QUEBEC CONTEMPORARY WORLD, SECONDARY V · UNIT D

Tensions and Conflicts — Practice Test

Quebec Contemporary World, Secondary V • 25 questions

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 **An interstate war is an armed conflict between two or more**

- A cities
- B states
- C provinces
- D families

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2 **A civil war is an armed conflict within a single**

A state

B continent

C village

D city

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3 **A guerrilla war is fought by small irregular forces using tactics such as ambushes and**

A treaties

B elections

C parades

D sabotage

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4 **Terrorism is commonly defined as violence against civilians intended to create fear for political**

A trade

B profit

C aims

D sport

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5 **The Geneva Conventions of 1949 set rules for the humane treatment of wounded soldiers, prisoners of war and**

A traders

B civilians

C diplomats only

D journalists only

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6 **International humanitarian law is the body of law that limits the effects of armed conflict and protects people who are not taking part in**

- A hostilities
- B elections
- C diplomacy
- D trade

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7 **A crime committed during armed conflict is a serious violation of the laws and customs of**

- A peace
- B diplomacy
- C trade
- D war

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8 **The International Criminal Court, established by the Rome Statute of 1998, is located in the city of**

- A Brussels
- B Geneva
- C Vienna
- D The Hague

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9 **Peacekeeping differs from peacemaking in that peacekeeping normally requires the consent of the parties and uses force only in**

- A attack
- B self defence
- C conquest
- D retaliation

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10 **The first United Nations peacekeeping force was deployed during the Suez Crisis in the year**

- A 1956
- B 1962
- C 1973
- D 1945

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11 **Mediation is a form of conflict resolution in which a neutral third party helps the parties reach an**

- A treaty
- B embargo
- C agreement
- D verdict

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12 **Negotiation is a process in which parties in a dispute talk directly to reach a**

A embargo

B verdict

C settlement

D sanction

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13 **Arbitration is a process in which a dispute is settled by a neutral third party whose decision is usually**

A advisory only

B binding

C secret

D temporary

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14 **A ceasefire is an agreement to stop fighting, usually as a step toward a more lasting**

- A peace settlement
- B alliance
- C sanction
- D embargo

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15 **An armistice is an agreement to end active fighting, which does not by itself end a state of**

- A peace
- B alliance
- C trade
- D war

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16 **The Cold War is the name given to the rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union from the late 1940s until the year**

A 1991

B 1962

C 1975

D 1989

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17 **The United Nations Charter, signed in 1945, prohibits the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity of any**

A city

B state

C province

D region

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18 **Collective security is a system in which an attack on one member is treated as an attack on**

- A all
- B its neighbours
- C its allies only
- D none

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19 **Disarmament is the reduction or elimination of weapons, especially weapons of mass**

- A production
- B transport
- C trade
- D destruction

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20 **A nuclear weapon is a weapon whose explosive power comes from nuclear fission or**

A electricity

B combustion

C fusion

D chemical reaction

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21 **The Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty, opened for signature in 1968, aims to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and promote peaceful uses of nuclear**

A trade

B energy

C medicine

D transport

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22 **An asylum seeker who is recognized as a refugee is entitled to protection from return to a country where they face**

A persecution

B unemployment

C bad weather

D poverty

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23 **Ethnic conflict is conflict in which the opposing groups are defined mainly by shared culture, language or**

A religion only

B territory only

C income

D ancestry

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24 **A resource conflict is a conflict driven mainly by competition over valuable natural resources such as water, oil or**

A religions

B languages

C minerals

D currencies

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25 **Nationalism is a sense of loyalty to a nation, which can unite a people but can also contribute to tension with other**

A nations

B families

C cities

D provinces

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ANSWER KEY

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

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