Engage
Education
Foundation

Units 3 and 4 Global Politics

Practice Exam Solutions

Stop!

Don't look at these solutions until you have attempted the exam.

Any questions?

Check the Engage website for updated solutions, then email practiceexams@ee.org.au.

Section A – Short-answer questions

Marks allocated are indicated by a number in square brackets, for example, [1] indicates that the line is worth one mark.

Question 1a
Variations on:

Sovereignty is the legitimate or widely recognised ability to exercise effective control of a territory within recognised borders. [2]

The student should provide an example of sovereignty.

Question 1b
Suitable examples include:
- Regional groupings (such as the EU)
- Contested and changing borders
- Internal discontent
- Influence of Transnational Corporations
- Intervention by Institutions of global governance (such as the UN)

Responses will vary depending on the example chosen by the student.

Question 2
The non-governmental organisation chosen to discuss must be from one of the following categories:

- Human rights organisations
- Environmental organisations
- Organised religions
- Global terrorist movements
- Organised crime syndicates

The response will depend on the non-state actor selected.

Question 3a
The aims of the IMF are:

- To promote international monetary cooperation and exchange-rate stability
- To facilitate the balanced growth of international trade
- To provide resources to help members in balance of payment difficulties
- To assist with poverty reduction

The student must have identified one of these aims. [1]

Question 3b
The response will depend on the aim and example chosen in question 3a.

Question 4
- nation: a group of people within a defined geographical area. These people share common cultural characteristics, but do not have recognised sovereignty (examples include the Tibetans) [1]
- state: refers to the political process of governing a particular geographic area, with defined territorial boundaries. Has recognised sovereignty, but is not necessarily culturally homogenous (examples include Indonesia) [1]

Students must have provided an example of both a nation and a state. [1]

Students must find a point of comparison between a nation and a state [1]

Question 5
Responses will vary dependent on the chosen state. The following topics may have been discussed:
- Australia: bilateral and multilateral instruments, preferential trade agreements and member of the WTO, foreign direct investment
- China: trade patterns, 'Three- Direct Links' policy, investment
- Indonesia: trade patterns, investment, relationship with the IMF
- Japan: trade patterns, investment, US trade relationship
- United States of America: trade patterns, investment, role in one of the following international organisations: the WTO, the IMF or the World Bank

Question 6
Responses will vary depending on the Asia-Pacific state selected.

Question 7
Variations on:
The notion of a 'society of states' in which law, order and cooperation are the basis of interaction, and that states work towards achieving common ideals and goals. [2]

Students should explain the concept further or provide an example.

Question 8
Responses will vary depending on the issue chosen.

Question 9a
Responses will vary depending on the issue chosen.

Question 9b
Responses will vary depending on the issue chosen.

Question 10
Variations on:
Negotiations between actors in the global political arena in response to crises. [2]

Students must have provided an example of crisis diplomacy being used.

Question 11
Responses will vary depending on the crisis chosen.

Question 12
Responses will vary depending on the crisis chosen.

Section B – Extended response questions
Answers are not provided for this section as a range of responses are acceptable. Review your work with a tutor or teacher.