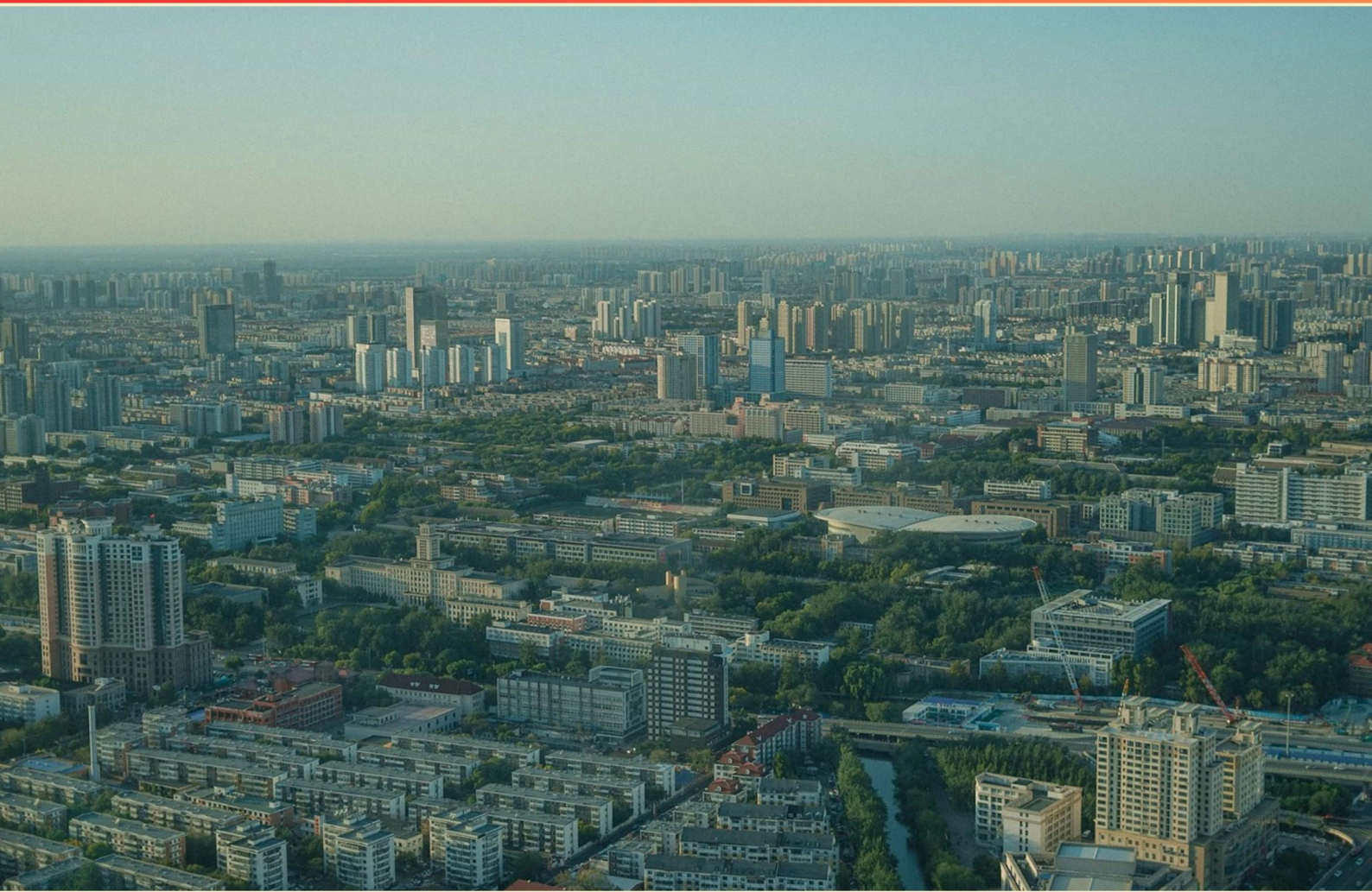


THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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	15

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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

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- 1. Explain why some regions face higher costs for transitioning to renewable energy.**
 - A. All regions have identical costs; no differences.
 - B. Variations in resource endowments, grid infrastructure, policy stability, and access to financing; fossil fuel subsidies and intermittency of renewables can affect costs.
 - C. Only political ideology matters; technology is uniform.
 - D. Higher costs are caused solely by consumer preferences for existing energy.
- 2. Which term means a general rise in prices over time?**
 - A. Deflation
 - B. Stagnation
 - C. Inflation
 - D. Stagflation
- 3. Which concept describes a political order that emphasizes sovereignty and non-interference among states?**
 - A. Westphalian System
 - B. International Law
 - C. Globalization
 - D. Hegemony
- 4. The Concert of Europe was an alliance among which four major powers?**
 - A. France, United Kingdom, Russia, Prussia
 - B. United Kingdom, Austria, Russia, Prussia
 - C. United Kingdom, France, Austria, Russia
 - D. Austria, Prussia, France, Italy
- 5. Which powers comprised the Axis Powers?**
 - A. Axis Powers
 - B. Allied Powers
 - C. Central Powers
 - D. Non-Aligned

- 6. Which form of government is connected with the phrase without kings, queens, and hereditary succession?**
- A. Republican Government
 - B. Monarchy
 - C. Theocracy
 - D. Dictatorship
- 7. The Galleon Trade marked the first time what occurred?**
- A. Americas were directly connected to Asian trading routes
 - B. Global telecommunication
 - C. Global stock markets
 - D. Steamships
- 8. Which statement describes the attribute that the state has a structure of government that crafts various rules that people follow?**
- A. Exerts Authority Over a Population
 - B. Sovereignty
 - C. Has a Structure of Government That Crafts Various Rules That People Follow
 - D. Population Density
- 9. Two global patterns of gender inequality include wage gaps and underrepresentation in leadership. Which policy measure has been shown to improve gender equity?**
- A. Privatization of education.
 - B. Compulsory education for girls.
 - C. Reducing female labor force participation.
 - D. Eliminating maternity benefits.
- 10. In developing countries, child labor often fills household needs and reduces schooling. Which reforms can help reduce child labor and promote schooling?**
- A. Universal primary education, cash transfer programs, and social protection.
 - B. Increasing school fees and extending school days.
 - C. Reducing teacher training and closing rural schools.
 - D. Encouraging child labor to fund family income.

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Explain why some regions face higher costs for transitioning to renewable energy.

- A. All regions have identical costs; no differences.
- B. Variations in resource endowments, grid infrastructure, policy stability, and access to financing; fossil fuel subsidies and intermittency of renewables can affect costs.**
- C. Only political ideology matters; technology is uniform.
- D. Higher costs are caused solely by consumer preferences for existing energy.

Costs of switching to renewables vary because where you are matters as much as what you use. If a region has abundant sun or strong winds, the raw generation cost can be lower, while places with limited resources face higher costs to produce the same amount of energy. Beyond resource availability, the electrical grid itself shapes costs: sending power from the location of generation to where people use it may require new transmission lines, upgrades to accommodate variable output, and investments in storage or flexible backup capacity to keep the lights on when sun isn't shining or wind isn't blowing. Policy stability and the financing environment are also crucial. When governments provide clear, long-term incentives and predictable rules, investors can borrow at lower rates, which reduces overall project costs. Conversely, policy uncertainty or frequent changes raise risk, pushing up the cost of capital. Access to affordable financing matters a lot; regions with easier access to cheap loans or public funding can deploy renewables more cheaply than those dependent on private capital with higher interest rates. Intermittency adds another layer. Solar and wind don't produce electricity consistently, so grids need balancing resources, storage systems, and sometimes backup generation, all of which add capital and operating expenses. Fossil-fuel subsidies in some places keep conventional energy artificially cheap, making the relative cost of transitioning seem higher unless those subsidies are reformed. Put together, these factors—resource quality, grid and storage needs, policy certainty, and financing conditions—explain why some regions face higher costs for transitioning to renewable energy.

2. Which term means a general rise in prices over time?

- A. Deflation
- B. Stagnation
- C. Inflation**
- D. Stagflation

Inflation is the general rise in prices over time, meaning the overall price level increases and money buys fewer goods and services. This contrasts with deflation, where prices fall; stagnation, which refers to little or no economic growth (often with low inflation); and stagflation, which is high inflation occurring alongside stagnant growth and unemployment. So the term that best describes a general rise in prices over time is inflation.

3. Which concept describes a political order that emphasizes sovereignty and non-interference among states?

A. Westphalian System

B. International Law

C. Globalization

D. Hegemony

The main idea here is a political order built on state sovereignty and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. This describes the Westphalian system, which arose from the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. It established that states are the ultimate authorities within their borders and that external actors should refrain from meddling in domestic matters. This sovereignty-centered framework treats states as among equals in the international system and prioritizes non-intervention as a defining principle of how states relate to one another. That makes it the best fit for the prompt, because it names the ordering principle—sovereignty and non-interference—that structures interstate relations. International law, by contrast, is a set of rules about how states interact but doesn't by itself define a system centered on sovereignty; globalization refers to increasing interconnectedness, which can occur within or beyond a Westphalian order; and hegemony describes dominance by a leading power, not the peaceful, equal-sovereignty framework the question points to.

4. The Concert of Europe was an alliance among which four major powers?

A. France, United Kingdom, Russia, Prussia

B. United Kingdom, Austria, Russia, Prussia

C. United Kingdom, France, Austria, Russia

D. Austria, Prussia, France, Italy

The main idea here is balance-of-power diplomacy after the Napoleonic Wars. The Concert of Europe was a framework among the four great powers—the United Kingdom, Austria, Russia, and Prussia—working together to preserve the existing order and prevent any single nation from dominating Europe. Britain brought naval strength and global interests, while Austria, Russia, and Prussia were the dominant continental powers ensuring stability on the continent. France, though still influential, was not included as one of the core four in this early arrangement, and Italy wasn't a major power at the time. Hence, the four powers coordinating this system were the United Kingdom, Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

5. Which powers comprised the Axis Powers?

A. Axis Powers

B. Allied Powers

C. Central Powers

D. Non-Aligned

In World War II, the axis was the military alliance formed by Germany, Italy, and Japan, coordinating their actions against the Allies. These three nations shared expansionist aims and worked together on various campaigns, formalizing their cooperation with the Tripartite Pact in 1940. The other options don't fit because the Allied Powers were the opposing coalition, the Central Powers were the WWI alliance including Germany and others, and Non-Aligned referred to countries not aligned with either bloc during the Cold War. So the best answer identifies the Axis Powers as Germany, Italy, and Japan.

6. Which form of government is connected with the phrase without kings, queens, and hereditary succession?

A. Republican Government

B. Monarchy

C. Theocracy

D. Dictatorship

This question centers on governance without hereditary rule. A republican government is defined by leaders chosen through elections and authority resting in the people and their representatives, not in a royal family. It rejects the idea that power must be inherited by birth and emphasizes accountability, rule of law, and civic participation. In contrast, monarchy is built on kings or queens and hereditary succession; theocracy rules by religious authorities; and dictatorship concentrates power in a single ruler or small group, often through force, without the legitimizing feature of hereditary monarchy.

7. The Galleon Trade marked the first time what occurred?

A. Americas were directly connected to Asian trading routes

B. Global telecommunication

C. Global stock markets

D. Steamships

The main idea here is the emergence of a direct, sustained global trading link. The Galleon Trade created the first direct connection between the Americas and Asian trading routes. Starting in the 1500s, Pacific routes paired Manila with Acapulco, allowing silver from the Americas to flow to Asia in exchange for Chinese goods like silk and porcelain. This established a real, ongoing exchange between continents long before modern globalization, telecommunication networks, steam-powered ships, or integrated global stock markets existed. The other options point to technologies or systems that developed later and aren't what this trade directly achieved.

8. Which statement describes the attribute that the state has a structure of government that crafts various rules that people follow?

A. Exerts Authority Over a Population

B. Sovereignty

C. Has a Structure of Government That Crafts Various Rules That People Follow

D. Population Density

A state is defined by its organized government—the institutions that draft, debate, enact, and enforce laws that people are expected to follow. This describes the mechanism by which a society sets rules and ensures they are observed, which is the core function of the state's structure. Exerting authority over a population describes power in action, but doesn't specify how rules are created. Sovereignty refers to ultimate, independent authority, a broader concept than the specific process of making laws. Population density is just a demographic measure and not about how a state governs. So the description of having a structured government that crafts various rules best captures the state's defining governance role.

9. Two global patterns of gender inequality include wage gaps and underrepresentation in leadership. Which policy measure has been shown to improve gender equity?

- A. Privatization of education.
- B. Compulsory education for girls.**
- C. Reducing female labor force participation.
- D. Eliminating maternity benefits.

Compulsory education for girls has the strongest impact on gender equity because it ensures that girls acquire essential skills and qualifications that translate into better job opportunities and higher earnings. When girls are guaranteed a minimum amount of schooling, literacy and numeracy improve, which broadens the range of careers they can pursue, including higher paying, leadership level roles. Education also helps shift social norms about what women can achieve, creating a more supportive environment for women to advance into positions of influence in both the workplace and public life. Over time, this leads to higher female labor force participation, greater economic independence, and more women in leadership. In contrast, privatizing education can restrict access for poorer families, reducing equity; reducing female labor participation would worsen inequality; and eliminating maternity benefits would reduce women's economic security and deter workforce involvement, worsening gender gaps.

10. In developing countries, child labor often fills household needs and reduces schooling. Which reforms can help reduce child labor and promote schooling?

- A. Universal primary education, cash transfer programs, and social protection.**
- B. Increasing school fees and extending school days.
- C. Reducing teacher training and closing rural schools.
- D. Encouraging child labor to fund family income.

Addressing economic and access barriers is essential to reducing child labor and promoting schooling. Providing universal primary education ensures every child can attend without facing cost or access hurdles, making schooling the norm rather than the exception. Cash transfer programs give families steady income and, when tied to school attendance, create a clear incentive for keeping children in school instead of sending them to work. Broader social protection reduces vulnerability to poverty and shocks, so households aren't forced to rely on their children's earnings during hard times. Together, these reforms expand schooling opportunities while lessening the financial pull of child labor. Policies that raise costs or shrink schooling options, or that promote child labor, would worsen the problem.

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://contemporaryworld.examzify.com>

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

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