

UNIVERSITY OF CENTRAL FLORIDA (UCF) GEB3375 INTRO TO INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS PRACTICE EXAM 1 (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	16

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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. High uncertainty avoidance typically results in which of the following?**
 - A. More innovative decision-making
 - B. Faster career changes
 - C. Difficulty dealing with risk and uncertainty
 - D. Quicker decision-making processes
- 2. How does indulgence differ from restraint in cultural contexts?**
 - A. Indulgence suppresses basic human drives
 - B. Restraint promotes the free gratification of drives
 - C. Indulgence allows for free gratification of basic human drives
 - D. Restraint has no effect on human behavior
- 3. Which type of non-tariff barrier covers government policies that favor or discriminate against exports?**
 - A. Standards
 - B. Customs and administrative procedures
 - C. Tariffs
 - D. Subsidies
- 4. In which region has the US accumulated significant FDI investment abroad?**
 - A. Asia
 - B. Africa
 - C. Canada and Mexico
 - D. Middle East
- 5. How do mountains usually affect human interaction?**
 - A. They enhance cultural exchange
 - B. They impede exchange and interaction
 - C. They foster trade relationships
 - D. They create a unified language

- 6. What characterizes multinational corporations (MNCs)?**
- A. Companies that only operate in their home country
 - B. Companies that engage in local businesses for export only
 - C. Companies that operate in multiple countries and have facilities and offices around the world
 - D. Companies that are limited to a single product line in international markets
- 7. What does environmental sustainability primarily aim to maintain?**
- A. Only economic growth
 - B. Only environmental health
 - C. A balance of environment, society, economy, and organization
 - D. Short-term organizational benefits
- 8. What does the "current account" measure?**
- A. Only the financial transactions involving businesses
 - B. Trade of goods and services, investment earnings, and transfer payments
 - C. Government expenditures and imports
 - D. Only the trade balance of merchandise
- 9. What was the value of exports from Florida to Canada?**
- A. \$1 billion
 - B. \$2.5 billion
 - C. \$3.9 billion
 - D. \$5 billion
- 10. According to Porter's Diamond model, what is a primary reason firms cluster geographically?**
- A. To increase competition in their industry
 - B. To share resources and avoid duplication
 - C. To enhance their competitiveness based on local conditions
 - D. To gain access to a larger consumer base

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. High uncertainty avoidance typically results in which of the following?

- A. More innovative decision-making
- B. Faster career changes
- C. Difficulty dealing with risk and uncertainty**
- D. Quicker decision-making processes

High uncertainty avoidance is characterized by a culture's strong preference for certainty and stability over ambiguity and unpredictability. Societies with high uncertainty avoidance tend to implement strict rules, regulations, and policies to reduce uncertainty and minimize risks. People in such cultures often feel uncomfortable with uncertainty, leading to a reliance on established procedures and comfort with familiar situations. This cultural orientation means that individuals and organizations may struggle significantly when faced with ambiguous situations, making it challenging to adapt to change or embrace new ideas that involve a degree of risk. Thus, the tendency to avoid uncertain situations aligns with the correct choice, which highlights the difficulty in managing risk and uncertainty in high uncertainty avoidance cultures. In contrast, cultures with low uncertainty avoidance are more accepting of ambiguity and risk, which fosters innovation, adaptability, and quicker decision-making processes.

2. How does indulgence differ from restraint in cultural contexts?

- A. Indulgence suppresses basic human drives
- B. Restraint promotes the free gratification of drives
- C. Indulgence allows for free gratification of basic human drives**
- D. Restraint has no effect on human behavior

Indulgence in cultural contexts refers to the extent to which a society allows for the free gratification of basic human drives related to enjoying life and having fun. In cultures characterized by indulgence, individuals feel encouraged to fulfill their desires and pursue activities that provide pleasure, such as entertainment, leisure, and engagement in social activities. This emphasis on self-indulgence can contribute to a more positive outlook on life and a greater focus on personal happiness. The contrast with restraint is significant; cultures that prioritize restraint tend to control and suppress such desires, emphasizing social norms, duty, and the importance of moderation. In these societies, there is often a greater focus on adherence to rules and limits on personal expression for the sake of collective harmony. The correct choice highlights the fundamental idea that indulgence is about the allowance of free gratification, directly aligning with the definition of indulgent cultures. In these environments, people are more likely to express their emotions, enjoy leisure pursuits, and prioritize personal fulfillment, making it clear why indulgence is characterized by this openness to basic human drives.

3. Which type of non-tariff barrier covers government policies that favor or discriminate against exports?

- A. Standards
- B. Customs and administrative procedures**
- C. Tariffs
- D. Subsidies

The correct answer relates to the specific nature of non-tariff barriers that impact trade flows. Non-tariff barriers can take many forms, including standards, subsidies, and customs procedures. However, the type of non-tariff barrier that explicitly involves government policies favoring or discriminating against exports refers to the implementation of customs and administrative procedures. When governments impose various regulations, inspections, or compliance requirements on exports, they can either facilitate or hinder a country's ability to trade with others. For example, bureaucratic red tape, complex documentation, or stringent customs regulations can slow down exports or impose additional costs on producers, ultimately affecting their competitiveness in the international market. On the other side, if policies are designed to streamline these processes or provide preferential treatment to certain exports, they can enhance the ability to trade. Understanding customs and administrative procedures as non-tariff barriers is crucial because they directly influence how easily goods can cross borders, thus impacting international business operations and trade efficiency.

4. In which region has the US accumulated significant FDI investment abroad?

- A. Asia
- B. Africa
- C. Canada and Mexico**
- D. Middle East

The correct answer is Canada and Mexico because the United States has a long-standing economic relationship with its North American neighbors, which is demonstrated by substantial Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) between these countries. The proximity and integrated economies foster collaboration, making Canada and Mexico prime destinations for U.S. investment. The establishment of agreements such as the USMCA (United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement), which replaced NAFTA, has further encouraged investment flows by providing a stable and predictable environment for American businesses. Investments in Canada and Mexico cover various sectors, including manufacturing, technology, and services, allowing U.S. companies to benefit from lower production costs and access to the North American market. This regional integration is much stronger compared to other regions like Asia, Africa, or the Middle East, where U.S. investments may not have reached the same levels of accumulation or may be influenced by different geopolitical factors that complicate direct foreign investments.

5. How do mountains usually affect human interaction?

- A. They enhance cultural exchange
- B. They impede exchange and interaction**
- C. They foster trade relationships
- D. They create a unified language

Mountains significantly influence human interactions by acting as barriers that can impede exchange and interaction between different groups. When considering human geography, mountains often restrict movement and accessibility. For instance, steep terrains can make travel difficult, which can limit trade routes and hinder communication between communities on either side. This physical separation can lead to isolated cultures and hinder the exchange of ideas, goods, and services. While mountains can contribute to distinct cultural identities and sometimes even promote localized trade, these effects are secondary to the primary role of mountains as obstacles to interaction. Over time, this impeding effect can lead to reduced economic opportunities and slow technological adoption in isolated areas. Thus, the general tendency is that mountains create challenges for human interaction rather than enhancing it or fostering connections. This understanding is crucial in international business, where geographic features can heavily influence market accessibility and strategy.

6. What characterizes multinational corporations (MNCs)?

- A. Companies that only operate in their home country
- B. Companies that engage in local businesses for export only
- C. Companies that operate in multiple countries and have facilities and offices around the world**
- D. Companies that are limited to a single product line in international markets

The correct answer indicates that multinational corporations (MNCs) are characterized by their operations in multiple countries and the presence of facilities and offices around the world. This definition is key to understanding the nature of MNCs. They are typically large enterprises that manage production or deliver services in more than one country, which allows them to leverage geographic advantages, optimize resources, and tap into diverse markets. MNCs often pursue strategies that can include local production, global supply chains, and tailored marketing strategies to fit different regional markets, benefiting from economies of scale and increased competitiveness. In contrast, other options suggest limitations that do not align with the characteristics of MNCs. For instance, stating that MNCs only operate in their home country does not reflect the essence of what makes a corporation multinational. Similarly, engaging in local businesses for export only suggests a narrower focus than what MNCs typically employ. The idea that MNCs would be limited to a single product line in international markets overlooks the common practice of these corporations to diversify their product offerings across different markets to maximize profitability and mitigate risks. Thus, the holistic presence of MNCs across borders is what distinctly characterizes them.

7. What does environmental sustainability primarily aim to maintain?

- A. Only economic growth
- B. Only environmental health
- C. A balance of environment, society, economy, and organization**
- D. Short-term organizational benefits

Environmental sustainability primarily aims to maintain a balance among the environment, society, economy, and organization. This concept recognizes that sustainable practices must integrate ecological health with social equity and economic viability. The goal is to create systems that do not deplete natural resources or harm social structures, ensuring that future generations have the ability to thrive. The focus on a holistic balance is essential because environmental sustainability is not just about preserving ecosystems; it also involves ensuring that communities are healthy and thriving, and that economic systems are resilient and equitable. Sustainable practices address long-term impacts and require cooperation across different sectors, making it a multifaceted approach that is critical for enduring prosperity and health on multiple levels. The other choices do not capture this comprehensive approach. Focusing solely on economic growth ignores the adverse effects that unchecked growth can have on environments and communities. Concentrating only on environmental health fails to consider social and economic dimensions, which are vital for true sustainability. Lastly, seeking short-term organizational benefits would undermine long-term sustainability efforts, as it can lead to resource depletion and social injustice in pursuit of immediate advantages. Therefore, the emphasis on maintaining a balance is key to achieving genuine environmental sustainability.

8. What does the "current account" measure?

- A. Only the financial transactions involving businesses
- B. Trade of goods and services, investment earnings, and transfer payments**
- C. Government expenditures and imports
- D. Only the trade balance of merchandise

The "current account" is a key component of a country's balance of payments and encompasses a wide range of economic transactions. It measures trade in goods and services, which includes exports and imports, as well as investment earnings like dividends and interest that flow from abroad, and transfer payments, which refer to one-way transactions such as remittances and aid. By capturing these elements, the current account provides a comprehensive overview of a country's economic transactions with the rest of the world during a specific period. This broad scope of measurement distinguishes the current account from other accounts in the balance of payments. For instance, focusing solely on financial transactions involving businesses or government expenditures does not capture the complete picture of international economic interactions that the current account provides. Similarly, limiting measurement strictly to trade balances of merchandise overlooks significant contributions from services and investment earnings. Thus, the correct choice encapsulates the comprehensive nature of the current account by including trade of goods and services, investment earnings, and transfer payments.

9. What was the value of exports from Florida to Canada?

- A. \$1 billion
- B. \$2.5 billion
- C. \$3.9 billion**
- D. \$5 billion

Florida's exports to Canada reached a value of approximately \$3.9 billion, making this the accurate figure based on recent trade data. The strong trading relationship between Florida and Canada is driven by various factors, including geographical proximity, a thriving tourism sector, and established supply chains. Florida exports a diverse array of goods to Canada, such as agricultural products, manufactured goods, and technology, all of which contribute to the substantial total value. The economic ties between the two regions are further reinforced by cultural connections and a high volume of Canadian visitors to Florida, which bolsters the demand for Florida products in the Canadian market. Thus, the figure of \$3.9 billion captures the significance of this trading relationship effectively.

10. According to Porter's Diamond model, what is a primary reason firms cluster geographically?

- A. To increase competition in their industry
- B. To share resources and avoid duplication
- C. To enhance their competitiveness based on local conditions**
- D. To gain access to a larger consumer base

Porter's Diamond model highlights the importance of geographical clustering for firms, and a primary reason for this phenomenon is that it enables firms to enhance their competitiveness based on local conditions. When firms are concentrated in a specific geographic area, they can better leverage local resources, knowledge, and infrastructures unique to that region, which can lead to increased innovation, efficiency, and productivity. This clustering allows businesses to benefit from local talent pools, suppliers, and related industries, thereby creating a synergistic environment that enhances overall competitiveness. In contrast, while increasing competition in an industry or gaining access to a larger consumer base can be benefits of clustering, these factors are secondary to the foundational advantage of leveraging specific local conditions to boost competitiveness. Sharing resources and avoiding duplication also plays a role but mainly serves as a supporting function to the primary advantage of enhancing competitiveness derived from local dynamics.

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:

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

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