

- 1.** The difference between Globalization 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 is
- that Globalization 1.0 was the direct result of the Industrial Revolution, 2.0 the result of the Digital Revolution and 3.0, of the Agricultural Revolution.
 - none at all: they are different names for processes that occurred in the nineteenth century.
 - that Globalization 1.0 is exclusively a social phenomenon, 2.0 exclusively a political phenomenon and 3.0 exclusively a religious phenomenon.
 - none of the above.
- 2.** Rodrik's trilemma
- does not state that capitalism is the cause of climate change.
 - expresses the idea that outsourcing is the main cause of technological unemployment.
 - claims that the rise of China to a major economic and political power is, in historical perspective, inevitable.
 - None of the above
- 3.** The political trilemma of the world economy is also known as
- Moravec's paradox.
 - the Kuznets curve but not the Kuznets wave.
 - Jevons paradox.
 - None of the above
- 4.** The Great Divergence
- is the claim that human and artificial intelligence will necessarily diverge.
 - holds that most countries will never adopt a democratic political system.
 - can be viewed as the phenomenon complementary (or reverse) to the Rise of the West: as Western economies were the first to grow in per capita terms in a sustained way, the standard of living of the rest of countries necessarily diverged with respect to Western's.
 - None of the above
- 5.** The Rise of the West
- is unrelated to the fact that the Industrial Revolution occurred first in the West.
 - does not refer to the observation that economic inequality lowered during the Golden Age of capitalism (1945-75).
 - has completely nothing to do with the rise of the Western countries to global dominance.
 - None of the above
- 6.** Which sentence is not false?
- Moravec's paradox is true when the Kuznets curve is false.
 - Jevons paradox only holds when neoliberal economic policies are conducted.
 - There is evidence that the benefits of the most recent globalization process have not been evenly distributed among world income categories.
 - It is not true that two of the previous sentences are false.
- 7.** According to the Malthusian view,
- population tends to grow beyond the numbers that can be fed.
 - there are no limits to population growth: more people is always the means to develop innovations to solve the problems created by population increases.
 - the ecological footprint of capitalism is just a statistical illusion based on spurious correlations.
 - average material prosperity at the world level has always increased continuously and will remain so in the foreseeable future.

- 8.** The convergence hypothesis contends that
- economic inequality lowers within a country as the country becomes more hyperglobalized.
 - globalization will necessarily create a single, homogeneous, universal, Western human culture.
 - in terms of per capita income, poorer economies will eventually catch up with the richest economies.
 - None of the above
- 9.** Development traps only occur when
- Rodrik's trilemma is violated.
 - the Kuznets curve turns into a Kuznets wave.
 - the Jevons paradox endangers democracy.
 - None of the above
- 10.** The resource curse thesis
- is not known as the paradox of plenty.
 - is based on the identification of numerous instances in which a resource-rich economy fails to develop.
 - asserts that the whole world is not developed because the richer countries, by exploiting the poorer countries, tend to obtain the greater part of the benefits of globalization.
 - None of the above
- 11.** The conflictual view of globalization
- denies that globalization be like a zero-sum game.
 - does not regard globalization as an expression of the global struggle for wealth because, in this view, capitalism is exploitative of neither labour nor natural resources.
 - holds that globalization is always and everywhere a win-win process.
 - None of the above
- 12.** The term 'Chimerica'
- means that it is impossible for globalization to be symmetric, in the sense that its benefits are fairly distributed.
 - expresses the idea that globalization only generates benefits, never costs.
 - does not mean that China and the European Union are, in practice, a unique economy.
 - None of the above
- 13.** Which claim does not appear to be sustained by the empirical evidence?
- 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.
 - The world is facing problems of overpopulation, overconsumption, environmentally malign technologies and inequalities.
 - The most recent globalization process is accumulating economic power in the hands of relatively few multinational corporations.
 - None of the above
- 14.** Which sentence is not true?
- A critical view of globalization (expressed by Erik Reinert) contends that countries unable to emulate the richer ones will experience retrogression and primitivization.
 - The Washington consensus is a set of policy recommendations based on Marxian doctrine.
 - Neoliberalism is **not** an ideology predicting that the GRIN technologies (Genetics + Robotics + Internet + Nanotechnology) will cause a global economic collapse.
 - Skill-biased technical change tends to favour people with more human capital.

- 15.** The Belt and Road Initiative proposed in 2013 is a foreign policy project by
- the United States.
 - neither India nor the European Union.
 - African countries.
 - None of the above
- 16.** The Lee hypothesis (after Lee Kuan Yew, 1923-2015, president of Singapore) states that
- all civilizations eventually collapse due to the environmental deterioration they cause.
 - global markets create global tensions, which must be solved by national governments, not international organizations.
 - nondemocratic systems are better at bringing about economic development.
 - None of the above
- 17.** There is an absolute consensus on the contention that
- pro-market policies and reforms at the national level came first and globalization was the consequence.
 - globalization occurred first and that forced governments to adopt pro-market policies and reforms.
 - globalization is not a threat to the peace between states, because states never struggle for the control of natural resources.
 - None of the above
- 18.** Today's global economy is for sure not shaped by
- a stream of new technologies.
 - market competition at the international level.
 - weak organizations of global governance.
 - None of the above
- 19.** The claim that development is necessarily ignited by elites
- is known as the butterfly effect.
 - is a direct consequence of the existence of the polar tension belt.
 - is known as the 80/20 rule.
 - None of the above
- 20.** What is not false about the currently big four companies of the digital era (Facebook, Google, Apple, Amazon)?
- They operate with substantially more employees than the big companies of the industrial era (such as Exxon Mobil, General Electric, Ford Motor Company).
 - In comparison with the big companies of the industrial era, they do not concentrate the economic benefits in a few hands.
 - The value per employee they generate is far smaller than the one generated by the big companies of the industrial era.
 - None of the above
- 21.** The myth of development refers to the fact that
- societies collapse because the costs of investing in complexity to deal with social problems are each time higher.
 - the greater part of humankind continues to exist with low incomes, in poverty, technologically backward and governed by authoritarian regimes.
 - governments cannot on their own solve global problems and transnational enterprises are not interested in taking that responsibility.
 - None of the above
- 22.** The Seneca effect is a special case of
- Rodrik's trilemma.
 - the environmental Kuznets curve.
 - the Little Divergence.
 - None of the above
- 23.** The 'tragedy of the commons' considered at the planetary level suggests that
- economic inequality is desirable and inevitable.
 - without institutions of global governance, nature's services (clean air, drinkable water, stable climate, biodiversity) may be lost in the future.
 - the race between technology and education will lead to a technological singularity.
 - None of the above
- 24.** Thomas Piketty's analysis of inequality
- draws a parallelism (regarding the increase in economic inequality) between the present (after around 1980) and the Belle Epoque (1880-1914).
 - predicts the exhaustion of natural resources and a future population crash.
 - attributes the increase in inequality to climate change.
 - None of the above
- 25.** The fact that the current globalization process has partly deindustrialized the economies of developed countries
- is called neoliberalism.
 - has contributed to drive down the wages of the industrial workers in the developed countries.
 - has led to the creation of the North-South gap.
 - None of the above
- 26.** Calling globalization an asymmetric process means
- that only the rich countries benefit from globalization.
 - that only the poor countries benefit from globalization.
 - Richistan will cease to exist.
 - None of the above
- 27.** The main beneficiaries of globalization in the last two or three decades are exclusively
- the richest 1% of the rich countries.
 - the poorest 10% of the poor countries.
 - the middle classes of the rich countries.
 - None of the above
- 28.** The arguably main factor in the decrease of economic inequality during the Golden Age of capitalism (1945-75) was
- the development and extension of the national welfare state.
 - the globalization of finance.
 - technological unemployment.
 - None of the above
- 29.** The paradox of power
- expresses the clash between national politics and hyperglobalization.
 - predicts that a global economy will suffer from recurrent economic crisis until institutions of global governance are established.
 - is related to the Matthew effect.
 - asserts that the more an economy grows, the more pressing its energy dilemma.
- 30.** Herman Daly's impossibility theorem asserts that
- capitalism is not self-destructive: for every economic problem there is a perfectly implementable and affordable technological solution.
 - sustainable growth is impossible: growth necessarily deteriorates the environment.
 - the next production revolution will not stem from the confluence of technologies.
 - None of the above

Write your answers in MINUSCULE (lower case letter) in only ONE of the following tables

Use Table 1 if you give at most one answer to each question · Use Table 2 if you want to give two answers to some question

Table 1

No answer: +0 · Correct answer: +1 · Incorrect answer: -1/3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

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.

Table 2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

DNI Number _____ 1st Surname _____ Name _____

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