

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remark
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Realists view power as a means for <input type="text"/>	state survival					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	United Nations was formed after the end of <input type="text"/>	World War II					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Since the end of the Cold War, it is believed that the international system has moved toward a <input type="text"/>	Multipolar					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What became the contemporary international system evolved in <input type="text"/>	Europe					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The said leader of Europe before Westphalia was claimed to hold both political and <input type="text"/> powers	spiritual					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Before Westphalia, <input type="text"/> was the leader of Europe	Pope					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Treaty of Westphalia was signed in <input type="text"/>	1648					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is not one of the characteristics of a state	race					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	On major similarity between the international system and the biological system in the study of international relations is <input type="text"/>	interdependence					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Treaty of Westphalia brought to relevance the concept of <input type="text"/> in the study and practice of international relations	sovereignty					<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The connotations of balance of power is that there is no <input type="text"/> power in the international system	dominant	controlling					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the study of international relations, the term ACTOR refers to <input type="text"/> that plays role in international system	entity	individual					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> theorists raised counter arguments on the realists these	Liberalist						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The main actor in the study of international relations is <input type="text"/>	State						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Soviet Union was replaced by Russian federation in 1991, which marked the end of the <input type="text"/>	Cold War						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	NATO is <input type="text"/>	North Atlantic Treaty Organisation						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The tree major aspects of globalization are Ppolitical, economic, cultural except <input type="text"/>	war						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The promoters of globalization hold the following views except <input type="text"/>	structural inequality						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The critics of globalization believe that globalization has transferred <input type="text"/>	culture	technology					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> has been used to refer to terrorist acts by governmental agents or forces.	State terrorism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	WIFJAJC means <input type="text"/>	World Islamic Front for Jihad Against Jews and Crusaders						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The term polis refers to the <input type="text"/>	Ancient political gathering						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the totality of relationships that exist between states and non-state actors in the international system	international relations					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What are the alternative world models In the Continuation of the Contemporary Nation-State System <input type="text"/>	regionalism and world government					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the Continuation of the Contemporary Nation-State System, another possible world order in the future that may take the form of regional units which will be an alternative to the nation-state system is called <input type="text"/>	regionalism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Any motivation of which is typically rooted in faith-based tenets is called <input type="text"/>	religious fanaticism					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Deprivation of a population where there is dominance of a territory and its resources by a particular ethnic group create conditions for misdistribution. This can be <input type="text"/> why people or groups engage in terrorism.	economic motives					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is why people or groups engage in terrorism	political motives					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The means of an influencing actor favouring strong nations and disfavouring the weak in different situations is referred to as <input type="text"/>	double standard					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the major challenges of collective security system is the increasing tendency of <input type="text"/> to resort to unilateral actions	powerful states					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In the contemporary international system, the term "collective security" has also been cited as the guiding principle for the establishment <input type="text"/>	United Nations					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	States form collective security through <input type="text"/>	alliance					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	An example of a collective security frame work is <input type="text"/>	NATO					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> can be said to refer to the process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, products, ideas, and other aspects of culture.	globalization					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to the <input type="text"/> _, the anarchy in the international system requires that states constantly ensure that they have sufficient strength to defend themselves and advance the material interest necessary for their survival.	realist school of thought					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Hans Morgenthau asserts that <input type="text"/> is the ability to control the mind and actions of others.	power					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is made of goals and ambitions states seek to pursue, achieve and protect in the course of their interaction in the international system.	national interest					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Anarchy in the international system is not the absence of peace in the system but the absence of a <input type="text"/>	central authority					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to the traditional realist thinker, Hans Morgenthau, international politics is the struggle for <input type="text"/>	power					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to the classic realist thinker Niccolò Machiavelli, the desire for more power in the international system is rooted in the flawed high level of <input type="text"/>	interdependence					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The basic motive of a state's behaviour in the international system is for its own <input type="text"/>	national interest					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The notion of <input type="text"/> doctrine which presents states as entities that believe they can rely on no one else but themselves for security	self-help					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The <input type="text"/> asserts that states are the main power players in international politics.	realist school of thought					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According Bull, <input type="text"/> in the context of the international system implies there are no higher authorities, and because nation states are considered by many as the primary actors in international relations, an anarchical world would be one where there is no higher authority than that of the state.	Anarchy					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is referred to a legal-political entity	State					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	During the Cold war, the two power blocs formed two different alliances called NATO and <input type="text"/>	Warsaw Pact					eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The disintegration of the <input type="text"/> marked the end of the Cold war	Soviet Union					eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	During the Cold War, states in Africa, Asia and the Latin America become a force to be reckoned with the international system and decided to put an end to <input type="text"/>	colonialism						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	During the Cold War, the states in Africa, Asia and Latin America were known as the <input type="text"/>	non-aligned states						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A state with dominant position in the international system and equally has the ability to influence events and its own interests and project power on a worldwide scale to protect those interests is referred to as <input type="text"/>	superpower						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Immediately after the end of the Second World War, the global system was called <input type="text"/> because the system centred on two superpowers	bipolar						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The industrial revolution was essentially based in <input type="text"/>	Europe						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The concept of interdependence became popularized in the field of international relations through the work of <input type="text"/>	Richard N. Cooper						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> refers to the number of blocs of states that exert power in the international system.	Polarity						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	During the period of classical international system, international politics of that era was essentially <input type="text"/>	European politics						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Actors in the Transitional International System are state and <input type="text"/>	non-state						eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are international and multinational organizations saddled with issues like economic exchange and the questions of war and peace.	Non-state actors						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the characteristics of state actors in the transitional international system is <input type="text"/>	sovereignty						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	One of the issues in the transitional international system was the <input type="text"/> within the system.	proliferation of states						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The transitional international system also emerged as a period that would lay the foundations of much of what exists in the <input type="text"/> international system	contemporary						eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The emergence of the transitional international system can be linked to the events of the	Cold War	Napoleonic War	French revolution	Enlightenment	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Word that describes a relationship in which each member of the relationship is mutually relying on the other is _____	relations	Interdependence	dependence	diplomacy	B		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ also refers to the number of blocs of states that exert power in the international system.	Polarity	Cold War	equilibrium of interests	national interest	A		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ refers to alignment with the source of danger.	Axis of evil	bandwagon of evil	evil axis	bandwagoning	D		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ was the main instrument for stability in international system.	power	coercive power	balance of power	equilibrium	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ Strategy is the idea that states' security is enhanced when military capabilities are distributed among states such that no one state is strong enough to dominate all others.	power	coercive power	balance of power	equilibrium	C		eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The peace treaty that ended the Thirty Years' War was a significant milestone in the emergence of the	World Wars	economic globalization	modern international system	realism	C		eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Treaties resulting from the big diplomatic congress Thirty Years' War, ushered in a new system of political order in central Europe, later called	Westphalia sovereignty	Westfallia Nations-states	Westphalia national interest	Westpelia power	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The treaty that was signed after the Thirty Years' War gave birth the idea of _____	war	nation-state	governance	democracy	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The treaty that put an end to the Thirty Years' War is known as	Treaty of Westaphalia	Treaty of Westpelia	Treaty of Westfallia	Treaty of Westphalia	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Events of the Cold War seemed to have confirmed and validated many of the principles and predictions of the _____ theory	realist	liberal	Idealist	positivist	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ and _____ are the two leading states championing the various campaign of the Cold War	Chain and the United States	Russia and Germany	China and Germany	Russia and the United States	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The era of the Cold War had the world divided along two ideologies: namely	power and interests	human rights and justice	capitalism and communism	democracy and development	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The _____ gave way for the rebirth of realism as a new paradigm	First World War	Second World War	Cold War	Peloponnesian War	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Idealist paradigm better explains one of the following event	First World War	Second World War	Cold War	Peloponnesian War	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One major objective of the League of Nations was to	amass enough economic power to support poor states	prevent the occurrence of such war that preceded its establishment	to monitor guide states' foreign policy to align with its objectives	to blacklist corrupt states and prevent global terrorism	B	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Paris Peace Conference that ended the	First World War	Second World War	Cold War	Peloponnesian War	A	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The "Fourth Great Debate" was a debate between	liberalism, realism and radical international relations theories	realists versus behaviourists	Neo-realist and Idealist	positivist theories and post-positivist theories of international relations	D	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"Third Great Debate" has also been described as being between	liberalism, realism and radical international relations theories.	realists versus behaviourists	realism, institutionalism and structuralism	Neo-realist and Realist	C	<input type="button" value="eExam"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The "Third Great Debate" was a debate between	liberalism, realism and radical international relations theories	realists versus behaviourists	Neo-realist and Idealist	Neo-realist and Realist	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	"Third Great Debate" is also known as	dependent debate	utopian debate	externalization of argument	the inter-paradigm debate	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The "Second Great Debate" is termed	Liberalism and realism	realists versus behaviourists	Neo-realist and Idealist	Neo-realist and Realist	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The "Second Great Debate" sought to	define and interpret scientific approach to the study of international relations	analyze the various concept of international relations in order to develop a suitable argument	refine scientific methods of inquiry and historicist/interpretative approach to international relations theory	identify the divergent and the convergent points of ideas that lead to theories	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The first "Great Debate" is also known as the	Realist-Idealist Great Debate	the liberal-idealism Great Debate	the Neo-conservatism-Realism Great Debate	Neo-liberalist-Realist Great Debate	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In international relations, the "Great Debates" refer to	a series of conservative analysis about anarchy in the international system	a series of agreement between all the theories in international relations	a series of converging ideas that bother on peace, conflict, system, power and economy and how state blend with them	a series of disagreements between international relations scholars	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major doctrinal position of neoconservatives is that they see or depict the world of international politics as a	struggle for wealth and peace	struggle between good and evil	struggle for power and wealth	struggle for dominance	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Neo-conservatism drew from liberalism and its intense focus is on the promotion of "universal values" such as	peace, justice, democracy and Gay rights	Justice, women and children, Democracy	democracy, human rights, free trade, women's rights and minority protections	all of the above	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Neoliberalism is considered as a comprehensive challenge to the theories of _____ and _____	realism and neoliberalism	realism and neorealism	realism and neo-idealism	realism and functional realism	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Another name for neoliberal idealism is	peace	cooperation	realist institutionalism	complex integration	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major dividing line between the realists and the liberal idealists is that	While the former see power and conflict as problems for states the latter see power as politics, peace and interdependent.	while the former see conflict as the norm in international affairs, the latter are more hopeful about the prospects for peace and international cooperation	while the former see anarchy as a major problem in the international system, the latter see anarchy as a form of peace and international cooperation	while the former question anarchy and power as a form of state relations, the later adopt it as a form of peace engagement and cooperation amongst state	B	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The central issues that liberal idealism seeks to address are the problems of	non-proliferation of nuclear weapon	constituting a peacekeeping force under the United Nations and prevent war	achieving lasting peace and cooperation in international relations	targeting enemies of peace through the deployment of market forces	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Liberal idealism roots lie in the broader liberal thought originating during the era of	the Cold War	Napoleonic War	Westphalia war	the Enlightenment	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Critics of idealism hold the view that the proposition of the idealists is _____	vibrant	fundamental	critical	utopian	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to the idealist, the first step to solve global problem is to encourage the growth of _____	democracy	power politics	economic relations	diplomatic friendliness	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major assumption of the idealists is that	the international system is characterized by anarchy and to tackle such anarchy, a powerful state must rise up to the challenge to save other states	there is a natural harmony of interests among nation-states, based on the inherent desire of most people to live in peace with one another	to achieve global peace, all states under an international organizations must harmonize their various goals in order to have collective ideology	States has the freedom to practice their own ideology guided by their national interest through the use of diplomacy and foreign policy	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The major proponent of idealism as a school of thought is _____	Hans Morgenthau	Kenneth Waltz	Woodrow Wilson	E. H. Carr	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Idealism was a relatively short-lived school of thought, and suffered a crisis of confidence as a result of these events.	the establishment of the League of Nations and the end of the World War I	the collapse of the Berlin Wall and the outbreak of the Cold War	the establishment of the United Nations and the end of the World War II	failure of the League of Nations and the outbreak of World War II	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Realism underwent refinement by scholars and this resulted to various novel paradigms such as	Liberalism, realist realism, fundamental classical	liberal realism, classical realism, realist and the French school	classical realism, liberal realism, neorealism and neoclassical realism	structural realism, national realism, power politics, functional realism and power realism	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The world view of the Realists rest on the assumption that	state should go to war and expand	survival is the principal goal of every state actor	state foreign policy and national interest should be clear	state should be a member of international organization and must influence decision to achieve its goals	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Realism believes power can be in variety of ways, they are:	militarily, economically and diplomatically	weapons, politics and economy	militarily, culturally and educationally	militarily, national interests and diplomatically	A	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the realist thinking, there is no _____ to settle disputes among contending actors as it is in domestic political systems	power play	peace keeping	central authority	bipolar power	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the thinking of the realists the international system is defined by	power politics	sovereignty	interests	anarchy	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Realism is identified with scholars such as	Spiro, Stanley Hoffman and Hans Morgenthau	Hans Morgenthau, Henry Kissinger and Kenneth Waltz	Stanley Hoffman, Henry Kissinger and Kenneth Waltz	Hans Morgenthau, Henry Kissinger and Spiro	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Realism is frequently referred to as the _____	power theory	politics theory	international power politics theory	international political economy theory	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Thucydides, an ancient Greek historian in his work titled _____ espoused the views that have been the basis of Realists' assumptions	War of the worlds	Thirty Years' War	History of the Peloponnesian War	Second World War and its Ingenuity	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The philosophers that gave the template for the realist assumptions are	Thomas Hobbs, Charles Darwin and Thucydides	Thomas Hobbs Niccolò Machiavelli and Cardinal Richelieu	Thucydides, Niccolò Machiavelli and Cardinal Richelieu	Thomas Hobbs Niccolò Machiavelli and Charles Darwin	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Realism as a formal discipline in international relations did not arrive until	World War I	World War II	the Thirty Years' War	Cold War	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ replaced the concept of international system	international society	International political economy	international arena	globalization	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The concept of international system became prominent during the	World War I	World War II	the Thirty Years' War	Cold War	D	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two categories of international actors are _____ and _____	State and non-state actors	Multinational corporations and non-state actors	state actors and multinational corporation	national actors and supranational actors	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Stanley Hoffman defines international system as _____	a pattern of relations among the basic units of world politics, characterised by the scope of the objectives pursued by those units and of the task performed among them as well as by the means used to achieve those goals and perform these tasks	a style of relations between state and non-state actors, through the recognition of the whole as important and influential to determine the direction of world politics	the convergent and divergent of actors direction on issues that interrelate and collectively affect the relations between states in the international system	the means where there are some entities which are considered to be inside the system, while others are outside	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	While David Easton and Gabriel Almond have used the system approach for the study of political system, Kenneth Waltz and Morton Kaplan have used it for the study of _____	economic system	political system	interrelated system	international system	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	According to Spiro, the international system is _____	a whole in itself	an abstract, descriptive and theoretical	a whole and an abstract	a theoretical and a technical whole in itself	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the framework of the international system _____	states carries the burden of the whole as its constituent parts	nation-states as actors, always standing in interaction with each other making the whole world as an organized complexity	states takes the accolade of being an influential whole and at the same time a part	state and non-state actors share and struggle for power within the whole	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The general concept of international system has its foundation in the works of _____	Idealist theorists	realist theorists	systemic theorists	liberal theorist	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One major controversy that has trailed the understanding of the concept of international system bothered on _____	the inadequacy of assigning the term "system" to the act of intermingling of states and non-state actors in the international arena	the difficulties in locating the realist and liberalist assumption within its confines	it operational use to define day-to-day analysis on international system	the convergence of its components to properly mingle with the whole within and without to explain global phenomenon	A	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Systems are classified into two different ways. They are _____ and _____	international system and biological system	economic system and political system	spiritual system and physical system	natural system and human made system	D	eExam

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The high level of interaction in a system indicates that	all other components outside of it has a relationship with what is within	when the properties of a component in a system change, all other components and the system as a whole would be affected	all other components inside of it relate on a minimal level by forming another whole	the components, the whole and the outer parts conjoin to form other various whole for the purpose of expanding the major whole	B	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the distinct characteristics of the concept of system is that _____	it is scientific in nature	it is just for the basic of explanation	it properly explains the interaction between an entity and its constituent parts	it is a whole in itself and a means to an end	C	eExam
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The term system is used to described international phenomenon because	of the high level of interdependence between states	because it is mechanical in nature	the biological side of it makes it suitable for state analysis	(d) because it was argued for at the United Nations conference	A	eExam

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