

- 1.** Daly's impossibility theorem (after Herman Daly) asserts that
 - (a) capitalism is not self-destructive: for every economic problem there is a perfectly implementable and affordable technological solution.
 - (b) US global dominance cannot be sustained.
 - (c) global governance is impossible: the nation state will never dilute into some supranational form of political organization.
 - (d) sustainable growth is impossible: growth necessarily deteriorates the environment.
- 2.** Of the following sentences, which one is not false?
 - (a) The so-called third wave of globalization is not associated with the current information technology revolution.
 - (b) The so-called first wave of globalization was not triggered by the European transatlantic voyages at the end of the 15th century.
 - (c) The so-called second wave of globalization was exclusively a creation of the Chinese economy during the 19th century.
 - (d) None of the above is a true sentence
- 3.** 'Nondemocratic systems are better at bringing about economic development' is a claim known as
 - (a) 'the big triad', which more generally refers to the inconsistency between the goals of growth, stability and fair distribution.
 - (b) the Fermi paradox (after Enrico Fermi), which is also called 'the paradox of our times'.
 - (c) 'the poverty trap of globalization', which itself is a direct consequence of the North-South divide.
 - (d) the Lee hypothesis (after Lee Kuan Yew, 1923-2015, president of Singapore).
- 4.** On the question of when globalization began,
 - (a) the O'Rourke-Williamson position is that globalization began with the Agricultural Revolution some ten millennia ago.
 - (b) the Flynn-Giráldez position is that globalization began recently, at the start of the 19th century.
 - (c) the O'Rourke-Williamson position is that globalization started in the 16th century, when all sufficiently populated land masses initiated a sustained interaction.
 - (d) None of the above
- 5.** The concept of 'big history'
 - (a) states that Rodrik's trilemma is a false assertion.
 - (b) expresses the idea that cosmic evolution started with the emergence of the human species.
 - (c) is just another popular name for the Anthropocene era.
 - (d) None of the above
- 6.** Financial crises
 - (a) are impossible according to Minsky's financial instability hypothesis.
 - (b) are a necessity according to the efficient market hypothesis.
 - (c) are not possible according to Rodrik's trilemma.
 - (d) None of the above
- 7.** Antonio Verde's globalization slowdown thesis
 - (a) does not attribute the slowdown of globalization to the failure of the middle classes to protect politically their interests.
 - (b) is a particular case of Rodrik's trilemma.
 - (c) is also known as 'the inconsistent quartet', originally proposed by Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa.
 - (d) None of the above
- 8.** Ian Bremmer's J-curve relates
 - (a) the KOF globalization index with income inequality.
 - (b) development with democracy.
 - (c) market freedom with government intervention.
 - (d) None of the above
- 9.** Little Divergence and Great Divergence are the names given to the historical processes of
 - (a) democratization and de-democratization, respectively.
 - (b) globalization and de-globalization, respectively.
 - (c) the Rise of the West and the rise of China, respectively.
 - (d) None of the above
- 10.** There is an absolute consensus on the contention that
 - (a) pro-market policies and reforms at the national level came first and globalization was the consequence.
 - (b) globalization occurred first and that forced governments to adopt pro-market policies and reforms.
 - (c) globalization is not a threat to the peace between states, because states never struggle for the control of natural resources.
 - (d) None of the above
- 11.** The concepts of tension belt, Seneca effect, X-event, offshoring and outsourcing have in common that
 - (a) all of them are caused by climate change.
 - (b) when a tension belt creates a Seneca effect, the X-event of offshoring outsources the tension belt, which in turn magnifies the outsourcing X-event, unless the Seneca effect reverts the X-event and offshoring cancels out outsourcing, in which case the Seneca effect outsources all the tension belts.
 - (c) the last two are particular cases of the second one and the first implies the third.
 - (d) None of the above
- 12.** Calling globalization an asymmetric process means
 - (a) that only the rich countries benefit from globalization.
 - (b) that only the poor countries benefit from globalization.
 - (c) the world needs a global leader.
 - (d) None of the above
- 13.** The fact that the current globalization process has partly deindustrialized the economies of developed countries
 - (a) is called neoliberalism.
 - (b) has contributed to drive down the wages of the industrial workers in the developing countries.
 - (c) has led to the creation of the North-South gap.
 - (d) None of the above
- 14.** There is no difference between the following two notions.
 - (a) Rodrik's trilemma and the Goldilocks principle
 - (b) Globalization 2.0 and the Fourth Industrial Revolution
 - (c) The Luddite fallacy and the technological singularity
 - (d) None of the above
- 15.** Which sentence is not false concerning the so-called three recent epochs of globalization?
 - (a) The Neoliberal era took place in the 19th century.
 - (b) The Belle Epoch unfolded after World War II.
 - (c) The Golden Age of capitalism started just immediately after the collapse of the USSR.
 - (d) The three preceding sentences are false.
- 16.** The tension between hyperglobalization, the national state and democratic politics is known as
 - (a) (Gabor) Steingart' fallacy of the globalization debate.
 - (b) the death of conflict hypothesis.
 - (c) according to Ian Morris, 'the paradox of development'.
 - (d) None of the above

- 17.** The difference between the concepts of globalization and globalism is
- absolutely none: they are synonyms.
 - that globalization is an ideology and globalism is the process of increasing interdependence between different parts of the world.
 - that globalism occurs necessarily first and globalization occurs next, once globalism has been exhausted.
 - None of the above
- 18.** The claim that the world is broken
- holds that capitalism has no impact on the natural environment.
 - asserts that globalization has created a global labour market dominated by trade unions.
 - states that globalization is a tide that always and everywhere lifts all boats.
 - does not mean that globalization is flattening, or that it is not mismanaging, the world.
- 19.** Rodrik's trilemma
- is the converse of Yates' dilemma (the contention that it is impossible to create a society that is just and capitalist).
 - states that all poor countries will eventually converge to the standard of living of the rich countries.
 - holds that it is not possible for an economy to simultaneously follow the prescriptions of market globalism and avoid environmental degradation.
 - None of the above
- 20.** Which sentence is not true?
- Sustainable growth is not possible according to Albert Bartlett's laws of sustainability.
 - The 'tragedy of the commons' is succinctly expressed as 'freedom in a commons brings ruin to all'.
 - Joseph Tainter's theory of why societies collapse uses the concepts of cost and benefit of investing in complexity.
 - The graph known as 'the hockey stick curve' provides evidence for an inverse relationship between global temperature and atmospheric CO₂ levels for at least the last twenty millennia.
- 21.** The ecological footprint is an estimate of
- the amount of pollution generated by a developed economy.
 - the total volume of CO₂ emissions in the world.
 - is the difference between the globalization driven by politics and the globalization driven by technology.
 - the amount of resources, production, consumption and waste by an individual.
- 22.** (Mancur) Olson's hypothesis contends that
- growth and stability of the global economy are inconsistent with the existence of a welfare state.
 - Big Data is inconsistent with democracy.
 - as suggested initially by Gunnar Myrdal, international trade reinforces existing income differences between developed and developing countries.
 - None of the above
- 23.** One of Rodrik's rules for the global economy states that
- there is just one way to prosperity.
 - in the near future, democratic governance and political communities will be organized through supranational organizations, most likely the United Nations.
 - the Olduvai theory of industrial civilization is almost certainly true and should therefore be taken into account to regulate the global economy.
 - markets should be deeply embedded in systems of governance, since markets are not self-regulated institutions.
- 24.** The Triffin general dilemma, as described by Tommaso Padoa-Schioppa, asserts that
- too much inequality is a threat to democracy.
 - too much democracy is a threat to capitalism.
 - too much globalization is a threat to biodiversity.
 - None of the above
- 25.** The 'elephant curve' illustrates
- how globalization has reinforced autocratic political regimes.
 - the ideological triumph of neoliberalism.
 - the connection between Trump's victory in 2016 and the Brexit referendum.
 - None of the above
- 26.** Empirical evidence for the last two/three decades suggests that the benefits of globalization
- have exclusively concentrated on developing countries.
 - have been mostly enjoyed by the poorer classes of the world.
 - have been evenly distributed among countries and also among social groups within countries.
 - None of the above
- 27.** The denial of which claim is not false?
- The political will trilemma (Nacho Álvarez) captures the apparent impossibility of satisfying, at the same time, the demands by the people, by the national elites and the international financial demands.
 - One of the lines that the internet appears to have blurred is the line between the domestic and the international.
 - Today's ubiquitous connectivity seems to have generated, or at least reinforced, a new form of power that operates like a current (the traditional form of power operated rather like a currency). The new power is said to be made by many, open, participatory and peer-driven. Besides, the goal with the new power is to channel it, rather than to hoard it.
 - All evidence unambiguously points to democracies dying exclusively through the use of military power and coercion.
- 28.** It is not a general tendency in international migration, at least after World War II,
- that many countries experience multiple types of migration (labour migration, refugees, family reunion...).
 - that some countries traditionally being sources of migrants (like Spain, Turkey, South Korea, Poland) have become countries receiving migrants.
 - that migration has been globalized, in the sense that many more countries participate in international migration.
 - that European countries continue to be an important source of emigration.
- 29.** Piketty's theory of inequality states that
- the diffusion of knowledge and skills is a source of income inequality.
 - the benefits of globalization are captured by capitalists, whereas the costs fall on workers.
 - income inequality is reduced when income per capita grows.
 - None of the above
- 30.** John G. Glenn's 'paradox of dominance' establishes that
- democracy creates the seeds of its own demise.
 - a hegemonic war is the necessary outcome of the rise of artificial intelligence.
 - capitalism creates the seeds of its own demise.
 - the economic system created by a dominant power (like the US) is used by the challengers to rise in power.

- 31.** The Kuznets wave is a conjecture on the relationship between
- openness and stability.
 - income per capita and financial stability.
 - global peace and inequality.
 - income per capita and inequality.
- 32.** The Thucydides trap contends that
- capitalism makes war inevitable.
 - democracy makes populism inevitable.
 - globalization makes global financial crises inevitable.
 - None of the above
- 33.** Moore's law is an observation (that has been approximately true for some 50 years) about
- the stability of technological progress.
 - the distribution of the costs of technological progress.
 - the distribution of the benefits of technological progress.
 - the growth of technological progress.
- 34.** The rise of the collaborative commons
- is directly related to the rise of national populism.
 - means the benefits of globalization are captured by capitalists and the costs fall on workers.
 - is the phenomenon according to which income inequality falls when income per capita grows.
 - None of the above
- 35.** Which option does not include what can be considered a basic issue in the current global order?
- Global norms of climate protection
 - Global financial regulation
 - Non-proliferation of nuclear weapons
 - None of the above
- 36.** What is not false about John Michael Greer's notion of catabolic collapse?
- It does not refer to the process by which, due to resource depletion, capital becomes waste.
 - A factor that can never cause catabolic collapse is declining energy availability.
 - It is equivalent to a Minsky moment.
 - It could be due to political turmoil.
- 37.** Which concept is not relevant in Earth system science?
- The Anthropocene
 - The Great Acceleration
 - The planetary boundaries
 - None of the above
- 38.** Jorgen Randers' grocline concept
- is a particular case of the shifting baseline syndrome.
 - asserts that Trumponomics is probably a fallacy and possibly will produce a digital dictatorship.
 - defines a world where the individual situation deteriorates while aggregate production (GDP) expands.
 - defines a world where the individual situation improves while aggregate production (GDP) shrinks.
- 39.** Peter Turchin and Sergey Nefedov propose some generalizations of historical dynamics. One of them
- is the neo-Malthusian principle, which states that capitalism is financially unstable in the long run.
 - is elite underproduction, a generalization according to which richer people tend to have fewer children.
 - human equality does not evolve in a zig-zag fashion, but has continuously increased since the origins of the human species.
 - None of the above
- 40.** Wolfgang Streeck identifies a set of systemic disorders of contemporary capitalism. Which option contains exactly one of those disorders?
- Stagnation, corruption, the rise of the robots, local currencies
 - Plundering of the public domain, technological unemployment, complementary currencies
 - The Rise of the West, the Great Divergence, the Little Divergence
 - Cosmic evolution, US President Donald Trump, global anarchy, the existence of the euro
- 41.** Which sentence is not true?
- A paradox of the knowledge society is that it may produce a type of ignorance due to excessive information.
 - Christian Parenti calls 'catastrophic convergence' the collision of political, economic and environmental disasters.
 - The paradox of power is the observation that poorer or smaller groups often end up improving their positions in relation to richer or larger ones.
 - The Hubris Syndrome is a personality change that occurs when an individual becomes impoverished.
- 42.** Ultrasociality is the ability of human beings
- to develop complex technologies.
 - to form large groups of strangers to struggle continuously among themselves.
 - to form small groups that compete among themselves and cooperate with outsiders.
 - None of the above
- 43.** Henry Minzberg defines the plural sector as
- the one that directly supports both democracy and the application of the plurality rule to make collective decisions.
 - the one consisting of the international elites.
 - the bureaucratic structure providing support to international organizations.
 - None of the above
- 44.** Among the adverse effects of globalization, Ian Bremmer does not list
- economic insecurity (globalization creates and shifts wealth).
 - cultural anxiety (the movement of people across borders feeds public anxiety).
 - the intensification of the battle 'us vs them'.
 - None of the above
- 45.** The G-zero world is one in which
- China and the US lead the world cooperatively.
 - a sort of Cold War 2.0 unfolds, in which the US and China are headed to some form of conflict.
 - the world has a unique global leader.
 - None of the above
- 46.** Which sentence is not true?
- The world-system perspective regards the modern world-system as structured in a core-periphery hierarchy in which some regions contain economically and militarily powerful states while other regions contain polities that are much less powerful and less developed.
 - The historical evidence suggests the existence of periods (or waves) of globalization and deglobalization.
 - One of the trends that will most likely shape the future is global environmental deterioration.
 - None of the above

47. The assertion that democracy is a trap (David Runciman) means that

- (a) the less people believe in democracy, the stronger the democracy.
- (b) the more people believe in democracy, the stronger the democracy because the easier it is for people to know when something is wrong.
- (c) the weaker a democracy, the more people believe in its virtues.
- (d) None of the above

48. The claim that development is necessarily ignited by elites

- (a) is known as the development trap.
- (b) is a direct consequence of the existence of the polar tension belt.
- (c) is known as the 80/20 rule or as 'the repugnant conclusion' (as named by Derek Parfit).
- (d) None of the above

49. The term 'alter-globalization' refers to

- (a) neoliberal globalization.
- (b) a social movement supporting the intensification of globalization.
- (c) the group of countries more interested in slowing down globalization.
- (d) None of the above

50. Which claim does not appear to be sustained by the empirical evidence?

- (a) In the last few centuries, global power has followed cycles in which different countries rise to global hegemony for a time to be next replaced by another one.
- (b) The world is facing problems of overpopulation, overconsumption, environmentally malign technologies and inequality.
- (c) The most recent globalization process has contributed to accumulate economic power in the hands of relatively few multinational corporations.
- (d) None of the above



Exam time: 40 minutes

If the answers are delivered at minute x after the start of the exam, you get a 20% increase in your mark if $x < 20$ and you get a $(60 - 2 \cdot x)\%$ increase in your mark if $30 \leq x \leq 20$.

You can buy exam time after the 40 minutes: each additional minute implies a 2% reduction in your mark

Choose at least 30 questions to be evaluated

Mark here the questions you select

Write your answers in **minuscule** (lower case letter)

No answer: -0 · Only one answer: if correct, $+1$; if incorrect, $-1/3$.

Two answers: if one correct, $+1/2$; if none correct, $-1/2$.

If you give only one answer, write it in the upper cell

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