

Asia's Economic Crossroads: Navigating Global Tariffs, Digital Growth, and G

Asian Economies · Practice Test · 12 Questions

1. Which Asian country has seen a significant surge in semiconductor exports in early 2026, driven by strong global demand for AI and memory chips?

- A) Japan
- B) South Korea
- C) China
- D) Singapore

2. In 2024, which of the following Asian nations made substantial investments in clean energy, with a notable increase in solar and wind power capacity?

- A) Thailand
- B) Malaysia
- C) China
- D) Vietnam

3. According to the ASEAN+3 Macroeconomic Research Office's 2025 outlook, what is a significant challenge facing the region despite its resilient performance in 2024?

- A) A decline in domestic demand
- B) An unprecedented escalation of global tariffs
- C) A slowdown in tourism
- D) Reduced foreign direct investment

4. Which Southeast Asian country is projected to become the largest exporter of electronic products to the United States from ASEAN, potentially eclipsing China's shipments as early as 2026?

- A) Indonesia
- B) Malaysia
- C) Thailand
- D) Vietnam

5. What is a primary concern for most export-dependent ASEAN economies regarding the planned tariff policy of a potential second Trump presidency?

- A) Increased competition from China
- B) The threat of substantial tariffs on imports
- C) A reduction in global trade volume
- D) The rise of protectionism within ASEAN

6. In 2024, which Asian country's clean energy investment was nearly double the amount recorded in 2015, contributing significantly to its GDP growth?

- A) India
- B) Japan
- C) South Korea
- D) China

7. Despite global headwinds and trade tensions, which country is projected to remain the world's fastest-growing large economy in 2025-26, according to the Reserve Bank of India?

- A) China
- B) India
- C) Indonesia
- D) Vietnam

8. What is a key challenge for ASEAN's digital economy growth, as highlighted by the Singapore FinTech Association, despite the region's thriving fintech and e-commerce sectors?

- A) Lack of skilled digital workers
- B) Restrictive and inconsistent cross-border data regulations
- C) Low internet penetration rates
- D) Limited access to venture capital funding

9. What factor is identified as a major driver for Japan's strong tourism performance in 2024 and the first half of 2025, leading to a recovery rate of over 130%?

- A) A significant increase in business travel
- B) Favorable exchange rates and cultural appeal
- C) Government subsidies for airlines
- D) A decrease in domestic tourism

10. The ASEAN+3 region's economic outlook for 2025 faces headwinds from an unprecedented escalation of what global factor?

- A) Interest rates
- B) Inflation
- C) Tariffs
- D) Geopolitical instability

11. Which Asian country's economy is projected to grow at 1.3 percent in 2025, driven by sustained wage gains, strong business investments, and resilient performance in goods exports and tourism?

- A) China
- B) South Korea
- C) Japan
- D) India

12. What is a significant factor contributing to China's economic growth in the first half of 2025, despite a decline in exports to the US?

- A) A boom in domestic real estate investment
- B) Strong growth in exports to ASEAN, Africa, and Latin America
- C) A significant increase in tourism revenue
- D) The recovery of traditional heavy industries