

CHAPTER 1
THE OTHER WORLD
TEST BANK

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. What are the two defining characteristics of globalization?
 - a. diversification and multiplication
 - * b. interaction and integration
 - c. separation and recognition
 - d. communication and identification
 - e. exploration and creation
2. Production globalization refers to:
 - a. the opening of new labor markets
 - b. the flow of capital
 - * c. trade in goods and services
 - d. the quality of goods and services
 - e. currency exchanges
3. The metaphor of a 'flat world' is used:
 - a. to emphasize the impact of environmental degradation
 - b. to recognize the growing impact of international human rights norms
 - * c. to argue that globalization evens the economic playing field between countries
 - d. to dismiss the reality of globalization
 - e. to identify the growth of global economic equality
4. Which of the following is NOT a global public good:
 - a. containing contagious diseases
 - b. combating piracy on the high seas
 - c. addressing climate change
 - d. reducing access to nuclear materials
 - * e. lowering taxes
5. The term "The Third World" is associated with:
 - a. communism
 - b. a literary movement
 - * c. the Cold War
 - d. colonialism
 - e. the rise of China
6. The identification of an "in-group" and "out-group" is used to:
 - a. open new trade and financial markets
 - * b. justify the mistreatment of a people
 - c. chart migration flows
 - d. deliver foreign aid to those in need

e. reduce inequities in investment flows

7. According to Edward Said, all cultures are

- a. hybrid
- b. heterogeneous
- c. differentiated
- d. unmonolithic
- * e. all of the above

8. According to the World Bank, what is the minimal daily income required to meet basic human needs?

- a. \$0.60
- *b. \$1.90
- c. \$4.20
- d. \$7.50
- e. \$10.00

9. The brain drain describes

- A. The mental impact of poverty and hunger
- B. The movement of individuals from the countryside to the cities
- * C. The migration of skilled labor from The Other World to developed countries
- D. declining levels of education
- E. the lack of access to schools for indigenous groups

10. Which other world country gained the most from globalization?

- * A. South Korea
- B. Sierra Leone
- C. Haiti
- D. Angola
- E. Bangladesh

11. Which dimensions of globalization offers both benefits and costs?

- A. the economic and ecological dimensions
- B. the governance and ecological dimensions
- C. the governance and military dimensions
- D. the ecological and cultural dimensions
- * E. all dimensions of globalization offer both benefits and costs

12. Which of the following values found in the developing world is most likely to conflict with the necessities of the modern economy?

- A. punctuality
- B. productivity
- * C. decision by consensus
- D. efficiency
- E. organization

13. What distinguishes the BRICS and MINT countries?

- A. they are most deeply affected by global warming
- * B. they are emerging markets
- C. they are security threats
- D. they dominate the United Nations
- E. they suffer from poverty

14. What explains why some wealthy oil-rich states in the Middle East suffer from stagnation

- A. religion
- B. geography
- C. exploitation by outside states
- * D. the resource curse
- E. the flat world

15. The resource curse is related to:

- * A. authoritarianism
- B. economic efficiency
- C. economic diversity
- D. poverty
- E. war

16. When did the Cold War end?

- A. 1970
- B. 1980
- * C. 1990
- D. 2000
- E. 2010

17. Which best describes global democracy since the end of the Cold War

- A. It declined then rose
- * B. It rose then stagnated
- C. It declined
- D. It remained constant
- E. It disappeared

18. Which government institutions are most closely related to the rule of law:

- A. the head of state and the military
- B. the legislature and political parties
- C. regulatory agencies and the military
- D. local governments and the educational system
- * E. the courts and the police

19. Which of the following is a consequence of a limited rule of law?

- A. economic diversity
- B. the resource curse

- C. colonialism
- * D. vigilantism
- E. the growth of out-groups

20. Which of the following describes the informal sector?

- * A. economic transactions outside government regulations
- B. the number of NGOs in a country
- C. corrupt practices by politicians
- D. the persistence of neocolonial practices
- E. a widespread resource curse

21. The razing of favelas (shantytowns) in Brazil in advance of the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Olympics illustrated:

- A. the effects of global warming
- B. the consequences of growing economic equality
- C. government efforts to reduce poverty
- * D. deficiencies in the rule of law
- E. the vulnerability of Brazil to demands from international organizations

22. What explains why environmental change will have more severe consequences in the Other World compared to in developing countries?

- A. Most of the world's population lives in the Other World
- B. The Other World encompasses most of the earth's vulnerable geographic regions
- C. The Other World suffers from greater problems in governance
- D. The Other World has greater deficiencies in technology and infrastructure
- * E. all of the above

23. Where is Mount Everest located?

- A. China
- B. India
- * C. Nepal
- D. Pakistan
- E. Russia

24. Mount Everest is named after:

- A. a British surveyor
- B. an Indian politician
- C. a nearby town
- D. a traditional Sherpa tradition
- E. the independence hero of Nepal

25. What motivated both the Dalai Lama and King of Nepal to allow access to Everest?

- * A. a desire to gain support from the West against Chinese aggression
- B. monetary gain
- C. fame and prestige
- D. a desire to raise the living standard of Sherpas