



Module 2 Integration

MULTIPLE CHOICE- CARICOM

1. What is the main reason for the origin of CARICOM? The
 - (A) need for economic cooperation
 - (B) formation of CARIFTA
 - (C) existence of one type of people
 - (D) maintenance of the University of the West Indies

2. CARICOM is an example of which of the following:
 - (A) Unilateral Treaty
 - (B) Multilateral Treaty
 - (C) Bilateral Treaty
 - (D) Trilateral Treaty

3. Why was CARICOM established? To
 - (A) develop a common currency
 - (B) encourage closer relations with the US
 - (C) promote regional cooperation
 - (D) replace the Federation

4. What does the concept of “economic integration” mean?
 - (A) Cooperation among the different states
 - (B) The maintenance of the Federation
 - (C) Cooperation in economic development
 - (D) Cooperation in cultural affairs

5. Functional cooperation involves cooperation mainly in:
 - (A) Trade, Taxation and Migration
 - (B) Health, Education and Meteorology

- (C) Politics, Business, Cooperatives
 - (D) Agriculture, Mining and Tourism
6. Which of the following is responsible for economic integration?
- (A) The development of a common currency
 - (B) The uncontrolled importation of foreign commodities
 - (C) Removal of barriers of trade among member countries
 - (D) Individual trade agreements with foreign countries
7. Unity in CARICOM:
- (A) Increases the bargaining power of the community in relation to foreign countries
 - (B) Makes it possible for member states to have greater self-reliance
 - (C) Reduces the burden of taxation on citizens of member states
 - (D) Increase cost of functional cooperation
8. One outcome of integration within the Caribbean region that may reduce the effects of globalization is:
- (A) Increased market size
 - (B) Increased North American imports
 - (C) Reduced employment
 - (D) Reduced levels of competitiveness
9. Which of the following may obstruct the development of regional cooperation?
- (A) Increased trading activities among CARICOM member states
 - (B) Sharing information and skills in the implementation of development
 - (C) Increasing support for events such as CARIFESTA games
 - (D) Implementing strict immigration policies among CARICOM member states
10. Which of the following represent the MAJOR objectives of the CSME?
- (i) Free movement of goods and services
 - (ii) Free movement of capital

- (iii) Free movement of people
- (iv) Rights to establishment of regional enterprises

- (A) I, ii and iii only
- (B) I, iii and iv only
- (C) ii, iii and iv only
- (D) I, ii and iv only

11. Which of the following measures is intended to promote trade among CARICOM member states?

- (A) Importation of low cost goods from countries outside the region
- (B) Production of similar goods and services with various member states
- (C) Reduction in import duties on regional goods
- (D) Use of a variety of currencies by CARICOM countries

12. CARICOM has the following areas of activity EXCEPT:

- (A) Economic integration through the Caribbean Common Market
- (B) A common Economic and Political entity
- (C) Common Services and Functional Cooperation
- (D) The coordination of foreign policy among the independent states

13. When established in 1973, which of the following institutions' immediate objective has been "to provide relevant regionally and internationally recognized secondary school leaving examination"?

- (A) University of the West Indies
- (B) Council of Legal Examination
- (C) Caribbean Examination Council
- (D) University of Guyana

14. A Caribbean Court of Appeal of distinguished Caribbean jurists would replace the:

- (A) Appeals Court

- (B) Mercy Committees
- (C) Industrial Courts
- (D) Privy Council

15. Which of the following institutions is responsible for coordinating health services within CARICOM?

- (A) Caribbean Public Health Agency
- (B) Caribbean Community Secretariat
- (C) The World Health Organization
- (D) Pan-American Health Organization