

• Answers

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