

INR221 List of eExam Questions in the Bank

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Q1 During the civil war, Nigeria at a time contributed what number of troops asides lifting 70 percent of the total expenditure of the troops ____.

Q2 Nigeria intervened in a civil war in 1989 through a proposal at the 13th Session of ECOWAS . The war happened in ____.

Q3 Article ____ (number) of ECOWAS Treaty has members undertake to “safeguard and consolidate relations conducive to the maintenance of peace, stability and security within the region.”

Q4 The OAS sanctioned Dominican Republic against Cuba after the OAS were convinced of the reality of Fidel Castro’s alignment with the ____.

Q5 The OAS emphasizes "direct mediation or conciliation by an OAS body" in the chapter dedicated to the pacific settlement of disputes. This statement is ____.

Q6 The Charter of Organization of American States (OAS) devote an entire chapter to the pacific settlement of disputes (chapter iv) and a special treaty, known as the ____.

Q7 NATO as a group focused strongly on ____.

Q8 The EU 125 as a group focused strongly on the ____.

Q9 Reduction of trade credits among the group' is an element in associative ____.

Q10 Associative diplomacy helps in the reduction of the ____ of individual members in the grouping.

Q11 The UN has been in existence for about how many decades ____.

Q12 By 1996, how many independent states existed ____.

Q13 The acronym ‘NAM’ means ____.

Q14 The use of ____ decision making in international conferences rather than majority voting is a marked feature of multilateral conference diplomacy.

Q15 The acronym “ASEAN” means ____.

Q16 A third phase of the UN’s expansion occurred after 1989 with the break-up of the former Soviet Union and ____.

Q17 The Security Council was to be primarily the organ concerning itself with matters of Peace and ____.

Q18 With the end of cold war and the demise of the Soviet Union, ____ has turned

itself into the policeman of the world using the United Nations as an instrument to actualize its national interest.

Q19 The greatest damage to the effectiveness of the UN has resulted from the behavior of the permanent members in the .

Q20 Currently, the United Nations has how many member countries ____.

Q21 1961, ____broke off diplomatic and commercial relations with France in protest against France's test of atomic bomb in Sahara desert.

Q22 During the Anglo/Iranian disputes of 1951, Iran broke relations with the and resumption took place in December 1952.

Q23 Article 42 prohibits the involvement of a diplomatic agent in a professional or ____activity.

Q24 In 1973, The Pakistan government sent a strong protest to the government and declared their Ambassador to Pakistan persona non grata.

Q25 In R. v. Turnbull, the Supreme Court quashed the argument by the defence counsel that an act against ____in a receiving country is a part of the sending country.

Q26 How many theories for the development of privileges and immunities exist ____.

Q27 Consuls are usually exempted from local ____and customs duties.

Q28 Consuls are not generally accorded as many rights and privileges as ____, and their status is regulated more by agreements between governments or by courtesy privileges.

Q29 The preamble of the ____Convention of 1961 says: "the purpose of the privileges is not to benefit individual but to ensure efficient performance of functions of diplomatic missions as representing states".

Q30 In big missions ____is the next ranking officer. He/She is the deputy head of mission.

Q31 The Ambassador is the head of mission or principal representative. He can also be referred to as ____.

Q32 "____" is referred to as the oldest ambassador.

Q33 For purpose of classification, all the envoys accredited to a particular country constitute a body known as the "____".

Q34 According to Article 2 of the Havana Convention of February 20, 1928,

diplomatic officers can further be classified as ordinary and .

Q35 The title of “ _” is attached to Ambassadors because, they can always ask for an audience from the President or the Head of Government of the state to which they are accredited.

Q36 In a professional sense, diplomats include two main groups: diplomatic officers and _.

Q37 Diplomacy is the means by which government influences and controls certain productive arms of government in concert with the private sector interest in the economies of other countries

Q38 Chief Olusegun Obasanjo and are the best examples of Personal Diplomacy in Nigeria.

Q39 Apartheid IN South Africa was crushed in what year?

Q40 One of the failures of AU was seen in its peacekeeping mission in __, where Nigeria was abandoned to bear the burden.

Q41 is when permanent traditional structures are used in diplomatic discussions.

Q42 The functions of diplomatic missions are spelt out in the __ convention of 1961.

Q43 A diplomat is at times spoken of as “the eyes and __ of his government” in other countries.

Q44 According to the __, a Diplomat must possess “Truth, accuracy, calmness, patience, good temper, modesty, loyalty, intelligence, knowledge, discernment, prudence., courage, and tact.”

Q45 A diplomat could be recalled if he is declared a __, or the environment is no longer safe enough for him to properly carry on with his duties.

Q46 During the Sani Abacha regime, the Nigerian Ambassador to was recalled.

Q47 When the country that sent a Diplomat wants him either to return home briefly or for a very long time; this term means To a Diplomat.

Q48 What organization was formed in 1945 after the World War 11?

Q49 The League of Nations that was instituted shortly after what major event?

Q50 The peace conference which was convened after the World War I. marking a diplomatic history can also be referred to as The __ treaty.

Q51 The Concert System started in 1815 when the Napoleonic wars nearly imploded the whole of ____.

Q52 The Treaty of ____ which ended the thirty-year war which engulfed Europe also gave impetus to modern diplomacy.

Q53 The medieval European system manifested at the collapse of the ____ Empire.

Q54 The slogan of the French revolution is "Liberty, Equality, and ____".

Q55 The French Revolution took place in ____ year.

Q56 Louis XIV of France was also referred to as the ____ King.

Q57 During the 15th Century, Italian city-states established permanent embassies in London and ____.

Q58 The task for the foreign ministry or otherwise is to co-ordinate both formulation and ____ of international agreements.

Q59 According to Childs (1948:64), ____ is the substance of foreign relations, whereas, diplomacy is the process by which foreign policy is carried out.

Q60 It is believed that diplomacy is concerned with the management of relations between independent states and between these states and other ____.

Q61 Adam Watson in reviewing diplomacy commented on the decline in:
direct involvement of heads of government in the details of foreign policy
direct involvement of heads of government in the details and diplomacy
the influence of foreign minister
growth of the importance of the news media

Q62 Livingston Merchant noted the decline in which of the following?
decision-making power of the ambassador
area of competence through economic diplomacy
area of competence through commercial diplomacy
use of personal diplomacy

Q63 Harold Nicholson's analysis, written in 1961 in foreign affairs is themed:
"Diplomacy then and now"
"Diplomacy of the future"
Diplomacy : The journey so far"
"Diplomacy: Then, Now and Later"

Q64 The changes in the substantive form of diplomacy are reflected in the following terms except:
dollar diplomacy
oil diplomacy
atomic diplomacy

local governance diplomacy

Q65 The United Nations is an association of what kind of countries?

- Sovereign
- Democratic
- Republic
- Classified

Q66 According to international convention and Pan American Convention reinforced under the Vienna Convention of 1961, a diplomatic mission or agent can be terminated for the following reasons except:

- By the expiration of the period fixed for the completion of the mission
- By the elongation of the mission
- By the delivery of passports to the officer by the government to which he is accredited
- By the official notification of the officer's government that the officer has terminated his functions

Q67 Which of the following country did Nigeria asked her home government to recall sequel to his acts of insensitivity following the assassination of General Murtala Mohammed in February 1976?

- France
- Britain
- USA
- South Africa

Q68 Which of the following country's Ambassador was declared persona non grata for distributing pamphlets hostile to the late President Sadat of Egypt?

- Iran
- Italy
- Libya
- USA

Q69 Which of this following country's Ambassador and his six staff were expelled from Denmark for smuggling and illegal sale of alcohol, cigarette and drugs?

- China
- Mexico
- France
- North Korea

Q70 One of the most dramatic cases of persona non grata occurred in 1971, when which government asked for the withdrawal of 105 Soviet diplomats within two weeks?

- French
- Spanish
- German
- British

Q71 When diplomatic relations between Egypt and United States of America

broke down in 1967, the handling of Egyptian interests in the U.S. was taken over by which country's embassy in Washington D.C.?

- France
- Britain
- Spain
- India

Q72 When diplomatic relations between Egypt and United States of America broke down in 1967, the handling of American interests in Egypt was taken over by which country's embassy in Cairo?

- France
- Britain
- Spain
- India

Q73 In what year was the relationship between Saudi Arabia and the two countries mentioned above (Question 47) restored?

- 1960
- 1962
- 1970
- 1972

Q74 In 1956, Saudi Arabia broke diplomatic relations with which of the following two countries over the Suez crises?

- USA and Britain
- Russia and France
- Britain and USA
- Britain and France

Q75 The term "persona non grata" means which of the following?

- A mischievous person
- A dominnering person
- An undesired person
- A violent person

Q76 The immunity of a diplomat may be _____. Fill the gap with the most appropriate answer from the following options.

- waved
- restricted
- elongated
- limited

Q77 Article 30 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges confers inviolability and protection also on _____ of a diplomat.

- private residence
- property
- family
- investments

Q78 Which Article of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges enjoins receiving states to grant the diplomats the freedom of movement in his territory except zones regarded as security zones?

Article 22

Article 23

Article 26

Article 29

Q79 Which Article of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges exempts the premises of the mission from all taxes except for the services rendered like water, light bills etc.?

Article 22

Article 23

Article 26

Article 29

Q80 Which Article of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Immunities and Privileges states that the premises of the mission shall be inviolable?

Article 22

Article 23

Article 26

Article 29

Q81 Which theory supports an ambassador is accorded the same degree of immunities and privileges in his country of accreditation as are due to the sovereign he represents?

Functional Necessity Theory

Representative Character Theory

The extraordinary territoriality

Flexible representation

Q82 In Redwan v. Redwan, an English Court _____ the extra-territoriality theory. Fill the gap with the right answer from the following options.

accepted

rejected

endorsed

defended

Q83 Which of the following declared the Extraordinary Territoriality Theory as untrue during a lecture in 1926 at Cape Academy of international law

Hugo Grotius

Sir Cecil Hurst

Peter Fletcher

David Kingstone

Q84 The Extraordinary Territoriality Theory was propounded by which of the following?

Hugo Grotius

Sir Cecil Hurst

Peter Fletcher
David Kingstone

Q85 Which of the following is not part of the theories for the development of privileges and immunities?

the extraordinary territoriality
representative character
functional necessity theory
flexible representation

Q86 The broad outlines of customary international law regarding the privileges and immunities of diplomats, their property, premises and communication were established by the middle of which century?

17th Century
18th Century
19th Century
20th Century

Q87 Which of the following is not a class of Consuls?

consuls general
consular agents
vice consuls not of carrier
consular admins

Q88 Consuls are usually divided into how many classes?

Two
Three
Four
Five

Q89 In America the Foreign Service act of 1946 divided the American foreign service into how many categories?

Two
Three
Four
Five

Q90 Lesser diplomats are widely recognized in how many ranks?

Two
Three
Four
Five

Q91 Until what year did the United States refused to appoint any ambassador because it felt that this title was too suggestive of monarchical diplomacy?

1877
1893
1888
1887

Q92 According to the supplementary of Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, four distinctive categories of diplomatic officers are all of the following except:

Charges d'affairs, accredited to the ministers for foreign affairs
Presidential cabinets and envoys
Minister's resident, accredited to sovereigns
Ambassadors, Legates and Nuncios

Q93 The success or otherwise of diplomacy in any nation state depend greatly upon the following except:

choice of its diplomatic officers
abilities of its diplomatic officers
competence of its diplomatic officers
choice of diplomatic method

Q94 Types of diplomacy include all of the following except:

multilateral diplomacy
revolutionary diplomacy
ad hoc conference diplomacy
temporary conference diplomacy

Q95 The ratification of the World Court judgment of the Bakasi Peninsula to Cameroun happened in what year?

2005
2006
2007
2008

Q96 One problem with AU has to do with:

Leadership and commitment
Leadership and policies
Leadership and power
Leadership and partnership

Q97 All of the following organizations except one holds annual summits and extra-ordinary summits on general or specific issues concerning World Peace and Security.

ECOWAS
WTO
AU
UND

Q98 Under which of the four basic functions of a Diplomat did the more specific duty of attempting to assist and protect businessmen, seamen and all other nationals of his own countryfall?.

Projection
Representation
Negotiation
Protection

Q99 The work of a diplomat may be broken down into four basic functions which includes all of the following except:

- Projection
- Representation
- Negotiation
- Reporting

Q100 Joseph C. Grew was United States Ambassador to what country?

- China
- Japan
- Thailand
- Korea

Q101 Functions performed by a diplomat include the following except:

- diplomatic representation
- exchange of roles on matters of mutual interest
- parliamentary negotiations
- projection of the peer interests

Q102 Qualities of a good Diplomat include all of the following except:

- Eloquence
- Intelligence
- Multilingual
- Prudence

Q103 Which is not part of the seven specific diplomatic virtues?

- Loyalty
- Calmness
- Truthfulness
- Intelligence

Q104 Why did Italy refused to receive Mr. Keley as Ambassador of the United States of America in 1885?

- because Mr. Keley protested against Florence in 1880
- because Mr. Keley protested against the annexation of the Papal States in 1871
- because Mr. Keley denied Italy's vote in 1884
- because Mr. Keley raised objections about the Papal states in 1880

Q105 In selecting career diplomats, Nigeria can take the following steps except:

- select from the staff of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- select officials of the Nigerian Institutes of International Affairs (NIIA)
- select lecturers of political science or international relations in the nation's tertiary institutions
- select students from the foreign affairs academy

Q106 The first step towards the establishment of permanent diplomatic missions was made in Italy in cities such as :

- Bologna

Venice
Florence
Milan

Q107 While the Italian city-states established permanent diplomatic missions, all of the following established ad hoc envoys except:

Romans
Assyrians
Egyptians
English

Q108 The United States of America refused to participate in the League of Nations in spite of the role played by which of the following Presidents?

Abraham Lincoln
George Washington
Theodore Roosevelt
Woodrow Wilson

Q109 The term 'democratic diplomacy' came into common use in what century?

Late 19th Century
Early 19th Century
Late 20th Century
Early 20th Century

Q110 The industrial, American and French revolutions had ushered in a new era of diplomacy in what century?

Late 18th Century
Early 18th Century
Late 19th Century
Early 19th Century

Q111 Frederick the Great was associated with which of the following?

Italy
France
Russia
Prussia

Q112 Peter the Great is associated with which of the following?

Italy
France
Russia
Prussia

Q113 The Peace of Westphalia occurred in what year?

1745
1648
1768
1645

Q114 Modern diplomacy arose in Italy, methods which their rulers used to promote their interests are described fashionably in Machiavelli's

- _____.
- The prince
 - The King
 - The Leader
 - The Frontier

Q115 Not until _____, diplomacy more often meant the study and preservation of archives than the act of international negotiation.

- Early 19th Century
- Late 19th Century
- Early 20th Century
- Late 20th Century

Q116 What country led the beginning of organized diplomacy among city-states ?

- France
- Italy
- Ancient Greece
- Egypt

Q117 Lord Strang said that "In a world where war is everybody's tragedy and everybody's nightmare diplomacy is everybody business". Who was he?

- Former British diplomat
- Former Italian diplomat
- Former US diplomat
- Former German diplomat

Q118 "Diplomacy is not an end but a means; not a purpose but a method. " This statement is attributed to which scholar?

- Harold Nicolson
- Francois de Callieve
- Arnold Gebson
- Fredrick Winston

Q119 Who argued that Diplomacy is a means of concealing a nation's real aims and of providing a smoke-screen for actions of vastly different character?

- Joseph Stalin
- Joseph Statford
- Joseph Stuttgard
- Joseph Stern

Q120 Who defined Diplomacy "as the application of tact to the conduct of official relations between the governments of independent state, and relations with vassal states"?

- The Oxford English Dictionary
- Random House Dictionary
- Adams Watson

Sir Earnest Satow

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