

# The Contemporary World

## FA 1 FROM BILL

The period called Globalization 1.0 took place around the same time during the First Industrial Revolution.

- **True**
- False

Globalization has multiple definitions coming from various authors.

- **True//**
- False

According to Theodore Levitt, globalization refers to the expansion and intensification of social relations and consciousness across world-time and world-space.

- True
- **False**

The internet was invented during the Third Industrial Revolution.

- **True**
- False

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, China was left as the only leading nation in Globalization 3.0.

- True
- **False**

People were already practicing trade even before the Silk Road was built.

- **True**
- False

The Silk Road allowed trade to become a global activity instead of just being a regional activity.

- **True**
- False

The Silk Road broadened trade on land, the Spice Route broadened trade at sea (although spices were also traded on land as well).

- **True**
- False

Francis is a vlogger from Mindanao but the greatest concentration of his audience is found in Luzon. This is a product of globalization.

- **True**
- False

Phyllis is 25% Filipino, 25% American, 25% Japanese, and 25% Moroccan. Her mixed ancestry is a product of globalization.

- **True**
- False

People started practicing trade after the Silk Road was built.

- True
- **False**

Globalization started exactly in 1983.

- True
- **False**

The United States and the Soviet Union were the leading nations in Globalization 2.0.

- **True**
- False

The period starting from World War II going to the Cold War are regarded by some scholars as a period of de-globalization.

- **True**
- **False**

Globalization was already happening way before the term was popularized.

- **True**
- False

The British Empire was the leading nation in Globalization 2.0.

- True
- **False**

Globalization only has one universally accepted definition; all authors use this definition.

- True
- **False**

Leah is a Filipina who has lived all her life in the Philippines. But she does not like local TV programs and only exclusively watches American and British TV programs. This is a product of globalization.

- **True**
- False

Ben is exposed to many different foreign cultures in his home city. This is a product of globalization.

- **True**
- False

The Age of Discovery resulted to the colonization of many territories.

- **True**
- False

According to Manfred B. Steger, globalization refers to the expansion and intensification of social relations and consciousness across world-time and world-space.

- **True**
- False

The United States and Russia were the leading nations in Globalization 2.0.

- True
- **False**

The period called Globalization 2.0 took place around the same time during the First Industrial Revolution.

- True
- **False**

The International Committee of the Red Cross is a nonprofit humanitarian protection and assistance organization that now operates almost everywhere in the world. This is made possible by globalization.

- **True**
- False

The Third Industrial Revolution resulted to the colonization of many territories.

- True
- **False**

Greg works for a multinational corporation. This company opened a new branch in another continent and Grey was assigned there to get things running. This is a product of globalization.

- **True**
- False

The Silk Road broadened trade at sea, the Spice Route broadened trade on land.

- True
- **False**

The term “globalization” was popularized by Manfred B. Steger in 1983.

- True
- **False**

Clariza, who lives in the Philippines, has a friend in Italy who she has never met in person. This is a product of globalization.

- **True**
- False

John Levin's 4 domains of globalization are: economic, political, cultural, and information.

- **True**
- False

The period starting from World War I going to World War II are regarded by some scholars as a period of de-globalization.

- **True**
- False

John Levin's 4 domains of globalization are: economic, political, cultural, and demographical.

- True
- **False**

Kathleen wants to work in the United Arab Emirates and found an employer online. This is a product of globalization.

- **True**
- False

With the collapse of the Soviet Union, the US was left as the only leading nation in Globalization 3.0.

- **True**
- False

Elaine makes landscape paintings on a weekly basis. She sells these for a lot of money to art collectors from other countries. This is a product of globalization.

- **True**
- False

Ryan thinks the best country in the world is The Netherlands. He wants to move there but he doesn't know the Dutch language. He finds an online school that teaches Dutch and successfully learns the basics of the language in one year. This is a product of globalization.

- **True**
- False

The British Empire was the leading nation in Globalization 1.0.

- **True**
- False

<p>The internet was invented during the Fourth Industrial Revolution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>The term “globalization” was popularized by Theodore Levitt in 1983.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p><b>FA 2 FROM BILL</b></p>
<p>Exclusivism is when one religion sees itself as the key to salvation and that all other religions are wrong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Religion is not a requirement for morality; one can be moral even without religion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The spiritual purpose of religion guides persons to become ideal people based on the standards set by a religion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Christianity is an example of a proselytizing religion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Yana thinks the teachings of Buddha make a lot of sense even though she is a devout practitioner of a different religion. She feels that teachings like that do a lot of good for the world. Yana is likely practicing a pluralist religion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Religious fundamentalism is a defensive reaction which attempts to preserve or restore an idealized or imagined former social order which is characterized by a strict patriarchal order and moralism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Secularization usually comes together with industrialization/urbanization/rationalization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>

<p>In Module 2, religion needing to develop new identities of hybridity is the result of globalization preventing secularization from happening.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Religious extremism occurs when noble and kind actions are done in the name of religion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Religious Group A thinks the morals in the community they live in is beginning to deteriorate. They think this is a threat to their religion. They pushed all their members (which is composed of majority of the community's population) to become extremely religious. This is an example of religious fundamentalism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Judaism is an example of a proselytizing religion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Judaism is an example of a mixed proselytism religion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Tanya is a mean person according to most of the people in her life. Her neighbor, Ursula, is a genuinely nice person according to the same set of people who think Tanya is mean. But in Tanya's mind, Ursula will never find salvation because she has a different religion. Tanya likely has an exclusivist religion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>In Juergensmeyer's point of view, a religious resurgence is impossible because nation-states are losing their relevance in providing identity, accountability, and security.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>The radical Buddhism in Myanmar is an example of religious extremism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Internal and external conflicts can occur in religion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Religions A, B, and C all believe in helping the poor despite having different belief systems. A massive flood hits a nearby rural area. Religions A, B, and C all want to help the rural community with relief operations. They coordinated with each other to have a larger workforce and more resources. They were successful in helping the rural community. This is an example of religious cooperation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Pluralism is when one religion sees itself as the key to salvation and that all other religions are wrong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>A proselytizing religion wants its members to convert other people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>A non-proselytizing religion does not encourage its members to convert other people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>A mixed proselytism religion does not encourage its members to convert other people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Javier transferred to a new school in a new country. On the very first day, he got into trouble for telling people that they all have the wrong religion and began inviting them to convert to his religion if they want life after death. His Buddhist classmates just gave him an annoyed look. Javier is likely practicing an exclusivist and proselytizing religion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>In Module 2, religion being strengthened is the result of globalization allowing religions to spread their work more easily.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Religious extremism occurs when extreme actions are done in the name of religion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>One of the possible impacts of globalization on religion is that religion is being eroded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>In Module 2, religion being strengthened is the result of globalization preventing religions to spread their work around the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Community A started becoming urbanized 10 years ago. During the last 10 years, religion slowly became less and less important for the members of the community as church attendance went down from 98% to 5% within 10 years. This is an effect of secularization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Based on Module 2, religions have a spiritual and practical purpose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Inclusivism is when one religion views all other religions as equally valid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Jasmine was told by her friends to stop dating Allan because they have different religions. Jasmine is not bothered by this, thinking that all religions are valid and there is no need for Allan to be in the same religion as her. Jasmine has an inclusivist and a mixed proselytism mindset.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>One of the possible impacts of globalization on religion is that religion is not declining and has no need to develop new identities of hybridity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Secularization is the disassociation or separation from religious or spiritual concerns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>The leader of Country Y feels that people are becoming less and less nationalistic. The people do not care about their national identity so much</p>

anymore that it is starting to pull people apart. Country Y's leader develops a strategy where he tries to unite everyone by using religion instead since majority of the people in the country belong to the same religion. This is an example of religious extremism.

- True
- **False**

Religion is a requirement for morality; it is impossible to become moral without a religion.

- True
- **False**

Buddhism is an example of a non-proselytizing religion.

- **True**
- False

In Module 2, religion being eroded is the result of globalization preventing ideas that oppose religion from spreading.

- **True**
- **False**

Religious fundamentalism is often identified as a conservative-traditionalist religious movement.

- **True**
- False

Terrorist factions have never used the name of their religions as a justification for their extremist activities.

- True
- **False**

Country H was founded on religious principles. Throughout its history, it has always been guided by the teachings of one religion. However, because the population in this country has developed a diverse mixture of religions over the last 20 years, the country decides to separate church from state to avoid any type of favoritism towards any one religion. This does not count as secularization.

- True
- **False**

Religion denotes a set of common beliefs and practices pertaining to the supernatural (and its relationship to humanity and the cosmos).

- **True**
- False

Islam is an example of a non-proselytizing religion.

- True
- **False**

The practical purpose of religion guides persons to become ideal persons based on the standards set by a religion.

- True
- **False**

One of the possible impacts of globalization on religion is that religion is being strengthened.

- **True**
- False

Secularization usually results to religious extremism.

- True
- **False**

The spiritual purpose of religion provides social stability to large populations as well as a perspective for understanding the world around us better.

- True
- **False**

Terry believes that all religions are valid but he is currently in a religion that thinks all other religions are wrong. Terry has an exclusivist mindset but is practicing a pluralist religion.

- True
- **False**

Religious fundamentalism is a defensive reaction which attempts to eliminate an idealized or imagined former social order which is characterized by a strict patriarchal order and moralism.

- True
- **False**

Hinduism is an example of a mixed proselytism religion.

- **True**
- **False**

Pluralism is when one religion views all other religions as equally valid.

- **True**
- False

Secularization is a phenomenon that pushes people more towards religious or spiritual concerns.

- True
- **False**

It is Christmas in a small town in Mindanao where majority of the population are Muslim. The small Christian community there are celebrating Christmas but were surprised when the Muslim community joined them with their share of food and gifts. This is an example of religious conflict.

- True
- **False**

A non-proselytizing religion wants its members to convert other people.

- True
- **False**

In module 2, religion needing to develop new identities of hybridity is the result of globalization enabling secularization.

- **True**
- False

One of the possible impacts of globalization on religion is that religion is declining but it has developed new identities of hybridity.

- **True**
- False

Religious fundamentalism helps members of a community to achieve secularization.

- True
- **False**

A mixed proselytism religion only wants to convert people who meet certain criteria. Otherwise, they do not convert other people.

- **True**
- False

Some terrorist factions use the name of their religion as a justification for their extremist activities.

- **True**
- False

#### **FA2 - FROM GERARD**

A proselytizing religion only wants to convert people who meet certain criteria. Otherwise, they do not convert other people.

- True

- **False**

William believes that life after death can be achieved by being a genuinely decent person. His religion teaches him this and he believes that any genuinely decent person can have life after death regardless of who they pray to. William is likely practicing an inclusivist religion.

- **True**
- False

Group B wants a lot of money but has no desire to work or engage in entrepreneurship. They organize themselves as a group posing as a religious organization, start kidnapping people for ransom, and claim that they are doing it in the name of their god. This is an example of religious extremism.

- **True**
- False

Religious beliefs and practices are often codified into prayer, ritual, scriptures, and religious law.

- **True**
- False

Angela is bothered by the fact that her brother has a different religion from the rest of the family even though she is taught by her own religion that all belief systems are valid. Ironically, she wants to convert her brother so that they would have the same religion. Angela is practicing an exclusivist religion but she has a proselytizing behavior.

- True
- **False**

Secularization is often identified as a conservative-traditionalist religious movement.

- True
- **False**

The practical purpose of religion provides social stability to large populations as well as a perspective for understanding the world around us better.

- **True**
- False

Based on Module 2, religions have a spiritual and technological purpose.

- True
- **False**



The normal Buddhism outside of Myanmar is an example of religious extremism.

- True
- **False**

Exclusivism is when one religion sees itself as the key to salvation but people can still be saved even if you don't practice that religion.

- True
- **False**

Industrialization/urbanization/rationalization prevent secularization from happening.

- True
- **False**

Religions X and Y believe in the same god. But because they have different practices and traditions, they are constantly attacking each other on social media. This is an example of religious cooperation.

- True
- **False**

Inclusivism is when one religion sees itself as the key to salvation but people can still be saved even if you don't practice that religion.

- **True**
- False

Internal and external conflicts never occur in religion.

- True
- **False**

Religion denotes a set of common beliefs and practices pertaining to the natural.

- True
- **False**

### **FA 2 FROM NICOLE**

Mike doesn't know where people go after they die. But his religion taught him that the body has a soul that lives on after death. Mike no longer needs to think about this question any further. This aligns more with the spiritual purpose of religion.

- **True**
- False

The leader of Religion D proclaims that all followers of Religion E are infidels. This leader calls upon all of Religion D's followers to violently drive away from their lands all followers of

Religion E. This is an example of religious extremism.

- **True**
- False

### **FA 3 FROM BILL**

Speech cannot be considered a form of media because it does not use technology.

- True
- **False**

Greg is a fan of Metallica and has daily posts about them on Facebook. But his posts are intentionally set in way so that only his crush, who happens to be a Metallica fan as well, can see these daily posts. These posts are an example of mass media.

- True
- **False**

Philip writes personalized storybooks for his daughter. These books get the attention of a publisher and offers to publish them. Philip agrees to the publication deal and sells 500,000 copies in the first month. Prior to the publication, Philip's creation was an example of mass media.

- True
- **False**

There are two general types of media: personal media and mass media.

- **True**
- False

ABS-CBN, GMA-7, etc. are classified as mass media because what they produce are meant for public consumption.

- **True**
- False

Compared to mass media, personal media usually involves the use of relatively complex technologies.

- True
- **False**

Media contributes to the formation of communicative networks and political structures.

- True
- **False**

Jason likes to post his collection of Magic: The Gathering cards on his Instagram account. But his Instagram account is set to private; only he

can see his posts. His posts are examples of mass media.

- True
- **False**

Cultural hybridization is when one's culture is combined with other cultures to form a hybrid.

- **True**
- False

Cultural products are products that can only be transmitted using media.

- True
- **False**

Through cultural globalization, social changes can occur whereby traditional societies become modern societies.

- **True**
- False

McDonaldization is responsible for the decline of the fast food culture all over the world.

- True
- **False**

Harriet started listening to Kpop four years ago. She now follows Korean fashion, prefers Korean food, and watches Korean TV programs and films. Kpop, in this situation, is a cultural product that passed aspects of Korean culture to Harriet.

- **True**
- False

Broadcast media and print media are very common examples of mass media.

- **True**
- False

Personal media is any form of media designed for use by large sets of people.

- True
- **False**

ABS-CBN, GMA-7, etc. are classified as personal media because what they produce are meant for consumption at home.

- True
- **False**

John was composing a long rant that he was going to post on Facebook. He ended up not posting it and just showed it only to his girlfriend. John's creation ended up being an example of personal media.

- **True**
- False

During the contemporary phase of cultural globalization, European imperialism happened, the international economy slowly emerged, migration intensified and developments outside the West came into prominence, modernity was spreading, nation-states were on the rise, as well as industrialization.

- True
- **False**

The modern phase of cultural globalization is where early human migration took place, the world's most prominent religions emerged, and trans-regional trade networks were developed.

- True
- **False**

The contemporary phase of cultural globalization is an era of global cultural interconnectedness which saw major developments in transport and transport infrastructures such as jet airlines, construction of road networks and rail networks. This allowed for more tourism and shifting patterns of global migration.

- **True**
- False

Throughout his life, Nick has been exposed to American TV shows, American films, American music, American sports, and a lot of other things that are American. For this reason, he dislikes the Filipino counterpart of those things despite the fact that he is a pureblooded Filipino and has lived in the Philippines his entire life. This attitude is the product of McDonaldization.

- True
- **False**

Broadcast media and print media are very common examples of personal media.

- True
- **False**

Ferdinand is very opinionated. He publicly posts a lot of political rants on YouTube but people don't watch his rants because they think he is too self-indulgent. His creation is an example of mass media.

- **True**
- False



Personal media can also denote person-to-person communications, such as speech, gestures, mail, etc.

- **True**
- False

Global media cultures pertain to the globalization of cultures through various forms of media.

- **True**
- False

In the context of this module, media only talks about the instruments that broadcasting companies use to convey information.

- True
- **False**

A group of friends decide to make an indie film under a low budget but with an excellent script. They wanted to make this just for a friend of theirs who is currently fighting skin cancer. They completed the film and gave it to their sick friend. Their friend liked it so much that she posted it online for everyone to see. The original intention of those group of friends was just to create a form of mass media.

- True
- **False**

Cultural imperialism is extending a country's power or influence commonly through colonization or military force.

- True
- **False**

The accessibility of communications and media technologies has led to certain concerns like the spread of false information.

- **True**
- False

The pre-modern phase of cultural globalization is where early human migration took place, the world's most prominent religions emerged, and trans-regional trade networks were developed.

- **True**
- False

Cultural preservation is when there is reduction in cultural diversity because everybody within the global village organically develops a new culture that everyone is involved in.

- True
- **False**

Donna likes reggae music. She patterns her lifestyle based on Jamaican culture. Reggae, in this situation, cannot be counted as a cultural product.

- True
- **False**

In the context of Module 3, media talks about the instruments that people use to convey information.

- **True**
- False

The earliest forms of personal media (speech and gestures) had the benefit of being easy to use and not needing technology.

- **True**
- False

Steve writes personalized storybooks for his daughter. These books get the attention of a publisher and offers to publish them. Steve agrees to the publication deal and sells 500,000 copies in the first month. At present, Steve's creation is an example of personal media.

- True
- **False**

Cultural globalization are goods and services that include the arts (performing arts, visual arts, architecture), heritage conservation (museums, galleries, libraries), the cultural industries (written media, broadcasting, film, recording), and festivals.

- True
- **False**

Cultural homogenization is when one's culture is combined with other cultures to form a hybrid.

- True
- **False**

Cultural preservation is essentially when one culture is kept intact.

- **True**
- False

Media provides an extensive transnational transmission of cultural products.

- **True**
- False

Terhi Rantanen claims that globalization can happen even without media and communications technologies.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Alex made a meme that she publicly posted on Instagram. Her creation is an example of mass media.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Cultural hybridization is essentially when one culture is kept intact.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Town C is a small community with strong Waray traditions and culture. But during the last 15 years, many foreigners moved into the community for its abundant seafood. A significant portion of Town C's population is now composed of foreigners. Over the years, the Waray traditions and culture of Town C has started to disappear. The traditions and cultures of the foreigners also disappeared. They now have a new and shared culture that barely has any traces from their old cultures. This is an example of cultural homogenization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Stone Age cave paintings can be considered a form of media because they communicate a message.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>There are two general types of media: personal media and news media.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Media contributes to the formation of communicative networks and social structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Claire wrote a poem for her boyfriend but turned this into a video that she posted on YouTube and DailyMotion. She showed the video to her boyfriend but the video is publicly available. Her creation is an example of mass media.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Cultural products are goods and services that include the arts (performing arts, visual arts,</p>

<p>architecture), heritage conservation (museums, galleries, libraries), the cultural industries (written media, broadcasting, film, recording), and festivals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>UNESCO has declared that cultural products are "not like other forms of merchandise."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The pre-modern phase of cultural globalization is an era of global cultural interconnectedness which saw major developments in transport and transport infrastructures such as jet airlines, construction of road networks and rail networks. This allowed for more tourism and shifting patterns of global migration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Cultural products refer to the transmission of ideas, meanings, and values around the world in such a way as to extend and intensify social relations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Global media cultures pertain to the globalization of economics through various forms of media.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Mass media is any form of media designed for use by a specific person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Mass media can also denote person-to-person communications, such as speech, gestures, mail, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>A global village is "one world composed of many different and disconnected parts".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Cultural homogenization is when there is reduction in cultural diversity because everybody within the global village organically develops a new culture that everyone is involved in.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>During the modern phase of cultural globalization, European imperialism happened, the international economy slowly emerged, migration intensified and developments outside the West came into prominence, modernity was spreading, nation-states were on the rise, as well as industrialization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Compared to personal media, mass media usually involves the use of relatively complex technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>A global village is “one world composed of many different but interconnected parts”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>UNESCO has declared that cultural products are just like other ordinary forms of merchandise.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Imperialism is extending a country's power or influence commonly through colonization or military force.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Bryan is proud of his Filipino culture. He gets exposed to a lot of cultural products from other countries everyday but he resists all of them; he is determined to maintain the purity of his Filipino culture. Bryan is hybridizing his Filipino culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Town A is a small community with strong Bicolano traditions and culture. But during the last five years, many foreigners moved into the community for its majestic landscapes. A significant portion of Town A's population is now composed of foreigners. However, the Bicolano traditions and culture of the locals remain unchanged. This is an example of cultural preservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>

<p>Media provides an extensive transnational transmission of economic products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>FA3 FROM NICOLE</b></p>
<p>Imperialism is promoting or imposing one country's culture over another.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Leo is proud of his Filipino culture but also has an immense fondness for Japanese culture as an anime fan. He likes both cultures that he adopts certain aspects of both in his daily life. Leo is enforcing cultural preservation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Cultural imperialism is promoting or imposing one country's culture over another.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p><b>FA 3 FROM GERARD</b></p>
<p>Speech can be considered a form of media because it serves the basic function of communicating a piece of information from a source going to a receiver of that information.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Stone Age cave paintings cannot be considered a form of media because they are not sophisticated enough.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>McDonaldization is responsible for the popularity of the fast food culture all over the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Personal media is any form of media designed for use by a specific person.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>It was once reported in 2014 that the Earth would experience six days of darkness. This information was supposedly from NASA. This is the basic an example of misuse of media technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>False</li> </ul>
<b>FA 4 FROM BILL</b>
<p>Global cities are usually cities that belong to the Gamma category of the GaWC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>In the Philippines, cultural diversity, population, and locally generated income serve as the criteria to see if a territory qualifies as a city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Alpha Cities are categorized as Alpha+++, Alpha++, Alpha+, and Alpha.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>There are many different types of settlements; cities are just one of them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>One of the criteria in the global cities characteristics checklist states: low diversity in language, culture, religion, and ideologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>One of the criteria in the global cities characteristics checklist states: the existence of financial headquarters, a stock exchange, and major financial institutions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Global cities tend to be Gamma cities as well based on the GaWC ranking system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>One of the criteria in the global cities characteristics checklist states: high percentage of residents employed in the agricultural sector and healthcare sector.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Companies located in one global city may outsource some of their operations to other companies located in other global cities. Outsourcing does not need to be towards nonglobal cities only.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Baguio City is a city in the Philippines. Jurong East is a town in Singapore. A person in Baguio City who sells handicrafts can do business with someone in Jurong East provided both locations are connected to a global city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>The GaWC Ranking classifies cities as Alpha, Beta, Charlie, and Delta Cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Each country has its own set of standards for identifying which territories qualify as cities; there is no universal standard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>London and New York are currently the only Alpha++ cities in existence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>The more a city is linked to important economic areas and activities, the lower is its rank in the GaWC classification system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>According to Sassen, a global city environment leads to the informalization of many economic activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>A global city is a city that plays a significant role in the global political system. It serves as a center for political activity in a network of interconnected cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>According to Sassen, an increasing number of high-level professionals and specialized service firms result to an increase in the degree of spatial and socio-economic inequality seen in cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Global cities tend to be Alpha cities as well based on the GaWC ranking system.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Freelancing does not count as an informal economic activity especially if it does not involve the usual work contracts and arrangements.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Sarah lives in Manila. She wants to start a business selling African pottery by exporting those items all the way from the continent of Africa. Despite the distance between South East Asia and Africa, this is all possible as long as those African locations are connected to a global city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The GaWC is the only city ranking system in existence. No other ranking systems are available.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>A city is a large human settlement which serves as a center of population, commerce, and culture.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Cities typically have extensive systems for housing, transportation, sanitation, utilities, land use, and communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>One of the criteria in the global cities characteristics checklist states: multi-functional infrastructure offering some of the best agricultural, manufacturing, and spiritual facilities in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>One experiences globalization in its greatest form when one is in a global city. It has emerged as a strategic site for a narrow range of disconnected operations – economic, political, cultural, and so on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Company A assembles motorcycles and is located in a global city. Company B makes</p>

<p>motorcycle tires. Company C makes motorcycle engines. Both of them are located in nonglobal cities. Company B and C move their business closer to Company A because they know Company A will buy their products. Company A likes their products particularly because it cuts production costs in Company A's operations. This is an example of business clustering/agglomeration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Villages typically have extensive systems for housing, transportation, sanitation, utilities, land use, and communication.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>A village is a large human settlement which serves as a center of population, commerce, and culture</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>In the Philippines, land area, population, and locally generated income serve as the criteria to see if a territory qualifies as a city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>One of the criteria in the global cities characteristics checklist states: centers of media and communications for small local networks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>One experiences globalization in its greatest form when one is in a global city. It has emerged as a strategic site for a wide range of interconnected operations – economic, political, cultural, and so on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Sassen's Global City Model Hypotheses lay out seven things that potentially take place within global cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>According to Sassen, corporations in global cities have flexibility (in the choice of where to outsource) the more they engage themselves in outsourcing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Global city connections must always be physical or concrete. Global city connections cannot exist through the internet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Each country uses the same set of standards for identifying which territories qualify as cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Alpha Cities are categorized as Alpha++, Alpha+, Alpha, and Alpha-.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>According to Sassen, specialized service firms need to provide a global service that has a global demand. This global service will create a series of transnational network of cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>One of the criteria in the global cities characteristics checklist states: headquarters of several multinational corporations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Agglomeration and business clustering are two entirely different things.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>It is very possible for a territory that qualifies as a city in one country to not be qualified as a city based on the standards of another country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>According to Sassen, corporate centers found in global cities resort to outsourcing due to the complexity of their operations. Outsourcing creates a link between global cities and non-global cities or towns.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Manila is an Alpha- city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>

<p>One of the criteria in the global cities characteristics checklist states: high-quality educational institutions, including startup universities, local student attendance, and research facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Global cities are places where multiple globalization processes do not take concrete and localized forms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>The GaWC Ranking classifies cities as Alpha, Beta, and Gamma Cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>Manila is a Beta+ city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Cupertino is a city in California. Cavite is a province in the Philippines. A company in Cupertino that makes cellphones can outsource the assembly aspect of their operations to Cavite if both locations are connected to a global city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>According to Sassen, specialized service firms in global cities engage in business clustering which strengthen their capacity to compete internationally.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>A global city is a city that plays a significant role in the global economic system. It serves as a center for economic activity in a network of interconnected cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>True</b></li> <li>False</li> </ul>
<p>One of the criteria in the global cities characteristics checklist states: dominance of the national region with great local significance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> <li><b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>In a settlement hierarchy, the settlements that are greater in number are usually at the top of the hierarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>True</li> </ul>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>One of the criteria in the global cities characteristics checklist states: considerable decision-making power on an annual basis and at a local level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<b>FA4 FROM NICOLE</b>
<p>In a settlement hierarchy, the settlements that are greater in number are usually at the bottom of the hierarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>One of the criteria in the global cities characteristics checklist states: centers of old and traditional ideas in business, economics, culture, and politics.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<b>FA2 FROM GWEN</b>
<p>According to Sassen, economic activities are dispersed from global cities to other territories. However, all these activities are controlled in a corporate center found in a global city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>LG Electronics is a company based in South Korea. It can expand its operations to other parts of the world and maintain central control in South Korea as long as all locations involved are in a global city or connected to a global city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Tony loves gossiping but he only gossips with a small group of 2 persons. His gossip is a form of personal media.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<b>FA4 FROM GERARD</b>
<p>Global cities are usually cities that belong to the Alpha category of the GaWC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>

<p>Company G, located in France, wants to start distributing authentic bakya slippers by ordering them from a remote village in the Philippines. However, this remote Philippine village is not connected to any global city. It will be extremely easy for Company G to maintain a steady economic relationship with the remote village.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>There are many different types of settlements; cities are not one of them because cities are where those settlements are located.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>A city in one country will always satisfy the city qualification standards of all countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>One of the criteria in the global cities characteristics checklist states: minor manufacturing centers with no port and container facilities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>In a settlement hierarchy, the settlements that are fewer in number are usually at the bottom of the hierarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Sassen's Global City Model Hypotheses lay out nine things that potentially take place within global cities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>One of the criteria in the global cities characteristics checklist states: domination of the trade and economy of a small surrounding area.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>The more a city is linked to important economic areas and activities, the higher is its rank in the GaWC classification system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>London, New York, and Tokyo are currently the only Alpha++ cities in existence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>In a settlement hierarchy, the settlements that are fewer in number are usually at the top of the hierarchy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Global cities are places where multiple globalization processes take concrete and localized forms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>One of the criteria in the global cities characteristics checklist states: a variety of international financial services, notably in finance, insurance, real estate, banking, accountancy, and marketing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p><b>FA 5 FROM BILL</b></p>
<p>Emigration is the act of leaving a territory with the intent of settling somewhere else.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>Demography is the statistical study of any population of living things, especially with reference to size and density, distribution, and vital statistics.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>Lloyd moves from the Philippines to the United Kingdom for good. He adds to the population of the UK as an emigrant.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>

<p>As countries move from Stage 1 to Stage 5 of the demographic transition, their population will steadily increase.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>As countries move from Stage 1 to Stage 5 of the demographic transition, their birth rate and death rate will steadily decrease.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b>True</b></p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>Carrying capacity refers to the number of people, other living organisms, or crops that a region can support without environmental degradation.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>Human migration only counts if it is international. Local movement from one city to another within the same country does not count as migration.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>Pull factors of migration are things that exist within a country of origin that pushes a person away such as war, crime, threat to life, etc.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>Refugees are groups of persons who were forced to leave their place of origin in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p>

False
<p>Mae decides to work in the United States because she wants to provide a better life for her family. The new economics theory of migration is applicable in this scenario.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>Birth, death, and migration are not the only metrics involved in demography.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>Early human migrations refer to how our ancestors were nomadic and have been migrating even before globalization began.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>Carl and Arielle are citizens of the Philippines and have been married for six years. However, they are unable to have kids. Carl and Arielle decide to legally adopt a newly born orphan from Africa and were successful. This adds to the birth rate of the Philippines.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>When developments in science and technology were slow, the global human population was low.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>

<p>Carrying capacity refers to the number of people, other living organisms, or crops that a region can support even with environmental degradation.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>The scientific community estimates the planet's carrying capacity to be at 9 to 10 billion humans.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>Refugees are individual persons who apply for refuge in a foreign country due to fear of religious or political persecution in his or her country of origin.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b>True</b></p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>In the neoclassical theory of migration, decisions to migrate are taken at the individual level and consider that higher earnings in the long run compensate for the cost and risk of relocating.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>In the neoclassical theory of migration, the migration decision is often taken collectively, especially within households. Migration of selected family members may be used to mitigate risks and diversify income resources for the entire family.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>Seeking asylum (especially political) is NOT an internationally recognized legal right.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p>

**False**

Epidemiologic transition refers to the transition of who in a population gets affected the most by diseases and other ailments.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Spontaneous abortion is unintentional, induced abortion is intentional.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

As countries move from Stage 1 to Stage 5 of the demographic transition, their birth rate and death rate will steadily increase.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

If all countries are pursuing industrialization, the demographic transition theory predicts that the global population will be very low (for all ages) by the time countries get to the final stage.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

The dual or segmented labor market theory of migration suggests that people are encouraged by receiving countries to migrate so they could do the jobs that citizens of the receiving country are not willing to do.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

A diaspora is the dispersal of an ethnic population from an original homeland into foreign areas by force because of traumatic reasons.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

A diaspora is the willing dispersal of an ethnic population from an original homeland into foreign areas.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Johnny used to be stationed in an offshore US military base in Japan. He has become very familiar with the place that after retirement, he decides to migrate to Japan as an expatriate. The migration system and networks theory is applicable in this scenario.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

Epidemiologic transition refers to the transition of who in a population gets affected the most by economic growth and environmental change.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Aside from birth, death, and migration, you can also describe a population based on its distribution by religious affiliation.

**True**

False

Immigration is the act of leaving a territory with the intent of settling somewhere else.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Ramon has a perfectly functioning set of reproductive organs. However, he decides to go celibate for the rest of his life because he is a devoted priest. Ramon has fertility but does not add to the fecundity rate of his country.

Group of answer choices

**True**

**False**

In Stage 2 of the demographic transition, the introduction of modern medicine lowers death rates, especially among children, while birth rates remain high.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

In Stage 2 of the demographic transition, the introduction of modern medicine increases death rates, especially among children, while birth rates remain low.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

In the migration system and networks theory, migratory movements are often connected to prior long-standing links between sending and receiving countries, like commercial or cultural relationships.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

In the new economics theory of migration, the migration decision is often taken collectively, especially within households. Migration of selected family members may be used to mitigate risks and diversify income resources for the entire family.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

It is not possible for a potential migrant to be influenced by push and pull factors simultaneously in his/her decision to migrate. Only one is applicable.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

The reason why birth, death, and migration are the main components of demography is because these are the primary agents of economic growth.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

High widowhood rates are a reflection of how males have a shorter life expectancy than females.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

The demographic transition shows the different stages that societies go through as they move towards social development.

Group of answer choices

**True**

**False**

In Stage 1 of the demographic transition, both birth rates and death rates are high.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

In the migration systems and networks theory of migration, there are groups that push/encourage people to migrate be it legal or illegal.

Group of answer choices

**True**

**False**

Aside from birth, death, and migration, you can also describe a population based on its distribution by educational attainment.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

In Stage 4 of the demographic transition, birth and death rates are both high, which destabilizes the population.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

In Stage 3 of the demographic transition, birth rates gradually move to a stopping point, usually as a result of improved economic conditions, an increase in women's status, and access to contraception.

Group of answer choices

**True**

**False**

In Stage 4 of the demographic transition, birth and death rates are both low, stabilizing the population.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

In the institutional theory of migration, there are groups that push people to migrate be it legal or illegal.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

Sterilization is the act of modifying a person's anatomy so that he or she would be incapable of conception.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

Contraception is the act of modifying a person's anatomy so that he or she would be incapable of conception.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Dale leaves the Philippines and immigrates into Australia for good. This adds to the immigration rate in the Philippines and adds to the emigration rate in Australia.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

When developments in science and technology were slow, the global human population was very high.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Stage 2 countries (in the demographic transition) tend to have stronger economies, higher levels of education, better healthcare, a higher proportion of working women, and a fertility rate hovering around two children per woman.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

If all countries are pursuing industrialization, the demographic transition theory predicts that the global population will be very high by the time countries get to the final stage.

Group of answer choices

**True**



False
<p>OFWs that have an intention to return to the Philippines (instead of applying for citizenship in the foreign country where they work) do not count as migrants.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>The mobility transition theory of migration suggests that people are encouraged by receiving countries to migrate so they could do the jobs that citizens of the receiving country are not willing to do.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>Emigration is the act of entering a territory with the intent of settling there.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>Aside from birth, death, and migration, you can also describe a population based on its distribution by economic status.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>The distribution of populations can be defined at multiple levels (local, regional, national, global) and with different types of boundaries (political, economic, geographic).</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>

<p>The distribution of populations can be defined at one level (global) and one type of boundary only (economic).</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>As countries move from Stage 1 to Stage 5 of the demographic transition, their population will steadily decrease.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>Push factors of migration are things that exist within a country of origin that pushes a person away such as war, crime, threat to life, etc.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>Asylum seekers are individual persons who apply for refuge in a foreign country due to a fear of religious or political persecution in his or her country of origin.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>Angelica decides for herself that she wants to work in the United States because she will earn more money there due to the higher labor rates. The neoclassical theory of migration is applicable in this scenario.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>Immigration is the act of entering a territory with the intent of settling there.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p>

False
<p>Fecundity refers to every individual person's potential to produce an offspring.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>In Stage 5 of the demographic transition, fertility rates have fallen significantly below replacement level (2 children) and the elderly population is greater than the youthful population.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>Stage 4 countries (in the demographic transition) tend to have stronger economies, higher levels of education, better healthcare, a higher proportion of working women, and a fertility rate hovering around two children per woman.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>In the institutional theory of migration, migratory movements are often connected to prior long-standing links between sending and receiving countries, like commercial or cultural relationships.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<b>FA 5 FROM GWEN</b>
<p>Fecundity refers to every individual person's life expectancy.</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>Bob leaves the Philippines and immigrates into Brazil for good. He gets sick several months later and passes away. This adds to the emigration</p>

<p>rate in Brazil and adds to the death rate in the Philippines.</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>A diaspora happens because of push factors.</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>When developments in science and technology were fast and numerous, human populations increased exponentially.</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>Birth, death, and migration are the only metrics involved in demography. No other metrics exist.</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>Contraception is the deliberate use of artificial methods to prevent pregnancy from sexual intercourse.</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>In Stage 3 of the demographic transition, birth rates gradually decrease, usually as a result of improved economic conditions, an increase in women's status, and access to contraception.</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>The reason why birth, death, and migration are the main components of demography is because these are the primary agents of population change.</p> <p><b><u>True</u></b></p> <p>False</p>
<p>The scientific community estimates the planet's carrying capacity to be at 4 to 5 billion humans.</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>In the new economics theory of migration, decisions to migrate are taken at the individual level and consider that higher earnings in the long run compensate for the cost and risk of relocating.</p> <p>True</p> <p><b><u>False</u></b></p>
<p>Forced migration is a type of migration where the person migrating is doing so willingly.</p>

True <b>False</b>
<p>Aside from birth, death, and migration, you can also describe a population based on its distribution by gender.</p> <p><b>True</b> False</p>
<p>OFWs that have an intention to return to the Philippines (instead of applying for citizenship in the foreign country where they work) are still counted as migrants.</p> <p><b>True</b> <b>False</b></p>
<p>If an OFW were to work abroad for better pay, better career opportunities, and to help his loved ones achieve a better life, both the migration system and networks and new economics theories of migration would be applicable in this scenario.</p> <p><b>True</b> False</p>
<b>FA 6 FROM BILL</b>
<p>Resources are unlimited in physical quantity and use.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True <b>False</b></p>
<p>Resources are limited in physical quantity and use.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b>True</b> False</p>
<p>Limited in physical quantity means a resource has a finite number.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b>True</b> False</p>

<p>Paul Samuelson's "for whom to produce" question is about having the right tools and knowhow that would lead to specialization.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True <b>False</b></p>
<p>One of the advantages of international trade states: leads to the exploitation of a country's comparative advantage, which means that trade encourages a country to specialize in producing only those goods and services which it can produce more effectively and efficiently, and at the lowest opportunity cost.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b>True</b> False</p>
<p>One of the disadvantages of international trade states: trade can lead to over-specialization, with workers at risk of losing their jobs should world demand fall or when goods for domestic consumption can be produced more cheaply abroad. Jobs lost through such changes cause severe structural unemployment.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b>True</b> False</p>
<p>If the price of iPhones sold in the US is 15% cheaper than when it is sold here in the Philippines, it is possible that the price difference comes from tariffs.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b>True</b> False</p>
<p>Periphery countries supply cheap labor and raw materials to core countries.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p><b>True</b> False</p>

The Modern World System Theory shows the economic relationship between core countries, semi-periphery countries, and periphery countries.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

Country A is an industrialized country. There is a high chance that Country A is a periphery country.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Managing the economic problem involves a series of opportunity costs that must lead to the least damaging economic choice.

Group of answer choices

**True**

**False**

Migrants are not one of the actors of the global economy because of they are individual persons. Only large organizations count as actors in the global economy.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Limited in use means a resource can be used for several purposes but not for all purposes.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

Any country, even the United States does not have all the resources necessary to address all of its needs.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

Free trade allows businesses to enter new markets outside their borders.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

One of the disadvantages of international trade states: Producing a narrow range of goods and services for the domestic and export market means that a country can produce it at higher volumes, which provides further cost benefits in terms of economies of scale.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

For several years, Company M has a monopoly on tires production in the city where it is operating. But for the first time, foreign tire production companies gained a permit to operate within Company M's city. Company M no longer holds the sole market share for tires. This is an example of how international trade can promote monopolies.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Core countries use cheap labor and raw materials from periphery and semi-periphery countries to produce high-value finished products that they use and also sell to periphery and semi-periphery countries.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

Core countries supply cheap labor and raw materials to periphery countries.

Group of answer choices

True <b><u>False</u></b>
Country E's top export are smartphones. Country E could either be a core or a semi-periphery country. Group of answer choices <b><u>True</u></b> False
International governmental organizations are composed of nations or governments as their members. They are one of the actors of the global economy.  Group of answer choices <b><u>True</u></b> False
Surplus is lost through specialization because production becomes less efficient and less effective when you specialize in it.  Group of answer choices True <b><u>False</u></b>
Free trade is sometimes known as trade liberalization. Group of answer choices <b><u>True</u></b> False
In free trade, imports are discouraged through the use of high import tariffs, quotas, and/or restrictions. Group of answer choices True <b><u>False</u></b>
In the global economy, there are countries that lack both the natural resources and the right

technologies that prevent them from competing well. Group of answer choices <b><u>True</u></b> False
Cigarettes are the number one export of Country K. It uses its own raw materials to create this finished product through its manufacturing facilities. It does not use raw materials or cheap labor from other countries. It does not offer labor either. Country K is a periphery country. Group of answer choices True <b><u>False</u></b>
Businesses are the only actors of the global economy.  Group of answer choices True <b><u>False</u></b>
The economic problem is to match unlimited resources to limited wants and needs.  Group of answer choices True <b><u>False</u></b>
In principle, you can say you specialize in something once you've become ineffective and inefficient in doing that thing.  Group of answer choices True <b><u>False</u></b>
Protectionism allows businesses to enter new markets outside their borders. Group of answer choices True

**False**

One of the disadvantages of international trade states: trade increases competition and lowers world prices, which provides benefits to consumers by raising the purchasing power of their own income, and leads a rise in consumer surplus.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Country P believes that the world has a huge demand for chemical engineers. It begins supporting its universities so they could put up chemical engineering programs. In a span of 10 years, Country P is now the number one producer of chemical engineers in the world. Suddenly, a new technology was developed that allows artificial intelligence to perform various chemical engineering functions. This led to a decrease in the demand for chemical engineers; a lot of them from Country P have difficulties finding work abroad. This is a case of over-specialization.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

In the Modern World System Theory, the relationship between the three types of countries is facilitated by the global economy through cultural globalization.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Running shoes are Country L's top export. They design it but get their raw materials from Country K, and get the shoes assembled in Country J. However, aside from exporting running shoes, Country L also provides raw materials and labor for other countries. Country L is a semi-periphery country.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

Economic choice is what a person sacrifices when they choose one option over another.

Group of answer choices

**True**

**False**

Limited in physical quantity means a resource can be used for several purposes but not for all purposes.

Group of answer choices

**True**

**False**

The basic idea behind protectionism is that imports are encouraged with minimal tariffs, quotas, and restrictions.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Tariffs are taxes or additional fees deducted from a product's selling price.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Canadian maple syrup has the same price in Canada as when it is sold in the United Kingdom. British Earl Grey tea also has the same price in the UK as when it is sold in Canada. Both countries are probably practicing protectionism.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

In the global economy, some countries just happen to have the right natural resources that they could use to specialize in products that have international demand.

Group of answer choices



**True**

False

In the global economy, all countries have the right natural resources which they could use to specialize in products that have international demand.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Country T used to provide raw materials and labor for other countries while also producing finished products. Nowadays, Country T now only exports finished products using labor and materials from other countries. Country T transitioned from being a periphery country into a semi-periphery country.

Group of answer choices

**True**

**False**

The economic problem is to match limited resources to unlimited wants and needs.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

Businesses are one of the actors of the global economy.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

One of the advantages of international trade states: certain industries do not get a chance to grow because they face competition from more established foreign firms, such as new infant industries which may find it difficult to establish themselves.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Protectionism benefits countries that have struggling businesses incapable of going against international competition.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

In the global economy, some countries have the right technologies that allow them to use what resources are available to them to specialize in something that has demand.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

As far as countries are concerned, specialization is not required but it is highly recommended to maximize unlimited resources.

Group of answer choices

**True**

**False**

Free trade benefits countries that have struggling businesses incapable of going against international competition.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

One of the advantages of international trade states: trade can lead to over-specialization, with workers at risk of losing their jobs should world demand fall or when goods for domestic consumption can be produced more cheaply abroad. Jobs lost through such changes cause severe structural unemployment.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Periphery countries use cheap labor and raw materials from core and semi-periphery countries to produce high-value finished products that they use and also sell to periphery and semi-periphery countries.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Country C produces high profit consumption goods. Country C could either be a core country or a periphery country.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

The global economy is all the economies of the world which we consider together as one economic system.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

A pen can be used for writing, it can be used for drawing, and it can be used for poking holes. But it cannot be used for transportation, it cannot be used for taking pictures, and a lot of other things. This is an example of how a resource can be limited in use.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

One of the disadvantages of international trade states: leads to the exploitation of a country's comparative advantage, which means that trade encourages a country to specialize in producing only those goods and services which it can produce more effectively and efficiently, and at the lowest opportunity cost.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

If a Macbook, an American product, sells for \$1000 in the US, \$1000 in the Philippines, and \$1200 in South Korea, it is probable that the Philippines is practicing protectionism and South Korea is practicing free trade.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Semi-periphery countries can supply cheap labor and raw materials. But they can also produce high-value products.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

The Modern World System is characterized by the existence of a division of labor otherwise known as the value chain.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

The economic problem is the main reason why nations trade.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

Periphery countries are usually industrialized countries.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Specialization can address all wants and needs, hence there is no need to trade anymore.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Consider this hypothetical scenario: a Nintendo Switch, a Japanese product, costs 10% more than its original price when sold in the Philippines. Philippine semiconductors are sold for 11% more than its original price when sold in Japan. Both countries in this scenario are probably practicing free trade.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

A value chain is where each of the different stages of production is being handled by a different country. The value of the product increases the closer it gets to becoming a finished product.

Group of answer choices

True

False

The disadvantaged party in the Modern World System are the periphery countries because what they are selling to other countries have lower economic value than what other countries are selling to them.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

Country N's top export is bamboo which is used by other countries to make other products. It also has other exports but all of these are raw materials. Country N is a periphery country.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

As far as countries are concerned, specialization is not required but it is highly recommended to maximize unlimited resources.

True

**False**

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**FA 6 FROM GWEN**

Paul Samuelson's approach to address the economic problem is by addressing three questions: what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce.

True

False

Limited in physical quantity means a resource has a finite number.

**True**

False

The existence of the World Trade Organization is an indication that countries are encouraged to engage in free and fair trade.

**True**

False

The Modern World System Theory shows the cultural relationship between core countries, semi-periphery countries, and periphery countries.

True

**False**

One of the advantages of international trade states: Producing a narrow range of goods and services for the domestic and export market means that a country can produce it at higher volumes, which provides further cost benefits in terms of economies of scale.

**True**

False

In the global economy, all countries have the right technologies which allows them to use what resources are available to them to specialize in something that has demand.

True

**False**

One of the advantages of international trade states: local producers, who may supply a unique product tailored to meet the needs of the domestic market, may suffer because cheaper imports may destroy their market. Over time, the diversity of output in an economy may diminish as local producers leave the market.

True

**False**

Country C has an abundance of three natural resources: iron, bamboo, and seaweeds. They only possess technology that allows them to specialize in the refinement of one of these natural resources. Their decision to use their limited technology to specialize in one abundant natural resource represents an opportunity cost.

**True**

False

The basic idea behind free trade is that imports are encouraged with minimal tariffs, quotas, and restrictions.

**True**

False

The way the global economy currently operates is that it favors those countries that are in a better position to participate in international trade.

**True**

False

Country P has a lot of people despite its small land area. These people's services are used for cheap labor. Country P has no other notable products. Country P is a semi-periphery country.

**True**

False

Paul Samuelson's "how to produce" question is about identifying a product to specialize in to ensure surplus.

True

**False**

One of the disadvantages of international trade states: trade also breaks down domestic monopolies, which face competition from more efficient foreign firms.

True

**False**

In the global economy, all countries have both the right resources and the right technologies which allows them to compete well in the international market.

True

**False**

Protectionism benefits countries that have businesses capable of competing at the international level.

True

**False**

The economic problem is the main reason why nations stopped trading.

True

**False**

Limited in use means a resource has a finite number.

**True**

False

One of the advantages of international trade states: trade increases competition and lowers world prices, which provides benefits to consumers by raising the purchasing power of their own income, and leads a rise in consumer surplus.

**True**

False



Micro level processes such as a person's talents, knowledge, skills, etc. is NOT one of the driving forces of migration.

True

False

As countries move from Stage 1 to Stage 5 of the demographic transition, their population will steadily increase.

True

False

In Stage 4 of the demographic transition, birth and death rates are both low, stabilizing the population.

True

False

OFWs that have an intention to return to the Philippines (instead of applying for citizenship in the foreign country where they work) do not count as migrants.

True

False

In the migration system and networks theory, migratory movements are often connected to prior long-standing links between sending and receiving countries, like commercial or cultural relationships.

True

False

The Global Educational Concepts (GEC) is a program handled by the US Department of State where they invite teachers from other countries to teach in the US. They encourage foreign teachers to participate in their teacher exchange program. The institutional theory of migration is applicable in this scenario.

True

False

In the institutional theory of migration, there are groups that push people to migrate be it legal or illegal.

True

False

Refugees and asylum seekers migrate because of push factors.

True

False

#### FA 6 FROM NICOLE

International governmental organizations are composed of nations or governments as their members. They are one of the actors of the global economy.

True

False

Migrants are not one of the actors of the global economy because of they are individual persons. Only large organizations count as actors in the global economy.

True

False

Opportunity cost is what a person sacrifices when they choose one option over another.

True

False

International non-governmental organizations are composed of nations or governments as their members. They are one of the actors of the global economy.

True

False

Laptops are Country H's primary export. They design the laptop but get the raw materials from Country G, and get it assembled in Country F. Country H is a core country.

True

False

One of the disadvantages of international trade states: local producers, who may supply a unique product tailored to meet the needs of the domestic market, may suffer because cheaper imports may destroy their



market. Over time, the diversity of output in an economy may diminish as local producers leave the market.

True

False

True

False

Paul Samuelson's "for whom to produce" question is about having the right tools and know how that would lead to specialization.

True

False

One of the advantages of international trade states: trade can lead to over-specialization, with workers at risk of losing their jobs should world demand fall or when goods for domestic consumption can be produced more cheaply abroad. Jobs lost through such changes cause severe structural unemployment.

True

False

Free trade benefits countries that have struggling businesses incapable of going against international competition.

True

False

Specialization can address all wants and needs, hence there is no need to trade anymore.

True

False

Canadian maple syrup has the same price in Canada as when it is sold in the United Kingdom. British Earl Grey tea also has the same price in the UK as when it is sold in Canada. Both countries are probably practicing protectionism.

True

False

In the global economy, all countries have the right technologies which allows them to use what resources are available to them to specialize in something that has demand.

True

False

#### FA 6 FROM ELLA

The global economy is all the economies of developed countries which we consider together as one economic system.

True

False

International government organizations are composed of charities, non-profit advocacy groups, business associations, cultural associations, etc. as their members. They are one of the actors of the global economy.

True

False

Economic choice is what a person sacrifices when they choose one option over another.

The disadvantaged party in the Modern World System are the core countries because what they are selling to other countries have lower economic value than what other countries are selling to them.

True

**False**

Running shoes are Country L's top export. They design it but get their raw materials from Country K, and get the shoes assembled in Country J. However, aside from exporting running shoes, Country L also provides raw materials and labor for other countries. Country L is a semi-periphery country.

**True**

False

Surplus can be gained through specialization because production becomes more efficient and effective when you specialize in it.

**True**

False

The economic problem is the main reason why nations trade.

**True**

False

Paul Samuelson's "what to produce" question is about making sure that the product being specialized in has a demand.

**True**

**False**

Free trade allows businesses to enter new markets outside their borders.

**True**

False

Tariffs are taxes or additional fees paid on top of a product's selling price.

**True**

False

Consider this hypothetical scenario: a Nintendo Switch, a Japanese product, costs 10% more than its original price when sold in the Philippines. Philippine semiconductors are sold for 11% more than its original price when sold in

Japan. Both countries in this scenario are probably practicing free trade.

True

**False**

In the global economy, there are no countries that lack both the natural resources and the right technologies needed for participation in the international economy.

True

**False**

The Philippines is a semi-periphery country.

**True**

False

Limited in use means a resource can be used for several purposes but not for all purposes.

**True**

False

Paul Samuelson's approach to address the economic problem is by addressing three questions: what to produce, why to produce, and when to produce.

True

**False**

A husband and wife both know how to drive a motorcycle but they only have one. The COVID quarantine policy does not allow passengers in motorcycles. Since the husband and wife only have one motorcycle, one of them has to resort to public transportation. This is an example of how a resource can be limited in quantity.

**True**

False

In the trade war between the US and China during the Trump administration, both countries were imposing lowered tariffs on each other's products.

True

**False**

In free trade, imports are discouraged through the use of high import tariffs, quotas, and/or restrictions.

True

**False**

For several years, Company M has a monopoly on tires production in the city where it is operating. But for the first time, foreign tire production companies gained a permit to operate within Company M's city. Company M no longer holds the sole market share for tires. This is an example of how international trade can promote monopolies.

True

**False**

The Modern World System Theory shows the economic relationship between core countries, semi-periphery countries, and periphery countries.

**True**

False

Country E's top export are smartphones. Country E could either be a core or a semi-periphery country.

**True**

False

#### FA 7 FROM ISA

International financial institutions (IFIs) play a major role in the social and economic development programs of nations with developed or industrial economies. This role includes advising on development projects, funding them and assisting in their implementation.

**True**

False

IFIs have five categories: commodity or industry-specific organizations, commissions and agencies managing shared resources, development funds and banks, international trade agreements involving a few nations,

and global organizations for trade, development, and macroeconomic stability.

**True**

False

A financial institution is a company engaged in the business of dealing with financial and monetary transactions such as deposits, loans, investments, and currency exchange.

**True**

False

Organization H is composed of many different countries all over the world that serve as its members. Organization H operates globally to ensure that developing countries all over the world get the help they need. This organization is an example of a commodity or industry-specific organization.

True

**False**

One of the goals of the World Bank Group which must be achieved by 2030 is: end extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 20%.

True

**False**

In the economic surveillance function of the IMF, it works with governments around the world to modernize their economic policies and institutions and train their people. This helps countries strengthen their economy, improve growth and create jobs.

**True**

False

The World Bank provides low-interest loans, zero to low-interest credits, and grants to developing countries. Group of answer choices

True

False

The governance of the economy and globalization category (of transnational issues) refers to transnational issues that threaten to destabilize the global economy and/or bring about damages through globalization.

True

False

The political and institutional governance category (of transnational issues) refers to maintaining peace and security especially when the conflict issue involved crosses borders.

True

False

Ocean pollution in the Atlantic Ocean is a transnational issue.

True

False

Commissions and agencies managing shared resources are concerned with a specific shared resource. Their scope only go as far as that shared resource is involved.

True

False

One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to promote regional cooperation and integration.

True

False

A simple way to describe an IFI is that it is a bank that operates at the international level that performs the function of aiding developing countries achieve social and economic development.

True

False

Organization E is in-charge of setting standards for the transportation manufacturing industry in Eastern Europe. Organization E is an example of a commodity or industry-specific organization.

True

False

The IMF is governed by and accountable to the 189 countries that make up its near-global membership.

True

False

The three global organizations playing a major role in international economic relations are: the IMF, the World Bank, and the ASEAN.

True

False

Transnational issues are those problems affecting multiple countries but a single country is usually enough to address these.

True

False

Continental governance, in principle, should create a world government, i.e. a common political authority for all of humanity, giving way to a global government and a single state that exercises authority over the entire world.

True

False

If the entire internet were to crash, this will NOT qualify as a transnational

True

False

Commodity or industry-specific organizations are concerned with a specific type of commodity. Their scope only go as far as those commodities are involved.

True

False

OPEC is an example of development funds and banks.

True

**False**

Commissions and agencies managing shared resources are concerned with a specific type of commodity. Their scope only go as far as those commodities are involved.

True

**False**

Bank U is not an ordinary bank. Bank U involves itself in development projects to help refugees who have relocated to Europe. Bank U is an example of development fund/bank. Group of answer choices

**True**

False

The IMF's primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the international trading system.

True

**False**

In the capacity development function of the IMF, it provides loans to member countries experiencing actual or potential balance of payment problems to help them rebuild their international reserves, stabilize their currencies, continue paying for imports, and restore conditions for strong economic growth, while correcting underlying problems.

True

**False**

The international monetary system is the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries (and their citizens) to transact with each other.

**True**

False

The governance of the economy and globalization category (of transnational issues) refers to territorial rights, privileges, and powers.

True

**False**

One way a world government can exist is through violent and compulsory world domination.

**True**

False

War between two countries is a transnational issue.

**True**

False

Typical examples of normal financial institutions include banks, credit unions, investment companies, brokerage firms, insurance companies, etc.

**True**

False

Organization Y is a trade alliance between five countries found in Eastern Europe. Organization Y is an example of global organizations for trade, development, and macroeconomic stability.

True

**False**

The World Bank is an organization for trade opening. It is a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements. It is a place for them to settle trade disputes. It operates a system of trade rules.

True

**False**

The World Bank is not a bank in the ordinary sense but a unique partnership to reduce lack of education and support environmental protection.

**True**

False

Globalization gave rise to transnational issues or issues that a single government can effectively address by itself.

True

**False**

A jeepney transport strike occurring in Manila, which is a global city, is a transnational issue.

True

**False**

One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to support sustainable economic, social and institutional development.

**True**

False

International trade agreements involving a few nations are alliances between countries usually done for the purpose of trade. Their scope is usually regional.

**True**

False

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is one of the global international organizations dealing with the rules of trade between nations; the other if the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement.

True

**False**

The international monetary system is the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries (and their citizens) to transact within their own locality only.

True

**False**

Transnational issues are those problems affecting multiple countries and a single country is usually not enough to address these.

**True**

False

The governance of science, education, information, and communications category (of transnational issues) refers to transnational issues involving nature. As a species, we are doing a lot to damage the environment and things are getting out of hand in certain areas.

True

**False**

COVID-19 is NOT a transnational issue.

True

**False**

#### FA 7 FROM BILL

Commodity or industry-specific organizations are IFIs that serve the entire globe.

- True
- **False**

Bank U is not an ordinary bank. Bank U involves itself in development projects to help refugees who have relocated to Europe. Bank U is an example of international trade agreements involving a few nations.

- True
- **False**

The Bank offers support to developed countries through policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance.

- **True**
- False

Global governance is a movement towards independent action among transnational actors.

- True
- **False**

Global governance, in principle, should create a world government, i.e. a common political authority for all of humanity, giving way to a global government and a single state that exercises authority over the entire world.

- **True**
- False

War between two countries is a transnational issue.

- **True**
- **False**

IFIs have five categories: commodity or industry-specific organizations, commissions and agencies managing shared resources, development funds and banks, international trade

<p>agreements involving a few nations, and global organizations for trade, development, and macroeconomic stability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>True</u></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Development funds and banks are concerned with a specific shared resource. Their scope only go as far as that shared resource is involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <u>False</u></li> </ul>
<p>A financial institution is a company engaged in the business of dealing with musical and artistic transactions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <u>False</u></li> </ul>
<p>Bank U is not an ordinary bank. Bank U involves itself in development projects to help refugees who have relocated to Europe. Bank U is an example of development fund/bank.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>True</u></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>In the lending function of the IMF, it provides loans to member countries experiencing actual or potential balance of payment problems to help them rebuild their international reserves, stabilize their currencies, continue paying for imports, and restore conditions for strong economic growth, while correcting underlying problems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>True</u></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>In the economic surveillance function of the IMF, it works with governments around the world to modernize their economic policies and institutions and train their people. This helps countries strengthen their economy, improve growth and create jobs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <u>False</u></li> </ul>
<p>The governance of peace, security, and conflict resolution category (of transnational issues) refers to maintaining peace and security especially when the conflict issue involved crosses borders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>True</u></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Global governance is aimed at negotiating responses to problems that affect more than one state or region.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>True</u></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>International trade agreements involving a few nations are alliances between countries usually done for the purpose of trade. Their scope is usually regional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>True</u></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to promote regional cooperation and integration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>True</u></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Commissions and agencies managing shared resources are concerned with a specific type of commodity. Their scope only go as far as those commodities are involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <u>False</u></li> </ul>
<p>Organization Y is a trade alliance between five countries found in Eastern Europe. Organization Y is an example of global organizations for trade, development, and macroeconomic stability.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <u>False</u></li> </ul>
<p>The three global organizations playing a major role in international economic relations are: the IMF, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>True</u></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>In the economic surveillance function of the IMF, it oversees the international monetary system and monitors the economic and financial policies of its 189 member countries. As part of this process, which takes place both at the global level and in individual countries, the IMF highlights possible risks to stability and advises on needed policy adjustments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>True</u></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The IMF is governed by and accountable to the 189 countries that make up its near-global membership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>True</u></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Transnational issues are those problems affecting multiple countries but a single country is usually</p>



<p>enough to address these.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>Continental governance, in principle, should create a world government, i.e. a common political authority for all of humanity, giving way to a global government and a single state that exercises authority over the entire world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>Development funds and banks are concerned with the development efforts of a specific clientele. Their scope only go as far as their beneficiaries are involved.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>OPEC is an example of development funds and banks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to support sustainable political, cultural and environmental development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>One of the goals of the World Bank Group which must be achieved by 2030 is: promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The environmental governance and managing the planet category (of transnational issues) refers to transnational issues that threaten to destabilize global economy and/or bring about damages through globalization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>Intergovernmental organizations have a lot of power to enforce compliance. However, their scope is very limited based on their membership as not many nation-states want to surrender their sovereignty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>Global warming is a transnational issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to promote regional cooperation and integration among developed countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to reduce global poverty and improve people's living conditions and standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>International financial institutions (IFIs) play a major role in the social and economic development programs of nations with developing or transitional economies. This role includes advising on development projects, funding them and assisting in their implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>In the capacity development function of the IMF, it works with governments around the world to modernize their economic policies and institutions and train their people. This helps countries strengthen their economy, improve growth and create jobs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>In the lending function of the IMF, it oversees the international monetary system and monitors the economic and financial policies of its 189 member countries. As part of this process, which takes place both at the global level and in individual countries, the IMF highlights possible risks to stability and advises on needed policy adjustments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>There are five categories of transnational issues discussed in Module 9.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>One way a world government can exist is through peaceful and voluntary supranational union.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>A jeepney transport strike occurring in Manila, which is a global city, is NOT a transnational</p>

<p>issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The Asian Development Bank is an example of a commodity or industry-specific organization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to reduce poverty in developed countries and improve people's living conditions and standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>The World Bank is an organization for trade opening. It is a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements. It is a place for them to settle trade disputes. It operates a system of trade rules.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>The IMF is governed by and accountable to the 159 countries that make up its near-global membership.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>The environmental governance and managing the planet category (of transnational issues) refers to transnational issues involving nature. As a species, we are doing a lot to damage the environment and things are getting out of hand in some areas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The Asian Development Bank is an example of development funds and banks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Organization O is composed of two countries that have a shared claim over a large rainforest in South America. They are responsible for protecting as well as managing how they share this rainforest with each other. Organization O is an example of commissions and agencies for managing shared resources.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The international monetary system is the system of exchange rates and international payments</p>

<p>that enables countries (and their citizens) to transact with each other.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Supranational organizations usually have a wider scope based on the number of its members. However, they have very limited (if none at all) power to enforce compliance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Globalization gave rise to transnational issues or issues that a single government cannot address by itself.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The World Trade Organization (WTO) is one of the global international organizations dealing with the rules of trade between nations; the other if the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>Typical examples of transnational issues under the governance of science, education, information, and communications category are climate change, ocean pollution, extinction, biodiversity loss, and nuclear risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>If the entire internet were to crash, this will NOT qualify as a transnational</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>International financial institutions (IFIs) play a major role in the social and economic development programs of nations with developed or industrial economies. This role includes advising on development projects, funding them and assisting in their implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to support sustainable economic, social and institutional development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Organization H is composed of many different countries all over the world that serve as its</p>

<p>members. Organization H operates globally to ensure that developing countries all over the world get the help they need. This organization is an example of a commodity or industry-specific organization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>The IMF's primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The World Bank provides low-interest loans, zero to low-interest credits, and grants to developed countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>The governance of science, education, information, and communications category (of transnational issues) refers to matters concerning science, technology, and how these two can progress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Typical examples of transnational issues under the governance of the economy and globalization category are climate change, ocean pollution, extinction, biodiversity loss, and nuclear risks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>COVID-19 is NOT a transnational issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Global organizations for trade, development, and macroeconomic stability are IFIs that serve the entire globe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Transnational issues are those problems affecting multiple countries and a single country is usually not enough to address these.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>A jeepney transport strike occurring in Manila, which is a global city, is a transnational issue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>

FA 8 FROM BILL
<p>Based on World Bank standards, a country's GDP per capita must not go below \$12,275 for it to be classified as developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Income-wise, the Global North controls more of the income earned anywhere around the world than the Global South.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The brain drain happens when all the skilled, the knowledgeable, and the talented people of one country choose to stay within that country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>The North-South Divide is a cultural division of the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>Country O's GDP per capita is set at \$10,175. Country O is a developing country based on the World Bank's standards.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan that urges all UN members to abandon sustainable development when it becomes too expensive to pursue.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
<p>The basic needs model suggests that as long as the citizens of a territory are all able to decently provide for their basic needs, it is enough to say that territory is developed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Dependency theory suggests that certain territories are underdeveloped because they exist in a system that does not allow them to develop any further due to a lack of appropriate resources. However, these underdeveloped territories can still achieve development through intervention coming from developed territories.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>True</b></li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>

Goal number 17 of the SDGs is “no poverty”.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
The human development theory is a people-based theory.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
Income-wise, the Global South controls more of the income earned anywhere around the world than the Global North.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
The Global North and the Global South is divided based on the equator.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
Population-wise, the Global North has more people than the Global South.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
The dependency theory suggests that all societies progress through a similar pattern of development. This implies that all underdeveloped countries will become developed eventually.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
Country R has been pursuing development for almost a century now but it is still an underdeveloped country due to many domestic factors. It finally accepts the assistance of Country S (an already developed country) for its development efforts. Country R finally transitions into a developing country and is in a path to become a developed country in 20 years. The dependency theory is applicable in this scenario.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• <b>False</b></li> </ul>
Modernization theory suggests that all countries go through the same process of development. Those that started early are developed now. Those that started late are currently developing or underdeveloped. But eventually, all countries will become developed over time.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
The neoclassical growth theory argues that it

does not make sense to say a country is developed simply because it scores high in economics-based metrics like GDP, GDP per capita, etc. when the people within that country are miserable, uneducated, underemployed, etc.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
Dependency theory suggests that as long as the citizens of a territory are all able to decently provide for their basic needs, it is enough to say that territory is developed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
Modernization theory, structuralism theory, dependency theory, the basic needs model, and the neoclassical growth theory are all economics-based theories.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
Approaches to development have focused on economics for a long time until the human development theory was developed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
The Global North also includes countries found in the Southern Hemisphere.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
Based on the Three World Model, the terms First, Second, and Third World refer to the superpowers, developing powers, and the exploited nations respectively.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
Based on World Bank standards, a country's GDP per capita must not go below \$7,000 for it to be classified as developed.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
The Global North and the Global South is divided by the Brandt Line.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
Jack is a talented footwear designer. Instead of using his talents to contribute to the development of his poor country, he leaves for the United Kingdom to give himself a better future. This

<p>contributes to the brain drain in Jack's destination country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>It is possible to achieve sustainable development by focusing on just one or two of its three pillars (economic, social, environment).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>The Sustainable Developments goals must be accomplished by 2030.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Around 90% of manufacturing industries are owned by and located in the Global North.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>The Brandt Foundation wanted to bring attention to the fact that there are no disparities between certain privileged parts of the world and their less privileged counterparts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>The modernization theory suggests that all societies progress through a similar pattern of development. This implies that all underdeveloped countries will become developed eventually.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>Structuralism theory suggests that all countries go through the same process of development. Those that started early are developed now. Those that started late are currently developing or underdeveloped. But eventually, all countries will become developed over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>The human development index suggests that standards for development were established and defined by Western societies and therefore have some incompatibilities with Eastern societies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>The human development theory states that countries will always experience a steady economic growth as long as they have labor,</p>

<p>capital, and the appropriate technologies. Development in this regard is determined by how well you possess those three.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>The post-development theory is a meta theory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The term global stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups found in a particular city.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>The brain drain happens when all the skilled, the knowledgeable, and the talented people from one country migrate to other countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The North-South Divide is a socio-economic and political division of the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>The Global North controls just around 1/5 of the income earned anywhere in the world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>The human development index applies the human development theory by considering both human well-being and economics as equally important parts in development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>There is a total of 17 goals under the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
<p>There is a total of 8 goals under the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
<p>Country A achieves significant economic growth and social development. However, they have yet to achieve environmental sustainability. This already qualifies as sustainable development.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>

Population-wise, the Global South has more people than the Global North.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
Foreign exchange earnings in the Global North depend heavily on primary product/raw material exports.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
The target date for UN members to accomplish the Millennium Development Goals is on 2030.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
Country B achieves significant economic growth and environmental sustainability. However, they have yet to achieve social development. This already qualifies as sustainable development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
The term global stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups in societies around the world.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
The Global North refers to developed countries. The Global South refers to developing and underdeveloped countries.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
Neoclassical growth theory states that countries will always experience a steady economic growth as long as they have labor, capital, and the appropriate technologies. Development in this regard is determined by how well you possess those three.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
The Sustainable Developments goals must be accomplished by 2015.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
The Brandt Foundation wanted to bring attention to the fact that there are wide disparities between certain privileged parts of the world and their less privileged counterparts.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>

Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without any regard for the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
Post-development theory suggests that standards for development were established and defined by Western societies and therefore have some incompatibilities with Eastern societies.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
Before the Millennium Development Goals were created, there were the Sustainable Development Goals.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
Generally, development is seen as the manifestation of growth, progress and positive change.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
Poverty in the Global North is a lot more difficult to deal with because there is lesser wealth to redistribute and fewer opportunities to acquire more.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>
Based on the Three World Model, the terms First, Second, and Third World refer to alliances during the Cold War.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>True</u></b></li> <li>• False</li> </ul>
Country C achieves social development and environmental sustainability. However, they have yet to achieve economic growth. This already qualifies as sustainable development.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• True</li> <li>• <b><u>False</u></b></li> </ul>





## FA7 FROM JIAN

International financial institutions (IFIs) play a major role in the social and economic development programs of nations with developing or transitional economies. This role includes advising on development projects, funding them and assisting in their implementation.

Answer: True

International financial institutions (IFIs) play a major role in the social and economic development programs of nations with developed or industrial economies. This role includes advising on development projects, funding them and assisting in their implementation.

Answer: False

Global organizations for trade, development, and macroeconomic stability are IFIs that serve the entire globe.

Answer: True

Organization L is composed of countries that have a shared claim on a giant lake found in West Asia. Different parts of the lake enter different parts of their territory. As an organization, they are responsible for managing how they can peacefully share this lake with each other. Organization L is an example of commissions and agencies for managing shared resources.

Answer: True

The IMF's primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system.

Answer: True

The IMF's primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the international trading system.

Answer: False

The World Bank provides low-interest loans, zero to low-interest credits, and grants to developed countries.

Answer: False

The environmental governance and managing the planet category (of transnational issues) refers to transnational issues involving nature. As a species, we are doing a lot to damage the environment and things are getting out of hand in some areas.

Answer: True

Global governance, in principle, should create a world government, i.e. a common political authority for all of humanity, giving way to a global government and a single state that exercises authority over the entire world.

Answer: True

A locally operating rebel group wanting to gain autonomy from their government is NOT a transnational issue.

Answer: True

OPEC is an example of development funds and banks.

Answer: False

A simple way to describe an IFI is that it is a bank that operates at the international level that performs the function of aiding developing countries achieve social and economic development.

Answer: False

Bank U is not an ordinary bank. Bank U involves itself in development projects to help refugees who have relocated to Europe. Bank U is an example of international trade agreements involving a few nations.

Answer: False

The World Bank is not a bank in the ordinary sense but a unique partnership to reduce poverty and support development.

Answer: True

In the lending function of the IMF, it provides loans to member countries experiencing actual or potential balance of payment problems to help them rebuild their international reserves, stabilize their currencies, continue paying for imports, and restore conditions for strong economic growth, while correcting underlying problems.

Answer: True

Globalization gave rise to transnational issues or issues that a single government cannot address by itself.

Answer: True

Continental governance, in principle, should create a world government, i.e. a common political authority for all of humanity, giving way to a global government and a single state that

exercises authority over the entire world.

Answer: False

Ocean pollution in the Atlantic Ocean is a transnational issue.

Answer: True

Development funds and banks are concerned with the development efforts of a specific clientele. Their scope only go as far as their beneficiaries are involved.

Answer: True

Organization O is composed of two countries that have a shared claim over a large rainforest in South America. They are responsible for protecting as well as managing how they share this rainforest with each other. Organization O is an example of commissions and agencies for managing shared resources.

Answer: True

One of the goals of the World Bank Group which must be achieved by 2030 is: end extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 3%.

Answer: True

The IMF is governed by and accountable to the 159 countries that make up its near-global membership.

Answer: False

Supranational organizations usually have a wider scope based on the number of its members. However, they have very limited (if none at all) power to enforce compliance.

Answer: False

Commissions and agencies managing shared resources are concerned with a specific type of commodity. Their scope only go as far as those commodities are involved.

Answer: False

Commodity or industry-specific organizations are IFIs that serve the entire globe.

Answer: False

Bank U is not an ordinary bank. Bank U involves itself in development projects to help refugees who have relocated to Europe. Bank U is an example of development fund/bank.

Answer: True

The World Bank is not a bank in the ordinary sense but a unique partnership to reduce lack of education and support environmental protection.

Answer: False

In the capacity development function of the IMF, it provides loans to member countries experiencing actual or potential balance of payment problems to help them rebuild their international reserves, stabilize their currencies, continue paying for imports, and restore conditions for strong economic growth, while correcting underlying problems.

Answer: False

The three global organizations playing a major role in international economic relations are: the IMF, the World Bank, and the ASEAN.

Answer: False

The governance of the economy and globalization category (of transnational issues) refers to territorial rights, privileges, and powers.

Answer: False

One way a world government can exist is through peaceful and voluntary supranational union.

Answer: True

Organization Y is a trade alliance between five countries found in Eastern Europe. Organization Y is an example of global organizations for trade, development, and macroeconomic stability.

Answer: False

Development funds and banks are concerned with a specific shared resource. Their scope only go as far as that shared resource is involved.

Answer: False

Commodity or industry-specific organizations are concerned with a specific type of commodity. Their scope only go as far as those commodities are involved.

Answer: True

One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to support sustainable political, cultural and environmental development.

Answer: False

The World Bank provides low-interest loans, zero to low-interest credits, and grants to developing

countries.

Answer: True

In the lending function of the IMF, it oversees the international monetary system and monitors the economic and financial policies of its 189 member countries. As part of this process, which takes place both at the global level and in individual countries, the IMF highlights possible risks to stability and advises on needed policy adjustments.

Answer: False

The governance of peace, security, and conflict resolution category (of transnational issues) refers to maintaining peace and security especially when the conflict issue involved crosses borders.

Answer: True

The unemployment problem in the Philippines qualifies as a transnational issue because the country has no solution for it.

Answer: False

International trade agreements involving a few nations are concerned with the development efforts of a specific clientele. Their scope only go as far as their beneficiaries are involved.

Answer: False

IFIs have five categories: commodity or industry-specific organizations, commissions and agencies managing shared resources, development funds and banks, international trade agreements involving a few nations, and global organizations for trade, development, and macroeconomic stability.

Answer: True

One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to promote regional cooperation and integration among developed countries.

Answer: False

Global governance is aimed at negotiating responses to problems that affect more than one state or region.

Answer: True

Transnational issues are those problems affecting multiple countries and a single country is usually not enough to address these.

Answer: True

One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to support sustainable economic, social and institutional development.

Answer: True

A financial institution is a company engaged in the business of dealing with musical and artistic transactions.

Answer: False

The political and institutional governance category (of transnational issues) refers to territorial rights, privileges, and powers.

Answer: True

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.

Answer: True

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is one of the global international organizations dealing with the rules of trade between nations; the other is the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement.

Answer: False

Global warming is a transnational issue.

Answer: True

Organization E is in-charge of setting standards for the transportation manufacturing industry in Eastern Europe. Organization E is an example of a commodity or industry-specific organization.

Answer: True

The Bank offers support to developing countries through policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance.

Answer: True

The World Bank is an organization for trade opening. It is a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements. It is a place for them to settle trade disputes. It operates a system of trade rules.

Answer: False

The Asian Development Bank is an example of a commodity or industry-specific organization.

Answer: False

One of the goals of the World Bank Group which must be achieved by 2030 is: promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the top 10% for every country.

Answer: False

Global governance is a movement towards political cooperation among transnational actors.

Answer: True

## FA 8 FROM JIAN

The Brandt Foundation wanted to bring attention to the fact that there are wide disparities between certain privileged parts of the world and their less privileged counterparts.

Answer: True

The Global South refers to developed countries. The Global North refers to developing and underdeveloped countries.

Answer: False

Based on the Three Worlds Theory by Mao Zedong, the terms First, Second, and Third World refer to alliances during the Cold War.

Answer: False

The Global North and the Global South is divided by the Brandt Line.

Answer: True

Jack is a talented footwear designer. Instead of using his talents to contribute to the development of his poor country, he leaves for the United Kingdom to give himself a better future. This contributes to the brain drain in Jack's country of origin.

Answer: True

It is possible to achieve sustainable development by focusing on just one or two of its three pillars (economic, social, environment).

Answer: False

Neoclassical growth theory states that countries will always experience a steady economic growth as long as they have labor, capital, and the appropriate technologies. Development in this regard is determined by how well you possess those three.

Answer: True

The human development theory states that countries will always experience a steady

economic growth as long as they have labor, capital, and the appropriate technologies. Development in this regard is determined by how well you possess those three.

Answer: False

Goal number 17 of the SDGs is "no poverty".

Answer: False

Country A achieves significant economic growth and social development. However, they have yet to achieve environmental sustainability. This already qualifies as sustainable development.

Answer: False

The term global stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups in societies around the world.

Answer: True

Based on the Three Worlds Theory by Mao Zedong, the terms First, Second, and Third World refer to the superpowers, developing powers, and the exploited nations respectively.

Answer: True

The post-development theory is a meta theory.

Answer: True

Country B achieves significant economic growth and environmental sustainability. However, they have yet to achieve social development. This already qualifies as sustainable development.

Answer: False

Income-wise, the Global South controls more of the income earned anywhere around the world than the Global North.

Answer: False

The Brandt Foundation wanted to bring attention to the fact that there are no disparities between certain privileged parts of the world and their less privileged counterparts.

Answer: False

The target date for UN members to accomplish the Millennium Development Goals was supposed to be on 2015.

Answer: True

Structuralism theory suggests that certain territories are underdeveloped because they exist in a system that promotes unfair relations. The

only way for these underdeveloped territories to achieve development is for them to step outside the system and pursue development outside it.  
Answer: True

Based on the Three World Model, the terms First, Second, and Third World refer to alliances during the Cold War.  
Answer: True

The brain drain happens when all the skilled, the knowledgeable, and the talented people of one country choose to stay within that country.  
Answer: False

Country R has been pursuing development for almost a century now but it is still an underdeveloped country due to many domestic factors. It finally accepts the assistance of Country S (an already developed country) for its development efforts. Country R finally transitions into a developing country and is in a path to become a developed country in 20 years. The dependency theory is applicable in this scenario.  
Answer: True

The human development index applies the human development theory by considering both human well-being and economics as equally important parts in development.  
Answer: True

Before the Sustainable Development Goals were created, there were the Millennium Development Goals.  
Answer: True

The modernization theory suggests that some countries are underdeveloped because they possess certain characteristics that make it difficult for them to develop or prevent them from developing at all. This being the case, these countries are forced into a situation where they need to depend on other countries in order to achieve development.  
Answer: False

Around 90% of manufacturing industries are owned by and located in the Global South.  
Answer: False

The human development theory argues that it does not make sense to say a country is developed simply because it scores high in

economics-based metrics like GDP, GDP per capita, etc. when the people within that country are miserable, uneducated, underemployed, etc.  
Answer: True

The neoclassical growth theory argues that it does not make sense to say a country is developed simply because it scores high in economics-based metrics like GDP, GDP per capita, etc. when the people within that country are miserable, uneducated, underemployed, etc.  
Answer: False

Country C achieves social development and environmental sustainability. However, they have yet to achieve economic growth. This already qualifies as sustainable development.  
Answer: False

Around 90% of manufacturing industries are owned by and located in the Global North.  
Answer: True

Country P is more developed than Country Q. Incidentally, Country P gained its independence as a nation 200 years earlier than Country Q. Both countries began their development efforts as soon as they achieved independence. The modernization theory is applicable in this scenario.  
Answer: True

Dependency theory suggests that as long as the citizens of a territory are all able to decently provide for their basic needs, it is enough to say that territory is developed.  
Answer: False

Post-development theory applies the human development theory by considering both human well-being and economics as equally important parts in development.  
Answer: False

Based on the Three World Model, the terms First, Second, and Third World refer to the superpowers, developing powers, and the exploited nations respectively.  
Answer: False

The term global stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups found in a particular city.  
Answer: False



Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Answer: True

The human development theory is a people-based theory.

Answer: True

The Global North and the Global South is divided based on the equator.

Answer: False

Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan that urges all UN members to abandon sustainable development when it becomes too expensive to pursue.

Answer: False

The Global North refers to developed countries. The Global South refers to developing and underdeveloped countries.

Answer: True

Foreign exchange earnings in the Global North depend heavily on primary product/raw material exports.

Answer: False

The basic needs model suggests that as long as the citizens of a territory are all able to decently provide for their basic needs, it is enough to say that territory is developed.

Answer: True

The North-South Divide is a cultural division of the world.

Answer: False

Goal number 1 of the SDGs is "partnership for the goals".

Answer: False

Global governance is aimed at negotiating responses to problems that affect one state or region.

Answer: False

FA8 FROM ELLAAAAA

Around 90% of manufacturing industries are owned by and located in the Global North.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

Around 90% of manufacturing industries are owned by and located in the Global South.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

The term global stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups found in a particular city.

Group of answer choices

True

**False**

The Global North also includes countries found in the Southern Hemisphere.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

Country P is more developed than Country Q. Incidentally, Country P gained its independence as a nation 200 years earlier than Country P. Both countries began their development efforts as soon as they achieved independence. The modernization theory is applicable in this scenario.

Group of answer choices

**True**

False

In sustainable development, there has to be a balance between social development, economic development, and the environment. Focusing on just one or two will not achieve sustainable

development.  Group of answer choices  <b>True</b>  False
Modernization theory suggests that all countries go through the same process of development. Those that started early are developed now. Those that started late are currently developing or underdeveloped. But eventually, all countries will become developed over time.  Group of answer choices  <b>True</b>  False
Neoclassical growth theory states that countries will always experience a steady economic growth as long as they have labor, capital, and the appropriate technologies. Development in this regard is determined by how well you possess those three.  Group of answer choices  <b>True</b>  False
The human development theory is a people-based theory.  Group of answer choices  <b>True</b>  False
Approaches to development have focused on economics for a long time until the human development theory was developed.  Group of answer choices  <b>True</b>  False

FA 8 FROM GERARD	
Based on World Bank standards, a country's GDP per capita must not go below \$7,000 for it to be classified as developed.  Group of answer choices  True  False	F
Income-wise, the Global South controls more of the income earned anywhere around the world than the Global North.  Group of answer choices  True  False	F
Income-wise, the Global North controls more of the income earned anywhere around the world than the Global South.  Group of answer choices  True  False	T



<p>The Brandt Foundation wanted to bring attention to the fact that there are no disparities between certain privileged parts of the world and their less privileged counterparts.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	<p>F</p>
<p>Country P is more developed than Country Q. Incidentally, Country P gained its independence as a nation 200 years earlier than Country Q. Both countries began their development efforts as soon as they achieved independence. The modernization theory is applicable in this scenario.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	<p>T</p>

<p>The human development index applies the human development theory by considering both human well-being and economics as equally important parts in development.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	<p>T</p>
<p>Neoclassical growth theory states that countries will always experience a steady economic growth as long as they have labor, capital, and the appropriate technologies. Development in this regard is determined by how well you possess those three.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	<p>T</p>

<p>The Sustainable Developments goals must be accomplished by 2015.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>Approaches to development have focused on economics for a long time until the human development theory was developed.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>Goal number 17 of the SDGs is “no poverty”.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F

<p>The Global North and the Global South is divided based on the equator.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>Based on World Bank standards, a country’s GDP per capita must not go below \$12,275 for it to be classified as developed.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>The term global stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups found in a particular city.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F

<p>The Global North and the Global South is divided by the Brandt Line.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>Jack is a talented footwear designer. Instead of using his talents to contribute to the development of his poor country, he leaves for the United Kingdom to give himself a better future. This contributes to the brain drain in Jack's country of origin.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>The basic needs model suggests that as long as the citizens of a territory are all able to decently provide for their basic needs, it is enough to say that territory is developed.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p>	T

False	
<p>Structuralism theory suggests that all countries go through the same process of development. Those that started early are developed now. Those that started late are currently developing or underdeveloped. But eventually, all countries will become developed over time.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>The human development index suggests that standards for development were established and defined by Western societies and therefore have some incompatibilities with Eastern societies.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F

<p>Country C achieves social development and environmental sustainability. However, they have yet to achieve economic growth. This already qualifies as sustainable development.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>Country A achieves significant economic growth and social development. However, they have yet to achieve environmental sustainability. This already qualifies as sustainable development.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>Based on the Three Worlds Theory by Mao Zedong, the terms First, Second, and Third World refer to alliances during the Cold War.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p>	F

<p>True</p> <p>False</p>	
<p>Around 90% of manufacturing industries are owned by and located in the Global South.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>The modernization theory suggests that all societies progress through a similar pattern of development. This implies that all underdeveloped countries will become developed eventually.</p> <p>Group of answer choices True False</p>	T
<p>Foreign exchange earnings in the Global North depend heavily on primary product/raw material exports.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F

<p>The basic needs model suggests that certain territories are underdeveloped because they exist in a system that does not allow them to develop any further due to a lack of appropriate resources. However, these underdeveloped territories can still achieve development through intervention coming from developed territories.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>There is a total of 8 goals under the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F

<p>The human development theory states that countries will always experience a steady economic growth as long as they have labor, capital, and the appropriate technologies. Development in this regard is determined by how well you possess those three.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>The North-South Divide is a cultural division of the world.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>The Brandt Foundation wanted to bring attention to the fact that there are wide disparities between certain privileged parts of the world and their less privileged counterparts.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p>	T

<p>True</p> <p>False</p>	
<p>The North-South Divide is a socio-economic and political division of the world.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>The dependency theory suggests that all societies progress through a similar pattern of development. This implies that all underdeveloped countries will become developed eventually.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F

<p>Jack is a talented footwear designer. Instead of using his talents to contribute to the development of his poor country, he leaves for the United Kingdom to give himself a better future. This contributes to the brain drain in Jack's destination country.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>The target date for UN members to accomplish the Millennium Development Goals was supposed to be on 2015.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>Generally, development is seen as the manifestation of growth, progress and positive change.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p>	T

False	
<p>Goal number 1 of the SDGs is “partnership for the goals”.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>The Global South refers to developed countries. The Global North refers to developing and underdeveloped countries.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>The Global North controls just around 1/5 of the income earned anywhere in the world.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F

<p>There is a total of 17 goals under the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan that urges all UN members to pursue sustainable development.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>The human development theory is a people-based theory.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T



<p>The term global stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups in societies around the world.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>The human development theory argues that it does not make sense to say a country is developed simply because it scores high in economics-based metrics like GDP, GDP per capita, etc. when the people within that country are miserable, uneducated, underemployed, etc.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T

<p>Country B achieves significant economic growth and environmental sustainability. However, they have yet to achieve social development. This already qualifies as sustainable development.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>The Global North also includes countries found in the Southern Hemisphere.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>Population-wise, the Global South has more people than the Global North.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T

<p>Around 90% of manufacturing industries are owned by and located in the Global North.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>There is significant progress in the global fight against poverty. In 1990, around 1.9 billion people lived in extreme poverty. But in 1991, this number is now down to around 734 million.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F
<p>It is possible to achieve sustainable development by focusing on just one or two of its three pillars (economic, social, environment).</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F

<p>Post-development theory suggests that standards for development were established and defined by Western societies and therefore have some incompatibilities with Eastern societies.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>Structuralism theory suggests that certain territories are underdeveloped because they exist in a system that promotes unfair relations. The only way for these underdeveloped territories to achieve development is for them to step outside the system and pursue development outside it.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T

<p>Country G's GDP per capita is set at \$16,001. Country O is a developed country based on the World Bank's standards.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>Before the Sustainable Development Goals were created, there were the Millennium Development Goals.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	T
<p>Before the Millennium Development Goals were created, there were the Sustainable Development Goals.</p> <p>Group of answer choices</p> <p>True</p> <p>False</p>	F



FA7 & 8 Pineds	
One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to promote regional cooperation and integration.	True
Development funds and banks are concerned with a specific shared resource. Their scope only go as far as that shared resource is involved.	True
The Asian Development Bank is an example of development funds and banks.	True
Organization A is composed of South American countries and they are responsible for setting price standards for gold found in South America. Organization A is an example of a commodity or industry-specific organization.	True

The international monetary system is the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries (and their citizens) to transact with each other.	True
The World Trade Organization is an organization for trade opening. It is a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements. It is a place for them to settle trade disputes. It operates a system of trade rules.	True
In the lending function of the IMF, it oversees the international monetary system and monitors the economic and financial policies of its 189 member countries. As part of this process, which takes place both at the global level and in individual countries	False
Global governance is aimed at negotiating responses to problems that affect one state or region.	False

Intergovernmental organizations have a lot of power to enforce compliance. However, their scope is very limited based on their membership as not many nation-states want to surrender their sovereignty.	False
A country amassing weapons of mass destruction is NOT a transnational issue.	False
OPEC is an example of a commodity or industry-specific organization.	True
International trade agreements involving a few nations are alliances between countries usually done for the purpose of trade. Their scope is usually regional.	True
One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to reduce poverty in developed countries and improve people's living conditions and standards.	False

Organization O is composed of two countries that have a shared claim over a large rainforest in South America. They are responsible for protecting as well as managing how they share this rainforest with each other. Organization O is an example of commissi	True
The World Bank provides low-interest loans, zero to low-interest credits, and grants to developing countries.	True
The three global organizations playing a major role in international economic relations are: the IMF, the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization.	True
In the capacity development function of the IMF, it works with governments around the world to modernize their economic policies and institutions and train their people. This helps countries strengthen their economy, improve growth and create jobs.	True

Transnational issues are those problems affecting multiple countries and a single country is usually not enough to address these.	True
Globalization gave rise to transnational issues or issues that a single government can effectively address by itself.	False
The unemployment problem in the Philippines qualifies as a transnational issue because the country has no solution for it.	False
International financial institutions (IFIs) play a major role in the social and economic development programs of nations with developed or industrial economies. This role includes advising on development projects, funding them and assisting in their imple	False
Typical examples of normal financial institutions include banks, credit unions, investment companies, brokerage firms, insurance companies, etc.	True

Organization H is composed of many different countries all over the world that serve as its members. Organization H operates globally to ensure that developing countries all over the world get the help they. commodity or industry-specific organization.	False
The international monetary system is the system of exchange rates and international payments that enables countries (and their citizens) to transact within their own locality only.	False
The World Bank is not a bank in the ordinary sense but a unique partnership to reduce poverty and support development.	True
One of the goals of the World Bank Group which must be achieved by 2030 is: promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the bottom 40% for every country.	True

The governance of the economy and globalization category (of transnational issues) refers to territorial rights, privileges, and powers.	False
A jeepney transport strike occurring in Manila, which is a global city, is NOT a transnational issue.	True
OPEC is an example of development funds and banks.	False
International trade agreements involving a few nations are concerned with the development efforts of a specific clientele. Their scope only go as far as their beneficiaries are involved.	False
Bank U is not an ordinary bank. Bank U involves itself in development projects to help refugees who have relocated to Europe. Bank U is an example of international trade agreements involving a few nations.	False

The World Bank is not a bank in the ordinary sense but a unique partnership to reduce lack of education and support environmental protection.	False
Globalization gave rise to transnational issues or issues that a single government cannot address by itself.	True
The governance of science, education, information, and communications category (of transnational issues) refers to transnational issues involving nature. As a species, we are doing a lot to damage the environment and things are getting out of hand in cert	False
If the entire internet were to crash, this will NOT qualify as a transnational	False

International financial institutions (IFIs) play a major role in the social and economic development programs of nations with developing or transitional economies. This role includes advising on development projects, funding them and assisting in their im	True
The Asian Development Bank is an example of a commodity or industry-specific organization.	False
A simple way to describe an IFI is that it is a bank that operates at the international level that performs the function of aiding developing countries achieve social and economic development.	True
The IMF is governed by and accountable to the 159 countries that make up its near-global membership.	False
The Bank offers support to developing countries through policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance.	True

In the economic surveillance function of the IMF, it oversees the international monetary system and monitors the economic and financial policies of its 189 member countries. As part of this process, which takes place both at the global level and in indivi	False
The governance of peace, security, and conflict resolution category (of transnational issues) refers to matters concerning science, technology, and how these two can progress.	False
Global governance is a movement towards political cooperation among transnational actors.	True
A locally operating rebel group wanting to gain autonomy from their government is NOT a transnational issue.	True
Commissions and agencies managing shared resources are concerned with a specific shared resource. Their scope only go as far as that shared resource is involved.	True

One of the goals of the World Bank Group which must be achieved by 2030 is: end extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 20%.	False
There are seven categories of transnational issues discussed in Module 9.	False????????????????????
There are five categories of transnational issues discussed in Module 9.	True
One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to support sustainable economic, social and institutional development.	True
Organization E is in-charge of setting standards for the transportation manufacturing industry in Eastern Europe. Organization E is an example of a commodity or industry-specific organization.	True
The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing	True



with the rules of trade between nations.	
The governance of the economy and globalization category (of transnational issues) refers to transnational issues that threaten to destabilize the global economy and/or bring about damages through globalization.	True
Typical examples of transnational issues under the governance of the economy and globalization category are climate change, ocean pollution, extinction, biodiversity loss, and nuclear risks.	False
Commissions and agencies managing shared resources are concerned with a specific type of commodity. Their scope only go as far as those commodities are involved.	False
The IMF is governed by and accountable to the 189 countries that make up its near-global membership.	False //

The three global organizations playing a major role in international economic relations are: the IMF, the World Bank, and the ASEAN.	False
War between two countries is a transnational issue.	True
//////////One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to support sustainable political, cultural and environmental development.	False
Organization Y is a trade alliance between five countries found in Eastern Europe. Organization Y is an example of global organizations for trade, development, and macroeconomic stability.	False
One of the goals of the World Bank Group which must be achieved by 2030 is: end extreme poverty by decreasing the percentage of people living on less than \$1.90 a day to no more than 3%.	FALSE

In the economic surveillance function of the IMF, it works with governments around the world to modernize their economic policies and institutions and train their people. This helps countries strengthen their economy, improve growth and create jobs.	FALSE
The governance of peace, security, and conflict resolution category (of transnational issues) refers to maintaining peace and security especially when the conflict issue involved crosses borders.	True
One of the shared goals of IFIs states: to promote regional cooperation and integration among developed countries.	False
IFIs have five categories: commodity or industry-specific organizations, commissions and agencies managing shared resources, development funds and banks, international trade agreements involving a few nations, and global	TRUE

organizations for trade, developme	
The Bank offers support to developed countries through policy advice, research and analysis, and technical assistance.	False
The World Trade Organization (WTO) is one of the global international organizations dealing with the rules of trade between nations; the other if the ASEAN Free Trade Agreement.	False
Global organizations for trade, development, and macroeconomic stability are alliances between countries usually done for the purpose of trade. Their scope is usually regional.	False
Global organizations for trade, development, and macroeconomic stability are IFIs that serve the entire globe.	True
Typical examples of normal financial institutions include development funds and banks, international trade agreements, global organizations for trade, development and macroeconomic stability, etc.	False

Commodity or industry-specific organizations are IFIs that serve the entire globe.	FALSE
Organization L is composed of countries that have a shared claim on a giant lake found in West Asia. Different parts of the lake enter different parts of their territory. As an organization, they are responsible for managing how they can peacefully share	True
One of the goals of the World Bank Group which must be achieved by 2030 is: promote shared prosperity by fostering the income growth of the top 10% for every country.	False
One way a world government can exist is through violent and compulsory world domination.	True
Typical examples of transnational issues under the governance of science, education, information, and communications category are climate change, ocean pollution, extinction,	False

biodiversity loss, and nuclear risks.	
A financial institution is a company engaged in the business of dealing with financial and monetary transactions such as deposits, loans, investments, and currency exchange.	True
The World Bank is an organization for trade opening. It is a forum for governments to negotiate trade agreements. It is a place for them to settle trade disputes. It operates a system of trade rules.	False
In the economic surveillance function of the IMF, it oversees the international monetary system and monitors the economic and financial policies of its 189 member countries. As part of this process, which takes place both at the global level and in indivi	True
Supranational organizations usually have a wider scope based on the number of its members. However, they have very limited (if none at all) power to enforce compliance.	False

The IMF's primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the international monetary system.	True
In the capacity development function of the IMF, it provides loans to member countries experiencing actual or potential balance of payment problems to help them rebuild their international reserves, stabilize their currencies, continue paying for imports,	False
In the lending function of the IMF, it provides loans to member countries experiencing actual or potential balance of payment problems to help them rebuild their international reserves, stabilize their currencies, continue paying for imports, and restore	True
Intergovernmental organizations usually have a wider scope based on the number of its members. However, they have very limited (if none at all) power to enforce compliance.	True

The environmental governance and managing the planet category (of transnational issues) refers to transnational issues that threaten to destabilize global economy and/or bring about damages through globalization.	False
Global warming is a transnational issue.	True
Bank U is not an ordinary bank. Bank U involves itself in development projects to help refugees who have relocated to Europe. Bank U is an example of development fund/bank.	True
The IMF's primary purpose is to ensure the stability of the international trading system.	False
The governance of science, education, information, and communications category (of transnational issues) refers to matters concerning science, technology, and how these two can progress.	True

Global governance is a movement towards independent action among transnational actors.	False
Development funds and banks are concerned with the development efforts of a specific clientele. Their scope only go as far as their beneficiaries are involved.	True
A simple way to describe an IFI is that it is a bank that operates at the international level that performs the function of aiding developing countries achieve social and economic development.	False
Ocean pollution in the Atlantic Ocean is a transnational issue.	True
The modernization theory suggests that some countries are underdeveloped because they possess certain characteristics that make it difficult for them to develop or prevent them from developing at all. This being the case, these countries are forced into a	False

Based on the Three World Model, the terms First, Second, and Third World refer to alliances during the Cold War.	True
Income-wise, the Global South controls more of the income earned anywhere around the world than the Global North.	False
Around 90% of manufacturing industries are owned by and located in the Global South.	False
Country P is more developed than Country Q. Incidentally, Country P gained its independence as a nation 200 years earlier than Country P. Both countries began their development efforts as soon as they achieved independence. The modernization theory ap	True
Modernization theory suggests that certain territories are underdeveloped because they exist in a system that promotes unfair relations. The only way for these underdeveloped territories to achieve development is for them to step outside t	False

The human development theory states that countries will always experience a steady economic growth as long as they have labor, capital, and the appropriate technologies. Development in this regard is determined by how well you possess those three.	False
Post-development theory applies the human development theory by considering both human well-being and economics as equally important parts in development.	False
The human development theory is a people-based theory.	True
Approaches to development have focused on economics for a long time until the human development theory was developed.	True
The Global North only includes countries found in the Northern Hemisphere.	False
The Global North refers to developed countries. The Global South refers to developing and	True

underdeveloped countries.	
The brain drain happens when all the skilled, the knowledgeable, and the talented people of one country choose to stay within that country.	False
Jack is a talented footwear designer. Instead of using his talents to contribute to the development of his poor country, he leaves for the United Kingdom to give himself a better future. This contributes to the brain drain in Jack's country of origin.	True
Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan that urges all UN members to pursue sustainable development.	True
Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without any regard for the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	False
Before the Sustainable Development Goals were created, there were the Millennium Development Goals.	True

Country C achieves social development and environmental sustainability. However, they have yet to achieve economic growth. This already qualifies as sustainable development.	False
Based on the Three Worlds Theory by Mao Zedong, the terms First, Second, and Third World refer to the superpowers, developing powers, and the exploited nations respectively.	True
The North-South Divide is a socio-economic and political division of the world.	True
The dependency theory suggests that some countries are underdeveloped because they possess certain characteristics that make it difficult for them to develop or prevent them from developing at all. This being the case, these countries are forced into a si	False
The North-South Divide is a cultural division of the world.	False

Poverty in the Global North is a lot more difficult to deal with because there is lesser wealth to redistribute and fewer opportunities to acquire more.	False
The Sustainable Developments goals must be accomplished by 2030.	True
Dependency theory suggests that as long as the citizens of a territory are all able to decently provide for their basic needs, it is enough to say that territory is developed.	False
It is possible to achieve sustainable development by focusing on just one or two of its three pillars (economic, social, environment).	False
Goal number 1 of the SDGs is “partnership for the goals”.	False
Population-wise, the Global North has more people than the Global South.	False
Around 90% of manufacturing industries are owned by and located in the Global North.	True

Based on the Three Worlds Theory by Mao Zedong, the terms First, Second, and Third World refer to alliances during the Cold War.	False
The basic needs model suggests that certain territories are underdeveloped because they exist in a system that does not allow them to develop any further due to a lack of appropriate resources. However, these underdeveloped territories can still achieve d	False
The Sustainable Developments goals must be accomplished by 2015. The human development theory argues that it does not make sense to say a country is developed simply because it scores high in economics-based metrics like GDP, GDP per capita, etc. when th	True

Country B achieves significant economic growth and environmental sustainability. However, they have yet to achieve social development. This already qualifies as sustainable development.	False
The post-development theory is a meta theory.	True
Income-wise, the Global North controls more of the income earned anywhere around the world than the Global South.	True
Jack is a talented footwear designer. Instead of using his talents to contribute to the development of his poor country, he leaves for the United Kingdom to give himself a better future. This contributes to the brain drain in Jack's destination country.	False
Structuralism theory suggests that all countries go through the same process of development. Those that started early are developed now. Those that started late are currently developing or underdeveloped. But	False



eventually, all countries will become developed	
Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	True
Before the Millennium Development Goals were created, there were the Sustainable Development Goals.	False
Goal number 17 of the SDGs is "no poverty".	False
Based on World Bank standards, a country's GDP per capita must not go below \$12,275 for it to be classified as developed.	True
The term global stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups in societies around the world.	True
The Brandt Foundation wanted to bring attention to the fact that there are wide disparities between certain privileged parts of the world and their less privileged counterparts.	True

The brain drain happens when all the skilled, the knowledgeable, and the talented people from one country migrate to other countries.	True
There is significant progress in the global fight against poverty. In 1990, around 1.9 billion people lived in extreme poverty. But in 1991, this number is now down to around 734 million.	False
Neoclassical growth theory states that countries will always experience a steady economic growth as long as they have labor, capital, and the appropriate technologies. Development in this regard is determined by how well you possess those three.	True
Generally, development is seen as the manifestation of growth, progress and positive change.	True
The term global stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups found in a particular city.	False

Agenda 21 is a non-binding action plan that urges all UN members to abandon sustainable development when it becomes too expensive to pursue.	False
The Brandt Foundation wanted to bring attention to the fact that there are no disparities between certain privileged parts of the world and their less privileged counterparts.	False
Foreign exchange earnings in the Global North depend heavily on primary product/raw material exports.	False
Post-development theory suggests that standards for development were established and defined by Western societies and therefore have some incompatibilities with Eastern societies.	True
Country A achieves significant economic growth and social development. However, they have yet to achieve environmental sustainability. This already qualifies as sustainable development.	False

Country G's GDP per capita is set at \$16,001. Country O is a developed country based on the World Bank's standards.	True
The basic needs model suggests that as long as the citizens of a territory are all able to decently provide for their basic needs, it is enough to say that territory is developed.	True
There is a total of 8 goals under the Sustainable Development Goals.	False
Population-wise, the Global South has more people than the Global North.	True
The term global stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals and groups in societies around the world.	True

Country P is more developed than Country Q. Incidentally, Country P gained its independence as a nation 200 years earlier than Country P. Both countries began their development efforts as soon as they achieved independence. The modernization theory is app	True
Modernization theory, structuralism theory, dependency theory, the basic needs model, and the neoclassical growth theory are all economics-based theories.	True
Based on World Bank standards, a country's GDP per capita must not go below \$7,000 for it to be classified as developed.	False
The modernization theory suggests that all societies progress through a similar pattern of development. This implies that all underdeveloped countries will become developed eventually.	True
The Global North also includes countries found in the Southern Hemisphere.	True

The neoclassical growth theory argues that it does not make sense to say a country is developed simply because it scores high in economics-based metrics like GDP, GDP per capita, etc. when the people within that country are miserable, uneducated, underemp	False
The Global South refers to developed countries. The Global North refers to developing and underdeveloped countries.	False
Jack is a talented footwear designer. Instead of using his talents to contribute to the development of his poor country, he leaves for the United Kingdom to give himself a better future. This contributes to the brain drain in Jack's country of origin.	True
The human development index suggests that standards for development were established and defined by Western societies and therefore have some incompatibilities with Eastern societies.	False

Country R has been pursuing development for almost a century now but it is still an underdeveloped country due to many domestic factors. It finally accepts the assistance of Country S (an already developed country) for its development efforts. Country R f	False
The target date for UN members to accomplish the Millennium Development Goals is on 2030.	False
Based on the Three World Model, the terms First, Second, and Third World refer to the superpowers, developing powers, and the exploited nations respectively.	True
Country O's GDP per capita is set at \$10,175. Country O is a developing country based on the World Bank's standards.	True