Geopolitics, 25-question test — 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

Geopolitics studies how geography, power and politics shape relations between

Question 1

Geopolitics studies how geography, power and politics shape relations between

A) states

B) provinces

C) cities

D) regions

A states

B provinces

C cities

D regions

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Flag a mistake

2

Sovereignty means a state has supreme authority within its territory and independence from outside

Question 2

Sovereignty means a state has supreme authority within its territory and independence from outside

A) trade

B) law

C) control

D) influence

A trade

B control

C law

D influence

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3

Territorial integrity means a states borders should not be violated by force or

Question 3

Territorial integrity means a states borders should not be violated by force or

A) trade

B) migration

C) threat

D) diplomacy

A trade

B migration

C threat

D diplomacy

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4

An alliance is a formal agreement between states to cooperate, often for mutual

Question 4

An alliance is a formal agreement between states to cooperate, often for mutual

A) trade

B) health

C) education

D) defence

A trade

B health

C education

D defence

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5 NATO, founded in 1949, is a military alliance based on collective

Question 5

NATO, founded in 1949, is a military alliance based on collective

A) defence

B) trade

C) health

D) migration

A defence

B trade

C health

D migration

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6

Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty says an attack on one member is an attack on

Question 6

Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty says an attack on one member is an attack on

A) its neighbours

B) all

C) Europe

D) none

A its neighbours

B all

C Europe

D none

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7 Deterrence aims to prevent attack by threatening unacceptable

Question 7

Deterrence aims to prevent attack by threatening unacceptable

A) trade

B) sanctions

C) retaliation

D) isolation

A trade

B sanctions

C retaliation

D isolation

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8

A balance of power exists when no single state can dominate others, because power is distributed among several

Question 8

A balance of power exists when no single state can dominate others, because power is distributed among several

A) alliances

B) armies

C) regions

D) states

A alliances

B armies

C regions

D states

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9

A superpower is a state with dominant military, economic and political influence

Question 9

A superpower is a state with dominant military, economic and political influence

A) worldwide

B) regionally

C) locally

D) continentally

A worldwide

B regionally

C locally

D continentally

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10 A great power has significant influence but less than a

Question 10

A great power has significant influence but less than a

A) regional power

B) superpower

C) middle power

D) small state

A regional power

B superpower

C middle power

D small state

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11

Canada is often described as a middle power, influencing world affairs through diplomacy, peacekeeping and multilateral

Question 11

Canada is often described as a middle power, influencing world affairs through diplomacy, peacekeeping and multilateral

A) trade

B) armies

C) institutions

D) alliances only

A trade

B armies

C institutions

D alliances only

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Flag a mistake

12 Diplomacy is negotiation between states to manage relations and resolve

Question 12

Diplomacy is negotiation between states to manage relations and resolve

A) trade

B) wars only

C) treaties only

D) disputes

A trade

B wars only

C treaties only

D disputes

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13

Sanctions are measures such as trade restrictions or asset freezes intended to pressure a state to change its

Question 13

Sanctions are measures such as trade restrictions or asset freezes intended to pressure a state to change its

A) behaviour

B) government

C) borders

D) army

A behaviour

B government

C borders

D army

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14

Arms control agreements limit the development, production or deployment of

Question 14

Arms control agreements limit the development, production or deployment of

A) troops

B) weapons

C) bases

D) trade

A troops

B weapons

C bases

D trade

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15

According to Passage Four, sovereignty means a state has supreme authority within its territory, and territorial integrity means its borders should not be violated by force or

Question 15

According to Passage Four, sovereignty means a state has supreme authority within its territory, and territorial integrity means its borders should not be violated by force or

A) trade

B) migration

C) threat

D) diplomacy

A trade

B migration

C threat

D diplomacy

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Flag a mistake

Geopolitics concerns power and place. Sovereignty means a state has supreme authority within its territory. Territorial integrity means other states should not violate its borders by force or threat. Alliances and international law help manage these claims.

16

According to Passage Four, alliances and international law help manage claims about sovereignty and territorial

Question 16

According to Passage Four, alliances and international law help manage claims about sovereignty and territorial

A) trade

B) migration

C) defence only

D) integrity

A trade

B migration

C defence only

D integrity

Understand It with Pulse

Flag a mistake

Geopolitics concerns power and place. Sovereignty means a state has supreme authority within its territory. Territorial integrity means other states should not violate its borders by force or threat. Alliances and international law help manage these claims.

17

The Cold War was a rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union from the late 1940s until

Question 17

The Cold War was a rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union from the late 1940s until

A) 1991

B) 1975

C) 1989

D) 1962

A 1991

B 1975

C 1989

D 1962

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18

The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 brought the United States and Soviet Union close to nuclear

Question 18

The Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962 brought the United States and Soviet Union close to nuclear

A) trade

B) war

C) peace

D) alliance

A trade

B war

C peace

D alliance

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19

Decolonization after the Second World War created many new states in Africa and

Question 19

Decolonization after the Second World War created many new states in Africa and

A) Europe

B) North America

C) Asia

D) South America only

A Europe

B North America

C Asia

D South America only

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20

The United Nations Security Council can authorize military action to maintain international peace and

Question 20

This United Nations council can authorize military action to maintain international peace and

A) trade

B) health

C) development

D) security

A trade

B health

C development

D security

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21 A veto by a permanent member blocks a substantive Security Council

Question 21

A veto by a permanent member blocks a substantive Security Council

A) resolution

B) treaty

C) election

D) mission

A resolution

B treaty

C election

D mission

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22

Regional organizations, such as the African Union and the European Union, help member states cooperate on security and

Question 22

Regional organizations, such as the African Union and the European Union, help member states cooperate on security and

A) trade only

B) development

C) health only

D) migration only

A trade only

B development

C health only

D migration only

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23 A failed state is one where government cannot provide basic services or control its

Question 23

A failed state is one where government cannot provide basic services or control its

A) economy

B) borders only

C) territory

D) capital

A economy

B borders only

C territory

D capital

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24 Civil war is armed conflict within a state between organized

Question 24

Civil war is armed conflict within a state between organized

A) provinces

B) cities

C) armies only

D) groups

A provinces

B cities

C armies only

D groups

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25

Proxy war means major powers support opposing sides in another states conflict without fighting each other

Question 25

Proxy war means major powers support opposing sides in another states conflict without fighting each other

A) directly

B) openly

C) legally

D) publicly

A directly

B openly

C legally

D publicly

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ANSWER KEY

1. A
2. B
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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