

pol231 List of Questions

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Q1 One of these is not a theory of regimes in international relations__

- ☐ Power-based
- ☐ Interest-based
- ☒ Mutual-based
- ☐ Knowledge-based

Q2 All, but one of these is not a type of diplomacy__

- ☒ Jet age Diplomacy
- ☐ Guriboat Diplomacy
- ☐ Democratic Diplomacy
- ☐ Coeceive Diplomacy

Q3 The word Ambassador is derived from the Latin word__

- ☐ Armistasis
- ☒ Ambactiare
- ☐ Amaglyoid
- ☐ Armada

Q4 War among nations becomes eminent when__breaks down

- ☐ Education
- ☐ Entertainment
- ☐ Science
- ☒ Diplomacy

Q5 What is the technique and procedure for conducting relations among states__

- ☐ Education
- ☐ Science
- ☒ Diplomacy
- ☐ Entertainment

Q6 ECOWAS was founded in__

- ☐ 1973
- ☐ 1974
- ☒ 1975
- ☐ 1976

Q7 ECOWAS means__

- ☒ Economic Community of West African States
- ☐ Energy Communication of West African stations
- ☐ Energy Council of West Africa States
- ☐ Economic Committee of West Africa States

Q8 What is the meaning of UNO__

- ☐ United National Organisation
- ☐ Union of National Organs
- ☒ United Nations Organisation

- ☐ Union of Nationality Organisation

Q9 The 2nd World War took place between__

- ☐ 1938-1944
- ☒ 1939-1945
- ☐ 1937-1943
- ☐ 1941-1944

Q10 What is the meaning of AU__

- ☐ Africa Unity
- ☒ Africa Union
- ☐ Africa Umbrella
- ☐ Ambitious Union

Q11 The strong do what they have the power to do and the weak accept what they have to accept, indeed__prevails

- ☒ Realism
- ☐ Idealism
- ☐ Concentric
- ☐ Peace

Q12 The Cold War ended in__

- ☐ 1980
- ☒ 1990
- ☐ 2010
- ☐ 1970

Q13 Another name for power politics is__

- ☐ Ideal Politik
- ☐ Real Politik
- ☒ March Politik
- ☐ Serious Politik

Q14 NEPAD means__

- ☒ New Economic Partnership for Africa Development
- ☐ National Ecological Programme for Africa Development
- ☐ National Environmental Programme for Africa Development
- ☐ New Environmental Programme for Africa Development

Q15 The UNO was formed in__

- ☐ 1939
- ☐ 1949
- ☒ 1945
- ☐ 1944

Q16 The discipline that explains political activities across states boundaries is__

- ☐ Political economy
- ☐ Social Psychology
- ☒ international relation
- ☐ International trade

Q17 There is always interplay between foreign policy and __policy

- ☐ International
- ☐ Administrative
- ☐ Principalities
- ☒ Domestic

Q18 There is no escaping from world affairs, yet we cannot shape them totally to our__

- ☒ Will
- ☐ Enemy
- ☐ Territory
- ☐ Boundary

Q19 Sovereignty of nations means internal supremacy and external__

- ☐ Dependency
- ☒ Independence
- ☐ Properties
- ☐ Embassy

Q20 The goals which state officials seek to obtain abroad and the instrument to pursue such goals are known as__

- ☐ Embassy
- ☒ Foreign Policy
- ☐ Strategy of State
- ☐ Political science

Q21 A fairly coherent and comprehensive set of ideas that explains and evaluates social conditions, help understand their places in society and provides a programme for social and political action is called -

- ☒ Ideology
- ☐ Pathway
- ☐ Concept
- ☐ Opinion

Q22 A functioning international system requires a high degree of - - -

- ☐ Violence
- ☒ Interaction
- ☐ Sports activities
- ☐ Musical activities

Q23 - - - is a collection of independent political entities

- ☐ Church Group
- ☒ International System
- ☐ Islamic group
- ☐ Cultural group

Q24 International law operates in the shadow of - - -

- ☐ Tradition
- ☒ Power
- ☐ Rights
- ☐ Authority

Q25 The disillusionment of the two decades of aggression and war gave impetus to - - - school of international politics

- ☐ Idealist
- ☒ Realist
- ☐ Moderate
- ☐ Radical

Q26 - - - are actors in international system -

- ☒ State and Non-state
- ☐ Mosques and Churches
- ☐ Banks and Trade centres
- ☐ Universities and Polytechnics

Q27 The collapse of Communism signifies a victory for -

- ☐ Anarchism
- ☒ Democracy
- ☐ Nazism
- ☐ Totalitarianism

Q28 - - - is an example of conscious ideologies -

- ☒ Liberalism
- ☐ Technology
- ☐ Neutralism
- ☐ Austism

Q29 - - - presupposes a thought process in a closed system put together in a logical way -

- ☐ Philosophy
- ☒ Ideology
- ☐ Opinion poll
- ☐ Concept

Q30 Bolshevik revolution in Russia took place in -

- ☐ 1921
- ☒ 1917
- ☐ 1914
- ☐ 1989

Q31 The ability of A to get B to do something it would not otherwise do is -

- ☐ Authority
- ☐ Circumstance
- ☒ Power
- ☐ Coordination

Q32 Money is to economics, what - - - is to international relations

- ☐ Environment
- ☒ Power
- ☐ Culture
- ☐ Tradition

Q33 Transnational Organisations, private banks and other organisations that operate at the international level are described as -

- ☐ Business actors
- ☐ Financial actors
- ☐ Non-state actors
- ☐ Independent actors

Q34 International Politics, according to Hans Morgenthan, is a struggle for -

- ☐ Space
- ☐ Economics
- ☐ Territory
- ☐ Power

Q35 The most powerful actors in international system are -

- ☐ Banks
- ☐ Churches
- ☐ Mosques
- ☐ States

Q36 - - - is the Central Organising principle of war causation -

- ☐ Power
- ☐ Population
- ☐ Ethics
- ☐ Morality

Q37 All, but one of the followings, is not related to the indices of power -

- ☐ Geography
- ☐ Economy
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Sports

Q38 Power is like weather, everyone depends on it and talks of it, but few understands it according to -

- ☐ Karl Marx
- ☐ Joseph Nye
- ☐ Frank Fannon
- ☐ Amin Cabra

Q39 The war launched by Hitler against Soviet Union in 1941 is called -

- ☐ Operation Damisa
- ☐ Operation Babarossa
- ☐ Yom Kippur
- ☐ Operation Scorpion

Q40 The sum total of a nation's capabilities is -

- ☐ Wealth
- ☐ Power
- ☐ Authority
- ☐ Synergy

Q41 Another name for traditional approach to international relations is -

- ☐ Rigid approach
- ☐ Cooperative approach
- ☐ Classical approach
- ☐ Flexible approach

Q42 Hedley Bull divided the study of international relations into two categories - -

- ☐ Classical and scientific
- ☐ Pro-active and non-pro-active
- ☐ Rigid and flexible
- ☐ Cooperative and non-cooperative

Q43 The emergence of the two superpower is due to the -

- ☐ 1st World War
- ☐ 2nd World War
- ☐ Yom Kipur War
- ☐ Nigeria Civil War

Q44 The aftermath of the 2nd World War gave birth to a "new order" in the study of -

- ☐ Engineering
- ☐ Ecosystem
- ☐ International Relations
- ☐ Entertainment Industry

Q45 The animosities between the United States and the Soviet Union after 2nd World War led to -

- ☐ Cold War
- ☐ Jihad War
- ☐ Boko Haram
- ☐ 6 days War

Q46 The use of international relations to mean international politics is deliberately to exclude the -

- ☐ Non-political
- ☐ Non-scientific
- ☐ Non-religious
- ☐ Non-military

Q47 Idealism is built on the principles of -

- ☐ Power
- ☐ Morality
- ☐ Military
- ☐ Socialism

Q48 The greatest advocate of the idealist approach was -

- ☐ President Reagan
- ☐ President Wilson
- ☐ President Jomo Kenyatta
- ☐ President Stalin

Q49 Whatever is the ultimate aim of international politics - - - is the ultimate goal

- ☐ Weapons
- ☐ Power

- ☐ Oil
- ☐ Territorial Claims

Q50 The scientific approach to international relations is divided into two , namely

- ☐ Sensitive and non-sensitive
- ☐ Idealism and Realism
- ☐ Proactive and nonactive
- ☐ Classical and non-classical

Q51 International legal principle of "pacta sunt servanda" makes laws, rules and regulators to nations - -

- ☐ Prepared for war
- ☐ Obligatory
- ☐ Isolated
- ☐ Disobedient

Q52 Only__has full legal personality in international law

- ☐ Social Group
- ☐ Sovereign States
- ☐ International group
- ☐ Military Group

Q53 Law for the intercourse of states with one another is -

- ☐ Municipal Law
- ☐ International Law
- ☐ Law of the land
- ☐ Society Law

Q54 That which moderates, regulates and controls the relationships between states is -

- ☐ International relations
- ☐ International Law
- ☐ International Politics
- ☐ Power Politics

Q55 __is the moral Code of states in international system

- ☐ International relations
- ☐ International politics
- ☐ International Law
- ☐ International Culture

Q56 Another name for idealist approach in international relations is -

- ☐ Utopian approach
- ☐ Revolutionary approach
- ☐ Concrete approach
- ☐ Soft approach

Q57 As a field of studies, international relations has a - - - boundaries

- ☐ Rigid
- ☐ Conservative
- ☐ Elastic

- ☐ Radical

Q58 In international law, - - - possess the Gate-keeping capacities

- ☐ Individuals
- ☐ Organisations
- ☐ States
- ☐ Religious Groups

Q59 Human Rights Law is an example of -

- ☐ Municipal Law
- ☐ Nominative Law
- ☐ Crisis Law
- ☐ Resistance Law

Q60 What are the set functions of international laws -

- ☐ Operating System and Nominative System
- ☐ Descriptive System and ascriptive system
- ☐ Treaties and motives
- ☐ Legal Omnipotency and responsibility

Q61 The states as major actors in international relations is best described as -

- ☐ Idealism
- ☐ Statecentric
- ☐ Homosapian
- ☐ Blobalism

Q62 Our world is large, complex and challenging, it is best understood by -

- ☐ Mathematics
- ☐ International relations
- ☐ Computer studies
- ☐ Agriculture

Q63 Which of the following is the currency of international system -

- ☐ Sports
- ☐ Power
- ☐ Music
- ☐ Prayers

Q64 - - defines international relations as political activities across state-boundaries

- ☐ Mac Zedong
- ☐ Trevor Taylor
- ☐ Franz Fannon
- ☐ Ali Mazuri

Q65 The interaction and action of Non-governmental organisations, transnational corporations and Foreign groups are all extensions of -

- ☐ Science and technology
- ☐ Religious studies
- ☐ International relations
- ☐ Culture

Q66 - defined international society, diplomacy and war as anarchical

- ☐ Hedley Bull
- ☐ Hardgrave
- ☐ Havelange
- ☐ Socrates

Q67 - defined international relations as "that area of human action where inscapable interdependence meets with inadequate control"

- ☐ Karl Marx
- ☐ Karl Deutsch
- ☐ Karl Lakerbach
- ☐ Karl Karvinja

Q68 - is a set of interaction among the world states -

- ☐ Military Strategy
- ☐ International relations
- ☐ Terrorism
- ☐ Cultism

Q69 Which is the best approach to the study of international relations -

- ☐ Anarchical approach
- ☐ Multidisciplinary approach
- ☐ Conservative approach
- ☐ Conflict approach

Q70 While is international relations anarchical -

- ☐ Sovereignty of nations
- ☐ Arms struggle
- ☐ Ideology
- ☐ Nuclear power

Q71 The anarchical nature of international relations does not mean a state of chaos, it suggests -

- ☐ Harmony among nations
- ☐ Lack of Central Government
- ☐ Equality of nations
- ☐ Order among nations

Q72 Behaviour of nations to others are part of their -

- ☐ Foreign Policy
- ☐ History
- ☐ Geography
- ☐ Tradition

Q73 Which of the following is a global organisation -

- ☐ African Union
- ☐ United Nations
- ☐ European Union
- ☐ West Africa Union

Q74 Global politics is synonymous with -

- ☐ Military Coup
- ☐ International Diplomacy
- ☐ Social Change
- ☐ Insurance Policy

Q75 The key to recognize essentials of the balance of power is -

- ☐ Environmental science
- ☐ International relations
- ☐ Government Policy
- ☐ Cost Economy

Q76 - is an eminent scholar of international relations

- ☐ Austin Ranny
- ☐ Hans Morgenthau
- ☐ Parker Folliet
- ☐ Wole Soyinka

Q77 The fact that nation-states are sovereign means that they -

- ☐ Have soldiers
- ☐ Population
- ☐ Legally and politically independent
- ☐ Surrounded by other nations

Q78 International relations theory is basic to the study of -

- ☐ Economics
- ☐ World politics
- ☐ World sports
- ☐ Sustained Development

Q79 International relations is an academic discipline because of its -

- ☐ Complexity
- ☐ Multidisciplinary approach
- ☐ Historical theory
- ☐ Legalistic approach

Q80 International relations is anarchical from the view of -

- ☐ Idealism
- ☐ Realism
- ☐ Utopianism
- ☐ Scienticism