

STUDENT'S ID NO: _____ SIGNATURE: _____



UNIVERSITY OF GHANA

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DEPARTMENT OF TEACHER EDUCATION

SCHOOL OF EDUCATION AND LEADERSHIP

COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

END OF SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION FOR LEVEL 400, 2022/2023

B.ED. PROGRAMME

COURSE CODE: TEJS 464

COURSE TITLE: REGIONAL INTEGRATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Instruction: Answer All questions in Section A and any three questions in Section B.

Time: 2 hours

SECTION A

[25 Marks]

Answer all the questions in this section.

1. What is the primary purpose of diplomacy in international relations?
 - A. To encourage economic competition
 - B. To foster peaceful communication and negotiation
 - C. To maintain strict isolationism
 - D. To promote military aggression

2. Which of these best describes regionalism?
- A. Creation of a new polity bringing together a number of different constituent parts.
 - B. Regular and sustained interaction between states on policy issues.
 - C. Development of institutionalized cooperation among states and other actors on the basis of regional contiguity as a feature of global politics.
 - D. Creation of institutions having independent decision-making authority.
3. Which of the following is linked to the convention that established a standard of international law for humanitarian conduct during war?
- A. NATO
 - B. NAFTA
 - C. Geneva
 - D. European Union
4. Which of the following best defines diplomatic relations between two countries?
- A. Alliance for Mutual Defense
 - B. Cultural exchange program for citizens
 - C. Formal and official communication and interaction between governments
 - D. Trade agreement involving only economic cooperation
5. Which of these best describes the role of a Diplomat in the context of International Relations?
- A. Acting as a journalist reporting on international events
 - B. Engaging in military operations on behalf of their home country
 - C. Providing humanitarian aid in times of conflict
 - D. Representing one's country's interests and engaging in negotiations with foreign governments
6. Which of the following is Not correct about nationalism?
- A. It concerns one's identification with a group of people
 - B. It's an important component of nation building
 - C. It helps create stability within a State
 - D. There's never too much nationalism
7. What is state sovereignty?
- A. Establishment of local government
 - B. The power of states to make their own laws, govern themselves and be free from external interference
 - C. The power to regulate commercial activities in a country
 - D. The separation of government into states and a federal government

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8. Which of the following was a reason why global trading patterns changed in the '90's?
 - A. The rapid development of formerly undeveloped nations
 - B. The rise of Communism in Eastern Europe
 - C. The US entered into a number of new bilateral trade deals
 - D. UN mandates about free trade

9. One of the primary challenges facing the United Nations in its efforts to maintain international peace and security is.....
 - A. Lack of funding and resources
 - B. Overwhelming military superiority
 - C. Rapid climate change
 - D. Surplus of member states

10. Which of the following is a key benefit that member countries of the United Nations enjoy as a result of their membership?
 - A. Exclusive access to international trade agreements
 - B. Guaranteed financial aid from the UN
 - C. Permanent representation on the UN Security Council
 - D. Sovereignty over their domestic affairs

11. Which of the following organizations was NOT successful?
 - A. United Nations
 - B. League of Nations
 - C. Amnesty International
 - D. Anti-Slavery International

12. What primary challenges does ECOWAS face in addressing security issues within the West African region?
 - A. Absence of a common currency among ECOWAS member countries
 - B. Absence of any security threats within member states
 - C. Limited cooperation from international organizations in addressing security concerns
 - D. Political instability and conflicts in some member states

13. Which of the following is a significant challenge faced by ECOWAS in its efforts to promote regional integration and cooperation?
 - A. Abundant financial resources for regional development
 - B. Lack of natural resources in the member states
 - C. Linguistic diversity among member countries
 - D. Strong and unified political leadership across the region

14. The following are NOT a significant challenge faced by ECOWAS in terms of regional integration and cooperation EXCEPT -----
- A. Abundant financial resources for regional development
 - B. Lack of natural resources in the member states
 - C. Linguistic diversity among member countries
 - D. Strong and unified political leadership across the region
15. Which of the United Nation's specialized agency focuses on promoting education and cultural understanding?
- A. ILO
 - B. UNESCO
 - C. UNICEF
 - D. WHO
16. Which of the following is one of the principal organs of the United Nations responsible for drafting and amending international treaties?
- A. International Court of Justice
 - B. United Nations General Assembly
 - C. United Nations Secretariat
 - D. United Nations Security Council
17. The process of extracting minerals from the earth is _____
- A. cloning
 - B. condensing
 - C. decomposing
 - D. mining
18. The objective of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is to
- A. Promote economic development among member states.
 - B. Achieve African Unity.
 - C. Establish political unification of West Africa
 - D. Eradicate all forms of racism in West Africa.
19. The highest organ of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) is the
- A. Council of Ministers
 - B. Secretariat.
 - C. Tribunal.
 - D. Authorities of Heads of State and Government
20. How does puberty differ between boys and girls?
- A. Boys begin puberty slightly later than girls
 - B. Girls begin puberty slightly later than boys
 - C. Girls grow pubic hair during puberty, boys don't
 - D. Girls grow tall during puberty, boys don't

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21. How does the brain change during adolescence?
 - A. It grows bigger
 - B. It develops more nerve endings
 - C. It develops better impulse control, judgment, and reasoning
 - D. It develops new glands

22. Which of the following is *not* one of the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council?
 - A. Britain
 - B. China
 - C. Germany
 - D. Russia

23. What is the main objective of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA)?
 - A. Encourage external countries to dominate African markets
 - B. Establish a common currency for all African countries
 - C. Increase trade barriers between African nations
 - D. Promote economic integration and boost intra-African trade

24. The main focus of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) is the
 - A. maintenance of peace in troubled spots of West Africa.
 - B. installation of unpopular governments in West Africa.
 - C. protection of oil pipe-lines along the coast of West Africa.
 - D. promotion of military rule.

25. The main purpose of the United Nations Security Council is to.....
 - A. Coordinate humanitarian aid efforts
 - B. Maintain international peace and security
 - C. Oversee the UN budget
 - D. Promote economic development in member countries

SECTION B

[75 Marks]

Answer any three questions in this section.

1. (A) Briefly explain the concepts of “*Bilateral*” and “*multilateral*” Diplomacy in International Relations. (5 marks)

 (B) Explain any *four (4)* types of Diplomacy in International Relations. (20 marks)
2. State and explain **five (5)** objectives of ECOWAS. (25 Marks)
3. State and Explain the functions of the Organs of African Union (AU) (25 Marks)
4. Identify and explain *five (5)* challenges confronting the United Nations Organization (UNO). (25 marks)
5. Discuss any *five (5)* accomplishments of the African Union (AU) since its inception. (25 marks)