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Academic WorldQuest Competition
December 6, 2017

ROUND 1: NAFTA

1. According to the United States Chamber of Commerce, how many United States jobs depend on trade with Canada and Mexico?
 - a. 28 million
 - b. 24 million
 - c. 14 million**
 - d. 8 million

2. Canada is the leading
 - a. importer of Mexican agricultural products.
 - b. exporter of natural gas to Mexico.
 - c. importer of United States agricultural products.**
 - d. supplier of textiles to the United States.

3. Which of the following is **NOT** a goal of NAFTA?
 - a. Increasing wages in the United States**
 - b. Increasing trade in agriculture, textiles, and automobile manufacturing
 - c. Protecting intellectual property
 - d. Establishing dispute-resolution mechanisms

4. What is the primary reason for the growing United States bilateral trade deficit with Mexico?
 - a. The lack of export-related jobs
 - b. The increase in Mexican-born workers in the United States
 - c. The growing imbalance between income and spending within the United States**
 - d. Mexico's higher worker productivity rates

5. Which of the following was **NOT** one of the "three Mexican shocks" that adversely shaped enduring perceptions of NAFTA?
 - a. The August 21, 1994, presidential election of Ernesto Zedillo**
 - b. The January 1, 1994, Zapatista rebellion in the southern Mexican state of Chiapas
 - c. The March 23, 1994, assassination of presidential candidate Luis Donaldo Colosio
 - d. The December 20, 1994, severe devaluation of the Mexican peso

6. What is one of the reasons that NAFTA remains a controversial trade agreement for the United States?
 - a. The deal resulted in an increased reliance on the economies of other nations.
 - b. It went into action without bipartisan support.
 - c. It was the first major trade deal with a poor country.**
 - d. It resulted in a decrease of export-related jobs.

7. Which of the following is true?
- NAFTA committed the United States and Mexico to remove all United States and Mexican tariffs within a 5 year period.
 - When NAFTA was first launched, the average United States tariff was much higher than the average Mexican tariff.
 - Increased imports from Mexico did not significantly affect United States wages in the manufacturing sector.**
 - Increased imports from Mexico significantly lowered United States wages in the manufacturing sector.
8. According to the Wilson Center, the most important feature of the United States-Mexico trade relationship is the
- development of innovative climate initiatives.
 - solidification of cross-cultural trust.
 - economic magnitude of trade.
 - deepening of manufacturing integration.**
9. Among the suggestions from the Wilson Center for NAFTA renegotiation that would favor United States workers and competitiveness, which of the following was **NOT** recommended?
- Adding coverage for exports of digital and other innovative products
 - Simplifying customs paperwork and raising the value thresholds for trading
 - Eliminating obstacles to United States exports of financial and education services
 - Maintaining the current enforcement mechanisms for labor rights**
10. The United States economy derives benefits from United States investments in Canada and Mexico because these investments
- create low skill jobs that United States workers do not want.
 - create intermediate goods imported to the United States that allow United States producers to focus on high-end finished product assembly.**
 - are largely in food industries and retail sectors that have little effect on United States jobs.
 - support travel and spending by Canadians and Mexicans in the United States.

ROUND 2: ASEAN AT 50

11. Which of the following is **NOT** a fundamental principle outlined in Article 2 of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) of 1976?
- Mutual respect for independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all nations
 - Renunciation of the threat or use of force
 - Collective security when any member country faces a threat**
 - Effective cooperation among themselves
12. Where does the combined GDP of the ASEAN countries rank globally?
- 1st
 - 4th

- c. **6th**
 - d. 12th
13. In 2012, what percentage of seats in the ASEAN Parliaments were held by women?
- a. 3.5%
 - b. 7%
 - c. **18.5%**
 - d. 26%
14. Which of the following is **NOT** a member state of ASEAN?
- a. Singapore
 - b. Cambodia
 - c. Indonesia
 - d. **Bangladesh**
15. What event prompted ASEAN members to agree to the Chiang Mai Initiative and explore greater economic integration?
- a. **The 1997 Asian Financial Crisis**
 - b. NAFTA
 - c. Tiananmen Square demonstrations
 - d. Japan's banking crisis
16. The Chiang Mai Initiative did which of the following?
- a. Created a nuclear-free zone among ASEAN countries
 - b. Protected free navigation in the South China Sea
 - c. **Established currency swaps among ASEAN and other Asian countries**
 - d. Established a free trade area among the ASEAN countries and China
17. The four pillars of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) do **NOT** include
- a. full integration into the global economy.
 - b. **income equality among member states.**
 - c. sustainable and equitable economic development.
 - d. fair economic competition.
18. According to Mark Beeson, which of the following is arguably the most formidable challenge ASEAN has faced?
- a. The threat of renewed war in Korea
 - b. The nuclear weapons in India and Pakistan
 - c. The 1997 Asian Financial Crisis
 - d. **The rise of China**
19. What system symbolized China's historically dominant position in a distinctive hierarchical order in what is now East Asia?
- a. The moveable type system
 - b. The equal-field system
 - c. One Belt-One Road
 - d. **The tribute system**

20. In highlighting China's turn to realism and the return of geopolitics in East Asia, Mark Beeson's article draws a comparison to which United States foreign policy?
- The Monroe Doctrine**
 - The Truman Doctrine
 - The Roosevelt Corollary
 - The Reagan Doctrine

Round 3: India's Bid for Global Power

21. India's participation in the Paris Climate Agreement can best be described as:
- Enthusiastic: India is expected to meet the targets it set for itself ahead of schedule.**
 - Begrudging: India is participating in the agreement, but is doing the bare minimum to meet the standards so as not to damage its industrial economy.
 - Ambivalent: India is participating in the agreement, but not putting in enough effort to meet its goals.
 - Hostile: India was pressured into participating the agreement, but is actively working against efforts to reduce climate change.
22. India's economy is best described as
- mired in recession due to rampant corruption.
 - experiencing low, stable growth of about 2 percent per year over the past 10 years.
 - plateauing after decades of explosive growth.
 - one of the fastest growing economies as measured by GDP.**
23. The United States-India Bilateral Logistics Exchange Memorandum Agreement (LEMOA) is described as
- a broad military alliance between India and the United States.
 - an example of Jawaharlal Nehru's "Monroe Doctrine for Asia."
 - an agreement to facilitate intelligence-sharing between the United States and India.
 - none of the above.**
24. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has shifted India's foreign policy towards
- assuming more of a balancing role in the global arena.
 - focusing more on domestic development rather than foreign ambitions.
 - assuming more of a leading role in the global arena.**
 - pivoting away from the United States and working more closely with China.
25. Which of the following confers the greatest geopolitical advantage to India?
- The Indian Ocean**
 - The Bay of Bengal
 - The Gulf of Manaar
 - The Ganges River

26. India's ability to obtain foreign investment for long-term growth is challenged because its
- credit markets are primitive.
 - banking sector is mired in numerous bad loans.
 - "tax terrorism" is a problem.
 - all of the above.**
27. Women make up just 24% of the Indian workforce. If India matched the progress toward gender parity of the region's fastest-improving country, how much could it add to India's GDP by 2025?
- \$ 1 trillion
 - \$700 billion**
 - \$500 billion
 - \$800 billion
28. The India-Pakistan rivalry has prevented a common Indian and American approach to which country?
- Afghanistan**
 - China
 - Russia
 - Bangladesh
29. India's aspiration to be a regional hegemon during the Cold War period failed in part because
- the Soviet Union controlled Afghanistan.
 - the United States naval power was supreme in the Indian Ocean.
 - Pakistan constantly defied India's efforts.**
 - China and Tibet were at war.
30. Recently what has occurred in India's economic relations with China?
- Bilateral trade has grown rapidly.
 - The trade balance has moved in India's favor.
 - China has substantially increased its direct investment in India.**
 - All of the above.

ROUND 4: SAUDI ARABIA

31. In what year did women gain the right to vote and run as candidates in municipal council elections in Saudi Arabia?
- 1995
 - 2005
 - 2010
 - 2015**
32. What is the official title of the King of Saudi Arabia?
- Monarch of the Kingdom
 - Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques**

- c. Prime Imam of the Holy State
 - d. Sultan of Saudi Arabia
33. Which of the following is **NOT** a way King Abdullah sought to modernize Saudi Arabia from 2005 to 2015?
- a. Increasing the private sector in the economy
 - b. Encouraging businesses to hire foreign workers**
 - c. Attracting foreign investments
 - d. Expanding social opportunities for women
34. In March 2015, Saudi Arabia led a coalition of 10 countries in a military campaign to restore the government of which country?
- a. Jordan
 - b. Syria
 - c. Iraq
 - d. Yemen**
35. What year did the United States and Saudi Arabia establish full diplomatic relations?
- a. 1995
 - b. 1932
 - c. 1940**
 - d. 1981
36. The collapse in oil prices since 2014 caused Saudi Arabia to carry out which of the following immediate actions?
- a. Decreasing top Saudi officials salaries by at least 20%**
 - b. Increasing jobs for foreign workers
 - c. Shifting towards greater dependence on oil
 - d. Expanding the female work force
37. What is Saudi Aramco?
- a. The world's largest crude oil exporter**
 - b. Yemen's primary source of revenue
 - c. The world's second largest oil company
 - d. Saudi Arabia's second largest source of revenue
38. In April 2016, Saudi Arabia launched its vision 2030 program, which was designed for what purpose?
- a. Expand foreign worker opportunities
 - b. Decrease government presence in the private sector
 - c. Lower non-oil exports
 - d. Diversify the economy by increasing trade**
39. How does the Saudi Arabian government plan to increase revenue and attract outside investment?
- a. Decrease government involvement in the private sector

- b. Limit women's involvement in business
 - c. **Sell shares in state-owned Saudi Aramco**
 - d. Decrease non-oil income
40. Which country is Saudi Arabia's largest trading partner?
- a. China
 - b. Germany
 - c. Japan
 - d. **United States**

ROUND 5: GREAT DECISIONS

41. What is the most important medium-term policy issue facing European national politicians when responding to the migration crisis?
- a. How to allocate existing refugees
 - b. Job opportunities for refugees
 - c. **How to reduce the number of people entering the country**
 - d. Permitting greater ethnic discrimination
42. In 2015, where did 80 percent of migrants entering Europe come from?
- a. **Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq**
 - b. Israel and Palestine
 - c. Syria and Iraq
 - d. Turkey and Greece
43. Which country is **NOT** involved in the territorial disputes regarding the South China Sea?
- a. Japan
 - b. **Thailand**
 - c. Vietnam
 - d. Philippines
44. Latin America's Political Pendulum refers to
- a. intervention by the United States to combat elections that lead to Communist governments.
 - b. the success of NAFTA in lifting people out of poverty.
 - c. the replacement of the Monroe Doctrine and the establishment of the Free Trade Areas of the Americas (FTAA).
 - d. **left-leaning movements addressing poverty by government redistribution and right-leaning groups supporting the military and free market economics.**
45. Established in 1993, the Stockpile Stewardship Program was created by the United States for what purpose?
- a. **Assure reliability of United States nuclear warheads without conducting nuclear tests**
 - b. Repair and replace United States nuclear warheads
 - c. Decrease the amount of nuclear weapons present in the United States
 - d. Increase the amount of nuclear weapons present in the United States

46. Which of the following treaties that the United States recognizes, but is a non-signatory, seeks to establish a globally accepted body of maritime laws and definitions?
- a. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea**
 - b. The World Maritime Agreement
 - c. The Americas, Europe, Pacific Alliance
 - d. South Asian Maritime Pact
47. The long history of United States involvement with Afghanistan and Pakistan includes the
- a. Carter Administration in 1979 approval of a limited and non-lethal support of the anti-Soviet rebels (mujahideen) fighting in Afghanistan.**
 - b. desire of thousands of Pakistanis, including Osama bin Laden, to join the fight with the mujahideen against the atheist Soviets in the 1980's.
 - c. Obama Administration's supply of heavy air support, including the never off-target drones.
 - d. Taliban movement originally formed around 1994 under the leadership of Osama bin Laden.
48. Which country did the United States confirm conducted its first test-fire of a ballistic missile on January 31, 2017?
- a. Pakistan
 - b. India
 - c. North Korea
 - d. Iran**
49. President Nicolas Maduro was labeled a "dictator" for conducting a fraudulent election to give him complete control of the new National Assembly for 2 years. The United States Treasury Department imposed sanctions on Maduro. Which country does he represent?
- a. Brazil
 - b. Venezuela**
 - c. Columbia
 - d. Argentina
50. "America First" policies from the Trump Administration have caused Latin America to brace for a less engaged United States. Leaders have greatly strengthened regional and foreign commodity trade and investment from
- a. China.**
 - b. Australia and New Zealand.
 - c. Japan.
 - d. Great Britain.