**Chapter 01: How to Think about International Relations: Perspectives and Levels of Analysis**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. If an explanation of World War I argues that Germany’s relative power was the cause of war, it is best described by which of the following levels of analysis?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The individual level of analysis |
| b. | The domestic level of analysis |
| c. | The foreign policy level of analysis |
| d. | The systemic level of analysis |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: p. 31

OBJ: 1-2 COG: Application

2. If an explanation of World War I argues that Germany’s militarist ideology, which glorified aggressive war, was the cause of war, it is best described by which of the following perspectives?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The realist perspective |
| b. | The liberal perspective |
| c. | The identity perspective |
| d. | The critical theory perspective |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: p. 30

OBJ: 1-2 COG: Application

3. Which of the following terms describes the substance of a cause in an explanation of an international outcome?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Idea |
| b. | Perspective |
| c. | Norm |
| d. | Power |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 31

OBJ: 1-1 COG: Comprehension

4. Which perspective describes the prisoner’s dilemma as a zero-sum game, where one actor will gain and the other loses?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The realist perspective |
| b. | The liberal perspective |
| c. | The identity perspective |
| d. | The critical theory perspective |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 32

OBJ: 1-5 COG: Knowledge

5. Which of the following assumptions about the prisoner’s dilemma does the identity perspective challenge?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | That the prisoners both have the same goals |
| b. | That the prisoners prefer less risky strategies to achieve goals |
| c. | That the prisoners want to go free |
| d. | That the prisoners have independent identities, rather than common identities |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 39

OBJ: 1-5 COG: Comprehension

6. According to the realist perspective, war is a consequence of what condition that prevails in the international system?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Anarchy |
| b. | Hierarchy |
| c. | International law |
| d. | Hegemony |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 41

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

7. What term refers to the idea that in an anarchic international system, there is no higher authority above states, either at home or abroad?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Interdependence |
| b. | International law |
| c. | Multilateralism |
| d. | Sovereignty |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 41

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Knowledge

8. According to realism, which actor commands the greatest military and police forces to make war?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Multinational corporations |
| b. | States |
| c. | Labor unions |
| d. | Nonstate actors |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 42

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

9. The realist perspective tends to define power as which of the following?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Material capabilities |
| b. | The ability to ensure successful outcomes |
| c. | Cooperative capabilities |
| d. | The ability to persuade |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 43

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

10. To argue that Poland has been frequently attacked because it sits in the middle of the European plains is to argue for the importance of which of the following?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Alliances |
| b. | Geopolitics |
| c. | Balance of power |
| d. | Power transition |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: p. 44

OBJ: 1-2 COG: Application

11. What term describes the number of great powers in the international system?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Polarity |
| b. | Alliances |
| c. | Balance of power |
| d. | Independence |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 47

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Knowledge

12. Kenneth Waltz and John Mearsheimer argue that what kind of worlds are the most stable because two bigger powers have only each other to worry about?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Unipolar |
| b. | Bipolar |
| c. | Tripolar |
| d. | Multipolar |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 48

OBJ: 1-2 COG: Comprehension

13. Deterrence refers to . . .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The use of force to defend a country after an attack |
| b. | The use of force to get another state to do something rather than to refrain from doing something |
| c. | The use of threatened retaliation through force to stop an attack before it occurs |
| d. | The use of threatened retaliation through force after an attack |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 49

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Knowledge

14. Which term refers to states behaving toward each other based largely on mutual exchanges that entail interdependent benefits or disadvantages?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Deterrence |
| b. | Reciprocity |
| c. | Compellence |
| d. | Balance of power |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 53

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Knowledge

15. Intrastate violence includes all of the following EXCEPT this:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Family violence |
| b. | Wars between states |
| c. | Large displacements of populations |
| d. | Natural disasters |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 50

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

16. What term describes the discussions and negotiations among states, as emphasized by the liberal perspective?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Bargaining |
| b. | Interdependence |
| c. | Cooperation |
| d. | Diplomacy |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 55

OBJ: 1-2 COG: Knowledge

17. Which of the following terms refers to a network of intergovernmental organizations that together make up a loose form of world government?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Global governance |
| b. | Transnational relations |
| c. | Interdependence |
| d. | The League of Nations |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 58

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Knowledge

18. According to the liberal perspective, which of the following is true about institutions?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They increase efficiency and control by regularizing international contacts and communications. |
| b. | They always have some physical organization or location. |
| c. | They cannot shape the interests and identity of states. |
| d. | They are controlled by a few powerful governments. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 57

OBJ: 1-2 COG: Analysis

19. As emphasized by the identity perspective, the phrase “anarchy is what states make of it” refers to the idea that state behavior is shaped by which of the following?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The relative position states hold in the material distribution of power |
| b. | That states can pursue their interests through reciprocal interactions in international institutions |
| c. | That the nature of the international system is constructed through the repetitive social interactions of states |
| d. | The attribute of states such that they are not subordinate to a higher power |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: pp. 61–62

OBJ: 1-2 COG: Analysis

20. According to social constructivism, what are identities are constructed by?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | An intersubjective discourse |
| b. | Norm entrepreneurs |
| c. | State elites |
| d. | The primordial characteristics of groups |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 65

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

21. Relative identities are identities that . . .

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Are determined by states’ historical and external dialogues with other states |
| b. | Overlap and fuse based on norms and images that cannot be traced back to specific identities or their interrelationships |
| c. | Position actors’ self-images with respect to one another as similar or dissimilar |
| d. | Are derived from states’ unique national self-reflections and memories |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 67

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Knowledge

22. Marxist critical theory emphasizes which of the following explanations for politics?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | History is driven forward by a dialectic conflict between economic classes. |
| b. | Language is used by the powerful in order to oppress and marginalize the powerless. |
| c. | States fear losses more than they value gains, so they more often opt for security. |
| d. | States seek to maximize power in order to defend themselves against the security dilemma. |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 73

OBJ: 1-2 COG: Comprehension

23. The arguments that anarchy, geopolitics, or the distribution of power cause events to occur are described by which level of analysis?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The systemic level of analysis |
| b. | The transnational level of analysis |
| c. | The intrastate policy level of analysis |
| d. | The domestic level of analysis |

ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 76

OBJ: 1-2 COG: Analysis

24. Arguing that North Korea, like other absolute dictatorships, is dangerous is an example of an argument from which level of analysis?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The foreign policy level of analysis |
| b. | The domestic level of analysis |
| c. | The international level of analysis |
| d. | The individual level of analysis |

ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 78

OBJ: 1-2 COG: Analysis

25. What is a state in which domestic institutions have broken down called?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | A rogue state |
| b. | A democratic state |
| c. | A failed state |
| d. | A runaway state |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 78

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Knowledge

26. Arguing that President George W. Bush and a small group of neoconservative advisers made the decision to invade Iraq in 2003 for their own reasons is an example of an argument from which level of analysis?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The foreign policy level of analysis |
| b. | The supranational level of analysis |
| c. | The international level of analysis |
| d. | The individual level of analysis |

ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 78

OBJ: 1-2 COG: Analysis

27. Which level of analysis is often called a *two-level game*?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The transnational level of analysis |
| b. | The individual level of analysis |
| c. | The foreign policy level of analysis |
| d. | The domestic level of analysis |

ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 79

OBJ: 1-1 COG: Comprehension

**MULTIPLE RESPONSE**

28. According to the liberal perspective, which of the following factors change the basic prisoner’s dilemma to a more cooperative game? (Choose all that apply.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The prisoners either interact repeatedly or communicate with each other. |
| b. | The prisoners work toward common goals. |
| c. | The prisoners have more common and interdependent identities. |
| d. | The prisoners seek to maximize their gains so they don’t work together. |

ANS: A, B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 34

OBJ: 1-5 COG: Comprehension

29. What is the balance of power? (Choose all that apply.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | The process by which states seek to ensure that no single state dominates the international system |
| b. | An outcome that establishes a rough equilibrium among states |
| c. | The decentralized distribution of power in the international system |
| d. | The material capabilities of a country |

ANS: A, B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 45

OBJ: 1-2 COG: Knowledge

30. Which of the following concepts are central to the defensive realist perspective? (Choose all that apply.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Defense |
| b. | Deterrence |
| c. | Cooperation |
| d. | Interdependence |

ANS: A, B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 49

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

31. According to the liberal perspective, which of the following factors helps increase cooperation? (Choose all that apply.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Interactions |
| b. | Relative power |
| c. | Interdependence |
| d. | Security alliances |

ANS: A, C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 53

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

32. In contrast to the realist perspective, the liberal perspective sees which of the following factors as important in international relations? (Choose all that apply.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Modernization and technological change |
| b. | The development of increasingly complex institutions that centralize legitimate power |
| c. | Interdependence among states |
| d. | The security dilemma |

ANS: A, B, C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 54

OBJ: 1-3 COG: Comprehension

33. Which of the following are examples of nongovernmental organizations? (Choose all that apply.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Student, tourist, or professional organizations |
| b. | International labor unions |
| c. | Multinational corporations |
| d. | Federal governments |

ANS: A, B, C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 54

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

34. Collective goods have which of the following properties? (Choose all that apply.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | They are indivisible. |
| b. | They cannot be appropriated. |
| c. | They are controlled by a few states. |
| d. | They are transferable. |

ANS: A, B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 56

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

35. The construction of identities is a process that shapes which of the following? (Choose all that apply.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | How actors define who they are |
| b. | How actors behave toward one another |
| c. | How actors define anarchy |
| d. | How actors understand cooperation |

ANS: A, B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 63

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

36. Which of the following are examples of critical theory perspectives? (Choose all that apply.)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| a. | Marxism |
| b. | Postmodernism |
| c. | Liberalism |
| d. | Geopolitics |

ANS: A, B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 73

OBJ: 1-1 COG: Comprehension

**TRUE/FALSE**

37. Perspectives in international relations help us find facts and order these facts differently to explain international situations.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 30

OBJ: 1-1 COG: Comprehension

38. The realist perspective focuses on global society and international institutions.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 30

OBJ: 1-1 COG: Comprehension

39. If an explanation for World War I argues that Kaiser Wilhelm’s bad diplomacy was the cause of war, it can be said that the cause is coming from the individual level.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 30

OBJ: 1-2 COG: Analysis

40. In non-zero-sum games, both sides will always gain equally.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 35

OBJ: 1-5 COG: Comprehension

41. Realist approaches often favor multilateralism and cooperation through international institutions to mitigate anarchy.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 52

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

42. The security dilemma results from the fact that a state, as it gains power in order to gain security, threatens the security of other states.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 45

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

43. War is most likely to occur during moments of power transition, or when an emerging power challenges a declining power.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 47

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

44. Defense is the use of threatened force to deter an attack before it occurs.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 49

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Knowledge

45. The balance of power prevents war.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 49

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

46. According to the liberal perspective, hierarchy is more important than anarchy.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 54

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

47. Historically, international law was developed to protect the interests of states. However, more recently, it has evolved to address the rights of citizens and individual human beings to protection from mistreatment.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 59

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

48. The distribution of identities includes both internal and external identities.

ANS: T PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 67

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Comprehension

49. Feminism is a theory that emphasizes the dialectical or conflictual relationship between capitalist and communist states in the international system.

ANS: F PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 71

OBJ: 1-4 COG: Knowledge

**COMPLETION**

50. The situation that results when one state arms to defend itself and, as a result, threatens other states is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: the security dilemma

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 45 OBJ: 1-4

COG: Knowledge

51. Aligning to ensure that no one state dominates the international system is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, while aligning with (not against) the greatest power is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: power balancing; bandwagoning

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 46 OBJ: 1-4

COG: Knowledge

52. Nongovernmental organizations are nonstate actors that engage in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ relations, or relations outside the direct influence of national governments and international institutions.

ANS: transnational

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 54 OBJ: 1-4

COG: Knowledge

53. Institutions, once created, tend to evolve through feedback and reinforcement, a process which is known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: path dependence

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 58 OBJ: 1-4

COG: Knowledge

54. Clean air is a classic example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which is emphasized by the liberal perspective.

ANS: collective good

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 51 OBJ: 1-4

COG: Comprehension

55. From the liberal perspective, the essence of international law is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or the inclusion of all states.

ANS: multilateralism

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 59 OBJ: 1-4

COG: Comprehension

56. According to the identity perspective, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ operates at the systemic level of analysis and determines whether states will treat each other as friends, rivals, or enemies.

ANS: distribution of identities

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 67 OBJ: 1-4

COG: Comprehension

57. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ constructivism is an identity perspective that allows for greater influence on the part of independent actors in shaping identity.

ANS: Agent-oriented

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 65 OBJ: 1-1

COG: Knowledge

58. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the exchange of ideas that are free of material or institutional influence, such as *pure speech acts*, in order to establish claims to validity.

ANS: Communicative action

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 65 OBJ: 1-4

COG: Knowledge

59. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are those that position actors’ self-images with respect to one another as similar or dissimilar, while \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are those that overlap and fuse based on norms and images that cannot be traced back to specific identities or their interrelationships.

ANS: Relative identities, shared identities

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 67 OBJ: 1-4

COG: Knowledge

60. Groups of individuals or countries that share a broad base of common knowledge and trust are better known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

ANS: epistemic communities

PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: p. 68 OBJ: 1-4

COG: Knowledge

61. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to a phenomenon whereby as countries become stronger and stronger democracies, they tend not to go to war with one another or engage in military threats.

ANS: democratic peace

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 69 OBJ: 1-4

COG: Comprehension

62. Jacques Derrida and Michel Foucault are two theorists associated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or a group of critical theories that seek to expose the hidden meanings of language and discourse in international relations in order to gain space to imagine alternatives.

ANS: postmodernism

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: pp. 74–75 OBJ: 1-1

COG: Comprehension

**SHORT ANSWER**

63. How do the power balancing and power transition schools of the realist perspective differ on the question of when war is most likely?

ANS:

Varies. The power balancing school sees equilibrium as the most stable distribution of power and argues that war is most likely when one state tries to dominate the system (that is, to establish hegemony or empire). The power transition school sees hegemony as the most stable distribution of power and argues that war is most likely during a power transition, which is when a declining hegemon’s power is roughly equal to that of a rising rival or challenger.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: p. 47 OBJ: 1-2

COG: Application

64. According to the liberal perspective, what are collective goods and how can they lead to cooperation?

ANS:

Varies. Collective goods are goals that are indivisible and cannot be appropriated by anyone. Examples include clean air, the global climate, peace and security, and wealth (under certain circumstances). Since they are non-zero-sum goods and everyone benefits when they are pursued, they can lead to cooperation among states.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 51 OBJ: 1-2

COG: Comprehension

65. According to the identity perspective, what are the internal and external dimensions of a state’s identity?

ANS:

Varies. The external identity of a state is constructed through social interactions with other states and determines how that state views itself in relation to others—for example, does it see itself as a friend, rival, or enemy of the state with which it interacts? The internal identity of a state is constructed through a process of self-reflection (which takes place within a state’s society) that examines its domestic experience and national memory.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 66 OBJ: 1-2

COG: Comprehension

66. According to the identity perspective, what is the distribution of identities, and how can it determine how states cooperate or conflict?

ANS:

Varies. The distribution of identities describes how the identities of states are positioned in relation to one another. On one level, it describes the relative identities of states—how similar (convergent) or different (divergent) they are compared to each other. On a second level, it describes the shared identities of states—any overarching norms that define a common culture among states. States with converging relative identities may cooperate more than states with diverging relative identities; states with a strong shared identity may cooperate more than states without a shared identity.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 67 OBJ: 1-2

COG: Comprehension

67. Why is the foreign policy level of analysis called a *two-level game*?

ANS:

Varies. The foreign policy level of analysis operates between the systemic process and domestic levels of analysis, and it focuses on the choices that policymakers actually make. Below the policymakers are domestic groups that seek to influence their choices. In the United States, examples would be government institutions like Congress, the Central Intelligence Agency, or the Departments of State and Defense; nongovernmental groups like lobbyists, the media, or civil society; or public opinion. Above the policymakers are international actors (namely other states) that seek to influence their choices. The policymakers play a *two-level game* by trying to mediate the influences above and below them to arrive at a certain foreign policy choice.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: p. 79 OBJ: 1-4

COG: Application

68. According to the realist perspective, how does anarchy in the international system lead to war?

ANS:

Varies. Anarchy, or the decentralized distribution of power in the international system, means that there is no “world 911,” and states must therefore rely on themselves for their own security (which is known as *self-help*). In this situation, war is always possible because there is nothing to effectively prevent it. Realists argue that other features of the international system make war more or less likely, although they disagree on specifics. Realists disagree on whether the system is most prone to war when there is a single dominant power or when there is equilibrium. Even if they agree that war is less likely under equilibrium, realists disagree on whether bipolar systems (systems with two great powers) or multipolar systems (systems with several great powers) are less prone to war. In addition, there are several specific ways in which self-help can lead to war. One way is through the security dilemma, a situation that arises when a state arms to make itself more secure but threatens other states by doing so. Another is through the balance of power, which occurs when states form alliances (and possibly go to war) to prevent a single state from dominating the international system. Some realists argue that war is most likely when power transition occurs—that is, when a dominant power declines relative to rising powers.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 42 OBJ: 1-2

COG: Comprehension

69. How does collective security differ from the balance of power?

ANS:

Varies. The balance of power is a process by which states align to prevent any single state from dominating the international system. Collective security, on the other hand, is an institutional arrangement by which states join their power together (establishing a preponderance of power) in order to deter, compel, or punish an aggressor. Collective security, unlike the balance of power, relies on the establishment of rules for the use of power by an institution whose members are states. The balance of power, on the other hand, is a more or less automatic process that results from the fact that all states want to survive and that the domination of the system by a single state is a threat to their survival.

PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: pp. 45–47 | p. 57

OBJ: 1-3 COG: Application

70. According to the identity perspective, where do ideas come from?

ANS:

Varies. The identity perspective argues that ideas are constructed through interactions. Some identity perspective theorists (called social constructivists) argue that identities are constructed through social interaction—that is, by interacting with one another, two states will gradually come to define what *self* and *other* mean and whether they see each other as friends, rivals, or enemies. Other identity perspective theorists (called agent-oriented constructivists) argue that identities are constructed within a state based on the way individuals understand their domestic experiences and national memories.

PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: p. 63 OBJ: 1-4

COG: Comprehension