NOVA SCOTIA ADVANCED GLOBAL POLITICS 12 · FINAL EXAM · 50 QUESTIONS

Final Exam — 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 **A citizen is a member of a political community with rights and**

- A wealth only
- B responsibilities
- C land only
- D weapons

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **Democracy is rule by the people usually through free and fair**

- A appointments
- B elections
- C inheritance
- D force

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **Parliament consists of the monarch the Senate and the House of**

- A Lords
- B Representatives
- C Assembly
- D Commons

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **Comparative politics compares political systems across**

- A cities only
- B countries
- C families
- D companies

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **Liberalism in international relations emphasizes cooperation institutions and international**

A power only

B war

C law

D isolation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **Citizenship in Canada can be gained by birth naturalization or**

A purchase

B descent

C lottery

D appointment

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **Representative democracy elects officials to make decisions on behalf of**

A the military

B foreign states

C businesses

D citizens

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **Canada is a federal parliamentary democracy and a constitutional**

A republic

B monarchy

C dictatorship

D theocracy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **The United States is a federal presidential**

A monarchy

B republic

C parliamentary democracy

D theocracy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The security dilemma occurs when one state's defensive measures make another state feel less**

A wealthy

B powerful

C secure

D isolated

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Global citizenship includes awareness of human rights environmental issues and**

- A local sports
- B national borders only
- C personal wealth
- D global inequality

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **A political system is the set of institutions and processes by which a society makes**

- A private choices
- B collective decisions
- C trade deals
- D art

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **Canada head of state is the monarch represented in Canada by the**

A prime minister

B governor general

C chief justice

D speaker

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **The United States Congress consists of the Senate and the House of**

A Commons

B Lords

C Assembly

D Representatives

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **The General Assembly includes all member states with each state having one**

A veto

B army

C vote

D currency

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **A right is something a person is entitled to such as freedom of**

A speech

B wealth

C travel always

D employment always

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **A totalitarian system seeks control over political economic social and cultural**

A trade only

B life

C education only

D sport

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **The cabinet is chosen mainly from members of**

A the Senate only

B the courts

C the military

D parliament

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **The United Kingdom is a parliamentary constitutional**

A monarchy

B republic

C dictatorship

D theocracy

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **An ambassador represents their country in another**

A city

B province

C state

D company

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **A responsibility is a duty citizens are expected to carry out such as obeying the**

A fashion

B law

C customs only

D traditions only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **A constitutional monarchy limits the monarch's power through a**

A army

B church

C parliament only

D constitution

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Members of Parliament are elected in ridings across**

A Canada

B Ontario only

C Quebec only

D Nova Scotia only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **The British prime minister leads the government and sits in**

A court

B parliament

C senate

D military

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **Peacekeeping missions deploy neutral forces with consent to monitor a ceasefire and protect**

A trade

B borders only

C civilians

D governments only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

26 **Volunteering contributes to community by giving time without**

A permission

B training

C recognition

D pay

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

27 **An authoritarian system concentrates power in one leader or small group with limited**

A freedoms

B elections

C laws

D courts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

28 **Senators in Canada are appointed not**

A chosen by lottery

B elected

C inherited

D promoted from courts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

29 **Germany is a federal parliamentary republic led by a**

A president only

B king

C emperor

D chancellor

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

30 **The Paris Agreement of 2015 aims to limit global warming well below 2 degrees**

A Fahrenheit

B Kelvin

C Celsius

D Rankine

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

31 **Civil society includes voluntary groups charities and associations outside government and**

A business

B families only

C schools only

D courts only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

32 **A parliamentary system fuses executive and legislative power because the government needs confidence of the**

A courts

B legislature

C military

D voters directly

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

33 **The body that hears final appeals in Canada is the highest**

A parliament

B cabinet

C senate

D court

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

34 **The European Parliament is directly elected by citizens of member**

A cities

B provinces

C states

D regions only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

35 **A multilateral agreement is between**

A two states

B one state

C three or more states

D no states

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

36 **A non-governmental organization works independently of government often for humanitarian or environmental**

A profits

B goals

C votes

D taxes

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

37 **In a presidential system the president serves a fixed**

A life term

B year only

C week

D term

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

38 **The executive branch carries out laws and runs**

A government

B courts

C elections

D schools only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

39 **Israel has a parliamentary system with proportional representation and many**

A monarchs

B provinces

C parties

D states

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

40 **The responsibility to protect says states should protect populations from genocide war crimes ethnic cleansing and crimes against**

A property

B trade

C humanity

D treason

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

41 **The Red Cross provides humanitarian aid in disasters and**

A elections

B trade talks

C school exams

D conflicts

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

42 **A republic has a head of state who is not a**

A monarch

B president

C citizen

D general

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

43 **The legislative branch makes**

A judgments

B laws

C arrests

D treaties only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

44 **Turkey is a republic that bridges Europe and**

A Africa

B America

C Asia

D Australia

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

45 **Soft power is influence through attraction culture and values rather than**

A wealth

B trade

C force

D law

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

46 **Global interdependence means countries depend on each other for goods resources and**

A security

B weather

C language

D art

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

47 **A unitary system concentrates most power in the**

- A provinces
- B central government
- C cities
- D towns

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

48 **Provincial responsibilities include education health care and natural**

- A national defence
- B foreign affairs
- C currency
- D resources

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

49 **A comparative case study examines a small number of cases in**

- A secret
- B haste
- C depth
- D isolation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

50 **NATO collective defence means an attack on one member is considered an attack on**

- A one member only
- B no members
- C all members
- D the United States only

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1.	B	**18.**	D	**35.**	C
2.	B	**19.**	A	**36.**	B
3.	D	**20.**	C	**37.**	D
4.	B	**21.**	B	**38.**	A
5.	C	**22.**	D	**39.**	C
6.	B	**23.**	A	**40.**	C
7.	D	**24.**	B	**41.**	D
8.	B	**25.**	C	**42.**	A
9.	B	**26.**	D	**43.**	B
10.	C	**27.**	A	**44.**	C
11.	D	**28.**	B	**45.**	C
12.	B	**29.**	D	**46.**	A
13.	B	**30.**	C	**47.**	B
14.	D	**31.**	A	**48.**	D
15.	C	**32.**	B	**49.**	C
16.	A	**33.**	D	**50.**	C
17.	B	**34.**	C		

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