Name: _____

Instructions: All questions are multiple choice with at least one answer correct. To indicate your answer, **circle the appropriate letter/s** for each question. If you make a mistake, **cross out the letter** with a cross (X).

1   Every security policy should contain the following elements
- A   Independent and dependent variables
- B   Goals, means and capacities
- (C)   Goals, objectives, and instruments including mechanisms and calibrations
- D   All of the above
- E   None of the above

2   Security
- A   Is freedom from harm, threat and/or fear of it
- B   In traditional sense it denotes the ability to use and control the military force
- C   A concept that can be normative or instrumentally applied
- (D)   All of the above
- E   None of the above

3   Security of the state
- A   Is essentially identical with the security of the people
- B   Is incompatible with the human security
- C   Inevitably leads to the prisoner's dilemma
- D   All of the above
- (E)   None of the above

4   Horizontal approach to security
- (A)   Looks at security in five different sectors
- B   Works best within the human security paradigm
- (C)   Widens the security agenda but makes the analysis more complex
- D   All of the above
- E   None of the above

5   International security can be pursued through
- (A)   Norms, laws, and means of violence
- (B)   Resources and behaviours of both hard and soft power
- C   Options, choices and behaviours indicated in the security policy of given state
- D   All of the above
- E   None of the above

6   Security policy can be analysed at
- A   The individual level because leaders make the decisions
- B   The state level because it is determined by internal factors, including bureaucracies and lobbies
- C   The international level because security is a two-level game aimed to satisfy both domestic constituencies and international imperatives
- (D)   All of the above
- E   None of the above

7   International cooperation in the context of security problems
- A   Was made possible thanks to the emergence of international organizations and regimes
- (B)   Requires trust, transparency, and alignment of interests
- (C)   According to critical theory requires a change of ideas and discourse
- D   All of the above
- E   None of the above

8   Human security paradigm
- (A)   Implies that states cannot be secure if their citizens are not
- B   Calls for an abolishment of a state in favour of a world government
- (C)   Offers a new perspective but it is impossible to implement fully
- D   All of the above
- E   None of the above

9   'Pork barrel' politics in military and defence security strategy explains
- A   That actors increase their military potential in response to the increase on the part of their adversaries
- B   Is one of the techniques used in coercive diplomacy, specifically deterrence
- C   Does not concern military and defence security but economic security policy
- D   All of the above
- (E)   None of the above

10   Securitisation
- A   Relies on the understanding that the more security, the better
- B   Was developed by the English School
- C   Has been one of the main reasons of the Cold War
- D   All of the above
- (E)   None of the above

11   Societal security
- A   Is concerned with threats to identity and culture
- B   Places migration high on the security agenda
- C   Is one of the sectors through which state can be endangered or threatened
- (D)   All of the above
- E   None of the above

12   Weapons of Mass Destruction
- A   Include nuclear, chemical, and psychological weapons including propaganda apparatus
- (B)   Are countered via various initiatives of vertical and horizontal non-proliferation
- C   Are difficult to obtain but easy to use
- D   All of the above
- E   None of the above