Round 1: NAFTA
1. Regardless of trade, how many American workers are affected by plant shutdowns and mass layoffs each year?

   a. 750,000
   b. 1 million
   c. 3 million
   d. Over 4 million
2. Which President of Mexico advocated for the implementation of NAFTA during his time in office?

a. Ernesto Zedillo
b. Carlos Salinas de Gortiari
c. Vicente Fox
d. Miguel de la Madrid
3. At its inception, what was a positive effect NAFTA had on Mexico’s relationship with the United States?

a. NAFTA reduced the level of crime in Mexico by compelling it to strengthen its borders
b. Mexico was able to significantly increase its oil exports
c. It allowed Mexico to welcome investment
d. No significant changes occurred
4. Intra-regional trade flows within the NAFTA bloc have increased from $290 billion USD in 1993 to how much in 2012?

a. $900 billion
b. $500 billion
c. $1.1 trillion
d. $5 trillion
5. What was the percentage ratio between Mexican tariffs and American tariffs before NAFTA went into effect?

a. 10 percent to 2.7 percent
b. 12.4 percent to 4.3 percent
c. 13 percent to 3.6 percent
d. 14 percent to 2.5 percent
6. Which of the following was not the cause of the immigration shift to more Mexican immigrants leaving the United States than entering?

a. Changes in U.S. border restrictions
b. Fewer available jobs in the United States
c. The Great Recession of 2008
d. Changing demographics in Mexico
7. How much foreign direct investment (FDI) does Mexico receive relative to the rest of the world?

a. 2nd largest recipient of FDI in the world
b. 5th largest recipient of FDI in the world
c. 8th largest recipient of FDI in the world
d. 16th largest recipient of FDI in the world
8. What has happened to Mexico’s farm exports since NAFTA was launched?

a. Exports have quadrupled
b. Exports have tripled
c. Exports have doubled
d. Exports have declined by half
9. According to NAFTA’s trade of origin requirements, what percentage of a car or truck must be produced in North America before it can enter the United States, Canada, or Mexico tariff-free?

a. 62.5 percent  
b. 55.8 percent  
c. 35.7 percent  
d. 23.4 percent
10. Before NAFTA, Mexico had begun to slowly remove its trade barriers when it joined what economic pact?

   a. General Agreements on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
   b. World Trade Organization (WTO)
   c. Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA)
   d. The Pacific Alliance
ROUND 2: ASEAN at 50
1. Which state is a founding member of ASEAN?

   a. Cambodia  
   b. Vietnam  
   c. Laos  
   d. Indonesia
2. What was not a goal of the ASEAN Economic Community blueprint?

   a. Create an economic and political block
   b. Foster economic development
   c. Compete as a highly-competitive economic region
   d. Integrate regionally into the global economy
3. What is not a limitation to the impact of ASEAN?

a. Lack of strategic vision
b. Absence of clear principles
c. Diverging national priorities
d. Weak leadership
4. The largest amount of the $121 billion Foreign Direct Investment from the U.S in 2016 came from which sector?

a. 52.1% from manufacturing
b. 62.1% from manufacturing
c. 62.1% from services
d. 72.1% from services
5. What specific security challenges might be addressed at an ASEAN-led forum?

a. Human trafficking; insurgency; cross-border terrorism
b. Food security; drug trafficking; piracy
c. Maritime disputes with China; insurgency; cyber warfare
d. Human trafficking; food security; arms control
6. What is a reason to doubt U.S. capability to pivot its focus to the Asia-Pacific region?

a. Negative public opinion about the Asia-Pacific region
b. Its questionable ability to finance power projection in the region
c. The heavy expenditure of U.S. military resources in the Middle East
d. The development of cheap and effective weapons systems
7. Which ASEAN Charter has the highest expected growth rate between 2017 and 2018?

a. ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community
b. ASEAN Political-Security Community
c. ASEAN Economic Community
d. ASEAN Socio-Economic Community
8. All of the following are social improvements noted by ASEAN in 2016 except:

a. Increase in net enrollment of children in secondary school
b. Decline in maternal mortality per 100,000 live births
c. Decline in people living on less than $1.25 per day
d. Decline in percentage of the urban population living in slums
9. What was **not** an initiative by ASEAN to promote regionalism?

a. Nuclear-free zone deal
b. Counter-terroristm declaration
c. Chiang Mai Initiative
d. Human Trafficking Papers
10. Which of the following ASEAN members side with China in the South China Sea dispute?

a. Laos  
b. Vietnam  
c. Cambodia  
d. Myanmar (Burma)
Round 3: India's Bid for Global Power
1. Projections suggest that by 2050, India will be the weakest among which principal entities dominating the international system?

   a. China, Russia, Germany, and the European Union
   b. China, the United States, and the European Union
   c. The United States, Russia, and the European Union
   d. China, the United States, and Russia
2. Which was **not** a factor in India’s substantial economic growth in 2016?

a. An increase in infrastructure spending  
b. Robust government consumption  
c. **The successful completion of an IMF-supported program**  
d. Favorable monsoon rains that supported agriculture and rural consumption
3. Which three countries were projected to grow faster than India in 2017?

a. Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Nepal
b. Uzbekistan, China, and Cambodia
c. Nepal, Tanzania, and China
d. Nepal, Ethiopia, and Uzbekistan
4. What was India's growth forecast to increase to in Fiscal Year 2017?

a. 7.2 percent  
b. 6.8 percent  
c. 5.1 percent  
d. 2.7 percent
5. Which Indian city will have a larger economy than Malaysia by 2030?

a. Mumbai
b. New Delhi
c. Bangalore
d. Varanasi
6. What is **not** an aspect of India’s ‘Look East/Act East’ policy?

a. Governing the Indian Ocean
b. Deepening institutional integration into Asia
c. Connecting into Southeast Asia
d. Strengthening economic ties with Japan
7. How is New Delhi helped by the U.S. backing its efforts for regional primacy?

a. China takes India more seriously in South China Sea maritime affairs
b. Russia takes India more seriously in Asian strategic affairs
c. China takes India more seriously in Asian strategic affairs
d. The U.S. takes India more seriously in Asian trade affairs
8. The cost of which clean energy technologies have been driven down significantly due to heavy investment by India, China, Germany, and others?

a. Geothermal and solar
b. Nuclear and wind
c. Biofuel and solar
d. Wind and solar
9. India’s ability to generate high growth over long periods of time relative to its competitors can best be described as:

a. Stronger than most had projected
b. Constrained more than it should be
c. In line with expectations
d. Faltering and disappointing
10. To emerge at the top of regional hierarchy, India needs to expand its economy while:

a. Integrating its neighbors through infrastructure, trade, and military links
b. Integrating its neighbors through infrastructure, trade, and investment links
c. Shutting out its competitors entirely
d. Integrating other world regions through trade
Round 4: Combating Climate Change
1. According to Yale School of Forestry and Environmental Studies, how many metric tons of CO2 are discharged into the atmosphere annually?

a. 20 billion  
b. 40 billion  
c. 80 billion  
d. 100 billion
2. In addition to banning gas cars by 2040, what else is France trying to do in the future to protect the environment?

a. Halt coal-fire energy production
b. Ban electric cars
c. Become the world’s largest automobile exporter
d. Provide refugee status to those fleeing countries experiencing drought
3. According to the United Nations, a National System of Innovation (NSI) consists of all the following except:

a. Actors
b. Institutional contexts
c. Investors
d. Linkages
4. Which of the following is **not** a weather event typically attributed to climate change?

a. Melting glaciers
b. Earthquakes
c. Severe natural disasters
d. Rising sea levels
5. Which U.S. city became the first to use a municipal water system to create renewable energy?

a. Portland, OR  
b. Kansas City, MO  
c. Burlington, VT  
d. Aspen, CO
6. Approximately how many people around the world live in nations with unsafe air quality?

a. 1.5 billion
b. 1.7 billion
c. 2.5 billion
d. 3.5 billion
7. What is the estimated cost in USD of deploying energy technologies for developing countries between 2016 and 2050?

   a. $20 billion
   b. $80 billion
   c. $40 trillion
   d. $60 trillion
8. According to the Environmental Performance Index, which country scored the lowest in regard to its environmental policies in 2016?

a. Burundi  
b. Sudan  
c. Haiti  
d. Somalia
9. Which U.S. city has set a goal of using 100% renewable energy by 2025?

  a. Chicago, IL
  b. San Francisco, CA
  c. San Antonio, TX
  d. Detroit, MI
10. Where did the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change take place?

   a. Bali
   b. Geneva
   c. Vienna
   d. Copenhagen
Round 5: Cybersecurity
1. What year did the Department of Homeland Security officially open its doors?

   a. 2001
   b. 2002
   c. 2003
   d. 2004
2. Which country was accused of hacking venues in which the UN Security Council used to negotiate the Iran nuclear deal in 2014?

a. Lebanon  
b. Israel  
c. Saudi Arabia  
d. United Arab Emirates
3. When during the U.S. presidential campaign did Russian government-linked actors begin to publicly support Donald Trump’s candidacy?

a. July 2016  
b. June 2016  
c. March 2016  
d. January 2016
4. Which two Syrian nationals did the FBI add to its “Cyber Most Wanted” list for alleged cyber attacks across Europe, Asia, and the United States in 2015?

a. Ahmad Umar Agha and Firas Dardar
b. Behzad Mesri and Alexsey Belan
c. Danial Jeloudar and Mohammad Ajily
d. Sina Keissar and Amin Shokohi
5. The leader of the Nationalist Liberal Democratic Party in Russia viewed Trump’s 2016 victory as a success because of Russia’s strategic interests in which countries?

a. Yemen and Finland  
b. Syria and Ukraine  
c. Mexico and Cuba  
d. The United Kingdom
6. The following U.S. adversaries are seen as legitimate cyber threats to U.S. intelligence and national security **except**:

- a. North Korea
- b. Iran
- c. Russia
- d. Venezuela
7. Who was killed in a Pentagon-authorized drone strike after being accused of hacking U.S. information systems on behalf of the Islamic State?

a. Junaid Hussain  
b. Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi  
c. Mohammed Emwazi  
d. Hibatullah Akhundzada
8. What factors contribute to the complicated nature of cyber attacks?

   a. It is difficult to determine if a country’s government was behind it
   b. The influence of third parties
   c. The “principal-agent problem”
   d. All of the above
9. Of the following, which of these is not one of the core values that the Department of Homeland Security holds?

a. Integrity
b. Vigilance
c. Protection
d. Respect
10. Russia was accused of hacking the U.S. State Department and what other government building in 2014?

a. The National Security Agency
b. The U.S. Department of Transportation
c. The Federal Bureau of Investigation
d. The White House
Round 6: Saudi Arabia
1. When was the modern Saudi state founded?

   a. 1922
   b. 1932
   c. 1939
   d. 1949
2. The first government-held elections in 2005 and 2011 were to elect who?

a. Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques
b. Cabinet Members
c. Chief of State
d. Municipal Councilors
3. Saudi Arabia exported what percentage of crude oil to Asia in 2016?

a. 77.7%

b. 66.7%

c. 32.5%

d. 15.8%
4. Which region is Saudi Aramco’s biggest market?

a. Far East
b. West
c. South Asia
d. Africa
5. Saudi Aramco had how much in gas reserves in 2016?

   a. 260.8 trillion standard cubic feet
   b. 298.7 trillion standard cubic feet
   c. 398.7 trillion standard cubic feet
   d. 920 trillion standard cubic feet
6. What business achievement has Saudi Arabia attained since it established full diplomatic relations with the U.S.?

a. The U.S as its single largest trading partner in the Middle East  
b. The U.S as its leading source of imported oil  
c. The U.S as its largest foreign military sales customer  
d. The U.S as its strongest partner for regional security and counterterrorism efforts
7. What is **not** a pillar in the Saudi Aramco Carbon Management Strategy?

a. Shrinking our carbon footprint  
b. Transforming emissions into value  
c. Participating in impactful collaborations  
d. Harnessing the power of geothermal systems
8. Who among the 47 “terrorists” Saudi Arabia executed in 2016 prompted calls for demonstrations?

a. Sheikh Nimr al-Nimr, because he was a Shia religious leader
b. Faris al-Zahrani, because he was a convicted Al-Qaeda leader
c. Ali al-Nimr, because he was 17 years old
d. Abdullah al-Zaher, because he was 15 years old
9. Where are Islam’s two holiest shrines located?

a. Riyadh and Jeddah  
b. Dubai and Damam  
c. Mecca and Medina  
d. Mecca and Qatif

a. A “dangerous addiction to wheat”
b. A “dangerous addiction to expensive goods”
c. A “dangerous addiction to petroleum”
d. A “dangerous addiction to oil”
Round 7: Great Decisions
1. Why do U.S. trade statistics consider products such as the iPhone 100% Chinese-made?

a. Because China’s share of a $236 USD iPhone is 70%
b. Because China programs the iPhone
c. Because the iPhone’s higher-value components are made in China
d. Because China is the last country to export the iPhone
2. The emergence of leftist political leaders and parties in South America during the 2000s led the media to dub this movement the:

a. Blue tide  
b. Pink tide  
c. Blue wave  
d. Pink wave
3. The Fed estimates about how many cents pay for U.S. services for every dollar spent on imports from China?

a. 20 cents
b. 25 cents
c. 55 cents
d. 60 cents
4. Which of these phenomena occurred in the 1970s, causing a surge in the opium trade?

a. Increasing violence produced by the People’s Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) coup
b. Development of infrastructure
c. Crackdowns on other sources of opium
d. All of the above
5. How much has China provided in loan commitments to Latin America since 2005?

   a. $125 billion USD  
   b. $75 billion USD  
   c. $50 billion USD  
   d. $25 billion USD
6. What is **not** a policy option given by the Great Decisions book for the U.S. to take in Afghanistan?

a. Maintain the status quo
b. Return large numbers of U.S. troops to the battlefield in Afghanistan
c. **Facilitate negotiations between the Taliban and the Afghan government**
d. Further reduce U.S. troops with the goal of nearly total withdrawal
7. The Alliance for the Peoples of Our America is made up of which countries that constitute a staunchly anti-American regional bloc?

a. Bolivia, Venezuela, Cuba, Ecuador  
b. Venezuela, Ecuador, Cuba, Nicaragua  
c. Venezuela, Paraguay, Argentina, Cuba  
d. Bolivia, Ecuador, Cuba, Nicaragua
The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS), ruled that none of the land features in the South China Sea are legally “islands,” which means that they cannot:

a. Be claimed by any nation
b. Generate any geographical zone beyond a 12 nautical mile territorial sea
c. Be claimed by any nation as naval or military bases
d. Generate profit for any nation laying claim on them
9. What is the name of the 1962 U.S. Federal program that reimburses some of the costs of worker retraining?

   a. Trade Adjustment Assistance program
   b. Retraining Assistance program
   c. Assistant Retraining Adjustment program
   d. Trade Assistance program
10. Following the 1978 Soviet-led coup in Afghanistan, the U.S. and Saudi Arabia began funding what group to fight the Soviet-backed People’s Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) government?

a. Mujahideen  
b. Taliban  
c. Al Qaeda  
d. Parcham
Round 8: The Peacebuilding Toolkit
1. On the Spectrum of Peacebuilding Tools used by USIP’s Global Campus, which tools epitomize the concept of local ownership?

   a. Communication, dialogue, and negotiation
   b. Communication, dialogue, and mediation
   c. Dialogue, negotiation, and arbitration
   d. Dialogue, communication, and arbitration
2. Ajing Chol Girr Magot talks about using what to overcome the differences between the tribes in South Sudan?

a. Arts
b. Diplomacy
c. Sports
d. Radio
3. The second workshop of the High-Level Dialogue on Building Sustainable Peace for All focused on conflicts around management of natural resources. Which of the following involves the certification of diamonds and was highlighted as an example of an inclusive and worldwide partnership?

a. Kimberley Process  
b. Botswana Accord  
c. Johannesburg Protocol  
d. Export Control Verification
4. If violence costs 12.6% of the world’s annual GDP, how much does violence cost per day, per person, globally?

a. $14.30
b. $8.57
c. $5.40
d. $2.19
5. In an assessment of grant-funded dialogue projects, in which region did USIP fund the most projects?

   a. North Africa  
   b. Middle East  
   c. Sub-Saharan Africa  
   d. South and Central America
6. Karl Eikenberry puts the cost of a UN peacekeeping soldier in 2017 at what percentage of the cost of deploying 1 U.S. soldier to fight in Iraq in 2007?

a. 2 %  
b. 4%  
c. 22%  
d. 44%
7. According to conflict resolution scholar John Paul Lederach, because contemporary conflicts arise around the issues of ethnicity, religion, and regional geography, the lines of group-identity conflict are more often drawn:

a. Vertically  
b. Horizontally  
c. Diagonally  
d. Zig-Zag
8. What concept is increasingly resonating in foreign policy circles because of its explanatory power for why and how interventions in fragile states must evolve?

a. Adjunction
b. Humanitarian intervention
c. Resilience
d. Facilitated dialogue
9. Per the 2017 Global Peace Index, how much can each dollar invested in peacebuilding reduce the cost of violent conflict?

a. $4  
b. $8  
c. $12  
d. $16
10. What is the definition of dialogue used for USIP’s grant assessment?
   a. A facilitated, conflict-intervention process that brings together various stakeholders in conflict to express, listen to, explore and better understand diverse views.
   b. A mode of negotiation in which a mutually acceptable third party helps the parties to a conflict find a solution that they cannot find by themselves.
   c. A form of international adjudication that involves the referral of a dispute or disputes to an ad hoc tribunal for a binding decision.
   d. The process of communication and bargaining between parties seeking to arrive at a mutually acceptable outcome on issues of shared concern.
Round 9: America’s Diplomats
1. What are the career track options for prospective Foreign Service Officers?
   a. Consular, Economic, Management, Political, Public Diplomacy
   b. Communications, Consular, Economic, Operations, Public Diplomacy
   c. Economic, Intelligence, Operations, Political, Public Diplomacy
   d. Consular, Economic, Operations, Political, Public Diplomacy
2. What year did the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations take place?

   a. 1948  
   b. 1956  
   c. 1963  
   d. 1970
3. What are qualities that the U.S. Diplomacy Center uses to describe the new, more diverse generation of American diplomats?

a. Quick-thinking, strong-willed, and optimistic
b. Culturally aware, adaptable, well-rounded, and agile
c. Bold, intelligent, technologically savvy, and outgoing
d. Talented, just, sharp, and empathetic
4. How many years must a diplomat serve to be considered for the Award for Lifetime Contributions to American Diplomacy?

   a. Ten
   b. Fifteen
   c. Twenty
   d. Twenty-five
5. Which two places began to require U.S. citizens to show their passports for entry in 2009?

a. Puerto Rico and Mexico
b. Puerto Rico and Canada
c. The Caribbean and Puerto Rico
d. Canada and the Caribbean
6. How many U. S. diplomatic posts existed in 1781?

a. Zero
b. Two
c. Four
d. Eight
7. Which is **not** an area in the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs?

a. Energy Market Affairs  
b. Transportation Affairs  
c. Counter Threat Finance and Sanctions  
d. International Communications and Information Policy
8. Who does the Office of Protection protect in the U.S.?

a. The U.S. Secretary of State and the U.S. President
b. The U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations and the U.S. President
c. The U.S. President and visiting foreign dignitaries
d. The U.S. Secretary of State and the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations
9. What gift was a listening device found in, presented to the U.S. Embassy Moscow from the Soviet Union in 1945?

a. Hand-carved, wooden desk
b. Wood carving of the Great Seal of the United States
c. Granite replica of the Statue of Liberty
d. Traditional Soviet sword
10. What is the training and orientation course that marks the beginning of every Foreign Service Officer career?

a. A-100
b. Diplomacy 101
c. FSO-100
d. Introduction to the Foreign Service
Round 10: Current Events
1. George Weah took over as president of Liberia from ______ in January 2018.

   a. Ellen Johnson Sirleaf
   b. Alpha Conde
   c. Faure Gnassingbe
   d. Julius Maada Bio
2. All of the following countries are members of the revised TPP Agreement, the Comprehensive and Progressive Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement, except ________.

   a. Singapore
   b. Vietnam
   c. China
   d. Peru

CPTPP
3. Russia has intervened in Syria’s civil war to _________.

a. Force regime change in the country
b. Offer help to the country’s internally displaced people
c. Provide assistance to the rebel forces
d. Project influence in the Middle East
4. In October 2017, Jacinda Ardern became the first female Prime Minister of _______.

a. Australia  
b. New Zealand  
c. Papua New Guinea  
d. Singapore
5. In terms of relations among EU members, Article 7 of the EU Treaty _________.

a. Limits the amount of goods going through member states
b. Holds countries accountable for human rights violations
c. Delegates countries to contribute to its defense spending
d. Rewards countries by providing it with financial assistance
6. All of the following countries are members of the G5 Sahel Joint Force except ________.

a. Morocco
b. Mali
c. Burkina Faso
d. Mauritania
7. The November 2017 presidential election in Honduras was controversial because_________.

a. The opposition claimed the results were fraudulent  
b. President Juan Orlando Hernandez ran unopposed  
c. No candidate received a majority of the votes  
d. No clear result was determined
8. The mass exodus of Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar has significantly affected _________.

a. Nepal
b. India
c. Bangladesh
d. Thailand
9. After the Spanish government pressed charges against him for sedition former Catalan President Carles Puigdemont fled to _______.

a. Paris, France  
b. Brussels, Belgium  
c. Rome, Italy  
d. Lisbon, Portugal
10. UN Peacekeepers were officially withdrawn from _______ in October 2017 after serving a 13 year-long mission.

a. Dominican Republic
b. Barbados
c. Cuba
d. Haiti