Student name:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**1)** According to the opening case, Bombardier is a good example of:

 A) domestic markets
 B) foreign exchange
 C) globalization of production
 D) outsourcing
 E) deregulation

**2)** The trend toward a more integrated and interdependent global economic system that has been in place for many years is commonly referred to as:

 A) market standardization
 B) cross-border integration
 C) globalization
 D) consumerism
 E) nationalization

**3)** Sourcing goods and services from locations around the globe is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) melding of markets
 B) integration of markets
 C) deregulation
 D) globalization of production
 E) globalization of markets

**4)** Currently, most global markets are markets for what type of product?

 A) Consumer goods
 B) Industrial goods
 C) National products
 D) Deregulated products
 E) Local goods

**5)** The globalization of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the sourcing of goods and services from locations around the globe to take advantage of national differences in the cost and quality of factors of production (such as labour, energy, land, and capital).

 A) information technology
 B) process design
 C) markets
 D) production
 E) R&D

**6)** The factors of production include:

 A) information technology
 B) process design
 C) markets
 D) labour
 E) research and development

**7)** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was created in 1944 by 44 nations that met in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

 A) International bank
 B) World Monetary Fund
 C) World Trade Organization
 D) International Monetary Fund
 E) United Nations

**8)** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is seen as the lender of last resort to nation-states whose economies are in turmoil and currencies are losing value against those of other nations.

 A) International Monetary Fund
 B) International bank
 C) United Nations
 D) Canada's Export Development Corporation
 E) Bank of Canada

**9)** Who is responsible for policing the world trading system?

 A) International Monetary Fund
 B) The World Bank
 C) The World Trade Organization
 D) Canada's Export Development Corporation
 E) Bank of Canada

**10)** What was created at the same time as the International Monetary Fund?

 A) World Bank
 B) GATT
 C) United Nations
 D) Canada's Export Development Corporation
 E) Bank of Canada

**11)** Although this organization is perhaps best known for its peacekeeping role, one of its central mandates is the promotion of higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development. What is it called?

 A) World Bank
 B) GATT
 C) United Nations
 D) Canada's Export Development Corporation
 E) Bank of Canada

**12)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the two macro factors that seem to underlie the trend toward greater globalization.

 A) The increase in global economic stability, and the slowdown in technological change
 B) The increase in barriers to the free flow of goods, services, and capital that has occurred since the end of World War II, and global economic stability
 C) The decline in barriers to the free flow of goods, services, and capital that has occurred in the past 10 years, and the slowdown in technological change
 D) The decline in barriers to the free flow of goods, services, and capital that has occurred since the end of World War II, and technological change
 E) Technological change and the convergence of global product preferences

**13)** A firm exports a number of products to users in other countries. This practice is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) world exchange
 B) international trade
 C) cross-national barter
 D) situational commerce
 E) multinational diversification

**14)** XYZ, Inc. is an auto parts distributing warehouse that exports many of its products to consumers in other countries. XYZ Inc. can be described as engaging in:

 A) international trade.
 B) cross-border investments.
 C) product development.
 D) trading barriers.
 E) international procurement.

**15)** Which of the following refers to the exporting of goods or services to consumers in another country?

 A) situational commerce
 B) world exchange
 C) international trade
 D) cross-national barter
 E) foreign investment

**16)** Although Inco is a Canadian company, it has invested substantial business resources in activities outside Canada. This practice is referred to as:

 A) transnational commerce
 B) foreign direct investment
 C) international trade
 D) organizational diversification
 E) outsourcing

**17)** The investing of resources in business activities outside a firm's home country is referred to as:

 A) international trade
 B) domestic direct investment
 C) transnational barter
 D) foreign direct investment
 E) outsourcing

**18)** The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a treaty designed to remove barriers to the free flow of goods, services, and capital between nations.

 A) Global Agreement on Tariffs and Commerce
 B) United Nations Treaty on Trade
 C) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 D) Multinational Agreement on Tariffs and Commerce
 E) The ILO

**19)** After World War II, the West committed to removing trade barriers between nations because of what experience?

 A) the loss of production from the war
 B) retaliatory trade policies leading to the Depression
 C) the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
 D) massive waves of immigrants seeking jobs
 E) the shift away from production to consumption

**20)** Under the umbrella of GATT there have been eight rounds of negotiations among member states. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the most recent round of negotiations.

 A) Uruguay Round
 B) Malaysian Symposium
 C) German Round
 D) New Zealand Symposium
 E) Cancun Round

**21)** Which of the following was not an outcome of the Uruguay Round of the GATT?

 A) reduced trade barriers
 B) extended GATT to cover services as well as manufactured goods
 C) established the World Trade Organization
 D) provided extended protection for patents, trademarks, and copyrights
 E) reduced agricultural subsidies

**22)** If the Doha talks are ever completed, the biggest gain will come from what?

 A) trademarks
 B) agriculture
 C) intellectual property
 D) consumer goods
 E) manufactured goods

**23)** The agency established at the 1993 Uruguay Round to police the international trading system is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) Global Trade Enforcement Administration
 B) World Tariff and Trade Bureau
 C) International Trade Enforcement Agency
 D) World Trade Organization
 E) The European bank of Reconstruction and Development

**24)** Suppose Petro Canada, an international oil company, had a complaint about a trade issue. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a governing body established at the Uruguay Round in 1993 to police the international trading system, is an organization that Petro Canada could take its complaint to.

 A) World Trade Organization
 B) International Trade Monitoring Bureau
 C) World Tariff and Trade Agency
 D) International Trade Monitoring Agency
 E) The United Nations

**25)** The acronym WTO stands for:

 A) Western Trade Organization
 B) World Tax Organization
 C) World Trade Organization
 D) World Tariff Organization
 E) World Trade Operations

**26)** In the past decades, many countries, in addition to reducing trade barriers, have done what?

 A) decreased production
 B) increased wages
 C) removed restrictions to FDI
 D) increased tariffs
 E) joined the United Nations

**27)** Since 1992, most of the world's changes to FDI have done what?

 A) blocked FDI
 B) created a more favourable environment for FDI
 C) had no impact on FDI
 D) decreased production
 E) decreased wealth

**28)** Which of the following is a major cause for lowering the trade barriers of markets and production?

 A) Technological change
 B) Increased labour mobility
 C) Elastic demand
 D) Corporate greed
 E) Consumer demand

**29)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the theory that predicts that the number of transistors on a computer chip doubles every 24 months.

 A) Brennan's Theorem
 B) Bailey's Law
 C) Moore's Law
 D) Ivan's Law
 E) Global Micro Accelerant (GMA) Law

**30)** By 2019 the number of Internet users around the world was estimated to be what?

 A) 5 million
 B) 100 million
 C) 1 billion
 D) 4 billion
 E) 5 billion

**31)** The Web is viewed as a global what?

 A) equalizer
 B) way of decreasing production
 C) force for decreasing FDI
 D) way of reaching businesses at the expense of consumer
 E) way for government to market to its population

**32)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was not mentioned in our textbook as a major innovation in transportation technology.

 A) Commercial jet aircraft
 B) Super freighters
 C) E-commerce
 D) The introduction of containerization
 E) Both containerization and e-commerce were not mentioned

**33)** As a result of a variety of innovations, the real costs of information processing and communication have \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the past two decades.

 A) fallen slightly
 B) increased slightly
 C) remained constant
 D) fallen dramatically
 E) had no impact on the cost of international business

**34)** According to your textbook, between 1930 and 1990, the cost of a three-minute phone call between New York and London fell from $244.65 to $3.32. This decrease can be mainly contributed to

 A) open communication between governments.
 B) the advent of the microprocessor.
 C) continuing efforts to globalize.
 D) high corporate ethical standards.
 E) the deregulation of the telecommunications industry.

**35)** Over the past fifty years, which country dominated the world trade picture?

 A) China
 B) Canada
 C) The United Kingdom
 D) The United States
 E) India

**36)** The globalization of markets and production and the resulting growth of world trade, foreign direct investment, and imports all imply that firms are finding their home markets under attack from foreign competitors. This is most true in which country?

 A) China
 B) Canada
 C) The United Kingdom
 D) The United States
 E) India

**37)** Many of the changes that countries have made pertaining to foreign direct investment regulations have:

 A) made it harder for foreign companies to enter their markets
 B) made it easier for foreign companies to enter their markets
 C) had no effect on the ease upon which foreign companies can enter their markets
 D) made it easier to foreign producers of raw materials to enter their markets but more difficult for foreign producers of finished products to enter their markets
 E) prevented the expropriation of business assets by a foreign government

**38)** The steep drop in world trade occurred when?

 A) 1950-1951.
 B) 1955-1956.
 C) 1995-1996.
 D) 2005-2006.
 E) 2008-2009.

**39)** According to our textbook, the growing integration of the world economy is:

 A) increasing the intensity of competition within the home market of a company in a wide range of manufacturing and service industries
 B) decreasing the intensity of global competition in manufacturing industries, and increasing the intensity of domestic competition in services
 C) increasing the intensity of global competition in manufacturing industries, and decreasing the intensity of domestic competition in services
 D) narrowing the scope of global competition in a wide range of service, commodity, and manufacturing industries
 E) Widening the opportunities for competing with manufacturing companies within their home market and narrowing the opportunities for competing with service companies in their home market.

**40)** Although the characteristics of the global economy have changed dramatically over the past 50 years, as late as the 1960s all of the following demographic characteristics were true except:

 A) the U.S. dominated the world economy
 B) small, U.S. entrepreneurial firms dominated the international business scene
 C) the U.S. dominated the world foreign direct investment picture
 D) the U.S. was the world's largest industrial power
 E) the U.S. dominated world trade

**41)** Since the 1960s, what has been a notable trend regarding multinational enterprises?

 A) the decline of the multinational enterprise
 B) the decline of the Canadian multinational enterprise
 C) the rise of non-U.S. multinationals
 D) the decline of the Japanese multinational enterprise
 E) the rise of U.S. multinationals

**42)** What kind of enterprise is a business that has productive activities in two or more countries?

 A) cross-cultural
 B) multinational
 C) varied-national
 D) diverse-national
 E) multi-domestic

**43)** Recently there has been \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the number of smaller firms that are multinationals.

 A) a significant growth
 B) no change
 C) a significant decline
 D) some growth
 E) some decline

**44)** General Electric Corporation has productive activities in a number of countries. As a result, it would be appropriate to refer to General Electric as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ corporation.

 A) transnational
 B) diverse-national
 C) cross-national
 D) multinational
 E) global

**45)** Iceculture Inc., of Ontario exports around the world. It would be considered to be a \_\_\_\_\_\_ company

 A) multinational
 B) transnational
 C) cross-border national
 D) mini-multinational
 E) U.S.- dominated

**46)** Since the 1960s, there have been two notable trends in the demographics of the multinational enterprise. These two trends have been:

 A) the rise of non-U.S. multinationals and the disappearance of mini-multinationals
 B) the decline of non-U.S. multinationals and the decline of mini-multinationals
 C) the decline of non-U.S. multinationals and the growth of mini-multinationals
 D) the rise of non-U.S. multinationals and the growth of mini-multinationals
 E) the rise of U.S. multinationals and the growth of mini-multinationals

**47)** If we look into the future, most forecasts now predict a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in world output accounted for by developing nations such as China, India, Indonesia, and South Korea, and a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the share enjoyed by rich industrialized countries such as Britain, Japan, and the United States.

 A) rapid rise; rapid decline
 B) slight rise; slight decline
 C) rapid decline; rapid rise
 D) rapid rise; slight decline
 E) stay the same; slight decline

**48)** The relative decline of the developed countries' share of world output \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) will reduce the living standards of the citizens of developed countries.
 B) will increase competition for scarce resources and create political instability.
 C) reflects the growing economic and industrial strength of developing countries.
 D) will decrease prices but also reduce wages in Canada
 E) will decrease job opportunities in Canada

**49)** Which of the following is an example of a developing nation?

 A) Thailand
 B) Britain
 C) Japan
 D) United States
 E) Canada

**50)** In the 1960s, what was then seen as an economic threat to Europe?

 A) The dominance of U.S. firms
 B) Technological innovations
 C) Low-cost transportation
 D) Low-cost global communication networks
 E) Reduction in trade barriers

**51)** Throughout the 1990s, the amount of investment directed at both developed and developing nations did what?

 A) stayed the same
 B) decreased
 C) increased
 D) was highly variable
 E) decreased, then increased

**52)** Among developing nations, the largest recipient of foreign direct investment has been which country?

 A) China
 B) India
 C) Japan
 D) Canada
 E) the United States

**53)** The economies of most of the former Communist countries can best be described as:

 A) in poor condition with high risk associated with doing business there
 B) steady growth, especially since 2009
 C) dominated by multinationals
 D) robust and growing stronger
 E) closed to many international businesses due to high tariffs

**54)** Which of the following statements is not true regarding the majority of Latin American countries?

 A) governments are selling state-owned enterprises to private investors
 B) foreign investment is welcome
 C) debt and inflation are down
 D) neither democracy nor free market reforms have seemed to take hold
 E) None of these answers is correct

**55)** The last quarter of the 20 th century experienced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the global economy.

 A) increased stability
 B) slow-moving
 C) virtually no changes
 D) rapid changes
 E) great concerns over potential disruptions

**56)** Economists argue that increased international trade and cross-border investments will result in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ prices for goods and services.

 A) higher
 B) stable
 C) lower
 D) unstable
 E) variable

**57)** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is not a benefit of globalization.

 A) Lowering prices for goods
 B) Raising the incomes of consumers
 C) Slowing economic growth
 D) Helping to create jobs in all countries that choose to participate
 E) More leisure time

**58)** Benefits of globalization include:

 A) Falling barriers to trade and investment drive prosperity
 B) Increased trade and investment will lower prices for goods and services
 C) Increased income of consumers
 D) Creates jobs in all countries that participate in global trade
 E) All of these options

**59)** One frequently voiced concern about globalization is that it destroys manufacturing jobs in wealthy advanced economies such as Canada. The basic thrust of the critics' argument is:

 A) developing nations will recruit employees from the more advanced economies, thereby depleting their labour pools
 B) globalization increases the pace of the shift from a world economy based on manufactured goods to a world economy based on services
 C) falling trade barriers allows firms to move their manufacturing activities offshore to countries where wage rates are much lower
 D) the governments of developing countries will heavily subsidize their primary industries, making competing products produced in advanced economies less attractive
 E) Canadian workers are overpaid and the true value of a manufacturing job is much lower

**60)** Outsourcing has even extended to the Canadian \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ industry.

 A) auto
 B) mineral extraction
 C) services
 D) home construction
 E) lumber

**61)** Critics use the following argument to suggest that globalization is a contributing factor to an increase in pollution.

 A) globalization results in an increase in the amount of activity that takes place in companies that do not have adequate pollution controls
 B) globalization results in increased commerce between countries, which results in an increase in the amount of transportation activity (e.g. trains, barges, air cargo, trucks, etc.)
 C) firms that operate in countries that have adequate pollution regulations have a tendency to move their manufacturing operations to countries that have less stringent or no pollution controls to avoid the cost of regulation
 D) globalization results in increased production, which has the undesirable side-effect of increased pollution
 E) people in developing countries are used to coping with more pollution

**62)** What does the CUSMA stand for?

 A) Canada-US-Mexico free trade agreement
 B) North American free trade agreement 2.0
 C) Canadian Union of Shop Manufacturing Associations
 D) US-Canada-Mexico free trade agreement
 E) Canadian-American-Mexican free trade agreement

**63)** Many critics of globalization argue that outsourcing leads to increased use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ labour practices in developing countries.

 A) exploitive
 B) fair
 C) underground
 D) neo-colonialist
 E) non-competitive

**64)** What is the primary purpose of the World Trade Organization?

 A) arbitrate of trade disputes
 B) act as a "watchdog" for countries that lower their pollution standards in an effort to attract more foreign manufacturing activity
 C) set tariffs for countries that signed the GATT agreement
 D) monitor the implementation of trade agreements such as NAFTA
 E) reduce the number of job losses in member countries

**65)** Supranational organizations such as the WTO are criticized for

 A) interfering in the regulation of prices of a country's natural resources.
 B) ruling in favour of rich western countries at the expense of poor developing countries.
 C) focusing on economics and not on democracy and environmental responsibility.
 D) limiting its actions to what the WTO member states agree to.
 E) encouraging economic stagnation in poor countries so that rich countries can grow faster.

**66)** The world's poorest nations have also faced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

 A) standardization
 B) alignment
 C) global simplification
 D) economic stagnation
 E) consumerization

**67)** Managing an international business is different from managing a purely domestic business for all of the following reasons except:

 A) countries are different
 B) international transactions involve converting money into different currencies
 C) the range of problems confronted by a manager in an international business are narrower than those confronted by a manager in a domestic business
 D) an international business must find ways to work within the limits imposed by government intervention in the international trade and investment system
 E) different languages have to be learned

**68)** The closing Tim Hortons case study is an example of what?

 A) how easily Canadian firms can enter the US market
 B) the similarity of Canadian and US consumer tastes
 C) Canadian firms buying up US firms
 D) protests against globalization
 E) the difficulty of Canadian firms expanding internationally

**69)** The Sustainability in Practice section focuses on measures that the Adidas Group has taken to sustainability regarding: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 A) supply chain management and supplier labour standards
 B) Supply chain management
 C) labour standards
 D) materials used in production
 E) efficient water and stormwater management

**70)** Describe the concept of globalization. What are the major opportunities and challenges that globalization has created for business organization?

**71)** Describe the two main facets of globalization. Explain how each of these components of globalization has helped create the shift towards a more integrated world economy.

**72)** Describe the meaning of the term "trade barriers"? What measures have been taken by the world community to reduce the impact of trade barriers on international trade?

**73)** Describe the impact of the development of the World Wide Web on global commerce.

**74)** Define the term "foreign direct investment (FDI)." How does the term "foreign direct investment" differ from the term "international trade?"

**75)** You manage a company that produces and sells cameras that work under water. The camera bodies are made in China, in a facility your company owns, and which employs about 500 people. The electronics for the camera are bought from a supplier in South Korea. The lens and optics are made in your own facility in Japan, which employs about 300 people. The final product is also assembled and packaged at this facility in Japan. Your company currently employs about 350 people in Canada (head office functions, advertising, legal, and sales). You are a successful company, in business for many years, and you hope to expand your sales around the globe.
What is this type of company called?

**76)** You manage a company that produces and sells cameras that work under water. The camera bodies are made in China, in a facility your company owns, and which employs about 500 people. The electronics for the camera are bought from a supplier in South Korea. The lens and optics are made in your own facility in Japan, which employs about 300 people. The final product is also assembled and packaged at this facility in Japan. Your company currently employs about 350 people in Canada (head office functions, advertising, legal, and sales). You are a successful company, in business for many years, and you hope to expand your sales around the globe.
What are some other examples of this type of firm?

**77)** You manage a company that produces and sells cameras that work under water. The camera bodies are made in China, in a facility your company owns, and which employs about 500 people. The electronics for the camera are bought from a supplier in South Korea. The lens and optics are made in your own facility in Japan, which employs about 300 people. The final product is also assembled and packaged at this facility in Japan. Your company currently employs about 350 people in Canada (head office functions, advertising, legal, and sales). You are a successful company, in business for many years, and you hope to expand your sales around the globe.
What have been the two most notable trends in these types of enterprises since the 1960s?

**78)** Discuss the primary advantages and disadvantages of globalization. Do you believe the advantages outweigh the disadvantages? How can the effects of the disadvantages of globalization be reduced?

**79)** Country competitiveness is not something that is permanent or fixed. The dominant features of the global economy are the rapid changes relative economic and competitive status of different countries. Canada is not immune to these changes. We have seen our total share of the global economy decrease and the loss of many industries. The anti-globalization movement has been active in Canada. In particular they have been critical of multinational corporate power and argued against global and regional agreements on economic growth and the lowering of trade barriers. Others feel that globalization is inevitable and contributes to the well being of people around the world.

a. Consider the overall impact of globalization on Canada from the perspective of a software developer-has it been positive or negative? Explain your answer.
b. What kinds of strategies could a Canadian developer of software employ to reduce the negative impacts and take advantage of the positive aspects? Explain your answer.

**80)** Why is international trade important to Canada?

**81)** What measures can global companies take to prove a commitment to sustainability? Provide an example of a real company's practices.

**82)** The global economy is moving progressively towards a world in which national economies are relatively isolated from each other.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**83)** The volume of goods, services and investment crossing national borders expanded faster than did world output every year during the last two decades of the 20 th century.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**84)** Currently global markets are mostly markets for consumer products.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**85)** To benefit from the globalization of markets, a company has to be a multinational firm.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**86)** Currently most global markets are for industrial goods and materials that serve a universal need the world over.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**87)** Although many companies have lowered their overall cost structure and have improved the quality of their products by dispersing their production activities to locations around the world, this activity is confined primarily to large firms.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**88)** Sourcing goods and services from locations around the globe is known as the globalization of markets.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**89)** General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade is what the acronym GATT stands for.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**90)** As markets globalize and an increasing proportion of business activity transcends national borders, there is a need for institutions to help manage, regulate and police the global market place.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**91)** The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank were both created in 1944 by 44 nations that met at Bretton Woods, New Hampshire.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**92)** The International Monetary Fund (IMF) is often seen as the leader of last resort to nation states whose economies are in economic turmoil.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**93)** FDI occurs when a firm invests resources in business activities outside its home country.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**94)** In addition to reducing trade barriers, many countries have also been progressively removing restrictions on barriers to foreign direct investment.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**95)** The advanced nations of the East committed themselves after World War II to removing barriers to the free flow of goods, services, and capital between nations.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**96)** There is very little evidence that suggests that the lowering of trade barriers has facilitated the globalization of production.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**97)** Surprisingly, despite the importance of technology in our everyday lives, technological change has played only a minor role in the globalization of markets.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**98)** Since the 1960s, the U.S. has dominated the world economy

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**99)** Most forecasts now predict a rapid rise in world output accounted for by developing nations such as China, India, and South Korea, and a rapid decline in the share enjoyed by rich industrialized countries such as Canada and the United States.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**100)** Many of tomorrow's economic opportunities may be found in the developing nations of the world.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**101)** In the 1960s global business activity was dominated by large Japanese multinational corporations.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**102)** Beginning in the 1970s, European and Japanese firms began to shift labour-intensive manufacturing operations from their home markets to developing nations.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**103)** Although most international trade and investment is still conducted by large firms, small to medium sized firms are increasingly involved in international trade and investment.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**104)** An MNE is any firm that invests outside of its home country.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**105)** Between 1995 and 2000 most countries in Eastern Europe saw their Communist governments collapse.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**106)** If what is occurring in China continues for two more decades, China may move from a developing to an industrial superpower status even more rapidly than Japan did.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**107)** The volume of cross-border trade and investment has been growing more rapidly than global output.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**108)** Economists argue that increased international trade and cross-border investments will result in higher prices for goods and services, although there are many benefits to globalization.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**109)** It is commonly believed that globalization stimulates economic growth, creates jobs, and raises income levels.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**110)** The United Kingdom's vote to withdraw from the European Union in 2016, known as "Brexit" can be seen as a popular protest vote.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**111)** If critics of globalization are correct, the decline in labour's share of national income must be due, in part, to moving production to low-wage countries.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**112)** A concern by some is that free trade encourages the movement of manufacturing from developed countries to less developed countries.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**113)** Free trade agreements can be tied to tougher environmental and labour laws.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**114)** Some Canadian firms have outsourced jobs to developing countries.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**115)** National sovereignty is not a concern for those critical of globalization.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**116)** Economic stagnation in some countries is caused in part by their form of government.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**117)** Managing an international business is not that different from running a purely domestic business.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**118)** Members of the Fair Labour Association are not subject to independent monitoring.

 ⊚ true
 ⊚ false

**Answer Key**Test name: chapter 1

1) C

2) C

3) D

4) B

5) D

6) D

7) D

8) A

9) C

10) A

11) C

12) D

13) B

14) A

15) C

16) B

17) D

18) C

19) B

20) A

21) E

22) B

23) D

24) A

25) C

26) C

27) B

28) A

29) C

30) D

31) A

32) C

33) D

34) B

35) D

36) A

37) B

38) E

39) A

40) B

41) C

42) B

43) A

44) D

45) D

46) D

47) A

48) C

49) A

50) A

51) C

52) A

53) A

54) D

55) D

56) C

57) C

58) E

59) C

60) C

61) C

62) A

63) A

64) A

65) C

66) D

67) C

68) E

69) A

82) FALSE

83) TRUE

84) FALSE

85) FALSE

86) TRUE

87) FALSE

88) FALSE

89) TRUE

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96) FALSE

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99) TRUE

100) TRUE

101) FALSE

102) TRUE

103) TRUE

104) FALSE

105) FALSE

106) TRUE

107) TRUE

108) FALSE

109) TRUE

110) TRUE

111) TRUE

112) TRUE

113) TRUE

114) TRUE

115) FALSE

116) TRUE

117) FALSE

118) FALSE