

Lesson Quiz 24-1



Comparing Political and Economic Systems

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. In a parliamentary democracy, parliament holds only legislative power.
- _____ 2. In a presidential democracy, the president serves as the head of government and the head of state.
- _____ 3. One sign that Ghana has a relatively stable democratic government is its high voter turnout.
- _____ 4. One way that authoritarian government, such as that of China, differs from more democratic government is through control of weapons.
- _____ 5. Theocracies differ from other forms of government in that the government is based on religion.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. In which form of government does the executive likely hold the most power?
 - A. authoritarian theocracy
 - B. parliamentary democracy
 - C. presidential democracy
 - D. totalitarian dictatorship
- _____ 7. Who usually elects the head of government in a presidential democracy?
 - A. citizens
 - B. legislature
 - C. parliament
 - D. state governments
- _____ 8. The greatest challenge faced by countries that participated in the Arab Spring has been
 - A. holding open elections.
 - B. implementing democratic reforms.
 - C. ousting their dictators.
 - D. spreading protest ideology to other nations.
- _____ 9. Which tool does the authoritarian government in China use to most control its citizens' opinions, ideas, and allegiance?
 - A. censorship
 - B. limited capitalism
 - C. local voting
 - D. nuclear weapons
- _____ 10. Vatican City is a theocracy because the pope
 - A. holds all executive power.
 - B. is believed to derive authority from a deity.
 - C. makes laws based on tradition.
 - D. was elected by the citizens.

Lesson Quiz 24-2**networks****Comparing Political and Economic Systems****DIRECTIONS: Matching** Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| _____ 1. this agency works to help protect, nourish, and provide healthcare for the world's children | A. peacekeeping forces |
| _____ 2. lightly armed military force that the United Nations can send to help monitor certain international situations | B. military alliance |
| _____ 3. what the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies is | C. human rights |
| _____ 4. the purpose of NATO | D. UNICEF |
| _____ 5. what some nongovernmental organizations like Amnesty International work to protect | E. nongovernmental organization |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. Which of these agencies protects world cultural and heritage sites?
- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| A. IRC | C. UNESCO |
| B. OPEC | D. WHO |
- _____ 7. The direct impact of OPEC is largely
- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| A. cultural. | C. political. |
| B. economic. | D. social. |
- _____ 8. Intergovernmental and nongovernmental organizations differ mainly in their
- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| A. location. | C. objectives. |
| B. members. | D. size. |
- _____ 9. UN.GIFT and other IGOs and NGOs are working together to combat which global issue?
- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| A. human trafficking | C. terrorism |
| B. pollution | D. world health |
- _____ 10. U.S. foreign policy most closely relates to and impacts which of the following?
- | |
|---------------------------------|
| A. American Red Cross and IRC |
| B. Human Rights Watch and WTO |
| C. NATO and UN Security Council |
| D. OPEC and BRAC |

Lesson Quiz 24-3

The logo for 'networks' features the word in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. To the right of the text is a stylized graphic of a network, consisting of several lines radiating from a central point, resembling a starburst or a web.

Comparing Political and Economic Systems

DIRECTIONS: True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F).

- _____ 1. Socialism is a command economic system in which the central government directs all major economic decisions.
- _____ 2. The three major types of economic systems used in the world today are capitalist, communist, and elitist.
- _____ 3. In capitalist economies, most property and resources are privately owned.
- _____ 4. Sweden has a more purely capitalist economy than does the United States.
- _____ 5. Communist economies aim to establish a classless society in which all citizens share resources and property equally.

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. The basic goal of socialist economies is to
- A. concentrate wealth in the central government.
 - B. control how people accumulate and spend wealth.
 - C. redistribute wealth to the poor.
 - D. share wealth more equally among people.
- _____ 7. Communist governments generally control
- A. all factors of production as well as wages and prices.
 - B. all industrial resources, excluding farming and service sectors.
 - C. most prices, wages, and points of distribution.
 - D. only agricultural and other natural resources.
- _____ 8. Which of the following nations has the most purely capitalist economy?
- A. China
 - B. Cuba
 - C. Singapore
 - D. United States
- _____ 9. Economic systems are defined mainly by how they
- A. allocate resources in society.
 - B. determine the types of food that people eat.
 - C. develop tools to produce goods and services.
 - D. set the ways in which people live.
- _____ 10. In socialist economies, the government tends to
- A. control most resources and means of production.
 - B. limit access to education.
 - C. own major industries while allowing limited private enterprise.
 - D. provide few public services and benefits.

Lesson Quiz 24-4

networks

Comparing Political and Economic Systems

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| _____ 1. ways that governments limit imports to their countries | A. comparative advantage |
| _____ 2. barriers to trade that governments tend to use for political rather than economic reasons | B. dumping |
| _____ 3. free trading bloc among Canada, Mexico, and the United States | C. tariffs and quotas |
| _____ 4. what encourages nations to specialize and trade | D. NAFTA |
| _____ 5. practice in international trade that can hurt domestic business and industry | E. embargoes |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 6. What is a major argument against free trade agreements?
- | | |
|--|--|
| A. higher prices for imported goods | C. loss of domestic jobs |
| B. import of foreign labor | D. lower cost of living for consumers |
- _____ 7. What is a major argument in support of free trade?
- | |
|--|
| A. higher cost of consumer goods |
| B. increase in wages for domestic workers |
| C. less specialization among nations |
| D. more efficient global production |
- _____ 8. What tool would a government most likely use to restrict imports based on health and safety concerns?
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| A. dumping | C. quota |
| B. nontariff barriers | D. tariff |
- _____ 9. Advocates of free trade argue that global economic interdependence would have what beneficial political impact?
- | |
|--|
| A. end of socialism and communism |
| B. fewer chances of military conflict and war |
| C. more military alliances |
| D. spread of Western-style democracy |
- _____ 10. The Global South can best be defined as developing nations in
- | |
|---|
| A. Africa and Asia. |
| B. Africa, Central and South America, and Southern Asia. |
| C. Central and South America. |
| D. Central and Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands. |