

### Question #1 of 4

Question ID: 1457071

A country joins a free trade agreement with its surrounding countries. The country also enacts a law prohibiting its domestic manufacturers from exporting military technology. In terms of geopolitics, which of these actions is considered cooperative?

- A) Only one of these actions.
- B) Both of these actions.
- C) Neither of these actions.



#### Explanation

In the context of geopolitics, "cooperation" refers to interaction and engagement among countries. While participating in trade agreements is considered cooperative, banning exports of a particular good is considered non-cooperative.

(Module 13.1, LOS 13.a)

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### Question #2 of 4

Question ID: 1457074

Exogenous geopolitical risk factors are *best* described as those that are:

- A) known in terms of timing but not outcome.
- B) known or anticipated long-term effects.
- C) unanticipated.



#### Explanation

Exogenous risk refers to unanticipated geopolitical events. Thematic risk refers to factors with known or anticipated long-term effects. Event risk refers to factors that are known in terms of timing but not outcome.

(Module 13.1, LOS 13.d)

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### Question #3 of 4

Question ID: 1457072

A country that generally engages in bilateralism is *best* characterized as exhibiting:

- A) cooperation and globalization.



**B)** non-cooperation and globalization.



**C)** cooperation and nationalism.



### Explanation

Archetypes of geopolitical behavior by countries include bilateralism (cooperation and nationalism), autarky (non-cooperation and nationalism), hegemony (non-cooperation and globalization), and multilateralism (cooperation and globalization).

(Module 13.1, LOS 13.b)

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### Question #4 of 4

Question ID: 1457073

If the country of Smithia enacts sanctions against the political leaders of Jonesia, Smithia is said to be using:

**A)** a national security tool of geopolitics.



**B)** an economic tool of geopolitics.



**C)** a financial tool of geopolitics.



### Explanation

Sanctions refer to restrictions on the financial interests of specific geopolitical actors and are considered a financial tool of geopolitics.

(Module 13.1, LOS 13.c)