

Charles and Priscilla Porter Academic WorldQuest 2016

COMPETITION QUESTIONS

Round 1: European Union

1. How many member nations are currently in the European Union?
 - A. 35
 - B. 28**
 - C. 25
 - D. 20
2. The European Union took which punitive measures against Iran due to its expanding nuclear program?
 - A. Oil and textiles embargo
 - B. Oil embargo and financial restrictions**
 - C. Travel and visa restrictions
 - D. Foreign aid embargo
3. Which country in June 2016 held a successful referendum to leave the European Union?
 - A. United Kingdom**
 - B. Greece
 - C. Hungary
 - D. France
4. Why was the European Union awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2012?
 - A. For its role in ending hunger in Europe
 - B. For bringing an end to the Balkan crisis
 - C. For its role in uniting Europe after two world wars**
 - D. For bringing an end to the genocide in Armenia
5. What is the Lisbon Treaty?
 - A. A treaty to reform the European Union's governing institutions and decision-making processes**
 - B. A contract that added Portugal to the European Union
 - C. An accord that established the European Union
 - D. An agreement that established the Euro as the currency of the European Union
6. According to a 2016 Pew Research Center survey, what do the majority of Europeans view as the greatest danger to their respective countries?
 - A. Global climate change
 - B. Refugees leaving Iraq and Syria
 - C. Cyberattacks from other countries
 - D. ISIS**
7. Which agreement pooled coal and steel production between six European countries in an attempt to make war between France and Germany materially impossible after World War II?
 - A. Treaty of Versailles
 - B. German-Franco Treaty of Europe

C. Luxembourg Agreement

D. Schuman Declaration

8. Which is **NOT** a source of revenue for the European Union?

A. A specific percentage of each member country's standardized value added tax revenue

B. Import duties on United States products

C. Fines on United States companies that break European rules and regulations

D. A specific percentage of income taxes collected by each member country from all their citizens.

9. The European Parliament is composed of

A. members appointed by each member country's government.

B. members directly elected in each member country.

C. the heads of state of each member country.

D. Ambassadors to the European Union from each member country.

10. Where does the European Union rank in world trade?

A. First in the world

B. Second behind China

C. Second behind the United States

D. Third behind China and the United States

Round 2: Global Megacities

11. What percentage of the global population resided in the world's 31 megacities in 2016?

A. 6.8%

B. 14.9%

C. 22.6%

D. 31.3%

12. Which region has the highest number of people living in urban areas?

A. Asia

B. Africa

C. Europe

D. Latin America

13. Which factor is among the main driving forces of Africa's current urbanization?

A. Regionally-sponsored housing subsidies

B. Public health concerns including the Zika virus

C. Asylum seekers pursuing political freedom

D. Labor migration across borders

14. Which of the following countries have 5 of the top 10 safest cities in Latin America, as defined by the lowest homicide rates?

- A. Ecuador
- B. Argentina
- C. Honduras
- D. Chile**

15. The growth of megacities has resulted in which of the following?
- A. Less control over the spread of infectious diseases**
 - B. Less institutional infrastructure
 - C. Greater class equality and political stability
 - D. Greater population growth in rural areas
16. Transportation network companies (TNCs) offer all of the following advantages to cities with surging populations **EXCEPT** for which benefit?
- A. They expand international business ventures.
 - B. They provide services that allow citizens to reach jobs and other places of interest.
 - C. They increase affordability of technological and transportation services.**
 - D. They better connect households to economic opportunity.
17. In 2014, approximately how much of the global population was estimated to be living in slums?
- A. 264 million people
 - B. 567 million people
 - C. 769 million people
 - D. 881 million people**
18. Which of the following cities is currently among the world's 31 megacities?
- A. Bangkok, Thailand
 - B. Johannesburg, South Africa
 - C. Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam
 - D. Lima, Peru**
19. Which global region is home to 10 of the 15 countries which are the most unequal in income distribution and in the provision of basic services in the world?
- A. Africa
 - B. Latin America**
 - C. Southeast Asia
 - D. Middle East
20. What percentage of the population on the African continent is under 30 years old?
- A. 90%
 - B. 70%**
 - C. 50%
 - D. 30%

Round 3: Women in Technology

21. Which does **NOT** represent one of the STEAM fields?
- A. Science

- B. Technology
- C. Economics**
- D. Agriculture

22. What is the worldwide average for women's representation in STEAM fields?

- A. 10%
- B. 20%
- C. 30%**
- D. 40%

23. Which office within the United States Department of State cultivates science, technology and innovation to support United States foreign and economic policy priorities?

- A. The Office of International Innovation
- B. The Office of Global Science
- C. The Office of Science and Technology Cooperation**
- D. The Office of United States Technology

24. Women held how many S&P 500 company board member seats in 2015?

- A. 1 out of 10 board members
- B. 1 out of 5 board members**
- C. 4 out of 10 board members
- D. 3 out of 5 board members

25. Women make up what percentage of the full-time engineering faculty in colleges and universities across the United States?

- A. 50%
- B. 37%
- C. 22%
- D. 12%**

26. Countries which have less inequality in men's and women's employment and education also have which of the following?

- A. Higher rates of child mortality
- B. Faster economic growth**
- C. Increases in the wage earnings gap
- D. Decreases in the national age of marriage

27. Many countries currently lack qualified people to fill ICT jobs. What sectors make up the ICT field?

- A. Innovation and cognitive technology
- B. Information and communication technology**
- C. International cooperative technology
- D. Intelligence coordination technology

28. According to the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2015, how long will it take the world to close the gender pay gap on our current trajectory?

- A. 118 years**
- B. 93 years
- C. 55 years

D. 20 years

29. For the period 1966-2006, the National Science Foundation found what trend regarding women earning computer science degrees in the United States?
- A. The number of women earning computer science degrees increased over that period.
 - B. The number of women earning computer science degrees initially fell from the 1980s levels, but significantly increased later.
 - C. The number of women earning computer science degrees has stayed nearly the same over the period.
 - D. The number of women earning computer science degrees declined substantially after the 1980's.**
30. According to an August 2016 study by Accenture, female board members have more technology experience compared to their male counterparts in all of the following sectors **EXCEPT** for which industry?
- A. Consumer Goods
 - B. Automotive
 - C. Insurance**
 - D. Communications

Round 4: Countering Violent Extremism

31. Which is an early sign of radicalization?
- A. Strengthening family relationships and long-standing friendships
 - B. Increased community engagement
 - C. Reduced use of all social media networks
 - D. Changes in behavior relating to food, clothing, and/or finances**
32. The Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) framework emerged from a shift in focus by the international and national security policymaking community after September 11, 2001 toward an emphasis on which counterterrorism measure?
- A. Terrorist punishment
 - B. Terrorist prevention**
 - C. Increased local police presence
 - D. Increased border security
33. According to a 2016 Gallup World Poll, what is the average worldwide incidence of support for extremist views?
- A. 2%
 - B. 6%**
 - C. 14%
 - D. 22%
34. Why are local authorities often better equipped to counter violent extremism than their national counterparts?
- A. They have access to more economic resources than national authorities.

- B. Their police have undergone more intensive training in Countering Violent Extremism (CVE).
 - C. **They are best positioned to understand the grievances that might make their citizens vulnerable to terrorist recruitment.**
 - D. Both B and C.
35. The violence of which terrorist group has led to more than 20,000 deaths in Nigeria and has displaced more than 2 million of the country's citizens?
- A. Al-Qaeda
 - B. Al-Shabaab
 - C. **Boko Haram**
 - D. Daesh
36. According to findings from the 2016 Gallup World Poll, which event caused extreme attitudes toward violence targeting civilians to increase in Middle East and North African (MENA) countries?
- A. Widespread regional drought
 - B. Removal of Egyptian President Morsi and the Muslim Brotherhood from power in 2013
 - C. **The 2011 Arab Spring**
 - D. September 11, 2001 attack on the United States
37. Which is an example of a "push factor," as an underlying condition or driver of violent extremism?
- A. **Lack of socio-economic opportunities**
 - B. Political ideologies
 - C. Ethnic and language differences
 - D. Distortion of beliefs
38. Which areas tend to bear the brunt of terrorist attacks?
- A. Rural towns
 - B. Suburban areas
 - C. **Municipalities and cities**
 - D. Developing communities
39. The United States State Department and USAID have a program aimed at youth at high risk for recruitment to violent extremism that
- A. **supports skills development.**
 - B. engages Muslim Imams as informants.
 - C. denies internet access to possible recruits.
 - D. expands Boy Scout outreach to young Muslims.
40. Research on how and why individuals turn to violent extremism has
- A. identified religious devotion as a main driver.
 - B. **been unable to identify a typical profile or decisive individual factor.**
 - C. shown racial and ethnic discrimination as the main cause.
 - D. found early juvenile criminal behavior as a main indicator.

Round 5: Great Decisions

Shifting Alliances in the Middle East

41. In the 2011 meeting of the Arab League after the Arab Spring uprisings, the Arab dictators felt their greatest threat was
- A. Israel.
 - B. militant jihadist activity.
 - C. Iran.
 - D. domestic democratic activism.**
42. Within Islam, the Sunni and Shi'a sects
- A. have vast theological differences.
 - B. agree on the main principles and pillars of Islam.**
 - C. differ mainly over their attachment or opposition to American values.
 - D. have been constantly at war for nearly 1400 years.

The Rise of ISIS

43. The roots of ISIS can be traced to the
- A. "Afghan Arabs" backed by the United States and Saudi Arabia to fight the Soviet Union in the 1980's.**
 - B. bombing of the United Nations headquarters in Baghdad in 2003.
 - C. popular uprising against President Assad in Syria in 2011.
 - D. withdrawal of United States troops from Iraq in 2011.
44. Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the head of the Islamic State (ISIS),
- A. claims descent from the Prophet Muhammad.
 - B. had brothers who served in Saddam Hussein's military.
 - C. was imprisoned in 2004 while pursuing a doctoral degree in Quranic studies.
 - D. all of the above**

International Migration

45. After the surge in 2014 of unaccompanied migrant children from Central America trying to enter the southern border of the United States, in 2015 the
- A. Mexican government doubled the deportations of Central American minors entering Mexico.**
 - B. number of unaccompanied minors apprehended at the United States border increased.
 - C. smugglers of migrant minors were put out of business.
 - D. Mexican bureaucracy improved its processing of migrant asylum requests.

46. As of 2013, before the Syrian refugee crisis, the United States had the largest number of international migrants of any nation. Which country had the second largest number of international migrants?
- A. United Kingdom
 - B. Russian Federation**
 - C. Germany
 - D. China

Climate Geopolitics

47. In June 2013 President Obama set forth a United States Climate Action Policy (CAP). It contained
- A. more demanding fuel economy standards for cars and trucks.**
 - B. reducing reliance on nuclear power.
 - C. support for clean coal initiatives to expand coal-fired electricity generation.
 - D. emphasis on reducing methane rather than carbon dioxide emissions.
48. The Copenhagen Accord proposed which action?
- A. For major economic powers including the United States, China, India and Brazil to keep their temperature increases to below 2 degrees Celsius**
 - B. For major economic powers including China, Russia, and Japan to focus on the development of renewable energy technology
 - C. For increased cooperation within the European Union on the issue of climate change
 - D. For increased regulations on emissions in Northern Europe

Cuba and the United States

49. Some experts question whether the economic progress resulting from the transition from Communist state control toward globalized market economies in China and Vietnam can be replicated in Cuba because
- A. Cuba has had a weaker educational system than those countries.
 - B. Cuba lacks the health care necessary for a strong labor force.
 - C. Cuba has an older population with a median age of 40.**
 - D. Cuba already had a robust export-oriented manufacturing economy with little room for expansion.
50. Among actions taken by the Obama administration to restructure relations with Cuba, which is **NOT** true?
- A. The United States opened an embassy in Havana.
 - B. Cuba was rescinded from United States list of State Sponsors of Terrorism.
 - C. The United States embargo on trade with Cuba was lifted.**
 - D. Opportunities for United States citizens to travel to Cuba were expanded.

