

# International Affairs Entry Practice Exam (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

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

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. How did the Bretton Woods system approach currency relationships?**
  - A. By allowing free-floating currencies**
  - B. By linking currencies to various commodities**
  - C. By establishing fixed exchange rates tied to the US dollar**
  - D. By eliminating all currency exchanges**
  
- 2. Which term refers to self-sufficiency in a country's economic policy?**
  - A. Dependence**
  - B. Interdependence**
  - C. Autarky**
  - D. Hegemony**
  
- 3. In what areas does the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women aim to promote equality?**
  - A. Only in political representation**
  - B. Only in employment**
  - C. All areas of society**
  - D. Only in education**
  
- 4. Which term refers to the use of military force in response to humanitarian crises and stabilization efforts?**
  - A. Military intervention**
  - B. Counterinsurgency**
  - C. Humanitarian assistance**
  - D. Peacekeeping operations**
  
- 5. Who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2009 from the United States?**
  - A. Al Gore**
  - B. Jimmy Carter**
  - C. Barack Obama**
  - D. George W. Bush**

- 6. Which two free trade agreements does the United States participate in?**
- A. USMCA and NAFTA**
  - B. USMCA and Jordan FTA**
  - C. TPP and EU FTA**
  - D. NAFTA and US-Chile FTA**
- 7. What type of government is characteristic of an authoritarian regime?**
- A. A system with free elections**
  - B. A system with power divided among multiple parties**
  - C. A system with power concentrated in one entity**
  - D. A system with strict individual freedoms**
- 8. Which of the following countries has one of the highest poverty rates?**
- A. United States**
  - B. South Sudan**
  - C. Germany**
  - D. Japan**
- 9. Which institution proposes legislation, enforces laws, and manages policies and the budget in the EU?**
- A. European Council**
  - B. European Commission**
  - C. European Parliament**
  - D. European Central Bank**
- 10. What was a significant change to currency management following the collapse of the Bretton Woods system in the 1970s?**
- A. Establishment of fixed exchange rates**
  - B. Creation of government-controlled currencies**
  - C. Implementation of free-floating currency values based on market conditions**
  - D. Introduction of a gold standard for currency**

## **Answers**

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

## **Explanations**

SAMPLE

**1. How did the Bretton Woods system approach currency relationships?**

- A. By allowing free-floating currencies**
- B. By linking currencies to various commodities**
- C. By establishing fixed exchange rates tied to the US dollar**
- D. By eliminating all currency exchanges**

The Bretton Woods system, established in 1944, was designed to create a stable and secure international monetary order in the aftermath of World War II. The key feature of this system was that it established fixed exchange rates between currencies, directly tying them to the US dollar, which in turn was convertible to gold at a fixed rate. This arrangement provided a level of certainty and predictability in international trade and investment, as countries agreed to maintain their currency values within a narrow band around a fixed exchange rate linked to the dollar. This system facilitated easier trade and investment across borders by reducing exchange rate volatility, allowing countries to plan their economic decisions with greater confidence. It depended on the United States' economic strength and its commitment to convert dollars to gold, which underpinned the entire framework. Over time, pressures such as inflation and trade imbalances led to challenges for the system, eventually culminating in the end of the Bretton Woods framework in the early 1970s. The other options do not accurately reflect the core principle of the Bretton Woods system. Free-floating currencies were not part of this system, as it aimed to avoid the instability that such arrangements could create. Currency ties to various commodities would not characterize the Bretton Woods approach since it

**2. Which term refers to self-sufficiency in a country's economic policy?**

- A. Dependence**
- B. Interdependence**
- C. Autarky**
- D. Hegemony**

The term that refers to self-sufficiency in a country's economic policy is "autarky." In the context of economic policy, autarky describes a situation where a nation strives to sustain itself without relying on external trade or imports. This approach emphasizes complete independence in producing all necessary goods and services domestically, thereby relying solely on its own resources and capabilities. Autarky is often associated with various ideological motivations, such as promoting national security or fostering economic stability by reducing vulnerability to global market fluctuations. Countries that adopt autarkical policies aim for robust domestic production to meet the needs of their population, which can lead to trade barriers or restrictions on foreign goods and services. The other terms represent different concepts in international relations and economics. Dependence implies reliance on other nations for goods, services, or economic stability. Interdependence reflects a mutual reliance between countries, where nations benefit from trade and cooperation. Hegemony relates to dominance or leadership by one country over others in a political or economic context. Understanding these distinctions is crucial in analyzing a nation's economic strategy and its position in the global market.

**3. In what areas does the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women aim to promote equality?**

- A. Only in political representation**
- B. Only in employment**
- C. All areas of society**
- D. Only in education**

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) aims to promote equality in all areas of society because it recognizes that discrimination against women occurs in various forms and across multiple contexts. The convention emphasizes the need for comprehensive legal frameworks and policies to address inequality not just in one specific area, such as political representation, employment, or education, but throughout every aspect of life. This includes healthcare, social services, cultural norms, and family law, among others. By addressing discrimination holistically, CEDAW seeks to dismantle systemic barriers that limit women's rights and opportunities, ensuring that women can fully participate in all spheres of public and private life. The convention calls for governments to take appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination and promote gender equality in every area, which is vital for achieving substantive equality and empowering women worldwide.

**4. Which term refers to the use of military force in response to humanitarian crises and stabilization efforts?**

- A. Military intervention**
- B. Counterinsurgency**
- C. Humanitarian assistance**
- D. Peacekeeping operations**

The term that best describes the use of military force in response to humanitarian crises and stabilization efforts is military intervention. This concept typically involves a state or coalition of states using military resources to address significant situations where humanitarian needs arise, such as severe human rights violations, mass atrocities, or the collapse of governance in a country. Military interventions are often justified on the grounds of protecting civilians and restoring order, especially in situations where there is an urgent need for assistance that cannot be adequately met by local or international humanitarian actors alone. In contrast, counterinsurgency refers to efforts aimed at defeating insurgency movements that often involve both military and civilian components, but it focuses more on combating specific groups rather than addressing broader humanitarian needs. Humanitarian assistance typically involves non-military measures aimed at providing relief to affected populations, which do not involve the use of force. Peacekeeping operations are conducted by international organizations and generally focus on maintaining or restoring peace in post-conflict areas, which may not necessarily include the active use of military force in response to humanitarian crises. Thus, military intervention stands out as the correct term for the context provided.

**5. Who received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2009 from the United States?**

- A. Al Gore**
- B. Jimmy Carter**
- C. Barack Obama**
- D. George W. Bush**

Barack Obama received the Nobel Peace Prize in 2009, primarily for his extraordinary efforts to strengthen international diplomacy and cooperation between peoples. At the time of receiving the award, Obama was being recognized not only for his initiatives aimed at reducing nuclear arsenals and promoting peace but also for his vision of a multilateral approach to global issues. The Nobel Committee highlighted his emphasis on dialogue and diplomacy over conflict, which was a shift from the previous policies that had been more unilateral. This award came during Obama's first year in office, reflecting the international community's hopes for a change in U.S. foreign policy, particularly after years of tensions in various regions of the world. The decision to award him the prize underscored the Committee's belief in the power of ideals and the importance of striving for a more cooperative global environment.

**6. Which two free trade agreements does the United States participate in?**

- A. USMCA and NAFTA**
- B. USMCA and Jordan FTA**
- C. TPP and EU FTA**
- D. NAFTA and US-Chile FTA**

The correct answer indicates that the United States participates in the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) and the Jordan Free Trade Agreement (Jordan FTA). The USMCA, which replaced NAFTA, aims to enhance trade relations between the three North American countries by modernizing trade rules, addressing new trade challenges, and enhancing labor rights and environmental protections. The Jordan FTA, established in 2001, was the first FTA that the U.S. signed with an Arab nation, promoting trade and investment between the two countries. It serves as a strategic partnership promoting economic cooperation and development. While NAFTA was indeed a prominent trade agreement that the U.S. was involved with until the implementation of USMCA, it is no longer in effect as it has been replaced by USMCA. Therefore, the pairing of USMCA with NAFTA is outdated. Additionally, the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and the EU Free Trade Agreement are not agreements that the U.S. currently participates in, especially since the TPP was abandoned and replaced by the CPTPP, and the U.S. does not have a bilateral FTA with the EU at this time. The US-Chile FTA is also valid, but

**7. What type of government is characteristic of an authoritarian regime?**

- A. A system with free elections**
- B. A system with power divided among multiple parties**
- C. A system with power concentrated in one entity**
- D. A system with strict individual freedoms**

An authoritarian regime is fundamentally defined by the concentration of power in a single authority or governing entity, which often restricts political pluralism and civil liberties. In such systems, political opposition is typically limited, dissent is suppressed, and decision-making is heavily centralized. This concentration of power allows a single leader or ruling party to maintain control over the state's functions without the checks and balances typically found in democratic systems. In contrast to this, a system characterized by free elections, the division of power among multiple parties, or strict individual freedoms would not align with the nature of an authoritarian regime. These elements suggest varying degrees of democratic governance where power is shared, and citizens have certain rights and liberties to influence governance.

**8. Which of the following countries has one of the highest poverty rates?**

- A. United States**
- B. South Sudan**
- C. Germany**
- D. Japan**

South Sudan has one of the highest poverty rates in the world due to a combination of ongoing conflict, economic instability, and lack of infrastructure. The civil war that has plagued the country since its independence in 2011 has resulted in widespread displacement and destruction, severely impacting livelihoods. Additionally, South Sudan faces challenges like food insecurity, limited access to education and healthcare, and high levels of illiteracy, all contributing to its high poverty rates. In comparison, the other countries listed have developed economies and more robust social safety nets that mitigate extreme poverty. The United States, while faced with its own poverty issues, has a higher standard of living and established welfare programs. Germany and Japan also rank among the wealthier nations with effective economic policies and social support systems that help reduce poverty rates significantly. Therefore, South Sudan stands out as a nation where poverty is a critical and pervasive issue.

**9. Which institution proposes legislation, enforces laws, and manages policies and the budget in the EU?**

- A. European Council
- B. European Commission**
- C. European Parliament
- D. European Central Bank

The European Commission is the institution in the European Union responsible for proposing legislation, enforcing laws, managing policies, and overseeing the budget. It acts as the executive body of the EU and represents the interests of the EU as a whole. The Commission is composed of Commissioners, one from each member state, who are tasked with specific policy areas. The role of proposing new legislation is crucial since it sets the legislative agenda for the EU, allowing it to respond to varying challenges and needs across member states. It also ensures that EU law is implemented uniformly across all member countries. Furthermore, the European Commission manages the EU budget and is responsible for ensuring that funds are used properly and effectively. In contrast, the other institutions serve different functions. The European Council, made up of heads of state or government, focuses on setting the overall direction and priorities of the EU, rather than proposing specific legislation. The European Parliament plays a critical role in discussing and approving legislation, representing citizens' interests, but it does not have the initiating authority. The European Central Bank primarily manages monetary policy for the Eurozone and does not engage in the legislative process.

**10. What was a significant change to currency management following the collapse of the Bretton Woods system in the 1970s?**

- A. Establishment of fixed exchange rates
- B. Creation of government-controlled currencies
- C. Implementation of free-floating currency values based on market conditions**
- D. Introduction of a gold standard for currency

The significant change to currency management that occurred following the collapse of the Bretton Woods system in the 1970s was the implementation of free-floating currency values based on market conditions. This shift represented a move away from the fixed exchange rates that characterized the Bretton Woods system, where currencies were pegged to the US dollar, which in turn was convertible to gold. With the collapse, countries shifted towards allowing market forces—supply and demand—to determine their currency values. This transition to free-floating currencies means that exchange rates can fluctuate in response to economic indicators, geopolitical events, and market speculation, making currency management more dynamic and reflective of real-time economic conditions. The flexibility associated with free-floating currencies has enabled countries to respond more effectively to economic changes, but it has also introduced new challenges regarding volatility and exchange rate risks. Establishing fixed exchange rates and introducing a gold standard are contrary to the developments following Bretton Woods, as these approaches imply a return to rigid currency management and direct monetary controls that were deemed unmanageable post-collapse. The notion of government-controlled currencies also does not accurately capture the essence of the change that occurred; instead, the focus was on relinquishing tight controls in favor of market-driven principles.

## 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](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

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

**<https://intlaffairsentry.examzify.com>**

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

SAMPLE