

UN Quiz Bee Category C Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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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. Who applied the veto against Mr. Kurt Waldheim's re-election for a third term?

- A. China**
- B. United States**
- C. France**
- D. Russia**

2. What is the primary objective of UN Peacekeeping operations?

- A. To provide humanitarian aid**
- B. To maintain peace and security in conflict areas**
- C. To enforce international law**
- D. To conduct military interventions**

3. What role does the UN Trusteeship Council serve?

- A. To oversee the administration of trust territories**
- B. To manage international trade**
- C. To facilitate educational programs**
- D. To regulate financial markets**

4. What is the main focus of UNESCO?

- A. To promote education, culture, and health**
- B. To promote education, science, and culture**
- C. To promote global economics**
- D. To enforce human rights**

5. What is the purpose of humanitarian aid coordinated by the UN?

- A. To enhance global trade relations**
- B. To save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain human dignity during and after crises**
- C. To promote cultural awareness**
- D. To support the arts and sciences**

6. What is the main goal of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)?

- A. To provide shelter for displaced persons**
- B. To ensure the protection of refugees and displaced persons**
- C. To facilitate resettlement of refugees globally**
- D. To provide humanitarian aid in conflict zones**

7. What is the purpose of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

- A. To promote military cooperation**
- B. To guide global efforts towards peacekeeping**
- C. To end poverty and promote prosperity for all**
- D. To improve trade regulations**

8. What is the role of the Trusteeship Council?

- A. To ensure human rights are maintained globally**
- B. To supervise the government of trust territories and lead them to self-government or independence**
- C. To manage disputes between Member States**
- D. To oversee international health initiatives**

9. What organization was the forerunner of the UN?

- A. European Union**
- B. NATO**
- C. League of Nations**
- D. Commonwealth of Nations**

10. When was the first veto used in the UN Security Council, and by which country?

- A. February 4, 1946 by the Soviet Union**
- B. January 1, 1950 by the United States**
- C. May 10, 1960 by China**
- D. August 25, 1972 by the United Kingdom**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Who applied the veto against Mr. Kurt Waldheim's re-election for a third term?

- A. China**
- B. United States**
- C. France**
- D. Russia**

The veto against Mr. Kurt Waldheim's re-election for a third term as Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1981 was indeed applied by China. This decision reflected China's political stance at the time, particularly regarding Waldheim's previous role and position on issues relevant to global politics. China's veto was significant as it marked one of the instances where a permanent member of the Security Council exercised its veto power in the context of the election of a UN Secretary-General. Waldheim's past, including his controversial associations during World War II, drew criticism and influenced member states' opinions, leading to his failure to secure a third term despite being a candidate. This event underscores the intricate interplay of international relations, where a single country's political decisions can have widespread implications for leadership within the United Nations. The other countries listed might have had varying opinions on Waldheim, but it was specifically China that took action to prevent his re-election, underscoring its role in shaping UN governance during that period.

2. What is the primary objective of UN Peacekeeping operations?

- A. To provide humanitarian aid**
- B. To maintain peace and security in conflict areas**
- C. To enforce international law**
- D. To conduct military interventions**

The primary objective of UN Peacekeeping operations is to maintain peace and security in conflict areas. This involves a range of activities aimed at stabilizing situations post-conflict, facilitating the implementation of peace agreements, and helping to create conditions where political processes can thrive. Peacekeeping missions often include monitoring ceasefires, protecting civilians, and providing security for humanitarian assistance deliveries. While providing humanitarian aid is an important aspect of many operations, it is not the core objective of peacekeeping itself. Humanitarian efforts are usually conducted in tandem with peacekeeping missions but do not define their principal purpose. Enforcing international law and conducting military interventions pertain to broader frameworks of international relations and are typically not the goals outlined for peacekeeping missions. Instead, peacekeeping personnel are there to support and reinforce peace agreements rather than engage in enforcements or military actions beyond self-defense.

3. What role does the UN Trusteeship Council serve?

- A. To oversee the administration of trust territories**
- B. To manage international trade**
- C. To facilitate educational programs**
- D. To regulate financial markets**

The United Nations Trusteeship Council was established specifically to oversee the administration of trust territories, which were regions placed under the administration of the UN for the purpose of promoting their governance toward self-determination and independence. This council played a crucial role in monitoring the progress of these territories, ensuring that the administering powers upheld their responsibilities and that the rights of the inhabitants were respected. The council's activities included assessing reports from administering states, visiting trust territories, and helping to prepare them for self-governance. However, it is important to note that as of 1994, the Trusteeship Council has completed its mission, as all trust territories have either achieved independence or joined other states. Other options like managing international trade, facilitating educational programs, or regulating financial markets do not align with the primary duties of the Trusteeship Council, which were strictly focused on trust territories and their transition to self-rule.

4. What is the main focus of UNESCO?

- A. To promote education, culture, and health**
- B. To promote education, science, and culture**
- C. To promote global economics**
- D. To enforce human rights**

The main focus of UNESCO is to promote education, science, and culture. This organization, which stands for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, was established to foster international collaboration in these three areas. UNESCO aims to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among nations through education, science, culture, and communication, thus ensuring that individuals and societies can develop in a comprehensive and inclusive manner. In the context of education, UNESCO works to ensure access to quality education for all, supporting initiatives that encourage literacy and lifelong learning. In terms of science, it fosters global scientific collaboration and the sharing of knowledge, helping to advance understanding and innovation in various scientific fields. Regarding culture, UNESCO protects cultural heritage and promotes cultural diversity, recognizing the importance of culture in sustainable development and global harmony. The other options, while related to important societal aspects, either do not encompass the full scope of UNESCO's mission or focus on areas that are not the organization's primary objectives. For example, while health is crucial, it isn't explicitly among UNESCO's main focus areas. Similarly, global economics and human rights, although significant, are not the central themes of UNESCO's work.

5. What is the purpose of humanitarian aid coordinated by the UN?

- A. To enhance global trade relations
- B. To save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain human dignity during and after crises**
- C. To promote cultural awareness
- D. To support the arts and sciences

Humanitarian aid coordinated by the UN has a clear and critical purpose: to save lives, alleviate suffering, and maintain human dignity during and after crises. This type of aid is provided in response to emergencies such as natural disasters, armed conflicts, and pandemics, where people are often in dire need of food, water, shelter, and medical assistance. The UN facilitates the delivery of this aid through various agencies, ensuring that assistance reaches the most vulnerable populations promptly and effectively. The emphasis is on immediate relief and meeting basic needs, which is essential for preserving human dignity and providing a sense of security in extremely challenging circumstances. This approach is guided by humanitarian principles, including humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and independence, which help ensure that aid is delivered based on need alone, without discrimination. In contrast, the other options like enhancing global trade relations, promoting cultural awareness, or supporting the arts and sciences, while important in their own rights, do not directly address the urgent necessities faced by individuals and communities struggling during crises. These areas may contribute to overall societal development and well-being but are not the focal point of humanitarian aid coordinated by the UN.

6. What is the main goal of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)?

- A. To provide shelter for displaced persons
- B. To ensure the protection of refugees and displaced persons**
- C. To facilitate resettlement of refugees globally
- D. To provide humanitarian aid in conflict zones

The primary goal of the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) is to ensure the protection of refugees and displaced persons. This responsibility encompasses a range of activities aimed at safeguarding the rights and well-being of individuals who have fled their home countries due to conflict, persecution, or violence. By focusing on protection, UNHCR works to uphold international laws and norms regarding the treatment of refugees, ensuring that they receive necessary documentation, fair treatment, and access to asylum procedures. Protection involves not just immediate physical safety but also the ability to live in dignity, access essential services, and seek opportunities for self-reliance. The agency collaborates with governments and partners to provide legal aid, promote durable solutions, and advocate for policies that safeguard the rights of refugees. While providing shelter and humanitarian aid, facilitating resettlement, and offering assistance in conflict zones are critical components of the UNHCR's operations, they are part of the broader protective mandate. The core focus remains on ensuring that refugees and displaced persons are treated humanely and their rights are recognized and respected in accordance with international law.

7. What is the purpose of the UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?

- A. To promote military cooperation**
- B. To guide global efforts towards peacekeeping**
- C. To end poverty and promote prosperity for all**
- D. To improve trade regulations**

The UN's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is fundamentally centered around the commitment to end poverty in all its forms everywhere, while also promoting prosperity for everyone, regardless of their circumstances. This agenda is not only about addressing immediate needs but also about ensuring that sustainable development is inclusive and equitable. It encompasses a wide range of goals, including eradicating hunger, achieving gender equality, ensuring quality education, and fostering sustainable economic growth, among others. Through 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it outlines a comprehensive framework that countries can follow to create a better, more sustainable future for all. These goals are interconnected, reflecting the complex relationships between environmental health, social inclusion, and economic development, and they emphasize the importance of partnership and collaboration at all levels. Thus, the emphasis on ending poverty and promoting prosperity becomes a guiding principle of the agenda, making it clear that these objectives are fundamental to a holistic and sustainable global development strategy.

8. What is the role of the Trusteeship Council?

- A. To ensure human rights are maintained globally**
- B. To supervise the government of trust territories and lead them to self-government or independence**
- C. To manage disputes between Member States**
- D. To oversee international health initiatives**

The role of the Trusteeship Council is specifically focused on overseeing the administration of trust territories, ensuring they are guided towards self-government or independence. Established by the United Nations, the Council's primary purpose was to administer the preparation of these territories for self-rule, promoting their political, economic, social, and educational advancement. It played a crucial role during the decolonization phase, when many territories were transitioning to self-governance. The other choices reflect important functions within the UN but do not pertain to the mandate of the Trusteeship Council. For instance, the global maintenance of human rights is overseen primarily by other bodies within the UN framework, and managing disputes between Member States is typically handled by entities like the International Court of Justice. Additionally, international health initiatives are coordinated by agencies such as the World Health Organization. Thus, the distinct task of leading trust territories to autonomy or independence underpins the significance of option 'B'.

9. What organization was the forerunner of the UN?

- A. European Union
- B. NATO
- C. League of Nations**
- D. Commonwealth of Nations

The League of Nations served as the forerunner of the United Nations. Established after World War I in 1920, the League aimed to promote peace and cooperation among countries in the hopes of preventing another global conflict. It was conceived during the Paris Peace Conference and was the first international organization of its kind to provide a platform for dialogue and resolution of international disputes. Unfortunately, the League ultimately failed to prevent World War II, leading to the recognition of the need for a more robust and effective international organization, which resulted in the formation of the United Nations in 1945. Other organizations mentioned, such as the European Union and NATO, were formed later and serve different functions primarily related to economic cooperation and military alliance, respectively. The Commonwealth of Nations is a political association of member states, most of which are former territories of the British Empire, focusing on promoting democracy and development, rather than serving as a precursor to the UN's global peacekeeping and diplomatic roles.

10. When was the first veto used in the UN Security Council, and by which country?

- A. February 4, 1946 by the Soviet Union**
- B. January 1, 1950 by the United States
- C. May 10, 1960 by China
- D. August 25, 1972 by the United Kingdom

The first veto in the UN Security Council was indeed used on February 4, 1946, by the Soviet Union. This historic event occurred during a vote concerning the Iranian question, highlighting the geopolitical tensions that existed in the post-World War II era. The Soviet Union's veto was significant because it demonstrated the power dynamics established within the newly formed United Nations, particularly the ability of the Permanent Members of the Security Council to block decisions. The use of the veto power is a key feature of the Security Council's structure, designed to prevent any one major power from being outvoted and to encourage cooperation among the most influential nations. The first veto set a precedent for future interactions within the council, illustrating the importance of consensus among the great powers in maintaining international peace and security. Understanding this historic use of the veto illustrates the complexities of international relations at the time and how these patterns have continued to shape global diplomacy.

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://unquizbeecatc.examzify.com>

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

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