

• Quizzes

Global Inequalities

Basic

• How many countries are there in the world?

- A – 100 – 150
- B – less than 100
- C – over 200
- D – 150

• The development of a country is determined by...

- A – population and size
- B – size, climate and natural resources
- C – a range of economic and social indicators
- D – material wealth

• What is the most commonly used indicator of development?

- A – the Human Development Index
- B – the Population Development Index
- C – the World Development Index
- D – the Wealth Development Index

Advanced

• The development level of a country does not simply refer to material wealth...

- A – because different countries use different currencies
- B – because it is impossible to determine the gross national income per capita
- C – because wealth can be distributed unevenly
- D – because a country may be wealthy as a result of oil reserves

• The Human Development Index examines which three dimensions of development?

- A – health, education and standard of living
- B – health, education and literacy rates
- C – education, life expectancy and wealth
- D – health, standard of living and wealth

• The Human Development Index is collated by...

- A – the European Union
- B – the G8
- C – the United Nations Development Programme
- D – the Association of Southeast Asian Nations



Global Inequalities

Basic

- What is the average life expectancy in Zimbabwe?

- A – 67 years
- B – 57 years
- C – 47 years
- D – 37 years

Advanced

- What is the average life expectancy in Norway?

- A – 77 years
- B – 81 years
- C – 85 years
- D – 71 years

Less Economically Developed Countries

Basic

• What does LEDC stand for?

- A – Lowest Economically Developed Country
- B – Less Economically Developed Country
- C – Less Economically Developed City
- D – Less Economically Developing Country

• A LEDC refers to...

- A – a nation with a low level of material wellbeing
- B – a nation with a moderate level of material wellbeing
- C – a nation with a low population
- D – a nation with a moderate population

• LEDCs are mostly found in...

- A – the northern hemisphere
- B – Asia and South America
- C – the southern hemisphere
- D – Africa and Europe

Advanced

• Approximately how many people die each day because of hunger, malnutrition or related causes?

- A – 25,000 people
- B – 200,000 people
- C – 15,000 people
- D – 50,000 people

• Describe birth and death rates in LEDCs.

- A – birth rates are high and death rates are low
- B – birth rates are low and death rates are low
- C – birth rates are high and death rates are high
- D – birth rates are low and death rates are high

• Subsistence farmers...

- A – only produce to sell on to others
- B – only produce enough to support themselves and their family
- C – produce enough to support their family and sell on any surplus
- D – only produce livestock



Less Economically Developed Countries

Basic

• What are common characteristics of LEDCs?

- A – high standards of living
- B – high average life expectancy and high income
- C – high literacy rates and safe water supplies
- D – high birth rates, high death rates and high infant mortality

Advanced

• Why are levels of technology low in LEDCs?

- A – because there is high unemployment
- B – because people are not trained to use equipment
- C – because equipment is limited and expensive
- D – because subsistence farming is common

More Economically Developed Countries

Basic

• What does MEDC stand for?

- A – Most Economically Developed Country
- B – More Economically Developed City
- C – More Economically Developed Country
- D – More Economically Developing Country

• Which of the following is an example of an economic indicator?

- A – health
- B – literacy
- C – housing
- D – wealth

• Life expectancy is above 70 years in which of the following countries?

- A – Japan
- B – Norway
- C – USA
- D – all the above

• What are common characteristics of MEDCs?

- A – primary industries and farming
- B – high standards of living and secondary industries
- C – a growing population and high infant mortality
- D – high literacy and high death rates

Advanced

• In the year 2000, what percentage of people were living in MEDCs?

- A – 30%
- B – 15%
- C – 25%
- D – 20%

• By 2050, what percentage of people are expected to inhabit MEDCs?

- A – as many as 40%
- B – as little as 10%
- C – between 20 and 30%
- D – well over 45%

• Health, literacy and housing are examples of...

- A – economic indicators
- B – wealth indicators
- C – social indicators
- D – growth indicators

• What is disposable income?

- A – the money spent on essential items
- B – the money left over after buying essential items
- C – the money left over after buying consumer goods
- D – the money received as wages