

FINAL EXAMINATION
JULY 2021

COURSE TITLE	GLOBAL STUDIES
COURSE CODE	FSDV0133
DATE/DAY	19 OCTOBER 2021 / TUESDAY
TIME/DURATION	09:00 AM - 10:30 AM / 1.5 Hours

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. Please read the instruction under each section carefully.
2. Candidates are reminded not to bring into examination hall/room any form of written materials or electronic gadget except for stationery that is permitted by the Invigilator.
3. Students who are caught breaching the Examination Rules and Regulation will be charged with an academic dishonesty and if found guilty of the offence, the maximum penalty is expulsion from the University.

(This Question Paper consists of **9** Printed Pages including front page)

There are **FORTY (40)** questions in this paper. Each question is worth **2.5** marks. Answer **ALL** questions in the **OMR** sheet. **(100 Marks)**

1. A serious risk factor associated with the operation of a nuclear power plant is the production of _____.
 - A. helium gas
 - B. radioisotopes with long half-lives
 - C. acid rain
 - D. greenhouse gases, such as CO₂

2. Nuclear power's source comes from _____.
 - A. natural gas
 - B. oil and/or coal
 - C. coal
 - D. uranium or plutonium

3. What product does a nuclear power plant produce for its customers?
 - A. electricity
 - B. a turbine
 - C. hot water
 - D. steam

4. Which is a benefit of using nuclear power?
 - A. Makes us less reliant on fossil fuels
 - B. Exposes workers to hazards in nuclear facilities
 - C. Causes thermal pollution to water systems
 - D. Generates radioactive nuclear waste

5. What might be a concern raised by community members if they were told that a nuclear power plant was going to be built in their neighborhood?

- A. Excessive use of petroleum would leak into the water under the ground.
- B. Coal could be used to produce more energy per gram of fuel.
- C. Air pollution would be generated by the plant.
- D. There is a threat of a nuclear accident or spill.

6. Nuclear power plants have many advantages. One of those advantages is _____.

- A. reduced CO2 emissions
- B. nuclear waste
- C. reactor meltdowns
- D. nuclear weapons

7. What are the 4 main purposes of the United Nations?

- A. keep peace, develop relations, improve the life of the world's poor, be a centre for discord
- B. keep peace, develop relations, improve the life of the world's poor, be a centre for harmony
- C. keep peace, develop relations, improve the life of the world's rich, be a centre for harmony
- D. keep peace, wage war, improve the life of the world's poor, be a centre for harmony

8. How many states are members of the United Nations?

- A. 193
- B. 295
- C. 178
- D. 199

9. The International Court of Justice is located in New York, New York.

- A. True

B. False

10. This United Nations body works together with NGOs (non-governmental organizations) like the Red Cross. Which body under the UN does the statement refer to?

- A. Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
- B. Secretariat
- C. Trusteeship Council
- D. International Court

11. Which United Nations body carries out the day-to-day work of the United Nations?

- A. Security Council
- B. Secretariat
- C. Economic and Social Council
- D. International Court

12. Which is the "enforcement" body of the United Nations?

- A. the General Assembly
- B. the Secretariat
- C. the Security Council
- D. the International Court of Justice

13. The 5 permanent members of the Security Council are _____.

- A. United States, France, Russia, China, Great Britain
- B. United States, France, Russia, China, Japan
- C. United States, France, Russia, Vietnam, Great Britain
- D. United States, Germany, Russia, China, Great Britain

14. The total number of countries on the Security Council is _____.

- A. 15
- B. 10

- C. 5
- D. 9

15. Why can the General Assembly be considered the most important body of the United Nations?

- A. It decides the members of the other bodies.
- B. It recognized that the youth of the world shall reign.
- C. It was the final body created and therefore is the most complete
- D. It is the largest body that includes all nations of the world.

16. Which United Nations committee focuses on the advancement of women and children?

- A. Special Political Committee (SpecPol)
- B. Social, Cultural & Humanitarian (SoCHum)
- C. Economic and Financial (EcoFin)
- D. 6th Committee

17. The primary function of the United Nations when it was conceived was _____.

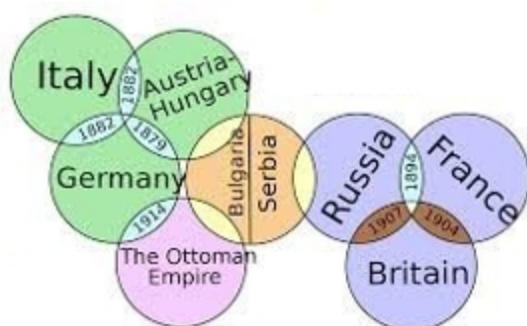
- A. nuclear disarmament
- B. peacekeeping
- C. fellowshiping
- D. special elections

18. Example: Country A has control over Country B. Oil was discovered in Country B, yet Country A gets to decide what is done with it and how it is used. This situation refers to _____.

- A. economic imperialism
- B. sphere of influence
- C. colony
- D. protectorate

19. Example: Country A has a really strong military. Country B does not. Country A sends some of their military to help Country B. Country A now has control over some decisions, but does not have complete control over the government. This situation refers to _____.
- A. protectorate
 - B. sphere of influence
 - C. economic imperialism
 - D. colony
20. What is colonialism?
- A. The process of extending one country's rule beyond its own borders and over another country
 - B. The process of agreeing to combine countries to create one larger country
 - C. The process of defending another country from invasion by a stronger country
 - D. A fun way of governing a country
21. Which of these best describes a colony?
- A. An area of land that is far away from other countries
 - B. A large group of animals that live together
 - C. A geographical area controlled by a foreign country
 - D. A piece of land that is being fought over by people
22. What is food security?
- A. To have a good kitchen
 - B. To be able to buy food
 - C. To have lots of food
 - D. The ability to access and buy enough nutritious food

23. What three factors are necessary for food security?
- A. food availability, food accessibility, knowledge and resources to use food appropriately
 - B. high food prices, high incomes and high quality
 - C. money, status and imports
 - D. education, wealth and shops
24. What does sustainability mean?
- A. Avoiding the depletion of natural resources in order to maintain ecological balance
 - B. Using only non-renewable resources
 - C. Using only fossil fuels
 - D. None of these
25. Lab-grown meat may be coming to your grocery store soon. Which of the following is NOT an advantage to lab-grown meat?
- A. The meat will be disease free and free of added antibiotics and growth hormones.
 - B. Cropland that was being used to feed animals can be used for humans.
 - C. It will free up more land that is currently being used to raise livestock.
 - D. Cows working in a laboratory are not sanitary.
26. GMOs are becoming more and more common. Plants can be genetically modified to do all of the following but _____.
- A. remove themselves from the ground when ready to harvest
 - B. resist disease
 - C. use less water
 - D. resist insects
27. Countries choosing sides as portrayed in the diagram is referred to as _____.



- A. A gang
B. Alliances
C. Empires
D. Militarism
28. The United States tried to stay out of the war for several years. This is called _____.
- A. Neutrality
B. Militarism
C. Nationalism
D. Security
29. Which country was not part of the Central Powers?
- A. Great Britain
B. German
C. Bulgaria
D. Austria-Hungary
30. What was the Treaty of Versailles?
- A. An agreement to punish Serbia for starting the war
B. A document that gave more power to Germany
C. An agreement to give back some of the Native American's land
D. An agreement to make peace and end the war
31. Why was the League of Nations created?
- A. Prevent future conflict
B. Set up alliances
C. Build up the armies of nations
D. Divide up the land after the war
32. When people move from one country to another, this is called _____.

- A. international migration
 - B. national migration
 - C. rural to urban migration
 - D. migration
33. "My government did not give me any freedoms, so I chose to leave and come to the United States of America." What is this an example of?
- A. economical push factor
 - B. social push factor
 - C. political push factor
 - D. cultural push factor
34. _____ is the main cause of rise in urban population.
- A. Industrialization
 - B. Rural-urban transformation
 - C. Rural-urban migration
 - D. None of these
35. In smart cities, _____ is used to efficiently utilise resources and provide amenities.
- A. public transport
 - B. infrastructure
 - C. information technology
 - D. working population
36. A positive impact of urbanisation is _____.
- A. many industries and hotels dumping waste into river, lakes and others areas.
 - B. ground water polluted with domestic waste.
 - C. congested settlements as homes for all.
 - D. ample employment opportunities in various fields.

37. What does the term 'asylum' mean as an overall definition?
- A. A place where you can sleep
 - B. A place for women and their children to stay because they have been forced to leave their house due to violence against their family
 - C. A place where people can stay away from danger
 - D. None of these
38. What are the main reasons for the large increase in the number of refugees globally?
- A. War and conflict
 - B. Climate change
 - C. Political persecution
 - D. Education abroad
39. What is the main reason for people crossing the Mediterranean to reach Europe?
- A. To visit family.
 - B. To have vacation abroad
 - C. To flee war, conflict and persecution
 - D. International marriage
40. Individuals who have fled their homes but remained in their own country are known as _____.
- A. displaced nationals
 - B. internally displaced persons
 - C. internal refugees
 - D. none of these

END OF QUESTION PAPER