

Cooperation Across Borders Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

SAMPLE

- 1. Moving parts of production to another country to reduce costs is known as which practice?**
 - A. Offshoring**
 - B. Insourcing**
 - C. Nearshoring**
 - D. Outsourcing**

- 2. To judge based on evidence is to what?**
 - A. Geopolitics**
 - B. FDI**
 - C. Free Trade**
 - D. Evaluate**

- 3. Which UN organ has the authority to make binding decisions to maintain international peace and security?**
 - A. Shipping Lane**
 - B. Supply Chain**
 - C. Security Council**
 - D. Tariff**

- 4. Which term refers to a zone in Europe where passport checks are not required for travel among many countries?**
 - A. Single Market**
 - B. Sovereignty**
 - C. Stakeholder**
 - D. Schengen Area**

- 5. Which term describes a scenario in which countries rely on each other for goods, services, or resources?**
 - A. Incentive**
 - B. NAFTA**
 - C. Interdependence**
 - D. Landlocked**

- 6. Which term explicitly refers to a multinational investment in which a company from one country acquires a lasting interest in an enterprise located in another country?**
- A. Globalization**
 - B. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)**
 - C. Energy Route**
 - D. Geoeconomics**
- 7. Which is the term for a group of European countries that share a government and economy?**
- A. Globalization**
 - B. Economic Integration**
 - C. EU (European Union)**
 - D. Geopolitics**
- 8. Trade between countries without tariffs or restrictions is called?**
- A. Globalization**
 - B. Free Trade**
 - C. Economic Integration**
 - D. Freedom Of Movement**
- 9. The flow of goods and services across borders is facilitated by a network of points and paths. What is the term for this system?**
- A. Web**
 - B. System**
 - C. Network**
 - D. Grid**
- 10. Which term best fits 'Countries working together for mutual benefit'?**
- A. ASEAN**
 - B. Access To Markets**
 - C. Cooperation**
 - D. Dependency**

Answers

SAMPLE

1. D
2. D
3. C
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. C
8. B
9. C
10. C

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. Moving parts of production to another country to reduce costs is known as which practice?

- A. Offshoring**
- B. Insourcing**
- C. Nearshoring**
- D. Outsourcing**

Moving production to another country to cut costs is offshoring. This term specifically describes relocating parts of the production process across international borders to take advantage of lower costs, resources, or regulatory conditions. Outsourcing, in contrast, refers to contracting work to an external provider and is defined more by the business relationship than by where the work is performed. A nearby country would be nearshoring, and insourcing means bringing activities back in-house. So the scenario described is best described as offshoring.

2. To judge based on evidence is to what?

- A. Geopolitics**
- B. FDI**
- C. Free Trade**
- D. Evaluate**

The concept being tested is evaluating. To judge based on evidence is to evaluate something—that is, to form a judgment or assessment by weighing data, facts, and reasoning rather than relying on guesswork or opinion. Evaluation involves looking at relevant information, applying standards or criteria, and deciding on the value, merit, or quality of a proposal, policy, or situation. The other terms describe different ideas: geopolitics is about how power and politics shape relations between nations; foreign direct investment refers to a company investing in operations in another country; free trade is the policy of reducing barriers to trade. None of these capture the act of judging or assessing based on evidence, which is why evaluate is the best fit.

3. Which UN organ has the authority to make binding decisions to maintain international peace and security?

- A. Shipping Lane**
- B. Supply Chain**
- C. Security Council**
- D. Tariff**

The main idea here is identifying which UN body has the power to bind states on matters of international peace and security. The UN Security Council is designed for this role. Under the UN Charter, it can adopt binding resolutions and take enforcement actions—such as sanctions or authorizing the use of force—when there are threats to peace. Those decisions are binding on all UN member states, which is what makes this body unique in this context. The other terms listed aren't UN decision-making bodies. They describe concepts in shipping, trade, and logistics, not institutional authority within the UN. Even if a separate UN organ like the General Assembly issues resolutions, those are generally non-binding recommendations rather than enforceable mandates.

4. Which term refers to a zone in Europe where passport checks are not required for travel among many countries?

- A. Single Market**
- B. Sovereignty**
- C. Stakeholder**
- D. Schengen Area**

Passport-free travel within a defined European zone is what this item is about. The term describes an area where border checks between member countries are largely abolished, letting people move across internal borders without routine passport controls. The Schengen Area embodies this idea: most European Union countries participate, along with a few non-EU states, and you can usually travel from one member country to another without showing a passport at each border. External borders still have controls, and several European countries are not part of Schengen and maintain border checks. This contrasts with the other terms, which describe broader or different concepts: the single market covers free movement of goods, services, people, and capital but isn't defined by passport-free travel; sovereignty refers to a state's supreme authority; a stakeholder is any party with an interest in a decision.

5. Which term describes a scenario in which countries rely on each other for goods, services, or resources?

- A. Incentive**
- B. NAFTA**
- C. Interdependence**
- D. Landlocked**

Interdependence describes nations relying on one another for goods, services, and resources through trade, supply chains, and investment. This mutual dependence grows when countries specialize based on comparative advantage and connect economically, so gaps in one country can ripple across others. That makes it the best fit for describing a scenario of shared reliance. By comparison, an incentive is a motive or inducement, not the overall relationship between countries. NAFTA is a specific trade agreement among three nations, not the general situation of reliance itself. Landlocked describes a geographic condition—having no sea outlet—not the economic connections between countries.

6. Which term explicitly refers to a multinational investment in which a company from one country acquires a lasting interest in an enterprise located in another country?

A. Globalization

B. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)

C. Energy Route

D. Geoeconomics

Foreign direct investment is the term that fits this description. It refers to a company from one country making a lasting investment in a business located in another country, with involvement in the foreign enterprise's management or operations. The emphasis on a lasting interest signals ownership or significant influence, not just a temporary financial stake. This distinguishes it from passive or short-term investments. Globalization describes the broader process of interconnected economies, not a specific investment type; an energy route is about infrastructure for energy delivery, and geoeconomics concerns strategic economic use of geography—none of these centers on owning and shaping a foreign enterprise.

7. Which is the term for a group of European countries that share a government and economy?

A. Globalization

B. Economic Integration

C. EU (European Union)

D. Geopolitics

Grouping European countries under a shared government and economy describes a political-economic union. The European Union is the established term for that group. It brings together member states through shared institutions and policies, enabling a single market, customs union, and coordinated rules across many areas—from trade to environment to competition. While some members use the euro, others retain their own currencies, showing that sovereignty remains with each country even as they participate in common governance and economic rules. The other terms describe broader ideas: globalization is the worldwide spread of interconnection, economic integration is the process of linking economies, and geopolitics is how geography influences political power—none designate a specific group of European states.

8. Trade between countries without tariffs or restrictions is called?

- A. Globalization**
- B. Free Trade**
- C. Economic Integration**
- D. Freedom Of Movement**

Free trade is trade between countries with little to no tariffs, quotas, or other barriers. When barriers are removed, goods and services can move more freely, allowing each country to specialize in what it does best and consumers to benefit from lower prices and more choices. This concept focuses specifically on how governments regulate cross-border trade in goods and services. Globalization describes the broader process of increasing interconnectedness across economies, cultures, and information, not just trade rules. Economic integration refers to steps toward closer economic policy coordination (like removing some barriers or creating common markets), but it doesn't automatically mean trade is completely unrestricted. Freedom of movement is about people moving across borders, not trade in goods and services.

9. The flow of goods and services across borders is facilitated by a network of points and paths. What is the term for this system?

- A. Web**
- B. System**
- C. Network**
- D. Grid**

The idea being tested is how interconnected routes and hubs enable the movement of goods and services across borders. The best term for this setup is network, because it emphasizes the interconnected points—ports, warehouses, terminals, distribution centers—and the routes linking them—roads, rail, sea lanes, air routes—that together facilitate flow. A web is a similar notion but is less the standard label used in logistics to describe this structure. A grid implies a fixed, uniform pattern that doesn't capture the flexible, multi-directional nature of international trade routes. A system is too broad and doesn't highlight the actual connections that move goods across borders.

10. Which term best fits 'Countries working together for mutual benefit'?

A. ASEAN

B. Access To Markets

C. Cooperation

D. Dependency

Working together for mutual benefit is described by cooperation. When countries cooperate, they engage in shared goals, coordinate actions, and support one another to advance common interests—whether in trade, security, environment, or development. This is a broad, inclusive idea that isn't tied to a specific bloc or to one-way benefits. For example, ASEAN is a real regional organization that embodies cooperation, but it's a concrete instance rather than the general concept itself. Access to markets refers to how open trade is, which is a specific aspect of economic relations, not the act of working together. Dependency implies one-sided reliance, not a collaborative effort. So the best fit for the idea of countries working together for mutual benefit is cooperation.

SAMPLE

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://cooperationacrossborders.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

SAMPLE