

FBQ1: What are terrorist networks called-----?

Answer: Cells

FBQ2: The armed forces of a country are responsible for----- foreign policy.

Answer: Executing

FBQ3: What are the two categories of international organisations?

Answer: International

FBQ4: Two Nigerian lawyers who contributed sources to international law are-----?

Answer: Taslim O. Elias

FBQ5: Foreign policy is an expression of-----?

Answer: National interest

FBQ6: What policy does the realist school prescribe to maintain world peace?

Answer: Military power

FBQ7: What are the two elements in the scientific approach to the study of international relations which the behavioural school proposed?

Answer: Logical

FBQ8: C. J. Friedrich (1968) defines power as the----- of an individual or groups of individuals to----- the conduct of others?

Answer: Capacity

FBQ9: In a horizontal organisational structure authority is-----?

Answer: Fragmented

FBQ10: What are the actors in system-level of world politics?

Answer: Nation-states

FBQ11: In crisis situations leaders' rational decisions rely heavily on-----?

Answer: Pre-existing images

FBQ12: The three steps in foreign policy making are formulation,----- ?

Answer: Designing

FBQ13: An important element in J. D. Frankel's definition of foreign policy is that it is -----?

Answer: a dynamic process

FBQ14: Who defined foreign policy as "an interplay between the outside and inside"?

Answer: F.S. Northedge

FBQ15: Indirect state terrorism is -----and funding of terror groups

Answer: Government encouragement

FBQ16: What are the two forms of terrorism?

Answer: State terrorism

FBQ17: human element in foreign policy is ----- characteristics in decision making

Answer: Effects of human

FBQ18: Chief executives who are designated as the commanders in chief of their countries' armed forces have----- authority to use the military.

Answer: Unilateral

FBQ19: What are the two main sources of national political culture?

Answer: National historical experience

FBQ20: In state-level analysis the foreign policy of any country depends on two factors-----?

Answer: Domestic factors

FBQ26: The three components of national prestige are: military capability-----?

Answer: Technology

FBQ27: diplomacy described as "area-boy diplomacy" Disregard to information which contradicts a regime's values

Answer: Tom Ikimi's

FBQ28: In foreign policy formulation the two actors at the center of the foreign policy domain of a nation state are-----

Answer: The political leadership

FBQ29: The three ways through which nation states interact pursuing their objectives in the international system are:----- conflict and competition

Answer: Collaboration

FBQ30: A key feature of secondary or variable interest is-----

Answer: Instability

FBQ31: K.J. Holsti identified three broad categories of interests, namely: Core interest, Variable interest and-----

Answer: General

FBQ32: By polemical national interest, J. Frankel meant a political argument to rationalize international behaviour whether----- or wrong

Answer: Right

FBQ33: National interest is the----- of a nation's interests and policies.

Answer: Aggregation

FBQ34: A policy with foreign and domestic elements is -----

Answer: intermestic policy

FBQ35: The two most powerful actors in foreign policy decisions are----- Cash lenders

Answer: Heads of state

FBQ22: Diplomacy means the----- of national interest by----- means.

Answer: Promotion

FBQ23: The three techniques of diplomacy are:

Persuasion-----?

Answer: Compromise

FBQ24: What is the home government ministry called in the United States?

Answer: Department of State

FBQ25: The psychological instruments of diplomacy are used to appeal-----?

Answer: The people

FBQ21: Who considered diplomacy as synonymous to

negotiation?
Answer: River

MCQ1: What are the three elements of power identified by Rourke and Boyer?
Answer: Location, people and government

MCQ2: Authority is the right to -----obedience
Answer: Command

MCQ3: Coercion as a form of power consists of controlling people
through-----
Answer: Threat

MCQ4: In international relations, power depends on its -----
Answer: Utilisation

MCQ5: In International Relations power expresses relations of-----?
Answer: Dominance

MCQ6: The idea of 'realpolitik' hinges on balance of-----between nations
Answer: Power

MCQ7: The realists believe that in international relations states predominantly
make use of-----?
Answer: Power

MCQ8: The legalistic approach to the study of international relations was
popularised in-----
Answer: United States

MCQ9: The basic weakness of historical method in the study of International
Relations is that events are
Answer: Unique

MCQ10: Malanezuk categorized International Law into
Answer: 3

MCQ11: Law Enforcement Agents of a country participate in foreign policy
execution in-----matters
Answer: Domestic

MCQ12: What is the main job of diplomatic corps?
Answer: Passage of decisions taken by home government to a host government and
vice-versa

MCQ13: What is issue-oriented group?
Answer: People who have a common policy goal

MCQ14: What distinguishes imperialism from colonialism is the disregard
for-----?
Answer: Colonisation

MCQ15: What does V. I. Lenin mean by monopoly stage of capitalism?
Answer: Merger of industrial and finance capital

MCQ16: How do the people in a nation state participate in foreign policy
implementation?
Answer: Necessary home base support

MCQ17: What is the motive behind European imperialism according to Charles A.
Beard (1946)?
Answer: To acquire trade and investment opportunities

MCQ18: Propaganda refers to the----- and----- of information in order

to achieve one's interest
Answer: Manipulation and distortion

MCQ19: State sovereignty in international relations means-----
Answer: Independence

MCQ20: National morale is the ability of a government to----- the people in support of its domestic and foreign policies
Answer: Carry long

MCQ21: Success in foreign policy depends on-----
Answer: Appeal to public and leadership interests

MCQ22: The two powerful forces in Nigeria's foreign policy are:-----
Answer: Magnanimity and peaceful settlement of disputes

MCQ23: What are the three concentric circles in Nigeria's foreign policy?
Answer: West Africa, Africa and international system

MCQ24: How does Nigeria show its commitment to self-determination?
Answer: Support to liberation movements

MCQ25: Why was Anglo-Nigeria Defence pact of 1961 abrogated in 1962?
Answer: Domestic pressure from students

MCQ26: What are three main components of national interest?
Answer: Security; welfare; and national prestige

MCQ27: The foreign policy of a neo-colonial are largely determined by-----
Answer: Foreign actors

MCQ28: What is the essence of the policy of non-alignment?
Answer: National independence

MCQ29: Foreign aid is often used as an instrument of-----?
Answer: Neo-colonialism

MCQ30: What is the objective of the doctrine of self reliant Africa?
Answer: Sovereignty of the state and the people

MCQ31: Why did Nigeria join the organization of Islamic countries in 1987?
Answer: To access interest-free loans

MCQ32: The main objective of collective security is to save ----- from another World War
Answer: mankind

MCQ33: The main features of unconventional force are-----?
Answer: Limited geographical scope and least powerful weapons

MCQ34: Three factors that changed warfare greatly over the centuries are: Technology; strategy -----?
Answer: Nationalism

MCQ35: Selective security differs from collective security in the scope of-----?
Answer: Member states