SASKATCHEWAN HISTORY 10 · UNIT D

International Political Organizations and Relations — Practice Test

Saskatchewan History 10 • 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.

Source I - A Diplomat Describes the United Nations, 1955

Use this reading for questions 1 to 3.

At the United Nations, small countries sit beside great powers and speak about peace, even when they disagree sharply. No single country can simply order the others about, and decisions often require patient negotiation.

The organization cannot force peace by itself, but it gives countries a place to talk before they fight.

1 **The main idea of Source I is that the United Nations gives countries a place to**

- **A** order other countries about
- **B** talk before they fight
- **C** ban all disagreement
- **D** end all wars at once

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

2 **According to Source I, small countries sit beside great powers at the United Nations and speak about**

A only trade prices

B peace, even when they disagree sharply

C only sports

D only weather

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

3 **According to Source I, the United Nations cannot force peace by itself, which shows a limit of**

A national governments

B local councils

C international organizations

D private businesses

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

4 **International relations refers to interactions among states and other actors across**

- A only within one country
- B only within one city
- C only in wartime
- D national borders

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

5 **The United Nations was founded in 1945 mainly to maintain international peace and security and promote**

- A cooperation and human rights
- B a single world government
- C world trade only
- D colonial rule

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

6 **The UN Security Council is responsible for maintaining peace and security, and its permanent members include the United States, Russia, China, France, and**

- A Canada
- B the United Kingdom
- C Germany
- D Japan

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

7 **A veto in the UN Security Council allows a permanent member to block**

- A only its own membership
- B only peacekeeping budgets
- C a resolution even if most members support it
- D only General Assembly meetings

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

8 **The UN General Assembly includes all member states, each with**

- A votes weighted by wealth
- B votes weighted by population only
- C no vote at all
- D one vote

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

9 **UN peacekeeping missions aim to help maintain peace in conflict areas, often by monitoring ceasefires and protecting**

- A civilians
- B only trade routes
- C only borders of great powers
- D only government buildings

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

10 **The North Atlantic Treaty Organization, NATO, is a military alliance founded in 1949 for collective defence, meaning an attack on one member is treated as an attack on**

A only the attacked member

B all members

C only the United States

D only European members

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

11 **Canada joined NATO at its founding and has contributed to NATO missions and**

A only trade missions

B only cultural exchanges

C collective defence

D only Olympic teams

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

12 **The Commonwealth is an association of countries, many formerly part of the British Empire, that cooperate on shared values including democracy and**

A military conquest

B colonial rule

C trade bans

D development

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

13 **La Francophonie is an organization of French speaking countries that promotes the French language and**

A cooperation among its members

B only French military rule

C only trade with France

D an end to other languages

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

14 **International law is made mainly through treaties, custom, and agreements between states, and it depends on states willingness to**

A ignore it always

B comply

C enforce it by one world police force

D apply it only in wartime

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

15 **A treaty is a formal agreement between states that creates binding obligations under**

A only moral pressure

B only trade custom

C international law

D only domestic law of one state

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

16 **Diplomacy is the practice of managing relations between states through negotiation, communication, and**

A military force only

B trade bans only

C secret spying only

D representation

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

17 **An ambassador is a diplomat who represents their country in**

A another country

B their own capital only

C the United Nations only

D a private company

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

18 **Sanctions in international relations are measures such as trade restrictions intended to pressure a state to**

A start a war at once

B change its behaviour without war

C increase its trade

D join an alliance

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

19 **Collective security is the idea that states act together to deter or respond to**

A only economic problems

B only natural disasters

C aggression against any one of them

D only internal politics

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

20 **The League of Nations, founded after the First World War, failed in part because it lacked enforcement power and the United States**

A controlled it fully

B banned all members

C ended all wars

D never joined it

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

21 **Sovereignty in international relations means a state has supreme authority within its territory and**

A independence from outside control

B control over other states

C no borders

D no government

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

22 **Intervention in another state internal affairs is controversial because it can conflict with sovereignty while also aiming to prevent**

A only trade losses

B serious harm or atrocities

C only sports disputes

D only border crossings

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

23 **Human rights in international relations are rights believed to belong to all people. They are set out in a 1948 United Nations document called the**

A Declaration of Independence of 1776

B Treaty of Versailles of 1919

C Universal Declaration of Human Rights

D Treaty of Paris of 1789

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

24 **Canada participates in international relations through diplomacy, trade, aid, peacekeeping, and membership in organizations such as the UN and**

A only the Commonwealth

B only La Francophonie

C only the G7

D NATO

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

25 **A global issue such as climate change requires international cooperation because no single state can solve it**

A alone

B with money only

C with military force only

D by ignoring it

Understand It with Pulse | Flag a mistake

ANSWER KEY

1. B
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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