



MIDTERM EXAMINATION IN GE 005

The Contemporary World
1st Semester, S.Y 2025-2026

Name: _____ Course, Yr. &Section: _____ Score: _____

Instructions: Read each question carefully and understand them thoroughly. Choose the letter of the correct answer and encircle it. STRICTLY NO CHEATING.

1. What was the official slogan of the 2014 FIFA World Cup held in Brazil?
A. Together as One B. All in One Rhythm C. Unity in Diversity D. Play the Game
2. The 2014 FIFA World Cup is an example of globalization because:
A. Only Brazilian companies sponsored the event.
B. It was limited to viewers from South America.
C. It involved cooperation between countries in making the soccer balls and organizing the event.
D. It was hosted exclusively by European countries.
3. If you were organizing a global event similar to the FIFA World Cup, what would be essential for promoting globalization?
A. Limiting participation to developed countries
B. Using local resources only
C. Collaborating with companies and sponsors from different countries
D. Avoiding the use of international media
4. What does the collaboration between Adidas, Pakistan, China, and other countries in making the Brazuca soccer ball demonstrate about globalization?
A. Globalization only benefits the wealthiest countries.
B. Cultural exchange is not part of globalization.
C. Globalization involves complex cooperation between nations with different resources and skills.
D. All countries equally contribute to globalization.
5. Which of the following is a valid criticism of globalization?
A. It ensures that all cultures are preserved.
B. It favors wealthy countries and corporations while smaller countries may struggle to compete.
C. It eliminates the need for technological advancements.
D. It decreases communication between countries.
6. During which century did the first wave of globalization primarily occur?
A. 19th century B. 20th century C. 18th century D. 21st century
7. What was the significance of the Silk Road during the Middle Ages?
A. It served as a major trade route connecting China and Europe, allowing the exchange of goods like cotton, ivory, gold, and silver.
B. It was a path used exclusively for military invasions between Asia and Europe.
C. It was a religious route for pilgrimages across Central Asia.
D. It was a network of roads built solely for local trade within China.
8. Which example best illustrates how technology accelerated globalization compared to earlier times?
A. While ancient trade routes like the Silk Road slowly facilitated exchange over years, modern technology like the internet enables instant communication and trade worldwide.
B. The Great Wall of China successfully prevented all forms of globalization.
C. Globalization only began after the internet was invented.
D. Trade has always been fast and efficient, regardless of technological advancements.
9. When did the term 'globalization' first appear in the Webster's Dictionary?
A. 1941 B. 1961 C. 1981 D. 2001
10. Who regarded globalization as colonization in the mid-1990s?
A. Thomas Larson B. Martin Khor C. Robert Cox D. George Ritzer

11. What does the concept of 'solidity' in globalization refer to?
A. Rapid flow of information C. Temporary connections
B. Permanent structures or barriers D. Uncontrollable social media trends
12. Which of the following is NOT an example of a solid in globalization?
A. Great Wall of China C. Internet communication
B. Nine-dash line D. Berlin Wall
13. According to Thomas Larson, globalization is best described as:
A. The process of creating permanent barriers.
B. The increasing ease of interaction across distances.
C. The removal of all cultural differences.
D. A political strategy to dominate weaker nations.
14. What is meant by 'liquidity' in the context of globalization?
A. The barriers that prevent movement.
B. The fluid and rapidly changing nature of global interactions.
C. The permanent nature of cultural traditions.
D. The establishment of new national borders.
15. Which metaphor is used to describe the increasing ease of global movement and connection?
A. Fire B. Wind C. Liquid D. Stone
16. What does the term 'flows' refer to in globalization?
A. The interaction between liquids and solids.
B. The movement of people, goods, information, and ideas.
C. The structure of government systems.
D. The creation of cultural boundaries.
17. According to Ritzer (2015), what happens when liquidity encounters solids?
A. Liquidity becomes stronger. C. Liquidity is halted completely.
B. Solids melt and dissolve. D. Liquidity becomes rigid.
18. How does the internet contribute to globalization?
A. By restricting access to information. C. By preventing cross-cultural communication.
B. By allowing easy exchange of information globally. D. By creating physical boundaries.
19. Which of the following is an example of globalization's 'positive' view?
A. Colonialism C. Technological advancements connecting people
B. Economic destabilization D. Creation of physical barriers
20. If you were to describe the impact of the internet on globalization, which metaphor would be most appropriate?
A. Solid B. Liquid C. Gas D. Stone
21. A company wanting to expand its business across borders would need to overcome which of the following 'solids'?
A. Social media trends B. Cultural barriers C. International flights D. Stock market fluctuations
22. What would be a practical application of 'liquidity' in today's business world?
A. Implementing strict regulations to prevent cultural exchange.
B. Creating flexible online platforms accessible globally.
C. Designing buildings to withstand natural disasters.
D. Building physical borders between nations.
23. Why might someone view globalization negatively based on the readings?
A. It promotes greater cooperation among nations.
B. It makes cultures more interconnected.
C. It can cause economic destabilization in weaker nations.
D. It encourages technological advancements.
24. If a government wanted to prevent cultural dilution, what strategy might it use based on the text?
A. Promoting cultural purity through education C. Encouraging international trade
B. Supporting local businesses against global brands D. Enhancing internet accessibility
25. Which statement best reflects the interaction between 'solids' and 'liquids' in globalization?
A. Liquids are stronger than solids. C. Liquids gradually break down or bypass solids.
B. Solids prevent all forms of globalization. D. Solids are essential to making globalization effective.

26. What does Ritzer's metaphor of 'liquidity' imply about global processes?
- A. They are rigid and unchanging.
 - B. They adapt and reshape according to circumstances.
 - C. They create solid structures.
 - D. They prevent cultural exchange.
27. Which of the following best illustrates the coexistence of 'liquidity' and 'solidity' in globalization?
- A. Social media platforms promoting cultural exchange while local governments regulate content.
 - B. Isolationist policies preventing all forms of interaction.
 - C. Global organizations refusing to cooperate with nation-states.
 - D. Businesses only operating within their local regions.
28. Which perspective on globalization is more convincing based on the text?
- A. Globalization is purely positive, enhancing worldwide cooperation.
 - B. Globalization is purely negative, leading to exploitation and inequality.
 - C. Globalization has both positive and negative aspects that require careful evaluation.
 - D. Globalization is irrelevant to modern society.
29. What would be the most effective approach to managing the negative effects of globalization?
- A. Total isolation from global interactions.
 - B. Strict regulation of international business.
 - C. Promoting inclusive policies that ensure fair benefits.
 - D. Eliminating cultural exchange entirely.
30. Which argument best supports the idea that globalization leads to inequality?
- A. Globalization enhances communication technologies.
 - B. Globalization promotes universal access to information.
 - C. Globalization may favor wealthier nations over poorer ones.
 - D. Globalization reduces trade opportunities.
31. What is global trade?
- A. Trade occurring within a single country.
 - B. Selling goods from one country to another.
 - C. Exchanging goods only through bartering.
 - D. Providing services within local communities.
32. Which country was the top textile exporter in 2016?
- A. India
 - B. Germany
 - C. China
 - D. United States
33. Why do countries import goods?
- A. They can produce all goods needed locally.
 - B. They prefer low-quality products.
 - C. They lack the resources or expertise to produce certain goods.
 - D. They aim to stop global trade.
34. What is the primary reason why the United States imports foreign oil?
- A. To completely stop domestic oil production.
 - B. To reduce the cost of energy for consumers.
 - C. To support international competitors.
 - D. To increase the cost of oil production.
35. What does the theory of comparative advantage suggest?
- A. All countries should produce the same goods.
 - B. Countries should produce goods they can make most efficiently.
 - C. Only rich countries benefit from trade.
 - D. Trade should be limited to neighboring countries.
36. If a country with low labor costs specializes in producing textiles, what is most likely to happen?
- A. The country will reduce production of textiles.
 - B. The country will import more textiles.
 - C. The country will export textiles to countries with higher labor costs.
 - D. The country will eliminate all exports.
37. What would be the most effective way for a developing country to gain from trade specialization?
- A. Producing all goods needed locally.
 - B. Specializing in goods that require high technology.
 - C. Focusing on products that utilize its abundant resources.
 - D. Preventing foreign investment.
38. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates a trade imbalance?
- A. A country exports and imports the same amount of goods.
 - B. A country exports more than it imports.
 - C. A country imports more goods than it exports.
 - D. A country produces everything it needs domestically.

39. Why might trade specialization be considered problematic?
- A. It always benefits all countries equally.
 - B. It can lead to over-exploitation of resources and structural unemployment.
 - C. It eliminates competition.
 - D. It stops economic growth.
40. If you were to design a fair trading system for developing countries, what would be the most important feature to include?
- A. High tariffs to protect local industries.
 - B. Reduced access to foreign markets.
 - C. Equitable trade policies promoting sustainable growth.
 - D. Elimination of all exports.
41. What is a tariff?
- A. A complete ban on trade.
 - B. A government payment to support local companies.
 - C. A fee charged on imported goods.
 - D. A restriction on the quantity of goods produced.
42. When was the World Trade Organization (WTO) established?
- A. 1947
 - B. 1995
 - C. 2000
 - D. 2010
43. Why do countries use tariffs and quotas?
- A. To encourage free trade.
 - B. To make imported goods cheaper.
 - C. To protect local industries from foreign competition.
 - D. To increase cultural exchange.
44. What is the main purpose of subsidies in global trade?
- A. To increase foreign imports.
 - B. To promote domestic production by lowering prices.
 - C. To eliminate trade agreements.
 - D. To prevent globalization.
45. How does a quota affect imported goods?
- A. It completely bans certain imports.
 - B. It increases the prices of local goods.
 - C. It limits the amount of a particular good that can be imported.
 - D. It eliminates the need for tariffs.
46. If a government wants to protect its local farmers from cheap foreign imports, what policy would be most effective?
- A. Removing all trade barriers.
 - B. Imposing a tariff on imported agricultural products.
 - C. Increasing foreign investment.
 - D. Promoting free-trade agreements.
47. How could a developing country benefit from signing a trade agreement with a developed country?
- A. By imposing high tariffs on imports.
 - B. By gaining access to larger markets for their products.
 - C. By reducing local production.
 - D. By eliminating all exports.
48. Which scenario best illustrates the negative effects of subsidies on global trade?
- A. Local companies becoming less competitive due to foreign subsidies.
 - B. Countries creating trade agreements.
 - C. People purchasing foreign goods due to better quality.
 - D. Governments promoting free trade.
49. What would be the most effective way to reduce the negative impacts of trade barriers on consumers?
- A. Completely banning imports.
 - B. Establishing fair trade agreements.
 - C. Imposing higher tariffs on all goods.
 - D. Creating local monopolies.
50. If you were to design a trade policy to benefit both developing and developed countries, what would be the most important feature?
- A. Permanent trade restrictions.
 - B. Tariffs on all imported goods.
 - C. Policies that promote fair and sustainable trade practices.
 - D. Banning all foreign investments.

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