

ENGLISH PROGRAM

FIRST YEAR

COURSE : PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL SCIENCE (11)

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A MODEL OF MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

PLEASE READ THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS CAREFULLY , THEN MARK THE CORRECT ANSWER IN EACH QUESTION

1. STAGES IN FOREIGN POLICY DECISION – MAKING

- A) This process can be squeezed in one or two stages at most .
- B) It is rather a long process as it consists of multiple stages , steps , and procedures .

2 . FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES

- A) All foreign policy objectives focus almost completely on defending the state,s national interests
- B) Objectives can change over time and their relative priorities can change accordingly .

3 . ACHIEVEMENT OF FOREIGN POLICY OBJECTIVES

- A) Methods used in achieving foreign policy objectives depend mainly on the nature of the External situation .
- B) Collaboration with other states provides the best way of achieving these objectives .

4 . FOREIGN POLICY ORIENTATIONS

- A) A state,s national security can best be protected by pursuing isolationist foreign policy .
- B) Isolation is no longer feasible because of the impact of growing interdependence .

5 . MILITARY AL;LIANCES

- A) Military alliances are a last resort option because of their risky and expensive nature .
- B) These alliances are unavoidable in case state,s power resources are inadequate .

(2)

6. ROLE OF POLITICAL SYSTEM IN MAKING FOREIGN POLICY

- A) This role is very decisive in determining foreign policy objectives .
- B) The importance of this role varies according to the nature of the political system .

7. ROLE OF MASS MEDIA

- A) The role of mass media is mainly informational and instructive in handling international issues .
- B) This role can have a negative impact when it lacks accurate information about the critical and Sensitive aspects of foreign policy .

8. IMPACT OF THE INTERNATIONAL POLITICAL SYSTEM

- A) The state should depend on its power capabilities because of the anarchical nature of the International system .
- B) Cooperation rather than conflict can be more in line with state ,s interests .

9. role of world public opinion

- A) It can have a powerful restraining effect on state ,s external behavior .
- B) This restraining power is more theoretical than real because governments move irrespective of The attitudes of world public opinion .

10 . ROLE OF THE EXECUTIVE IN FOREIGN POLICY MAKING

- A) The role of the executive in foreign policy making is very dominant .
- B) This role is shared by the legislature and is checked by many constitutional restraints .

11 . PLANNING FOREIGN POLICY

- A) It is a multi-dimensional process and requires enormous efforts to accomplish efficiently .
- B) Long-term planning is the most difficult of all sorts of foreign policy planning .

(3)

12 . THE RATIONAL ACTOR MODEL

- A) It is an ideal model of rational decision – making in foreign policy .
- B) This model is not realistic and therefore it has been severely criticized as inapplicable .

13 . FUNCTIONS OF DIPLOMACY

- A) Negotiation is the most important function which diplomats perform .
- B) Negotiation is but one function among many other functions that diplomats should carry out .

14 . RECOGNITION OF STATES AND GOVERNMENTS

- A) Recognition of new states and recognition of governments are the same .
- B) Recognition of new states is basically different in many ways than recognition of governments .

15 . INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- A) International organizations are widely recognized as an effective international player .
- B) The success and failure of international organizations are determined by the behavior of their members .

16 . MEMBERSHIP OF IGOS

- A) This membership is governed by clear and specific rules involved in these organizations charters .
- B) Membership may be discriminatory as some members can be more privileged than others .

17 . UNIVERSAL ORGANIZATIONS

- A) They perform multiple roles and activities that may cover the entire globe .
- B) These tremendous activities may overburden these organizations and reflect negatively on
Their performance .

18 . REGIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- A) They include military alliance systems and other economic groupings or arrangements .
- B) They consist of states only .

(4)

19 . GENERAL AND SPECIAL ORGANIZATIONS

- A) Most IGOS are of general character while special organizations are the exception .
- B) Roles of these general and special organizations are not complementary .

20 . INGO ,S

- A) Their existence fulfills a great international need that cannot be compensated for .
- B) Theirs roles are not that very essential as international society can do without them .