries that lose out.

15 **According to Passage Three, trade lets countries specialize in goods they produce efficiently, a principle linked to comparative**

- A equality
- B sovereignty
- C advantage
- D security

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16 **According to Passage Three, trade can lower prices and increase choice, but can disrupt workers in industries that lose**

A jobs slowly

B markets

C profits

D out

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17 **Climate change is a shared global problem because greenhouse gases mix in the atmosphere regardless of where they are**

A emitted

B produced

C taxed

D measured

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18 **The Paris Agreement of 2015 aims to limit global warming to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre industrial**

- A averages
- B levels
- C records
- D targets

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19 **Greenhouse gases trap heat in the atmosphere; the main human caused gas is carbon**

- A oxygen
- B nitrogen
- C dioxide
- D argon

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20 **Interdependence in health was shown by COVID 19, which spread through travel and affected economies**

A locally only

B regionally only

C nationally only

D worldwide

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21 **Food systems are interdependent because many countries import food and export agricultural**

A products

B machinery

C labour

D capital

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22 **Energy interdependence means countries rely on imports or exports of oil, gas, electricity or**

A coal only

B renewables

C nuclear only

D water only

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23 **Water scarcity in one region can affect food prices and migration in other**

A cities

B provinces

C regions

D countries only

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24 **Migration links countries through movement of people, skills, culture and**

A trade only

B tourism

C education only

D money

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25 **Cultural exchange through trade, migration and media can enrich societies but can also threaten local**

A traditions

B languages only

C foods only

D music only

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. A
3. C
4. D
5. A
6. B
7. C
8. D
9. A
10. B
11. C
12. D
13. A
14. B
15. C
16. D
17. A
18. B
19. C
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A

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