

## 27 Multiple choice questions

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1. the integration of the world's economy through the mass consumption of mainly Western culture, technology and trade; globalisation affects economic, political, social, cultural and environmental decision-making
  - a. deregulation
  - b. rationalisation
  - c. standardisation
  - d. globalisation
  
2. the modification of culture to incorporate aspects of another culture
  - a. cultural adaptation
  - b. cultural diffusion
  - c. globalisation
  - d. cultural adoption
  
3. a term used to describe how the world appears to be getting smaller through the accessibility of technology, especially those that facilitate the transfer of information; thus, the actions that occur in one corner of the globe can rapidly and significantly affect people elsewhere
  - a. high culture
  - b. world bank
  - c. globalisation
  - d. global village
  
4. the acceptance and integration of different cultural elements as if they were your own
  - a. cultural diffusion
  - b. cultural adoption
  - c. cultural adaptation
  - d. globalisation
  
5. the supreme, unrestricted power to govern a state
  - a. homogenised
  - b. world bank
  - c. secular
  - d. sovereignty

6. an international forum for the governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States
  - a. global village
  - b. homogenised
  - c. free trade
  - d. Group of 8 (G8)
  
7. based on, or subject to, discretion; not fixed in a real sense
  - a. arbitrary
  - b. free trade
  - c. secular
  - d. world bank
  
8. organisations that determine a country's or corporation's financial standing and ability to meet its debts
  - a. cultural adoption
  - b. credit-rating agencies
  - c. rationalisation
  - d. dissenting view
  
9. unrestricted access to international markets
  - a. free trade
  - b. secular
  - c. world bank
  - d. arbitrary
  
10. the official Australian Government policy of encouraging immigration from diverse ethnic backgrounds; it also refers to the promotion and encouragement of the retention to ethnic languages and cultures within Australian society
  - a. high culture
  - b. multiculturalism
  - c. popular culture
  - d. monoculture
  
11. considered to be more mainstream than 'high culture;' it is associated with 'lighter' forms of entertainment, such as sporting events, TV programs, comic strips and rock concerts
  - a. popular culture
  - b. multiculturalism
  - c. high culture
  - d. monoculture

12. the act of making something uniform in composition and/or character
  - a. deregulation
  - b. standardisation
  - c. globalisation
  - d. rationalisation
  
13. the dispersion, or spread, of different cultural elements between countries
  - a. globalisation
  - b. cultural adoption
  - c. cultural adaptation
  - d. cultural diffusion
  
14. large international companies whose operations take place in both developed and less developed countries; their headquarters are usually located in developed countries
  - a. rationalisation
  - b. cultural adaptation
  - c. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
  - d. transnational corporations (TNC's)
  
15. an international organisation made up of three United Nations agencies; it provides less developed countries (LDC's) with technical assistance and reconstruction and development finance
  - a. free trade
  - b. sovereignty
  - c. arbitrary
  - d. world bank
  
16. in relation to culture, a state where one culture becomes similar to another
  - a. monoculture
  - b. sovereignty
  - c. economic
  - d. homogenised
  
17. media where the user has greater discretion over the material and services they access
  - a. globalisation
  - b. homogenised
  - c. personalised media
  - d. rationalisation

18. a culture with very low levels of diversity
  - a. secular
  - b. monoculture
  - c. high culture
  - d. popular culture
  
19. the significant and enduring changes in the nature and structure of the economy brought about, primarily, by the emergence of the global economy
  - a. homogenised
  - b. monoculture
  - c. secular
  - d. economic
  
20. the process by which government remove, reduce or simplify restrictions on the movement of goods and people
  - a. globalisation
  - b. deregulation
  - c. standardisation
  - d. secular
  
21. to eliminate what considered unnecessary, in order to make it more efficient
  - a. deregulation
  - b. globalisation
  - c. rationalisation
  - d. standardisation
  
22. the international organisation that oversees the global financial system by observing exchange rates and balance of payments
  - a. intellectual capital
  - b. personalised media
  - c. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
  - d. rationalisation
  
23. firms that make capital available to companies or investors, but are not listed on a stock market
  - a. private equity firms
  - b. high culture
  - c. rationalisation
  - d. sovereignty

24. an opinion that disagrees with the dominant perspective or point of view
- dissenting view
  - deregulation
  - homogenised
  - economic
25. non-religious
- monoculture
  - secular
  - economic
  - arbitrary
26. incorporates elements of lasting value, such as art, literature, theatre, ballet, opera and classical music; some critics consider its content to be 'high brow' or 'intellectual' when compared with 'popular culture'
- high culture
  - monoculture
  - secular
  - popular culture
27. using ideas, knowledge or inventions as a means of gaining material wealth through a business enterprise
- multiculturalism
  - intellectual capital
  - globalisation
  - deregulation