

eExam Question Bank

Coursecode:

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Question Type	Question	A	B	C	D	Answer	Remarks
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When did the Security Council adopt an aide memoire as a means to facilitate its consideration of issues pertaining to protection of civilians and decided to review and update the document as appropriate?	01/03/2002 00:00:00					<input type="button" value="eE"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Where was the World Summit for Sustainable Development in 2001 held?	Johannesburg					<input type="button" value="eE"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many scholarships for girls did USAID recently unveil in the African Education Initiative?	250000					<input type="button" value="eE"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	How many separate amnesties did the Government and UNITA rebels provide in Angola?	Thirteen	13				<input type="button" value="eE"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which is the fourth element of the early warning process?	Sending phase					<input type="button" value="eE"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Prior appraisal and monitoring and evaluation (PCIA) are intended to provide the _____ and implementability of preventive responses	Effectiveness					<input type="button" value="eE"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Monitoring and evaluation is also a form of _____ evaluation	Retrospective					<input type="button" value="eE"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Prior appraisal is also a form of _____ evaluation	Prospective					<input type="button" value="eE"/>

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Answer true or false to the following statement "Integrative bargaining is a superior approach and strategy of principled negotiation" <input type="text"/>	True						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Answer true or false to the following statement "Alternate dispute resolution is frequently recommended in conflict situations that do not involve value and moral differences" <input type="text"/>	True						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Answer true or false to the following statement "Carrying out an empathetic will help you to understand your adversary's interest" <input type="text"/>	True						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Answer true or false to the following statement "Every conflict can be mediated" <input type="text"/>	False						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Answer true or false to the following statement "One aspect or form of behaviour will suffice to turn a conflict" <input type="text"/>	False						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Which strategy allows mediator to break through a circle of violence by changing the factors that influence the parties' decision making? <input type="text"/>	Directive strategy						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	According to the author of the course material "throughout history, men have designed constitutions and women have been" <input type="text"/>	Invisible						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the moral code of all states	International law						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The body of rules growing out of the regulations adopted by international agencies like the Universal Post Union is called <input type="text"/>	the Administrative Law						eE

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> strategy is situations whereby mediator brings parties in conflict together in a neutral environment in order to be able to exert some control over the conflict management process	Procedural					<input type="text"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The two most basic orientations required when parties in conflict enter into negotiation process to resolve their differences are competitive and <input type="text"/>	Cooperative					<input type="text"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mutual gain approach in conflict resolution can also be referred to as <input type="text"/>	Win - win					<input type="text"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Government, Civil society, Non-governmental Organizations, International organizations, Community Specialists are examples of <input type="text"/> agents	Peacebuilding					<input type="text"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Creation of safe and comfortable environment, impartiality, neutrality and treating of parties equally are ways by which a mediator can <input type="text"/>	Build Trust					<input type="text"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Communication – facilitation, procedural and directive strategies are three main strategies of <input type="text"/>	Mediation					<input type="text"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The law that deals with maritime commerce is known as <input type="text"/> law	Admiralty					<input type="text"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Who outlined “prior appraisal, implementation, monitoring, conflict diagnosis, rescues identification and evaluation” as essential elements in complete conflict prevention planning and decision cycle? <input type="text"/>	Michael Lund					<input type="text"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	International Court of Justice is situated in <input type="text"/> in Netherlands	Hague					<input type="text"/> eE

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Integrative bargaining is also referred to as _____ bargaining	Interest-based						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Mediation must take place at an optimal or ripe moment, as early mediation may be _____ and late mediation may face too many obstacles	Premature						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ approach tend to result in win – lose outcome in which only one side perceive the outcome as positive	Competitive						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	What does the acronym ICSID stands for? _____	International Center for the settlement of Investment Dispute						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is a form of legal alternative to litigation	Arbitration						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Conflict usually transforms perception by accentuating the differences between people and _____	Positions						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	International Humanitarian Law lays down the minimum protection and standards applicable to situations where people are most _____ in armed conflict	Vulnerable						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is a process in which a neutral third party assists two or more parties in order to help them negotiate an agreement on a matter of common interest.	Mediation						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Effective peacebuilding also requires _____ partnerships in addressing conflict and greater coordination among the various actors	Public-private						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Competitive conflict handling style tends to result in _____ outcome	Win-lose						eE

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the body of customary and conventional rules which are considered legally binding by civilized states in their intercourse with each other or one another	International Law						<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Inflammatory Language usually tends to <input type="text"/> _conflict	Escalate						<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Alternative Dispute Resolution process was first adopted in <input type="text"/>	United State of America						<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> _is categorized into two parts namely verbal and non verbal communication	Communication						<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The three levels at which <input type="text"/> _occur are personal, corporate and international levels	Negotiation						<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> simply aimed at ending a dispute as quickly and amicably as possible	Dispute Settlement						<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A conflict resolution in which there is no winner nor vanquished is referred to as a <input type="text"/> solution	Win-win						<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Posture, Gesture and Facial expression are examples of <input type="text"/> _ types of communication	Non-verbal						<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is classified into three (3) categories namely state, individual, institution/organizations	Mediator						<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Rape, child abuse, genocide and torture are examples of <input type="text"/> committed during times of armed conflict or war	Crimes						<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Who wrote the United Nations (UN) document "An Agenda for Peace" ? <input type="text"/>	Boutrous Boutrous Ghali						<input type="checkbox"/> eE

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Sustainable peace is characterized by the absence of <input type="text"/> and Structural violence	Physical						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a wide range of activities associated with capacity building, reconciliation and societal transformation	Peacebuilding						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the court where inter states disputes or conflicts between states or countries are resolved	International Court of Justice						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	International law is derived from custom, general principles of law and <input type="text"/> sources	Treaties						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is the hero of good communication	Listening						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is a form of legal alternative to litigation whereby the parties to a dispute agree to submit their respective position (through agreement or hearing) to a third party for	Arbitration						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Win – lose outcomes in conflict resolution is associated with <input type="text"/> approach	Competitive						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	A discussion between two or more disputants who are trying to work out a solution to their problem or issue at stake is known as <input type="text"/>	Negotiation						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	After negotiators have prioritized their goal, they must also evaluate the possible <input type="text"/> among them	Trade offs						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	When the frames of both parties match and more likely to focus on common issues and have a common definition of the situation, there is also the likelihood that Communication and <input type="text"/> will be successful	negotiation						eE

<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The panel in the arbitral process is constituted in _____ numbers	Odd						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is heavily influenced by expression, intonation and body language	Spoken word						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ is a situation whereby parties form a vision of the shared future they are trying to build	Future Imaging						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ "understand peace building as an umbrella concept that encompasses not only long-term transformative efforts but also peacemaking and peace keeping	Non-governmental Organization	NGO					eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The optional protocol to the communication on the Right of the child of 2000 is derived from Geneva convention of _____	1949						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Loya Jirga as an issue of gender equality and empowerment was realized for the woman and girls in _____	Afghanistan						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Community Court system for transitional justice in Rwanda is called? _____	Gacaca						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	_____ in 1948 defined International Law as "Law applicable to relations between states	Philip C Jessup						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Complete the following statement as it is in your course material. Finally, (and obviously), during any disagreement it is important to exercise common _____	Civility						eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Offering each party in conflict incentives, promises of support, or threats of diplomatic sanction is a _____ strategies of mediation	Directive						eE

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The code name for United Nations Peace keeping in Angola from 1995 – 1998 is called <input type="text"/>	UNITA					<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	Women, War, and Peace" is a report by <input type="text"/>	Elizabeth Rehn and Ellen John Sir Leaf					<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> is when underlying causes of conflict are not addressed	Dispute Settlement					<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	<input type="text"/> are the conceptions that parties have of the situation and its risks	Frame					<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	In reality, people are <input type="text"/>	Emotional creature					<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The funds for developing series of pilot courses dealing with Early Warning and Preventive Measures were provided by British and <input type="text"/> _Government	Italian					<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The fourth and second elements of early warnings are namely Sharing the gathering information and <input type="text"/>	Sending Phase					<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	FBQ	The Secretary General's report to the General Assembly is entitled Renewing the United Nation: <input type="text"/>	A Programme for Reform					<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What does the acronym ICSID stands for	International Center for the Settlement of Investment Dispute	International College for the Settlement of International Dispute	International Center for the Settlement of International Dispute	International Committee for the Solution of International Dispute	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a form of legal alternative to litigation.	Arbitration	Conciliation	Alternative Dispute Resolution	Facilitation	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Conflict usually transforms perception by accentuating the differences between people and _____	Value	Position	Interest	trust	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	International Humanitarian Law lays down the minimum protection and standards applicable to situations where people are most _____ in armed conflict	Handicap	Children	Vulnerable	Mercenary	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is a process in which a neutral third party assists two or more parties in order to help them negotiate an agreement on a matter of common interest.	Negotiation	Mediation	Conciliation	Arbitration	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Effective peacebuilding also requires _____ partnerships in addressing conflict and greater coordination among the various actors.	Public – Private	Civil Society	Non – Governmental Organizations	Community Based Organization	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cooperative conflict handling style tends to result in _____ outcome.	Win – Win	Win – lose	Lose – lose	not applicable	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	State the full meaning of IHL.	Internal House Law	International Humanitarian Law	Interdependent House Law	Internal Household Law	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The advantages of Alternative Dispute Resolution do not include _____	It saves time	It is cost effective (cheaper)	Involves use of lawyer	Mostly win-win solution	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A conflict resolution in which there is no winner nor vanquish is referred to as a _____ solutions.	Win-win	Lose-win	Win-lose	Lose-lose	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ and _____ are now being used to settle employee/employer industrial dispute that often seem intractable	Mediation and Arbitration	Litigation and Negotiation	Resolution and Resolution	Conciliation and Reconciliation	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is informal dispute resolution processes in which parties meet with a professional third party who helps them resolve their dispute in a way that is less formal and often more consensual than is done in the courts	Alternative Dispute Resolution	Arbitration	Peacekeeping	Multi-track Diplomacy	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Communication consist of the following components except	Sender	Message/channel	Receiver/feedback	Noise/lying	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the body of customary and conventional rules or moral code of states which are considered legally binding by civilized states in their intercourse with each other	International Law	Universal Law	National Law	Local Law	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not part of peacebuilding agents?	States, International Organization, corporate organizations	Religious body, market women and youth association	NGO's professional bodies, traditional institutions	Combatant, military officers and militant youths.	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Peacebuilding activities geared towards examining the root causes of conflict can be addressed through the below dimensions. Choose the incorrect one.	The structural dimension of peacebuilding	The relational dimension of peacebuilding	The group dimension of peacebuilding	The personal dimension of peacebuilding	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is not among the groups that are most vulnerable in armed conflict	Military/combatant	Children	Women	Older people	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Michael Lund outlines the following essential elements found in complete conflict prevention planning and decision cycle except.	Conflict diagnosis/response identification	Prior appraisal/implementation	Monitoring and evaluation	Planning and execution	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is not part of the three sources of international Law	Treaties	Custom	Traditions	General principle of law	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The following are examples of non-verbal types of communication except.	Facial expression	Posture	Lying	Gestures	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not a category of International Law?	Public and Private International Law	Admiralty law	Administrative law	Commercial law	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the followings does not belong to the three main strategies or techniques being used by mediators to intervene in a conflict situation.	Communication-facilitation strategies	Procedural strategies	Directive strategies	Instructive strategies	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mediators are classified into three (3) following categories except.	Local	State	Individuals	Institutions and organization	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Identify the one that is not part of major strategies for conflict resolution in this modern world	Blood covenant	Arbitration	Mediation	Negotiation	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	To achieve complete resolution of a conflict requires making significant changes that restructure the following institutional structures of the society except	Geographical changes	Economics changes	Social changes	Political changes	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____strategy is situations whereby mediator brings parties in conflict together in a neutral environment in order to be able exert some control over the conflict management process.	Procedural	Conflict transformation	Peacebuilding	Mediation	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The two most basic orientations required when parties in conflict enter into negotiation process to resolve their differences are competitive and _____	Mutual	Confrontation	Cooperative	Compromise	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mutual gain approach in conflict resolution can also be referred to as _____.	Win – Win	Lose – Win	Win	Lose	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Government, Civil society, Non-governmental Organizations, International organizations, Community Specialists are examples of _____ agents.	Peacemaking	Peacekeeping	Peacebuilding	Diplomatic track	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Creation of save and comfortable environment, impartiality, neutrality and treating of parties equally are ways by which a mediator can _____	Enhance Communication	Build Trust	Facilitate a mediation process	Negotiate a solution	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Communication – facilitation, procedural and directive strategies are three main strategies of _____.	Mediation	Negotiation	Integrative bargaining	Arbitration	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ simply aimed at ending a dispute as quickly and amicably as possible.	Dispute Settlement	Conflict Management	Conflict Transformation	Conflict Resolution	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which law deals with international maritime commerce?	Shipping Laws	Cargo freight	Admiralty	Import and Export Duty	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who outlined prior appraisal, implementation, monitoring, conflict diagnosis, rescues identification and evaluation as essential elements in complete conflict prevention planning and decision circle?	Michael Lund	Albert Isaac	Lederach John Paul	John Burton	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The International Court of Justice is situated in _____.	Washington	Hague	Geneva	Zurich	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the year _____ Philip C. Jessup wrote that international law is generally defined as law applicable to relations between states.	1948	1990	1930	1958	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Who has written extensively on early warning response and prevention of violent conflict and has argued cogently for more emphasis on and investment in efforts to understand the impacts of preventive/response measures.	Joseph King	John Louis	Michael Lund	Mary Slessor	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ lays down the minimum protection and standards applicable to situations where people are most vulnerable in armed conflict	Identifying interest	Integrative Bargaining	International Humanitarian law	Admiralty law	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	With what means do you understand the other party's objectives.	Negotiation	Mediation	Limitation	Recommendation	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The Oslo Accords in 1993 was achieved through _____ strategy	Norway's intervention	Communication-facilitation strategies	Facilitation strategies	Procedural strategies	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Learning to be a good helper is a way of helping yourself, it is also sometimes called _____.	Helper therapy	Setting therapy	Reasoning therapy	System therapy	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When is mediation in conflicts more likely to be unsuccessful?	With competing leaders	Recognizable leaders	Leaders with considerable control over their territory	The mainstream of their respective community,	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A situation whereby mediator works hard to shape the content and nature of a final outcome is called _____.	Procedural strategies	Directive strategies	Crucial strategies	Diplomatic strategies	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many are the basic sources of trust mediator?	2	3	4	5	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an outcome when trust levels are high?	Parties are less defensive	Willing to share information with other parties	Give information that may be crucial to finding a mutual acceptable solution	Enter into private session with mediator	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How does Mediators build trust with the parties?	Judge the parties	Ensure that the parties understand the mediation process	Tell them what they must do.	Ask threatening, open-ended questions	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Mutual adjustment is one of the key causes of the changes that occur during	Conflict	Resolution	Arbitration	Negotiation	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which meditative strategy adopt threats of withdrawals	Directive strategies	Directive Strategies and Procedural strategies	Procedural strategies	facilitation Strategies and Procedural strategies	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ gives a mediator the opportunity to control aspects of interaction	Directive Strategies	Procedural strategie Procedural strategies	Communication-Facilitation Strategies	Directive Strategies and Procedural strategies	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	_____ is the most powerful form of intervention?	Communication-Facilitation Strategies	Procedural Strategies	Facilitation and Directive Strategies	Procedural Strategies	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of these factors may not pose a serious constraint on any mediation effort?	Sectional commitment to violence	Spoilers	Resources and persistence	Interest of major powers	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Identify the resource required for mediating conflicts?	Commitment, persistence, and experience	Persistence and experience only	Resource, commitment and experience	Resources, persistence, and experience and commitment	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Integrative bargaining is also known as _____	Money-based bargaining	Treasure-based bargaining	Unity-based bargaining	Interest-based bargaining	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	When is mediation likely to be successful?	Destructive conflicts	Escalating conflicts	When parties appear most amenable to change	Early mediation/intervention	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE

<input type="checkbox"/>								
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	A phase in the life cycle of conflict where parties may not wish to countenance any further losses and are prepared to commit to a settlement is described as _____	Early mediation	Late mediation	Ripe moment	Escalating conflicts	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What distinguishes conflict transformation from conflict management and conflict resolution?	Conflict transformation sees social conflict as a natural occurrence between human beings who are involved in relationships	Conflict transformation, unlike the other two concepts, suggests that the destructive consequences of a conflict can be modified or transformed so that self-images, relationships, and social structures improve as a result of conflict instead of being harmed by it	Conflict transformation seeks to accentuate the difference between people and positions.	Options A and B above	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following best describes conflict management?	It suggests that people can be controlled or directed	It is all about eliminating conflicts	It assumes that volatility could be controlled	It assumes that conflicts are long-term processes that often cannot be quickly resolved	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	What does the Early Warning Systems (EWS) entail?	Gathering and sharing information about conflicts	Analysing and interpreting the information gathered	Sending signals about increased danger and the degree of the danger	All of the above	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following does not constitute part of international law?	Public and Private International Law	Admiralty law	Administrative law	Commercial law	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	One of the criticisms of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) strategies is that _____	They are based on an integrative approach	They are private and are not in the public record or exposed to public scrutiny	They generally accentuate disputes	Disputants do not participate directly	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	In the simplest terms, negotiation means	A discussion between two or more disputants who are trying to work out a solution to their problem	The role played by a third party to restore peace in a conflict situation	The adjustment of differences in a church setting	Influencing a party to a dispute to abandoned its claims	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Strategies of mediation include all but one of the following	Communication – facilities strategies	Procedural strategies	Directive strategies	Consolidation strategies	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which are the three categories of mediators identified in this course?	Individuals, State and Countries	States, organization and institutions	Organizations and institutions, individual and states	Individual, Institution and organization	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	How many essential elements did Michael Lund identify in a complete conflict prevention planning?	Three	Four	Five	Six	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The mediator as a process person is like	Judge	Arbiter	Facilitator	Conciliator	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which conflict handling style claim that people can be directed or controlled?	Conflict transformation	Peacekeeping	Conflict management	Conflict resolution	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE

<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which organ of dispute settlement process is most important under the World Trade Organization dispute settlement?	Permanent Court of Arbitration	International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes	International Chamber of Commerce Court of arbitration	International Criminal Court (ICC)	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Conflict resolution strategies involve all but one of the following. Identify the wrong option	Conciliation	Interference	Litigation	Arbitration	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Alternative Dispute Resolution Processes were first adopted in	England	France	United States	Israel	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Which of the following is not an outcome of judgement when the plaintiff is successful	Impose penalty, award damages and impose an injunction	Compel an act and prevent future legal disputes	Enforce a right, award damages and impose injunction	Ensure effective arbitration, award damages and enforce a right	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The legal alternative to litigation whereby conflict parties submit to a neutral for resolution is known as _____	Mediation	Arbitration	Conciliation	Negotiation	B	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Win – loose outcomes in conflict resolution are associated with _____	Traditional approaches	Modern approaches	Cooperative approaches	Competitive approaches	D	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Cooperative and competitive approaches are processes of _____	War and peace approaches	Economic and political approaches	Conflict Resolution	Traditional and modern approaches	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	The point of divergence between dispute settlement and dispute resolution lies in _____	ending a dispute, identifying the causal factors and dealing with them	identify the institutional structure of the society in relation to conflict resolution	Restructuring of socio-economic and political structures that involves a redistribution of wealth in the society	All of the above	A	<input type="checkbox"/> eE
<input type="checkbox"/>	MCQ	Competitive conflict style is synonymous with?	Win - win	lose – lose	win - lose	healthy rivalry	C	<input type="checkbox"/> eE

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